

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2018

HEARINGS

BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND
DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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NOTE: Under committee rules, Mr. Frelinghuysen, as chairman of the full committee, and Mrs. Lowey, as ranking minority member of the full committee, are authorized to sit as members of all subcommittees.

TOM O'BRIEN, PAM MILLER, ANDREW COOPER,
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PART 5B

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY



Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING
MAY 24, 2017

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

Farm Production and Conservation (FPC) Mission Area

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

Payment Error Rates

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that shows all payment error rates for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 in those programs under FSA's purview that have been identified as susceptible to significant improper payments.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	Payment Error Rate	
	FY 15	FY 16
Emergency Conservation - Hurricane Sandy (ECP-HS)	0.50%	0.18% ¹
Emergency Forest Restoration - Hurricane Sandy (EFRP-HS)	1.67% ²	1.43% ¹
Livestock Forage (LFP)	3.10%	4.74%
Livestock Indemnity (LIP)	6.36%	12.87%
Loan Deficiency (LDP)	NA ³	3.21%
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance (NAP)	7.36%	5.47%
Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE)	9.90%	11.53%

¹ Fiscal Year 2015 ECP and EFRP program payments were limited to payments related to Hurricane Sandy. All ECP and EFRP payments issued were reviewed under the 2016 Improper Payment Information Act (IPIA) review cycle; therefore the ECP and EFRP error rate is the actual error rate and not an estimate.

² Legislation authorizing funds for Hurricane Sandy relief required sampling of all funds applicable to Hurricane Sandy. Therefore, EFRP payments were limited to Hurricane Sandy related payments. All EFRP Hurricane Sandy payments issued in Fiscal Year 2014 were reviewed under the Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle. The error rate is the actual error rate and not an estimate.

³ Payment error rates were not projected for the fiscal year 2015 IPIA review cycle due to lack of activity in fiscal year 2014.

Mr. Aderholt: What are the payment error rate goals for all programs under FSA's purview in fiscal years 2017 and 2018? What was the goal for fiscal year 2016 versus actual?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	Payment Error Rate Goals			Actual Payment Error Rate
	FY2016*	FY2017	FY2018	FY2016
Emergency Conservation Program- Hurricane Sandy	0.60%	0.17%	0.16%	0.18% ⁴
Emergency Forest Restoration Program- Hurricane Sandy	1.50%	0.50%	0.25%	1.43% ⁴
Livestock Indemnity Program	5.00%	9.00%	6.00%	12.87%
Livestock Forage Disaster Program	2.50%	4.00%	3.25%	4.74%
Loan Deficiency Payments	0.40%	3.00%	2.80%	3.21%
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance	7.25%	5.20%	4.90%	5.47%

*All ECP and EFRP payments issued were reviewed under the 2016 Improper Payment Information Act (IPIA) review cycle; therefore the ECP and EFRP error rate is the actual error rate and not an estimate.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the payment error rate, both as a percentage and in dollars, for FSA?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	Program Dollars (Millions) and Error Rate			
	FY2015		FY2016	
Emergency Conservation - Hurricane Sandy	\$0.002	0.50%	\$0.0001	0.18%*

*Fiscal Year 2015 ECP and EFRP program payments were limited to payments related to Hurricane Sandy. All ECP and EFRP payments issued were reviewed under the 2016 Improper Payment Information Act (IPIA) review cycle; therefore the ECP and EFRP error rate is the actual error rate and not an estimate.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the payment error rate, both as a percentage and in dollars, for CCC?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Programs	Program Dollars (Millions) and Error Rate			
	FY2015		FY2016	
Emergency Forest Restoration Program-Hurricane Sandy	\$0.005	1.67%*	\$0.01	1.43% ⁶
Livestock Forage Program	\$104.2	3.10%	\$106.8	4.74%
Livestock Indemnity Program	\$4.0	6.36%	\$6.0	12.87%
Loan Deficiency Payments	NA**		\$4.0	3.21%
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance/Noninsured Crop Disaster Frost Freeze	\$12.8	7.36%	\$6.6	5.47%
Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments	\$3.4	9.90%	\$0.50	11.53%

* Legislation authorizing funds for Hurricane Sandy relief required sampling of all funds applicable to Hurricane Sandy. Therefore, EFRP payments were limited to Hurricane Sandy related payments. All EFRP Hurricane Sandy payments issued in Fiscal Year 2014 were reviewed under the Fiscal Year 2015 IPIA review cycle. The error rate is the actual error rate and not an estimate.

** Payment error rates were not projected for the fiscal year 2015 IPIA review cycle due to lack of activity in fiscal year 2014.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the difference between a capped and a non-capped policy subject to the Auxiliary and Operating Expenses limitation?

Response: Section III(a)(2)(F) of the SRA states which policies are included or excluded from the Administrative and Operating (A&O) expense subsidy cap. Excluded from the cap are the catastrophic risk protection policy loss adjustment expense subsidy, the A&O for area-based plans of insurance, and the A&O for any crop/county policy that did not have an established premium rate in the 2010 reinsurance year.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an itemized list and the cost of those policies subject to the cap and those not subject to the cap.

Response: The information is submitted for the record. Area plans are not subject to the cap. Non-area plans may have both capped and uncapped amounts. A&O for non-area plans for a crop/county that did not exist in the 2010 reinsurance year are not capped.

[The information follows:]

2016 Administrative & Operating Reimbursement by Insurance Plan
 millions of dollars

Insurance Plan	Capped	Uncapped	Total
Actual Production History	\$140.1	\$19.2	\$159.3
Actual Revenue History	8.3	1.0	9.3
Aquaculture Dollar	0.1	0.0	0.1
Area Revenue Protection	0.0	14.5	14.5
Area Revenue Protection - Harvest Price	0.0	0.1	0.1
Area Yield Protection	0.0	1.2	1.2
Dollar Amount Of Insurance	9.4	0.7	10.1
Fixed Dollar	0.0	0.0	0.0
Margin Protection	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pecan Revenue	2.5	0.2	2.7
Rainfall Index	0.0	62.9	62.9
Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion	5.0	0.0	5.0
Revenue Protection	1,044.8	2.0	1,046.8
Stacked Income Protection Plan - Revenue Protection	0.0	18.5	18.5
Stacked Income Protection Plan - Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplemental Coverage Option - Revenue Protection	0.0	5.1	5.1
Supplemental Coverage Option - Revenue Protection with Harvest Price Exclusion	0.0	0.1	0.1
Supplemental Coverage Option - Yield Protection	0.0	0.8	0.8
Tree Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	2.4	0.3	2.7
Vegetation Index	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whole-Farm Revenue Protection	0.0	26.2	26.2
Yield Based Dollar Amount Of Insurance	3.1	0.4	3.5
Yield Protection	71.0	2.3	73.3
Total	1,286.7	155.6	1,442.3

Sequestration

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of sequester for each mandatory program for fiscal years 2013 thru 2018 under the FPC mission area.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY						
Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Federal Crop Insurance	\$2,983,500	\$4,212,000	\$5,483,500	\$5,406,000	\$5,486,000	\$5,247,000

Note: The table above includes reflects of the sequestered funds pertain to payments to producers or AIPs. Only impacts administrative funding, grants, cooperative agreements, etc.

**FAS Mandatory Programs
Sequestration Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program, Project or Activity	FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			FY 2018			
	Sequestra- ble BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestra- ble BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestra- ble BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestra- ble BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestra- ble BA	Sequester	Net BA	Sequestra- ble BA	Sequester	Net BA	
Farm Service Agency																			
Crop Direct Payments	4,688,954	0	4,688,954	300,000	-21,600	278,400	0	0	0	25,000	-1,275	23,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Agriculture Risk Coverage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,079,035	-957,374	13,121,661	6,279,000	-433,251	5,845,749	1,149,005	-75,834	1,073,171	
Price Loss Coverage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,269,803	-222,347	3,047,456	2,564,000	-176,916	2,387,084	2,774,574	-183,122	2,591,452	
Loan Deficiency Payments	47,450	(2,420)	45,030	100,000	(7,200)	92,800	300,000	(21,615)	278,385	185,000	(12,380)	172,420	460,403	-31,226	429,177	79,839	-5,269	74,570	
Counter Cyclical Payments	46,679	-2,381	44,298	4,000	-288	3,712	1,618	-118	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plant Out	48	0	48	50,000	-3,600	46,400	50	-4	46	46	-3	43	23,724	-1,541	21,183	10,000	-660	9,340	
Revolving Loans	94,900	(4,840)	90,060	200,000	(14,600)	185,400	100,000	(7,225)	92,775	35,000	(2,940)	32,060	31,000	0	31,000	31,000	0	31,000	
Holding Assistance Loans (Commodity Loans)	0	0	0	6,813,518	-492,013	6,341,505	7,662,000	-521,016	7,140,984	9,125,000	0	9,125,000	8,636,874	0	8,636,874	8,200,000	0	8,200,000	
Shomes Crop Assistance Program ¹							25,000	-1,875	22,000	25,000	-1,700	23,000	25,000	-1,725	23,000	0	0	0	
Food for Progress	269,668	-13,755	255,943	232,000	-16,704	215,296	240,000	-17,520	222,480	198,000	-13,467	184,533	199,000	-13,731	185,269	166,000	-10,956	155,044	
Purchase/Transportation	0	0	0	4,000	-288	3,712	149	-11	138	8,927	-577	7,750	10,999	-731	9,899	10,000	-665	9,340	
Storage and Handling																			
Rice Storage Program	114,898	-5,864	109,034	115,000	-8,280	106,720	60,000	-4,380	55,620	110,000	-8,030	101,970	114,550	-7,904	106,646	105,000	-6,923	98,077	
Adjusted Cotton Loan Adjustment Assistance	49,318	-2,915	46,403	52,900	-3,809	49,091	49,220	-3,973	45,247	54,554	-3,719	50,834	55,000	-3,795	51,205	50,000	-3,399	46,600	
Cotton Transition	0	0	0	621,400	-44,741	576,659	400,000	-29,200	370,800	3,500	-238	3,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Market Access Program	200,000	-10,200	189,800	200,000	-14,400	185,600	200,000	-14,400	185,600	200,000	-13,600	186,400	200,000	-13,800	186,200	200,000	-13,200	186,800	
Bio-Fuel Program	21,827	-1,113	20,714	0	0	0	60,000	-4,180	55,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Insured Assistance	220,000	-11,220	208,780	270,000	-19,440	250,560	155,384	-11,343	144,041	165,000	-11,220	153,780	165,000	-11,385	153,615	175,937	-11,612	164,325	
Emerging Market Program	10,000	-510	9,490	10,000	-720	9,280	10,000	-720	9,280	10,000	-680	9,320	10,000	-690	9,310	10,000	-660	9,340	
Foreign Market	34,500	-1,700	32,800	34,500	-2,484	32,016	34,500	-2,519	31,981	34,500	-2,346	32,154	35,000	-2,415	32,585	34,500	-2,277	32,223	
Quality Samples Program	2,500	-129	2,371	2,500	-188	2,312	2,500	-183	2,317	2,500	-176	2,324	2,500	-138	2,362	2,500	-165	2,335	

¹ Program was CERPFI in FY 2015, 2016, and 2017

Cotton as an Oilseed

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the request and response to the Office of Management and Budget that setup a cost-sharing program for cotton-ginning in FY 2016 and any current documents related to a request for FY 2017.

Response: In response to your request for FY 2016 documents, see the attached Notice of Funds Availability and the letter to Congress regarding the FY 2016 Cotton Ginning Cost Share program. We are assessing the continuation of an additional year of a Cotton Ginning Cost Share program in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What legal authority will this program be setup under?

Response: Section 5(e) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act 15 U.S.C. 714(e) authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to use its general powers to, "increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (other than tobacco) by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities." The FY 2016 Cotton Ginning Cost Share program provided assistance in meeting ginning costs to maintain domestic marketing and infrastructure needed for expansion. We are assessing the continuation of an additional year of a Cotton Ginning Cost Share program in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What was the cost of the FY 2016 cotton-ginning cost-share program?

Response: The FY 2016 program resulted in outlays of \$330 million.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the estimated cost of a cotton-ginning cost-share program for FY 2017-2018?

Response: The cost of any additional year of Cotton Ginning Cost Share relief is being assessed for FY 2018. The program was not implemented in FY 2017.

Beginning Farmers and Ranchers (BFRs)

Mr. Aderholt: How much did FSA spend on BFRs in FY 2016 and FY 2017 and planned for FY 2018? Please provide a breakdown by mandatory spending by program, appropriated funds by program, reimbursable agreements, loans, grants, and other related categories and include the percentage increases between each fiscal year.

Response: FSA tracks participation in several of its programs by new, beginning, and veteran farmers and ranchers. Information is collected for the following Farm Loan Programs.

[The information follows:]

Farm Service Agency New, Beginning and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers (Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Estimated	% Change FY16-FY17	FY 2018 President's Budget	% Change FY17-FY18
Direct Farm Ownership	358,634	254,312	-29%	548,574	116%
Direct Farm Ownership Down-payment	396,352	284,730	-28%	576,426	102%
Guaranteed Farm Ownership	718,609	448,460	-38%	1,000,000	123%
Total, Farm Ownership	1,473,595	987,502	-33%	2,125,000	115%
Direct Operating	840,744	661,597	-21%	652,426	-1%
Guaranteed Operating	369,943	309,061	-16%	557,369	80%
Total, Farm Operating	1,210,687	970,658	-20%	1,209,795	25%
Veteran Farmers Direct Operating		24,767		0	
Veteran Farmers Guaranteed Operating	718,609	6,520	-99%	1,000,000	15237%
Total, Veteran Farm Operating	718,609	31,287	-96%	1,000,000	
Total, Loans	3,402,891	1,989,447	-42%	4,334,795	118%
Program Loan Cost Expense (PLCE)	753	539		791	47%
Total, Program Loan Cost Expense	753	539		791	47%
S&E Outreach Beginning Farmers/Ranchers	2,580	2,580	0%		0%
Grand Total, Beginning Farmers/Ranchers	3,405,471	1,992,566	-41%	4,335,586	118%

In addition to farm loans, beginning farmers and ranchers participate in other FSA programs, including the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). FSA does not track its NAP spending by beginning farmers and ranchers, but 8,393 beginning farmers and ranchers enrolled in NAP for crop year 2016 and FSA estimates that 7,183 would enroll for crop year 2017. Beginning farmers and ranchers also benefit from the Transition Incentives Program (TIP), which offers assistance for retired or retiring land owners and operators, as well as opportunities for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. It provides the retired/retiring land owners or operators with two additional annual rental payments on land enrolled in expiring Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts, on the condition they sell or rent this land to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher.

Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS)

Mr. Aderholt: The current plan for MIDAS as of June 2017 was to allow for sustained operations of the existing system pending a review by the incoming Secretary. What are the Department's plans for the future of this system and estimated costs for future operations?

Response: We are looking at options that consider the capabilities of MIDAS and the needs of a larger USDA-wide IT strategy. Meanwhile, FSA will continue to maintain the existing MIDAS infrastructure that serves over 2100 FSA offices to manage 5 million farms with 8.1 million tracts and 38 million fields, as well as several other USDA agencies. FSA continues to identify opportunities to streamline and optimize operations to minimize MIDAS operational costs,

while fulfilling a critical mission function.

Mr. Aderholt: How much was spent on MIDAS in fiscal year 2017 and how much is needed in fiscal year 2018 for operation and maintenance of the MIDAS system? How much was spent on the operations and maintenance costs for non-MIDAS IT activities related to delivering farm programs for fiscal years 2013 through estimated 2018?

Response: Response: FSA spent \$13.1 million as of May 24th, to sustain the MIDAS program in fiscal year 2017. FSA projects fiscal year 2018 operations and maintenance costs to be \$25.6 million. Information technology operations and maintenance costs for fiscal years 2013 through estimated 2018 are categorized by MIDAS and non-MIDAS costs in the below table.

Mr. Aderholt: What are the out-year costs to maintain MIDAS?

Response: FSA estimates annual operations and maintenance for MIDAS Farm Records and Business Partner to be \$21.8 million. This figure is subject to refinement.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the total amount of funding spent on the Bridges to Opportunity (BTO) program to date?

Response: FSA's total investment for the Bridges to Opportunity (BTO) program for through May 24, 2017 is \$8.2 million. The program began in FY 2014.

Bridges to Opportunity, 2014-2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Actual Costs				
	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017*	Total
Bridges to Opportunity (BTO)	\$ 305,093	\$ 1,194,969	\$ 6,338,000	\$ 386,909	\$ 8,224,971
* Through May 24, 2017					

Mr. Aderholt: What is the estimated cost of BTO or the Salesforce software to be implemented across the Department?

Response: The Department uses Salesforce software to support mission delivery in several agencies, including FSA's BTO program. In FY 2017, the Department plans to spend \$12.2 million on Salesforce software.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a copy for the record of the contract or other agreement with the software provider for the Bridges to Opportunity program.

Response: As of May 24, 2017, the Department was engaged in negotiations with the vendor. A copy of the 2016 contract is attached.

[The information follows:]

SOLICITATION/CONTRACT/ORDER FOR COMMERCIAL ITEMS <small>OFFEROR TO COMPLETE BLOCKS 12, 17, 23, 24, & 30</small>				1. REGISTRATION NUMBER 747674		PAGE OF 1 35							
2. CONTRACT NO. AG-3144-B-15-0010		3. AWARD EFFECTIVE DATE		4. ORDER NUMBER		5. SOLICITATION NUMBER		6. SOLICITATION ISSUE DATE					
7. FOR SOLICITATION INFORMATION CALL: JASON KATTMAN			b. TELEPHONE NUMBER 970-295-5428		(No collect calls)		8. OFFER DUE DATE/LOCAL TIME						
9. ISSUED BY USDA, DM/OPPM/POD Acquisition Management Branch-CO 2150 Centre Avenue, Bldg. A, Suite Fort Collins CO 80526			CODE DASO-OPPM-POD		10. THIS ACQUISITION IS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNRESTRICTED OR <input type="checkbox"/> SET ASIDE: % FOR:								
			<input type="checkbox"/> SMALL BUSINESS <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND SMALL BUSINESS <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE DISABLED VETERAN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS		<input type="checkbox"/> WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS <input type="checkbox"/> (WOSB) ELIGIBLE UNDER THE WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM <input type="checkbox"/> EDWOSB <input type="checkbox"/> 8(A)		NAICS: 511210 SIZE STANDARD: \$38.5						
11. DELIVERY FOR FOB DESTINATION UNLESS BLOCK IS MARKED <input type="checkbox"/> SEE SCHEDULE			12. DISCOUNT TERMS As Indicated On Each Call		13a. THIS CONTRACT IS A RATED ORDER UNDER DPAS (15 CFR 700) <input type="checkbox"/>		13b. RATING						
15. DELIVER TO As Indicated On Each Call			CODE		16. ADMINISTERED BY USDA, DM/OPPM/POD Acquisition Management Branch-CO 2150 Centre Avenue, Bldg. A, Suite Fort Collins CO 80526		CODE DASO-OPPM-POD-AM						
17a. CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR CARAHSOFT TECHNOLOGY CORP. 1860 MICHAEL FARADY DR. SUITE 100 1100139765# RESTON VA 20190-5328			CODE 1100139765# FACILITY CODE		18a. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE BY As Indicated On Each Call		CODE						
TELEPHONE NO.			17b. CHECK IF REMITTANCE IS DIFFERENT AND PUT SUCH ADDRESS IN OFFER <input type="checkbox"/>		18b. SUBMIT INVOICES TO ADDRESS SHOWN IN BLOCK 18a UNLESS BLOCK BELOW IS CHECKED <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ADDENDUM								
18. ITEM NO.		20. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES				21. QUANTITY		22. UNIT		23. UNIT PRICE		24. AMOUNT	
		GSA Contract #: GS-35F-0119Y Tax ID Number: 52-2189693 DUNS Number: 088365767 USDA-WIDE CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE LICENSES AND HOSTING ORDERING PROCEDURES BPA Calls established pursuant to these Blanket Purchase Agreements shall be established in accordance with 8.405-3 Blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) (c) Ordering from BPAs (2) (Use Reverse and/or Attach Additional Sheets as Necessary)											
25. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA As Indicated On Each Call						26. TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT (For Govt. Use Only) \$0.00							
27a. SOLICITATION INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE FAR 52.212-1, 52.212-4, FAR 52.212-3 AND 52.212-5 ARE ATTACHED. ADDENDA <input type="checkbox"/> ARE <input type="checkbox"/> ARE NOT ATTACHED.						27b. CONTRACT/PURCHASE ORDER INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE FAR 52.212-4, FAR 52.212-5 IS ATTACHED. ADDENDA <input type="checkbox"/> ARE <input type="checkbox"/> ARE NOT ATTACHED.							
28. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT AND RETURN COPIES TO ISSUING OFFICE. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO FURNISH AND DELIVER ALL ITEMS SET FORTH OR OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED ABOVE AND ON ANY ADDITIONAL SHEETS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SPECIFIED						29. AWARD OF CONTRACT: _____ OFFER DATED _____ YOUR OFFER ON SOLICITATION (BLOCK 5), INCLUDING ANY ADDITIONS OR CHANGES WHICH ARE SET FORTH HEREIN, IS ACCEPTED AS TO ITEMS							
30a. SIGNATURE OF OFFEROR/CONTRACTOR Patrick Gallagher Digitally signed by Patrick Gallagher Date: 2015.06.30 08:36:00 -04'00'				31a. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTING OFFICER) 				31b. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print) JASON A. KATTMAN		31c. DATE SIGNED 6/30/2015			

19. ITEM NO.	20. SCHEDULE OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES	21. QUANTITY	22. UNIT	23. UNIT PRICE	24. AMOUNT
	<p>Multiple-award BPAs. These will comply with 8.405-6 Limiting sources as applicable.</p> <p>It is imperative to state at the BPA level that many of these calls will be established to support existing systems using CRM software already in-place and configured to support specific system capabilities and architecture. In cases where software licenses/maintenance are being renewed for existing or modular/adapted systems RFQs may not be provided to BPA holders offering software other than what is already in place due to their software not meeting the requirements to support that specific system/functionality. Ordering agencies shall comply with FAR and support their decisions with appropriate justifications approved at mandated levels.</p> <p>Period of Performance: 06/29/2015 to 06/28/2016</p>				

32a. QUANTITY IN COLUMN 21 HAS BEEN

RECEIVED INSPECTED ACCEPTED, AND CONFORMS TO THE CONTRACT, EXCEPT AS NOTED.

32b. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE		32c. DATE	32d. PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	
32e. MAILING ADDRESS OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE			32f. TELEPHONE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	
			32g. E-MAIL OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	
33. SHIP NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL	34. VOUCHER NUMBER	35. AMOUNT VERIFIED CORRECT FOR	36. PAYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> FINAL	37. CHECK NUMBER
38. S/R ACCOUNT NUMBER	39. S/R VOUCHER NUMBER	40. PAID BY		
41a. I CERTIFY THIS ACCOUNT IS CORRECT AND PROPER FOR PAYMENT			42a. RECEIVED BY (Print)	
41b. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER		41c. DATE	42b. RECEIVED AT (Location)	
			42c. DATE RECD (YY/MM/DD)	42d. TOTAL CONTAINERS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(USDA)

USDA-WIDE CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP
MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE LICENSES
AND HOSTING

BLANKET PURCHASE AGREEMENT

with

Carahsoft

Salesforce Cloud Products

AG-3144-B-15-0010

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BPA Revision History

Ver.	Action	Date
1.0	BPA Established	6/22/2015
1		

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1 - FULL PRICE AND PRODUCT LIST JUNE 22, 2015

ATTACHMENT X - SALESFORCE (GSA 01.30.2012 – CARAHSOFT FINAL) SERVICE TERMS

ATTACHMENT Y - SALESFORCE SECURITY, PRIVACY, AND ARCHITECTURE UPDATED:
JANUARY 9, 15

PRICING AND PRODUCT LIST

See Attachment 1 for price and product list.

The following discount schedule applies to all concurrent orders.

Volume Discounts	
USDA BPA Discount Tiers	Discount off USDA BPA Price
\$0-5M	BPA table applies
\$5M-8M	5%
\$8M-15M	10%
\$15M-20M	15%
\$20M-25M	20%
\$25M-30M	25%
>\$30	30%

Effective Discount Tier will be predicated on cumulative spend of the current maintained and supported licenses

Spot discounts will be offered to large volume purchases

Discounts apply for licenses owned and operated by USDA

License Upgrades

If USDA elects to upgrade their license type to different license type, the licensee will only be responsible for paying the delta between the price of the owned license and the discounted license price for the upgraded product for the remainder of that yearly contract period. At the time of renewal, USDA would be responsible for the yearly cost of the new license and the 7% yearly license uplift per option year. The license upgrade request process would be for the USDA Contract Officer to indicate to Carahsoft the owned license, new license wished to be owned after upgrade, and period of performance for the upgrade to be completed.

SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS

SPECIFIC VENDOR SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENTS

Availability:

Salesforce has maintained high levels of availability across all Salesforce instances since inception. As the only on-demand vendor to provide daily service-quality data on a public Web site (<http://trust.salesforce.com>), Salesforce proves that we are the leader in availability. And by making its track record completely transparent, Salesforce proves we are worthy of our customers' trust. To ensure maximum uptime and continuous availability, Salesforce provides world-class redundant data protection and most advanced facilities protection available, along with a complete data recovery plan—all without affecting performance.

Salesforce uses commercially reasonable efforts to make its on-demand services available to its customers 24/7, except for planned downtime, for which Salesforce gives customers prior notice, and force majeure events. Excellent availability statistics are critical to Salesforce's customers' success and to the success of Salesforce as a company. Live and historical statistics on the Salesforce system performance are publicly published at: <http://trust.salesforce.com/trust/status>.

Customer data, up to the last committed transaction, is replicated to disk in near-real time at the designated disaster recovery data center, backed up at the primary data center, and then cloned to the disaster recovery data center. Disaster recovery tests verify our projected recovery times and the integrity of the customer data. Backups are performed daily at each data center facility without stopping access to the application. Backup cloning is transmitted over an encrypted network (our MPLS network across all data centers) and are retained for 90 days. Tapes never leave our secure data center facilities, unless they are to be retired and destroyed through a secure destruction process.

Salesforce does not typically offer Service Level Agreements as part of the base service offering, however Section 2 of the Salesforce end-user licensing terms (<https://www.carahsoft.com/application/files/5314/1995/6599/Salesforce.com.pdf>) are incorporated as part of Carahsoft's GSA schedule, contains a general commitment to use commercially reasonable efforts to make the services accessible 24/7, with certain identified exceptions. Salesforce's approach is to offer a service with high availability and fast resolution of problems. If a customer requires an SLA, Salesforce has a standard availability SLA that may be added to a customer's agreement.

Salesforce negotiated SLAs are limited to availability/uptime issues. Platform recovery targets and customer support resolution targets are addressed in our Security Privacy and Architecture Documentation and customer support success plans, respectively.

Salesforce calculates percentage of availability per calendar quarter, except planned downtime and force majeure events. Should Salesforce fail to make the service available in a calendar quarter to meet a specified standard, specific remedies are available to the customer should the customer have a negotiated SLA with Salesforce.

Data Preservation

Customer data, up to the last committed transaction, is replicated to disk in near-real time at the designated disaster recovery data center, backed up at the primary data center, and then cloned to the disaster recovery data center. Disaster recovery tests verify our projected recovery times and the integrity of the customer data.

Backups are performed daily at each data center facility without stopping access to the application. Backup cloning is transmitted over an encrypted network (our MPLS network across all data centers). Backups are retained for 90 days. Tapes never leave our secure data center facilities, unless they are to be retired and destroyed through a secure destruction process.

The backup retention policy is 90 days (30 days for sandboxes). Deleted / modified data cannot be recovered after 90 days (30 days for sandboxes). If customers want a longer retention, they can use the weekly export feature available in the system.

Active customer data stays on disk until the customer deletes or changes it. Customer-deleted data is temporarily available (15 days) to customers online from the Recycle Bin. The retention policy for backup media is 90 days, therefore changed or deleted data older than 90 days is unrecoverable.

Salesforce customers are responsible for complying with their company's data retention requirements in their use of the Salesforce services. If a Salesforce customer must preserve data and the retention procedures above are insufficient, they may schedule a weekly export of data or copy to a sandbox account. Exports of customer data are available in comma separated value (.csv) format by request via Salesforce's Customer Support department. In addition, many exports can be manually pulled by the designated org administrators.

Data Ownership

USDA retains ownership of their data and artifacts at all times. Salesforce claims no ownership rights to customer data and customer data is only utilized as the customer instructs or to fulfill contractual or legal obligations. Salesforce is responsible for maintaining access in terms of performance and availability to the data. Salesforce provides contractual assurance to its customers that the data hosted in Salesforce's services will be kept confidential and not accessed by third parties except under narrow circumstances (such as support issue). In such circumstances, we will access your org only with prior approval and subject to Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

USDA has full rights to extract the data via Export Services utilities including: weekly export, data loader, APIs, EAI tools, etc. Below we describe the methods to export data from Salesforce:

- Direct Export - Data can be exported directly into CSV (comma separated values) file, or Excel files with a button click. This can be done from either a standard or custom list view, or from a report. This is the most common method utilized by end users.
- Excel Connector - Salesforce provide an Excel Connector to push and pull data from Excel to Salesforce.com and vice versa.
- Salesforce API - Data can be exported to and from the system through our API at any time or via a number of built in features.
- Salesforce Data Loader - The Salesforce Apex Data Loader is a free tool which is used specifically for importing/updating/exporting data in Salesforce.
- Partner Tools - There are also many pre-integrated partner tools, some of which you may already own that may be leveraged. Examples of these include, but are not limited to, Informatica, Pervasive, CastIron, Boomi, etc.

We also offer a weekly export service (WES) for those customers requiring a local backup copy of their data or a data set for import into other applications (such as an ERP system).

Data and artifacts can be exported with CRON-like scheduling, or on demand. In the event of an export, all data visibility and record access rules are enforced, and the requestor only obtains the data allowed under the Agency's security policy.

In the event of termination of the Salesforce service, requests by USDA made within 30 days after the effective date of termination or expiration of the Subscription Agreement, and Salesforce.com will make your data available to you for export or download. Once the export has been completed, an email will be sent to USDA containing a link where you can download a .zip file that contains multiple .csv (spreadsheets) files, each representing your Salesforce objects. Your data on disk is flagged within the database and set to inactive status or what can be referred to as a "soft delete." This data is no longer available or accessible to the application but is backed up in the full database backup process. The data remains in this state for 180 days; this is done in the event that the customer decides to resume services or needs the data for a legal reason. At 180 days, the data is marked for deletion ("hard delete") and will be deleted after 30 more days. Once this "hard delete" is executed the customer data is physically deleted and non-recoverable from the database. Following the purge, the data will remain on backup for an additional 90 days prior to being overwritten and unrecoverable.

Salesforce also provides tools that support the migration of configurations and customizations to the different environments, such as local code repositories, sandboxes and production. These tools can be used to export your configurations and customizations in the event you terminate your relationship with Salesforce.

The available tools are as follows:

Metadata API: Salesforce provides a metadata API that allows for programmatic access to the metadata in a customer's salesforce.com environment.

- Force.com IDE: The Salesforce1 Force.com IDE is an integrated development environment that is built on top of the Eclipse open source IDE.
- Force.com Migration Tool: a Java/Ant-based command-line utility for moving metadata between a local directory and a Salesforce organization. When migrating from stage to production is done by IT, anyone that prefers deploying in a scripting environment will find the Force.com Migration Tool a familiar process.

For additional details on Salesforce environment management, please see the following:

https://developer.salesforce.com/page/Force.com_Migration_Tool

http://www.salesforce.com/us/developer/docs/api_meta/index.htm

http://wiki.developerforce.com/index.php/Force.com_IDE

Non-Disclosure

Salesforce provides contractual assurance to its customers that the Customer Data hosted in Salesforce's services will be kept confidential. USDA retains ownership of their data and artifacts at all times. Salesforce claims no ownership rights to customer data and customer data is only utilized as the customer instructs or to fulfill contractual or legal obligations. Salesforce is responsible for maintaining access in terms of performance and availability to the data. Salesforce provides contractual assurance to its customers that the data hosted in Salesforce's services will be kept confidential and not accessed by third parties except under narrow circumstances (such as support issue). In such circumstances, we will access your org only with prior approval and subject to Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

Compliance with NIST 800-146 Roles & Responsibilities Requirements

As the Cloud Service Provider, Salesforce is responsible for performing the functions described in NIST 800-146. Carahsoft is an authorized reseller of Salesforce's SaaS and PaaS offerings and is only responsible for managing the USDA BPA contract. USDA, as the customer, is responsible for the customer controls and their role in any hybrid controls, which are detailed in our customer responsibilities matrix, System Security Plan (SSP) Attachment 8 - Customer Responsibilities. The SSP and Attachment 8 is part of Salesforce's FedRAMP ATO package, which is available to USDA. Under NDA, USDA can be provided the Salesforce FedRAMP ATO package, which contains security assessment documentation. USDA has the option of downloading Salesforce's FedRAMP ATO package upon filling out this form on the FedRAMP PMO website:

<http://cloud.cio.gov/document/fedramp-package-request-form>.

The following sections describe the roles and responsibilities in accordance with NIST 800-146 and how we comply with these requirements.

NIST 800-146 section, 5.3.4 indicates:

"5.3.4 Platform Responsibilities Managed by Providers"

Generally, for outsourced or public SaaS clouds, consumers need not become involved with the management of a provider's infrastructure. For example, consumers need not be distracted by which operating system, hardware devices or configuration choices, or software library versions underlie a SaaS application. In particular, providers have responsibility for operational issues such as backups, system maintenance, security patches, power management, hardware refresh, physical plant security, etc. Providers also have an obligation to field services that guard against known exploits at the application level. Further, consumers are not required to maintain on premises IT support to perform these tasks, with an exception that on premises IT support is still necessary to connect consumer browsers securely to the network. Because SaaS providers implement new application features and provide the server side hardware that runs them, SaaS providers also have advantages in managing the introduction of new features while mitigating the need for consumers to upgrade their hardware systems to use the new features."

NIST SP 800-146, Appendix A - Roles and Responsibilities describes at a high-level the collaborative process needed between providers and consumers to share the responsibility in implementing necessary controls, as well as outlines the main security control families from NIST SP 800-53. To help clarify the responsibilities of implementing security controls for organizations, the Salesforce Government Cloud System Security Plan documents how Salesforce addresses the NIST SP 800-53 security controls that are included within the FedRAMP Moderate baseline. In addition to documenting Salesforce's roles and responsibilities with regard to the relevant NIST SP 800-53 controls, Salesforce has documented customer responsibilities where required within the control implementations. Additionally, as a part of the Salesforce Government Cloud System Security Plan documentation Salesforce includes an appendix (SSP Attachment 8 - Customer Responsibilities) describing the responsibility of customers by necessary control.

An overview of Attachment 8 is as follows:

Attachment 8: Customer Responsibilities The Customer Responsibilities document identifies settings that customers are responsible for implementing for their Salesforce Customer Org to comply with

the NIST 800-53 Rev. 4 moderate baseline controls. The Customer Responsibilities document identifies Customer Responsibilities from the System Security Plan for controls that the customer is responsible for configuring in salesforce (technical settings) or controls that the customer is responsible for providing (management operational controls) .The Mandatory Control Requirements are controls that the customer must implement in order to comply with the NIST 800-53 Rev. 4 moderate baseline controls. The Optional Control Requirements are controls that the customer can implement based on their specific implementation of salesforce, but are not required for compliance with NIST 800-53 Rev. 4. Customers are responsible for implementing the controls identified in this document and testing the implementation of the controls for their specific salesforce Customer Org.

Access to Platform for Audit

Salesforce does not typically offer a Right to Audit clause as part of the base service offering. Salesforce is a multi-tenant cloud service. Annual site visits can be negotiated, but in consideration of our other customers, random access cannot be permitted. As a multi-tenant service, compartmentalization is virtual, not physical. Salesforce contracts with third party auditors to inspect and review our security. The results of these audits can be provided to USDA as desired and under NDA.

Salesforce has comprehensive privacy and security assessments and certifications performed by multiple third parties, including ISO 27001, SSAE 16 SOC 1, SOC 2, SOC 3, PCI-DSS, and FedRAMP. Third party auditors test the effectiveness of Salesforce's security controls as it relates to each of the compliance frameworks mentioned above.

Salesforce provides contractual assurance to its customers that the Customer Data hosted in Salesforce's services will be kept confidential. USDA retains ownership of their data and artifacts at all times. Salesforce claims no ownership rights to customer data and customer data is only utilized as the customer instructs or to fulfill contractual or legal obligations. Salesforce is responsible for maintaining access in terms of performance and availability to the data. Salesforce provides contractual assurance to its customers that the data hosted in Salesforce's services will be kept confidential and not accessed by third parties except under narrow circumstances (such as support issue). In such circumstances, we will access your org only with prior approval and subject to Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA). Salesforce provides information about the architecture, security and privacy of the Salesforce service here: <https://help.salesforce.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=0153000000365rsAAA>. This document is available on help.salesforce.com.

Should USDA desire to conduct an annual site visit, USDA can do so once annually, after completing Salesforce's Security Assessment Agreement. USDA may conduct, either itself or through a third party independent contractor selected by USDA at USDA's expense, an on-site audit and review of Salesforce's architecture, systems and procedures used in connection with the Services. Such audit and review shall be conducted up to once per year, with one week's advance notice. After conducting an audit, USDA must notify Salesforce of the manner in which Salesforce does not comply with any of the security, confidentiality or privacy obligations herein, if applicable. Upon such notice, Salesforce shall use commercially reasonable efforts to make any necessary changes to ensure compliance with such obligations.

SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Master License Agreement

Salesforce end-user license terms will apply as incorporated in Carahsoft's GSA schedule. Here is a link to these terms for USDA's review:

<https://www.carahsoft.com/application/files/5314/1995/6599/Salesforce.com.pdf>

Other Terms and Conditions

All of our licenses are governed by the Salesforce end-user licensing terms incorporated in Carahsoft's GSA schedule as outlined in response to question 2 above. Additionally, Salesforce Product Specific terms are included on each individual order, generated by Carahsoft and are based on and applicable to the mix of licenses purchased. Most Salesforce products do not have product specific terms and conditions.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Performance Requirements

The following objectives have been identified for the proposed CRM platform system:

- Acquire a secure, cloud computing development system that meets the NIST definition with multi-regional high-availability and disaster recovery capabilities
- Provide capabilities that support rapid deployment of business capabilities and integration with external business systems
- Provide scalability to maintain the high levels of throughput necessary
- Expand user adoption to offices to provide a centralized point of customer record and interaction tracking
- Preserve critical business processes currently in practice

1.1 Platform Constraints

- A. The cloud computing platform shall meet the National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST) definition in *Special Publication 800-145* to provide the following essential characteristics:
 1. On-demand self-service for system changes
 2. Broad network access to support flexibility in situations such as telework or Continuity of Operations (subject to security policies of the agency)
 3. Resource pooling for multi-tenant storage and processing to gain greater economies of scale at cheaper cost
 4. Rapid elasticity to provision and release computing capabilities as required by the agency
 5. Measured service to identify costs for only the services which the agency actively utilizes
- B. The system shall support delivery by multiple service models including:
 1. Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)
 2. Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
- C. The platform shall be deployed as either a Public or Federal cloud for purposes of identifying the processing and storage locations of agency data
- D. The platform shall support secure storage of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and meet Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA): Moderate levels of security controls
- E. The platform shall physically only process and store data in the lower-48 United States
- F. The platform shall provide reasonable high-availability to allow the USDA to continue business operations in a geographically disparate data center in the event that the primary platform data become unavailable
- G. The platform shall provide reasonable off-site backups to tape or disk media to allow for full system recovery in the event of catastrophic events at both primary and secondary data center sites
- H. The platform shall support mobile technologies

- I. The platform shall support robust APIs for system integration with other platforms and technologies
- J. The platform shall support “open source” approach to application sharing among federal agencies
 - a. The platform shall provide an online directory for posting, buying, and sharing pre-configured business applications to extend the basic capabilities
- K. The platform shall not extensively require the use of additional third-party software
- L. The platform shall not extensively require the use of proprietary code
- M. The platform shall provide licensing options based on features needed
- N. The platform provider shall include automatic upgrades to capabilities without re-configuration or costs for the USDA
- O. The platform shall include enterprise collaboration capabilities
- P. Each USDA user of the software should be required to hold only once license regardless of software configuration
- Q. The platform should demonstrate the ability to achieve accessibility requirements and alignment to Section 508 standards

1.2 Security Constraints

- A. The platform shall be accessible primarily via web browser for encrypted end-user access and require no special clients for typical usage
- B. The platform shall provide the ability to restrict access by Internet Protocol addresses or Domain Name
- C. The platform shall provide the ability to support two-factor authentication for access outside the agency network perimeter or via mobile device
- D. The platform shall provide role-based account and field-level security with the ability to restrict access to sensitive information designated
- E. The platform shall support system-level auditing for logins, field updates, and data changes
- F. The platform shall support the ability for the agency to manage all system accounts and preserve audit logs and data after a user account is deleted, disabled, or deactivated
- G. The platform should support single sign-on capabilities with Microsoft Active Directory and HSPD-12 considerations
- H. The platform shall provide the ability to encrypt or obscure designated fields before the data is transmitted from the USDA network perimeter
- I. The platform shall provide USDA the ability to maintain 100% chain-of-custody for encryption keys used to secure system data
- J. The platform shall have acquired or be able to acquire FedRAMP Authority to Operate for both SaaS and PaaS service models

1.3 Records and Legal Constraints

- A. The platform shall provide for a reasonable method to export all data in flat-file format on an ad-hoc basis to support long-term data archiving for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

- B. The platform shall provide for means to logically separate and export separate data sets to comply with the Federal Records Act (FRA)
- C. The platform shall support agency eDiscovery processes for producing data in response to congressional requests
- D. The platform shall support destruction of all USDA data from active systems and backups upon contract termination after successful transfer

1.4 Support Constraints

- A. The platform shall provide at least 8am-5pm phone support for system administration issues
- B. The platform shall provide 24x7 monitoring for security and operational considerations

2. Re-Seller Responsibilities

The following responsibilities reside with the reseller of CRM software.

- Manage license inventories
- Merge existing license ownership with new purchases so all can be managed on one agreement with a single renewal cycle
- Licenses are owned by USDA and can be transferred at USDA discretion for the life of ownership

3. CRM Capability Requirements

3.1 Workflow Automation. The solution shall:

- A. Provide out of the box capabilities for the approval/rejection of workflow approval requests on any mobile device
- B. Provide out of the box capabilities allowing business users to setup and modify workflow process rules without required assistance/involvement from IT
- C. Automatically generate follow-up tasks and activities at different stages of business processes
- D. Dynamically identify and assign tasks to the right individual based on their role
- E. Deliver alerts (email and application) to users based on their role
- F. Create workflow rules to dynamically update field values and/or reassign any object in the system
- G. Generate a message or request, based on workflow status, to an external system
- H. Initiate actions and notifications based on time and date fields

3.2 General End User Productivity. The solution shall:

- A. Provide individual users the ability to change the home page layout and add relevant dashboard to the home page

- B. Have a “lite” version that can be used by those who do not want/cannot handle the full version of the product
- C. Send and track (how many times opened) html emails, in addition to sending emails via outlook
- D. Be able to define email templates that can merge data from the application. Templates should be able to be secured to individuals or groups, or shared throughout the organization
- E. Support email attachments for sending brochures, data sheets, and other types of documents along with the email message
- F. Provide dashboards that are easy to create and share. End users should be able to choose from various reports to create a custom dashboard. End users should be able to drill into the underlying data for any dashboard.
- G. Provide capability for step by step end user creation of reports and views, without administrator involvement
- H. Provide a centralized repository for documentation for easy access and updates to relevant documents. Repository must have security enabled.
- I. Provide robust group calendaring capabilities to enable employees to better collaborate and work together as a team, as well as arrange meetings with prospects and customers efficiently
- J. Allow end users the ability to see only relevant fields based on the customer interaction or process they are engaged in
- K. Provide the ability to restrict end user access to sensitive information
- L. Generate alerts for items needing approvals. Maintain an audit trail for changes and comments.
- M. Provide standard and custom configurable reports and dashboards to analyze quality, effectiveness, satisfaction, issues, and overall performance. Reports and dashboards can roll up from individuals to full management hierarchy, with drill-down capability.
- N. Use conditional highlighting to call direct attention to important data (i.e. if key metric falls below 80%, show field as red)
- O. Provide one click access to common tasks from an easily accessible and context sensitive menu throughout the application
- P. Provide the ability to print, email and export to excel commonly accessed screens
- Q. Allow users to search across all records they have permissions and access to view

3.3 Activity Management. The solution shall:

- A. Provide the ability to view all activities for a single company or contact from a single screen
- B. Provide the ability to pre-define a series of activities like tasks, appointments and calls that should be executed in a predefined sequence and applied to any entity
- C. Provide the ability to merge customer data with company document templates for custom letters and contracts and have the application automatically send the document and attach a copy to the contact’s master record
- D. Provide capability that completed activities can be easily logged and display in all parts of the application

- E. Provide capability that activity reminders can be filtered showing overdue, due today, due this week
- F. Provide the ability to link activities to contact and accounts
- G. Provide the ability to view all work notes for a company and/or contact from a single screen
- H. Provide the ability to add, edit and work with all types of activities from a single screen
- I. Provide the ability for system to automatically send emails to contacts at predetermined date and time for automatic follow-up
- J. Ensure all emails sent to contacts should appear in the activities details for that contact

3.4 Service & Support. The solution shall:

- A. Include build-in contextual help
- B. Include best practice tips on key features to help maximize user productivity
- C. Include built-in video based tutorials that users can watch in their own time to learn specific functions of the product
- D. Include a searchable knowledgebase for quick access by users
- E. Offer 24/7 customer support accessible via email or telephone
- F. Provide free on demand training
- G. Include online communities of users to assist in education, trouble-shooting, and general questions and answers

3.5 General Administration. The solution shall:

- A. Include pre-defined reports and dashboards that indicate levels of users adoption (i.e. login rates, feature usage, business performance KPS's)
- B. Include a user interface easy to use and customize by business users as needs arise
- C. Provide the ability to change look and feel of application page layout based on the type of record the user is viewing for better segmentation of data, reporting, and ease of use
- D. Provide the ability to assign page layouts to types of records and not just a role
- E. Prevent unauthorized users to view specific fields beyond what is available in page layouts. Ensure there are no security leaks and that sensitive data is not available in reports and API calls
- F. Provide the ability to change the fiscal year without having to call a vendor
- G. Provide the ability to setup an audit trail so that changes to cases, accounts, or any user created records are visible
- H. Allow administrators the ability to delegate administrative rights to a local admin for a portion of the application (i.e., a local team admin does not have global administrative rights)
- I. Provide the ability to create a custom field with a value derived from a calculation
- J. Provide the ability to delete irrelevant custom fields from the application
- K. Provide intuitive, high performance data loading tools. This includes the ability to load custom fields and schedule data loads. Any field mappings created should be reusable
- L. Be able to load high volumes of data through a dedicated web service API
- M. Provide the ability to define roles, access and permissions of users, including agency hierarchy

- N. Provide the ability to segment data into different access and permission groups to restrict access to customer records
- O. Provide the ability to add custom fields and to have the ability to import into and report on custom fields
- P. Provide the ability to map system and custom fields between contact and account records
- Q. Provide the ability for system administrators to change all field and labels to reflect business practices and internal terminology
- R. Provide the ability for system administrators to build and deploy multiple web forms for information capture and include hidden fields for tracking how visitors arrive at web pages and forms
- S. Provide documented web services based API for completing custom integration with other applications
- T. Support for multiple languages
- U. Provide the ability to monitor frequency of use; usage by module; usage by role; usage by browser; and system response time

3.6 Enterprise Collaboration. The solution should have, but is not mandatory:

- A. Provide a secure employee collaboration tool that includes profiles, feeds and groups
- B. Be able to define who can use the collaboration tool in my agency
- C. Have the ability to limit visibility into posts
- D. Have the ability to create public and private groups
- E. Have the ability to follow not only people and groups, but record updates in the database
- F. Have the ability to share files
- G. Have the ability to integrate with SharePoint or Connect to view communication posts within SharePoint or Connect
- H. Have the ability to preview file in the feed without downloading the entire file
- I. Have the ability to store posts and be managed for compliance standards
- J. Have the ability to support direct notification to other team members, “likes” on posts, organization of posts around topics, and show experts related to topics
- K. Have the ability to support recommendations for team members, files, or groups
- L. Have the ability to provide robust analytics on the usage of the collaboration tool
- M. Have the ability to support notifications directly to users when they are not logged into the collaboration tool
- N. Have the ability to be used by the entire agency
- O. Have the ability to view the collaboration solution on a mobile device
- P. Be secure and have security features to manage access

3.7 Customer Service Automation. The solution shall:

- A. Provide an agent console which combines a list view, a detail view, and a quick view with related information into one screen so that the service agent has everything needed when interacting with customers
- B. Track all historical information as part of the case or solution history
- C. Provide a portal that allows customers to service their own requests, including checking the status of existing cases, log new cases, or search for information. Product shall have

- capabilities to easily adjust style of portal for usability. Product shall have capabilities to create multiple branded portals for different use cases and audiences.
- D. Describe the available knowledge base of solutions and other documents that can appear in the customer/partner community
 - E. Allow self-service customers to rate knowledge base content
 - F. Allow reporting on queries input by customers and which associated articles were accessed resulting from those queries. Reports provide management feedback on effectiveness of knowledge base content for solving customer problems.
 - G. Provide knowledge search optimization and article promotion
 - H. Leverage suggested articles to help your customers self-close cases by providing the most relevant solution match to their inquiries
 - I. Provide the ability to set up a website that can automatically create cases that are processed by case assignment rules
 - J. Provide the ability to create a generic email address which automatically routes cases to representatives with the proper skill set (i.e. program questions versus technical issues). Customer responses should associate automatically to the original case, and support email attachments
 - K. Provide the ability to automatically send a responding email when cases are captured from other email, or from a web site
 - L. Use suggested articles in any email template, such as auto-response emails for new or updated cases
 - M. Escalate cases based on advanced criteria, such as last modified time. Disable escalations after first touch
 - N. Provide the ability to alert management when cases are not responded to in a timely fashion, or when a premier support customer files a case, or by other criteria
 - O. Provide the ability to create or modify several support processes based on case types, such as Tier 1 vs Tier 2
 - P. Provide the ability to generate an email alert if a certain type of customer logs a ticket. Automatically re-route case based on time of day, case inactivity for period of time
 - Q. Provide triggers or automated work-flow for case comments
 - R. Provide branching scripts for targeting the right questions based on previous answers; Q&A coaching for agent development; answer scoring for better problem qualification
 - S. Be able to integrate with leading telephone network hardware and software for integrated telephony
 - T. Be able to support screen pops based on automatic number ID (ANI) or interactive Voice Response (IVR) hardware and software. Product shall support click-to-dial support anywhere a phone number appears in the application
 - U. Provide standard and custom configurable reports and dashboards to analyze service quality effectiveness, agent performance, customer satisfaction and issues, and the overall performance of the service and support channel. Reports and dashboards shall be capable of roll up from individuals to full management hierarchy, with drill-down capability
 - V. Provide the ability to edit records as soon as they are opened using "inline" editing. There should be no need for the user to click an "edit" button and be taken to a different screen with potentially different information being displayed on this screen. User should be able to edit all information, add tasks, and complete other functions like reassignments in one pass from the screen

- W. Provide the ability to build lists of records on the fly and then page through the records one at a time for review and editing
- X. Provide dashboard type presentation of all new and updated data like new contacts and customer service incidents. Items should be organized to show new items based on different periods. User should be able to click on the number of items to drill down and start working on the new or updated items.
- Y. Provide support for company hierarchies, including the ability to link contacts, companies, and associated activities
- Z. Provide the ability to capture, track and manage customer incidents via a queue centric workflow based customer support process
 - AA. Provide workflow engine that supports rules based and ad-hoc routing to queues
 - BB. Provide the ability to “clone” customer incidents and establish parent/child relationship between related incidents
 - CC. Provide the ability to define support processes and target resolution or turnaround times specific to individual customers within the same application and without customized coding
 - DD. Provide multi-level alerts and notifications when a customer incident is exceeding a target turnaround time
 - EE. Provide the ability to establish personalized customer support portals or pages for individual customers
 - FF. Provide the ability for agents to engage with customers via an online chat integrated into communities or public sites
 - GG. Provide a knowledgebase with robust search capabilities that adapts based on timeframe and frequency of accessed articles
 - HH. Provide a simple to use knowledge base that allows Agents to search, submit questions, post articles and expose the knowledge base across the service organization
 - II. Provide the capability for service contract’s and entitlements allowing agents instantly match customers with the appropriate level of service, and manage per-customer service costs and more effectively. Provide an intuitive service timeline, agents and supervisors can easily track second-to-second progress against service milestones to make sure service level agreement are being met
 - JJ. Provide collaboration capability related to customer
 - KK. Provide ability to communicate with other community members to capture the best answers and the most innovative ideas
 - LL. Provide customers with the ability to find knowledge your organization wants to share (via google, other search engines) to help them solve their issue quickly and accurately
 - MM. Allow users to create editable profiles with passwords. These profiles would be accessible online and on mobile devices. The solution should allow users to either check the status of their request and be notified that the status has been changed

3.8 Mobile. The solution shall:

- A. Be accessible on a mobile device and support a variety of use cases
- B. Support multiple types of mobile devices operating systems including iOS, Android, and Windows
- C. Provide multiple mobile delivery options

- D. Provide application content on mobile device
- E. Work with third party Mobile Device Management solutions
- F. Allow custom code to extend functionality
- G. Be able to scale to large numbers of users
- H. Provide mobile search functionality
- I. Provide mobile integration with phone, email, calendar
- J. Retain all data visibility restrictions
- K. Provide mobile self-service for customer portal users
- L. Provide SMS Text upon Record Assignment
- M. Provide quick interactions by users based on the use case
- N. Provide mobile administration and end user support
- O. Provide and retain workflow configurations
- P. Work with third party tools to prevent screen captures if needed
- Q. Provide offline accessibility
- R. Provide reporting and dashboards

3.9 Reporting and Dashboard. The solution shall:

- A. Provide end-user report building functionality (no technical SQL, querying, schema, etc. skills required) and shall be accessible on both browser and mobile device platforms in real-time
- B. Provide reports in real-time, including reports on custom fields, multi-table joins (contact + opportunities, for example), and analyses
- C. Provide wizard-based functionality that allows for users with differing skill sets to easily build and customize their own reports. Also provides ability to step back through the wizard when creating a report
- D. Provide functionality for end-users without administrative privileges to create their own reports and save them to specific folders that they have been granted access to. Allow end-users to drill anywhere – highlight one or more rows and drill into the data
- E. Provide functionality to create queries based on multi-table joins in real time (accounts with cases, for example)
- F. Provide the ability to expand the aggregate numbers in a report to see all line items of data behind the numbers, and click through to the detailed records
- G. Provide the ability to define custom list views from various places in the application rather than running a more complicated report
- H. Provide the ability for end users to schedule the execution time and automated delivery of their reports to other application users
- I. Provide functionality for end-users (and not just administrators) to be able to create or modify dashboards. Dashboards can be a combination of any number of pre-built and custom reports
- J. Provide the ability to schedule refreshes to enable users who review the dashboard at a specific time always get up-to-date data
- K. Provide the ability to share a relevant dashboard with team member with the confidence that they will not be able to drill down to underlying data the security model prevents them from seeing

- L. Provide the ability to create multiple dashboards, with segmentation by year, quarter, or any date
- M. Provide the ability of drilling to the underlying report and data from any dashboard component
- N. Provide the ability to create combination charts
- O. Provide the user the ability to drill down to filtered reports from a dashboard
- P. Provide the user the ability to view hover details on charts in reports and dashboards
- Q. Provide the user the ability to set colors for the pick list values in charts
- R. Provide graphical reports and dashboard, for example, dials, gauges and sliders
- S. Provide the ability to build “what if” scenarios and save those scenarios for future reference
- T. Provide the ability to export reports as interactive objects, including the report data so they can be used in presentation tools and documents and still maintain their formatting and animation capabilities
- U. Provide drill down dashboard so that users can discover what makes up the data or report being reviewed
- V. Provide historical reports that show trends and allow comparisons between time periods
- W. Provide functionality for users to be able to use report filters and/or a report generator to build their own custom reports and export these reports into Excel
- X. Automatically generate and publish reports at regular intervals to management, with no manual intervention

3.10 User Management and Sharing. The solution shall:

- A. Provide the ability to manage roles and relationships between roles from within the application, in a single easy to read page
- B. Provide the ability to create new roles, manage roles, and ensure that changes to roles do not affect parent roles.
- C. Provide the ability to control the access level (read only, read/write, etc) of any group for accounts, contacts and cases and other data. Group access should not default to “owner” level (full access for all objects)
- D. Provide the ability set up a sharing model that provides organizations the ability to segment divisions. The organization should be able to set up sharing on a case by case basis for ultimate flexibility
- E. Provide the ability for the organization to be able to easily view the reasons why users have or do not have access to account, case, or other types of information
- F. Ensure the reporting engine and the dashboards strictly adhere to the rules set up in the sharing model and to any field level security in place
- G. Provide the ability for the administrator to delegate administrative operations within the applications
- H. Have flexible profile management capabilities in the application

3.11 Integration. The solution shall:

- A. Provide the ability to integrate with any legacy application, third-party solution or an external cloud-based service

- B. Adhere to all open standards and has a history of openness. This includes compliance with WS-I Basic Profile 1.1 for web services
- C. Create web service description language specific to an organization
- D. Create a WSDL that is organization specific and one that is more generic for partners
- E. Provide an API that is publicly accessible and freely available to encourage innovation, progress, partnerships, and good faith
- F. Provide outbound messaging available in API
- G. Be able to demonstrate there is a large development community using the API
- H. Be able to demonstrate a large and active community of 3rd party ISVs utilizing the API and the vendor ecosystem
- I. Provide ongoing API usage statistics in an open manner. There should be millions of API transactions happening per month
- J. Demonstrate a history of mainstream tool vendor's alignment. There should be integration between the IDE and the CRM vendor's products and services
- K. Provide the ability to easily integrate with large ERP systems and demonstrate a proven record of large implementations
- L. Allow users to browse and search external content repositories
- M. Provide a suite of well documented and published API's
- N. Export reports into excel with formatting. Pull reports into application directly from Excel, while maintaining pivot tables and report formatting
- O. Track emails in outlook as activities in the application. Provide users full control over where emails are stored in the application. Allow users to run Outlook within the solution
- P. Provide the ability to quickly set up a form that automatically captures leads and/or cases from a web site and populates the system
- Q. Provide the ability to create links and mappings to other web service providers, such as Fed Ex, UPS or to other services such as Microsoft Outlook or Silanis e-Signatures
- R. Provide the ability to invite users to join a meeting and check users schedules from within the application
- S. Provide the ability to set up a web conference directly from within the application
- T. Provide the ability to create and send emails directly from within the application. Track whether emails have been read. HTML email has the capability to add attachments

3.12 Extensibility. The solution shall:

- A. Be architected in such a way that upgrades to the application don't cause any customizations to stop working
- B. Extend existing data model to capture data unique to your organization, beyond standard custom fields. Process should be point and click
- C. Provide the ability to create a new menu item that will serve as a container for custom extensions to the application or for a new application altogether
- D. Provide the ability to create new fields that are immediately searchable and reportable in the application
- E. Provide the ability for the organization to build external websites that are integrated with applications built on the Platform-as-a-Service

- F. Provide a Software-as-a-Service application that should have a Platform-as-a-Service capability to expand existing solutions to create new custom applications
- G. Provide access to a wide variety of pre-integrated partner applications and application components
- H. Ensure modifications to any tab or field automatically be updated in the API
- I. Provide the ability to add custom lookup fields
- J. Allow the incorporation of images in the field
- K. Provide the ability to delete custom fields
- L. Provide the ability to rename standard fields and menus
- M. Build data forms with point and click interface
- N. Provide the ability to create business logic with a point and click interface
- O. Provide the ability for an admin to easily create a clone of their On Demand production environment for testing new features prior to rolling out into production. Ability to refresh, migrate changes between test environments and real time provisioning

3.13 Infrastructure & Security. The solution shall:

- A. Have high reliability and should be down a minimal amount of time for scheduled maintenance
- B. Offer approximated response times that can be expected from the application, and offer approximated transaction loads/numbers of transactions through your service
- C. Ensure reports that contain a thousand rows should run in a few seconds
- D. Provide details of independent security audits that have been performed on your applications
- E. Provide details for past and upcoming scheduled maintenance windows
- F. Provide an overview of your security controls
- G. Ensure the service is compliant with SOC 1
- H. Use LDAP and be able to integrate with multiple Active Directory services and be multi domain aware. User login credentials cannot be stored in the application. Application provides the option to require a combination of password identification with PIN
- I. Provide the ability to easily (without requiring code) customize the login process so that additional interaction with the user, such as acceptance of terms and conditions or a second factor of authentication, can be enabled post-authentication but before the application content is accessed
- J. Have flexible, limited use custom portal user access and identity management
- K. Provide details of intrusion detection and preventative measures that you employ to prevent service attacks to your applications
- L. Provide the capability to centrally manage users through corporate LDAP directory
- M. Provide physical security for the hosting site, should include; video monitoring, fire and water detection, biometric access screening, 24/7 security guards, dual floor trap designed raised floor
- N. Provide the capability to encrypt certain data, such as SSN's?
- O. Provide secure session cookies (no user id/password on client) and protection against cross-site scripting and SQL injection
- P. Provide the following options; minimum password length, prevent password reuse, lockout if invalid password entered

- Q. Provide multiple levels of data redundancy
- R. Provide N+1 UPS with complete backup, N+1 standby generators
- S. Ensure no single point of failure for network architecture
- T. Ensure no single point of failure in server architecture
- U. Ensure multiple firewalls at different levels of architecture
- V. Provide the ability of a 100% multi-tenant, cloud application. No additional software or infrastructure costs are required to enable the service to operate beyond an internet browser or mobile device
- W. Provide tools be in place to ensure the protection of Agency-owned data. Agency-owned data should be returned to the Agency, if the Agency elects to terminate the service from the Cloud Service Provider.
- X. Must have achieved FedRAMP Authority to Operate (ATO) at the moderate impact level for Software as a Service & Platform as a Service or has successfully applied for this ATO. (If not achieved the vendor shall provide submission package prior to contract award.
- Y. Provide security mechanisms for handling data at rest and in transit in accordance with FIPS 140-2 encryption standards

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

Applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation Clauses

52.252-2 CLAUSES INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE (FEB 1998)

This contract incorporates one or more clauses by reference, with the same force and effect as if they were given in full text. Upon request, the CO will make their full text available. Also, the full text of a clause may be accessed electronically at these addresses:

<https://www.acquisition.gov/far/index.html>

<https://www.acquisition.gov/gsam/gsam.html>

52.224-2 PRIVACY ACT

52.232-18 AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

52.233-1 DISPUTES – ALTERNATE I (DEC 1991)

52.233-3 PROTEST AFTER AWARD (AUG 1996)

52.249-2 TERMINATION FOR CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT (FIXED-PRICE)

52.249-8 DEFAULT (FIXED-PRICE SUPPLY AND SERVICE)

FULL-TEXT FAR CLAUSES

52.217-8 OPTION TO EXTEND SERVICES (NOV 1999)

The Government may require continued performance of any services within the limits and at the rates specified in the contract. These rates may be adjusted only as a result of revisions to prevailing labor rates provided by the Secretary of Labor. The option provision may be exercised more than once, but the total extension of performance hereunder shall not exceed 6 months. The Contracting Officer may exercise the option by written notice to the Contractor within 30 days of the expiration of the contract.

52.217-9 OPTION TO EXTEND THE TERM OF THE CONTRACT (MAR 2000)

(a) The Government may extend the term of the contract by written notice to the contractor within 30 days of the expiration of the contract provided, that the Government shall give the contractor a preliminary notice of its intent to extend at least 15 days before the contract expires. The preliminary notice does not commit the Government to an extension.

(b) If the Government exercises this option, the extended contract shall be considered to include this option provision.

(c) The total duration of this contract, including the exercise of options under this clause, shall not exceed 5 years as discussed in 452.211-74 Period of Performance.

52.232-99 PROVIDING ACCELERATED PAYMENT TO SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTORS (DEVIATION)

This clause implements the temporary policy provided by OMB Policy Memorandum M-12-16, Providing Prompt Payment to Small Business Subcontractors, dated July 11, 2012.

- (a) Upon receipt of accelerated payments from the Government, the contractor is required to make accelerated payments to small business subcontractors to the maximum extent practicable after receipt of a proper invoice and all proper documentation from the small business subcontractor.
- (b) Include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (b), in all subcontracts with small business concerns.
- (c) The acceleration of payments under this clause does not provide any new rights under the Prompt Payment Act.

AGRICULTURE ACQUISITION REGULATION (AGAR) CLAUSES

AGAR 452.209 – 71 ASSURANCE REGARDING FELONY CONVICTION OR TAX DELINQUENT STATUS FOR CORPORATE APPLICANTS

- (a) This award is subject to the provisions contained in sections 738 and 739 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. No. 112-55, Division A, as amended and/or subsequently enacted, regarding corporate felony convictions and corporate federal tax delinquencies. Accordingly, by accepting this award the contractor acknowledges that it –
 - (1) does not have a tax delinquency, meaning that it is not subject to any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, and
 - (2) has not been convicted (or had an officer or agent acting on its behalf convicted) of a felony criminal violation under any Federal or State law within 24 months preceding the award, unless a suspending and debarring official of the United States Department of Agriculture has considered suspension or debarment of the awardee, or such officer or agent, based on these convictions and/or tax delinquencies and determined that suspension or debarment is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.
- (b) If the awardee fails to comply with these provisions, The USDA may terminate this contract for default and may recover any funds the awardee has received in violation of sections 738 or 739, as amended and/or subsequently enacted.

452.211-74 PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

Base:	June 24, 2015 - June 23, 2016
Option 1:	June 24, 2016 - June 23, 2017
Option 2:	June 24, 2017 - June 23, 2018
Option 3:	June 24, 2018 - June 23, 2019

Option 4: June 24, 2019 - June 23, 2020

452.237-75 RESTRICTIONS AGAINST DISCLOSURE

- (a) The Contractor agrees, in the performance of this contract, to keep all information contained in source documents or other media furnished by the Government in the strictest confidence. The Contractor also agrees not to publish or otherwise divulge such information in whole or in part in any manner or form, or to authorize or permit others to do so, taking such reasonable measures as are necessary to restrict access to such information while in the Contractor's possession, to those employees needing such information to perform the work provided herein, i.e., on a "need to know" basis. The Contractor agrees to immediately notify in writing, the Contracting Officer, named herein, in the event that the Contractor determines or has reason to suspect a breach of this requirement.
- (b) The Contractor agrees not to disclose any information concerning the work under this contract to any persons or individual unless prior written approval is obtained from the Contracting Officer. The Contractor agrees to insert the substance of this clause in any consultant agreement or subcontract hereunder.

452.204-71 PERSONAL IDENTITY VERIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES (Mar 2006)

(NOTE IF THE SERVICE SOLUTION; ie. SaaS, PaaS IS USDA ASOC APPROVED THIS CLAUSE DOES NOT APPLY TO EMPLOYEES WHO INTERACT WITH CLOUD SERVICES ONLY)

- (a) Before an employee may begin work on this Call Order, each employee must, as directed by the PIV Sponsor:
 1. Complete either a SF-85, Questionnaire for Non-Sensitive Positions, SF-85P, Questionnaire for Public Trust Positions, or SF-86, Questionnaire for National Security Positions, as appropriate, and items 1, 2, 8 through 13, 16 and 17a of the OF-306, Declaration for Federal Employment. The current versions of forms SF-85, SF-85P, and SF-86 carry Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 3206-0005. Form OF-306 has OMB control number 3206-0182. See http://www.opm.gov/forms/pdf_fill/sf85.pdf; or http://www.opm.gov/forms/pdf_fill/sf85p.pdf; or http://www.opm.gov/forms/pdf_fill/sf86.pdf; and http://www.opm.gov/forms/pdf_fill/of0306.pdf.
 2. Complete a Fair Credit Reporting Release, and 2 FD-258, Fingerprint Charts. The Fair Credit Reporting Release is located at: <http://www.usda.gov/da/pdsd/Web-Fair.htm>. The FD-258, Fingerprint Charts, may be obtained by Call Order companies (not individuals) by faxing a request to US Investigations Services at 724-794-0012 Attn: Michelle Pennington. Include the requestor's name, mailing address, and number of FD-258, Fingerprint Charts requested. Questions regarding fingerprint charts may be addressed to michelle.pennington@opm.gov. Contractor employees' fingerprints shall be taken by a Federal security office, or Federal, State, municipal, or local law enforcement agency.
 3. The Contractor's employee must appear in person in front of the PIV Sponsor or his or her designee with the completed forms and 2 identity source documents in original form. The identity source documents must be documents listed as acceptable for establishing identity on Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, List A and B. The I-9 Form may be found at the following web address: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/files/i-9.pdf>. At least one document shall be a valid State or Federal Government-issued picture identification (ID)

card. Applicants who possess a current State Drivers License or State Picture ID card shall present that document as one identity source document before presenting other State or Federal Government-issued picture ID cards. This shall be done before or at the time the Call Order employee begins work under the Call Order.

4. Receive a finding that no potentially disqualifying information is listed on the above noted forms. After beginning work under the Call Order, the Contractor employee must receive a favorable agency adjudication of the FBI fingerprint and NACI results, or other U.S. Office of Personnel Management or National Security community background investigation.
- (b) Should the results of the PIV process require the exclusion of a Contractor's employee, the Call Ordering officer will notify the Contractor in writing.
 - (c) The Contractor must appoint a representative to manage this activity and to maintain a list of employees eligible for a USDA PIV ID Badge required for performance of the work.
 - (d) The responsibility of maintaining a sufficient workforce remains with the Contractor. Employees may be barred by the Government from performance of work should they be found ineligible or to have lost eligibility for a USDA PIV ID Badge. Failure to maintain a sufficient workforce of employees eligible for a USDA PIV ID Badge may be grounds for termination of the Call Order.
 - (e) The Contractor shall insert this clause in all subCall Orders when the Subcontractor is required to have routine physical access to a Federally-controlled facility and/or routine access to a Federally-controlled information system.
 - (f) The PIV Sponsor for this Call Order is the Call Ordering officer representative (COR), unless otherwise specified in this Call Order. The PIV Sponsor will be available to receive Contractor identity information at the address indicated in Section 17.2. The Government shall notify the Contractor if there is a change in the PIV Sponsor, the office address, or the office hours for registration.

Special Requirements Applicable to this Agreement:

PLACE OF PERFORMANCE

Contractor Site/Virtual

ACCESS TO SENSITIVE/CRITICAL DATA

Contractor access to data deemed sensitive and/or critical by the Government will follow guidelines set forth in FIPS Publication 199, USDA and OCIO security policy and only following successful completion of all security training. Contractor personnel shall have the necessary security clearances to access USDA Identity Minder and eAuthorization applications for user account verification.

All personnel working on this project must pass a Minimum Background Investigation (MBI). All performance on this contract shall be in the United States.

PRIVACY ACT

The provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 protect information are included in this Call Order. Take proper precautions to protect information from disclosure.

SBU INCIDENT REPORTING

Contractors shall report the loss or suspected loss of equipment or data including Sensitive but Unclassified (SBU) or Personally Identifiable Information (PII) information. Immediately report the incident to the 24/7 Security Hotline at 888-926-2373 and inform the COR.

BADGES, FACILITY AND PARKING

The Contractor shall comply with each facility's badging, parking, and building access requirements. These requirements include the Contractor's responsibility to pursue temporary or permanent badges for on-site employees for performance under this Call Order as well as the collection of badges for those no longer requiring access under this Call Order. These requirements also include (but are not limited to) the following; badge must be worn at all times, above the waist, and easily visible to other personnel in the building. The Contractor is responsible for the safekeeping, wearing, and visibility of Government furnished badges.

PHYSICAL SECURITY

The Contractor shall be responsible for safeguarding all Government property and data made available for Contractor use. At the close of each work period, Government facilities, equipment and materials shall be secured.

TRAVEL

No travel will be part of these agreements.

GOVERNMENT FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

No government facilities and/or equipment will be provided

PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT WHILE ON GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Contractor employees shall observe and maintain themselves in accordance with professional standards according to their location. Attire should be consistent with professional standards. They shall not engage in private activities for personal gain or any other unauthorized purpose while on Government-owned or leased property, nor may Government time or equipment be utilized for these purposes.

Contract Administration Items

POINTS OF CONTACT

The following points of contact are to be used to communicate with the Government during the Call Order duration.

Contracting Officer (CO):

Jason A. Kattman
970-295-5428
jason.kattman@ftc.usda.gov

2150 Centre Ave. Bldg A, Suite 145
Fort Collins, CO 80526

Contracting Officer's Representative (COR):

The COR is the authorized technical representative:

To be announced upon award and provided for under individual BPA Calls.

Duties and Authority of COTR/CORs

Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)

The COR is the technical representative to the CO for all tasks issued under this Call Order. The COR's main responsibility is the coordination of tasks issued under the Call Order. The COR is the CO's coordinating point of contact for the entire Call Order and ensures a reasonable level of coordination of available Government and Contractor resources among the different tasks which may be issued under this Call Order.

Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR)

Each task issued under this Call Order will have a COTR designated to provide technical guidance for that task. The COTR represents the CO for technical matters pertaining to the task. The general responsibilities and authorities of the COTR include:

- Giving technical directions to the Contractor which provide the necessary technical details to complete the task requirements;
- Providing information to the Contractor which assists in the interpretation of the technical portions of the work description; and
- Reviewing and recommending approval by the CO of all work products/deliverables.

Administration Duties of COTR/COR

The COTR has the authority to provide "technical direction" to the Contractor during the performance of work under Call Orders for their individual projects. Technical direction generally requires monitoring the Contractor's work closely and continually as it progresses to ensure that the task requirements are being met. While progress monitoring does not mean taking charge and conducting the Contractor's effort, or in any way supervising Contractor employees, it does, however, mean that the COR will:

- Keep well informed of the Contractor's performance and activities;
- Use technical expertise to identify the Contractor's actions, or failure to act, that clearly affect the quality of the work under way and the end results or deliverables;
- Notify the Contractor of apparent deficiencies; and

- Determine the appropriate action in discussion with the CO and Contractor to correct deficiencies.

Communication

- The terms and conditions of this Call Order shall govern the administration and management of the work products and deliverables. The lines of communication and authorities between Government and Contractor personnel under this Call Order are as follows:
- Communications related to Call Order management issues shall take place between the CO, COR, COTR, and the Contractor Representative.
- For issues related to task management and technical matters, communication may occur between the CO and/or COR, COTR and the Contractor's Site Management or Task Leader.
- The Contractor's resource personnel shall communicate to Government personnel through its Task Leader, and the Government's resource personnel shall communicate to the Contractor resource personnel through the COR.
- All correspondence (including invoices) which proposes or otherwise involves waivers, deviations or modifications to the requirements, terms or conditions of this Performance Work Statement shall be addressed to the CO with an information copy to the COR.

INVOICING PROCEDURES

- Invoices shall be submitted electronically through the Invoice Processing Platform (IPP), <https://www.ipp.gov/>.
- Invoices shall be e-mailed to the Program Manager, COR, and CO prior simultaneously when submitting to IPP.
- Additional information regarding what constitutes a proper invoice can be found by reviewing the Prompt Payment Act (31 USC Chapter 32 - PROMPT PAYMENT ACT).
- A contractor-generated, complete invoice, should also be provided electronically (either as an attachment via IPP or via email direct to the CO and COR) along with applicable back up documentation.
- Any other information or documentation required by other provisions of the delivery order such as reports, copies of travel vouchers, hotel and meal receipts, supporting paid invoices, receiving/acceptance reports, etc. The Contractor shall submit any other information or documentation required to support the invoice request. The original receipts shall be maintained by the Contractor and made available to Government auditors upon request.

ORDERING PROCEDURES

BPA Calls established pursuant to these Blanket Purchase Agreements shall be established in accordance with 8.405-3 Blanket purchase agreements (BPAs) (c) Ordering from BPAs (2) Multiple-award BPAs. These will comply with 8.405-6 Limiting sources as applicable.

It is imperative to state at the BPA level that many of these calls will be established to support existing systems using CRM software already in-place and configured to support specific system capabilities and architecture. In cases where software licenses/maintenance are being renewed for existing or modular/adapted systems RFQs may not be provided to BPA holders offering software other than what is already in place due to their software not meeting the requirements to support that specific system/functionality. Ordering agencies shall comply with FAR and support their decisions with appropriate justifications approved at mandated levels.

GENERAL STANDARDS

The Contractor is responsible for obtaining and maintaining all the documentation necessary for performance under this Call Order. The Contractor shall make any specific documentation requests, including applicable standards, known to the COR on an as-needed basis and in accordance with the governing Call Order. Applicable standards under which specific work shall be accomplished include, but are not limited to those specified in USDA service center agency IT manuals and policy, those specified in applicable USDA departmental regulation, and service center agency Configuration Management Standards and Practices. Upon Contractor's request and at its sole discretion, the Government may deem it beneficial to provide such documentation electronically to the Contractor if documentation is readily available in electronic format and requires no additional production or handling cost to the Government.

END OF BLANKET PURCHASE AGEEMENT

Mr. Aderholt: What states are currently benefitting from the BTO program?

Response: All states have benefitted from the Bridges to Opportunity (BTO) service, through FSA managing customer service activity, providing resources and referrals to customers and engaging partners in collaboratively serving the local agricultural communities. Nationwide implementation of BTO service was complete on March 31, 2017, which made it available in all states through all FSA offices. BTO service is enabled using a customer relationship management (CRM) software application and platform provided by Salesforce. In addition to delivering the BTO service to customers, the CRM application allows FSA to comply with the Receipt for Service requirement by recording all customer interactions.

CCC Audit Readiness

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a cost breakdown and detailed explanation necessary for the \$16 million requested in the Budget Justifications related to the CCC audit readiness.

Response: The funds will support CCC audit readiness by initiating modernization of FSA financial system and starting to move CCC financial records into the Departmental Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) environment. This will help improve reconciliation of financial transactions, strengthen funds control, and support accurate CCC/FSA and consolidated USDA financial statements.

This solution will improve the integration of FSA's program applications into the financial system. Benefits will include enhanced customer services such as simplifying the process to make corrections and updates, near real-time reporting of financial transactions and an improved financial inquiry process for producers. The funds will also support continued migration of farm loan programs accounting from legacy mainframe technology to FSA's centralized enterprise accounting system. County office employees will gain operational efficiencies as the financial interface for farm programs and farm loan programs is standardized.

The timeline for 2018 includes finalizing an assessment of the entire FSA financial management system. The assessment will develop a FSA roadmap to fully implement an integrated financial system.

Mr. Aderholt: Has any Request for Proposal been issued for the CCC Audit Readiness contract?

Response: No Request for Proposal (RFP) has been issued at this time.

FSA/NRCS IT

Mr. Aderholt: The recent combination of FSA and NRCS under the

FPC mission area will likely result in the combination of IT systems for both agencies. What plans are underway to combine these initiatives?

Response: We are still assessing the potential for IT consolidation within the FPAC mission area. However, as a first step, I have asked the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to determine the resource requirements for a common web portal to ensure that our agricultural producers have access to the full range of resources available within the three agencies.

Office Closings and County Office Staff Reductions

Mr. Aderholt: What are agency's plans for the hiring of county office workers under FSA and NRCS?

Response: FSA and NRCS county office staffing needs are being evaluated.

Mr. Aderholt: Are there any current plans or activity ongoing related to Voluntary Early Retirement Authority and/or Voluntary Incentive Separation Payments for either county office or Federal employees at FSA or NRCS?

Response: FSA does not have any current plans or activity related to Voluntary Early Retirement Authority and/or Voluntary Incentive Separation Payments for county or federal FSA employees.

Mr. Aderholt: The Agriculture Appropriations bill in FY 2015 provided funding for a review of FSA's workload analysis of local and county offices by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Will the new Administration utilize the information from this study to take future actions? In general, please provide the Committee with the Trump Administration's assessment on FSA office closures and/or consolidations.

Response: FSA has reviewed its workload tools in accordance with the recommendations provided by NAPA and is working with other USDA agencies which have field-based locations. Our objectives are to create a field-office structure that efficiently and effectively meets customer needs today and in the future.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Mr. Aderholt: What is the total number of acres enrolled under CRP as of second quarter 2017? How does this compare to the total number of acres at the end of fiscal years 2015 and 2016. How many acres are projected to be enrolled in fiscal year 2018?

Response: As of the end of May 2017, there were 23.5 million acres under CRP contract. At the end of FY 2015 and FY 2016, there were 24.2 million acres and 23.9 million acres, respectively, under

contract. The 2014 Farm Bill established a maximum enrollment cap of 24 million acres beginning in FY 2017. FSA intends to maintain enrollment for FY 2018 at or near the 24 million-acre cap, by targeting the most environmentally sensitive land for enrollment.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the cost of administering CRP for the past five fiscal years as well as the estimated cost of operating the program in fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2011 Actual	\$64,737,773
FY 2012 Actual	\$51,829,358
FY 2013 Actual	\$56,999,476
FY 2014 Actual	\$49,676,275
FY 2015 Actual	\$47,718,999
FY 2016 Actual	\$70,307,005
FY 2017 projected	\$64,206,637
FY 2018 Projected	\$57,788,941

1/ Information provided for historical, current, and future years projections was for State and County Office CRP activity only and does not include Headquarters costs. The costs provided are for direct (salary & benefit) costs only and does not included fully allocated cost / overhead costs.

2/ CRP General sign-up 49 occurred in Q1 and Q2 of FY2016. This was the first general sign-up since general sign-up 43 in FY2013 and while the number of acres enrolled this year has decreased, that has not reduced interest in the program or the workload associated with taking applications.

Mr. Aderholt: How much does it cost to conduct a general sign up?

Response: The most recent CRP general enrollment period occurred in FY 2016, from December 1, 2015 to February 26, 2016. Based upon the amount of time dedicated to the sign-up from FSA's time and attendance system, which includes data on programs and activities FSA personnel spend their time on, the direct (salary and benefit) cost of that CRP general enrollment was \$5,349,571.

Mr. Aderholt: How much does it cost to administer continuous sign ups?

Response: FSA operating expenses includes staffing levels sufficient to conduct continuous sign-ups for CRP. Based upon data in

FSA's time and attendance system, which includes data on programs and activities FSA personnel spend their time on, the direct (salary and benefit) cost for the continuous signups is shown in the table below. These expenses have increased in recent years due to high demand by owners and producers to enroll land under continuous signup.

FY 2013 Actual	\$5,998,489
FY 2014 Actual	\$5,755,220
FY 2015 Actual	\$10,432,498
FY 2016 Actual	\$16,595,388

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the conservation priority areas designated by the Secretary. Include those listed in statute.

Response: Current National Conservation Priority Areas (CPAs) designated by the Secretary include: Chesapeake Bay, Long Island Sound, Great Lakes, Long Leaf Pine, and Prairie Pothole. The 2014 Farm Bill removed all previously designated conservation priority areas (CPAs), but left in place the Secretary's authority to designate CPAs. Designations expire after 5 years and may be re-designated.

Mr. Aderholt: How many acres currently are enrolled in the Emergency Forestry CRP? Where are they located, and how much funding has been allocated to the program?

Response: The 2014 Farm Bill repealed the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP), but allowed payments for existing contracts to continue. A total of \$75.17 million has been expended so far since the program was authorized in 2006. Over 89,000 acres are currently enrolled in EFCRP. Funding is generally allocated on a year-by-year basis to obligate for payments due in the next fiscal year. Funding outlays in recent years are as follows: FY 2014 was \$4.55 million, FY 2015 was \$5.27 million, FY 2016 was \$4.87 million, and FY 2017 is projected at \$4.65 million.

Enrollment for EFCRP (as of May 24, 2017):

State	EFCRP Acres Currently Enrolled
Alabama	15,547
Florida	3,318
Louisiana	5,284
Mississippi	64,257
Texas	892
TOTAL	89,298

Mr. Aderholt: How many CRP contracts and acres were terminated early in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 to date?

Response: In FY 2016, 111,000 CRP acres were terminated early. As of May 2017, 60,000 acres were terminated early. FSA does not report the number of CRP contracts terminated early.

Mr. Aderholt: How many landowners participated in the transition option for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 to date? How many acres were involved, and how much funding has been allocated to the program by fiscal year for the past five years?

Response: In FY 2016, approximately 181 contracts and 33,901 acres have been enrolled for Transition Incentive Program (TIP) payments; and in FY 2017, approximately 91 contracts and 17,855 acres have been enrolled for Transition Incentive Payments. TIP was provided \$33 million in the 2014 Farm Bill. The number of TIP contracts, acreage, and obligations per State are provided in an attachment.

[The information follows:]

2014 Farm Bill TIP Activity as of July 31, 2017

State	Number of Contracts	Total TIP Acres	Total Rental Payment
Colorado	52	12,243	\$916,808
Idaho	5	462	\$52,925
Illinois	13	594	\$86,705
Iowa	39	2,384	\$545,903
Kansas	69	9,749	\$792,984
Kentucky	18	680	\$107,193
Michigan	10	398	\$56,559
Minnesota	215	27,557	\$3,130,608
Missouri	27	1,979	\$273,684
Montana	162	40,072	\$3,059,773
Nebraska	89	6,123	\$986,393
New York	2	182	\$16,929
North Dakota	114	15,677	\$1,268,462
Ohio	21	496	\$72,361
Oklahoma	11	3,193	\$234,031
Oregon	20	7,392	\$926,555
Pennsylvania	6	231	\$47,325
South Carolina	1	22	\$2,128
South Dakota	8	826	\$98,239
Tennessee	1	43	\$6,916
Texas	16	4,240	\$314,317
Virginia	4	185	\$18,105
Washington	109	31,961	\$3,906,910
Wisconsin	5	378	\$49,910
Grand Total	1017	167,068	\$16,971,721

Pending TIP Activity as of

Thursday, September 14, 2017

State	Number of Contracts	Total TIP Acres	Total Rental Payment
Kansas	1	147	\$11,058
Montana	52	9,974	\$575,837
Grand Total	53	10,121	\$586,895

Total Obligation and Pending: 927865.6834

Difference from Last Report:

Mr. Aderholt: How many staff are dedicated to operating CRP? How many FTE work on CRP?

Response: The table below shows the aggregate staff years dedicated to CRP activities from FY 2012 through FY 2017 based upon time and attendance records. FSA staff may work on multiple programs in any given year. Based upon data entered into FSA's time and attendance system, this table shows the staff year utilization (assuming 2,080 hours per year) of agency personnel delivering CRP. Only a small number of employees, typically in headquarters or state offices, are fully dedicated to CRP. A General Signup in FY 2016 and record demand for Continuous CRP have resulted in higher staff years in FY 2016 and higher estimated staff years in FY 2017.

FY 2013 Actual	751
FY 2014 Actual	673
FY 2015 Actual	677
FY 2016 Actual	960
FY 2017 Estimate	852

1/ Information provided for historical, and current year projection was for Conservation programs activity and includes Headquarters costs. The costs provided are for direct (salary & benefit) costs only and does not include fully allocated cost / overhead costs.

Mr. Aderholt: How much does it cost to operate each conservation program?

Response: The table below lists the estimated direct (salary and benefit) cost of Conservation Programs for FY 2013 through FY 2017.

[The information follows:]

Program	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Est
Emergency Forest Restoration Program	\$645,879	\$719,656	\$523,179	\$506,545	\$573,914
Emergency Conservation Program	\$5,709,467	\$4,086,022	\$3,369,340	\$5,700,593	\$8,725,132
Grassland Reserve Program	\$1,212,334	\$819,779	\$614,747	\$684,040	\$478,371
Conservation Reserve Program - Continuous	\$26,119,756	\$26,629,101	\$32,226,783	\$44,167,242	\$49,930,410
Conservation Reserve Program - General	\$34,264,406	\$26,084,108	\$19,544,934	\$29,346,387	\$17,700,192

Mr. Aderholt: Since land enrolled through the continuous program receives higher rental rates than land enrolled through general sign ups, how much of CRP's funding baseline is directed to it?

Response: Continuous signup targets environmentally sensitive land, such as agricultural land prone to erosion, pasture or agricultural land that borders river or stream banks, wetland restorations, pollinator habitats, or field margins. In FY 2016, Continuous signup enrollment accounted for 47 percent of estimated overall CRP financial assistance. In FY 2017, these signups account for 53% of FY 2017 projected outlays and about 31% of the enrolled acres.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding is set aside for the highly erodible land initiative?

Response: While specific funding is not set aside for the Highly Erodible Land Initiative (HELI), FSA allocates CRP acreage allotments for States as enrollment targets and has a 750,000 total acre allocation for the initiative.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding is set aside for the grassland and wetland habitat initiative?

Response: No specific sums are set aside for this initiative. This initiative, announced by the Secretary in March 2012, is funded through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) apportionment under the CRP Continuous Signup. The initiative increased acreage allocations for certain conservation practices by 1 million acres. These practice allocations expanded potential enrollment for wetland restoration practices - including the State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) program, and duck nesting habitat and upland bird habitat buffer practices - and created a new allocation for a pollinator practice.

CRP initiatives, allocations, and acres enrolled through May 24,

2017 are as follows:

Initiatives (and Allocations) *	First Year	Practice Code	Acres as of May 2017
Wetland Restoration- Floodplain (581,600 ac.)	2004	CP23	370,915
Bottomland hardwood trees (250,000 ac.)	2004	CP31	137,829
Wetland Restoration-Non- Floodplain (768,400 ac.)	2005	CP23A	510,829
Upland bird habitat buffers (500,000 ac.)	2005	CP33	243,209
Longleaf pine plantings (250,000 ac.)	2007	CP36	165,823
Duck nesting habitat (600,000 ac.)	2007	CP37	403,136
State acres for wildlife enhancement (2,450,000 ac.)	2008	CP38	1,716,735
Highly erodible lands (750,000 ac.)	2012	Various	625,888
Pollinator habitat (450,000 ac.)	2012	CP42	423,236
*Excludes lands enrolled in CREP. Includes contracts starting in FY 2018.			

Mr. Aderholt: Why does USDA have to pay more for land enrolled through continuous sign ups?

Response: Continuous enrollment authority targets specific environmentally sensitive land, such as agricultural land prone to extremely high soil erosion, pasture and cropland that borders river or streams, wetlands, or field margins. These lands cost more to enroll for several reasons:

A high proportion of lands enrolled using continuous authority are located in states where cropland rents are high.

- Continuous enrollment practices are predominantly small parcels of land carved out of existing fields, which create a more up-front investment by landowners in designing and implementing continuous practices than for general enrollment practices. For example, for a riparian buffer, it must be determined where exactly on the landscape the practice will be established, which water bodies to buffer, how wide the buffer should be, etc. In comparison, a typical whole-field enrollment only requires a decision on the cover type and management necessary to maintain cover.
- Many continuous enrollment lands enrolled through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) are provided additional annual rental incentive payments based on the terms

and conditions of their specific individual CREP agreement signed between USDA and the State and their partners.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the purpose and cost of the Clean Lakes, Estuaries and Rivers (CLEAR) initiative.

Response: The CLEAR initiative helps improve water quality by assisting landowners with the cost of building bioreactors and saturated buffers that filter nitrates and other nutrients from tile-drained cropland. Early estimates indicate that CLEAR could help to reduce nitrate runoff by as much as 40 percent over traditional conservation methods. CLEAR may cover up to 90 percent of the cost to install these new practices through incentives and cost-share. These new methods are especially important in areas where traditional buffers have not been enough to prevent nutrients from reaching bodies of water.

Mr. Aderholt: What states have received funding or assistance from the CLEAR initiative in FY 2017 and 2018? Please provide a breakdown for each year and state.

Response: As of May 2017, no CLEAR bioreactor or saturated buffer enrollments have occurred. CLEAR technical standards are being modified to increase producer participation in the initiative and, hence, more effective in reducing stream loadings.

State Mediation Grants

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list broken down by state, congressional district, activity type (I.E. agricultural leases, right-to-farm laws, and family farm transitions), and the recipient of funds provided under the FY 2016 and 2017 State Mediation Grant account.

Response: Mediation activities are not tracked by Congressional district, and for some activities, only National totals are available. Activities are tracked by USDA Agency involvement or general category, and the activity count is shown in the following table:

Activity Type	FY 2016
Farm Service Agency	1,903
Forrest Service	6
Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)	72
Risk Management Agency	9
Rural Development (Housing)	89
Rural Development (Business)	2
Non-FSA Ag Credit	1,038
Counseling	6
Financial	0
Inquiries	3
Legal	0
Carryover to FY 17	27

Other USDA Agencies	0
Total Number of Cases	3,155

The recipients of grant funds and the amount funding provided to each recipient in FY 2017 are provided below:

State Mediation Grants		
State	FY 2016 Allocation	FY 2017 Allocation
Alabama	\$82,200	\$55,936
Arizona	59,003	70,000
Arkansas	67,761	87,784
California	113,166	129,199
Colorado	23,273	30,935
Connecticut	45,198	45,198
Florida	23,943	24,300
Georgia	Did not participate	34,333
Hawaii	52,855	61,000
Idaho	50,985	86,992
Illinois	28,019	70,000
Indiana	146,279	173,811
Iowa	232,996	288,149
Kansas	329,416	413,762
Maine	64,748	63,706
Maryland	55,810	88,751
Massachusetts	56,749	68,166
Michigan	54,322	67,671
Minnesota	282,615	361,564
Mississippi	67,299	83,025
Missouri	18,998	16,214
Montana	45,114	49,000
Nebraska	123,853	137,084
New Hampshire	58,059	67,500
New Jersey	11,427	19,600
New Mexico	29,366	90,630
New York	286,770	334,899
North Carolina	55,709	66,568
North Dakota	22,117	122,132
Oklahoma	172,047	187,908
Oregon	32,901	59,500
Pennsylvania	11,886	21,371
Rhode Island	55,165	57,070
South Dakota	42,990	108,198
Texas	60,941	73,000
Utah	12,220	12,220
Vermont	127,642	145,500
Virginia	39,459	31,584
Washington	54,458	87,602
Wisconsin	205,777	217,481
Wyoming	68,329	73,606
Total	\$3,371,865	\$4,282,949

State Mediation Grants		
State	FY 2016 Allocation	FY 2017 Allocation

State-Certified Agricultural Mediation Programs	
Alabama Agricultural Mediation Program (AAMP) 1445 Federal Drive Montgomery, AL 36107 Phone: (334) 240-7151 Email: Scott.absher@agi.alabama.gov www.agi.alabama.gov/divisions/ag-mediation	Georgia Agricultural Mediation Program Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund 2769 Church Street East Point, GA 30344-3258 Phone: (404) 765-0991 Fax: (404) 765-9178 Email: monicarainge@federation.coop
Arizona USDA Certified Mediation Program 572 N. Mondel Drive Gilbert, AZ 85233-4114 Phone: (480) 496-5926 Email: janet.wertsch@azagmediation.org or eric.thor@azagmediation.org www.azagmediation.org	Hawaii Agricultural Mediation Program c/o Hawaii Department of Agriculture 1428 South King Street Honolulu, HI 96814 Phone: (808) 447-1790 ext. 101 Email: mats@emcenter.org http://hiamp.org/
Arkansas Development Finance Authority Farmer/Creditor Mediation Program 900 West Capitol, Suite 310 Little Rock, AR 72201 Phone: (501) 682-5895 Email: Jack.bell@adfa.arkansas.gov http://adfa.arkansas.gov/	Idaho Agricultural Mediation Program Fulcrum Institute Dispute Resolution Clinic 2100 Northwest Boulevard, Suite 320 Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814 Phone: (208) 667-5325 Fax: (208) 665-7958 Email: gcooper@fulcrumdispute.com www.fulcrumdispute.com
California Agricultural Mediation Program c/o California Department of Food & Agriculture 1220 N. Street, Suite 400 Sacramento, CA 95814 Phone: (916) 654-0433 Email: kevin.masuhara@cdfa.ca.gov www.calamp.org	Illinois Agricultural Mediation Program Dispute Resolution Institute, Inc. P.O. Box 1136 Carbondale, IL 62903 Phone: (618) 549-1300 ext. 1001 www.ilagmediation.org
Environmental Mediation Center, Inc. 177 Paddy Hill Road Moretown, VT 05660 Email: matts@emcenter.org (916) 330-4500 ext. 101	
Colorado Agricultural Mediation Program 2331 West 31st Avenue Denver, CO 80211-3859 Phone: (303) 867-9213 Email: marka.gallegos@state.co.us www.colorado.gov/pacific/aginspection/colorado-agricultural- mediation-program-camp	Indiana Ag Mediation of Rural Services of Indiana, Inc. 60918 U.S. 31 South South Bend, IN 46614 Phone: (574) 299-9460 www.ruralservicesonline.org
Connecticut Agricultural Mediation Program Quinnipiac Law School Center on Dispute Resolution Mail Drop: LW-CLN 275 Mt. Carmel Avenue Hamden, CT 06518 Phone: 1-800-870-2577 Email: CTAgMediation@Quinnipiac.edu	Iowa Mediation Service, Inc. 1441 29th Street, Suite 120 West Des Moines, IA 50266 Phone: (515) 331-8081 Email: kiley@iowamediationservice.com www.iowamediationservice.com/

<p>Florida Agricultural Mediation Program Dispute Resolution Education Resources, Inc. 516 S. Creyts Road, Suite A East Lansing, MI 48917 Phone: (517) 334-0030 Email: resolve@drer.org</p>	<p>Kansas Agricultural Mediation Services Kansas State University 2A Edwards Hall 1810 Kerr Drive Manhattan, KS 66506-4806 Phone: (785) 532-6958 Toll Free: 1-800-321-3276 Email: fbuhler@ksu.edu or char@ksu.edu www.ksre.k-state.edu/karns/</p>
<p>Maine Agricultural Mediation Program Volunteers of America - Community Mediation Services 14 Maine Street, Suite 100 Brunswick, ME 04011 Phone: (207) 373-1140 ext. 229 Email: mediate@voanne.org http://www.voanne.org</p>	<p>Negotiations Program Nebraska Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 94947 Lincoln, NE 68509-4947 Phone: 1-800-446-4071 or (402) 471-6890 Email: Karla.Bahrn@nebraska.gov www.negotiations.nebraska.gov</p>
<p>Maryland Agricultural Conflict Resolution Service (Maryland ACReS) 50 Harry S. Truman Parkway Annapolis, MD 21401 Phone: (410) 841-5778; (410) 841-5770 Email: kay-megan.washington1@maryland.gov www.marylandacres.com</p>	<p>New Hampshire Agricultural Mediation Program c/o New Hampshire Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 2042 Concord, NH 03302-2042 Phone: (603) 685-4780 ext. 101 Email: matts@emcenter.org http://nhamp.org/</p>
<p>Massachusetts Office of Public Collaboration University of Massachusetts Boston 100 Morrissey Boulevard, M-1-627 Boston, MA 02125 Phone: (617) 287-4046 or (617) 287-4040 Email: mopc@umb.edu or Courtney.breese@umb.edu www.umb.edu/mopc/what_we_do/projects/agricultural_mediation_program</p>	<p>New Jersey Agricultural Mediation Program New Jersey State Agriculture Development Committee P.O. Box 330 369 South Warren St. Trenton, NJ 08625 Phone: (609) 984-2504 Email: sadc@ag.state.nj.us http://nj.gov/agriculture/sadc/agmediation/</p>
<p>Michigan Agricultural Mediation Program 516 South Creyts Road, Suite A Lansing, MI 48917 Phone: (517) 485-2274 www.agmediation.org</p>	<p>New Mexico Agricultural Mediation Program New Mexico State University (MSC 3169) P.O. Box 30003, MSC 3AE Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003 Phone: (575) 646-2925 or 1-800-289-6577 Fax: (575)646-3808 http://aces.nmsu.edu/ces/nmamp/index.html</p>
<p>Regents of the University of Minnesota Sponsored Projects Administration 450 McNamara Alumni Center 200 Oak Street SE Minneapolis, MN 55455-2070 Phone: (612) 624-5599 Email: gwards@umn.edu www.ospa.umn.edu</p>	<p>New York State Agricultural Mediation Program 4 Pine West Plaza, Suite 411 Albany, NY 12205 Phone: (518) 687-2240 or 1-866-669-7267 Email: glaudia@nysdra.org www.nysamp.com/</p>

<p>Mississippi Ag Mediation Program c/o Mississippi Association of Cooperatives (MAC) 233 E. Hamilton Street Jackson, MS 39202 Phone: (228) 731-7830 www.mississippiassociation.coop</p>	<p>North Carolina Agricultural Mediation Program (NCAMP) Western Carolina University College of Business 122G Forsyth Cullowhee, NC 28723 Phone: (336) 303-0466, (981) 272-8153 or (336) 272-2722 Email: ncampoutreach@bellsouth.net</p>
<p>Missouri Agricultural Mediation Program P.O. Box 630 Jefferson City, MO 65102 Phone: (573) 751-5520 Email: mediate@mda.mo.gov or Joe.Walker@mda.mo.gov</p>	<p>North Dakota Department of Agriculture Mediation Service 600 East Boulevard Avenue, Department 602 Bismarck, ND 58505-0020 Phone: 1-800-242-7535 Phone: (701) 328-2231 www.nd.gov/ndda www.nd.gov/ndda/program/mediation-services</p>
<p>Montana Agriculture Mediation Program P.O. Box 200201 Helena, MT 59620-0201 Phone: (406) 444-5424 Email: Ag.mediation@mt.gov www.Agmediation.mt.gov</p>	<p>Oklahoma Agriculture Mediation Program, Inc. 2800 North Lincoln Boulevard, 2nd Floor Oklahoma City, OK 73105 Phone: (405) 521-3934 Toll Free: 1-800-248-5465 Email: mediation@ag.ok.gov or mike.mayberry@ag.ok.gov www.ok.gov/mediation/</p>
<p>Oregon USDA Agricultural Mediation Program c/o Six Rivers Dispute Resolution Center P.O. Box 1594 Hood River, OR 97031 Phone: (541) 386-1283 http://www.6rivers.org/</p>	<p>Vermont Agricultural Mediation Program 177 Paddy Hill Road Moretown, VT 05660 Phone: (802) 583-1100 ext. 101 Email: matts@cmcenter.org www.vtamp.org</p>
<p>Pennsylvania Agricultural Mediation Program Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 2301 North Cameron Street Harrisburg, PA 17110 Phone: (717) 787-5653 Email: suewest@pa.gov www.agriculture.pa.gov</p>	<p>Farm Agricultural Resources & Mediation in Virginia (FARM-VA) Western Carolina University College of Business 122G Forsyth Cullowhee, NC 28723 Phone: (336) 303-0466, (981) 272-8153 or (336) 272-2722 Email: farmva@att.net</p>
<p>Rhode Island Agricultural Mediation Program (Center for Mediation & Collaboration Rhode Island) 500 Broad St., Unit 4B Providence, RI 02907 Phone: (401) 273-9999 Email: ewright@cmcri.org, agmediationri@gmail.com or tharris@cmcri.org www.cmcri.org</p>	<p>Washington Agricultural Mediation Program Fulcrum Institute Dispute Resolution Clinic 211 West Augusta Spokane, WA 99205 Phone: (509) 838-2799 Fax: (509) 838-5588 Email: geooper@fulcrumdispute.com www.fulcrumdispute.com/</p>

<p>South Dakota Agricultural Mediation Program c/o South Department of Agriculture 523 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: (605) 773-5436 or (605) 280-4745 http://sdda.sd.gov</p>	<p>Wisconsin Farm Mediation & Arbitration Program P.O. Box 8911 Madison, WI 53708-8911 Phone: (608) 224-5138 or 1-800-942-2474 Email: John.dupusi@wi.gov or farmlcenter@wi.gov http://datcp.wi.gov/</p>
<p>Texas Rural Mediation Services Office of Dispute Resolution, Lubbock County P.O. Box 10536 Lubbock, TX 79408 Phone: (806) 775-1720 or 1-866-329-3522 Email: odr@co.lubbock.tx.us www.co.lubbock.tx.us</p>	<p>Wyoming Agriculture & Natural Resources Mediation Program 2219 Carey Avenue Cheyenne, WY 82002 Phone: (307) 777-8788 Email: lucy.pauley@wyo.gov or julie.cook@wyo.gov http://wyagric.state.wy.us/divisions/nrp/mediation-program</p>
<p>Utah Agricultural Mediation Program Utah Department of Agriculture and Food P.O. Box 146500 350 North Redwood Road Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500 Phone: (801) 538-4976 or (801) 538-7100 http://ag.utah.gov/legal-mediation.html</p>	

FSA Loan Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Why do FSA's loan programs have a subsidy cost?

Response: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 requires Federal Credit Programs to be budgeted based upon the projected cost of loans at the time they are made, and this cost is based on the net present value of future cash flows estimated by FSA's cash flow models. The factors with the most significant impact on the subsidy rates are 1) interest rates, including the rates on the loans made to farmers and the government's cost of funds, and 2) events that affect the stream of collections paid to the Treasury, including prepayments, restructuring of payments, delinquencies, and defaults. The amount of Budget Authority ("subsidy") required to support Farm Loan Programs reflects reductions in cost as a result of continuing improvements in program efficiency and management. In FY 2010, \$155.8 million in Budget Authority was required to support \$5.28 billion in loans and guarantees made. In contrast, in the President's FY 2018 Budget, only \$69.4 million is requested to support a program level of \$6.95 billion. However, it should be noted that, within FSA's loan programs, certain loan cohorts have a negative subsidy cost - these include primarily the direct and guaranteed farm ownership programs.

Mr. Aderholt: How many loans in each FSA loan program are delinquent?

Response: The number of loans delinquent under Farm Loan Programs, as of May 24, 2017, is shown in the table below. A loan is categorized as delinquent if there is at least \$1 that is one day or

more past due:

Loan Type	Direct Loans	Guaranteed Loans
Operating	16,479	979
Farm Ownership	3,706	581
Emergency	2,320	N/A
Economic Emergency	239	N/A
Soil & Water	45	N/A

Mr. Aderholt: What is the delinquency rate on each FSA loan program?

Response: The delinquency rate for each program under Farm Loan Programs, as of May 24, 2017, is reflected in the table below:

Loan Type	Direct Loans	Guaranteed Loans
Operating	18.1%	5.1%
Farm Ownership	8.4%	1.7%
Emergency	41.9%	N/A
Economic Emergency	49.4%	N/A
Soil & Water	28.5%	N/A

Note: The rate is based on number of loans. The Economic Emergency and Soil and Water loan programs have not been authorized for many years. Most of the successful borrowers have paid in full, or graduated and refinanced their loans. Many of the remaining borrowers are in various states of resolution, bankruptcy, or foreclosure, hence the higher delinquency rates.

Mr. Aderholt: What is FSA doing to reduce the delinquency rate on direct loans?

Response: As of May 24, 2017, 5.7 percent of direct loan dollars were delinquent. By statute, the FSA Direct Loan programs are designed specifically for beginning farmers and other producers who are unable to get credit from commercial lenders. As a result, FSA direct loan borrowers typically have fewer assets, lower collateralization levels and cash flow so there is a higher risk of delinquency than commercial portfolios. FSA analyzes each loan request to assure that loans are made only when there are reasonable prospects for success. FSA proactively conducts field visits and year-end analysis to assist its borrowers in becoming successful in their operations. In addition, as part of supervised credit, FSA requires borrowers who do not have the financial or managerial skills necessary to attend borrower training. Internally, FSA conducts analysis of its portfolio at all levels - County, State and National levels, to identify and mitigate potential risks. FSA uses all available servicing options allowed under its authorizing statute to assist borrowers who are financially distressed to be able to return to profitability. Options available include rescheduling the term of chattel type loans, amortizing the term of

real estate type loans, deferral of payments, and write-down of principal; these actions are used to improve an operation's financial structure, to facilitate repayment.

Mr. Aderholt: How many loans in each FSA loan program have incurred a loss?

Response: That information is not available, FSA tracks and monitors losses in terms of dollars, not on an individual loan basis.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the loss rate on FSA loan programs?

Response: As of May 24, 2017, the FY 2017 loss rate was 0.5 percent.

Mr. Aderholt: What is FSA doing to reduce the loss rate on direct loans?

Response: As of May 24, 2017, the loss rate for direct loans was at 0.5 percent. The FLP Direct Loan program is designed specifically for beginning farmers and other producers who are unable to get credit from commercial lenders, where there might be a higher risk of delinquency. However, FSA proactively conducts field visits and year-end analysis to assist its borrowers in becoming successful in their operations. FSA also monitors loan collateral and sources of loan repayment. In addition, as part of supervised credit, FSA requires borrowers with marginal financial or managerial skills to complete financial management training. FSA analyzes its portfolio at all levels - County, State and National levels, to identify and mitigate potential risks. FSA uses all available servicing options allowed under its authorizing statute to assist borrowers who are financially distressed in returning to profitability. Finally, for those loans that do ultimately fail, FSA uses all available collection tools at its disposal. This includes administrative and Treasury Offset of government payments, filing of deficiency judgments, and referral of debts to the Department of the Treasury for additional collection action.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of those loans that have a loss?

Response: Loans are recorded as a loss when all collateral has been liquidated and all feasible collection efforts have been exhausted, including collection efforts by the Department of Treasury. Loans cancelled through bankruptcy are recorded as a loss when the debt is discharged and all collateral has been liquidated. Borrowers whose loans resulted in a loss to the Government, including those on which a loss was paid under an FSA guarantee, are not eligible for any future FSA loans unless the loss amount is repaid.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe FSA's policies and procedures for collecting on delinquent loans and those in default.

Response: FSA uses all available servicing options allowed by statute to assist borrowers who are financially distressed in an effort to help them return to profitability. Options available include rescheduling, reamortization, and deferral of payments, and write-down of loan principal and are used to improve an operation's financial structure, to facilitate repayment. When a loan does fail, FSA pursues collection through liquidation of loan collateral and use of other means of financial recovery, including administrative and Treasury Offsets. FSA will also file deficiency judgments and refer delinquent debts to the Department of the Treasury which uses its authorities to recover as much as possible.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year table, including fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2017, showing the subsidy rate and loan levels for all FSA loan programs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SUBSIDY RATES										
FY 2008 to FY 2017										
\$ in thousands										
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF):										
Farm Ownership:										
Direct	4.45%	6.35%	4.08%	6.92%	4.80%	4.24%	0.77%	-1.37%	-2.73%	-1.62%
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	0.40%	0.33%	0.37%	0.38%	-0.01%	-0.07%	-0.16%	-0.12%	-0.14%	-0.06%
Farm Operating:										
Direct	12.69%	11.79%	4.74%	6.06%	5.63%	5.57%	5.48%	5.04%	4.31%	4.26%
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	2.42%	2.49%	2.34%	2.33%	1.74%	1.19%	1.22%	1.06%	1.03%	1.07%
Subsidized Guaranteed	13.34%	13.79%	14.06%	13.83%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emergency	11.15%	14.22%	3.69%	10.49%	5.01%	5.62%	4.90%	2.47%	3.64%	5.59%
Indian Land Acquisition	3.15%	6.29%	-37.37%	-6.53%	-13.89%	-14.85%	-35.53%	-17.80%	-24.44%	-21.54%
Boll Weevil Eradication Program	-0.27%	-0.56%	-1.14%	-2.09%	-2.16%	-2.54%	-2.69%	-3.00%	-0.81%	-0.66%
Conservation:										
Direct	N/A	N/A	2.31%	2.99%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guaranteed	N/A	N/A	0.37%	0.38%	-0.01%	-0.28%	-0.36%	-0.32%	-0.33%	-0.32%
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	N/A	N/A	7.93%	2.14%	1.93%	1.73%	0.68%	-0.08%	-4.58%	25.50%

PROGRAM LEVELS
FY 2008 to FY 2017
\$ in thousands

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF):										
Farm Ownership:										
Direct Program Level	381,778	560,000	702,816	580,860	529,812	448,237	999,667	1,007,898	1,016,966	1,044,115
Unsubsidized Guaranteed Program Level	1,170,527	1,272,711	1,605,999	1,906,069	1,499,491	1,498,676	2,012,782	2,041,129	2,470,663	2,278,603
Farm Operating:										
Direct Program Level	629,109	1,226,464	1,242,375	1,049,257	1,169,232	1,060,918	1,201,284	1,251,216	1,339,523	1,284,035
Unsubsidized Guaranteed Program Level	946,628	1,236,829	1,510,156	1,173,182	933,880	899,232	1,000,135	1,365,450	1,493,461	1,366,897
Subsidized Guaranteed Program Level	134,707	149,709	181,569	62,692	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emergency Program Level	44,995	30,402	35,598	32,610	31,436	53,388	18,106	13,383	42,725	15,131
Indian Land Acquisition Program Level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belt Weevil Eradication Program Level	100,000	100,000	0	0	20,900	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation:										
Direct Program Level	N/A	N/A	4,932	11,146	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guaranteed Program Level	N/A	N/A	154	550	0	75	0	1,355	1,399	0
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Program Level	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table for each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program showing the number of borrowers, the number of loans with outstanding balances, the number of delinquent loans, the total amount outstanding, the total amount delinquent and the percentage delinquent by number of loans and by total amount.

Response: The requested information is summarized in the table below.

[The information follows:]

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
COMPARISON OF LOAN DELINQUENCY RATES
As of May 31, 2017**

	Number of Borrowers	Number of Loans	Number of Loans Delinquent	Percent Delinquent # Loans	Total Amount Outstanding	Total Amount Delinquent	Percent Delinquent \$ Value
Farm Ownership Programs:							
Direct	38,935	43,975	3,706	8.4%	\$6,209,925,388	\$97,379,972	1.57%
Guaranteed	28,745	34,956	581	1.7%	11,189,909,779	63,634,175	0.57%
Subtotal, Ownership Programs	67,680	78,931	4,287	5.4%	17,399,835,167	161,014,147	0.93%
Farm Operating Programs:							
Direct (includes Seed Loans)	54,602	91,182	16,479	18.1%	3,725,199,630	326,034,157	8.75%
Guaranteed	12,862	19,228	979	5.1%	3,188,875,189	132,387,707	4.15%
Subtotal, Operating Loan Progr:	67,464	110,410	17,458	15.8%	6,914,074,819	458,421,864	6.63%
Boil Weevil	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%
Indian Tribal Land Acquisition	9	26	3	11.5%	10,309,771	234,101	2.27%
Soil and Water							
Direct	145	158	45	28.5%	\$2,988,295	\$1,278,332	42.78%
Guaranteed		0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%
Subtotal, Soil and Water	145	158	45	28.5%	2,988,295	1,278,332	42.78%
Emergency Loan Programs:							
Direct Emergency Disaster	3,550	5,533	2,320	41.9%	353,013,044	108,159,889	30.64%
Direct Economic Emergency	354	484	239	49.4%	39,871,582	24,038,199	60.29%
Guaranteed Economic Emergen		0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.00%
Subtotal, Emergency Loan Progr:	3,904	6,017	2,559	42.5%	392,884,626	132,198,088	33.65%
Other Loan Programs, Direct:	627	685	131	19.1%	42,475,019	12,928,211	30.44%
Grand Total:	139,829	196,227	24,483	12.5%	24,762,567,697	766,074,743	3.09%

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table showing the farm loan outstanding balances and delinquency totals by state.

Response: The updated table is provided below.

As of 05/31/2017 State Name	DIRECT LOANS		GUARANTEED LOANS	
	Total \$ Outstanding	Total \$ Delinquent	Total \$ Outstanding	Total \$ Delinquent
ALABAMA	\$110,749,913	\$6,571,937	\$318,558,595	\$6,760,438
ALASKA	\$6,244,443	\$913,044	\$0	\$0
ARIZONA	\$36,682,767	\$4,851,038	\$35,108,333	\$2,351,842
ARKANSAS	\$278,873,161	\$38,625,009	\$590,247,135	\$24,824,786
CALIFORNIA	\$173,008,627	\$39,700,561	\$259,065,257	\$7,206,095
COLORADO	\$150,854,012	\$6,652,322	\$194,653,096	\$1,839,239
CONNECTICUT	\$5,071,588	\$716,833	\$19,573,151	\$2,544,842
DELAWARE	\$14,348,623	\$67,159	\$53,464,608	\$0
FLORIDA	\$110,262,478	\$14,574,221	\$97,753,198	\$8,813,689
GEORGIA	\$180,230,343	\$21,713,316	\$259,672,732	\$12,037,662
HAWAII	\$18,786,814	\$295,488	\$26,673,629	\$292,386
IDAHO	\$139,803,173	\$3,862,443	\$250,548,718	\$6,526,669
ILLINOIS	\$347,433,791	\$2,964,495	\$784,881,627	\$4,986,504
INDIANA	\$178,708,555	\$1,763,535	\$600,492,883	\$2,221,038
IOWA	\$646,926,648	\$7,840,416	\$867,955,316	\$5,255,226
KANSAS	\$528,857,215	\$4,699,768	\$340,701,951	\$5,960,704
KENTUCKY	\$392,934,486	\$15,461,922	\$345,969,834	\$4,603,337
LOUISIANA	\$104,999,297	\$14,595,049	\$187,514,755	\$4,892,994
MAINE	\$37,222,396	\$3,421,415	\$21,336,007	\$81,466
MARYLAND	\$25,480,513	\$1,869,354	\$59,946,377	\$244,989
MASSACHUSETTS	\$52,071,374	\$7,359,417	\$29,564,891	\$539,334
MICHIGAN	\$241,048,787	\$11,522,199	\$407,450,034	\$3,279,916
MINNESOTA	\$470,429,259	\$8,797,115	\$892,890,664	\$9,209,020
MISSISSIPPI	\$86,858,876	\$13,793,024	\$225,466,405	\$1,251,867
MISSOURI	\$316,976,558	\$3,028,137	\$605,089,446	\$5,037,739
MONTANA	\$141,198,936	\$7,676,807	\$257,667,806	\$2,863,991
NEBRASKA	\$604,242,396	\$8,591,006	\$651,714,214	\$5,140,247
NEVADA	\$21,708,912	\$1,520,898	\$53,198,902	\$989,427
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$17,755,716	\$696,913	\$9,550,514	\$483,737
NEW JERSEY	\$27,671,982	\$4,291,436	\$30,867,566	\$1,026,405
NEW MEXICO	\$73,770,370	\$4,012,687	\$72,189,351	\$1,072,118
NEW YORK	\$165,641,199	\$16,254,082	\$244,537,299	\$1,100,496
NORTH	\$138,391,523	\$16,147,606	\$317,020,585	\$1,656,358
NORTH DAKOTA	\$247,238,842	\$9,562,965	\$377,345,561	\$8,308,929
OHIO	\$197,539,720	\$4,682,509	\$1,063,462,506	\$986,390
OKLAHOMA	\$932,826,234	\$27,088,219	\$384,712,351	\$5,367,787
OREGON	\$100,517,133	\$2,911,099	\$156,039,190	\$2,899,223
PENNSYLVANIA	\$284,196,530	\$8,887,914	\$150,408,393	\$1,101,084
PUERTO RICO	\$239,815,536	\$114,681,685	\$27,992,447	\$583,096
RHODE ISLAND	\$7,661,365	\$878,281	\$3,696,955	\$0
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$150,442,738	\$14,450,222	\$214,837,975	\$2,784,829
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$408,760,078	\$3,348,860	\$481,688,462	\$5,338,212
TENNESSEE	\$194,300,785	\$10,403,192	\$191,498,258	\$3,679,454
TEXAS	\$534,088,260	\$40,594,950	\$351,788,235	\$8,550,672
UTAH	\$170,039,202	\$3,409,695	\$124,817,217	\$683,261
VERMONT	\$68,759,246	\$1,293,189	\$118,850,816	\$1,177,861
VIRGINIA	\$192,921,096	\$12,138,094	\$162,999,273	\$3,400,598
WASHINGTON	\$109,814,303	\$6,391,945	\$118,188,586	\$8,666,987
WEST VIRGINIA	\$106,274,378	\$1,838,270	\$25,478,388	\$834,789
WISCONSIN	\$539,716,885	\$11,940,000	\$1,235,558,832	\$6,097,608
WYOMING	\$49,239,577	\$1,477,429	\$78,096,644	\$266,480
TOTAL	\$10,379,616,641	\$570,829,170	\$14,378,784,968	\$196,021,882

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of loans with delinquencies of less than 3 months, between 3 and 6 months, between 6 months and 1 year, and greater than 1 year for each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program.

Response: FSA delinquency aging is based on the borrower's entire direct loan account, because servicing is performed on a borrower basis, rather than loan by loan. Guaranteed lenders do not report delinquencies in specific aging categories, therefore data on guaranteed loans is not available. The following table provides delinquency aging for direct loan borrowers:

Direct Loan Program (as of 05/24/2017):	
Past Due Category	Number of Borrowers
1 to 30 Days	1,398
31-89 Days	1,957
90-365 Days	3,983
366+ Days	4,161
Total	11,499

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program and the loan losses by amount and percentage for fiscal years 2011 through FY 2017.

Response: The tables below provide loan losses by amount and percentage for fiscal years 2011 through FY 2017 (as of 05/24/2017):

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Operating Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$3,118,091	\$79,585	2.6%
2012	3,272,565	40,880	1.2%
2013	3,347,009	62,084	1.9%
2014	3,304,058	32,263	1.0%
2015	3,324,013	38,111	1.1%
2016	3,430,461	28,968	0.8%
2017	3,646,860	27,362	0.8%

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Farm Ownership Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$3,579,960	\$18,414	0.5%
2012	3,821,503	11,296	0.3%
2013	3,975,681	29,039	0.7%
2014	3,985,610	5,557	0.1%

2015	4,461,526	10,798	0.2%
2016	5,040,895	9,670	0.2%
2017	5,681,355	7,343	0.1%

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Emergency Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$585,191	\$19,744	3.4%
2012	520,540	22,596	4.3%
2013	458,024	26,154	5.7%
2014	409,345	10,609	2.6%
2015	363,363	15,522	4.3%
2016	323,641	9,060	2.8%
2017	317,726	8,832	2.8%

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Economic Emergency Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$77,729	\$7,248	9.3%
2012	63,649	635	1.0%
2013	53,268	5,412	10.2%
2014	42,929	2,746	6.4%
2015	36,086	935	2.6%
2016	29,775	2,104	7.1%
2017	25,041	1,158	4.6%

Note: Economic Emergency Loans are no longer made, but outstanding ones are still serviced.

Direct Farm Loans Written Off
Soil and Water Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Amount Written off (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$9,002	\$165	1.8%
2012	6,931	72	1.0%
2013	6,257	6	0.1%
2014	4,235	135	3.2%
2015	3,455	0	0.0%
2016	2,947	15	0.5%
2017	2,428	60	2.5%

Note: Soil and Water Loans are no longer being made. However, outstanding loans are still being serviced.

Guaranteed Farm Loans Written Off
Operating Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Losses Paid (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$3,436,754	\$28,528	0.8%
2012	3,427,381	20,648	0.6%
2013	3,151,538	18,573	0.6%

2014	2,864,811	13,700	0.5%
2015	2,804,747	13,803	0.5%
2016	2,835,990	23,777	0.8%
2017	3,040,508	18,173	0.6%

Guaranteed Farm Loans Written Off
Farm Ownership Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Losses Paid (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$6,916,301	\$23,596	0.3%
2012	7,681,420	18,294	0.2%
2013	8,345,556	18,781	0.2%
2014	8,692,126	14,509	0.2%
2015	9,141,912	10,022	0.1%
2016	9,774,851	9,094	0.1%
2017	10,702,164	9,697	0.1%

Guaranteed Farm Loans Written Off
Economic Emergency Loans
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Beginning Principal	Losses Paid (Principal and Interest)	Losses as Percent of Beginning Principal
2011	\$217	\$0	0.0%
2012	189	0	0.0%
2013	166	-37	-22.3%
2014	100	0	0.0%
2015	52	0	0.0%
2016	21	0	0.0%
2017	0	0	0.0%

Note: Negative losses indicate recoveries exceeded losses for the period. Guaranteed Economic Emergency Loans are no longer being made. However, outstanding loans are still being serviced.

Mr. Aderholt: For each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program, please provide a table by state showing the number of loans made and the amount to beginning farmers.

Response: Number of loans made and the amount to beginning farmers are listed below for FY 2017 (as of 05/24/2017):

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY
FARM LOAN PROGRAMS BEGINNING FARMER OBLIGATIONS REPORT
FY 2017 AS OF MAY 31, 2017**

STATES	DIRECT OL		GUAR OL		DIRECT FO		GUAR FO		TOTAL	
	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT
ALABAMA	135	6,812,106	14	1,519,480	14	2,673,900	21	14,941,309	184	25,946,775
ALASKA	3	180,900	0	0	2	378,490	0	0	5	559,390
ARIZONA	54	4,933,580	4	1,066,250	6	1,129,500	1	100,000	65	7,229,330
ARKANSAS	356	26,218,687	110	42,161,951	55	8,467,520	53	38,948,527	574	115,796,685
CALIFORNIA	141	11,679,320	29	9,212,950	21	5,067,150	15	6,531,290	206	32,490,710
COLORADO	208	11,405,400	18	2,397,997	51	10,774,475	10	4,413,390	287	28,991,262
CONNECTICUT	15	746,340	1	50,000	0	0	0	0	16	796,340
DELAWARE	0	0	2	336,435	13	3,736,000	17	15,483,500	32	19,555,935
FLORIDA	132	9,671,210	11	1,633,300	13	2,705,000	7	3,615,710	163	17,625,220
GEORGIA	232	22,189,020	63	20,404,498	30	4,666,860	10	6,860,392	335	54,120,760
HAWAII	56	1,855,610	0	0	4	960,500	3	746,625	63	3,362,735
IDAHO	241	14,796,573	67	12,783,349	33	6,472,980	12	3,267,700	353	37,322,602
ILLINOIS	155	9,479,040	19	5,155,000	194	32,273,250	106	28,808,204	474	73,716,504
INDIANA	105	6,532,130	26	5,892,400	104	19,733,720	75	21,990,677	310	54,148,927
IOWA	893	56,298,729	62	12,789,701	225	43,351,940	40	11,849,231	1,220	124,289,601
KANSAS	334	19,978,113	41	5,495,104	220	33,915,350	33	6,511,967	628	65,900,534
KENTUCKY	450	20,476,200	52	6,272,909	101	17,713,070	69	17,723,516	672	62,185,695
LOUISIANA	187	9,964,563	61	19,065,578	3	476,400	5	2,471,390	256	31,997,931
MAINE	44	2,440,720	0	0	6	1,053,250	0	0	50	3,523,970
MARYLAND	16	581,090	0	0	7	1,854,000	13	8,732,500	36	10,977,500
MASSACHUSETTS	26	1,247,670	0	0	4	644,000	1	200,000	31	2,091,670
MICHIGAN	135	8,206,570	24	4,646,410	79	13,055,030	45	13,254,272	283	39,262,282
MINNESOTA	473	32,953,400	70	13,622,155	135	29,282,895	67	17,517,112	745	93,375,562
MISSISSIPPI	142	7,959,830	10	1,417,103	9	887,080	30	26,509,125	191	36,772,938
MISSOURI	241	13,502,615	40	13,470,565	157	26,210,755	80	18,423,921	518	71,607,756
MONTANA	204	12,169,910	51	9,741,600	35	8,368,260	22	8,897,751	312	38,977,521
NEBRASKA	1,108	76,043,820	54	12,181,500	192	41,148,470	34	8,969,760	1,388	138,343,550
NEVADA	45	2,319,580	0	0	5	1,331,061	6	4,107,000	56	7,757,641
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6	181,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	181,500
NEW JERSEY	20	1,967,500	0	0	3	508,750	0	0	23	1,576,250
NEW MEXICO	74	4,333,760	16	2,580,000	13	2,346,500	10	4,809,490	113	14,069,750
NEW YORK	101	5,101,010	13	1,600,358	33	4,820,400	9	2,655,397	156	14,177,163
NORTH CAROLINA	179	11,568,818	23	5,228,005	15	2,338,000	39	26,439,614	256	45,574,437
NORTH DAKOTA	286	24,827,830	59	14,943,140	71	13,455,233	14	3,998,476	430	57,224,679
OHIO	98	3,693,500	12	1,323,491	122	19,030,770	120	24,483,813	352	48,531,574
OKLAHOMA	666	36,436,029	33	10,152,658	386	63,535,364	32	12,913,850	1,099	123,037,901
OREGON	154	9,283,710	27	4,481,812	21	4,976,830	8	2,228,500	210	20,970,652
PENNSYLVANIA	163	9,298,930	17	1,369,000	36	8,313,200	9	3,501,740	225	22,502,870
PUERTO RICO	43	1,354,230	1	10,400	10	1,214,070	3	686,000	57	3,266,700
RHODE ISLAND	8	208,500	0	0	2	294,900	0	0	10	503,400
SOUTH CAROLINA	100	8,795,050	20	7,046,980	16	3,363,080	19	11,083,640	155	30,198,750
SOUTH DAKOTA	521	34,592,869	34	6,770,114	97	19,434,770	23	8,578,093	675	69,365,966
TENNESSEE	302	15,111,928	12	2,281,520	52	8,970,210	29	12,614,567	395	36,978,225
TEXAS	558	38,177,595	98	24,546,355	101	18,732,246	17	9,945,970	774	91,402,166
UTAH	235	13,575,650	18	3,795,070	36	6,012,100	7	1,705,500	296	25,088,320
VERMONT	50	1,896,020	6	1,310,358	7	1,544,500	2	415,000	65	5,165,878
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	95	9,357,200	17	3,550,852	37	8,288,260	14	7,450,850	163	28,647,162
WASHINGTON	147	11,780,860	23	5,040,340	21	4,472,880	8	3,019,389	199	24,293,369
WEST PAC TERR	1	11,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11,420
WEST VIRGINIA	174	5,028,480	2	135,000	35	5,965,500	3	602,678	214	11,731,658
WISCONSIN	360	23,221,950	60	9,133,712	119	21,014,500	74	22,018,767	613	75,388,929
WYOMING	45	2,387,580	9	2,404,150	9	2,240,080	2	532,000	65	7,563,810
TOTAL	10,517	661,596,575	1,329	309,060,518	2,942	539,042,659	1,217	446,460,103	16,005	1,958,159,855

Mr. Aderholt: For each FSA direct and guaranteed loan program, please provide a table by state showing the number of loans made and the amount to socially disadvantaged farmers.

Response: Number of loans made and the amount to socially disadvantaged farmers are listed below for FY 2017 (as of 05/24/2017):

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY
FARM LOAN PROGRAMS SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED OBLIGATIONS REPORT
FY 2017 AS OF MAY 31, 2017**

STATES	DIRECT OL		GUAR OL		DIRECT FO		GUAR FO		TOTAL	
	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT	NO	\$ AMT
ALABAMA	101	3,360,090	6	223,903	9	1,312,500	10	6,729,524	126	11,626,017
ALASKA	1	90,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	90,900
ARIZONA	108	2,439,870	3	1,685,250	2	199,500	0	0	113	4,324,620
ARKANSAS	154	8,263,171	21	7,465,741	25	3,707,970	12	7,927,472	212	27,364,354
CALIFORNIA	481	7,402,230	40	21,228,000	19	4,212,920	19	9,409,290	559	42,252,440
COLORADO	71	2,502,350	2	67,000	10	2,162,700	4	2,260,506	87	6,992,550
CONNECTICUT	4	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	120,000
DELAWARE	2	50,000	0	0	6	1,800,000	7	6,074,000	15	7,874,000
FLORIDA	119	5,911,150	8	3,533,000	10	2,069,000	6	3,651,200	143	15,164,350
GEORGIA	103	8,466,864	13	4,151,000	12	3,160,090	7	5,439,780	135	19,373,734
HAWAII	108	2,595,850	1	176,000	5	1,220,500	4	1,654,725	118	5,647,075
IDAHO	114	3,723,440	12	1,630,358	9	1,614,520	0	0	135	6,968,318
ILLINOIS	19	341,490	2	535,000	15	2,536,770	10	2,259,480	46	5,672,740
INDIANA	13	673,570	2	150,500	5	1,077,350	3	614,500	23	2,515,920
IOWA	130	2,584,700	3	765,806	12	2,496,240	3	1,703,000	148	7,559,746
KANSAS	96	3,065,376	1	160,000	23	3,734,240	5	563,520	125	7,523,136
KENTUCKY	189	3,842,510	1	122,000	21	3,571,350	5	1,448,162	216	8,984,022
LOUISIANA	176	8,312,457	81	32,890,405	5	976,000	5	1,995,100	267	44,173,962
MAINE	22	848,759	0	0	3	543,000	0	0	25	1,391,759
MARYLAND	4	187,000	1	214,000	2	495,000	7	5,358,500	14	6,254,500
MASSACHUSETTS	11	646,800	0	0	4	466,080	1	200,000	16	1,312,880
MICHIGAN	36	1,833,450	0	0	9	1,078,700	5	1,966,836	50	4,878,986
MINNESOTA	83	3,511,400	4	542,900	11	1,626,530	8	2,402,192	106	8,053,022
MISSISSIPPI	103	3,631,380	0	0	6	484,790	7	6,400,310	116	10,516,470
MISSOURI	53	1,322,480	4	1,022,260	29	4,405,780	22	6,684,799	108	13,435,319
MONTANA	122	5,108,540	16	5,095,500	6	1,500,800	3	2,400,700	147	14,105,540
NEBRASKA	142	5,607,950	5	1,039,540	12	2,546,050	3	1,192,000	162	10,385,540
NEVADA	25	741,390	0	0	0	0	1	100,000	26	841,390
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	93,500	0	0	1	238,000	0	0	6	331,500
NEW JERSEY	9	258,500	0	0	1	300,240	0	0	10	558,740
NEW MEXICO	81	3,482,450	5	724,000	9	1,744,000	5	1,041,380	100	7,001,840
NEW YORK	34	1,365,520	2	165,000	9	1,452,450	1	1,000,000	46	3,982,970
NORTH CAROLINA	59	2,855,430	7	1,470,250	4	480,000	15	9,267,500	85	14,073,180
NORTH DAKOTA	70	4,824,420	2	622,000	5	1,554,600	4	1,292,000	84	8,093,020
OHIO	54	928,050	2	210,000	22	3,589,790	20	4,345,170	98	9,073,010
OKLAHOMA	581	27,839,714	24	6,710,455	266	44,892,304	26	14,715,492	899	94,157,965
OREGON	53	3,857,500	4	1,416,000	5	933,500	4	3,271,500	66	8,478,500
PENNSYLVANIA	180	10,042,380	24	3,338,000	29	6,761,200	8	4,131,740	221	24,273,320
PUERTO RICO	86	2,681,160	6	687,400	16	1,901,570	7	3,106,000	115	6,356,150
RHODE ISLAND	4	83,900	0	0	2	180,000	0	0	6	263,900
SOUTH CAROLINA	52	3,021,410	9	992,640	5	1,420,000	15	8,696,560	84	14,130,610
SOUTH DAKOTA	185	9,839,344	8	2,471,612	5	1,500,100	6	1,782,300	210	15,592,756
TENNESSEE	99	2,635,020	2	703,000	17	3,013,320	1	453,000	119	7,010,340
TEXAS	359	12,081,514	12	3,838,060	43	6,732,430	13	10,160,850	427	32,812,854
UTAH	73	2,535,060	0	0	6	852,200	1	205,175	80	3,592,435
VERMONT	18	541,140	2	140,000	3	0	0	0	20	681,140
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	29	1,887,950	4	340,000	16	3,100,260	3	1,306,100	52	6,634,310
WASHINGTON	111	7,619,960	12	5,032,521	6	1,393,770	3	859,414	132	14,905,765
WEST PAC TERR	2	21,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21,420
WEST VIRGINIA	65	1,819,920	0	0	7	956,000	0	0	72	2,775,920
WISCONSIN	84	3,760,370	6	1,609,830	20	3,810,250	8	2,047,000	118	11,227,450
WYOMING	23	451,150	3	245,000	1	137,000	2	270,000	29	1,103,150
TOTAL	4,686	190,731,969	363	113,393,431	774	134,097,114	301	146,342,583	6,324	584,565,097

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year funding history of the down payment loan program.

Response: Ten-year funding history of the down payment loan program is provided below:

Down Payment Loans	
Fiscal Year	Amount Obligated
2007	\$4,723,240
2008	\$13,144,965
2009	\$133,678,735
2010	\$170,004,815

2011	\$175,235,587
2012	\$176,693,787
2013	\$84,749,002
2014	\$254,506,937
2015	\$198,256,375
2016	\$194,066,691
2017	\$135,489,873

Note: FY 2017 data is as of 05/24/2017.

Mr. Aderholt: How many producers received down payment assistance through this program in fiscal years 2011 through 2017 and how many are estimated to receive it in fiscal year 2018?

Response: FSA is unable to project how many down payment loans will be made in FY 2018, but the chart below provides the number made in fiscal years 2012 through 2017 (as of 05/24/2017):

Down Payment Loans	
Fiscal Year	Number of Loans
2011	1,221
2012	1,205
2013	565
2014	1,614
2015	1,222
2016	1,194
2017	827

Mr. Aderholt: What is the average amount in down payment assistance provided to producers?

Response: The chart below provides the average size of down payment loans for the past 7 fiscal years:

Down Payment Loans	
Fiscal Year	Average Amount
2011	\$143,518
2012	\$146,633
2013	\$149,998
2014	\$157,687
2015	\$162,239
2016	\$162,535
2017*	\$163,833

*As of May 24, 2017

Mr. Aderholt: As USDA shifts more ownership and operating loans

to beginning farmers and/or members of socially disadvantaged groups, is the Agency doing so at the risk of not supporting a greater share of small and medium size producers that are capable of delivering greater returns on investment and delivering greater efficiency and productivity?

Response: The direction of funding to beginning and socially disadvantaged (SDA) farmers is a statutory requirement (7 U.S.C. §1994(b)(2) and 7 U.S.C. §2003). The 2008 Farm Bill increased the reservation of funds for beginning farmers (Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008, Sec. 5302(b)). Beginning farmers cite credit as one of the largest barriers confronting them (according to the National Young Farmer Coalition's 2011 study "Building a Future with Farmers"), and a focus on beginning farmers in particular is consistent with efforts to strengthen, support and increase the number of small- and medium-sized producers.

Improvements in program performance over the past several years have occurred simultaneously with the shift toward increased financing of beginning and SDA farmers, particularly in the direct loan program. This is an indication that these producers are performing well.

Mr. Aderholt: What would the subsidy cost be to increase the individual loan level in the guaranteed loan programs to \$2.5 million assuming current funding levels, demand, and participation for FY 2018?

Response: FSA projects that if the combined limits for guaranteed ownership and operating loans (set forth in 7 U.S.C. 1925(a) and 7 U.S.C. 1943(a), respectively) are increased to \$2.5 million, the following increases would be needed, above the President's 2018 Budget levels, to meet additional loan demand generated by the increased limits.

[The information follows:]

Program	Projected additional program level	Subsidy rate	Additional Budget Authority (subsidy) required
Guaranteed Ownership	\$672 million	0	\$0
Guaranteed Operating	\$777 million	1.11%	\$8,625,500

These projections are based upon analysis of historical FSA loan activity and of farm financial data from the Agriculture Resource Management Survey (ARMS) gathered by USDA-ERS. The projections do not consider potential changes in farm income or other variables that may impact credit availability or demand. Guaranteed Ownership loans have a negative subsidy rate therefore a change in program level requires no additional

budget authority.

CCC Expenditures

Mr. Aderholt: What is the annual cost to cover the contracts that the CCC has with the commercial warehouse operators for the storage of Government-owned commodities?

Response: During FY 2016, \$4,700,390 was paid by CCC for commodity storage costs.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record that shows the location of each facility along with the annual cost for each facility.

Response: For FY 2016, the location and cost is as follows:

CCC Annual Storage Costs Fiscal YEAR 2016		
WAREHOUSE	STATE	Storage Cost (\$)
BERTHOLD FARMERS ELEVATOR	ND	6,461.94
BIRDSONG PEANUTS	GA, TX, SC, VA	2,541,520.47
FOUR COUNTY PEANUT SERVICES INC	NC	106,845.68
GEORGIA FARM SERVICE LLC	GA	30,666.56
GOLDEN PEANUT CO LLC	GA, OK, NC, TX, VA	1,374,431.49
GUNTER PEANUT COMPANY	OK	69,453.96
JOHN B SANFILIPPO & SON INC	GA, NC	61,212.34
MID COLUMBIA PRODUCERS INC	OR	87.92
SEVERN PEANUT CO INC	NC	167,746.32
SOUTH POINT PEANUT COMPANY	TX	171,455.95
SOUTHEASTERN PEANUT CO LLC	AL	81,236.48
WILCO PEANUT COMPANY	TX	89,270.41
TOTAL		\$4,700,389.52

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record that shows CCC owned inventories by commodity and by location.

Response: As of May 24, 2017, the CCC owned inventories by

commodity and location are as follows:

CCC Inventory Location	Commodity	Quantity (Tons)	Quantity (Bushels)
Dublin, NC	Peanuts (Virginia)	1,331.64	
Blakely, GA	Peanuts (Runner)	26,321.18	
Fitzgerald, GA	Peanuts (Runner)	1,817.61	
Comyn, TX	Peanuts (Virginia)	1,560.55	
Blakely, GA	Peanuts (Runner)	1,816.42	
Haxtun, CO	Hard Red Winter Wheat		2,660.68
Smith Center, KS	Hard Red Winter Wheat		4,972.79
Oshkosh, NE	Hard Red Winter Wheat		1,159.39
Total CCC Inventory		32,847.40	8,792.86

National Agricultural Imagery Program

Mr. Aderholt: How much did FSA spend on the National Agricultural Imagery Program in fiscal years 2015 thru 2017 by source and total from all sources and how much does the Agency plan to spend in fiscal years 2018? Please provide detail on the expenses in this program.

Response: The National Agricultural Imagery Program includes funding from FSA and other federal agencies. Program costs include acquisition of agricultural imagery based on growing seasons, visual inspection to confirm accuracy and quality, storage of physical and digital images, and preparation to make agricultural imagery available to federal agencies, states and the general public.

The following information is provided for the record:

Farm Service Agency
National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2015-2018
(Dollars in Thousands)

National Agricultural Imagery Program	Actual Costs			Proposed Spend
	FY 2015	FY 2016	Estimated FY 2017	FY 2018
NAIP Salaries, Processing, Storage, and Distribution - Farm Service Agency	\$7,152	\$10,398	\$7,772	\$7,641
NAIP Acquisition - Farm Service Agency	\$10,141	\$10,034	\$10,141	\$7,700
<i>Subtotal, Farm Service Agency</i>	<i>\$17,293</i>	<i>\$20,432</i>	<i>\$17,913</i>	<i>\$15,341</i>
NAIP Acquisition - Natural Resources Conservation Service	\$2,470	\$1,900	\$2,897	\$2,397
NAIP Acquisition - Forest Service	\$1,300	\$1,320	\$1,400	\$1,400
NAIP Acquisition - Department of Interior	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,900	\$1,900
NAIP Acquisition - Other Federal Agencies	\$284			

Mr. Aderholt: Please list all of the contractors currently used for the program. What is the amount for each contractor for Fiscal Years 2014-2017?

Response: Three prime contractors are currently finishing the 2017 flying season. Total awards for FY 2014 through FY 2017, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Northwest Geomatics LTD 245 Aero Way NE Calgary, AB T2E 6K2	Quantum Spatial, Inc. 4020 Technology Parkway Sheboygan, WI 53083	Surdex Corporation 520 Spirit of St. Louis Blvd Chesterfield, MO 63005
2014	\$ 6,297,331.69	\$ 6,853,725.87	\$ 4,466,525.78
2015	\$ 8,321,022.87	\$ 3,696,122.32	\$ 4,118,855.42
2016	\$ 7,974,065.27	\$ 3,006,579.97	\$ 4,155,430.86
2017 est.	\$ 7,169,719.14	\$ 4,004,883.35	\$ 5,163,825.59
FY2014-2017	\$ 29,762,138.97	\$ 17,561,311.51	\$ 17,904,637.65

Ten-Year Table of Reinsured Company Financial Performance

Mr. Aderholt: Federal crop insurance is available to producers through private insurance companies that market and service policies and also share in the risk. Provide a ten-year table for the record, to include fiscal year 2016 actuals, which shows how much the government has gained/lost and how much private insurance companies have gained/lost.

Response: The table below outlines the gains and losses by reinsurance year, which runs July 1 to June 30. The 2016 reinsurance year began on July 1, 2015. The underwriting gains and losses for the government are based on the amount by which the government's share of the total premium exceeds its share of the total losses.

Underwriting Gains/(Losses), 2007 -2016 millions of dollars

Reinsurance Year	Company Underwriting Gains/(Losses)	Government Underwriting Gains/(Losses)
2007	\$1,572	\$1,510
2008	1,094	6
2009	2,298	1,437
2010	1,914	1,425
2011	1,689	(566)
2012	(1,319)	(4,992)
2013*	639	(972)

2014*	1,034	(44)
2015*	1,812	1,662
2016*	2,622	2,844

* As of October 2017. Adjustments to prior years can occur for up to 5 years.

Mandatory Funds to Implement the Farm Bill

Mr. Aderholt: The farm bill provided \$175 million in mandatory funding to implement farm programs and crop insurance provisions of the law. How much of this funding remains available for obligation by agency?

Response: The Farm Bill provided \$235 million. FSA received \$100 million of the \$175 million to implement farm programs provision of the law. Of this funding, FSA has \$1.3M remaining available for obligation. All remaining funding will be obligated in FY 2017.

RMA's share of the \$175 million was provided as \$14 million in each year from FY 2014 through FY 2018 to support the upgrading and maintenance of crop insurance Information Technology (IT) systems. All FY 2014-FY 2017 funds have been obligated. The FY 2018 amount of \$14 million remains to be obligated in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: The Risk Management Agency has received a legal interpretation from the Office of General Counsel allowing it to use certain crop insurance fees to supplement its operating budget. Please provide the documents and interpretation provided by OGC and a description of what costs by object class and brief explanation of the use of these funds.

Response: The attached legal opinion from the USDA Office of General Counsel dated May 2, 2017, states "we have interpreted the term "activities" to include those functions needed to operate the agency and support its employees, such as equipment, IT systems when specific appropriations expire, data, training, travel, etc. Fundamentally, the only items that cannot be paid for from the CAT fees are the salaries and benefits of employees. Arguably, everything else could be considered activities of RMA and, therefore, paid for from the CAT fees." Both Administrative and CAT fees are available to fund the operations of Risk Management Agency and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (RMA/FCIC).

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding will RMA use from crop insurance fees in FY 2017 and estimated in FY 2018 broken down by object class to supplement its Salaries and Expenses?

Response: RMA did not use crop insurance fees to supplement Salaries and Benefits during FY 2017. However, it did use fees for certain allowed expenses. See the table below for the object class

break out for FY 2017. In FY 2018 RMA plans to use the entire amount available (\$20M less sequestration) to support the operations of RMA. The object class component for FY 2018 will vary based on the eventual appropriation enacted.

Spending from FY 2017 Crop Insurance Fees		
BOC	Title	Amount
25.40	Contractual Services - Other	\$300,000
25.59	Agreements - Other	1,904,320
25.60	IT Services and Supplies	15,274,851
BOC Total		17,479,171

Mr. Aderholt: The funding that RMA is proposing is an administrative fee for catastrophic risk coverage. This fee helps cover the most basic of crop insurance policy. How much in annual funding does the fee usually generate each year? Please provide these amounts for the past five years.

Response: The information follows:

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
CAT and Buy-Up Admin Fees	\$56,159,384	\$54,603,164	\$51,848,057	\$48,054,787	\$45,606,911

Crop Insurance

Mr. Aderholt: The cuts to crop insurance in the President's Budget were troubling to say the least. How does the Department justify proposing more cuts to crop insurance when net farm income will drop for the third year in a row and producers clearly need the strongest safety net possible?

Response: The proposals are intended to reduce the cost to taxpayers for the crop insurance program while continuing to provide a quality safety net. We look forward to working with this Subcommittee to fulfill the President's goals and our key responsibilities for the long term benefit of producers and all Americans.

Mohair

Mr. Aderholt: How much does the Department, through both mandatory and discretionary funds, plan to spend on Mohair in FY 2017 and 2018? Please identify each funding source, authorization, and amount. Please provide the same information for each fiscal year 2012-

2016.

Response: Based on recent Congressional history, USDA does not anticipate any outlays for Mohair Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL) in FY 2017 or FY 2018. No Mohair MALS were disbursed between FY 2012 and FY 2017, to date.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

Status of Obligations

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a chart showing the final allocation for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 and the estimated allocation for fiscal 2018 for conservation technical assistance and financial assistance for all discretionary and mandatory conservation programs managed by NRCS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS ALLOCATIONS - FINANCIAL/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),

Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),

Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),

Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

Discretionary Programs	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Conservation Delivery Service Initiative (CDSI)	-	\$5,172,675	\$5,172,675	-	\$22,184,000	\$22,184,000
Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)	-	667,631,298	667,631,298	-	669,647,529	669,647,529
Soil Survey	-	78,424,284	78,424,284	-	79,917,177	79,917,177
Snow Survey	-	9,291,864	9,291,864	-	8,913,138	8,913,138
Plants Material Center CO-46	-	8,777,155	8,777,155	-	9,047,486	9,047,486
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (15)	\$3,582,351	1,565,563	5,147,916	-	-	-
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (16)	1,867,199	371,413	2,238,612	-	-	-
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (17)	-231,943	317,496	85,553	-	-	-
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (31)	-	-278	-278	-	-	-
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (62)	10,490,044	4,290,817	14,780,862	\$64,762,899	13,450,496	78,213,395
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (63)	112,821,759	20,433,434	133,255,193	-	-	-
Water Bank Program	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000
Watershed - Flood Prevention Conservation Operations (WF-03)	-	-	-	-	5,600,000	5,600,000
Watershed	7,197,349	4,731,972	11,929,321	11,675,000	179,315	11,854,315

Rehabilitation						
Total	139,326,759	801,407,693	940,734,455	80,037,899	809,339,141	889,377,040
Discretionary Programs	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Conservation Delivery Service Initiative (CDSI)	-	16,556,780	16,556,780	-	36,886,904	36,886,904
Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)	-	697,190,945	697,190,945	-	706,676,328	706,676,328
Soil Survey	-	79,948,802	79,948,802	-	75,627,631	75,627,631
Snow Survey	-	8,846,334	8,846,334	-	9,374,539	9,374,539
Plants Material Center	-	8,218,824	8,218,824	-	9,410,928	9,410,928
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (15)	89,133,126	18,571,726	107,704,851	83,288,678	19,503,438	102,792,116
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (62)	29,236,838	6,342,578	35,579,416	-	-	-
Water Bank Program	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	115,700	3,715,700
Watershed - Flood Prevention Operations (WF-03/WFCO-Watershed Flood Prevention Conservation Ops)	-	5,600,000	5,600,000	-	5,600,000	5,600,000
Watershed - Small Watershed Ops (WF-08/WPCO-Watershed Protection Conservation Ops/WSOP-Watershed Operations)	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	64,706,211	16,764,091	81,470,302
Watershed Rehabilitation	10,216,110	1,738,390	11,954,500	11,732,000	18,000	11,750,000
Total	132,186,074	848,414,379	980,600,452	163,326,889	879,977,559	1,043,304,448

Negative amounts represent prior year funding that is posted in the current reporting year. If prior year funding provided to EWP projects could not be fully used, the prior year funds are returned.

Mandatory Programs	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Agriculture Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)	\$233,988,772	\$101,597,259	\$335,586,031	\$243,506,217	\$111,161,101	\$354,667,318
Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA)	5,299,829	1,409,382	6,709,211	3,633,865	955,509	4,589,374
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP)	368,734	1,688,434	2,057,169	-	-	-
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (CBWI)	4,856	5,514,000	5,518,856	-	-	-
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	-	66,447,951	66,447,951	-	84,582,071	84,582,071
Conservation Security Program (CSP)	116,281,777	5,358,877	121,640,654	24,481,167	6,121,556	30,602,723
Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP)	945,754,854	114,618,161	1,060,373,015	964,646,094	207,748,832	1,172,394,926
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	960,430,118	365,477,068	1,325,907,186	958,283,265	377,728,253	1,336,011,518
Farm & Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)	165,747	1,812,506	1,978,253	-	-	-

Mandatory Programs	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)	361,764	572,284	934,048	-	-	-
Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)	-	2,057,000	2,057,000	53,516,314	37,235,717	90,752,031
Small Watershed Rehab Program (SWRP)	226,412,477	21,599,956	248,012,433	63,508,928	7,027,972	70,536,899
Voluntary Public Access Program (VPAP)	19,778,254	542,000	20,320,254	19,682,660	-3,364	19,679,296
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	2,246,493	3,494,622	5,741,115	-	-	-
Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	9,807,921	16,229,887	26,037,807	-	-	-
Total	2,520,901,596	708,419,387	3,229,320,983	2,331,258,510	832,558,001	3,163,816,510

Mandatory Programs	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Agriculture Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)	285,749,097	113,218,851	398,967,948	362,011,246	96,611,699	458,622,945
Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA)	3,723,000	918,865	4,641,866	2,573,954	534,479	3,108,433

Mandatory Programs	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	-	71,423,220	71,423,220	-	107,823,354	107,823,354
Conservation Security Program (CSP)	1,549,000	649,020	2,198,020	1,371,565	550,952	1,922,517
Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP)	948,497,130	247,100,280	1,195,597,410	897,284,811	247,675,973	1,144,960,784
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	948,494,271	354,896,587	1,303,390,857	988,912,900	343,540,202	1,332,453,102
Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)	42,712,535	20,613,180	63,325,715	55,820,965	37,278,995	93,099,960
Total	2,230,725,033	808,820,003	3,039,545,036	2,307,975,441	834,015,654	3,141,991,095

SEC354

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a State-by-State summary of the final allocation for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 and the estimated allocation for fiscal year 2018 of conservation technical assistance and financial assistance for all discretionary and mandatory conservation programs managed by NRCS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Conservation Delivery Service Initiative (CDSI) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
NHQ/Above State	-	\$5,172,675	\$5,172,675	-	\$22,184,000	\$22,184,000
Total	-	5,172,675	5,172,675	-	22,184,000	22,184,000

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
NHQ/Above State	-	\$16,556,780	\$16,556,780	-	\$36,886,904	\$36,886,904
Total	-	16,556,780	16,556,780	-	36,886,904	36,886,904

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Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$6,880,372	\$6,880,372	-	\$6,798,163	\$6,798,163
Alaska	-	1,921,528	1,921,528	-	2,438,786	2,438,786
Arizona	-	3,451,035	3,451,035	-	4,363,449	4,363,449
Arkansas	-	7,313,399	7,313,399	-	7,397,332	7,397,332

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
California	-	12,807,340	12,807,340	-	13,306,733	13,306,733
Colorado	-	8,284,034	8,284,034	-	8,209,216	8,209,216
Connecticut	-	2,151,110	2,151,110	-	2,128,666	2,128,666
Delaware	-	1,354,860	1,354,860	-	1,326,561	1,326,561
Florida	-	5,012,145	5,012,145	-	5,017,529	5,017,529
Georgia	-	8,381,574	8,381,574	-	8,612,712	8,612,712
Hawaii	-	5,584,569	5,584,569	-	4,348,377	4,348,377
Idaho	-	5,800,376	5,800,376	-	5,938,173	5,938,173
Illinois	-	11,972,924	11,972,924	-	9,937,416	9,937,416
Indiana	-	9,164,432	9,164,432	-	7,904,198	7,904,198
Iowa	-	16,895,458	16,895,458	-	16,854,178	16,854,178
Kansas	-	13,221,274	13,221,274	-	13,208,795	13,208,795
Kentucky	-	8,839,743	8,839,743	-	8,825,216	8,825,216
Louisiana	-	6,834,194	6,834,194	-	6,941,772	6,941,772
Maine	-	3,004,450	3,004,450	-	2,848,146	2,848,146
Maryland	-	3,467,118	3,467,118	-	3,674,233	3,674,233
Massachusetts	-	2,069,474	2,069,474	-	1,753,078	1,753,078
Michigan	-	7,108,921	7,108,921	-	7,106,965	7,106,965
Minnesota	-	9,495,137	9,495,137	-	7,506,623	7,506,623
Mississippi	-	10,098,190	10,098,190	-	9,121,599	9,121,599
Missouri	-	22,153,601	22,153,601	-	16,129,393	16,129,393
Montana	-	9,070,534	9,070,534	-	10,518,499	10,518,499
Nebraska	-	11,231,409	11,231,409	-	10,502,450	10,502,450
Nevada	-	1,840,243	1,840,243	-	2,014,668	2,014,668
New Hampshire	-	2,201,225	2,201,225	-	2,153,625	2,153,625
New Jersey	-	2,754,598	2,754,598	-	2,884,014	2,884,014

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
New Mexico	-	5,360,957	5,360,957	-	5,414,753	5,414,753
New York	-	6,371,609	6,371,609	-	6,765,033	6,765,033
North Carolina	-	6,019,620	6,019,620	-	6,025,488	6,025,488
North Dakota	-	9,326,520	9,326,520	-	8,387,197	8,387,197
Ohio	-	7,953,590	7,953,590	-	8,839,331	8,839,331
Oklahoma	-	10,615,844	10,615,844	-	10,651,304	10,651,304
Oregon	-	6,189,369	6,189,369	-	5,640,155	5,640,155
Pennsylvania	-	7,059,759	7,059,759	-	6,974,241	6,974,241
Rhode Island	-	1,531,550	1,531,550	-	1,531,974	1,531,974
South Carolina	-	5,476,273	5,476,273	-	4,979,775	4,979,775
South Dakota	-	8,120,984	8,120,984	-	8,024,774	8,024,774
Tennessee	-	8,344,778	8,344,778	-	8,253,495	8,253,495
Texas	-	25,879,643	25,879,643	-	26,868,458	26,868,458
Utah	-	4,149,293	4,149,293	-	5,176,010	5,176,010
Vermont	-	2,369,299	2,369,299	-	2,429,468	2,429,468
Virginia	-	5,817,538	5,817,538	-	5,769,561	5,769,561
Washington	-	7,465,729	7,465,729	-	7,611,634	7,611,634
West Virginia	-	4,538,444	4,538,444	-	4,600,691	4,600,691
Wisconsin	-	9,599,214	9,599,214	-	9,256,918	9,256,918
Wyoming	-	4,435,927	4,435,927	-	4,443,301	4,443,301
Puerto Rico	-	2,155,118	2,155,118	-	2,098,796	2,098,796
NHQ/Above State	-	298,484,973	298,484,973	-	310,134,607	310,134,607
Total	-	667,631,298	667,631,298	-	669,647,529	669,647,529

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	-	\$6,602,000	\$6,602,000	-	\$7,461,627	\$7,461,627
Alaska	-	1,998,517	1,998,517	-	2,521,059	2,521,059
Arizona	-	4,357,351	4,357,351	-	6,552,182	6,552,182
Arkansas	-	6,178,565	6,178,565	-	7,857,931	7,857,931
California	-	12,292,192	12,292,192	-	13,741,422	13,741,422
Colorado	-	8,049,110	8,049,110	-	9,170,338	9,170,338
Connecticut	-	2,173,176	2,173,176	-	1,983,466	1,983,466
Delaware	-	1,692,090	1,692,090	-	1,698,764	1,698,764
Florida	-	4,897,658	4,897,658	-	5,528,309	5,528,309
Georgia	-	7,746,197	7,746,197	-	8,544,388	8,544,388
Hawaii	-	4,811,429	4,811,429	-	4,423,131	4,423,131
Idaho	-	5,633,200	5,633,200	-	6,101,657	6,101,657
Illinois	-	10,553,000	10,553,000	-	9,526,888	9,526,888
Indiana	-	7,813,491	7,813,491	-	7,835,425	7,835,425
Iowa	-	16,154,000	16,154,000	-	17,734,867	17,734,867
Kansas	-	12,639,188	12,639,188	-	13,169,355	13,169,355
Kentucky	-	8,572,000	8,572,000	-	8,580,100	8,580,100
Louisiana	-	6,256,761	6,256,761	-	7,565,458	7,565,458
Maine	-	2,874,946	2,874,946	-	3,043,245	3,043,245
Maryland	-	3,498,248	3,498,248	-	3,656,784	3,656,784
Massachusetts	-	2,219,354	2,219,354	-	2,157,636	2,157,636
Michigan	-	8,376,709	8,376,709	-	8,822,261	8,822,261
Minnesota	-	9,309,034	9,309,034	-	9,057,317	9,057,317
Mississippi	-	9,132,383	9,132,383	-	8,803,881	8,803,881
Missouri	-	15,925,544	15,925,544	-	17,559,994	17,559,994
Montana	-	8,382,970	8,382,970	-	9,847,293	9,847,293
Nebraska	-	9,821,253	9,821,253	-	11,235,139	11,235,139

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Nevada	-	1,796,414	1,796,414	-	2,159,668	2,159,668
New Hampshire	-	1,992,894	1,992,894	-	2,081,890	2,081,890
New Jersey	-	2,686,928	2,686,928	-	3,142,503	3,142,503
New Mexico	-	4,448,858	4,448,858	-	7,669,344	7,669,344
New York	-	6,289,188	6,289,188	-	6,457,591	6,457,591
North Carolina	-	5,843,785	5,843,785	-	6,292,937	6,292,937
North Dakota	-	8,211,320	8,211,320	-	10,526,529	10,526,529
Ohio	-	8,396,000	8,396,000	-	7,912,582	7,912,582
Oklahoma	-	9,637,438	9,637,438	-	9,728,094	9,728,094
Oregon	-	5,351,583	5,351,583	-	5,057,403	5,057,403
Pennsylvania	-	7,165,459	7,165,459	-	6,764,959	6,764,959
Rhode Island	-	1,471,000	1,471,000	-	1,619,639	1,619,639
South Carolina	-	4,956,234	4,956,234	-	5,146,368	5,146,368
South Dakota	-	7,090,411	7,090,411	-	8,112,130	8,112,130
Tennessee	-	8,470,717	8,470,717	-	9,391,167	9,391,167
Texas	-	26,147,000	26,147,000	-	24,492,120	24,492,120
Utah	-	6,527,059	6,527,059	-	6,180,093	6,180,093
Vermont	-	2,371,378	2,371,378	-	2,757,226	2,757,226
Virginia	-	5,608,774	5,608,774	-	6,166,536	6,166,536
Washington	-	7,243,542	7,243,542	-	7,170,094	7,170,094
West Virginia	-	4,448,631	4,448,631	-	5,206,793	5,206,793
Wisconsin	-	9,656,992	9,656,992	-	10,627,058	10,627,058
Wyoming	-	4,111,289	4,111,289	-	5,895,803	5,895,803
Puerto Rico	-	2,898,827	2,898,827	-	2,784,003	2,784,003
NHQ/Above	-	346,408,859	346,408,859	-	329,153,883	329,153,883

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
State						
Total	-	697,190,945	697,190,945	-	706,676,328	706,676,328

Soil Survey (CO-02) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$425,940	\$425,940	-	\$143,619	\$143,619
Alaska	-	424,765	424,765	-	165,032	165,032
Arizona	-	485,434	485,434	-	127,750	127,750
Arkansas	-	153,039	153,039	-	141,434	141,434
California	-	780,058	780,058	-	127,773	127,773
Colorado	-	269,608	269,608	-	152,334	152,334
Connecticut	-	184,499	184,499	-	156,437	156,437
Delaware	-	118,969	118,969	-	151,427	151,427
Florida	-	192,355	192,355	-	141,939	141,939
Georgia	-	233,568	233,568	-	141,939	141,939
Hawaii	-	192,309	192,309	-	154,862	154,862
Idaho	-	186,990	186,990	-	141,939	141,939
Illinois	-	268,455	268,455	-	141,939	141,939
Indiana	-	377,078	377,078	-	142,586	142,586
Iowa	-	178,041	178,041	-	141,939	141,939
Kansas	-	414,093	414,093	-	141,939	141,939
Kentucky	-	201,618	201,618	-	167,449	167,449
Louisiana	-	175,943	175,943	-	141,939	141,939
Maine	-	170,629	170,629	-	119,367	119,367
Maryland	-	398,396	398,396	-	129,886	129,886
Massachusetts	-	366,497	366,497	-	155,742	155,742
Michigan	-	186,514	186,514	-	141,939	141,939
Minnesota	-	591,340	591,340	-	150,395	150,395

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Mississippi	-	179,273	179,273	-	141,939	141,939
Missouri	-	225,737	225,737	-	141,939	141,939
Montana	-	427,134	427,134	-	119,367	119,367
Nebraska	-	218,190	218,190	-	141,939	141,939
Nevada	-	220,119	220,119	-	141,939	141,939
New Hampshire	-	144,966	144,966	-	155,169	155,169
New Jersey	-	192,390	192,390	-	159,739	159,739
New Mexico	-	242,822	242,822	-	141,763	141,763
New York	-	168,973	168,973	-	119,367	119,367
North Carolina	-	438,578	438,578	-	145,507	145,507
North Dakota	-	225,881	225,881	-	141,939	141,939
Ohio	-	198,201	198,201	-	145,670	145,670
Oklahoma	-	209,215	209,215	-	141,939	141,939
Oregon	-	430,553	430,553	-	149,637	149,637
Pennsylvania	-	256,449	256,449	-	141,939	141,939
Rhode Island	-	121,909	121,909	-	130,492	130,492
South Carolina	-	168,688	168,688	-	141,939	141,939
South Dakota	-	213,312	213,312	-	141,939	141,939
Tennessee	-	250,742	250,742	-	147,639	147,639
Texas	-	658,159	658,159	-	119,367	119,367
Utah	-	216,935	216,935	-	141,939	141,939
Vermont	-	166,992	166,992	-	119,367	119,367
Virginia	-	145,737	145,737	-	144,812	144,812
Washington	-	233,538	233,538	-	141,939	141,939
West Virginia	-	271,897	271,897	-	140,400	140,400
Wisconsin	-	240,208	240,208	-	141,939	141,939
Wyoming	-	168,054	168,054	-	119,367	119,367
Puerto Rico	-	161,789	161,789	-	141,939	141,939

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
NHQ/Above State	-	64,651,705	64,651,705	-	72,692,702	72,692,702
Total	-	78,424,284	78,424,284	-	79,917,177	79,917,177

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	-	\$143,874	\$143,874	-	\$135,526	\$135,526
Alaska	-	151,892	151,892	-	148,338	148,338
Arizona	-	141,015	141,015	-	138,809	138,809
Arkansas	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,064	135,064
California	-	124,110	124,110	-	187,724	187,724
Colorado	-	147,972	147,972	-	145,445	145,445
Connecticut	-	151,956	151,956	-	149,480	149,480
Delaware	-	157,090	157,090	-	144,854	144,854
Florida	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Georgia	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,230	135,230
Hawaii	-	140,713	140,713	-	138,248	138,248
Idaho	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Illinois	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Indiana	-	138,502	138,502	-	136,202	136,202
Iowa	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Kansas	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Kentucky	-	162,926	162,926	-	160,148	160,148
Louisiana	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Maine	-	115,950	115,950	-	134,831	134,831
Maryland	-	126,167	126,167	-	124,363	124,363
Massachusetts	-	151,956	151,956	-	149,571	149,571
Michigan	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Minnesota	-	146,087	146,087	-	143,764	143,764

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Mississippi	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Missouri	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Montana	-	115,950	115,950	-	133,441	133,441
Nebraska	-	137,874	137,874	-	133,722	133,722
Nevada	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
New Hampshire	-	150,725	150,725	-	144,350	144,350
New Jersey	-	155,459	155,459	-	153,127	153,127
New Mexico	-	137,874	137,874	-	134,935	134,935
New York	-	115,950	115,950	-	113,969	113,969
North Carolina	-	142,078	142,078	-	139,782	139,782
North Dakota	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Ohio	-	141,497	141,497	-	139,153	139,153
Oklahoma	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Oregon	-	145,351	145,351	-	141,031	141,031
Pennsylvania	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,487	135,487
Rhode Island	-	126,756	126,756	-	124,773	124,773
South Carolina	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
South Dakota	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,331	135,331
Tennessee	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Texas	-	162,926	162,926	-	160,148	160,148
Utah	-	137,874	137,874	-	134,876	134,876
Vermont	-	115,950	115,950	-	113,939	113,939
Virginia	-	127,874	127,874	-	138,383	138,383
Washington	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
West Virginia	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Wisconsin	-	137,874	137,874	-	135,526	135,526
Wyoming	-	104,595	104,595	-	135,526	135,526
Puerto Rico	-	149,229	149,229	-	135,526	135,526

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
NHQ/Above State	-	72,885,276	72,885,276	-	68,568,593	68,568,593
Total	-	79,948,802	79,948,802	-	75,627,630	75,627,630

Snow Survey (CO-45) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alaska	-	\$581,689	\$581,689	-	\$581,400	\$581,400
Arizona	-	126,873	126,873	-	126,873	126,873
California	-	28,939	28,939	-	28,949	28,949
Colorado	-	1,019,944	1,019,944	-	1,281,059	1,281,059
Hawaii	-	456	456	-	-	-
Idaho	-	920,725	920,725	-	920,000	920,000
Montana	-	920,518	920,518	-	920,296	920,296
Nevada	-	318,600	318,600	-	221,006	221,006
New Mexico	-	161,850	161,850	-	161,850	161,850
Oregon	-	1,056,793	1,056,793	-	1,103,340	1,103,340
Utah	-	1,009,271	1,009,271	-	1,047,340	1,047,340
Washington	-	201,813	201,813	-	238,095	238,095
Wyoming	-	293,298	293,298	-	227,780	227,780
NHQ/Above State	-	2,651,095	2,651,095	-	2,055,150	2,055,150
Total	-	9,291,864	9,291,864	-	8,913,138	8,913,138

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alaska	-	\$584,400	\$584,400	-	\$591,105	\$591,105
Arizona	-	129,410	129,410	-	116,500	116,500
California	-	28,949	28,949	-	30,500	30,500
Colorado	-	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	1,136,503	1,136,503
Idaho	-	959,400	959,400	-	915,627	915,627

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Montana	-	1,176,163	1,176,163	-	1,176,163	1,176,163
Nevada	-	206,252	206,252	-	234,359	234,359
New Mexico	-	78,551	78,551	-	95,342	95,342
Oregon	-	1,318,459	1,318,459	-	1,373,958	1,373,958
Utah	-	1,122,500	1,122,500	-	1,134,034	1,134,034
Washington	-	238,095	238,095	-	237,460	237,460
Wyoming	-	228,380	228,380	-	227,780	227,780
NHQ/Above State	-	1,675,775	1,675,775	-	2,105,208	2,105,208
Total	-	8,846,334	8,846,334	-	9,374,539	9,374,539

Plant Materials Center (CO-46) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alaska	-	-	-	-	\$245,000	\$245,000
Arizona	-	\$350,000	\$350,000	-	425,000	425,000
Arkansas	-	359,720	359,720	-	259,895	259,895
California	-	320,000	320,000	-	238,000	238,000
Colorado	-	-	-	-	112,000	112,000
Florida	-	313,691	313,691	-	326,000	326,000
Georgia	-	140,000	140,000	-	305,000	305,000
Hawaii	-	350,461	350,461	-	331,958	331,958
Idaho	-	420,000	420,000	-	345,354	345,354
Kansas	-	330,000	330,000	-	265,225	265,225
Louisiana	-	305,000	305,000	-	342,557	342,557
Maryland	-	411,682	411,682	-	400,133	400,133
Michigan	-	330,000	330,000	-	217,362	217,362
Mississippi	-	190,000	190,000	-	290,803	290,803
Missouri	-	300,000	300,000	-	775,000	775,000
Montana	-	340,000	340,000	-	578,000	578,000
Nevada	-	200,000	200,000	-	163,000	163,000
New Jersey	-	392,424	392,424	-	403,000	403,000
New Mexico	-	383,000	383,000	-	293,058	293,058
New York	-	310,000	310,000	-	298,848	298,848
North Dakota	-	410,000	410,000	-	525,477	525,477
Oregon	-	290,000	290,000	-	214,380	214,380
Texas	-	959,737	959,737	-	867,943	867,943
Washington	-	320,000	320,000	-	440,000	440,000

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
West Virginia	-	300,000	300,000	-	264,825	264,825
Puerto Rico	-	42,000	42,000	-	40,000	40,000
NHQ/Above State	-	709,440	709,440	-	79,668	79,668
Total	-	8,777,155	8,777,155	-	9,047,486	9,047,486

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Arizona	-	\$300,000	\$300,000	-	\$273,000	\$273,000
Arkansas	-	280,000	280,000	-	256,000	256,000
California	-	390,000	390,000	-	385,000	385,000
Colorado	-	60,000	60,000	-	25,000	25,000
Florida	-	290,000	290,000	-	316,950	316,950
Georgia	-	364,600	364,600	-	470,000	470,000
Hawaii	-	228,000	228,000	-	170,000	170,000
Idaho	-	385,000	385,000	-	277,000	277,000
Kansas	-	403,000	403,000	-	236,670	236,670
Louisiana	-	505,000	505,000	-	475,000	475,000
Maryland	-	440,000	440,000	-	402,200	402,200
Michigan	-	270,000	270,000	-	190,000	190,000
Mississippi	-	326,200	326,200	-	395,000	395,000
Missouri	-	265,000	265,000	-	295,000	295,000
Montana	-	286,000	286,000	-	202,500	202,500
Nevada	-	230,000	230,000	-	201,000	201,000
New Jersey	-	443,000	443,000	-	307,500	307,500
New Mexico	-	315,000	315,000	-	359,500	359,500
New York	-	335,000	335,000	-	175,000	175,000
North Dakota	-	375,000	375,000	-	1,821,000	1,821,000
Oregon	-	245,000	245,000	-	222,000	222,000

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Texas	-	837,450	837,450	-	806,000	806,000
Washington	-	250,000	250,000	-	374,805	374,805
West Virginia	-	280,000	280,000	-	237,500	237,500
NHQ/Above State	-	115,574	115,574	-	537,303	537,303
Total	-	8,218,824	8,218,824	-	9,410,928	9,410,928

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-15) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	148,285	34,220	182,505	-	-	-
Alaska	85,000	17,000	102,000	-	-	-
Arizona	323,477	36,239	359,716	-	-	-
Arkansas	9,224	-	9,224	-	-	-
California	4,392,545	886,451	5,278,996	-	-	-
Colorado	-	193,800	193,800	-	-	-
Florida	76,280	11,359	87,639	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-29,111	-29,111	-	-	-
Indiana	301,000	60,200	361,200	-	-	-
Iowa	-303,743	-	-303,743	-	-	-
Kentucky	875,868	210,284	1,086,152	-	-	-
Mississippi	-509,826	20,000	-489,826	-	-	-
Missouri	-17,032	-	-17,032	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
New York	-607,466	-	-607,466	-	-	-
North Dakota	-314,701	-	-314,701	-	-	-
Ohio	-181,115	-102	-181,216	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-80,001	-33,451	-113,451	-	-	-
South Dakota	-116,051	-20,000	-136,051	-	-	-
Tennessee	90,103	28,295	118,398	-	-	-
Utah	-220,206	16,359	-203,847	-	-	-
Vermont	-9,000	-157	-9,157	-	-	-
West Virginia	-827,790	7,935	-819,855	-	-	-
Wyoming	467,500	113,500	581,000	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	12,742	12,742	-	-	-
Total	3,582,351	1,565,565	5,147,916	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	\$882,018	\$156,663	\$1,038,681	-	-	-
Alaska	3,981,142	719,492	4,700,634	\$1,451,107	\$290,221	\$1,741,328
Arizona	-	-	-	225,075	45,015	270,090
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	480,000	480,000
California	338,415	67,683	406,098	380,175	76,035	456,210
Florida	566,250	113,250	679,500	2,162,197	432,439	2,594,636
Illinois	246,750	49,350	296,100	-	-	-
Indiana	850,000	170,000	1,020,000	662,040	132,408	794,448
Kansas	888,975	177,795	1,066,770	-	-	-
Kentucky	680,890	123,221	804,111	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	53,113,190	13,185,532	66,298,722
Maryland	1,299,000	259,800	1,558,800	-	-	-
Minnesota	329,981	65,996	395,977	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Mississippi	12,638,371	2,499,414	15,137,785	5,642,996	1,258,920	6,901,916
Missouri	7,867,397	1,573,479	9,440,876	-	-	-
Montana	105,863	21,173	127,035	28,088	5,618	33,706
New Mexico	325,226	65,046	390,272	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	459,082	71,482	530,564
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	956,637	191,328	1,147,965	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	1,007,812	201,563	1,209,375
South Carolina	-	-	-	4,427,900	885,600	5,313,500
South Dakota	300,000	60,000	360,000	-	-	-
Tennessee	1,168,776	206,963	1,375,739	693,855	138,771	832,626
Texas	27,022,853	5,374,571	32,397,424	6,286,992	1,057,398	7,344,390
Utah	28,515,416	5,703,084	34,218,500	4,279,989	855,997	5,135,986
Vermont	-	-	-	30,000	6,000	36,000
Virginia	-	-	-	2,143,930	321,589	2,465,519
Wyoming	169,166	33,833	202,999	194,250	38,850	233,100
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	100,000	20,000	120,000
NHQ/Above State	-	939,585	939,585	-	-	-
Total	89,133,126	18,571,726	107,704,851	83,288,678	19,503,437	102,792,115

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-16) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$3,500	-	\$3,500	-	-	-
Arkansas	300,000	\$60,000	360,000	-	-	-
California	525,000	105,000	630,000	-	-	-
Colorado	940,000	188,000	1,128,000	-	-	-
Hawaii	-40,878	-	-40,878	-	-	-
Kentucky	358,044	64,262	422,306	-	-	-
Mississippi	172,615	34,524	207,139	-	-	-
Missouri	-200,000	-40,000	-240,000	-	-	-
North Dakota	-400,000	-79,418	-479,418	-	-	-
South Carolina	72,019	14,404	86,423	-	-	-
Tennessee	136,899	24,641	161,540	-	-	-
Total	1,867,199	371,413	2,238,611	-	-	-

Emergency Watershed Protection - Hurricanes (EWP-17) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

	Financial Assistance (2014)	State	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Louisiana	-	\$45,000	\$45,000	-	-	-
Mississippi	-\$1,363,840	-	-1,363,840	-	-	-
Missouri	-112,755	-	-112,755	-	-	-
Nebraska	-30,264	-2,487	-32,751	-	-	-
Utah	1,274,916	274,983	1,549,899	-	-	-
Total	-231,943	317,496	85,553	-	-	-

Emergency Watershed Protection - KS and TX (EWP-31) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Kansas	-	-\$278	-\$278	-	-	-
Total	-	-278	-278	-	-	-

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-62) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$850,617	\$211,167	\$1,061,784	\$2,444,878	\$488,976	\$2,933,854
Alaska	-	15,000	15,000	6,750,000	1,350,000	8,100,000
Arkansas	375,000	75,200	450,200	80,000	16,000	96,000
Colorado	12,796,050	2,855,140	15,651,190	47,433,066	9,450,323	56,883,389
Florida	-310,742	237,798	-72,944	4,965,750	993,150	5,958,900
Iowa	-	-	-	360,928	55,195	392,123
Mississippi	-234,543	513,105	278,562	-	-	-
Missouri	-383,240	-	-383,240	-	-	-
New Hampshire	701,850	201,370	903,220	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	50,670	8,334	59,004
North Dakota	279,166	-	279,166	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-264,302	-56,932	-321,233	1,200,000	240,000	1,440,000
Pennsylvania	-3,838,165	-32,684	-3,870,849	-	-	-
Rhode Island	344,415	19,152	363,567	-	-	-

South Carolina	-	-	-	1,160,000	272,000	1,432,000
Tennessee	-	337	337	37,607	6,268	43,875
Utah	-38,106	62,379	24,273	-	-	-
Vermont	-87,956	20,550	-67,406	-	-	-
Washington	300,000	60,000	360,000	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	304,000	60,800	364,800
Wisconsin	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	9,235	9,235	-	509,450	509,450
Total	10,490,044	4,290,817	14,780,861	64,762,899	13,450,496	78,213,395
State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	\$1,993,120	\$370,880	\$2,364,000	-	-	-
Arkansas	853,750	170,750	1,024,500	-	-	-
Colorado	8,534,000	1,706,800	10,240,800	-	-	-
Florida	1,805,000	361,000	2,166,000	-	-	-
Kentucky	857,187	151,325	1,008,512	-	-	-
Louisiana	2,400,000	480,000	2,880,000	-	-	-
Missouri	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000	-	-	-
Oregon	1,500,000	300,000	1,800,000	-	-	-
South Carolina	2,000,000	400,000	2,400,000	-	-	-
Tennessee	336,034	56,791	392,825	-	-	-
Texas	1,862,875	372,575	2,235,450	-	-	-
Washington	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000	-	-	-
West Virginia	2,000,000	300,000	2,300,000	-	-	-
Wyoming	3,094,872	618,974	3,713,846	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	653,483	653,483	-	-	-
Total	29,236,838	6,342,578	35,579,416	-	-	-

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-63) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Connecticut	\$12,096,867	\$2,240,998	\$14,337,865	-	-	-
Maryland	-250,000	-40,000	-290,000	-	-	-
New Jersey	7,776,320	1,502,826	9,279,146	-	-	-
New York	92,334,197	16,221,110	108,555,307	-	-	-
Rhode Island	864,375	172,875	1,037,250	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	335,625	335,625	-	-	-
Total	112,821,759	20,433,434	133,255,193	-	-	-

Water Bank Program (WB-21) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Minnesota	-	\$14,400	\$14,400	-	-	-
North Dakota	\$2,540,000	263,800	2,803,800	\$2,880,000	\$317,300	\$3,197,300
South Dakota	1,060,000	121,800	1,181,800	720,000	82,700	802,700
Total	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Minnesota	\$100,362	\$11,200	\$111,562	\$37,600	\$4,178	\$41,778
North Dakota	2,850,673	316,800	3,167,473	3,164,860	66,477	3,231,337
South Dakota	648,965	72,000	720,965	397,540	45,045	442,585
Total	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	115,700	3,715,700

Watershed - Flood Prevention Operations (WF-03 / WFCO-Watershed Flood Prevention Conservation Ops) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Missouri	-	\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000	-	\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000
Total	-	5,600,000	5,600,000	-	5,600,000	5,600,000

Watershed - Small Watershed Ops (WF-08 / WPCO-Watershed Protection Conservation Ops / WSOP-Watershed Operations) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	-	-	-	\$9,090,909	\$909,091	\$10,000,000
Alaska	-	-	-	11,500,000	1,955,000	13,455,000
Mississippi	-	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	25,000,000

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Nebraska	-	-	-	1,189,350	350,000	1,539,350
New York	-	-	-	250,000	50,000	300,000
Oklahoma	-	-	-	795,000	197,000	992,000
Oregon	-	-	-	22,725,952	2,272,000	24,997,952
West Virginia	-	-	-	155,000	31,000	186,000
NHQ/Above State	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	64,706,211	16,764,091	81,470,302

Watershed Rehab (WR-84) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Arizona	\$2,250,000	\$25,000	\$2,275,000	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	80,000	80,000	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	313,000	313,000	-	-	-
Maine	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	114,632	114,632	-	-	-
Nevada	-	280,000	280,000	-	-	-
New York	-	70,522	70,522	-	-	-
Oklahoma	511,860	795,000	1,306,860	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	264,689	30,311	295,000	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
Texas	4,170,800	2,565,200	6,736,000	-	-	-

Virginia	-	300,000	300,000	\$11,675,000	\$40,000	\$11,715,000
Wyoming	-	38,307	38,307	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	-	-	-	139,315	139,315
Total	7,197,349	4,731,972	11,929,321	11,675,000	179,315	11,854,315

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	-	-	-	\$20,000	-	\$20,000
Arizona	-	\$7,000	\$7,000	-	-	-
Georgia	-	192,720	192,720	440,000	-	440,000
Illinois	\$40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Iowa	-	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
Kansas	140,000	20,867	160,867	45,000	-	45,000
Kentucky	-	48,000	48,000	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	60,000	60,000	-	\$10,000	10,000
Mississippi	-	-	-	540,000	-	540,000
New Hampshire	-	33,000	33,000	-	-	-
New Jersey	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Oklahoma	1,746,510	-	1,746,510	653,000	-	653,000
Oregon	-	8,000	8,000	465,000	-	465,000
Pennsylvania	-	173,000	173,000	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
Texas	5,249,600	-	5,249,600	3,898,700	-	3,898,700
Utah	3,000,000	600,000	3,600,000	5,370,300	-	5,370,300
Virginia	-	18,426	18,426	-	-	-
Washington	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	233,625	233,625	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000
NHQ/Above State	-	341,452	341,452	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Total	10,216,110	1,738,390	11,954,500	11,732,000	18,000	11,750,000

Agriculture Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$645,776	\$441,520	\$1,087,296	\$1,147,507	\$439,665	\$1,587,172
Alaska	811,500	24,676	836,176	-	17,891	17,891
Arizona	-	21,672	21,672	-	66,159	66,159
Arkansas	17,307,322	3,839,509	21,146,831	20,401,383	5,330,449	25,731,832
California	17,553,901	3,089,021	20,642,922	12,962,865	4,932,789	17,895,654
Colorado	4,028,321	787,563	4,815,884	6,310,450	900,222	7,210,672
Connecticut	3,832,070	394,540	4,226,610	4,050,738	976,339	5,027,077
Delaware	3,436,084	332,999	3,769,083	3,576,963	572,759	4,149,722
Florida	23,852,492	7,784,473	31,636,965	26,116,523	5,544,983	31,661,506
Georgia	4,707,996	1,017,933	5,725,929	9,371,095	1,672,462	11,043,557
Hawaii	1,000	156,285	157,285	-	77,011	77,011
Idaho	3,173,913	289,334	3,463,247	667,668	389,341	1,057,009
Illinois	1,289,434	587,538	1,876,972	2,871,134	968,296	3,839,431
Indiana	3,148,371	550,760	3,699,131	5,474,176	1,182,396	6,656,572
Iowa	11,606,227	2,947,388	14,553,615	13,974,216	2,280,767	16,254,983
Kansas	3,842,715	384,454	4,227,169	1,743,777	420,854	2,164,631
Kentucky	8,753,734	1,796,726	10,550,460	10,003,351	3,149,097	13,152,448
Louisiana	14,204,987	5,347,894	19,552,881	13,361,254	2,565,671	15,926,925
Maine	299,950	73,381	373,331	349,500	72,262	421,762

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Maryland	923,523	460,403	1,383,926	3,897,220	540,772	4,437,992
Massachusetts	4,091,383	502,034	4,593,417	2,654,397	649,730	3,304,127
Michigan	2,763,471	566,529	3,330,000	5,537,988	676,385	6,214,373
Minnesota	1,189,260	2,184,239	3,373,499	848,513	1,718,423	2,566,936
Mississippi	5,450,730	1,494,918	6,945,648	3,723,950	2,414,182	6,138,132
Missouri	4,903,233	899,766	5,802,999	6,379,270	1,779,477	8,158,747
Montana	5,665,724	563,230	6,228,954	4,187,006	899,215	5,086,221
Nebraska	3,610,492	1,035,781	4,646,273	4,229,159	1,592,464	5,821,623
Nevada	4,431,124	935,982	5,367,106	2,754,741	833,477	3,588,218
New Hampshire	2,905,888	471,688	3,377,576	3,774,330	722,311	4,496,641
New Jersey	5,126,918	513,986	5,640,904	5,072,126	705,336	5,777,462
New Mexico	-	45,888	45,888	1,560	68,355	69,915
New York	2,309,580	731,964	3,041,544	3,151,474	742,371	3,893,845
North Carolina	2,113,216	555,951	2,669,167	2,081,300	819,735	2,901,035
North Dakota	4,156,095	2,121,870	6,277,965	3,925,485	1,723,688	5,649,173
Ohio	7,603,214	1,202,414	8,805,628	15,521,150	2,213,790	17,734,940
Oklahoma	1,039,083	397,370	1,436,453	1,320,752	504,872	1,825,624
Oregon	620,596	905,091	1,525,687	2,420,145	822,997	3,243,142
Pennsylvania	3,994,512	1,180,744	5,175,256	3,329,771	1,238,950	4,568,721
Rhode Island	374,550	89,286	463,836	404,008	102,976	506,984
South Carolina	1,967,620	255,906	2,223,526	1,474,819	582,427	2,057,246
South Dakota	6,095,496	1,901,953	7,997,449	5,792,211	2,560,460	8,352,671
Tennessee	2,487,287	2,015,641	4,502,928	6,710,407	1,900,408	8,610,815
Texas	9,430,585	1,770,212	11,200,797	5,011,610	2,475,852	7,487,462
Utah	5,317,331	322,182	5,639,513	3,099,406	356,168	3,455,574
Vermont	3,674,862	444,045	4,118,907	2,943,963	719,290	3,663,253
Virginia	851,265	211,699	1,062,964	1,776,293	357,321	2,133,613
Washington	1,402,606	184,399	1,587,005	717,350	312,671	1,030,021
West Virginia	1,900,681	264,457	2,165,138	48,478	296,568	345,046

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Wisconsin	2,878,254	722,264	3,600,518	2,551,334	1,006,710	3,558,044
Wyoming	1,504,400	123,395	1,627,795	719,349	117,993	837,342
Puerto Rico	-	4,004	4,004	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	10,710,000	46,650,302	57,360,302	5,064,052	48,146,314	53,210,366
Total	233,988,772	101,597,259	335,586,031	243,506,217	111,161,101	354,667,318

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	\$420,000	\$298,895	\$718,895	\$2,796,365	\$331,755	\$3,128,120
Alaska	884,535	123,724	1,008,259	978,400	132,161	1,110,561
Arizona	903,353	145,735	1,049,088	6,279,750	148,500	6,428,250
Arkansas	18,680,000	4,943,035	23,623,035	34,291,150	2,003,597	36,294,747
California	21,768,000	6,675,492	28,443,492	26,020,922	1,618,136	27,639,058
Colorado	12,372,200	1,155,200	13,527,400	6,137,347	784,083	6,921,430
Connecticut	3,786,300	580,000	4,366,300	4,099,860	641,342	4,741,202
Delaware	319,630	292,851	612,481	1,852,267	263,681	2,115,948
Florida	19,446,672	4,254,000	23,700,672	31,985,880	1,388,979	33,374,859
Georgia	6,087,070	1,291,240	7,378,310	13,463,900	867,021	14,330,921
Hawaii	-	26,000	26,000	-	70,000	70,000
Idaho	1,252,644	326,025	1,578,669	984,045	269,447	1,253,492
Illinois	3,555,997	1,024,613	4,580,610	8,090,900	1,113,793	9,204,693
Indiana	4,575,802	1,006,412	5,582,214	5,967,271	1,079,144	7,046,415
Iowa	14,194,278	1,940,000	16,134,278	16,323,270	1,817,346	18,140,616
Kansas	1,961,500	256,031	2,217,531	5,683,750	483,198	6,166,948
Kentucky	18,357,660	2,540,180	20,897,840	10,943,400	2,009,246	12,952,646
Louisiana	14,181,840	3,408,500	17,590,340	16,618,470	1,054,103	17,672,573
Maine	260,000	101,255	361,255	380,470	85,575	466,045
Maryland	1,863,391	491,703	2,355,094	1,092,030	330,488	1,422,518
Massachusetts	4,427,400	717,394	5,144,794	5,997,100	620,710	6,617,810

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Michigan	2,585,400	575,985	3,161,385	3,057,800	550,946	3,608,746
Minnesota	1,564,155	1,027,450	2,591,605	14,740	754,895	769,635
Mississippi	13,275,468	3,171,000	16,446,468	16,137,410	1,543,788	17,681,198
Missouri	5,256,000	1,673,140	6,929,140	8,281,950	1,495,612	9,777,562
Montana	12,306,903	1,502,780	13,809,683	13,876,337	1,673,438	15,549,775
Nebraska	2,503,600	1,124,417	3,628,017	6,444,310	926,958	7,371,268
Nevada	1,581,905	908,500	2,490,405	19,000	536,400	555,400
New Hampshire	3,558,120	530,000	4,088,120	6,906,500	706,659	7,613,159
New Jersey	5,820,700	586,863	6,407,563	4,551,100	509,821	5,060,921
New Mexico	839,164	61,369	900,533	1,085,000	77,500	1,162,500
New York	3,246,586	684,789	3,931,375	2,581,608	816,463	3,398,071
North Carolina	6,353,344	1,340,052	7,693,396	3,020,900	1,229,462	4,250,362
North Dakota	4,477,297	2,023,582	6,500,879	3,710,840	1,092,928	4,803,768
Ohio	7,679,470	1,569,997	9,249,467	8,616,061	1,376,963	9,993,024
Oklahoma	3,332,900	691,410	4,024,310	2,125,500	540,568	2,666,068
Oregon	5,145,947	644,344	5,790,291	1,597,993	470,310	2,068,303
Pennsylvania	4,120,300	945,497	5,065,797	3,007,258	679,810	3,687,068
Rhode Island	498,300	135,000	633,300	1,293,275	279,924	1,573,199
South Carolina	2,354,476	760,000	3,114,476	2,450,205	510,332	2,960,537
South Dakota	10,325,705	2,494,828	12,820,533	7,128,450	1,907,100	9,035,550
Tennessee	3,789,784	1,106,050	4,895,834	12,749,700	1,713,286	14,462,986
Texas	12,127,354	2,722,921	14,850,275	10,517,850	2,059,601	12,577,451
Utah	1,274,805	444,173	1,718,978	450,419	126,818	577,237
Vermont	3,298,930	441,900	3,740,830	4,556,100	488,722	5,044,822
Virginia	2,171,807	433,842	2,605,649	166,245	334,430	500,675
Washington	3,771,507	444,100	4,215,607	1,940,570	552,902	2,493,472
West Virginia	4,269,800	431,350	4,701,150	1,805,650	343,046	2,148,696
Wisconsin	4,619,195	885,299	5,504,494	2,923,350	899,245	3,822,595
Wyoming	4,301,903	493,213	4,795,116	1,649,028	239,623	1,888,651

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Puerto Rico	-	45,000	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
NHQ/Above State	-	51,721,715	51,721,715	29,359,550	55,016,844	84,376,394
Total	285,749,097	113,218,850	398,967,947	362,011,246	96,611,700	458,622,946

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Connecticut	\$168,071	\$69,897	\$237,968	\$133,060	\$49,754	\$182,814
Delaware	15,629	7,320	22,949	10,743	3,674	14,417
Hawaii	269,246	53,403	322,649	282,848	67,864	350,712
Maine	1,154,264	266,579	1,420,843	929,100	152,121	1,081,221
Maryland	149,553	24,049	173,602	164,600	30,046	194,646
Massachusetts	92,745	26,841	119,586	121,600	18,489	140,089
Nevada	754,572	193,870	948,442	129,975	29,946	159,921
New Hampshire	10,058	6,972	17,030	65,553	17,282	82,835
New Jersey	185,993	41,479	227,472	246,065	54,950	301,015
New York	451,316	77,880	529,196	333,350	73,702	407,052
Pennsylvania	1,080,930	265,261	1,346,191	361,600	74,868	436,468
Rhode Island	117,720	25,847	143,567	121,400	25,413	146,813
Utah	290,917	58,090	349,007	178,436	43,837	222,273
Vermont	62,948	20,224	83,172	112,600	37,744	150,344
West Virginia	234,814	63,283	298,097	240,400	125,911	366,311
Wyoming	261,053	99,461	360,514	202,535	78,048	280,583

NHQ/Above State	-	108,926	108,926	-	71,860	71,860
Total	5,299,829	1,409,382	6,709,211	3,633,865	955,509	4,589,374

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Connecticut	\$120,766	\$49,908	\$170,674	\$122,401	\$30,861	\$153,262
Delaware	9,629	6,797	16,426	10,000	953	10,953
Hawaii	124,648	88,313	212,961	94,003	42,798	136,801
Maine	1,123,156	132,515	1,255,671	500,054	89,843	589,897
Maryland	256,707	35,996	292,703	229,071	23,261	252,332
Massachusetts	153,634	10,832	164,466	45,386	8,470	53,856
Nevada	179,414	24,906	204,320	179,414	30,236	209,650
New Hampshire	24,044	38,429	62,473	28,959	3,849	32,808
New Jersey	251,130	75,235	326,365	137,143	22,479	159,622
New York	335,369	67,426	402,795	169,869	55,761	225,630
Pennsylvania	335,539	73,693	409,232	432,862	72,473	505,335
Rhode Island	141,816	24,676	166,493	101,655	18,388	120,043
Utah	212,135	48,018	260,153	90,565	17,703	108,268
Vermont	108,035	41,888	149,923	96,336	13,057	109,393
West Virginia	247,440	161,362	408,802	178,416	75,622	254,038
Wyoming	99,538	38,871	138,409	157,820	28,725	186,545
Total	3,722,999	918,865	4,641,865	2,573,954	534,479	3,108,433

Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$26,319	\$26,319	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	99,095	99,095	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
California	-	368,175	368,175	-	-	-
Colorado	-	3,212	3,212	-	-	-
Florida	-	5,658	5,658	-	-	-
Georgia	-	58,053	58,053	-	-	-
Idaho	-	160,830	160,830	-	-	-
Illinois	-	612	612	-	-	-
Indiana	301,303	65,581	366,884	-	-	-
Iowa	-	284	284	-	-	-
Kansas	-	80,108	80,108	-	-	-
Michigan	-	86,762	86,762	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	39,830	39,830	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	170,333	170,333	-	-	-
Montana	-	22,823	22,823	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	87,975	87,975	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	12,412	12,412	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	6,185	6,185	-	-	-
New York	-	25,484	25,484	-	-	-
North Dakota	67,431	11,599	79,030	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	38,296	38,296	-	-	-
Oregon	-	76,700	76,700	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	2,175	2,175	-	-	-
Texas	-	83,134	83,134	-	-	-
Washington	-	5,540	5,540	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	37,391	37,391	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	113,869	113,869	-	-	-
Total	368,734	1,688,434	2,057,168	-	-	-

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (CBWI) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Delaware	-	\$145,100	\$145,100	-	-	-
Maryland	-	1,490,604	1,490,604	-	-	-
New York	-	528,700	528,700	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	\$4,856	1,368,000	1,372,856	-	-	-
Virginia	-	1,255,400	1,255,400	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	695,600	695,600	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	30,596	30,596	-	-	-
Total	4,856	5,514,000	5,518,856	-	-	-

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$488,152	\$488,152	-	\$395,229	\$395,229
Alaska	-	15,189	15,189	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	413,192	413,192	-	912,301	912,301
California	-	13,260	13,260	-	54,537	54,537
Colorado	-	674,808	674,808	-	1,247,931	1,247,931
Connecticut	-	1,189	1,189	-	1,312	1,312
Delaware	-	16,889	16,889	-	34,583	34,583
Florida	-	83,198	83,198	-	80,213	80,213

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Georgia	-	482,605	482,605	-	1,732,521	1,732,521
Hawaii	-	6,753	6,753	-	57,667	57,667
Idaho	-	587,657	587,657	-	419,624	419,624
Illinois	-	6,251,673	6,251,673	-	10,727,128	10,727,128
Indiana	-	3,732,652	3,732,652	-	7,737,586	7,737,586
Iowa	-	9,324,626	9,324,626	-	11,610,745	11,610,745
Kansas	-	2,203,823	2,203,823	-	2,846,812	2,846,812
Kentucky	-	1,473,508	1,473,508	-	1,783,607	1,783,607
Louisiana	-	328,886	328,886	-	160,864	160,864
Maine	-	10,235	10,235	-	24,979	24,979
Maryland	-	567,425	567,425	-	1,370,879	1,370,879
Michigan	-	675,814	675,814	-	763,110	763,110
Minnesota	-	4,851,878	4,851,878	-	8,818,420	8,818,420
Mississippi	-	2,427,405	2,427,405	-	805,502	805,502
Missouri	-	1,617,310	1,617,310	-	2,453,607	2,453,607
Montana	-	238,230	238,230	-	391,025	391,025
Nebraska	-	2,220,825	2,220,825	-	3,305,361	3,305,361
Nevada	-	909	909	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	58,158	58,158	-	70,816	70,816
New Mexico	-	256,744	256,744	-	292,869	292,869
New York	-	182,777	182,777	-	304,989	304,989
North Carolina	-	581,576	581,576	-	652,327	652,327
North Dakota	-	1,499,516	1,499,516	-	4,049,846	4,049,846
Ohio	-	5,409,321	5,409,321	-	4,285,753	4,285,753
Oklahoma	-	519,433	519,433	-	90,581	90,581
Oregon	-	484,217	484,217	-	483,405	483,405
Pennsylvania	-	2,358,172	2,358,172	-	1,525,146	1,525,146
Rhode Island	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	662,962	662,962	-	524,258	524,258

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
South Dakota	-	3,926,212	3,926,212	-	3,344,147	3,344,147
Tennessee	-	368,529	368,529	-	467,477	467,477
Texas	-	2,737,553	2,737,553	-	1,566,697	1,566,697
Utah	-	50,989	50,989	-	201,874	201,874
Vermont	-	21,038	21,038	-	50,812	50,812
Virginia	-	344,396	344,396	-	994,723	994,723
Washington	-	324,554	324,554	-	750,317	750,317
West Virginia	-	73,230	73,230	-	70,041	70,041
Wisconsin	-	1,301,617	1,301,617	-	1,472,950	1,472,950
Wyoming	-	176,498	176,498	-	130,163	130,163
Puerto Rico	-	880	880	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	6,400,488	6,400,488	-	5,517,337	5,517,337
Total	-	66,447,951	66,447,951	-	84,582,071	84,582,071

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	-	\$826,358	\$826,358	-	\$1,669,251	\$1,669,251
Arkansas	-	1,107,630	1,107,630	-	984,260	984,260
California	-	111,067	111,067	-	195,786	195,786
Colorado	-	989,061	989,061	-	2,879,016	2,879,016
Connecticut	-	842	842	-	5,837	5,837
Delaware	-	36,496	36,496	-	64,958	64,958
Florida	-	79,457	79,457	-	229,354	229,354
Georgia	-	1,507,461	1,507,461	-	1,496,293	1,496,293
Hawaii	-	11,331	11,331	-	87,337	87,337
Idaho	-	681,784	681,784	-	1,606,813	1,606,813
Illinois	-	7,621,121	7,621,121	-	8,447,328	8,447,328
Indiana	-	6,003,282	6,003,282	-	2,801,358	2,801,358

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Iowa	-	10,860,258	10,860,258	-	12,997,283	12,997,283
Kansas	-	2,520,437	2,520,437	-	2,663,231	2,663,231
Kentucky	-	1,399,025	1,399,025	-	2,228,952	2,228,952
Louisiana	-	172,422	172,422	-	189,371	189,371
Maine	-	34,654	34,654	-	64,738	64,738
Maryland	-	1,296,545	1,296,545	-	546,771	546,771
Massachusetts	-	7,542	7,542	-	5,154	5,154
Michigan	-	781,491	781,491	-	1,156,798	1,156,798
Minnesota	-	5,669,991	5,669,991	-	7,599,242	7,599,242
Mississippi	-	669,456	669,456	-	4,100,273	4,100,273
Missouri	-	1,638,633	1,638,633	-	5,973,872	5,973,872
Montana	-	367,732	367,732	-	1,416,376	1,416,376
Nebraska	-	2,575,689	2,575,689	-	5,683,187	5,683,187
New Jersey	-	59,233	59,233	-	95,540	95,540
New Mexico	-	155,752	155,752	-	289,177	289,177
New York	-	902,392	902,392	-	1,198,826	1,198,826
North Carolina	-	447,398	447,398	-	931,409	931,409
North Dakota	-	2,507,920	2,507,920	-	4,370,001	4,370,001
Ohio	-	3,993,474	3,993,474	-	4,947,150	4,947,150
Oklahoma	-	151,031	151,031	-	522,408	522,408
Oregon	-	201,594	201,594	-	539,019	539,019
Pennsylvania	-	1,315,471	1,315,471	-	1,218,991	1,218,991
Rhode Island	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	432,896	432,896	-	763,724	763,724
South Dakota	-	2,991,640	2,991,640	-	5,439,366	5,439,366
Tennessee	-	662,059	662,059	-	1,318,959	1,318,959
Texas	-	1,108,311	1,108,311	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Utah	-	248,551	248,551	-	299,792	299,792
Vermont	-	93,275	93,275	-	220,841	220,841

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Virginia	-	1,167,696	1,167,696	-	484,439	484,439
Washington	-	1,054,365	1,054,365	-	1,448,706	1,448,706
West Virginia	-	64,837	64,837	-	80,427	80,427
Wisconsin	-	1,246,208	1,246,208	-	2,963,204	2,963,204
Wyoming	-	300,197	300,197	-	512,319	512,319
NHQ/Above State	-	5,348,155	5,348,155	-	10,086,217	10,086,217
Total	-	71,423,220	71,423,220	-	107,823,353	107,823,353

Conservation Security Program (CSP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$1,012,593	\$35,751	\$1,048,344	\$511,954	\$76,965	\$588,919
Alaska	16,000	1,882	17,882	12,172	1,342	13,514
Arizona	147,000	73,383	220,383	28,815	7,639	36,454
Arkansas	2,377,867	240,847	2,618,714	212,092	101,439	313,531
California	2,222,048	104,430	2,326,478	234,216	171,120	405,336
Colorado	1,938,312	149,588	2,087,900	989,309	244,782	1,234,091
Connecticut	12,843	2,822	15,665	11,965	17,761	29,726
Delaware	228,000	12,230	240,230	126,218	31,855	158,073
Georgia	1,107,000	41,396	1,148,396	225,343	108,569	333,912
Hawaii	133,805	5,043	138,848	87,284	14,166	101,450
Idaho	8,707,729	201,333	8,909,062	3,587,137	364,507	3,951,644
Illinois	2,189,514	119,483	2,308,997	243,894	70,974	314,868

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Indiana	3,194,988	129,831	3,324,819	204,816	99,203	304,019
Iowa	13,421,077	342,454	13,763,531	599,096	203,610	802,706
Kansas	4,585,753	205,096	4,790,849	126,505	69,732	196,237
Kentucky	75,000	13,171	88,171	42,691	26,285	68,976
Louisiana	104,991	5,645	110,636	12,941	4,711	17,652
Maine	83,000	7,526	90,526	79,925	45,896	125,821
Maryland	1,089,435	78,087	1,167,522	504,123	215,687	719,810
Massachusetts	3,000	1,000	4,000	2,498	4,490	6,988
Michigan	2,742,962	137,358	2,880,320	739,482	192,066	931,548
Minnesota	3,619,763	78,087	3,697,850	119,702	24,659	144,361
Mississippi	163,750	16,780	180,530	124,711	36,339	161,050
Missouri	17,444,714	356,566	17,801,280	1,532,040	527,700	2,059,740
Montana	6,294,700	301,058	6,595,758	811,093	104,297	915,390
Nebraska	4,724,325	310,466	5,034,791	3,145,218	397,918	3,543,136
Nevada	135,000	10,349	145,349	11,282	2,310	13,592
New Jersey	77,680	4,704	82,384	68,399	20,283	88,682
New Mexico	452,000	149,588	601,588	-	-	-
New York	64,000	5,645	69,645	19,584	2,822	22,406
North Carolina	589,000	12,230	601,230	10,179	4,033	14,212
North Dakota	4,167,700	172,168	4,339,868	1,407,175	157,905	1,565,080
Ohio	6,571,968	253,077	6,825,045	2,203,324	682,457	2,885,781
Oklahoma	1,140,096	143,003	1,283,099	1,039,215	356,238	1,395,453
Oregon	14,034,520	416,778	14,451,298	1,718,983	185,113	1,904,096
Pennsylvania	180,000	28,224	208,224	86,146	74,973	161,119
Rhode Island	5,000	1,000	6,000	2,650	466	3,116
South Carolina	884,000	47,981	931,981	442,742	86,500	529,242
South Dakota	565,448	31,047	596,495	444,009	55,137	499,146
Tennessee	200,000	18,171	218,171	129,866	61,762	191,628
Texas	823,000	79,028	902,028	151,791	27,660	179,451

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Utah	1,924,000	68,679	1,992,679	1,121,972	137,175	1,259,147
Vermont	10,000	1,000	11,000	9,044	1,995	11,039
Virginia	167,589	16,935	184,524	9,991	29,100	39,091
Washington	3,946,255	103,489	4,049,744	290,566	62,893	353,459
West Virginia	148,000	15,994	163,994	132,266	78,102	210,368
Wisconsin	1,406,295	87,495	1,493,790	427,760	223,812	651,572
Wyoming	1,147,057	170,286	1,317,343	438,983	109,865	548,848
Puerto Rico	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	550,693	550,693	-	597,243	597,243
Total	116,281,777	5,358,877	121,640,654	24,481,167	6,121,556	30,602,723

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Arkansas	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$11,000	-	-	-
California	74,000	22,000	96,000	-	-	-
Georgia	19,000	6,000	25,000	\$19,000	\$7,000	\$26,000
Idaho	37,000	11,000	48,000	-	-	-
Illinois	12,000	4,000	16,000	12,000	4,000	16,000
Indiana	6,000	2,000	8,000	6,000	2,000	8,000
Iowa	37,000	11,000	48,000	34,000	11,000	45,000
Kansas	6,000	2,000	8,000	6,000	500	6,500
Kentucky	11,000	4,000	15,000	-	-	-
Louisiana	13,000	4,000	17,000	13,000	5,000	18,000
Maryland	37,000	11,000	48,000	53,565	12,000	65,565
Massachusetts	3,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
Michigan	37,000	11,000	48,000	37,000	12,000	49,000
Minnesota	15,000	5,000	20,000	-	-	-
Missouri	32,000	10,000	42,000	29,000	10,000	39,000

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Montana	112,000	33,000	145,000	112,000	36,000	148,000
Nebraska	674,000	198,000	872,000	631,000	202,000	833,000
North Carolina	-	3,977	3,977	-	-	-
North Dakota	175,000	52,000	227,000	175,000	41,000	216,000
Ohio	51,000	15,000	66,000	51,000	17,000	68,000
Oklahoma	5,000	2,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
Pennsylvania	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
Rhode Island	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-
South Dakota	66,000	20,000	86,000	66,000	22,000	88,000
Utah	25,000	8,000	33,000	25,000	8,000	33,000
Vermont	10,000	3,000	13,000	10,000	4,000	14,000
Washington	74,000	22,000	96,000	74,000	21,443	95,443
West Virginia	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
Wisconsin	6,000	1,978	7,978	6,000	2,000	8,000
NHQ/Above State	-	131,065	131,065	-	129,009	129,009
Total	1,549,000	649,020	2,198,020	1,371,565	550,952	1,922,517

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$6,429,847	\$704,384	\$7,134,231	\$5,794,926	\$1,521,997	\$7,316,923
Alaska	1,750,194	227,471	1,977,665	1,109,509	365,818	1,475,327
Arizona	6,858,611	565,803	7,424,414	4,416,525	272,221	4,688,746

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Arkansas	71,543,742	3,046,361	74,590,103	76,726,025	6,042,463	82,768,488
California	8,763,621	764,488	9,528,109	7,529,361	1,449,042	8,978,403
Colorado	26,100,181	2,100,689	28,200,870	24,418,214	4,146,368	28,564,582
Connecticut	189,742	21,902	211,644	199,500	51,573	251,073
Delaware	1,244,126	80,888	1,325,014	1,272,162	133,034	1,405,196
Florida	3,157,886	294,292	3,452,178	2,913,117	535,618	3,448,735
Georgia	37,686,762	1,963,167	39,649,929	39,493,392	3,378,263	42,871,655
Hawaii	130,841	52,739	183,580	115,786	81,886	197,672
Idaho	7,742,488	656,385	8,398,873	7,125,939	1,017,666	8,143,605
Illinois	29,444,301	2,265,127	31,709,428	31,735,103	3,476,749	35,211,852
Indiana	8,868,409	561,790	9,430,199	8,418,188	829,556	9,247,744
Iowa	45,161,071	3,258,971	48,420,042	43,985,729	5,794,166	49,779,895
Kansas	50,131,180	3,033,340	53,164,520	49,856,291	5,053,105	54,909,396
Kentucky	3,439,105	346,264	3,785,369	3,733,684	1,079,514	4,813,198
Louisiana	28,251,487	1,549,498	29,800,985	31,903,413	2,997,886	34,901,299
Maine	753,935	125,484	879,419	610,633	178,017	788,650
Maryland	1,117,772	77,611	1,195,383	1,056,243	279,328	1,335,571
Massachusetts	76,588	16,492	93,080	60,481	20,211	80,692
Michigan	8,311,775	814,822	9,126,597	7,709,742	1,807,525	9,517,267
Minnesota	78,444,923	4,364,583	82,809,506	81,338,855	2,537,248	83,876,103
Mississippi	27,719,168	1,182,839	28,902,007	31,074,567	2,801,103	33,875,670
Missouri	30,880,506	3,151,949	34,032,455	29,914,100	8,091,156	38,005,256
Montana	46,564,699	3,197,990	49,762,689	38,539,431	5,319,893	43,859,324
Nebraska	57,757,292	4,564,906	62,322,198	57,503,259	7,133,222	64,636,481
Nevada	990,759	103,142	1,093,901	1,055,183	113,115	1,168,298
New Hampshire	165,192	52,801	217,993	243,608	40,739	284,347
New Jersey	281,810	28,663	310,473	292,056	52,275	344,331
New Mexico	24,195,561	3,314,222	27,509,783	25,587,459	3,718,685	29,306,144
New York	6,006,051	478,483	6,484,534	5,473,651	937,556	6,411,207
North Carolina	3,166,080	360,776	3,526,856	3,200,148	983,141	4,183,289

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
North Dakota	68,338,297	3,318,178	71,656,475	71,799,525	5,612,985	77,412,510
Ohio	6,032,998	603,985	6,636,983	5,961,154	951,659	6,912,813
Oklahoma	53,869,184	4,482,108	58,351,292	55,826,692	6,492,569	62,319,261
Oregon	18,796,056	1,705,242	20,501,298	19,697,301	3,141,080	22,838,381
Pennsylvania	6,758,447	706,807	7,465,254	6,845,430	1,593,129	8,438,559
Rhode Island	68,209	31,380	99,589	86,512	20,224	106,736
South Carolina	5,411,181	690,367	6,101,548	6,298,931	1,631,730	7,930,661
South Dakota	62,557,807	4,432,682	66,990,489	71,463,968	4,868,887	76,332,855
Tennessee	5,645,350	688,978	6,334,328	5,778,881	1,172,852	6,951,733
Texas	34,124,550	3,678,327	37,802,877	33,968,983	4,566,915	38,535,898
Utah	4,931,353	727,940	5,659,293	5,245,357	1,099,765	6,345,122
Vermont	54,969	12,796	67,765	107,231	22,126	129,357
Virginia	6,424,664	484,192	6,908,856	5,892,247	990,277	6,882,524
Washington	18,708,767	1,008,244	19,717,011	20,395,558	1,590,006	21,985,564
West Virginia	2,132,231	662,253	2,794,484	2,097,423	1,510,738	3,608,161
Wisconsin	18,647,213	2,310,399	20,957,612	18,777,611	5,134,400	23,912,011
Wyoming	9,910,873	969,111	10,879,984	8,043,181	1,187,937	9,231,118
Puerto Rico	17,000	5,380	22,380	13,000	1,888	14,888
NHQ/Above State	-	44,771,470	44,771,470	1,940,829	93,919,526	95,860,355
Total	945,754,854	114,618,161	1,060,373,015	964,646,094	207,748,832	1,172,394,926

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	\$7,426,000	\$1,378,900	\$8,804,900	\$6,522,661	\$1,147,000	\$7,669,661
Alaska	734,000	450,500	1,184,500	831,000	181,000	1,012,000
Arizona	4,283,000	2,255,000	6,538,000	2,814,771	748,801	3,563,572
Arkansas	71,112,000	5,760,000	76,872,000	72,773,349	11,007,579	83,780,928
California	4,333,807	1,496,376	5,830,183	4,398,000	458,000	4,856,000

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Colorado	18,616,000	6,700,000	25,316,000	19,093,000	3,712,009	22,805,009
Connecticut	161,388	43,469	204,857	157,367	56,158	213,525
Delaware	1,322,000	151,400	1,473,400	1,684,000	273,000	1,957,000
Florida	2,537,000	624,700	3,161,700	2,942,382	481,125	3,423,507
Georgia	43,212,000	3,015,718	46,227,718	43,124,826	5,526,075	48,650,901
Hawaii	81,600	63,000	144,600	38,000	25,000	63,000
Idaho	5,299,000	1,436,900	6,735,900	6,002,960	1,196,597	7,199,557
Illinois	37,445,600	3,977,802	41,423,402	35,439,206	5,591,000	41,030,206
Indiana	8,935,840	3,971,733	12,907,573	8,827,920	1,391,383	10,219,303
Iowa	33,438,672	3,903,111	37,341,783	28,920,374	4,562,612	33,482,986
Kansas	42,216,000	5,731,913	47,947,913	39,113,495	7,466,703	46,580,198
Kentucky	4,342,400	461,668	4,804,068	4,502,000	646,107	5,148,107
Louisiana	33,368,000	3,621,000	36,989,000	32,691,942	5,087,346	37,779,288
Maine	481,000	125,200	606,200	450,144	100,762	550,906
Maryland	786,000	86,900	872,900	1,044,457	133,364	1,177,821
Massachusetts	49,000	19,000	68,000	103,000	18,000	121,000
Michigan	5,621,400	777,000	6,398,400	5,550,614	879,609	6,430,223
Minnesota	77,432,000	7,348,913	84,780,913	72,084,804	1,820,250	73,905,054
Mississippi	31,597,000	3,063,000	34,660,000	34,690,345	4,836,830	39,527,175
Missouri	24,273,000	3,927,413	28,200,413	23,257,602	3,947,831	27,205,433
Montana	35,600,000	11,738,000	47,338,000	35,468,520	7,119,206	42,587,726
Nebraska	52,428,653	13,084,785	65,513,438	49,435,271	9,801,475	59,236,746
Nevada	733,130	331,650	1,064,780	474,330	182,000	656,330
New Hampshire	201,000	178,000	379,000	612,991	253,332	866,323
New Jersey	295,873	33,950	329,823	315,000	64,000	379,000
New Mexico	22,370,000	5,312,923	27,682,923	21,000,458	5,019,702	26,020,160
New York	5,015,000	648,391	5,663,391	5,614,500	859,836	6,474,336
North Carolina	2,044,809	346,000	2,390,809	2,679,891	422,572	3,102,463
North Dakota	79,962,000	9,127,000	89,089,000	65,954,336	8,625,816	74,580,152
Ohio	7,065,000	537,000	7,602,000	6,259,075	154,500	6,413,575

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Oklahoma	54,595,487	8,400,106	62,995,593	50,873,942	3,686,500	54,560,442
Oregon	20,494,000	5,458,933	25,952,933	20,696,479	3,915,123	24,611,602
Pennsylvania	5,676,000	696,798	6,372,798	5,892,335	1,248,496	7,140,831
Rhode Island	91,600	20,500	112,100	146,000	24,738	170,738
South Carolina	7,154,000	1,112,750	8,266,750	7,177,500	1,016,814	8,194,314
South Dakota	90,820,000	15,234,000	106,054,000	77,666,801	3,938,079	81,604,880
Tennessee	6,761,000	1,150,500	7,911,500	5,927,612	992,704	6,920,316
Texas	33,034,000	9,953,670	42,987,670	26,865,299	2,592,750	29,458,049
Utah	5,752,000	2,252,000	8,004,000	5,256,000	901,350	6,157,350
Vermont	54,500	37,000	91,500	178,713	79,476	258,189
Virginia	6,550,301	709,253	7,259,554	5,728,881	944,000	6,672,881
Washington	22,957,000	3,497,100	26,454,100	19,942,335	809,315	20,751,650
West Virginia	1,680,000	372,992	2,052,992	1,867,000	309,000	2,176,000
Wisconsin	21,758,070	2,623,900	24,381,970	18,514,217	3,107,395	21,621,612
Wyoming	6,300,000	3,748,000	10,048,000	5,348,001	1,465,563	6,813,564
Puerto Rico	-	5,500	5,500	154,638	-	154,638
NHQ/Above State	-	90,098,963	90,098,963	10,176,467	128,848,090	139,024,557
Total	948,497,130	247,100,280	1,195,597,410	897,284,811	247,675,975	1,144,960,786

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$15,562,850	\$4,143,688	\$19,706,538	\$12,572,862	\$3,893,649	\$16,466,511
Alaska	9,299,616	2,338,055	11,637,671	5,881,909	2,077,495	7,959,404
Arizona	8,275,982	3,567,105	11,843,087	10,635,717	2,921,162	13,556,879
Arkansas	49,165,899	7,303,497	56,469,396	45,842,960	9,524,551	55,367,511
California	99,400,180	14,623,630	114,023,810	104,834,615	15,027,180	119,861,795
Colorado	28,999,774	8,627,482	37,627,256	31,451,025	7,613,128	39,064,153
Connecticut	4,907,764	1,961,252	6,869,016	5,355,568	1,949,556	7,305,124
Delaware	6,213,869	1,522,686	7,736,555	6,339,556	1,455,923	7,795,479
Florida	13,565,739	4,641,661	18,207,400	12,545,517	4,385,448	16,930,965
Georgia	23,497,353	5,849,667	29,347,020	22,696,064	6,799,609	29,495,673
Hawaii	6,521,955	2,284,181	8,806,136	6,652,156	2,206,790	8,858,946
Idaho	11,895,799	3,741,875	15,637,674	14,407,733	3,517,987	17,925,720
Illinois	11,317,820	3,044,553	14,362,373	12,635,304	3,297,454	15,932,758
Indiana	15,165,269	3,975,797	19,141,066	22,419,606	5,409,711	27,829,317
Iowa	23,747,664	6,459,810	30,207,474	16,966,622	6,407,457	23,374,079
Kansas	18,438,669	5,131,196	23,569,865	23,804,959	5,462,755	29,267,714
Kentucky	12,162,891	4,216,792	16,379,683	10,217,601	3,845,580	14,063,181
Louisiana	16,583,319	3,931,973	20,515,292	18,021,167	4,062,539	22,083,706
Maine	10,951,719	2,875,730	13,827,449	11,146,511	3,000,857	14,147,368
Maryland	11,474,347	2,295,579	13,769,926	8,218,778	2,439,430	10,658,208
Massachusetts	2,633,098	1,245,366	3,878,464	4,377,431	1,095,351	5,472,782
Michigan	14,839,817	3,868,134	18,707,951	14,671,785	4,561,803	19,233,588
Minnesota	18,353,850	6,167,977	24,521,827	23,689,534	5,951,484	29,641,018
Mississippi	30,397,264	5,448,736	35,846,000	35,495,966	6,745,697	42,241,663
Missouri	22,224,138	6,815,403	29,039,541	31,685,780	7,617,398	39,303,178

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Montana	13,883,117	5,886,658	19,769,775	13,774,432	4,913,011	18,687,443
Nebraska	27,119,840	6,046,002	33,165,842	22,408,225	6,958,342	29,366,567
Nevada	9,122,344	2,294,306	11,416,650	7,514,770	1,788,982	9,303,752
New Hampshire	5,095,215	1,578,750	6,673,965	4,614,917	1,685,965	6,300,882
New Jersey	5,536,159	1,660,755	7,196,914	4,655,661	1,423,508	6,079,169
New Mexico	22,621,713	5,177,771	27,799,484	21,698,232	4,927,835	26,626,067
New York	14,787,558	3,802,964	18,590,522	11,623,358	3,559,319	15,182,677
North Carolina	17,365,208	4,380,821	21,746,029	19,415,276	4,502,475	23,917,751
North Dakota	19,965,024	4,371,675	24,336,699	12,940,364	4,421,599	17,361,963
Ohio	15,633,928	4,254,123	19,888,051	16,085,761	7,155,788	23,241,549
Oklahoma	19,740,294	6,310,778	26,051,072	20,381,472	6,814,590	27,196,062
Oregon	20,027,958	3,702,474	23,730,432	18,677,669	3,853,785	22,531,454
Pennsylvania	21,874,501	6,818,246	28,692,747	20,310,664	6,564,600	26,875,264
Rhode Island	2,145,376	1,005,672	3,151,048	2,720,757	895,412	3,616,169
South Carolina	13,418,170	2,813,075	16,231,245	13,248,398	3,446,897	16,695,295
South Dakota	16,739,453	4,483,958	21,223,411	11,008,805	4,246,442	15,255,247
Tennessee	19,986,528	4,652,283	24,638,811	20,284,202	5,419,728	25,703,930
Texas	84,940,861	19,679,832	104,620,693	75,541,349	16,291,608	91,832,957
Utah	21,094,317	6,490,777	27,585,094	17,043,005	4,965,605	22,008,610
Vermont	10,553,502	2,179,403	12,732,905	16,142,735	2,791,326	18,934,061
Virginia	19,682,168	4,671,968	24,354,136	13,579,231	4,858,295	18,437,526
Washington	13,306,896	3,658,628	16,965,524	22,498,763	4,447,350	26,946,113
West Virginia	10,041,216	4,099,298	14,140,514	7,720,250	4,375,159	12,095,409
Wisconsin	20,733,534	5,474,625	26,208,159	19,798,636	5,339,809	25,138,445
Wyoming	9,714,577	3,810,950	13,525,527	9,651,890	3,046,024	12,697,914
Puerto Rico	3,934,222	2,148,851	6,083,073	5,248,318	2,427,835	7,676,153
NHQ/Above State	15,769,794	127,940,600	143,710,394	17,129,399	135,336,970	152,466,369
Total	960,430,118	365,477,068	1,325,907,186	958,283,265	377,728,253	1,336,011,518

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	\$14,496,867	\$3,589,333	\$18,086,200	\$18,696,000	\$4,226,770	\$22,922,770
Alaska	5,756,193	1,217,665	6,973,858	7,002,000	1,485,568	8,487,568
Arizona	12,288,002	1,693,750	13,981,752	14,217,000	2,058,771	16,275,771
Arkansas	40,678,912	10,998,246	51,677,158	39,538,619	13,622,867	53,161,486
California	86,631,229	13,445,976	100,077,205	65,621,000	15,819,000	81,440,000
Colorado	29,388,115	5,908,564	35,296,679	31,723,000	6,535,605	38,258,605
Connecticut	4,546,657	1,064,815	5,611,472	3,994,000	1,252,872	5,246,872
Delaware	8,720,137	992,014	9,712,151	7,409,000	241,754	7,650,754
Florida	12,461,573	3,429,926	15,891,499	18,512,000	3,906,342	22,418,342
Georgia	21,865,030	4,309,578	26,174,608	29,455,000	10,019,656	39,474,656
Hawaii	6,148,319	1,717,764	7,866,083	7,073,000	2,281,580	9,354,580
Idaho	18,182,718	4,043,673	22,226,391	13,243,000	4,180,642	17,423,642
Illinois	12,573,867	3,196,231	15,770,098	12,454,000	3,521,884	15,975,884
Indiana	21,208,399	6,217,768	27,426,167	19,506,643	6,795,207	26,301,850
Iowa	24,050,994	4,042,528	28,093,521	17,073,431	4,361,732	21,435,163
Kansas	20,126,921	5,000,228	25,127,149	27,414,000	5,508,145	32,922,145
Kentucky	12,234,538	3,157,240	15,391,778	16,284,813	3,734,560	20,019,373
Louisiana	19,286,183	4,954,749	24,240,932	22,725,000	6,438,302	29,163,302
Maine	10,936,870	2,759,913	13,696,783	11,231,000	2,833,365	14,064,365
Maryland	11,023,526	2,287,294	13,310,820	8,634,000	2,673,884	11,307,884
Massachusetts	4,281,179	678,080	4,959,259	3,113,000	262,984	3,375,984
Michigan	16,776,946	3,837,349	20,614,295	16,841,000	4,040,400	20,881,400
Minnesota	23,529,922	4,709,416	28,239,338	15,166,122	4,705,001	19,871,123
Mississippi	34,166,777	8,911,570	43,078,347	38,840,000	11,679,000	50,519,000
Missouri	22,049,658	7,619,931	29,669,589	27,694,258	7,315,850	35,010,108
Montana	17,918,554	3,701,485	21,620,039	14,397,000	4,881,629	19,278,629
Nebraska	20,835,322	5,962,681	26,798,003	22,055,000	5,796,900	27,851,900
Nevada	9,036,407	1,154,824	10,191,231	6,590,000	272,403	6,862,403
New Hampshire	4,803,678	1,697,218	6,500,896	3,620,572	409,263	4,029,835
New Jersey	5,074,130	1,276,035	6,350,165	4,041,000	1,066,983	5,107,983

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
New Mexico	25,924,811	3,766,863	29,691,674	20,391,000	5,147,959	25,538,959
New York	18,134,086	3,939,904	22,073,990	9,460,000	3,071,245	12,531,245
North Carolina	18,980,379	3,616,033	22,596,412	20,696,000	4,527,310	25,223,310
North Dakota	16,525,710	4,853,000	21,378,710	17,118,000	4,016,872	21,134,872
Ohio	19,114,577	3,007,399	22,121,976	13,671,000	6,257,764	19,928,764
Oklahoma	19,871,437	6,375,795	26,247,232	17,850,764	7,249,226	25,099,990
Oregon	26,468,444	4,690,380	31,158,824	10,654,269	4,075,462	14,729,731
Pennsylvania	20,144,192	6,427,070	26,571,262	20,241,470	6,897,959	27,139,429
Rhode Island	2,496,267	634,750	3,131,017	2,585,543	182,226	2,767,769
South Carolina	14,104,072	3,775,891	17,879,963	21,745,039	900,236	22,645,275
South Dakota	13,267,151	4,002,546	17,269,697	12,266,000	967,943	13,233,943
Tennessee	22,217,429	5,898,055	28,115,484	23,957,000	1,459,605	25,416,605
Texas	69,846,986	20,310,178	90,157,164	82,166,878	5,262,766	87,429,644
Utah	19,716,692	2,992,429	22,709,121	17,031,000	1,154,701	18,185,701
Vermont	10,898,277	2,397,775	13,296,052	10,096,000	592,344	10,688,344
Virginia	16,096,908	5,136,953	21,233,861	26,782,000	1,268,388	28,050,388
Washington	19,112,560	3,136,909	22,249,469	10,849,548	549,974	11,399,522
West Virginia	9,026,891	4,541,687	13,568,578	6,856,000	1,109,322	7,965,322
Wisconsin	20,404,093	4,703,755	25,107,848	18,909,000	1,152,376	20,061,376
Wyoming	10,212,731	1,839,631	12,052,362	7,513,148	555,755	8,068,903
Puerto Rico	4,822,955	2,090,885	6,913,840	4,308,000	538,433	4,846,433
NHQ/Above State	30,000	133,182,855	133,212,855	69,600,783	144,673,417	214,274,200
Total	948,494,271	354,896,586	1,303,390,857	988,912,900	343,540,203	1,332,453,103

Farm & Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
 Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$5,584	\$5,584	-	-	-
Alaska	-	117	117	-	-	-
Arizona	-	6,602	6,602	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	\$2,950	67,294	70,244	-	-	-
Colorado	9,750	129,378	139,128	-	-	-
Connecticut	4,100	49,557	53,657	-	-	-
Delaware	12,600	31,251	43,851	-	-	-
Florida	-	11,407	11,407	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	15,005	15,005	-	-	-
Idaho	-	14,796	14,796	-	-	-
Illinois	-	2,962	2,962	-	-	-
Kansas	-	10,152	10,152	-	-	-
Kentucky	4,690	62,928	67,618	-	-	-
Maine	1,790	7,655	9,445	-	-	-
Maryland	-	16,545	16,545	-	-	-
Massachusetts	13,275	45,992	59,267	-	-	-
Michigan	850	23,481	24,331	-	-	-
Minnesota	750	11,117	11,867	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	750	32,888	33,638	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	6,599	6,599	-	-	-
Nevada	-	7,633	7,633	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
New Hampshire	600	23,260	23,860	-	-	-
New Jersey	7,820	27,626	35,446	-	-	-
New Mexico	1,180	5,280	6,460	-	-	-
New York	12,690	64,083	76,773	-	-	-
North Carolina	5,950	40,552	46,502	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	38,500	92,641	131,141	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	27,972	27,972	-	-	-
Oregon	16,090	6,341	22,431	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	13,157	27,189	40,346	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	27,426	27,426	-	-	-
South Carolina	1,200	7,204	8,404	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	5,457	5,457	-	-	-
Texas	-	23,498	23,498	-	-	-
Utah	-	15,240	15,240	-	-	-
Vermont	5,790	52,306	58,096	-	-	-
Virginia	2,790	21,850	24,640	-	-	-
Washington	2,300	35,565	37,865	-	-	-
West Virginia	1,600	119,781	121,381	-	-	-
Wisconsin	2,175	5,924	8,099	-	-	-
Wyoming	2,400	184,209	186,609	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	440,159	440,159	-	-	-
Total	165,747	1,812,509	1,978,256	-	-	-

Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$589	\$589	-	-	-
Alaska	-	1,158	1,158	-	-	-
Arizona	\$1,561	-	1,561	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	474	474	-	-	-
California	8,216	11,858	20,074	-	-	-
Colorado	2,577	8,108	10,685	-	-	-
Connecticut	901	2,280	3,181	-	-	-
Florida	-	3,406	3,406	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	7,395	7,395	-	-	-
Idaho	55,178	80,578	135,756	-	-	-
Illinois	670	6,229	6,899	-	-	-
Indiana	-	3,949	3,949	-	-	-
Iowa	-	224	224	-	-	-
Kansas	7,735	13,744	21,479	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	1,099	1,099	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	2,372	2,372	-	-	-
Michigan	1,771	-	1,771	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	28,913	28,913	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	4,713	4,713	-	-	-
Montana	79,696	4,270	83,966	-	-	-
Nevada	97,298	4,813	102,111	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	3,977	3,977	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	3,391	3,391	-	-	-
Oregon	-	16,497	16,497	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	2,673	2,673	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	951	951	-	-	-
South	8,500	5,389	13,889	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Carolina						
South Dakota	72,388	5,591	77,979	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	37,152	37,152	-	-	-
Texas	-	82,877	82,877	-	-	-
Utah	15,000	20,391	35,391	-	-	-
Virginia	-	10,003	10,003	-	-	-
Washington	-	165	165	-	-	-
West Virginia	4,218	20,770	24,989	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	10,118	10,118	-	-	-
Wyoming	6,055	13,618	19,673	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	152,548	152,548	-	-	-
Total	361,764	572,284	934,048	-	-	-

Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	\$90,000	\$90,000
Alaska	-	3,000	3,000	-	2,701,014	2,701,014
Arizona	-	3,000	3,000	\$1,275,000	327,400	1,602,400
Arkansas	-	3,000	3,000	2,240,000	784,000	3,024,000
California	-	15,000	15,000	1,628,000	1,541,353	3,169,353
Colorado	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	3,000	3,000	2,550,000	3,816,250	6,366,250

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Delaware	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Florida	-	3,000	3,000	6,797,850	489,000	7,286,850
Georgia	-	6,000	6,000	1,500,000	799,138	2,299,138
Hawaii	-	7,036	7,036	-	-	-
Idaho	-	9,000	9,000	-	39,600	39,600
Illinois	-	9,000	9,000	-	220,000	220,000
Indiana	-	6,000	6,000	-	483,072	483,072
Iowa	-	3,000	3,000	400,000	25,000	425,000
Kansas	-	3,000	3,000	500,000	176,720	676,720
Kentucky	-	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	3,000	3,000	4,790,000	621,730	5,411,730
Maine	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Maryland	-	3,000	3,000	992,000	158,690	1,150,690
Massachusetts	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Michigan	-	3,000	3,000	596,088	289,636	885,724
Minnesota	-	3,000	3,000	1,192,301	1,317,972	2,510,273
Mississippi	-	6,000	6,000	560,000	21,000	581,000
Missouri	-	9,000	9,000	1,520,000	192,000	1,712,000
Montana	-	6,000	6,000	-	44,000	44,000
Nebraska	-	9,000	9,000	885,000	96,000	981,000
Nevada	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	3,000	3,000	-	15,000	15,000
New Jersey	-	3,000	3,000	2,900,500	286,250	3,186,750
New Mexico	-	3,000	3,000	-	165,935	165,935
New York	-	3,000	3,000	451,750	429,192	880,942
North Carolina	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	6,000	6,000	-	205,900	205,900
Ohio	-	6,000	6,000	-	1,288,690	1,288,690
Oklahoma	-	6,000	6,000	-	625,000	625,000
Oregon	-	9,000	9,000	5,601,308	1,073,255	6,674,563

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Pennsylvania	-	3,000	3,000	6,998,000	3,108,420	10,106,420
Rhode Island	-	3,000	3,000	-	114,300	114,300
South Carolina	-	6,000	6,000	750,000	112,069	862,069
South Dakota	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	3,000	3,000	-	227,550	227,550
Texas	-	3,000	3,000	560,000	21,000	581,000
Utah	-	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Vermont	-	3,000	3,000	-	1,799,938	1,799,938
Virginia	-	3,000	3,000	992,000	44,640	1,036,640
Washington	-	9,000	9,000	-	3,313,395	3,313,395
Wisconsin	-	6,000	6,000	1,023,869	513,045	1,536,914
Wyoming	-	3,000	3,000	-	246,900	246,900
Puerto Rico	-	3,000	3,000	-	100,000	100,000
NHQ/Above State	-	1,809,964	1,809,964	6,812,648	9,311,663	16,124,311
Total	-	2,057,000	2,057,000	53,516,314	37,235,717	90,752,031

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Alabama	\$4,659,896	\$66,331	\$4,726,227	-	-	-
Alaska	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-
Arizona	2,540,000	754,453	3,294,453	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
California	-	418,586	418,586	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	714,546	714,546	-	-	-
Delaware	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000	-	-	-
Florida	4,350,000	346,000	4,696,000	-	-	-
Georgia	1,700,000	100,000	1,800,000	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	99,528	99,528	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Idaho	710,000	331,661	1,041,661	-	-	-
Illinois	-	41,943	41,943	-	-	-
Indiana	-	41,943	41,943	-	-	-
Iowa	-	901,692	901,692	-	-	-
Kansas	1,115,000	86,943	1,201,943	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	159,750	159,750	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	285,800	285,800	-	-	-
Maine	3,610,981	852,442	4,463,423	-	-	-
Maryland	-	1,140,000	1,140,000	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	285,134	285,134	-	-	-
Michigan	5,760,000	60,000	5,820,000	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	41,943	41,943	-	-	-
Mississippi	2,023,250	533,918	2,557,168	-	-	-
Missouri	1,800,000	131,943	1,931,943	-	-	-
Montana	-	220,000	220,000	-	-	-
Nebraska	504,000	108,000	612,000	-	-	-
Nevada	-	92,661	92,661	-	-	-
New Hampshire	300,000	645,596	945,596	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	48,750	48,750	-	-	-
New Mexico	2,000,000	990,000	2,990,000	-	-	-
New York	825,000	2,459,959	3,284,959	-	-	-
North Carolina	1,167,360	391,840	1,559,200	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	41,943	41,943	-	-	-
Oregon	2,000,000	1,733,500	3,733,500	-	-	-
Rhode Island	292,500	438,871	731,371	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	-
South Dakota	1,662,985	478,998	2,141,983	-	-	-
Tennessee	1,360,000	102,800	1,462,800	-	-	-
Texas	900,000	954,974	1,854,974	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2016)	Technical Assistance (2016)	Total (2016)	Financial Assistance (2017)	Technical Assistance (2017)	Total (2017)
Vermont	-	579,011	579,011	-	-	-
Virginia	2,040,000	426,860	2,466,860	-	-	-
Washington	295,200	603,600	898,800	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	83,886	83,886	-	-	-
Wyoming	96,363	153,212	249,575	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	2,014,163	2,014,163	\$55,820,965	\$37,278,995	\$93,099,960
Total	42,712,535	20,613,179	63,325,714	55,820,965	37,278,995	93,099,960

Small Watershed Rehab Program (SWRP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	-	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$189,823	\$44,473	\$234,295
Arizona	\$95,517,600	142,550	95,660,150	-	26,078	26,078
Arkansas	1,206,000	-	1,206,000	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	310,383	310,383
Colorado	2,911,000	209,000	3,120,000	997,222	21,838	1,019,060
Connecticut	846,000	4,000	850,000	-	4,000	4,000
Georgia	1,381,150	63,850	1,445,000	1,738,429	-	1,738,429
Hawaii	-	4,901	4,901	-	-	-
Idaho	-	20,000	20,000	-	200	200
Indiana	311,000	29,000	340,000	180,000	19,832	199,832
Iowa	-	-	-	-	15,907	15,907
Kansas	1,691,000	40,000	1,731,000	-	13,043	13,043
Kentucky	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	104,395	104,395

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Louisiana	-	100,000	100,000	-	21,755	21,755
Maryland	100,000	-	100,000	-	285	285
Massachusetts	5,417,000	3,734,500	9,151,500	2,206,000	675,000	2,881,000
Minnesota	275,893	-	275,893	139,999	-	139,999
Mississippi	5,985,000	50,000	6,035,000	2,997,400	85,933	3,083,333
Nebraska	7,890,250	804,986	8,695,236	-	148,726	148,726
Nevada	-	-	-	810,000	368,432	1,178,432
New Hampshire	369,000	41,000	410,000	-	10,901	10,901
New Jersey	40,000	20,000	60,000	-	-	-
New Mexico	400,000	200,000	600,000	-	-	-
New York	480,500	46,500	527,000	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	160,000	-	160,000
North Dakota	180,000	-	180,000	-	-	-
Ohio	40,000	40,000	80,000	-	57,917	57,917
Oklahoma	32,530,659	260,000	32,790,659	2,835,605	1,385,000	4,220,605
Oregon	1,897,300	86,700	1,984,000	4,069,250	48,718	4,117,968
Pennsylvania	10,448,910	146,590	10,595,500	275,000	219,908	494,908
South Carolina	-	40,000	40,000	-	80,000	80,000
Tennessee	3,671,720	3,280	3,675,000	-	8,757	8,757
Texas	22,662,975	732,283	23,395,258	10,416,200	557,291	10,973,491
Utah	10,595,000	1,975,000	12,570,000	28,453,000	1,434,944	29,887,944
Vermont	-	80,000	80,000	-	-	-
Virginia	6,770,000	40,000	6,810,000	7,592,000	12,141	7,604,141
West Virginia	12,301,910	2,778,189	15,080,099	400,000	44,464	444,464
Wyoming	492,610	12,186	504,796	49,000	12,200	61,200
NHQ/Above State	-	8,615,441	8,615,441	-	1,299,651	1,299,651
Total	226,412,477	21,599,956	248,012,433	63,508,928	7,027,972	70,536,899

Voluntary Public Access Program (VPAP) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Hawaii	-	\$354	\$354	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	\$19,778,254	541,646	20,319,900	\$19,682,660	\$ -3,364	\$19,679,296
Total	19,778,254	542,000	20,320,254	19,682,660	-3,364	19,679,296

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) Allocations
 Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
 Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
 Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$1,272,790	\$387,150	\$1,659,940	-	-	-
Alaska	-	109,933	109,933	-	-	-
Arizona	-	12,641	12,641	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	53,635	53,635	-	-	-
California	-	97,707	97,707	-	-	-
Colorado	-	92,156	92,156	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	84,151	84,151	-	-	-
Delaware	-	6,333	6,333	-	-	-
Florida	1,871	50,856	52,727	-	-	-
Georgia	-	572,328	572,328	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	14,258	14,258	-	-	-
Idaho	-	56,934	56,934	-	-	-
Illinois	-	16,708	16,708	-	-	-
Indiana	-	93,729	93,729	-	-	-
Iowa	-	6,466	6,466	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Kansas	-	32,779	32,779	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	102,180	102,180	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	45,060	45,060	-	-	-
Maine	294,669	92,749	387,418	-	-	-
Maryland	-	23,784	23,784	-	-	-
Massachusetts	50,000	26,242	76,242	-	-	-
Michigan	-	35,361	35,361	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	24,067	24,067	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	143,474	143,474	-	-	-
Missouri	-	17,744	17,744	-	-	-
Montana	-	12,979	12,979	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	19,599	19,599	-	-	-
Nevada	-	2,058	2,058	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	36,861	36,861	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	63,508	63,508	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	8,002	8,002	-	-	-
New York	194,564	38,549	233,113	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	8,973	8,973	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	889	889	-	-	-
Ohio	-	300	300	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	16,545	16,545	-	-	-
Oregon	-	56,200	56,200	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	52,415	52,415	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	32,026	32,026	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	101,890	101,890	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	68,421	68,421	-	-	-
Tennessee	26,151	132,004	158,155	-	-	-
Texas	251,982	129,195	381,177	-	-	-
Utah	-	9,212	9,212	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Vermont	51,865	28,876	80,741	-	-	-
Virginia	-	26,362	26,362	-	-	-
Washington	-	44,348	44,348	-	-	-
West Virginia	102,601	209,003	311,604	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	6,499	6,499	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	19,999	19,999	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	171,484	171,484	-	-	-
Total	2,246,493	3,494,622	5,741,115	-	-	-

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual (as of October 6, 2015),
Fiscal Year 2016 Actual (as of October 4, 2016),
Fiscal Year 2017 Actual (as of October 3, 2017)

Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Alabama	\$362,479	\$152,844	\$515,323	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	284,829	284,829	-	-	-
California	43,655	512,150	555,805	-	-	-
Colorado	16,536	58,811	75,347	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	1,085	1,085	-	-	-
Delaware	65,958	31,379	97,337	-	-	-
Florida	5,089,700	1,583,885	6,673,585	-	-	-
Georgia	-	172,926	172,926	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	34,085	34,085	-	-	-
Idaho	15,685	54,132	69,817	-	-	-
Illinois	532,737	317,262	849,999	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Indiana	16,215	462,219	478,434	-	-	-
Iowa	4,940	465,301	470,241	-	-	-
Kansas	7,121	132,734	139,854	-	-	-
Kentucky	15,063	190,768	205,830	-	-	-
Louisiana	679,913	331,047	1,010,961	-	-	-
Maine	800	3,526	4,326	-	-	-
Maryland	10,989	139,185	150,174	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3,230	23,968	27,198	-	-	-
Michigan	66,104	198,560	264,664	-	-	-
Minnesota	259,320	656,972	916,292	-	-	-
Mississippi	13,741	748,133	761,874	-	-	-
Missouri	9,918	603,909	613,827	-	-	-
Montana	36,723	104,792	141,515	-	-	-
Nebraska	496,555	325,326	821,880	-	-	-
Nevada	9,055	16,102	25,157	-	-	-
New Hampshire	7,880	92,483	100,363	-	-	-
New Jersey	3,500	55,093	58,593	-	-	-
New Mexico	6,030	4,578	10,608	-	-	-
New York	83,437	215,837	299,274	-	-	-
North Carolina	15,000	258,256	273,256	-	-	-
North Dakota	334,631	696,887	1,031,518	-	-	-
Ohio	-	45,325	45,325	-	-	-
Oklahoma	267,747	217,785	485,533	-	-	-
Oregon	-	483,823	483,823	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	143,154	75,871	219,025	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	6,415	6,415	-	-	-
South Carolina	216,161	294,260	510,421	-	-	-
South Dakota	183,723	630,948	814,672	-	-	-
Tennessee	31,429	250,591	282,020	-	-	-

State	Financial Assistance (2014)	Technical Assistance (2014)	Total (2014)	Financial Assistance (2015)	Technical Assistance (2015)	Total (2015)
Texas	149,632	643,210	792,841	-	-	-
Utah	35,718	37,761	73,479	-	-	-
Vermont	5,025	16,390	21,415	-	-	-
Virginia	55,117	16,533	71,650	-	-	-
Washington	10,500	80,228	90,728	-	-	-
West Virginia	7,475	22,345	29,820	-	-	-
Wisconsin	495,325	136,589	631,914	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	91,410	91,410	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	4,251,339	4,251,339	-	-	-
Total	9,807,920	16,229,882	26,037,802	-	-	-

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the apportionment schedule for mandatory farm bill conservation programs for fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record, which includes four apportionment schedules: two for the no-year account and two for the annual account.

[The information follows:]

2017 Apportionments

SF 132 APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

FY 2017 Apportionment
Funds provided by Public Law 113-72

17-AP-NRCS-11

Line No	Line Split	Bureau/ Account Title / Cat B Stub / Line Split	Previous Approved	Prev Footnote	Agency Request	Agency Footnote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo Obligations
Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (005-53-1004) TAFS: 12-1004/XX IterNo 4 RptCat NO AdjAut YES Last Approved Apportionment: 2017-06-20 Reporting Categories Adjustment Authority provided Budgetary resources									
1000	MA	Mandatory Actual - Unob Bal: Brought forward, October 1	1,552,238,120		1,552,238,120		1,552,238,120		
1203		BA: Mand: Appropriation (previously unavailable)	208,800,000		208,800,000		208,800,000		
1230	SEO	BA: Mand: New/Unob bal of approps perm reduced	-281,169,200		-281,169,200		-281,169,200		
1234		BA: Mand: Appropriations precluded from obligation	-179,150,000		-179,150,000		-179,150,000		
1251		BA: Mand: Appropriations: Antic nonexpend trans net	3,809,628,752		3,809,628,752		3,809,628,752		
1840		BA: Mand: Spending auth: Antic colls, reimps, other	500,000		500,000		500,000		
1920		Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and mand.)	4,910,845,672	B1	4,910,845,672	A1	4,910,845,672	B1	
6004		Application of budgetary resources Category A – 4th quarter Category B Projects	222,000,000		222,000,000		222,000,000		0
6011		Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (Financial Assistance)	8,244,289		8,244,289		8,244,289		0
6012		Healthy Forests Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	6,496,826		6,496,826		6,496,826		0
6013		Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	1,379,268,343		1,388,571,336		1,388,571,336		9,274,993
6014		Conservation Security Program (Financial Assistance)	6,773,480		6,773,480		6,773,480		0
6015		Conservation Stewardship Program (Financial Assistance)	1,082,999,599		1,084,829,082		1,084,829,082		1,829,483
6016		Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (Financial Assistance)	577,830,766		582,721,485		582,721,485		4,890,719
6017		Regional Conservation Partnership Program (Financial Assistance)	178,191,255		189,532,205		189,532,205		11,340,950
6018		Voluntary Public Access Program (Financial Assistance)	2,852		2,852		2,852		0
6020		Wetlands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	153,394,418		153,394,418		153,394,418		0
6021		Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (Financial Assistance)	37,428,568		37,428,568		37,428,568		0
6022		Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	2,827,090		2,827,090		2,827,090		0
6023		Grasslands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	8,412,618		8,412,618		8,412,618		0
6024		Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (Financial Assistance)	2,056,490		2,056,490		2,056,490		0
6025		Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program (Financial Assistance)	8,565,559		8,565,559		8,565,559		0
6027		Technical Assistance	1,236,435,519		1,208,999,374		1,208,999,374		-27,436,145
6190		Total budgetary resources available	4,910,845,672		4,910,845,672		4,910,845,672	A1, A2	0

Submitted Nicole Pollard, Director, Budget Control & Analysis Division Date August 3, 2017

See Approval Info tab for OMB approval information

OMB Approved this apportionment request using
the web-based apportionment system

Authoritative Mark
Adrienne Erbach

Mark Affixed By:

Adrienne Erbach
for Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources

Signed On:

2017-08-14 11:30 AM

File Name:

17-AP-NRCS-11_rev.xlsx

Sent By:

Reeshawo White

Sent On:

2017-08-14 11:40 AM

TAF(s) Included:

12-1004 \X

Line No	Line Split	Bureau/ Account Title / Cat B Stub / Line Split	Previous Approved	Prev Footnote	Agency Request	Agency Footnote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo Obligations
Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (005-53-1004) TAFS: 12-1004 /2017									
Item No:	2	Last Approved Apportionment: 2016-09-20							
RptCat:	NO	Reporting Categories							
AdjAut:	YES	Adjustment Authority provided							
Budgetary resources									
1230	SEQ	BA: Mand: NewUnob bal of approps perm reduced	-345,000		-345,000		-345,000		
1234		BA: Mand: Appropriations precluded from obligation			-1,321,667		-1,321,667		
1257		BA: Mand: Appropriations: Antic nonexpend trans net	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		
1920		Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and mand.)	4,655,000		3,333,333		3,333,333		
Application of budgetary resources									
6004		Category A -- 4th quarter	2,155,000						
6011		Category B Projects							
6011		Agricultural Mgmt. Assistance (Financial Assistance)	1,997,500		2,663,333		2,663,333		
6012		Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (Technical Assis	502,500		670,000		670,000		
6190		Total budgetary resources available	4,655,000	B1	3,333,333		3,333,333		

Submitted Nicole Pollard, Director, Budget Control & Analysis Division Date June 12, 2017

See Approval Info tab for OMB approval information

OMB Approved this apportionment request using the web-based apportionment system

Janet Irwin
 Authoritative Mark

Mark Affixed By: Janet Irwin
 Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources

Signed On: 2017-06-20 01:26 PM
File Name: 17-AP-NRCS-09.xlsx
Sent By: Raeshawn White
Sent On: 2017-06-21 08:14 AM

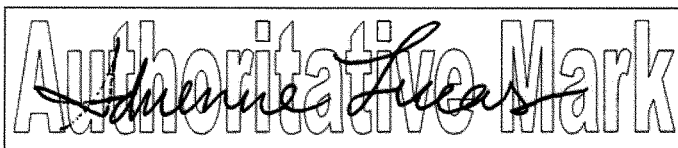
TAF(s) Included: 12-1004 \2017

2018 Apportionments

FY 2018 Apportionment									
Funds provided by Public Law 113-79 and 115-31									
Line No	Line Split	Bureau/ Account Title / Cat B Stub / Line Split	Previous Approved	Prev Footnote	Agency Request	Agency Footnote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo Obligations
		Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (005-53-1004) TAFS: 12-1004 IX							18-AP-NRCS-04
Item	1	Last Approved Apportionment: NA, First Request of Year							
RptCat	NO	Reporting Categories							
AdjAut	YES	Adjustment Authority provided							
		Budgetary resources							
1000	ME	Mandatory Estimated - Unob Bal: Brought forward, October 1			1,568,730,700		1,568,730,700		
1203		BA, Mand. Appropriation (previously unavailable)			179,150,000		179,150,000		
1230	SEQ	BA, Mand. NewUnob bal of approps perm reduced			-250,978,461		-250,978,461		
1251		BA, Mand. Appropriations: Antic nonexpend trans net			3,623,553,956		3,623,553,956		
1920		Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and mand.)	0		5,120,456,195		5,120,456,195		
		Application of budgetary resources							
		Category 9 Projects							
6011		Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (Financial Assistance)			6,424,011		6,424,011		
6012		Healthy Forests Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)			5,793,900		5,793,900		
6013		Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)			1,640,933,847		1,640,933,847		
6014		Conservation Security Program (Financial Assistance)			5,261,811		5,261,811		
6015		Conservation Stewardship Program (Financial Assistance)			1,267,576,219		1,267,576,219		
6016		Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (Financial Assistance)			349,875,667		349,875,667		
6017		Regional Conservation Partnership Program (Financial Assistance)			217,198,700		217,198,700		
6018		Voluntary Public Access Program (Financial Assistance)			2,898		2,898		
6020		Wetlands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)			166,932,450		166,932,450		
6021		Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (Financial Assistance)			95,741,048		95,741,048		
6022		Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)			3,104,200		3,104,200		
6023		Grasslands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)			12,628,725		12,628,725		
6024		Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (Financial Assistance)			1,382,400		1,382,400		
6025		Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program (Financial Assistance)			1,968,865		1,968,865		
6027		Technical Assistance			1,345,631,454		1,345,631,454		
6190		Total budgetary resources available	0		5,120,456,195	A1, A2	5,120,456,195	A1, A2	

Submitted: Nicole Pollard, Director, USDA/OBPA/Budget Control and Analysis Division Date: September 22, 2017

OMB Approved this apportionment request using the web-based apportionment system



Mark Affixed By: Adrienne Erbach
for Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources

Signed On: 2017-09-26 10:50 AM
File Name: 18-AP-NRCS-04_FSRI.xlsx
Sent By: Jennifer Bell
Sent On: 2017-09-26 12:55 PM

TAF(s) Included: 12-1004 \X

FY 2018 Apportionment
Funds provided by Public Law 113-79

18-AP-NRCS-05

Line No	Line Split	Bureau/ Account Title / Cat B Stub / Line Split	Previous Approved	Prev Footnote	Agency Request	Agency Footnote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo Obligations
		Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (005-53-1004) TAFS: 12-1004 /2018							
IterNo	1	Last Approved Apportionment: N/A, First Request of Year							
RptCat	NO	Reporting Categories							
AdjAut	YES	Adjustment Authority provided							
		Budgetary resources							
1230	SEQ	BA: Mand: NewUnob bal of approps perm reduced			-330,000		-330,000		
1251		BA: Mand: Appropriations:Antic nonexpend trans net			5,000,000		5,000,000		
1920		Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and mand.)	0		4,670,000	B1	4,670,000	B1	
		Application of budgetary resources							
6004		Category A - 4th quarter			4,670,000		4,670,000	A2	
		Category B Projects							
6190		Total budgetary resources available	0		4,670,000	A1	4,670,000	A1	

Submitted: Nicole Pollard, Director, OBPA/BCAD Date: August 23, 2017

OMB Approved this apportionment request using
the web-based apportionment system

Authoritative Mark
Adrienne Erbach

Mark Affixed By: Adrienne Erbach
for Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources

Signed On: 2017-09-15 03:44 PM
File Name: 18-AP-NRCS-05 AMA.xlsx
Sent By: Raeshawn White
Sent On: 2017-09-15 04:02 PM

TAF(s) included: 12-1004 \2018

Mr. Aderholt: How many comprehensive nutrient management plans has NRCS completed since 2002? How many were completed in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and are estimated to be completed in fiscal year 2017?

Response: Since 2002, NRCS has completed a total of 58,357 comprehensive nutrient management plans (CNMPs). Of these, 1,284 were completed in 2016, and 1,052 were completed in 2017. In fiscal year 2018, it is estimated that NRCS will complete approximately 1,200 CNMPs.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of NRCS personnel assigned to headquarters, States, national centers, and any other offices. Please breakout by State.

Response: The table below displays the number of NRCS personnel assigned to headquarters, States, National Centers and other offices. NRCS employees can report through a headquarters unit or a center but be physically located in a State office. The numbers below reflect all active employees as of October 2017, including permanent full-time and part-time personnel.

[The information follows:]

NRCS Personnel Assignments by Organizational Units

Location	Number	Percent
State/Field Offices	8,839	85
NHQ*	1,248	12
National Centers and Other	305	3
Total	10,392	100

*NHQ includes: National Headquarters staff and staff located at the National Employee Development Center, the National Information Technology Center, and personnel located in States who are assigned to a NHQ organizational unit, including personnel who have been reassigned as a result of the NRCS Administrative Transformation.

NRCS Personnel Locations by State

State/Territory	NHQ/State/Center	Number of Personnel
Alaska		54
	NHQ	13
	State	41
Alabama		166
	NHQ	18
	State	148
Arkansas		291
	Center	11
	NHQ	10
	State	270
American Samoa		3

State/Territory	NHQ/State/Center	Number of Personnel
	State	3
Arizona		131
	Center	1
	NHQ	21
	State	109
California		361
	NHQ	39
	State	322
Colorado		273
	Center	1
	NHQ	59
	State	213
Connecticut		53
	NHQ	5
	State	48
District of Columbia		294
	Center	1
	NHQ	293
Delaware		31
	State	31
Florida		164
	NHQ	18
	State	146
Micronesia		3
	State	3
Georgia		217
	NHQ	12
	State	205
Guam		6
	State	6
Hawaii		48
	NHQ	3
	State	45
Iowa		454
	NHQ	21
	State	433
Idaho		152
	Center	1
	NHQ	8
	State	143

State/Territory	NHQ/State/Center	Number of Personnel
Illinois		284
	NHQ	15
	State	269
Indiana		213
	NHQ	15
	State	198
Kansas		288
	NHQ	19
	State	269
Kentucky		187
	NHQ	12
	State	175
Louisiana		205
	NHQ	14
	State	191
Massachusetts		52
	Center	2
	NHQ	10
	State	40
Maryland		159
	Center	3
	NHQ	73
	State	83
Maine		76
	NHQ	7
	State	69
Michigan		178
	NHQ	11
	State	167
Minnesota		279
	NHQ	27
	State	252
Missouri		339
	NHQ	16
	State	323
N. Mariana Islands		4
	State	4
Mississippi		264
	NHQ	18
	State	246

State/Territory	NHQ/State/Center	Number of Personnel
Montana		270
	NHQ	25
	State	245
North Carolina		260
	Center	54
	NHQ	64
	State	142
North Dakota		250
	NHQ	13
	State	237
Nebraska		383
	Center	62
	NHQ	13
	State	308
New Hampshire		53
	NHQ	3
	State	50
New Jersey		63
	NHQ	8
	State	55
New Mexico		140
	Center	1
	NHQ	14
	State	125
Nevada		66
	NHQ	11
	State	55
New York		163
	NHQ	14
	State	149
Ohio		233
	NHQ	12
	State	221
Oklahoma		275
	NHQ	18
	State	257
Oregon		241
	Center	52
	NHQ	36
	State	153

State/Territory	NHQ/State/Center	Number of Personnel
Pennsylvania		194
	NHQ	8
	State	186
Puerto Rico		58
	NHQ	4
	State	54
Palau		1
	State	1
Rhode Island		33
	NHQ	3
	State	30
South Carolina		114
	NHQ	4
	State	110
South Dakota		249
	NHQ	14
	State	235
Tennessee		217
	NHQ	19
	State	198
Texas		848
	Center	114
	NHQ	106
	State	628
Utah		148
	NHQ	18
	State	130
Virginia		166
	NHQ	12
	State	154
Virgin Islands		3
	State	3
Vermont		68
	Center	1
	NHQ	4
	State	63
Washington		176
	NHQ	17
	State	159
Wisconsin		233

State/Territory	NHQ/State/Center	Number of Personnel
	NHQ	22
	State	211
West Virginia		139
	Center	1
	NHQ	15
	State	123
Wyoming		119
	NHQ	14
	State	105
Total		10,392

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the national centers, including location, funding and staff levels associated with each center for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and anticipated for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

		Funding (Dollars in Thousands)						
National Center	Location	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18 Est
National Soil Survey Center 1/	Lincoln, Nebraska	11,748	9,572	10,024	7,966	7,449	6,649	6,649
National Water and Climate Center	Portland, Oregon	3,806	2,914	3,890	2,942	2,432	2,483	2,483
National Design, Construction Soil Mechanics Center	Fort Worth, Texas	3,140	2,478	2,809	2,874	2,507	2,620	2,620
National Soil Mechanics Center	Lincoln, Nebraska	1,667	1,425	1,572	1,576	1,730	1,765	1,765
National Water Management Center	Little Rock, Arkansas	1,925	1,551	1,179	1,275	1,360	1,218	1,218
National Geospatial Center Of Excellence 2/	Fort Worth, Texas	7,473	8,498	6,078	6,866	11,054	21,828	12,000

		Funding (Dollars in Thousands)						
National Center	Location	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18 Est
East Remote Sensing Laboratory	Greensboro, North Carolina	2,467	2,530	2,445	2,295	2,313	2,442	2,442
Central Remote Sensing Laboratory	Fort Worth, Texas	3,347	3,216	3,259	3,355	3,252	3,229	3,229
West Remote Sensing Laboratory	Portland, Oregon	1,844	1,662	1,543	1,516	1,491	1,540	1,540
National Centers Servicing Unit 3/	Fort Worth, Texas	2,667	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Information Technology Center	Fort Collins, Colorado	38,935	8,109	-	-	-	-	-

		Staff Levels						
National Center Name	Location	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18 Est.
National Soil Survey Center 1/	Lincoln, Nebraska	80	73	69	69	59	56	54
National Water and Climate Center	Portland, Oregon	18	17	16	16	12	13	12
National Design, Construction Soil Mechanics Center	Fort Worth, Texas	21	16	16	16	16	16	16
National Soil Mechanics Center	Lincoln, Nebraska	17	14	14	16	16	16	16
National Water Management Center	Little Rock, Arkansas	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
National Geospatial Center Of Excellence 2/	Fort Worth, Texas	46	41	41	41	34	31	31

		Staff Levels						
National Center Name	Location	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18 Est.
East Remote Sensing Laboratory	Greensboro, North Carolina	38	34	31	31	31	35	34
Central Remote Sensing Laboratory	Fort Worth, Texas	48	40	43	43	43	41	41
West Remote Sensing Laboratory	Portland, Oregon	25	20	19	19	19	20	20
National Centers Servicing Unit 2/	Fort Worth, Texas	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Information Technology Center	Fort Collins, Colorado	62	41	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} National Soil Survey Center includes funding and staff levels for the Geospatial Development Center in Morgantown, WV during FY 2011 and FY 2012; however, the employees were located in West Virginia.

^{2/} The center's name changed from the National Geospatial Management Center to the National Geospatial Center of Excellence in FY 2013. NGCE funding in FY17 includes \$11.5 million transferred from States for a centralized LiDAR purchase.

^{3/} The NCSU organizational structure was realigned to National Headquarters based on the approved National Headquarters reorganization effective May 6, 2013.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the national technology support centers, including their location, funding and staff levels associated with each center, for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and anticipated for 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

National Centers

National Technology Support Center	Location	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18 Est
National Technology Support Center - Central 1/	Fort Worth, Texas	5,340	4,443	4,472	4,075	4,748	4,272	4,272
National Technology Support Center - East	Greensboro, North Carolina	4,391	3,708	3,722	3,824	2,952	3,077	3,077
National Technology Support Center - West	Portland, Oregon	6,141	5,367	4,825	5,318	4,693	4,888	4,888

		Staff Levels						
National Technology Support Center Name	Location	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18 Est.
National Technology Support Center - Central 1/	Fort Worth, Texas	31	27	26	26	26	26	26
National Technology Support Center - East	Greensboro, North Carolina	28	24	25	25	25	25	25
National Technology Support Center - West	Portland, Oregon	39	31	30	30	30	30	30

^{1/} In FY 2009 through FY 2011, NRCS assigned one staff position, National Agroforester, from the Central National Technology Support Center (Lincoln, Nebraska) to the USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC), (Lincoln, Nebraska). The NAC facility is owned and operated by the USDA Forest Service, but the agroforestry technology transfer program is a partnership between NRCS and the Forest Service.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all Plant Materials Centers, including location, funding and staff levels for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and anticipated for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is provided for the record. Plant Materials Center (PMC) operating costs and staff levels or Full Time Employees (FTE) for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 are actuals, and 2018 are estimates. Operating Costs include staff costs, normal operating expenses, equipment maintenance and replacement, and facility maintenance and upgrades.

[The information follows:]

PLANT MATERIAL CENTERS OPERATING COSTS AND FTEs
 FY 2012 - 2017 Actual, and FY 2018 Estimates
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Plant Materials Centers Operated by NRCS

PMC Location	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE
Tucson, Arizona.....	\$389	4	\$352	4	\$423	4	\$306	2	\$342	2	\$526	2	\$330	2
Booneville, Arkansas.....	353	4	357	4	363	4	211	1	236	1	271	1	206	1
Lockeford, California....	552	3	410	2	284	3	382	1	477	2	679	3	310	3
Brooksville, Florida.....	334	4	458	3	329	3	319	2	362	2	676	2	265	2
Americus, Georgia.....	239	2	237	2	159	1	152	1	378	2	565	3	360	3
Molokai, Hawaii.....	388	3	326	3	350	3	259	1	297	1	258	1	220	1
Aberdeen, Idaho.....	509	3	405	4	400	3	232	1	633	1	336	2	273	2
Manhattan, Kansas.....	342	4	345	4	348	3	257	2	328	2	380	2	440	2
Golden Meadow, Louisiana.	310	4	329	4	314	3	171	1	596	2	624	2	700	3
Beltsville, Maryland.....	486	4	494	4	424	4	392	3	394	3	411	2	350	3
East Lansing, Michigan...	315	4	357	4	280	3	146	1	193	1	273	2	205	1
Coffeetown, Mississippi.	251	3	198	2	174	2	334	2	346	3	429	3	370	2
Elsberry, Missouri.....	339	5	327	3	320	3	655	2	291	2	331	1	475	1
Bridger, Montana.....	366	3	348	3	341	3	455	2	319	2	233	1	310	1
Fallon, Nevada.....	150	2	199	2	201	3	112	1	194	1	213	1	630	1
Cape May, New Jersey.....	390	4	390	4	392	4	357	2	471	2	341	2	310	2
Los Lunas, New Mexico....	375	4	380	4	386	4	335	2	327	2	366	1	240	1
Big Flats, New York.....	325	3	321	3	311	3	194	2	341	2	187	2	305	2
Bismarck, North Dakota...	424	6	416	5	444	5	363	3	501	2	1,889	2	470	2
Corvallis, Oregon.....	355	4	353	4	299	3	163	1	215	1	280	2	245	2
Texas (3 Centers).....	940	6	1,011	9	1,003	6	850	3	797	5	1,452	4	774	4
Pullman, Washington.....	320	3	338	3	312	4	465	2	486	1	393	1	890	2
Alderson, West Virginia..	309	3	284	3	297	3	227	2	269	2	226	2	260	2

PMC Location	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE
Other NRCS ^{1/}	756	3	345	2	569	0	285	0	282	0	532	1	776	1
Total.....	9,517	88	8,980	85	8,723	77	7,622	40	9,075	44	11,871	45	9,714	46

^{1/} "Other NRCS" is funding used for agency operations or special plant materials activities, such as funding providing to non-NRCS entities in Palmer, Alaska or Meeker, Colorado to develop plant materials information needed by NRCS.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding was spent on GIS activities for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2017?

Response: The following information is submitted for the record, based on funds spent by the National Geospatial Center of Excellence (NGCE) for direct support of GIS activities. NGCE supports GIS specialists located throughout the agency:

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Amount Spent
2012	\$1,355,000
2013	4,670,000
2014	6,605,000
2015	5,470,000
2016	7,015,000
2017	7,729,697
Total	32,844,697

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding was allocated to livestock concerns through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program for fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: In fiscal year 2016, \$607,524,800 was obligated for livestock concerns. In fiscal year 2017, \$710,660,300 was obligated for livestock concerns.

Mr. Aderholt: How many new conservation practices were installed or implemented through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program in fiscal years 2012 through 2017?

Response: Through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, NRCS assisted producers with the installation or implementation of 958,502 new conservation practices in fiscal years 2012 through 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of EQIP initiatives with targeted funding for the fiscal years 2015 through fiscal year 2017 to date and the amount of funding per initiative (e.g., water quality within the Western Lake Erie Basin; monarch butterflies; sage grouse, etc.).

Response: The following table shows EQIP initiatives and associated funding for fiscal years 2015 through 2017.

[The information follows:]

Initiative	FY 2015 Obligations	FY 2016 Obligations	FY 2017 Obligations
Ag Certainty	\$770,800	\$1,131,200	-
Air Quality National	19,547,800	17,830,100	\$27,259,300
Air Quality Priority	7,926,900	5,574,900	-
Air Quality State	4,321,200	4,914,700	9,375,400
Bay Delta	10,734,400	10,711,800	4,852,900
Driftless Area	1,307,200	1,341,300	1,979,800
Forest Service Partnership	16,466,200	18,149,600	11,748,400
G Tortoise WLFW	3,033,200	4,005,200	7,772,200
G Winged Warbler WLFW	683,200	1,029,500	1,013,100
HB Pollinator	1,548,000	2,785,300	1,955,500
Illinois River (Eucha/Spavinaw)	2,360,600	2,300,400	1,483,600
Lesser Prairie Chicken	3,005,700	2,926,100	1,842,000
Long Leaf Pine	7,690,100	11,542,600	16,396,400
Monarch Butterfly Project	-	1,625,800	1,111,900
MRBI	24,109,100	28,565,700	25,919,100
National Water Quality	21,012,600	23,170,800	26,071,500
NE Cottontail WLFW	396,500	405,100	561,900
Ogallala	7,726,700	13,346,600	18,033,300
On-Farm Energy	17,104,100	21,699,900	21,431,800
Organic Certified	2,195,000	2,298,500	2,820,900
Organic Transition	1,770,100	2,857,800	2,571,000
Prairie Pothole Wetland & Grassland Retention	5,626,700	8,957,400	-
Red River Basin	2,401,100	3,668,400	5,395,500
Sage-Grouse	17,225,100	19,827,200	19,791,900
SWN Flycatcher WLFW	817,600	981,200	386,200
Western Lake Erie Basin	85,600	13,124,800	5,870,300
Total	179,865,500	224,771,900	215,643,900

Conservation Stewardship

Mr. Aderholt: For the Conservation Security Program, please provide the total number of existing contracts, including the funding associated with them, their location (State), the number of years remaining on the contracts and the total estimated payments.

Response: There are no existing contracts remaining in the Conservation Security Program.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the number of acres per year that have been enrolled in the Conservation Stewardship Program. How many will be enrolled in fiscal year 2017 and estimated in fiscal year 2018? What is the average cost per acre of all enrolled contracts? What is the average acreage enrolled per farm?

Response: The table below provides the number of acres that have been

enrolled in the Conservation Stewardship program per year. Please note that there were two sign-ups held in 2010 and that these numbers include renewals in 2015 through 2017.

[The information follows:]

Conservation Stewardship Program Acres Enrolled

FY	Acres
2010	23,633,210
2011	12,033,547
2012	11,114,084
2013	8,948,859
2014	9,041,828
2015	23,342,237
2016	17,202,550
2017	16,287,852
2018 est.	13,400,000

Source: ProTracts

In 2017, NRCS enrolled 16,287,852 acres in the Conservation Stewardship Program, including acres enrolled through renewal contracts. NRCS estimates that it will enroll nearly 15,400,000 acres in 2018 based upon the 10 million acres authorized for new contracts and an additional 3.4 million acres enrolled through renewal contracts, assuming an average renewal rate of approximately 60 percent.

The average annual cost per acre for all contracts obligated from 2010 to 2017 is \$14.62 per acre. This annual cost includes \$12.62 per acre cost for financial assistance and \$2 per acre cost for technical assistance. The average acreage enrolled per agricultural operation in CSP for all years is 1,323.7 acres per agricultural operation. However, the size of agricultural operations in 2017 ranged from 0.1 acres to 120,252.1 acres. Nearly 65 percent of the contracts enrolled in 2017 were on agricultural operations less than 1000 acres in size.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding was allocated to maintain existing practices and how much was allocated for new practices in fiscal year 2016 for the Conservation Stewardship Program? How much is estimated to be allocated for these purposes in fiscal years 2017 and 2018?

Response: In fiscal year 2016, \$183.6 million dollars was obligated to maintain existing practices and \$214.0 million was obligated to implement new practices. In 2017, \$109.0 million was obligated to maintain existing practices and \$66.8 million was obligated to implement new practices. In 2018, NRCS estimates that the obligations between existing practices and new practices will be similar to the 2017 obligation levels.

Wetlands Reserve Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a summary of the Wetlands Reserve Program over the lifetime of the program. Include information on the cumulative total number of acres enrolled in permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year

agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements. Please also show the technical assistance cost associated with each and the average cost of permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements.

Response: The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) was authorized in 1990 and was in effect through February 7, 2014. The total WRP funding for technical assistance obligated by the States from fiscal year 2002 through fiscal year 2014 is approximately \$ 393.1 million (financial data prior to 1992 is not available). NRCS does not collect data regarding technical assistance costs associated with each enrollment type, or data regarding due diligence and other acquisition associated costs by enrollment type. Total financial assistance obligated by the States for WRP for fiscal years 2002-2015 is \$3.9 billion. The data in Table 1 below reflects financial assistance funds obligated by enrollment type through WRP and also includes data for the Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP).

WRP was repealed by the Agricultural Act of 2014 and the program purposes were incorporated into the Wetlands Reserve Easement (WRE) component of the new Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP). NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by specific program components for ACEP. For ACEP-WRE, cumulative information is provided in Table 2 below - note that restoration cost share agreements are not authorized under ACEP-WRE.

[The information follows:]

Agreement Type	Cumulative Total Acres Enrolled	Average Cost per Agreement ^{1/}
Permanent Easements ^{2/}	2,178,548	\$442,000
30-Year Easements	424,911	178,000
30-Year Contracts with Tribes ^{3/}	2,890	-
Restoration Cost Share Agreements (not associated with an Easement)	102,424	145,000
Total	2,708,773	-

^{1/} Amounts reflect the financial assistance funds and do not include funds allocated for technical assistance, due diligence, and acquisition costs associated with agreements. Average costs do not include financial data prior to 2002, as it is not available.

^{2/} Includes Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP) data.

^{3/} Cumulative financial data to distinguish between 30-year contracts with Tribes and 30-year easements is not available.

Agreement Type	Cumulative Total Acres Enrolled	Average Cost per Agreement
Permanent Easements	186,624	\$397,508
30-Year Easements	33,625	176,447

30-Year Contracts with Tribes	445	-
Restoration Cost Share Agreements (not associated with an Easement) ^{1/}	-	-
Total	220,694	-

^{1/} Restoration Cost Share Agreements are not authorized through ACEP-WRE.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a chart showing Wetlands Reserve Program enrollments, including acres, contracts and associated funding by State over the history of the program.

Response: The total numbers, acres, and associated funding for the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), including data for the Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP), is included in Table 1 below. The WRP was enacted in 1990 and repealed by the Agricultural Act of 2014; however, Section 2703 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 authorized the continued use of funds made available between fiscal years 2009 and 2013 for existing WRP enrollments to meet Financial Assistance and Technical Assistance needs such as restoration. WRP program purposes were included in the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Wetlands Reserve Easement component (ACEP-WRE) through the Agricultural Act of 2014. NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by program component for ACEP. Total numbers, acres, and associated funding for the ACEP-WRE is included in Table 2 below. This information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

State	TOTAL COUNT		Financial Assistance ^{2/}	Technical Assistance ^{2/}
	Count ^{1/}	Acres ^{1/}		
Alabama	193	26,447	\$61,808	\$5,421
Alaska	1	16	93	300
Arizona	2	1,637	603	627
Arkansas	585	227,984	188,815	23,726
California	309	124,795	245,416	17,782
Colorado	103	19,644	21,439	3,748
Connecticut	14	893	2,089	825
Delaware	41	2,342	7,304	1,055
Florida	116	220,986	692,139	31,791
Georgia	113	39,576	56,303	4,774
Hawaii	7	346	5,156	882
Idaho	66	12,570	16,742	2,302
Illinois	361	76,069	103,149	10,909
Indiana	683	61,173	118,981	12,034
Iowa	1,233	135,886	212,639	18,664
Kansas	217	23,052	26,797	4,945
Kentucky	214	28,311	69,246	7,370

Table 1: Total WRP Enrollments and Obligations 2002 - 2017
(Dollars in thousands)

State	TOTAL COUNT		Financial Assistance ^{2/}	Technical Assistance ^{2/}
	Count ^{1/}	Acres ^{1/}		
Louisiana	902	286,687	249,215	31,873
Maine	14	8,124	1,944	631
Maryland	122	13,025	40,834	3,940
Massachusetts	30	1,386	20,839	1,981
Michigan	451	40,452	74,854	9,253
Minnesota	990	117,385	218,444	25,494
Mississippi	565	173,878	149,747	19,768
Missouri	1,026	141,288	152,879	20,222
Montana	70	25,011	22,209	4,651
Nebraska	640	86,564	141,704	14,083
Nevada	9	10,874	17,362	1,095
New Hampshire	148	13,220	59,881	3,417
New Jersey	42	4,833	15,412	1,599
New Mexico	8	1,176	4,232	670
New York	1,276	54,196	53,530	15,588
North Carolina	125	51,130	105,796	17,043
North Dakota	700	117,937	125,918	12,149
Ohio	395	25,066	54,335	6,624
Oklahoma	288	63,310	64,043	9,084
Oregon	168	63,326	102,905	13,435
Pennsylvania	184	7,671	34,947	3,580
Puerto Rico	2	1,515	2,723	312
Rhode Island	6	1,629	3,441	761
South Carolina	240	68,067	79,430	7,565
South Dakota	826	82,644	101,791	12,197
Tennessee	302	45,342	99,992	8,737
Texas	168	94,773	119,915	17,542
Utah	12	4,523	4,956	1,170
Vermont	57	3,702	6,046	1,485
Virginia	62	2,316	6,459	1,511
Washington	194	26,982	51,857	6,493
West Virginia	28	580	1,696	1,317
Wisconsin	617	60,494	95,694	11,194
Wyoming	110	7,939	10,920	3,268
Grand Total	15,035	2,708,772	4,124,669	436,887

^{1/} Total number of enrollments and acres is cumulative for WRP and EWRP and includes data from 1992-2015. No new WRP enrollments occurred in 2014 through 2017.

^{2/} Associated financial assistance and technical assistance costs are included

for 2002-2017. Although no new WRP enrollments occurred in 2014 through 2017, additional costs such as restoration, were incurred for prior year enrollments.

State	TOTAL COUNT		Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance
	Count	Acres		
Alaska	-	-	\$579	\$131
Alabama	12	1,209	2,858	311
Arkansas	81	28,565	37,635	4,934
Arizona	-	-	12,020	249
California	25	11,608	16,669	5,112
Colorado	-	-	9,176	734
Connecticut	-	-	3,538	641
Delaware	6	647	-1,487	319
Florida	31	14,843	43,448	4,568
Georgia	27	15,473	15,966	1,269
Hawaii	-	-	-	69
Iowa	62	6,880	14,729	2,260
Idaho	3	182	1,781	254
Illinois	41	4,046	13,970	1,127
Indiana	88	6,287	12,313	1,207
Kansas	44	3,584	4,967	427
Kentucky	51	8,296	14,573	2,462
Louisiana	143	30,359	18,787	4,078
Massachusetts	4	351	3,792	693
Maryland	17	1,436	723	291
Maine	-	-	153	66
Michigan	13	583	2,510	595
Minnesota	12	1,406	-	751
Missouri	39	7,502	17,538	2,252
Mississippi	52	9,975	19,176	1,552
Montana	16	10,776	29,252	1,956
North Carolina	3	2,632	4,899	1,440
North Dakota	58	12,836	4,366	995
Nebraska	29	3,760	2,082	965
New Hampshire	38	5,398	6,567	1,023
New Jersey	8	421	2,851	527
New Mexico	-	-	1,085	76
Nevada	2	157	-	530

Table 2: Total ACEP-WRE Enrollments and Associated Costs 2014-2017
(Dollars in thousands)

State	TOTAL COUNT		Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance
	Count	Acres		
New York	26	1,472	2,586	734
Ohio	34	2,778	10,654	1,603
Oklahoma	14	2,842	2,846	585
Oregon	5	262	1,295	702
Pennsylvania	28	944	2,740	743
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	49
Rhode Island	3	74	791	270
South Carolina	6	2,453	-	619
South Dakota	56	7,215	4,203	2,597
Tennessee	40	5,005	9,524	2,346
Texas	9	3,602	8,635	2,192
Utah	1	108	10,105	108
Virginia	4	541	289	329
Vermont	12	1,365	5,471	533
Washington	2	290	8,349	494
Wisconsin	35	2,532	5,170	1,181
West Virginia	1,180	220,693	1,031	340
Wyoming	-	-	3,659	272
Grand Total	2,360	441,388	393,864	59,561

Total number of enrollments and acres is cumulative for ACEP-WRE and includes data from 2014-2017. Associated financial assistance costs are included for 2014-2017.

Mr. Aderholt: How many Wetlands Reserve Program contracts, including acres and associated costs, have been sold or transferred since the contract was first signed? How many contracts are currently held by States and organizations?

Response: As of the end of FY 2017, 2,513 Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Wetlands Reserve Easements (ACEP-WRE), including easements enrolled through the repealed Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), have been sold or transferred by the original landowner. These transfers are associated with approximately 400,002 acres. Because no acquisition payments are received by a new landowner after the easement has been purchased, there are no costs associated with these transfers. Ownership data categorized as "organizations" is not available, however; there are approximately 771 ACEP-WRE easements, including easements enrolled through the repealed WRP, where the land is owned by State or local governments.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the same information as listed above for

the Wetlands Reserve Program for the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.

Response: The Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FRPP) was in effect from 1996 to 2014. The FRPP has permanent easements but does not have enrollment options of 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, or restoration cost-share agreements. Cumulative number of enrollments and acres for permanent FRPP Agreements is shown below in Table 1. The FRPP was repealed and program purposes were incorporated into the Agricultural Land Easement component of the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP-ALE) with the passage of the Agricultural Act of 2014. There were no FRPP enrollments in 2014. The average cost of a permanent FRPP easement (including associated costs) over the life of the program is \$1,105/per acre. NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by program component for ACEP. Cumulative number of enrollments and acres for permanent ACEP-ALE Agreements is shown below in Table 2.

[The information follows:]

Table 1: FRPP Enrollment Information 1996-2014				
	Number of Agreements ¹	Parcel Acres ¹	Financial Assistance ² (thousands)	Technical Assistance ² (thousands)
Cumulative Total	4,325	1,052,069	\$1,219,400	\$64,900

1/ Cumulative FRPP number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span 1996-2014. No FRPP enrollments have occurred since fiscal year 2013.

2/ FRPP financial and technical assistance costs associated with FRPP enrollments include fiscal years 2002-2017 only and represent state level costs only.

Table 2: ACEP-ALE Enrollment Information 2014-2017		
	Number of Agreements ¹	Parcel Acres ¹
Cumulative Total	501	378,873

1/ Cumulative ACEP-ALE number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span fiscal years 2014-2017. No FRPP enrollments have occurred since fiscal year 2013.

The cumulative FRPP information by State is available for enrollments and acres from fiscal years 1996-2014 and for financial and technical assistance costs from fiscal years 2002-2014 as shown below in Table 1. The FRPP was repealed and program purposes were incorporated into the Agricultural Land Easement component of the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP-ALE) with the passage of the Agricultural Act of 2014. No FRPP enrollments occurred in fiscal year 2014 because that was the first year of ACEP-ALE enrollments. States showing financial and technical assistance with no enrollment information are reflective of adjustments that can occur due to cancellations or other adjustments over time.

[The information follows:] Table 1: Cumulative enrollment information for the FRPP including number of Agreements, Acres, and associated costs 1996-2014.

State Name	Number of Agreements ¹	Parcel Acres ¹	Financial Assistance ² (thousands)	Technical Assistance ² (thousands)
Alabama	32	5,987	\$6,837	\$466
Alaska	3	120	1,917	243
Arizona	5	2,796	2,765	155
Arkansas	-	-	154	50
California	91	30,031	45,649	1,501
Colorado	151	133,195	63,893	1,618
Connecticut	159	14,900	44,853	2,068
Delaware	305	39,781	49,756	1,165
Florida	28	24,132	39,651	915
Georgia	19	2,683	8,893	279
Hawaii	4	309	9,541	440
Idaho	22	15,200	8,958	363
Illinois	30	4,330	13,003	341
Indiana	-	-	1,000	24
Iowa	12	2,748	2,404	118
Kansas	46	40,915	9,688	326
Kentucky	201	33,466	29,365	1,190
Louisiana	-	-	27	20
Maine	45	7,712	13,303	554
Maryland	240	32,862	42,579	2,114
Massachusetts	289	19,277	65,303	2,376
Michigan	138	19,075	34,393	1,275
Minnesota	69	7,486	15,660	719
Mississippi	-	-	-	7
Missouri	3	252	4,314	208
Montana	57	76,622	31,864	955
Nebraska	15	38,430	6,715	239
Nevada	5	449	19,425	511
New Hampshire	144	9,128	31,091	1,420
New Jersey	246	21,999	74,448	2,845
New Mexico	19	26,341	6,621	257
New York	153	30,532	40,008	1,677
North Carolina	116	15,279	28,091	1,148
North Dakota	3	212	1,882	94
Ohio	293	49,454	52,849	2,143
Oklahoma	24	3,347	5,207	679
Oregon	5	15,908	2,545	157
Pennsylvania	457	60,209	53,871	2,591

[The information follows:] Table 1: Cumulative enrollment information for the FRPP including number of Agreements, Acres, and associated costs 1996-2014.

State Name	Number of Agreements ¹	Parcel Acres ¹	Financial Assistance ² (thousands)	Technical Assistance ³ (thousands)
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	7
Rhode Island	63	3,202	37,976	1,293
South Carolina	52	8,377	21,230	607
South Dakota	-	-	268	20
Tennessee	9	1,952	7,065	222
Texas	18	7,160	27,716	586
Utah	28	3,847	10,254	371
Vermont	338	63,805	35,962	2,177
Virginia	51	11,023	19,190	787
Washington	147	14,542	32,491	1,123
West Virginia	149	19,507	31,472	1,298
Wisconsin	96	15,109	20,403	1,010
Wyoming	60	166,956	103,966	3,131
Grand Total ³	4,440	1,100,647	1,216,516	45,883

1/ Cumulative FRPP number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span fiscal years 1996-2014. Agreement information is based upon the year in which projects were enrolled; adjustments occur due to cancellations or other adjustments. No FRPP enrollments have occurred since fiscal year 2013.

2/ FRPP financial and technical assistance costs associated with FRPP enrollments include fiscal years 2002-2014 only.

3/ Obligations represent State level obligations only.

The Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FRPP) was in effect from 1996-2014. The FRPP does not have enrollment options of 30-year easement, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements. Cumulative number of enrollments and acres for permanent FRPP Agreements is shown below in Table 1. Although FRPP was authorized through February 7, 2014, no FRPP enrollments occurred in fiscal year 2014 and FRPP was repealed and program purposes were incorporated into the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Agricultural Land Easement (ACEP-ALE) component with the passage of the Agricultural Act of 2014. The average cost of a permanent FRPP easement (including associated costs) over the life of the program is \$1,105/per acre. The NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by program component for ACEP. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Table 1: FRPP Enrollment Information 1996-2014

	Number of Agreements ¹	Parcel Acres ¹	Financial Assistance ² (thousands)	Technical Assistance ² (thousands)
Cumulative Total	4,325	1,052,069	\$1,219,400	\$64,900

1/ Cumulative FRPP number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span 1996-2014. No FRPP enrollments have occurred since fiscal year 2013.

2/ FRPP financial and technical assistance costs associated with FRPP enrollments include fiscal years 2002-2014 only and represent state level costs only.

Table 2: ACEP-ALE Enrollment Information 2014-2017

	Number of Agreements ¹	Parcel Acres ¹
Cumulative Total	501	378,873

1/ Cumulative ACEP-ALE number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span fiscal years 2014-2017. No FRPP enrollments have occurred since fiscal year 2013.

Healthy Forest Reserve Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status report on the Healthy Forest Reserve Program for fiscal year 2016. Please provide information on number of acres enrolled, location and associated costs. Are there any unobligated balances? If so, how much?

Response: There were no new HFRP easement agreements or acres in 2016, and no funds were appropriated to this program in 2014 through 2017. NRCS has received interest in HFRP easement agreements through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP), but to date no acres have been enrolled under RCP.

There remains \$7.5 million in unobligated funds from prior year HFRP funding.

[The information follows:]

Cumulative Acres Enrolled and Associated Costs
For the Healthy Forests Reserve Program by State through FY 2017
(Dollars in Thousands)

State	Enrolled Acres	Associated Costs
Arkansas	313	\$141
California	22,715	1,864
Georgia	1,818	3,095
Indiana	1,231	3,408
Kentucky	5,074	4,561
Maine	630,326	309

State	Enrolled Acres	Associated Costs
Michigan	243	783
Mississippi	4,184	3,056
Ohio	100	379
Oklahoma	7,847	6,816
Oregon	2,227	15,424
Pennsylvania	1,303	2,094
South Carolina	913	1,027
Total	678,294	42,957

Watershed Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status report of the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program. Please include a list of authorized projects, estimated costs per project and funding provided by State and local sponsors.

Response: The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 provides for cooperation between the Federal government, States, and their political subdivisions to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages; to further the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water; and to further the conservation and proper use of land in authorized watersheds.

The Watershed Program complements other USDA programs by assisting public entities to install measures that benefit multiple land users or entire communities and address natural resource needs in entire watersheds. The program is authorized to address a variety of needs, including:

- Flood damage mitigation using floodwater-retarding dams and similar structural measures, floodplain easements, and flood proofing of homes and businesses;
- Agricultural water supply (including water for rural communities);
- Water quality;
- Water conservation;
- Groundwater recharge;
- Public fish and wildlife habitat; and
- Public water-based recreation.

The information is provided for the record. The estimated project costs shown in the table below include project funds already expended and funds currently obligated in contracts and agreements. Project sponsors continue work on projects using previously obligated federal funds and their cost-share match. The table below shows estimated project costs, funds provided by sponsors, and the current estimate of unfunded project costs.

[The information follows:]

Congressionally Designated - Active Watershed and
Flood Prevention Operations Projects as of October 10, 2017

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Project Costs	Funding Provided by Sponsor	Remaining Unfunded Costs	Program
Lahaina Watershed	HI-02	\$4,655,000	\$6,448,000	-	PL-566
Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed	HI-02	10,992,000	16,766,000	-	PL-566
Wailuka Aleanalo Watershed	HI-02	1,609,000	112,000	-	PL-566
Upcountry Maui Watershed	HI-02	12,183,000	15,473,000	-	PL-566
Little Otter Creek	MO-06	10,562,200	2,288,129	\$3,529,434	PL-566
Buck and Duck Creeks	NE-01	1,976,500	1,661,135	315,365	PL-566
Attoyac Bayou	TX-01	8,077,403	5,008,348	-	PL-566
Dunloup Creek	WV-03	14,000,000	1,400,000	12,600,000	PL-566
Alameda	CA-10,CA-11	2,674,000	-	-	PL-566
Dry Creek	CA-04	500,000	-	-	PL-566
East Locust CK	MO-06	12,676,000	12,400,000	-	PL-566
Elm Creek (1250) site 1A Rev.	TX-31,TX-31	116,000	-	-	PL-566
Big Creek (Tri County) sites 16,17,18	TX-31,TX-31	550,137	-	-	PL-566
Potomac - Lost River	WV-02	37,485,800	3,643,700	25,000,000	PL-534
Total		118,057,040	65,200,312	41,444,799	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status report on the Watershed Rehabilitation program, including a list of proposed projects and estimated costs per project. Please include the total amount pending.

Response: Since 1948, local communities have constructed more than 11,845 watershed dams with assistance from NRCS. These dams provide flood control protection for America's communities and natural resources, but many also serve as primary sources of drinking water, recreation areas, and wildlife habitat. These projects have become an integral part of the communities they were designed to protect. Like highways, utilities, and other public infrastructure, these dams need to be maintained to protect public health and safety and to meet changing resource needs. The maintenance, repair and operation of the dams are the responsibility of local project sponsors.

Many of these dams have reached or will soon reach the end of their design life. As of December 2016 approximately 5,900 watershed dams had

reached the end of their originally designed life span. That total will increase to approximately 6,235 by December 2018. Time has taken its toll on many dams; spillway pipes have deteriorated and reservoirs have filled with sediment. More significantly, the area around many dams has changed over time with the construction of homes and businesses on what was once agricultural land. Thus, a dam failure could pose a serious threat to the health and safety of those living downstream and to the communities that depend on the reservoir for drinking water. A dam failure could also have serious adverse environmental effects.

In FY 2017, a total of \$21 million in discretionary and mandatory funding was available for new obligations for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, of which \$20,296,484 was allocated to projects in sixteen states. The total unfunded amount for approved watershed rehabilitation projects is \$111,909,878.

All projects eligible for funding through NRCS must meet policy criteria set forth in the National Watershed Program Manual. The following table provides the projects that are authorized, including the estimated funding needed to complete the projects.

[The information follows:]

Watershed Rehabilitation Program
Authorized Projects

Authorized Projects	Congressional District	Estimated Cost Per Project	Estimated Amount Pending
Apache Junction- Powerline	AZ-06	\$19,007,000	-
Florence	AZ-01	9,722,000	-
Fredonia	AZ-01	6,335,000	-
Williams-Chandler, Rittenhouse	AZ-06	5,150,000	\$5,146,000
Williams-Chandler, Vineyard Road	AZ-06	34,513,100	26,000,000
Buckeye	AZ-02	28,389,200	-
Sallacoa Creek 77	GA-14	1,560,000	-
Palmetto Creek 1	GA-03	4,403,000	-
Coosa - Little River	GA-04, 07, 09	614,096	\$614,096
Spring Creek (Reno) R1	KS-04	705,000	-
Little Walnut-Hickory - 19	KS-04	3,126,464	3,126,464
South Sector Upper Walnut 1	KS-04	1,738,600	1,738,600
Red Lick MPS - 1	KY-05, 06	443,500	7,907,400
Hop Brook Dam	MA-03	1,283,000	-
Rawson Hill	MA-03	846,000	497,000
Tyler Dam	MA-03	1,950,000	-
Delaney Dam Complex	MA-03	2,881,000	-
Lester Ross	MA-05	3,840,000	-
Greasy Creek WS STR Lt-1A-11	MS-03	1,700,000	-
Richland Creek 2A	MS-03	1,650,000	-

Authorized Projects	Congressional District	Estimated Cost Per Project	Estimated Amount Pending
Richland Creek 3	MS-03	1,650,000	-
Upper Turtle River - 9	ND-00	1,538,000	1,538,000
Big Indian Creek, 15-A	NE-01	728,000	-
Oak Middle Creek Tribes. of Salt Creek, 82B	NE-01	1,690,000	1,690,000
Upper Big Nemaha 25C	NE-01	2,940,000	-
Upper Salt & Swedeburg 3A	NE-01	1,690,000	-
Santa Cruz River 1	NM-03	3,000,000	2,800,000
Upper Gila Valley Arroyos 6	NM-02	1,231,000	1,231,000
Hatch Valley Arroyos 6	NM-02	769,000	-
Hackberry Draw - 2	NM-02	307,692	-
Conewango Creek, 13	NY-27	1,154,000	1,004,000
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B - 2A	NY-24	94,158	78,158
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B -2B	NY-24	168,626	147,626
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B - 2C	NY-24	112,899	69,932
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B - 2E	NY-24	280,470	252,915
Upper Hocking River 9	OH-07	663,800	623,800
Fourche Maline Creek 7M	OK-02	4,631,610	-
Upper Black Bear Creek 62	OK-03	6,720,000	-
Sallisaw Creek 32	OK-02	4,500,000	4,500,000
Sallisaw Creek 33	OK-02	1,324,750	-
Sallisaw Creek 34	OK-02	430,000	350,000
Sallisaw Creek 30	OK-02	2,300,000	2,300,000
Sallisaw Creek 28	OK-02	6,200,000	6,200,000
Cottonwood Creek, 16	OK-03	2,600,000	2,600,000
Cottonwood Creek, 54	OK-03	2,526,409	-
Upper Clear Boggy 26	OK-04	2,088,000	-
Quapaw - 15	OK-03	6,500,200	-
Upper Elk Creek, 23D	OK-03	3,131,510	2,000,000
Washita Rock Creek, 15	OK-04	2,599,000	-
Washita Rock Creek, 16	OK-04	1,885,000	-
Little Washita, 26	OK-04	3,000,000	3,000,000
Boling Springs 1	OK-02	2,740,000	2,740,000
Greene-Dreher, 439	PA-10	2,037,681	1,321,587
Brandywine Creek Beaver Creek, 433	PA-06	3,433,000	-
Brandywine Creek Hybernia, 436-F	PA-06	2,205,000	2,040,000
Conneatville Dam - 112	PA-03	1,557,500	1,352,500
Mary's & Dand Creeks	TN-07	590,000	-
Plum Creek 6	TX-25	7,650,0000	-
Plum Creek 10	TX-35	750,400	750,400

Authorized Projects	Congressional District	Estimated Cost Per Project	Estimated Amount Pending
Plum Creek 12	TX-35	2,574,800	2,574,800
Lower Plum Creek 28	TX-27	1,094,100	1,094,100
Plum Creek 21	TX-35	3,462,000	3,462,000
Upper Brushy Creek Site 32	TX-31	1,863,000	-
Lower Brushy Creek Site 20	TX-17/31	1,900,000	-
Williams Creek Site 3	TX-21	2,432,800	-
Trinity River East Fork Above Lavon - 4	TX-03	3,898,600	-
Trinity Cedar Creek 87A	TX-05	3,750,000	3,417,000
Martinez Creek 1	TX-28	3,642,110	-
Martinez Creek 2	TX-28	1,819,857	-
Martinez Creek 3	TX-28	2,294,829	-
American Fork-Dry Creek Silver Lake	UT-03	4,049,000	-
American Fork-Dry Creek Tibble	UT-03	5,936,700	-
American Fork-Dry Creek, Battle	UT-03	1,500,000	-
American Fork-Dry Creek, Dry Creek	UT-03	6,220,000	-
American Fork-Dry Creek, Grove	UT-03	1,400,000	-
Ferron Mill Site	UT-02	21,090,400	-
Warner Draw Gypsum Wash	UT-02	1,680,000	-
Warner Draw Ivins 1	UT-02	55,000.00	-
Warner Draw Ivins 2	UT-02	132,000.00	-
Warner Draw Ivins 3	UT-02	192,500.00	-
Warner Draw Ivins 4	UT-02	247,500.00	-
Warner Draw Ivins 5	UT-02	33,000.00	-
Warner Draw Ivins 6	UT-02	104,500.00	-
Warner Draw	UT-02	1,800,000	-
Mountain Run 11	VA-07	8,802,000	-
Mountain Run 50	VA-07	7,467,000	-
Potomac - Upper North River 10	VA-06	4,418,100	-
Potomac - Upper North River 77	VA-06	2,813,000	-
Upper Deckers Creek 1	WV-01	9,106,145	-
Wheeling Creek - 25	WV-01	15,575,000	15,575,000
North Fork Powder River - 1	WY-00	6,154,000	2,167,500
	Total	415,632,606	111,909,878

Mr. Aderholt: How much of the \$150 million provided for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program (WFPO) in FY 2017 has been allocated? Please describe the full process from the award process to the outlay of funds.

Response: In fiscal year 2017, Congress provided \$150 million for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program, of which \$50 million was to be

allocated to projects and activities that could commence promptly.

The funding was provided for necessary expenses to carry out preventive measures, including but not limited to surveys and investigations, engineering operations, works of improvement, and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department. It was required that \$50 million be allocated to projects and activities that can commence promptly following enactment. Also, in selecting projects for funding, the agency will balance the needs of addressing the project backlog, remediation of existing structures, and new projects.

To date NRCS has allocated \$76,470,302. An additional \$66,870,779 has been approved for projects and will be allocated prior to December 29, 2017. Following is the process used to allocate the funding.

- June 26, 2017 - The agency begin developing program guidance and ranking criteria to meet the requirements of the WFPO appropriation received in the 2017 Consolidated Appropriations Act.
- July 10, 2017 - NRCS sent a memo notifying the State Conservationist of the program funding and provided guidance for State offices on how to submit funding request. Remedial project request were due July 24, 2017, and required an engineering investigation report be submitted with the request. New and backlog request were submitted by August 28, 2017, which required a project proposal be submitted with the request.
- July 12, 2017 - NRCS conducted a Virtual Teleconference (VTC) meeting with the Agency leadership, State Conservationist, and State watershed program managers to discuss the memo guidance and expectations. NRCS answered questions and provided follow-up with the States.
- July 24, 2017 - NRCS reviewed 153 request for \$88 million that was received to address remedial project needs. The agency began verifying the engineering investigation reports that documented the deficiencies and the Federal responsibility.
- August 14, 2017 - The States were notified of funding approval for the remedial project request. Funding was announced for 40 projects in 11 States. Immediately, \$16,472,350 was allocated for 14 projects in five States. An additional \$13,430,276 was approved for 26 remedial projects to be allocated by November 15, 2017.
- August 23, 2017 - A follow-up VTC meeting was conducted with State watershed program managers to discuss the memo guidance and expectations. NRCS answered questions and provided follow-up with the States.
- August 28, 2017 - NRCS reviewed 35 request for \$242 million to address new project needs and 41 request for \$200 million to address backlog project needs.
- September 27, 2017 - NRCS notified States of funding approval for the new and backlog project requests. Funding were announced for 48 projects in 11 States. Additionally, \$59,999,997 were allocated for five projects in three States. The remainder will be allocated prior to December 29, 2017.

- December 29, 2017 - NRCS allocates remaining funds to our state offices.
- Upon receipt of the funds, states have two options for getting the work completed. They can enter in an agreement with the sponsoring local organization to administer a locally led contract or complete the work through a federal contract. The sponsor is routinely reimbursed for progress made on work done through an agreement or local contract.
- The NRCS State Conservationist will approve the plan.
- All new plans and planning updates must be reviewed by NRCS national technical and program staff.
- New plans require funding authorization by the NRCS Chief.
- New plans where construction is \$5 Million or more, are subject to prior approval by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture. This is accomplished by a transfer of correspondence.
- Once a plan is authorized and has been properly approved, design can begin.
- Once a design is complete and has received appropriate NRCS Engineering approvals, construction can begin.
- After construction is complete the sponsor is responsible for operation and maintenance of the completed project measures.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing projects currently on the waiting list for Stafford and non- Stafford the Emergency Watershed Program (EWP). Please include state, county, date of event, and amount request for each project.

Response: The information is provided for the record. The current projects on the Emergency Watershed Protection Program National Waitlist are provided in the table below. Once states have confirmed that the listed projects are valid and eligible for EWP-Recovery funding and local sponsors are prepared, the funds will be allocated.

Multiple disasters have occurred across the country since NRCS last allocated funding the current waitlist was compiled. After a natural disaster, project sponsors have 60 days to submit requests for assistance. States such as California, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico are evaluating sites to determine if there will be a need for EWP assistance. Initial estimates indicate that there will be at least another \$750 million in requested project funding in addition to the projects shown in the table below. Our intent is to hold \$2.5 million in order to fund future exigencies that may occur in FY 2018.

[The information follows:]

National EWP Program Waitlist - October 11, 2017

State	County	Event	Event Date	Total
AR	Benton, Baxter, Madison, Marion, Faulkner, Greene, Springdale	June 2017 Storm	6/1/2017	\$762,641
AR	Benton, Baxter, Madison, Marion, Faulkner, Greene, Springdale	April 2017 Storm	4/30/2017	585,000
AR	Benton, Baxter, Madison, Marion, Faulkner, Greene, Springdale	May 2017 Storm	5/10/2017	667,904
AR	Benton, Baxter, Madison, Marion, Faulkner, Greene, Springdale	June 2017 Storm	6/10/2017	162,776
AR	Benton, Baxter, Madison, Marion, Faulkner, Greene, Springdale	May 2017 Storm	4/30/2017	18,000
CA		March 2017 Storm	3/31/2017	3,924,395
CA		March 2017 Storm	3/21/2017	480,600
CA		April 2017 Storm	4/27/2017	222,300
CO		August 2017 Storm	7/13/2017	3,418,825
MO		April 2017 Storm	4/30/2017	12,379,638
MO		September 2017 Storm	9/13/2017	1,902,551
MS		April 2017 Storm	4/3/2017	484,650
MS		April-May 2017 Storm	5/1/2017	2,171,919
MS		June 2017 Storm	6/23/2017	469,802
MS		July 2017 Storm	7/22/2017	105,750

Grazing Lands

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing funding provided to grazing lands issues for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 (actual) and 2018 (estimated).

Response: The information is provided for the record. The table below provides the actual obligations in fiscal year 2014 through 2017 and the estimated obligations for fiscal year 2018 for grazing related conservation practices and activities for the listed programs.

[The information follows:]

Grazing Lands Funding - Financial Assistance^{1/}

Program	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual ^{2/}	2017 Actual ^{2/}	2018 Estimated ^{3/}
AMA	\$476,054	\$491,251	\$767,352	\$441,892	\$600,000
EQIP	198,574,956	174,371,639	178,006,622	179,829,310	177,400,000
WHIP	449,060	-	-	-	-
CSP	28,906,551	20,456,422	181,509,704	150,938,304	166,200,000
GRP	1,281,788	-	-	-	-
ACEP-ALE-GSS	19,500,000	7,455,922	4,156,449	9,508,599	7,000,000
TOTAL	249,188,409	202,775,234	364,440,127	340,718,105	351,200,000

^{1/} The table does not reflect funding for waste management systems, which are not components of grazing systems.

^{2/} The 2016 and 2017 CSP figures differ substantially from prior years due to change in methodology. The updated calculation is better because it incorporates data that specifically identifies payment dates.

^{3/} 2018 projections are the average of 2016 and 2017 obligations for AMA, EQIP, CSP, and ACEP.

Mr. Aderholt: How many NRCS employees were dedicated to grazing lands issues in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, and are estimated to be dedicated to them in fiscal year 2018?

Response: The information is provided for the record. The table below includes the number of NRCS specialist (rangeland management specialist, forage agronomist, and grassland specialist) at the end of 2017 and estimated for 2018 that are dedicated to working on grazing lands issues.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	NRCS Specialists
2016	300
2017	291
2018	285

Mr. Aderholt: How much did NRCS spend on highly erodible land and wetlands determinations and conservation compliance in fiscal years 2012 through 2017?

Response: The information is provided below.

[The information follows:]

NRCS Conservation Compliance Expenditures 2012 through 2017

Fiscal Year	HEL Determinations	Wetland Determinations	Compliance Status Reviews	Staff Years	Cost
2012	N/A ^{1/}	N/A ^{1/}	24,309	12	\$3,985,771
2013	N/A ^{1/}	N/A ^{1/}	23,627	11	4,419,866
2014	44,258	26,504	23,243	294	41,619,858
2015	40,041	29,409	11,236	289	41,159,116
2016	45,887	32,077	23,442	333	47,872,698
2017	49,966	31,295	N/A ^{2/}	307	44,595,781

^{1/} NRCS did not begin tracking national Highly Erodible Land (HEL) determinations or wetland determination workload until fiscal year 2014.

^{2/} Fiscal year 2017 compliance status review data will not be available until January 2018.

Technical Assistance

Mr. Aderholt: How many Technical Service Providers (TSP) are registered with NRCS? How much funding is associated with TSPs?

Response: NRCS currently has 1,292 certified Technical Service Providers (TSP) and approximately \$69 million was associated with the TSP program in fiscal year 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a summary, including information on personnel, hardware, software, applications, and telecommunications, of NRCS spending on Information Technology for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2017. What is anticipated for fiscal year 2018?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Information Technology Spending
(Dollars in Millions)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Est.
Personnel	\$6.00	\$9.10	\$10.40	\$10.038	\$14.178	\$12.156	\$11.943
Hardware	27.7	2.2	0.8	0.539	0.459	4.482	4.707
Software	7.8	1.8	1.9	3.734	1.405	13.598	11.165
Other Government IT Services*	4.8	2.8	5.3	3.082	4.976	1.849	0.733

CTS Support Services**	73.6	116.6	105.2	10.444	15.831	16.306	16.306
Other Support Services	48.5	41.4	67	51.359	45.144	64.65	61.9
Total:	168.4	173.9	190.6	79.892	81.993	113.041	106.754

*Other IT Services Costs include Services, planning, supplies, Intra Government Payment, etc.

** NRCS NIS Costs paid to CTS and included in the IT Portfolio Summary (Former name E-53s)

Shared Services Costs Not Included in the IT Portfolio Summary (Former name E-53s)

NRCS Contributions to OCE & USDA Shared services	2016	2017	2018
CTS Optimized Computing Environment (OCE)	\$11,537,000	\$6,400,000	6,400,000
USDA Enterprise Data Center & Hosting Shared Service (EDC)	12,000,315	12,000,315	12,000,315
USDA Enterprise End User Shared Service (EUSS)	97,113,000	102,641,350	102,641,350
USDA Enterprise Messaging Systems-Cloud Services (EMS-CS)	2,208,000	2,208,000	2,208,000
USDA Enterprise Telecommunication Shared Service (TSS)	7,520,000	7,720,095	7,720,095
Shared Services Total:	130,378,315	130,969,760	130,969,760

Staff Travel

Mr. Aderholt: Did any NRCS employees travel internationally in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? If so, please describe the purpose of the trip, the associated cost, and destination.

Response: Nineteen NRCS employees traveled internationally in fiscal year 2016 and 36 employees traveled during fiscal year 2017. International travel is for the following purposes: International Meeting (IM); Technical Assistance - Long Term (>6 months) (LT); Technical Assistance - Short Term (<6 months) (TDY); Scientific and Technical Exchange (STE); Trans Border Issues (Trans); and Training (TRN). The following tables provide the requested information on the purpose, associated total costs, and destinations for the trips.

[The information follows:]

FY 2016 International Travel

Country	Number of employees	Total cost	Type
Canada	6	\$7,664	IM
Canada	1	298	Trans
El Salvador	1	-	IM
Honduras	1	1,800	IM
Italy	1	4,800	IM
Korea, South	1	-	IM
Mexico	3	5,486	IM
Netherlands	1	3,000	IM
Pakistan	3	-	TDY
Panama	1	-	TDY
Totals	19	23,048	

FY 2017 International Travel

Country	Number of employees	Total cost	Type
Argentina	1	-	IM
Australia	1	\$4,000	STE
Austria	1	3,500	IM
Belgium	1	-	IM
Canada	5	8,325	IM
Canada	3	3,600	TDY
Canada	4	2,000	Trans
China, People's Republic of	1	4,016	IM
Costa Rica	1	-	TDY
Cuba	2	12,000	STE
France	1	4,500	IM
Italy	1	-	IM
Jordan	1	-	TDY
Kazakhstan	2	-	TDY
Myanmar	1	-	IM
Netherlands	1	3,100	IM
Pakistan	4	-	TDY
Peru	1	-	STE
Russia	3	7,600	IM
South Africa	1	3,415	IM
Totals	36	56,056	

Mr. Aderholt: How many NRCS employees are serving in foreign countries in fiscal year 2017? Please provide information on the purpose of the assignment, duration of the assignment and associated costs.

Response: In 2017, NRCS had two direct-hire employees, and two locally-employed staff serving in two foreign countries, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. The purpose of the assignments is to provide technical assistance to the host government in support of conservation and protection of soil, water, plants, animals, and coral reefs. The employees also serves on the U.S. Embassy Country Team (under the Compact of Free Association, both countries are eligible to receive conservation technical assistance). The duration of these assignments will not exceed five years (initial tour is three years, with the potential for two one-year extensions).

The total cost of NRCS foreign office operations in 2017 was \$699,000. The following table gives a breakdown of associated costs into the major categories:

[The information follows:]

Foreign Office Operations	Cost
Salary and Benefits for two NRCS staff:	\$265,000
Salary and Benefits for two Department of State (DS): Locally Employed Staff that do NRCS work, Effectively delivering conservation technology	80,000
Rental Payments, Utilities and other costs of operations: Including less than \$10,000 in travel	100,000
Vehicle replacement	30,000
Capital Security Cost Sharing	59,000
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services	165,000
Total	699,000

Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative. What is the status of the initiative?

Response: In fiscal year 2010, NRCS formally initiated an agency-wide effort called the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI). The Initiative's goal is to define and implement a more effective, efficient, and sustainable business model for delivering conservation technical and financial assistance. Three overarching objectives were identified:

- Simplify Conservation Delivery - Conservation delivery must be easier for both clients and employees.
- Streamline Business Processes - The new business model and processes must increase efficiency and be integrated across agency business lines.

- Ensure Science-based Assistance - The new business model must reinforce the continued delivery of science-based products and services.

CDSI is implementing five broad strategies under this effort: (1) redesigning NRCS business processes, (2) aligning its information technology with these redesigned processes, (3) integrating science technologies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of NRCS programs, (4) simplifying and standardizing the delivery of financial assistance, and (5) providing ways for clients to work with NRCS that are more convenient and efficient.

The CDSI effort, which first received funding in 2010, is in its sixth year. During 2011 through FY 2012, NRCS redesigned a number of business processes focused on conservation planning and financial assistance delivery. Pilots to evaluate new processes and technologies were conducted in 2012.

In October 2012, NRCS began testing the Conservation Desktop application-version one. In early 2013, NRCS also began its initial design of the Mobile Planning Tool. In March 2013, NRCS released Conservation Desktop version one as a Beta version to four offices. As a result of the testing and piloting, it was determined by NRCS, and confirmed by an independent assessment, that version 1 of Conservation Desktop should not be released for field use.

In May 2013, NRCS assessed and realigned its strategic path forward for both the Conservation Desktop and the Mobile Planning Tool. This new path forward for Conservation Desktop and Mobile Planning Tool included the use of more modular software development concepts through the delivery of smaller, more frequent releases. It also follows a dual system approach to the deployment of Conservation Desktop, which provides a transition period to migrate from the NRCS' current system. In addition, the new path forward also combines the Conservation Desktop and Mobile Planning Tool software design efforts. In late 2014, NRCS initiated a new combined requirements, architecture and software design effort which was finalized in January 2016.

Another component to the new strategic path forward was to initiate some foundational and maintenance improvement projects. The objective of these projects was to provide some immediate benefits, implement key CDSI concepts, and better position NRCS to transition to future CDSI systems. Some of these improvement projects include the design and migration to a new National Planning and Agreements Database (NPAD), deployment of a national electronic Document Management System (DMS) to provide for storage and management of financial assistance contract documents, deployment of a Financial Assistance (FA) Tracker reports application for improved Farm Bill Program contract management, and development of geospatial data web services.

In early 2013, NRCS began design and development on the first version of its new Conservation Client Gateway, a secure, web-based application for clients to request technical assistance, apply for financial assistance conservation programs, view conservation plans and contracts, sign documents, request payments for practices that have been applied and certified, and much more. These features are available for NRCS clients 24 hours per day, seven days a week, without ever having to visit a NRCS office or make an appointment. In May 2015, NRCS deployed the Conservation Client Gateway nationally. Its current client base includes over 5,800 clients in all 50 states.

In late 2016, the agency initiated development of foundational support

services for future CDSI systems, begin development of the Conservation Desktop (CD) and Mobile Planning Tool (MPT) and deployed a second version of the Conservation Client Gateway (CCG) with access for business entities.

In July 2017 NRCS developed, tested, and deployed the first incremental release of the Conservation Desktop Version 1 - Release 1 (CD V1 - R1). This release included the first set of technical assistance (TA) and financial assistance (FA) functionality along with some initial CCG integration to begin sharing common workflows, tasking and electronic documents. This was the first of three phased, CD Version 1 releases between 2017 and 2018

Mr. Aderholt: What is the timeline for implementation?

Response: In 2018, NRCS will develop and deploy CD V1 Releases 2 and 3, along with a CD Version 2. These three combined releases of CD will be designed to 1) replace and enhance NRCS' current conservation planning tool, 2) develop all the tasking, workflows and electronic document integration to help support the FA contract life-cycle (application to contract to payment), and 3) complete the integration of tasking, workflows and electronic documents with Conservation Client Gateway. In addition, NRCS will develop and deploy an initial set of Mobile Planning Tool (MPT) functionality for conservation planners to begin view and collect a select set of conservation planning data in the field. NRCS will also begin development on an initial set of CD functionality for integrated easement monitoring data collection. In 2019 and beyond, NRCS will continue to develop additional conservation planning data collection functionality for the MPT along with the integration of Science and Technology tools into CD and CCG. This will provide field conservationists improved science to help develop better conservation plans and the streamlined ability to run these tools without duplicate data entry to make program implementation more effective. NRCS will also continue design and development of CD functionality that integrates both easements and financial assistance program contracts. This functionality will eventually replace NRCS' current contract management software.

Mr. Aderholt: What efficiencies will be realized?

Response: NRCS clients will benefit from this effort by:

- Having to make fewer trips to the field office
- Saving NRCS's program participants over 750,000 hours annually
- Shortening the timeline between applying for a program and having a signed contract (target is two weeks or less when fully implemented)
- Speeding up practice installation
- Ensuring rapid Farm Bill Program payments after a practice is installed
- Having improved customer experience with 24/7 on-line access to their conservation data and NRCS services for many of the steps in conservation assistance

NRCS will be more efficient and effective by:

- Reducing document handling and wasteful duplicate data entry
- Reducing the number of unnecessary trips to the field for NRCS staff to perform non-technical tasks (e.g. obtaining a client signature)
- Reducing decision and approval times for plans and Farm Bill Program contracts

- Increasing environmental benefits through higher quality plans
- Improving access to best-available information and technology
- Aligning staff with the more efficient business processes

Mr. Aderholt: How much will full implementation of the initiative cost?

Response: The total planning and development cost for the Streamlining Initiative is \$103.5 million. Once the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI) components (Conservation Client Gateway, Conservation Desktop, and the Mobile Planning Tool) are deployed, the implementation and maintenance costs will increase with the national implementation of the first CDSI tools and processes, and total \$ 102.5 million through 2023. The total cost for the CDSI effort from 2013 through 2023 is estimated at \$ 206 million.

Mr. Aderholt: How much will it save when fully implemented?

Response: NRCS estimates that, when fully implemented, CDSI will redirect over 1,500 staff years in the agency's state and field offices that are currently used for administering duplicative and burdensome administrative processes. These staff years can be refocused back on customer service and better planning and delivery of conservation assistance.

Mr. Aderholt: Is NRCS working with any other part of USDA to expand upon the CDSI model in other parts of the Department?

Response: Response: Efforts are underway, within the FPAC Mission Area, through collaboration of NRCS, FSA, and RMA, to design, develop, and implement a single, integrated website for agricultural producers to learn more about USDA Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) programs.

Efforts are also underway to design, develop, and implement the FPAC Portal, a customer-focused secure web application, which will provide USDA customers, an easier, more streamlined means to receive services and assistance from NRCS, FSA, and RMA. Through the portal, clients will be able to request technical assistance, apply for conservation programs, report crop acreage, and other services currently contained within NRCS' Conservation Client Gateway and FSA's FarmPlus. The portal will be implemented in a phased approach with quick wins, as well as short term and long term phases of features and functionality.

NRCS and FSA have recently entered into a Data Sharing Agreement, greatly facilitating the development, maintenance, and sharing of corporate customer, operational, and conservation and farm production databases in an efficient and effective manner, saving IT resources and improving corporate data quality.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding per year has been allocated to the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative since it was initiated?

Response: Allocations for CDSI were nearly \$7 million in 2013; around \$11 million in 2014 and in 2015 \$8.8 million was used for CDSI. In 2016 NRCS

utilized \$30 million and in 2017 NRCS obligated \$34 million for CDSI activities. In 2018 NRCS will be requesting a total apportionment from OMB of \$44 million.

Mr. Aderholt: How much more will be needed and for how many additional years?

Response: CDSI will require a total of \$111.5M over the next 6 years. The total planning and development cost for the Streamlining Initiative is \$98.6 million, spanning 2013 through 2018. The total cost for the CDSI effort from 2013 through 2023 is an estimated \$206 million.

A breakdown of the remaining costs for CDSI includes:

2018 - \$44.3 Million (Application Development along with Operation and Maintenance (O&M))

2019 - \$31.1 Million (Application Development along with O&M)

2020 - \$9.1 Million (O&M Only)

2021 - \$8.7 Million (O&M Only)

2022 - \$ 8.8 Million (O&M Only)

2023 - \$ 8.9 Million (O&M Only)

Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP)

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the CEAP. Please include a table that shows the amount of funding allocated to CEAP per year since it was initiated and how much will be expended in fiscal year 2016 and 2017.

Response: Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) funding information is provided for the record. The annual CEAP budget has fluctuated, being higher in years when farmer surveys are conducted nationally (2004-2007 and 2015-2016) or in special studies (2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014) to support CEAP-Cropland modeling (Table 1). The NRCS investment in CEAP, however, leveraged more than \$329 million in contributions from organizations, universities, State agencies, and other Federal agencies through 2017, with another \$22.3 million anticipated in 2018 (Table 2).

In all, more than 60 agencies and organizations are CEAP partners. Data from the first CEAP national survey indicate investments from all sources including farmer's personal investment in agricultural conservation across the U.S. total \$14.8 billion annually for control of erosion, sediment, nutrients, and enhancement of soil health; CEAP assessments provide analysis on the benefits of current efforts and insights into potentially more effective conservation practice investments.

[The information follows:]

Table 1. NRCS CEAP expenditures, 2003-2018
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Annual funding
2003	\$5,396
2004	8,343
2005	8,000
2006	8,000

2007	8,345
2008	5,754
2009	5,000
2010	4,605
2011	5,105
2012	7,910
2013	4,619
2014	5,637
2015	16,500
2016	16,500
2017	6,726
2018 (est.)	6,726

In 2012, agency leadership approved a long-term work plan that projected CEAP support costs for seven years. This plan was predicated upon funding availability to carry out these long-term plans and included additional funding of \$10 million for each of 2015 and 2016 to cover the costs of farmer surveys conducted through the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Table 2. Leveraged investments in CEAP, 2003-2018
(Dollars in Thousands)

Agency	2003-2017	2018 Est.*	16-yr. Total
National Agricultural Statistics Service	\$600	-	\$600
Agricultural Research Service	288,000	\$20,000	308,000
National Institute for Food and Agriculture	9,675	-	9,675
Farm Service Agency	2,000	300	2,300
U.S. Geological Survey	12,500	1,000	13,500
Others	16,600	1,000	17,600
Total	329,375	22,300	351,675

* 2018 investment estimates are based on 2017 contribution levels.

Future CEAP resources will be used to gather data to expand application of the Agricultural Policy Environmental Extender (APEX) field-level model to estimate conservation practice effects on croplands, wetlands, wildlife, and grazing lands to more accurately model the complex agricultural landscape, including the interaction of the variety of practices that co-occur on the land. Practice information will be refreshed to better estimate the effects of conservation on natural resource concerns and improve information to support producers' conservation and management decisions. The plan also includes efforts to support the modeling and estimation of conservation effects at smaller watershed scales to improve decision making for policies and programs.

CEAP-Cropland National Assessment. NRCS and its partners in the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and Texas A&M University completed the first series of regional reports on the effects of conservation practices on cropland for the 48 conterminous States (henceforth referred to as "CEAP-1"). These studies provide estimates of the effects of conservation practices in place on the landscape for the study timeframe (2001-2006) and also help determine treatment needs on cropped acres and estimate potential for further gains from additional conservation treatments. The estimation process is

consistent in each study area to allow comparison of findings across all regions.

CEAP special studies on cropland are conducted at a smaller scale to focus on more localized priorities and to refine sampling and modeling procedures for use in CEAP-2 (national sample collection in 2015-2016). Analysis of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed revisit was published in December 2013 and was based on a data collection effort on farming and conservation practices in use in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in a 2011 survey. Survey results document changes in conservation practice adoption and agricultural practices that occurred between the initial CEAP report and the re-survey period. In 2012, conservation practice and agricultural management surveys were conducted across the Western Lake Erie and Des Moines River Basins. In March 2016, a report on edge-of-field conservation effects in the Western Lake Erie Basin was released. In October 2017 a report on the effects of agricultural conservation in the Western Lake Erie Basin on instream and load delivery dynamics was released. A special assessment of conservation in the Des Moines River watershed/basin is in preparation.

Similar to the Chesapeake Bay region refresh, the WLEB reports update findings from the 2003-2006 survey with regional farmer survey data collected in 2012. Changes in management and conservation practice adoption that occurred between the two survey periods resulted in significant environmental gains, including, but not limited to: average sediment lost at the edge of the field decreased from 1.1 to 0.5 tons per acre per year, largely because of the increased adoption of edge-of-field trapping practices; average phosphorus application rates declined from 21.5 to 18.7 pounds per acre per year; and average total phosphorus loss declined from 2.3 to 1.9 pounds per acre per year.

Past land management may be obscuring the long-term benefits of agricultural conservation due to the presence of "legacy loads" stored in ditches, streams and rivers. Legacy loads occur when sediment and nutrients settle into ditches, streams, and rivers, only to be re-suspended and delivered to the Lake at a later date. The Western Laker Erie report on instream and load dynamics revealed that conservation practice adoption in 2012 decreased annual sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus loads delivered to Lake Erie by 14, 1, and 3 percent, respectively, relative to the 2012 conservation condition. Nutrient load reduction gains are modest between the two sample periods, but increased conservation practice adoption provided another benefit that will pay dividends in the future: Between the two sampling periods, the contributions of agriculturally derived sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus to legacy loads declined by 55, 16, and 30 percent, respectively. The anticipated modest load reductions are due to the impacts of legacy loads from past management; these nutrients and sediment were simulated as being re-suspended and contributing to the Lake Erie load.

Key findings in the WLEB report indicate most soils have adequate management, but the complex mosaic of soils within a farm field requires a higher level of management and conservation planning at the field scale because there tend to be only a few acres within each field responsible for the majority of the live load from today's agriculture management. Legacy buildup of phosphorus in soils, drainage ways, streams, and rivers complicates the assessment of changes from increased management and will also slow ultimate progress as this material will need to be addressed. In addition to increased conservation, time and patience will be required before Lake Erie can return to more acceptable cycles of sediment and nutrient

delivery. In addition, it has been noted that it will require more than just the Federal effort to achieve local goals. Significant investment from the state and private sector is necessary, along with changes in production and conservation practices used by farmers. Current conservation investment in this region totals more than \$277 million annually, much of it private, at an average annual per-acre sum of nearly \$57.

Surveys have also been conducted and are currently being analyzed in the Des Moines River Basin, the California Bay-Delta area and the Lower Mississippi-St. Francis River Basin. These studies, expected to be released in 2018, are intended to provide data at a much smaller scale than the current national assessment and to improve our understanding of limitations related to our statistical sampling approach and the scale at which we can provide results. These studies have revealed limitations related to survey methodology and have led to improvements in modeling efforts at smaller spatial scales.

The assessment of conservation challenges in the western Lake Erie region, the preliminary findings for the Des Moines River, and assessment of the CEAP-1 national data indicate very strongly that agriculture nationwide needs to become more precise in articulation of agro ecological goals, as it is increasingly evident that in-field management is essential to addressing the remaining portions of fields that are inadequately treated. An increase in the use of advanced technologies and precision agriculture to meet more refined comprehensive conservation plans will be necessary. Conservation planning is the best management practice for the nation, as the treatment needs are at the field level to address the unique requirements of the mosaic of soils that comprise the crop field. These steps increase the environmental benefits of conservation while increasing productivity and strengthening the agricultural economy.

In CEAP-2, USDA NASS enumerators resurveyed the nation's cropland and conservation effects. Over 16,000 landowners/operators were contacted for in-depth interviews. Data processing and benefits estimation began in summer 2017; initial analyses are anticipated in early 2018.

New tools and analyses. The CEAP-Cropland studies have provided additional benefits in the form of tools for decision support and direct assistance to landowners. New tools developed as a result of CEAP modeling are being incorporated into the NRCS Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI) to help field offices provide faster, better technical assistance to landowners. The CEAP Conservation Benefits Identifier (CCBI) geospatial data layer translates core CEAP-Cropland report findings related to nutrient management needs into actionable information for agency landscape planning and program delivery at the field level. The CEAP Soil Vulnerability Layer is another national geospatial layer that allows environmentally sensitive/vulnerable soils to be located across the landscape. The Soil Vulnerability Layer has been used in several regional initiatives, including the Mississippi River Basin Initiative, Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative, and the National Water Quality Initiative, and is being used and tested in several State locations now.

CEAP-Grazing Lands (CEAP-GL). In addition to previous CEAP-GL accomplishments related to modeling soil erosion by water, we are collaborating with ARS and partners within the Wind Erosion Network to model wind erosion on grazing lands. Expansion of our modeling efforts from small regional datasets to more geographic areas, particularly in the western

United States, is essential. Our ability to anticipate and respond to the increasingly frequent dust storms with appropriate conservation measures is necessary to reduce harmful impacts on human health, habitation, and the natural resources of the nation.

The CEAP-GL effort is also pioneering techniques required to model resource effects on rangelands in both environmental and production-related contexts. The addition of scientifically sound "grazing modules" into APEX has been designed to approximate animal diet selection preferences and daily forage intake changes associated with forage quality, improving ranchers' ability to manage for better economic returns with less environmental impact. Incorporation of these tools into APEX also enables us to simulate habitat quality factors for wildlife species and/or guilds.

In addition to the efforts above, CEAP-GL positioned itself with partnerships and projects to offer the following benefits to cooperators and NRCS field offices within the next 5 to 10 years:

- (1) Conduct CEAP-GL modeling that provides NRCS with the capacity to quantify benefits of conservation practices and adaptive management in ways most meaningful to livestock producers in terms of opportunities to optimize animal productivity, habitat quality, water quality and quantity, and plant health, vigor, and productivity;
- (2) Estimate ecosystem service values on grazing lands by linking modeled outputs with and existing social and economic models to quantify and economically value specific ecosystem service benefits on grazing lands. This will help us capture the full scope and complexity of grazing land conservation practice effects and benefits that are not currently accounted for in NRCS reporting metrics but that often provide the largest return on our conservation dollar;
- (3) Unite multiple existing databases to dynamically interact with APEX, therefore enabling more refined simulations on grazing lands;
- (4) Develop an ArcGIS toolbar for universal use to estimate woody plant cover by Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA) and, with the use of different satellite imagery vintages, to track woody plant cover changes over time. This is part of the current CEAP-GL project in partnership with Agriculture Research Service (ARS) known as Rangeland Brush Estimation Tool (RaBET), and it will enable NRCS field offices to quickly estimate woody plant cover to determine if Brush Management is necessary and to what degree, and to monitor change over time through continued maintenance of the practice. It can also be used to aid in determination of wildlife habitat quality and connectivity;
- (5) Develop state-specific and MLRA-specific Rangeland Risk maps and summaries in support of conservation practice application, state resource assessments, and specific conservation initiatives; and
- (6) Continue to conduct specific field research projects to close gaps identified in the Rangeland and Pastureland literature syntheses, related to NRCS conservation practice standards. The CEAP-GL literature syntheses are the most comprehensive collection of information on rangeland and pasture/hayland management in existence and will be updated as new scientific information becomes available.

CEAP-Watersheds Studies. The CEAP-Watersheds Assessment Studies are building NRCS's technical capacity to better assess and design effective water and soil conservation strategies to address persistent conservation challenges such as land use change, extreme weather, drought, and legacy loads of nutrients and sediment in fields and watersheds.

In 2003-2004, USDA initiated a series of 42 smaller scale CEAP-Watershed Assessment Studies to provide in-depth analysis and quantification of the measurable effects of conservation practices at the watershed scale and to enhance our understanding of the effects of conservation in the biophysical setting of a watershed. Currently, only the Benchmark Watersheds studies (16 projects) conducted in partnership with ARS continue assessments. One new project is scheduled to be initiated in 2018.

The scale and detail of these smaller watershed projects are very applicable to local conservation planning and assessment and are utilized, where possible, to support outcome assessment for NRCS's water quality conservation initiatives. Results from these projects have been used to support the Hypoxia Task Force report and the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act (HABHRCA) Reports, as well as the Great Lakes report published in 2017, which highlighted key findings on phosphorous processes and transport in the Western Lake Erie Basin. In addition, the new draft U.S. Domestic Action Plan (DAP) for Lake Erie includes CEAP-Watersheds findings, science basis informing strategies, and innovative conservation practices to address complex phosphorous reduction challenges in the Basin. Both expected outcomes and metrics for the DAP are supported by CEAP-Watersheds work and knowledge.

Many of the lessons learned from the previously published CEAP-Watersheds Assessment Study Synthesis are being applied by NRCS in programs to address water quality conservation concerns. Examples that use these lessons learned to inform program design, guidance, evaluation criteria and delivery approaches include the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) and landscape-scale water quality Conservation Initiatives, such as the Mississippi River Basin Initiative, Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and National Water Quality Initiative. For example, this past year, training for NRCS staff and water quality specialists was developed and delivered based on the lessons learned.

Insights are used to work cooperatively at the local level with agricultural producers and community conservation stewards. For example, developed as part of a CEAP-Watersheds Study in Indiana, one promising new conservation practice - the blind inlet - is a modification of an existing conservation practice standard for the Underground Outlet (CP 620) and addresses nutrients and sediment transported through open surface inlets connected to subsurface tile drains in the Upper Midwest. Blind inlets have been approved as a conservation practice standard in Indiana and Ohio and are being tested in CEAP projects and others in the Upper Midwest. Recent CEAP studies documented that blind inlets decrease soluble phosphorous losses from tile drains by 50 percent, total phosphorous losses by 50 percent, and sediment losses by up to 72 percent. The long-term CEAP-Watersheds study also indicates that blind inlets will remain effective beyond their expected 10-year service life.

Phosphorous removal structures are another innovative conservation practice standard being evaluated under CEAP-Watersheds, along with saturated riparian buffers, bioreactors, nutrient management and drainage water

management strategies, cover crops, riparian buffers, etc. And innovative watershed-scale, user-friendly assessment tools, such as the Agricultural Conservation Planning Framework, are evaluated and validated in CEAP Watersheds sites along with the CEAP Soil Vulnerability Index.

CEAP-Wetlands Studies. CEAP-Wetlands studies were planned to evaluate the effects of wetland conservation practices and programs by quantifying ecosystem services (e.g. water quality, flood control, biodiversity) provided by major wetland types. Four regional investigations are ongoing: (1) Prairie Pothole Region, (2) The High Plains, (3) California Central Valley and Upper Klamath River Basin, and (4) Mid-Atlantic Rolling Coastal Plain and Coastal Flats. Data collection and model development for the major wetland types in each region are focused on the following wetland ecosystem services: floodwater storage, habitat quality, pollinators, biotic conservation and sustainability, erosion and sedimentation, nutrient rate and transport, carbon sequestration, and greenhouse gas emissions. In 2017, two CEAP-Wetlands regional assessment progress reports were completed: "The Integrated Landscape Modeling Partnership—Current Status and Future Directions, USGS Open-File Report 2016-1006, January 2017," and "Effects and Effectiveness of USDA Wetland Conservation Practices in the Mid-Atlantic Region: A Report on the Conservation Effects Assessment Project Mid-Atlantic Regional Wetland Assessment 2008-2015, USDA-ARS, December 2016."

During 2017 and over the next four years, the CEAP-Wetlands National Assessment will focus on:

- (1) Developing CEAP-Wetlands modeling that provides NRCS with the capacity to simulate and forecast changes in wetland functions or ecosystem services provided by wetlands and associated lands as a result of conservation practices and programs, land treatments, climate change, and other factors;
- (2) Calibrating and validating the depressionnal (prairie potholes, playas) and riverine wetlands algorithms within the Integrated Landscape Model (ILM) linked to the primary CEAP Model APEX and the NRI to improve the statistical reliability of model output at multiple scales and broaden its conservation application;
- (3) Integrating CEAP-Wetlands field data collection methods with the NRI to develop new onsite data collection elements and remote sensing-based protocols that document spatial and temporal changes and effects of wetland conservation practices and programs;
- (4) Linking other CEAP component findings/efforts into the ILM and APEX models to address cumulative practice and program effects across multiple scales; and
- (5) Documenting the effectiveness of conservation practices and working lands treatments within the broader regional study framework to improve modeling results and translating those results to improve on-the-ground conservation.

CEAP Science Notes and Conservation Insights are continuously being developed to highlight findings from various regional assessments. Three CEAP-Wetlands regional project scientific reports were published in 2017: (1) "USDA Conservation Programs and Pesticides in Great Plains Depressionnal Wetlands—Texas to North Dakota," which summarizes pesticides detected in

wetland sediments and provides evidence for another ecosystem service benefit of both CRP and WRP; (2) "Greenhouse Gas Fluxes and Carbon Storage Dynamics in Playa Wetlands--Restoration Potential to Mitigate Climate Change," which summarizes our current understanding of the potential climate mitigation services provided through playa conservation and restoration in the High Plains; and (3) "The Role of Prior Converted Croplands on Nitrate Processing In the Mid-Atlantic Agricultural Landscapes," which discusses whether Prior Converted Croplands (PCCs) can substantially reduce nitrate(NO₃) export from watersheds.

Regional assessments collected field data for major wetland types to assess and model the following wetland ecosystem services: floodwater storage, habitat quality, pollinators, biotic conservation and sustainability, erosion and sedimentation, nutrient fate and transport, carbon sequestration, and greenhouse gas emissions.

CEAP-Wildlife Assessments. Since 2005, CEAP-Wildlife has supported over 50 regional assessments of the effects of conservation practices and programs on various priority aquatic and terrestrial species. These assessments, conducted in partnership with academic, non-governmental organizations, and State and Federal agency science partners, have generated more than 40 technical reports from which we have developed at least 30 technical notes and guidance documents to help put findings into practice. These findings have documented how USDA programs and practices are benefiting wildlife species, including at-risk grassland and shrub land birds, native trout and other aquatic biota, and migrating and wintering waterfowl and shorebirds, while providing valuable insight on how we can improve conservation practice standards and program delivery.

In recent years, CEAP-Wildlife has emphasized supporting assessments that document the response of target species to conservation practice implementation and that provide scientific support for effective program delivery of NRCS wildlife-oriented landscape-scale special initiatives. For example, CEAP-Wildlife is conducting outcome-based assessments and providing important science support for the NRCS Sage Grouse Initiative, Lesser Prairie-Chicken Initiative, and other species associated with the NRCS-Fish and Wildlife Service Working Lands for Wildlife effort, including the Golden-Winged Warbler, New England Cottontail, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Bog Turtle, and Gopher Tortoise.

CEAP-Wildlife has worked to enhance the biological aspects of other CEAP component models and products. Specifically, we worked with The Nature Conservancy, ARS, and university partners to integrate stream fish and macro-invertebrate sample data with CEAP-Cropland modeling tools in an intensive effort in the Western Lake Erie Basin. This effort provides the means to integrate biological endpoints into soil and water quality modeling, and thus helps us understand and target effective conservation practice implementation with biologically meaningful results. We are also incorporating biodiversity metrics into CEAP-Grazing Lands modeling efforts and are integrating findings from various completed and ongoing CEAP-Wildlife regional assessments into CEAP-Wetlands ecosystem services modeling.

As we generate valuable products and insights for USDA use, we continue to share results with and solicit input from our partners in the fish and wildlife science and management communities. Through the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Agriculture Conservation Committee, we are working to inform state wildlife agencies and others

assisting with delivery of Farm Bill conservation programs to maximize use and effectiveness of CEAP-Wildlife findings and tools.

Legal Fees

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred by NRCS over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

Response: The Natural Resources Conservation Service did not incur any costs for legal fees in 2015 or 2017.

In 2016, NRCS paid \$17,500 to settle a Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) appeal filed by a former employee (Docket No. CH-0752-15-0329-I-1). Ten thousand dollars was paid directly to the former employee and \$7,500 was paid to his attorney.

In 2017, NRCS paid \$12,005 to settle an MSPB appeal filed by an NRCS employee (Docket No. DE-1221-16-0482-W-1). Seven thousand and five dollars was paid as mileage reimbursement and \$5,000 was paid in compensatory damages.

Information Technology Security

Mr. Aderholt: This Subcommittee takes very seriously USDA's long-standing problems with the security over its information technology systems and the personal, financial and secret data held by these IT systems. For more than 10 years and as recently as a few months ago, USDA's Inspector General has issued numerous reports critical of the security operations at the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the agencies.

Is information technology security one of your Department's top priorities? Please tell us about USDA's efforts on this issue. What is being done and what is not being done?

Response: The security of USDA's systems and the customer data on those systems is a top priority for me. Although the Department has historically had issues in addressing the challenges associated with cyber security, I intend to focus on these issues in my efforts to make USDA the best managed Department in all of Government.

Mr. Aderholt: The Inspector General has called out several cases of inefficient management of IT resources in the past. What is USDA doing to ensure that appropriated resources are managed more efficiently?

Response: In order to address the inefficiencies identified by the Inspector General, the Department will need to become better stewards of the taxpayer dollars provided to USDA. It is my intention that the USDA will become the best managed Department in all of Government through data-driven and customer-focused decision making. To address the specific inefficiencies identified by the IG, I will work with the Department's senior leadership to identify opportunities to streamline operations and eliminate duplication as we modernize the information technology infrastructure of USDA.

Mr. Aderholt: Does USDA need additional legislative authority to address its IT security problems? Has USDA considered providing the Chief Information Officer with more authority or support to allow it to require agencies to implement critical IT security measures?

Response: At this time, I am unable to say whether additional legislative authority is necessary to address the IT security problems. What I can say, however, is that I intend to work with the team at USDA to utilize all existing authorities to address the IT security issues. In doing so, I intend to hold senior leaders accountable to ensure that the IT security problems are addressed. Ensuring the security of our IT systems will be a priority of our efforts to modernize USDA's systems and services.

Vertical Farming

Mr. Aderholt: Vertical farming is completed indoors without sunlight and oftentimes without soil. It is a growing industry with significant potential, and quite different from traditional farming.

What resources or actions has the Department invested in the vertical farming space?

Response: NIFA supports research, education, and extension activities that are relevant to all kinds of production agriculture, including vertical farming. Of note, there are two multi-state committees supported by the Hatch Capacity Funds that address issues related to controlled environments: one focuses on developing lighting, instrumentation, and controls and another on technology applications for greenhouse production, such as energy, water, ventilation, and sensors/controls.

As with other emerging areas of technology, NIFA has several competitive grant programs that are relevant to vertical and other kinds of protected agriculture. The Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) supports research and extension activities covering fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals that is available to those working in controlled environments, including vertical farming environments. AFRI Foundational Knowledge of Agricultural Production Systems, Physiology of Agricultural Plants, Plant Breeding for Agricultural Production, Pests and Beneficial Species in Agricultural Production Systems, and Agricultural Engineering could support research relevant to vertical agriculture production to address fundamental research needs.

Technologies developed by government-funded research can be transferred to the private sector through industry-university collaborations through formal technology transfer agreements like CRADAS in USDA ARS. The SBIR program provides USDA funds directly to small businesses to develop new technologies for the market. Expansion of these entrepreneurial activities to large-scale activities and specific application development for commercial use remains the responsibility of the private domain.

Mr. Aderholt: What challenges do you see the industry facing moving forward and how can USDA research help advance this field?

Response: Several major challenges and opportunities exist for

vertical farming:

- High initial capital costs and identification of configurations of production system component to reduce overall costs and optimize production.
- Ability to produce higher valued and nutrient-dense fresh market vegetables and fruits.
- Need to define optimal biophysical/economic production conditions and identify technology solutions to manage: plant nutrition and health; light, temperature, and CO2 environment for crop photosynthesis and production of harvested product; and pest monitoring and management including use of biological controls and appropriate sprays.
- Integration of vertical farming operations into local urban settings to leverage non-traditional sources of water, nutrients, heat, and energy.
- Enable monitoring of crop growth and health through advanced sensor network technologies, processing of large amounts of data for predictive management in these systems, and managing of harvest and delivery of products to markets.
- Identification of crop traits and development of fruit and vegetable varieties specifically suited for vertical farming conditions.

Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services Mission Area

Mr. Aderholt: I appreciate your quick announcement regarding school meal standards - all of which is in line with the FY2017 appropriations bill. I am hopeful this Administration can find the balance that brings students back to the lunchroom after seeing lunch participation steadily decline since 2012 when the new standards were put into place.

What might the Department's next steps be in providing schools with some long-term flexibility? In the absence of a Child Nutrition Reauthorization bill, what does the Department have the authority to do in regards to the school meal standards?

Response: USDA is listening carefully to feedback from stakeholders to make sure that schools have the flexibility they need to serve meals that are both nutritious and appealing to students in their communities. Our main priority is to provide greater flexibility to serve healthful meals that meet the needs and preferences of families in their communities. We will continue to provide operators with extensive support through grants, training, a searchable collection of recipes, and technical assistance and educational resources. Schools that face operational challenges receive targeted technical assistance, training, and peer mentoring to support strong student participation. USDA is committed to working with program operators, school nutrition professionals, industry, and other stakeholders to develop a forward-thinking strategy that ensures school nutrition standards are both healthful and practical.

SNAP

Mr. Aderholt: I have been interested in the Inspector General's report on the SNAP Quality Control process that is used to determine SNAP error rates. The report uncovered some significant issues and I know FNS has been working with the States to correct the problems. The Department of Justice has even been involved as they investigated two State agencies that worked with third-party consultants to reduce their SNAP error rates. States are motivated to report low error rates as they compete for USDA bonuses - some of which total millions of dollars each year. In this instance, FNS funded unjustified performance bonuses, and the two States recently settled, each agreeing to pay approximately \$7 million.

Are you familiar with the concerns and problems surrounding the SNAP Quality Control process and what will be your philosophy of making sure SNAP error rates are accurate, addressing improper payments, and tackling waste, fraud and abuse?

Response: I am familiar with the issues associated with the Quality Control (QC) process used to calculate the SNAP payment error rate. Both the USDA Office of Inspector General and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) found significant issues with State under reporting of payment errors. Some States were found to be purposely circumventing system controls in order to under report errors. These issues led FNS to both require robust corrective actions from States to remedy the problems, and make significant changes in Federal QC processes to strengthen oversight going forward. The changes made to the QC system, along with commitment and partnership between States and FNS, will improve the reliability of the QC system.

Mr. Aderholt: Why isn't your budget suggesting we stop these bonus payments to States?

Response: Section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act requires the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to award performance bonus payments. FNS postponed announcement of performance bonus payments for the Case and Procedural Error Rate, and Application Processing Timeliness Rate for FY 2016 until the reliability of the data can be reviewed. FNS also withheld the FY 2016 Payment Error Rate bonuses to focus on implementing corrective actions at the State and Federal level to improve data collection processes. FNS is willing to discuss the issue of performance bonuses with Congress.

Mr. Aderholt: Previously FNS stated it was soliciting regular progress reports from those States that continue to offer LIHEAP payments greater than \$20 annually so that SNAP participants are eligible for the SNAP heating or cooling standard utility allowance. Please provide an update on which States are continuing this practice.

Response: To date, 13 States increased their LIHEAP payments to greater than \$20: California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington.

The 13 States that increased their LIHEAP payments to greater than \$20 have not provided FNS with long-term plans for their LIHEAP payments. LIHEAP is a State-administered program under the Federal oversight of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). States have the authority to determine how

to use their LIHEAP funding, in accordance with that program's requirements. LIHEAP is not administered or funded by the USDA and USDA does not have the authority to regulate State's administration of LIHEAP.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the progress of the 10 SNAP work pilots established through the 2014 farm bill.

Response: The Agricultural Act of 2014 provided \$200 million to conduct and evaluate up to 10 three-year pilot projects that develop and test a variety of employment and training strategies. In March 2015, USDA awarded grants to 10 States through a competitive grant solicitation. The pilots are located in California, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia, Vermont, and Washington.

The selected pilots are building job-driven employment and training strategies that connect to in-demand and emerging industries, foster new partnerships and break down silos, and incorporate evidence-based strategies that are being tested for the first time among the target population, which includes able-bodied adults without dependents as well as hard-to-serve work registrants, such as the homeless or re-entry population.

During the first year of each pilot, efforts focused on fine-tuning each project design to maximize the evaluation potential of the project, establishing data sharing agreements, building new infrastructure to support the project, and creating new capacity to support the pilot and its services. All pilots were fully operationalized by April 2016. Efforts over the past year have concentrated on improving enrollment, retention, and program completion.

USDA and the evaluation team continue to have monthly calls with each of the 10 pilots, monitor quarterly progress reports, and provide technical assistance as needed. In fiscal year 2017, USDA completed monitoring visits in each of the 10 pilot sites to ensure projects are in compliance with grant proposals and statutory requirements.

USDA has submitted two annual reports to Congress on the progress of the pilots and the evaluation. The third annual report is due December 31, 2017. The annual reports provide progress updates and describe challenges and accomplishments. USDA expects to have a mid-term evaluation report in 2019 and a final report in 2021.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the SNAP to Skills initiative. How much funding was spent on this initiative in FY 2016 and FY 2017? Is the initiative continuing in FY 2018?

Response: SNAP to Skills (S2S) is a technical assistance project funded by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) that is designed to provide States with the tools and resources to build more effective employer-driven SNAP Employment and Training (SNAP E&T) programs. S2S is operated under contract with the Seattle Jobs Initiative.

S2S is part of an unprecedented investment in the SNAP E&T program by USDA. In FY 2016-2017, the project brought new tools, resources, and capacity to States to build better, stronger, E&T programs that help SNAP recipients gain skills and find work. The project produced six policy briefs

designed to help States learn more about various aspects of growing a SNAP E&T program, a "one-stop shop" website, two webinars for States, and monthly newsletter. The project is also developing a comprehensive handbook to guide States through the process of developing an employer-driven SNAP E&T program. In addition to creating resources and disseminating best practices to all States, 10 States received enhanced technical assistance and joined a network of States dedicated to building employer-driven E&T programs. These States are: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee. USDA invested \$3.6 million in FY15 funds to operate SNAP to Skills for the first 2 years.

In FY 2018, S2S will build on the first 2 years of success and bring in five new States to receive intensive technical assistance under the project for 1 year. Five current States will also continue to receive technical assistance during this time. FNS is in the process of selecting States for FY18.

Mr. Aderholt: How many SNAP participants have been served through SNAP E&T programs for FY 2011 through FY 2017?

Response: The 53 SNAP State agencies served over 4.0 million participants through SNAP E&T programs between FY 2011 and FY 2016. FY 2017 data are not currently available.

[The information follows:]

SNAP E&T Participation							
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
National Total	756,524	749,918	634,516	590,635	613,831	692,462	N/A

Source: FNS-583 SNAP Employment and Training Activities Report

SNAP E&T Participation						
State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Alabama	0	23,195	24,773	24,091	15,979	1,085
Alaska	787	664	570	65	74	37
Arizona	2,341	2,091	3,394	3,299	3,940	2,729
Arkansas	1,807	3,771	3,759	6,243	6,193	9,358
California	108,955	106,502	63,371	60,111	72,774	80,351
Colorado	25,423	24,568	24,360	25,375	22,888	31,369
Connecticut	2,144	1,984	1,803	2,028	1,869	1,427
Delaware	3,572	6,113	4,214	4,982	3,953	2,787
District of Columbia	5,866	8,282	8,144	717	311	888
Florida	14,773	15,094	12,225	10,002	12,880	85,865
Georgia	110	98	35	1,094	3,332	158
Guam	82	600	111	352	189	150
Hawaii	1,217	1,865	1,830	2,594	2,055	1,939
Idaho	10,173	7,142	6,436	14,403	11,379	9,198
Illinois	7,827	7,781	7,367	6,678	7,707	6,170

Indiana	1,069	2,202	2,278	1,801	15,668	14,999
Iowa	137	85	142	148	74	187
Kansas	654	561	538	521	507	1,233
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	2,762
Louisiana	6,570	5,869	4,871	3,332	4,562	3,572
Maine	162	156	146	83	93	120
Maryland	1,196	1,653	2,659	2,031	1,876	1,397
Massachusetts	6,949	4,059	3,059	2,233	644	1,513
Michigan	1,926	2,121	1,454	1,466	1,494	1,203
Minnesota	33,695	32,987	36,577	33,763	34,075	15,011
Mississippi	26	139	149	859	1,633	13,775
Missouri	66,011	78,017	49,394	9,393	1,592	9,643

SNAP E&T Participation						
Montana	4,576	3,057	767	2,083	3,823	1,017
Nebraska	854	30	74	50	55	107
Nevada	3,531	3,048	2,214	2,783	2,705	2,855
New Hampshire	178	183	141	124	73	43
New Jersey	26,468	25,456	22,395	20,090	14,286	68,523
New Mexico	113	118	1,376	896	12,681	6,335
New York	150,261	158,634	109,980	103,073	94,478	92,987
North Carolina	9,567	3,511	2,731	2,124	1,601	1,186
North Dakota	1,162	796	423	257	517	401
Ohio	25,062	20,732	25,453	57,700	59,012	62,376
Oklahoma	275	181	308	345	258	277
Oregon	67,202	66,935	66,052	72,978	76,280	36,163
Pennsylvania	34,876	26,739	35,493	1,342	2,208	0
Rhode Island	82	226	326	298	722	798
South Carolina	11,452	7,122	10,535	21,276	12,965	13,376
South Dakota	6,534	6,683	5,863	2,801	1,410	1,426
Tennessee	15,949	0	8,558	3,810	4,281	699
Texas	53,218	49,810	43,737	34,314	42,793	42,756
Utah	3,243	4,255	3,637	7,437	2,313	2,759
Vermont	8,860	5,065	4,126	4,954	4,809	3,816
Virginia	5,120	2,763	2,174	1,995	2,323	1,617
Virgin Islands	0	532	742	861	1,464	1,023
Washington	9,488	9,733	11,502	19,688	21,113	20,996
West Virginia	1,004	120	155	143	116	814
Wisconsin	13,242	15,302	11,338	10,963	23,694	31,103
Wyoming	735	1,288	757	586	110	83
National Total	756,524	749,918	634,516	590,635	613,831	692,462

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a breakout of how the employment and training funds were spent by each state to include fiscal year 2012 through 2017 actuals and plans for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2012: Federal E&T Outlays				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses
Alabama	1,277,340		0	169,313
Alaska	141,874		14,808	42,701
Arizona	1,600,523		0	74,508
Arkansas	744,141		0	90,532
California	6,756,259		28,727,665	9,901,329
Colorado	3,520,740	1,466,374	126,211	168,169
Connecticut	558,787	0	567,280	2,557
Delaware	51,427	447,761	71,796	7,287
District of Columbia	466,096		293,206	494,317
Florida	8,396,445		0	159,933
Georgia	36,000			1,000
Guam	37,210		17,713	42,070
Hawaii	211,630		435,746	63,011
Idaho	167,800			21,100
Illinois	6,860,004		7,549,940	682,984
Indiana	1,499,697		221,188	240
Iowa	189,353		27,716	17,549
Kansas	403,678			41,577
Kentucky	6,662			0
Louisiana	1,602,279			61,651
Maine	280,752		0	50,948
Maryland	939,281		0	13,235
Massachusetts	1,046,775		1,063,158	0
Michigan	3,720,000			37,131
Minnesota	545,571		2,719,100	2,518,010
Mississippi	298,830			10,030
Missouri	1,909,822			261,338
Montana	262,464		135,169	35,331
Nebraska	29,187		0	753
Nevada	538,021			37,980
New Hampshire	48,554		0	2,551
New Jersey	618,489		16,194,503	2,244,501
New Mexico	599,026		72,662	563,241
New York	6,616,612	11,119,403	76,111,756	18,917,868
North Carolina	163,208		377,097	20,463
North Dakota	91,844		0	11,345
Ohio	3,620,961		0	1,068,610
Oklahoma	82,352			880
Oregon	1,890,396			360,188
Pennsylvania	2,985,214		3,258,258	12,925,237
Rhode Island	183,754			0
South Carolina	2,355,211			35,000
South Dakota	255,517	181,899		37,858
Tennessee	3,350,112			315,038
Texas	8,102,537	6,522,557	3,313,966	1,082,356
Utah	1,183,354		1,605,232	403,618
Vermont	219,344		4,766,374	352,395
Virginia	1,745,979		1,067,068	127,904
Virgin Islands	50,000			1,137
Washington	3,242,034		5,659,320	1,104,039
West Virginia	646,138		0	5,388
Wisconsin	1,669,407		2,996,608	678,997
Wyoming	50,000		0	675
National Total	83,868,691	19,737,994	157,393,540	55,266,073

Source: FNS-778 Federal Financial Report

FY 2013: Federal E&T Outlays				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses
Alabama	1,393,380		0	179,301
Alaska	124,045		2,491	31,015
Arizona	2,774,684			175,374
Arkansas	816,170		0	103,683
California	6,468,563		31,489,629	10,342,509
Colorado	3,491,902	1,388,175	444,912	229,886
Connecticut	561,029		468,104	3,820
Delaware	35,950	414,590	65,778	8,000
District of Columbia	154,057		547,118	470,868
Florida	8,739,523		0	294,808
Georgia	41,362			890
Guam	43,658		11,954	52,640
Hawaii	212,943		460,030	53,696
Idaho	261,251		93,556	174,611
Illinois	5,399,346		9,506,547	735,487
Indiana	130,675		0	1,209
Iowa	265,191			36,708
Kansas	340,890			41,182
Kentucky	15,354			0
Louisiana	1,654,266			36,445
Maine	371,433			47,554
Maryland	776,565		187,648	8,606
Massachusetts	936,775		859,504	0
Michigan	4,341,352			40,312
Minnesota	681,192		2,700,861	2,558,015
Mississippi	384,579			17,958
Missouri	1,288,026		0	159,913
Montana	255,730		137,878	34,676
Nebraska	73,753		0	1,309
Nevada	590,811			25,654
New Hampshire	68,618		0	1,626
New Jersey	558,182		15,655,103	2,569,778
New Mexico	553,002			271,178
New York	4,960,328	10,282,776	67,676,685	17,541,439
North Carolina	425,998		263,009	13,272
North Dakota	94,790			6,170
Ohio	3,510,129		2,130,157	1,292,740
Oklahoma	81,470		0	1,030
Oregon	2,189,664		118,097	319,697
Pennsylvania	2,411,810		698,764	4,579,788
Rhode Island	275,111		275,918	0
South Carolina	2,247,332		1,147,157	39,105
South Dakota	305,824	185,572		24,681
Tennessee	3,149,922			322,851
Texas	5,956,945	6,306,561	4,158,231	1,048,616
Utah	632,659	1,079,692	1,198,367	160,932
Vermont	225,961		4,529,408	428,613
Virginia	1,490,452		1,134,968	124,601
Virgin Islands	0		0	0
Washington	3,985,415		9,091,873	1,593,022
West Virginia	482,245			3,088
Wisconsin	1,585,705		3,462,116	550,746
Wyoming	20,120		0	0
National Total	77,836,137	19,657,366	158,515,863	46,759,102

Source: FNS-778 Federal Financial Report

FY 2014: Federal E&T Outlays				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses
Alabama	1,396,344		0	175,306
Alaska	0		6,732	1,252
Arizona	2,545,781			244,824
Arkansas	651,171		0	81,874
California	6,852,802		28,014,255	8,908,926
Colorado	2,268,806	1,355,401	667,633	181,105
Connecticut	613,445		1,080,934	4,898
Delaware	58,244	472,445	65,724	8,000
District of Columbia	308,710		745,294	462,425
Florida	7,840,600			267,037
Georgia	772,436		0	49,157
Guam	50,000		7,396	65,752
Hawaii	230,225		471,087	58,518
Idaho	286,580		290,519	165,783
Illinois	6,447,297		7,987,344	654,234
Indiana	110,059			351
Iowa	265,139			24,790
Kansas	448,497			30,800
Kentucky	50,804			0
Louisiana	1,451,149		0	29,577
Maine	132,744			217
Maryland	989,039		0	14,866
Massachusetts	275,535		678,172	0
Michigan	3,399,509		0	21,335
Minnesota	839,238		2,692,277	2,522,084
Mississippi	375,520			28,236
Missouri	522,194			40,188
Montana	267,824		110,738	31,776
Nebraska	79,584			5,470
Nevada	554,566			41,392
New Hampshire	141,958		0	953
New Jersey	803,699		16,667,521	2,389,677
New Mexico	795,496		71,500	592
New York	7,274,081	10,796,456	56,384,922	16,896,007
North Carolina	772,883			6,083
North Dakota	94,790			4,060
Ohio	5,237,762		4,059,350	4,151,846
Oklahoma	81,228		150	3,800
Oregon	2,145,062		166,610	344,826
Pennsylvania	1,408,512		1,571,102	2,475,965
Rhode Island	244,457		265,707	988
South Carolina	1,969,814		7,672,214	66,519
South Dakota	319,819	167,471		8,760
Tennessee	1,372,496			149,425
Texas	5,790,731	5,734,243	3,353,583	733,766
Utah	726,516	1,106,195	956,583	145,285
Vermont	202,895		4,047,297	581,951
Virginia	1,142,203		1,068,807	106,007
Virgin Islands	0		7,500	0
Washington	4,282,040		9,443,351	2,396,094
West Virginia	408,511		0	2,287
Wisconsin	1,727,380		6,751,797	506,891
Wyoming	27,295		0	0
National Total	77,053,470	19,632,211	155,306,099	45,091,955

Source: FNS-778 Federal Financial Report

FY 2015: Federal E&T Outlays				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses
Alabama	1,680,280		0	154,792
Alaska	0		10,412	0
Arizona	2,540,342		0	264,599
Arkansas	822,674		0	67,742
California	7,603,298		27,339,539	8,530,459
Colorado	2,967,258	2,008,140	532,686	225,759
Connecticut	633,646		1,285,230	7,038
Delaware	51,211	542,682	34,849	10,229
District of Columbia	224,044		2,075,764	152,610
Florida	8,663,430			275,114
Georgia	1,627,082		0	97,949
Guam	50,000		22,762	43,486
Hawaii	262,960		436,578	38,879
Idaho	275,806		158,291	164,758
Illinois	6,316,744		7,223,874	608,583
Indiana	1,910,069		1,269,829	33,642
Iowa	245,402		70,428	4,940
Kansas	550,705			51,727
Kentucky	209,435			0
Louisiana	1,533,769		0	34,396
Maine	375,224			2,865
Maryland	711,919		71,353	22,162
Massachusetts	241,015		527,163	5,452
Michigan	2,922,978		0	17,701
Minnesota	1,283,805		2,733,533	2,517,314
Mississippi	443,072			24,891
Missouri	1,136,539			18,707
Montana	220,990		165,503	31,199
Nebraska	81,733		1,986	2,978
Nevada	389,324			31,604
New Hampshire	114,673		0	578
New Jersey	692,334		17,422,260	2,913,365
New Mexico	948,515		53,486	49,500
New York	10,415,262		57,989,839	17,834,619
North Carolina	1,370,510			8,447
North Dakota	94,790			9,680
Ohio	7,634,428		1,185,523	5,400,113
Oklahoma	77,802		0	766
Oregon	2,073,710		527,039	296,699
Pennsylvania	2,722,396		809,699	1,603,691
Rhode Island	349,440		493,254	11,321
South Carolina	2,069,087		4,986,773	84,204
South Dakota	322,678	190,366		5,384
Tennessee	1,480,260			127,042
Texas	6,547,308	9,331,797	3,559,223	1,017,603
Utah	561,787		213,787	58,034
Vermont	246,016		3,449,276	629,235
Virginia	1,970,314		892,314	162,321
Virgin Islands	50,000		3,750	0
Washington	4,082,068		12,015,536	1,791,389
West Virginia	394,643		0	1,758
Wisconsin	2,059,581	6,041,972	8,216,207	1,114,606
Wyoming	586,106		146,614	0
National Total	92,838,462	18,114,957	155,924,360	46,561,930
Source: FNS-778 Federal Financial Report				

FY 2016: Federal E&T Outlays				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses
Alabama	1,172,387		0	12,734
Alaska	119,267		7,137	0
Arizona	3,308,673		246,234	191,886
Arkansas	684,530		0	78,274
California	8,279,512		37,549,431	13,177,210
Colorado	2,399,216	1,826,146	1,600,963	217,492
Connecticut	767,314		1,490,790	2,582
Delaware	229,372	1,069,879	52,718	29,159
District of Columbia	225,827		2,815,746	41,232
Florida	11,292,279			379,819
Georgia	1,302,272			33,038
Guam	84,262		9,573	38,963
Hawaii	254,741		588,556	56,094
Idaho	300,997		160,424	118,176
Illinois	4,829,000		7,777,165	468,798
Indiana	1,855,784		3,054,071	87,728
Iowa	270,123		60,777	69,572
Kansas	380,877			11,634
Kentucky	1,663,848			12,751
Louisiana	1,206,784		109,324	38,709
Maine	309,297			7,646
Maryland	1,096,538		195,902	11,467
Massachusetts	795,028		588,201	2,836
Michigan	2,591,434		0	36,277
Minnesota	2,479,149		2,904,853	2,156,813
Mississippi	1,314,459			490,973
Missouri	2,257,540			63,879
Montana	280,137		149,984	28,926
Nebraska	104,665			2,759
Nevada	501,964			29,673
New Hampshire	133,561		0	587
New Jersey	626,463		10,490,277	3,442,235
New Mexico	466,029		58,066	22,497
New York	10,813,587		59,581,368	17,958,079
North Carolina	996,554		50,018	10,673
North Dakota	138,508			1,517
Ohio	3,440,674		1,251,570	5,897,764
Oklahoma	333,286			2,002
Oregon	2,229,311		716,766	264,619
Pennsylvania	3,026,006		1,553,353	1,074,707
Rhode Island	307,386		712,566	45,382
South Carolina	1,581,670		3,483,221	45,199
South Dakota	338,015	196,955		5,043
Tennessee	2,836,772			36,484
Texas	4,719,779	8,992,806	3,620,561	768,098
Utah	476,377		151,959	80,136
Vermont	168,202		1,878,948	291,580
Virginia	1,522,700		782,192	131,518
Virgin Islands	338,250			0
Washington	6,105,022		13,068,344	1,567,203
West Virginia	531,311		0	9,161
Wisconsin	1,531,700	7,050,360	14,483,752	2,107,383
Wyoming	610,611		184,473	7,753
National Total	95,629,050	19,136,146	171,429,283	51,666,720

Source: FNS-778 Federal Financial Report

FY 2017: Federal E&T Outlays - Estimated as of 10/11/2017				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses
Alabama	1,717,586	0	157,686	24,150
Alaska	199,323	0	5,614	0
Arizona	3,203,281	0	385,626	132,655
Arkansas	1,056,423	0	0	0
California	11,295,011	0	22,210,217	3,915,514
Colorado	1,101,230	849,598	1,325,561	159,238
Connecticut	1,085,965	0	607,203	2,250
Delaware	216,474	344,432	0	19,000
District of Columbia	998,522	0	999,347	7,769
Florida	9,724,639	0	0	864,145
Georgia	1,626,298	0	0	50,102
Guam	78,579	0	39,853	27,643
Hawaii	237,043	0	291,094	38,742
Idaho	264,249	0	35,436	94,682
Illinois	5,718,438	0	7,003,974	277,706
Indiana	1,863,286	0	1,248,293	37,916
Iowa	424,660	0	25,817	5,210
Kansas	622,276	0	0	8,553
Kentucky	1,921,023	0	0	32,935
Louisiana	1,480,202	0	199,433	17,761
Maine	400,745	0	138,104	1
Maryland	1,171,152	0	41,560	0
Massachusetts	3,003,110	0	916,022	2,226
Michigan	3,621,403	0	0	38
Minnesota	2,584,672	0	857,332	60,421
Mississippi	1,466,304	0	69	315,380
Missouri	1,608,515	1,905,855	334,273	56,857
Montana	241,749	0	323,217	21,447
Nebraska	231,007	0	0	3,586
Nevada	930,465	0	0	32,399
New Hampshire	163,888	0	15,968	3,071
New Jersey	693,011	0	7,647,836	1,440,555
New Mexico	1,006,044	0	6,611	7,987
New York	5,369,720	5,235,362	39,552,086	4,889,370
North Carolina	2,817,821	0	77,846	190,106
North Dakota	70,311	0	0	1,613
Ohio	2,938,610	0	1,369,487	3,166,040
Oklahoma	1,359,512	0	15,000	20,000
Oregon	2,024,659	2,686,567	705,832	43,441
Pennsylvania	3,207,543	0	2,158,286	869,486
Rhode Island	321,534	0	451,189	27,136
South Carolina	1,345,276	0	875,283	3,303
South Dakota	185,217	160,735	0	5,145
Tennessee	3,744,437	0	29,860	2,284
Texas	5,920,835	2,893,226	3,571,756	1,045,148
Utah	463,163	0	44,300	35,693
Vermont	175,850	0	225,858	0
Virginia	1,861,281	0	804,636	82,881
Virgin Islands	354,392	0	0	0
Washington	4,187,554	3,719,862	14,385,857	3,981,980
West Virginia	933,838	0	0	5,984
Wisconsin	1,448,209	2,204,363	11,494,399	1,697,532
Wyoming	642,284	0	198,298	4,276
National Total	101,328,699	20,000,000	120,776,119	23,731,357
Source: FNS-778 Federal Financial Report				

FY 2018: Federal Allocations				
State Agency	E&T Grant	E&T ABAWD Grant*	Federal 50% Administrative Reimbursement *	Federal 50% Reimbursement for Participant Expenses*
Alabama	\$1,636,624			
Alaska	176,407			
Arizona	1,834,930			
Arkansas	885,206			
California	12,519,403			
Colorado	1,026,827			
Connecticut	823,637			
Delaware	188,993			
District of Columbia	293,296			
Florida	10,117,707			
Georgia	2,314,358			
Guam	83,639			
Hawaii	211,316			
Idaho	246,095			
Illinois	5,015,884			
Indiana	1,649,508			
Iowa	474,474			
Kansas	471,290			
Kentucky	1,741,195			
Louisiana	1,440,122			
Maine	221,202			
Maryland	1,113,650			
Massachusetts	1,408,394			
Michigan	3,234,800			
Minnesota	1,474,673			
Mississippi	1,433,788			
Missouri	1,533,492			
Montana	245,172			
Nebraska	244,009			
Nevada	1,012,858			
New Hampshire	147,262			
New Jersey	660,411			
New Mexico	1,048,873			
New York	5,306,072			
North Carolina	2,577,159			
North Dakota	70,545			
Ohio	2,733,529			
Oklahoma	448,157			
Oregon	1,882,746			
Pennsylvania	3,572,937			
Rhode Island	221,609			
South Carolina	1,675,101			
South Dakota	183,640			
Tennessee	3,033,118			
Texas	4,774,680			
Utah	325,518			
Vermont	174,898			
Virginia	1,559,831			
Virgin Islands	50,000			
Washington	2,692,700			
West Virginia	651,778			
Wisconsin	1,056,082			
Wyoming	80,405			
National Total	90,000,000	20,000,000		

Source: 100 percent Final Allocations
* Estimated State distribution is unavailable.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing SNAP participation and unemployment rates to include fiscal years 2012 through 2017. Also, add a column that shows total benefit costs to include the ARRA component as well.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Year	SNAP Participation (millions)	Benefit Costs (billions)	ARRA Funds (billions)	Fiscal Year Unemployment (millions)
FY 2012	46.61	74.6	8.2	12.8
FY 2013	47.64	76.1	5.9	11.8
FY 2014	46.66	71.8	5.6	10.0
FY 2015	45.92	71.0	0	8.5
FY 2016	44.22	70.1	0	7.8
FY 2017*	42.82	67.8	0	7.2

*2017 Information is estimated

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on FNS' work with State partners to establish State Law Enforcement Bureau (SLEB) agreements. How many agreements are in place and provide a brief summary of the number of open and closed cases?

Response: FNS works with State partners to establish State Law Enforcement Bureau (SLEB) agreements, harnessing additional law enforcement resources to identify and sanction (criminally or administratively) both retailers who are violating SNAP rules and complicit clients. Thirty one States had open SLEB cases between 2012 and 2016. SLEB agreements are currently in place with 28 States and 17 of those States had at least one open case in FY 2016. A 5 year look at SLEB activity indicates that the 31 States that opened SLEB cases from 2012-16 collectively opened 1,465 retailer investigations. As a result, 121 retailers were permanently disqualified and an additional 26 retailers were disqualified for lesser violations. Collectively, 196 sanctions and compliance actions resulted from 5 fiscal years of SLEB activity. That is 13 percent of all cases opened. Of the 1,465 cases, the majority (1,060) resulted in no further action.

SEC409

Mr. Aderholt: How much of your budget has been spent on fraud prevention and detection efforts for Fiscal Years 2012 through an estimate for Fiscal Year 2017? How much funding is assumed in the FY 2018 request? Please provide a breakout for mandatory and discretionary funds.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

SNAP Administrative Funds Directed at Retailer Integrity and Fraud Prevention
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Requested
Mandatory Other Program Costs:							
Benefit & Retailer Redemption and Monitoring	\$29,169	\$29,570	\$33,690	\$46,233	\$41,245	\$49,809	\$51,149
Payment Accuracy and Cooperative Services	7,975	10,467	17,286	19,623	19,185	25,144	25,920
Web-Based Automation of Systems	0	7,256	7,100	7,102	6,810	7,593	7,503
Retailer Integrity and Trafficking	8,040	12,026	15,901	12,186	16,333	17,288	17,753
Total, Funds for Retailer Integrity and Fraud	45,184	59,319	73,887	85,144	83,573	99,744	102,225

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the number of SNAP staff across all of FNCS that are working on retailer fraud as of fiscal year 2017 and actuals for fiscal year 2016 and provide the breakdown by headquarters and the locations across the nation.

Response: The retailer management function falls under two divisions in the national FNS office. The Retailer Operations Division manages the day-to-day authorization, reauthorization, and monitoring and sanctioning of retailers that participate in SNAP. The SNAP Retailer Policy and Management Division manages all retailer and issuance related policy, systems, data, contracts, quality assurance, and final agency decisions on retailer sanctions through the administrative review process.

Retailer Operations Division staff, though under the auspices of the national office, are located across the nation.

In fiscal year 2017, 212 FNS Retailer Operations Division staff and 49 SNAP Retailer Policy and Management Division staff worked on retailer fraud in some capacity. In fiscal year 2016, 265 FNS staff from both Divisions worked on this effort.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide any updates from last year on the activities across USDA to reduce fraud in the SNAP program.

Response: ALERT: FNS continues to enhance its SNAP Anti-Fraud Locator using Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Retailer Transactions (ALERT) system, with new and enhanced analytical tools. The ALERT system allows FNS to research and identify data patterns indicative of fraudulent behavior, utilize Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping to better target high-risk areas, and refine complex data models designed to significantly reduce the number of false positives.

In FY 2016, FNS reviewed transaction records of more than 22,000 stores and conducted over 8,000 investigations. More than 1,800 stores were permanently disqualified for trafficking or falsifying an application and over 700 stores were sanctioned for other violations such as the sale of ineligible items. The 2,619 stores sanctioned in FY 2016 represent a 32 percent increase from 5 years ago.

Reauthorization Requirements: FNS implemented more stringent

reauthorization documentation requirements for stores at locations where an owner was previously disqualified or considered high risk for other reasons. As a result, stores denied SNAP participation due to business integrity increased from 29 in FY 2011 to 81 in FY 2016, an increase of 179 percent.

National Operations Team: By having a national operations team in place to manage all SNAP retailer authorization, reauthorization, and monitoring and compliance activities, FNS has gained efficiencies.

Collaboration with USDA OIG: FNS continues to work with USDA OIG and State Law Enforcement Bureaus to improve our efforts in fighting SNAP trafficking.

Mr. Aderholt: Some States have exercised their option to include photos of one or more household members on the SNAP EBT cards. Please provide an updated list of which States are actively implementing this policy and which States have expressed an interest in placing photos on SNAP EBT cards.

Response: Currently, Maine, Massachusetts and New York place photos on SNAP EBT cards. Only Massachusetts requires a photo on SNAP EBT cards. Photos are optional in New York for SNAP-only households and in Maine for all SNAP households.

Kansas legislation also requires photos on SNAP EBT cards on a voluntary basis. Implementation is expected to occur in 2018.

FNS is aware of four State legislatures that introduced legislation in 2017 to place photos on EBT cards. These States are: Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Mr. Aderholt: How much has been recovered from overpayments to SNAP households for fiscal years 2013 through 2017 to date?

Response: Recoveries in SNAP, as reported by states on the quarterly FNS-209 report (Status of Claims Against Households), for 2013 through 2017 are as follows:

2013	-	\$338.7 Million
2014	-	\$339.9 Million
2015	-	\$366.4 Million
2016	-	\$402 Million
2017*	-	\$313 Million

*2017 recoveries for the 4th quarter of FY 2017 have not yet been reported. The 2017 figure above includes only quarters 1 through 3.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide in detail the methodology used by FNS to determine the error rate for SNAP, noting if there have been any changes from last year; Child Nutrition; and WIC.

Response: Details of methodology for determining Special Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) error is presented first, followed by the methodology used in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP), the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

(WIC).

SNAP:

The National payment error rate is calculated using a multi-step process.

- 1) Each month, States pull a sample of cases from the universe of all households receiving SNAP benefits for that given month. Each State agency conducts quality control (QC) reviews of its monthly sample of cases. The QC review measures the accuracy of eligibility and benefit determinations for each sampled case against Program standards. State agencies are required to report to FNS the findings for each case selected for review.
- 2) The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) then subsamples completed State QC reviews and re-reviews selected individual case findings for accuracy. Based on this subsample, FNS determines each State agency's official error rate using a regression formula.
- 3) The National payment error rate is then computed by averaging the error rate of the cases for each State weighted by the amount of issuance in the State.

The SNAP error rate methodology is outlined in SNAP regulations. There have been no changes since last year.

NSLP/SBP:

To track improper payments in NSLP and SBP, FNS developed the *Access, Participation, Eligibility and Certification (APEC)* study series, which collects and analyzes data from a nationally representative sample of schools and school food authorities (SFAs) about every 5 years. The third APEC study is currently in the data collection phase. APEC allows FNS to develop a national estimate of erroneous payment rates and amounts in three key areas:

- o **Certification errors** occur when a child is placed in the wrong meal reimbursement category, such as when a child who should receive reduced-price meals is certified for free meals. These types of errors can occur due to administrative error or household misreporting.
- o **Meal claiming errors** occur when meals are incorrectly categorized as reimbursable or non-reimbursable at the point of sale in the cafeteria, as when a required meal component, such as a carton of milk or a piece of fruit, is missing but the meal is counted as reimbursable; and
- o **Aggregation errors** occur when a school or SFA tallies the number of reimbursable meals incorrectly and thus makes an error in the number of meals claimed for reimbursement.

In the APEC studies, independent reviews of student applications that have been approved or denied for free and reduced-price meals are conducted to estimate the case error rate due to administrative error. In addition, in-person household interviews are conducted to document household income and size to determine estimates of household misreporting on the applications. Data on counting and claiming errors are collected in all schools selected for application reviews. On randomly selected school days, field staff observes approximately 100 lunch transactions at each of the sampled schools participating in the NSLP as well as 50 breakfast transactions at each of the sampled schools participating in the SBP. Cashier error is estimated using information from these meal transactions. Data on school-recorded daily meal totals across all points of sale, aggregated meal counts reported to the

district, and total meals submitted to the State Agency for reimbursement are examined to determine claiming errors.

To update the erroneous payment rate estimates in NSLP between the APEC studies, a series of econometric models were developed that captured the relationship between characteristics of the districts that participated in the original APEC study and their estimated rates of certification error. Certification error rates are then translated into amounts and rates of erroneous payments in each district. Aggregating the district level estimates produces a national measure of predicted erroneous payments due to certification error.

CACFP:

CACFP has three distinct parts: Child Care Centers, Adult Day Care facilities and Family Day Care Homes (FDCHs). As with the school meals programs, CACFP does not have an administrative sampling and erroneous payment measurement process. Because requirements vary significantly for each different type of program sponsor and site, a comprehensive assessment of improper payments is extremely complex.

FNS has identified the FDCH component of this program as potentially high risk due to the errors by program sponsors in determining a participating home's reimbursement level (*tiering error*), as well as errors in reporting the number of meals which are eligible for reimbursement (*claiming error*). From 2005 to 2015, FNS has measured the level of erroneous payments due to sponsor error for the two types of program reimbursement (Tier 1 and Tier 2). CACFP sponsors are responsible for determining whether FDCHs receive meal reimbursements at the higher level (Tier 1) or lower level (Tier 2). For these studies, the tiering status of FDCHs is first verified by determining their school area eligibility (at least 50 percent of students were approved for free/reduced-price meals) and Census Block Group area eligibility (at least 50 percent of children at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines) for Tier I and Tier II status. A sponsor of an FDCH not verified through area eligibility is contacted to secure additional documentation in support of the FDCH's tiering status, such as income and categorical eligibility. FNS will leverage data collected from these studies to empirically age, or estimate, the misclassification of FDCHs and the resulting erroneous payments for each year from 2016 through 2020.

In 2014, FNS launched a study to provide a comprehensive measure of the level of improper payments (dollars and rates) to child care centers and center sponsors participating in CACFP due to certification, meal claiming, and aggregation errors. It builds on the methods developed for school meals in the Access, Participation, Eligibility and Certification (APEC) study series. Data collection is underway and results of this study are expected in 2019.

WIC:

Estimates of improper payments in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) focus on two components: certification error and vendor error. FNS makes use of periodic studies to assess the level of error in program payments and then "ages" the data to produce updated annual estimates. The National Survey of WIC Participants-II Study (NSWP-II), published in April 2012, established estimates of erroneous payments due to certification error. The 2013 WIC Vendor Management Study established the most recent national estimates of erroneous payments due to vendor error. FNS generates an annual update for the improper payment measurements of both components using statistical techniques based on the findings of these bookend studies.

The NSWP-II included a measurement of the amount of erroneous payments associated with certification error in FY 2009. WIC participants were interviewed and the household income at the time of benefit issuance was verified through the review of household income documents. The generation of improper payments associated with erroneous WIC eligibility in the years beyond FY 2009, is based on a three-stage model. In the first stage, equations were developed from the NSWP-II survey data to predict the probability that a WIC participant was certified erroneously (i.e., deemed eligible when the participant's actual income was not within eligibility guidelines or adjunctive eligibility could not be documented) and to predict the average annual cost of an erroneous determination for those in error. The second stage of the process focuses on predicting the size and changes in the composition of the WIC population. The files used for gaining the WIC population included WIC Participant Characteristics data, a census of all WIC participants enrolled within a particular target month (April of every even year), and WIC administrative data obtained from the National Data Bank that can provide information on overall trends within WIC certification category and region. The third stage of the process is to apply the predictions generated from the first stage to the estimated WIC population. This approach results in population-adjusted estimates of the incidence of eligibility errors and dollar impact. In 2015, FNS initiated the National Survey of WIC Participants-III (NSWP-III) to update estimates of erroneous payments due to certification error. Results of this study are expected in 2020.

To evaluate vendor error, the 2013 WIC Vendor Management Study (WVMS) included 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 Food Instruments, and a cash value voucher (CVV) 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.

The 2013 WVMS employed a nationally representative probability sample of 1,904 retail WIC vendors. The study's primary method of data collection was through more than 5,600 visits to WIC vendors, resulting in more than 7,900 WIC transactions over a 3-month period. The compliance buyers (CB) provided the data used as the basis for the national estimates of over- and undercharges, as well as the frequency of vendor violations (e.g., allowing a substitution, failing to provide a receipt). These buyers recorded multiple opportunities for violations and, whenever possible, recorded the shelf and receipt prices of WIC foods. Potential over- and undercharges were identified if the dollar amount submitted for redemption did not match the best purchase price amount for each of the respective studies in paper-based States or the dollar amount submitted for redemption or paid amount did not match the total best purchase price amount in EBT States. FNS generates an annual update for the improper payment measurements using statistical techniques based on the findings of these bookend studies. The average annual percent change in the rates from 2005 and 2012 are applied to each of the following year's rates to estimate the updated rates of overpayment and underpayment.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the error rate threshold for FY 2016 and for FY 2017?

Response: The error rate threshold for FY 2016 and 2017 was \$38. The error tolerance threshold is adjusted each year following provisions of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with an update of implementing the farm bill provisions for the Restaurant Meals Program for certain recipients of the SNAP program. Note any changes over the past year and provide a list of States administering the program for the elderly, disabled and homeless.

Response: The Restaurant Meals Program is available as a State option under current law, and it serves a limited population of homeless, elderly, disabled, and the spouses of the elderly and disabled. Under the program, restaurants offer meals at concessional prices to these populations. States that implement this option sign a contract with restaurants to participate in the Restaurant Meals Program. Federal rules require States with these programs to establish a solution that assures only eligible clients can use their benefits at participating restaurants. Only after the State has a contract with a restaurant and all SNAP eligibility requirements are met does FNS authorize it to accept SNAP benefits. Approximately 0.1 percent of SNAP benefits were redeemed at restaurants in fiscal year 2016.

The Agricultural Act of 2014 requires SNAP State agencies to submit documentation that participating restaurants are in areas where the target population is underserved, the manner in which the State will ensure that only eligible populations are served, and an annual report detailing whether the program met the established need. Furthermore, it provides the Secretary with authority to set additional program parameters to strengthen oversight. A proposed rule implementing these requirements of the Agricultural Act of 2014 is pending.

Arizona, California, Florida, and Rhode Island currently operate a State-option restaurant meals program. Arizona is the only State that operates the restaurant meals program statewide with 210 restaurants participating. California operates the program in limited counties with 1,631 restaurants participating. Florida operates the program in one county with only three restaurants participating, and has indicated they are phasing out the program due to attrition. Rhode Island operates a limited program in one county with 10 restaurants participating.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing FDIIR participation levels from fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and estimates for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	FDPIR Participation
FY 2012	76,535
FY 2013	75,608
FY 2014	85,617
FY 2015	88,615
FY 2016	92,585
FY 2017*	100,000
FY 2018*	104,000

* FYs 2017 and 2018 information is estimated

Mr. Aderholt: Provide specific examples of the initiatives that have been launched to educate those who are eligible for SNAP about the program. How much did USDA spend on these initiatives in fiscal year 2014, 2015, 2016 and the projected expenditure for 2017? Please describe the types of activities that qualify for "Federally Administered Spending" and how these activities differ from the activities conducted by the States that may be reimbursed.

Response: USDA works to ensure that outreach is in line with the law and policy by:

- Focusing clearly on groups who are eligible under the law.
- Emphasizing that programs provide support during times of need, not permanently.
- Avoiding messages that disparage or demean the importance of work.

The majority of activities related to this education occur at the State and local level. States have the option of providing outreach as part of their program operations, and FNS reimburses up to 50 percent of the allowable administrative costs for these activities. At the end of FY 2017, 45 States conducted outreach activities. Outreach activities vary from State to State depending on local needs and partners. Examples of outreach activities include partnering with local food banks or senior service centers to offer application assistance to potentially eligible households wishing to apply. This assistance may include pre-screening potentially eligible households, an explanation of the application process, and answering questions about the application.

The Food and Nutrition Service also provides some tools and materials at the national level which are supported by Federally administered spending. Examples of such efforts include:

- *Toll Free Information Line*: FNS provides a toll free information line in English and Spanish for low-income people to learn more about SNAP requirements.

- *The USDA National Hunger Clearinghouse:* The USDA National Hunger Clearinghouse collects and maintains contact and program information about Federal, State and local non-profit organizations and government agencies that provide food assistance programs and other social services, including information regarding SNAP. Individuals can search the online database or call a toll-free hotline to find assistance in their community.
- *Pre-screening Tool:* English and Spanish versions of the online pre-screening tool tell users if they might be eligible for benefits and estimates the amount of benefits they might receive. Where available, the site links the user to a State's pre-screening tool, which can incorporate State-specific policies.

Outreach Materials: FNS makes educational materials available to State and local agencies and other organizations.

Federal Spending on SNAP Outreach Activities
Federal Obligations

SNAP Outreach Activities	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est.)
Federal Share of State Spending	\$42,267,098	\$39,730,380	\$39,107,498	\$56,349,863
Federally Administered Spending*	\$18,544,000	\$21,902,000	\$21,282,000	\$21,677,000
Total	\$60,811,098	\$61,632,380	\$60,389,498	\$78,026,863

Source: National Data Bank (NDB) and FY 2016 President's Budget.

* Includes spending on some Federal Nutrition Education activities.

Mr. Aderholt: For the past five years, please provide a table showing the estimated dollars and participants for SNAP and WIC in the President's Budget request and then the actual cost and participants for that year.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

The following is a table showing the estimated dollars and participants for SNAP and WIC in the President's Budget request and then the actual cost and participants for years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Please note that the 2017 Fiscal Year totals are estimates as data is only available through July.

SNAP	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
PB Request Benefit \$	75,159,564,000	66,541,196,000	71,503,411,000	70,895,726,000	68,801,122,000
Actual Benefit \$	72,744,455,000	69,973,978,000	69,604,893,000	66,565,323,000	67,836,602,000
PB Participation	46,908,000	44,734,000	46,949,000	45,716,000	44,482,000
Actual Participation	47,636,000	46,664,000	45,922,000	44,219,000	42,815,000
WIC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
PB Request Benefit \$	6,922,000,000	6,971,601,000	6,677,796,000	7,055,767,000	6,230,000,000
Actual Benefit \$	6,835,103,000	6,901,816,000	6,670,377,000	6,730,000,000	6,716,148,000

PB Participation	9,095,000	8,907,000	8,662,000	8,500,000	8,100,000
Actual Participation	8,661,000	8,260,000	8,024,000	7,690,000	7,328,000

*2017 Information is estimated

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Previously FNS stated that it was working closely with State agencies found to have any outstanding issues during the FY 2013 and 2014 ME reviews.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Mr. Aderholt: Previously FNS stated that it was working closely with State agencies found to have any outstanding issues during the FY 2013 and 2014 ME reviews.

Have the remaining 19 State agencies implemented corrective actions and addressed outstanding issues? Please provide an update on this process.

Response: Of the 19 State agencies reported previously as having outstanding issues related to the vendor management evaluations (MEs), four have completed their corrective action plans and are closed. FNS' Regional Offices are working closely with the remaining 15 State agencies to implement corrective actions that address open findings.

Mr. Aderholt: Has FNS or any State issued vendor moratoriums, now that Louisiana's moratorium has been lifted?

Response: No, I do not believe any states have issued vendor moratoriums.

Mr. Aderholt: To become eligible for WIC, USDA's website states that an applicant's gross income must fall at or below 185 percent of the U.S. Poverty Income Guidelines. Through "adjunctive eligibility" someone can automatically qualify for WIC if she qualifies for another entitlement program such as SNAP or Medicaid. For Medicaid, some states have increased income thresholds up to 300 percent of the poverty guidelines.

How many States are allowing WIC participants into the program at 300 percent of poverty, based upon Medicaid, versus the statutory requirement of 185 percent of poverty?

Response: Eight states and the District of Columbia accept pregnant women and/or children at nutritional risk into the WIC program at up to 300 percent of poverty based upon Medicaid eligibility in that state. Five states (Hawaii, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Vermont) have an income limit of 300 percent of the Poverty Income Guidelines for Medicaid for all children under the age of five. Two states (Iowa and Wisconsin) have an income limit of 300 percent of poverty for Medicaid for children under the age of one and for pregnant women, and one state (Missouri) has an income limit of 300 percent of poverty for Medicaid for pregnant women. The District of Columbia has an income limit of 300 percent of the poverty for Medicaid

for all children less than five years of age and for pregnant women.

Mr. Aderholt: Has this changed from last year?

Response: This list has not changed from last year with the exception of Missouri, which did not have an income limit of 300 percent for any group at that time.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the management evaluations of all WIC State agencies on the Certification and Eligibility function area. What is FNS finding in terms of States implementing and complying with eligibility guidance?

Response: As of September 30, 2016, 90 management evaluations (MEs) were conducted as a part of the targeted FY 2015 and 2016 Certification and Eligibility ME cycle. FNS' Regional Offices are working directly with WIC State agencies to address and correct all issues that were identified. Fifty-six out of 90 of these MEs are closed as of October 13, 2017, which means that all corrective actions have been implemented and validated. FNS is working with the remaining 34 State agencies to complete corrective actions and close MEs.

In addition to conducting the MEs, FNS Regional Office and Headquarters staff provided technical assistance to State and local WIC agencies while on-site. FNS found that most State agencies conducted income assessments correctly. However, during the management evaluations, FNS observed occasional irregularities in how some WIC clinics calculated current and annual income. FNS analyzed the findings and is developing guidance materials and trainings to WIC State agencies in order to address common issues. FNS is committed to maintaining integrity in the WIC certification and eligibility process, and will continue to provide extensive technical assistance to State agencies on certification policies.

Mr. Aderholt: What percentage of participants currently in the WIC program entered via adjunctive eligibility? Has this changed from the previous year?

Response: The most recent final program administrative data shows that in 2014, 73 percent of WIC participants reported participation in SNAP, TANF, or Medicaid, programs that confer automatic or adjunctive income eligibility for WIC benefits. More recent data will be available in FNS's 2016 WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report, expected to be published in 2017.

More recent data will be available in FNS' 2016 WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report, which is expected to be published in 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: What percentage of participants reported incomes above 185 percent of poverty? Has this changed from the previous year?

Response: Program administrative data shows that in 2014, 1.3 percent of WIC participants reported incomes above 185 percent of poverty. The same percentage of WIC participants (1.3 percent) reported incomes above 185

percent of poverty in 2012, as reported in the 2012 WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report.

More recent data will be available in FNS's 2016 WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report, expected to be published in winter of 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update from last year regarding new controls FNS has put in place to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, and what else can and should be done to ensure taxpayer funds are spent wisely?

Response: FNS continues to make program integrity a top priority.

Recent actions taken by FNS to improve program integrity; prevent waste, fraud, and abuse and ensure that taxpayer funds are spent wisely is included below:

- FNS conducts target MEs in key areas related to program integrity in two-year cycles. In FY 2013 and 2014, FNS conducted MEs in 51 WIC State agencies on vendor management. In FY 2015 and 2016, FNS conducted MEs in 90 State agencies on certification and eligibility. In FY 2017, FNS began a two-year focus on funding and participation. The most recent target area was chosen because access to WIC benefits and services is dependent on appropriate management of Program funds and caseload. FNS analyzes program integrity MEs to determine trends and to inform future policy, guidance, and technical assistance.
- In April 2017, FNS provided Vendor Management and Food Delivery training utilizing the newly developed Vendor Management and Food Delivery Handbook, to Regional Office staff. The training ensured that FNS staff continues to provide sound, consistent technical assistance to WIC State agencies. The Handbook was released to State agencies in September 2017. The Handbook includes guidance designed to help State agencies effectively develop, assess, or implement key vendor management and cost containment system components.
- In FY 2017, FNS developed training and tools for WIC State agencies to ensure a more effective development of vendor peer group systems, as well as revised high risk vendor indicators.

State agencies are responsible for the administration of the WIC Program, including oversight of both vendors and participants. FNS provides State agencies with the guidance and resources needed to ensure program integrity. FNS's ongoing work to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse includes research and evaluation aimed at identifying best practices; guidance in key areas of program integrity; and technical assistance to State agencies.

We have continuously improved FNS' oversight of the WIC Program through both expanded data collection and analysis and Federally-led management evaluations (MEs) of all State agencies.

Mr. Aderholt: How many vendor investigations have been addressed and closed over the last 5 years? Please provide a summary of closed investigations involving WIC fraud. Please provide additional information on known cases of fraud by state and a breakout of how much can be attributed to

vendor fraud.

Response: FNS collects information on State agency vendor investigations in The Integrity Profile (TIP). TIP includes data on vendor disqualifications (DQs) and civil money penalties (CMPs) in lieu of disqualification from the Program, but does not indicate which type of violation led to the sanction.

The table provided for the record includes the following data for each WIC State agency for each of the last five years for which data is available (FY 2010 - FY 2014: the number of investigations that were completed and the number of vendors with a Federal violation that received a DQ or CMP). TIP data for FY 2015 are being compiled and are not currently available.

[The information follows:]

Region	State Agency	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
		Completed Investigations	DOs CDOs	Completed Investigations	DOs CDOs	Completed Investigations	DOs CDOs	Completed Investigations	DOs CDOs	Completed Investigations	DOs CDOs	
Mid Atlantic	Delaware	9		9		9		9		9		
	District of Columbia	2		21		15		6		12		
	Maryland	28		34	9	58	4	93	2	62	1	
	New Jersey	42		33		6	4	23		40		
	Pennsylvania	65	13	110	13	63	9	101	15	90		
	Puerto Rico	13		13		2		132	17	26		
	Virginia	5		5		2		2		2		
West Virginia	81	2	58	0	119	1	120	4	88	2		
Total		299	21	272	14	303	17	529	21	247	1	
Midwest	Illinois	124		130	3	133	2	142	8	124	1	
	Indiana	2		28		22		18		29	1	
	Michigan	379	2	388	15	353		335		272	1	
	Minnesota	32	8	60	3	95	6	83	8	92	4	
	Ohio	15	0	72	4	63	9	54	1	61	1	
	Wisconsin	93	12	40	5	70	10	102	15	51	15	
	Total		654	21	743	20	733	27	725	34	720	12
Mountain Plains	Cheyenne, SD	1									1	
	Colorado	29		24		26		23		38		
	Eastern Shoshone, WY											
	Idaho	28		34		38		38		45		
	Kansas	21		20		20		21		22		
	Kentucky	40		39		36		36		43		
	Montana	12		10		11		10		22		
	Nbraska	33		22		28		28		28		
	North Dakota	13		13		13		11		9		
	Northern Arapahoe, WY	1										
	Utah, UT	1		1		1		1		1		
	South Dakota	1		1		1		1		1		
	Standing Rock, SD	20		23		23		20		24		
	Three Affiliated Tribes, ND	1		1		1		1		1		
	Utah	18		27		18		13		10		
	Utah Mountain, CO	1		1		1		1		1		
	Minnesota	1		1		1		1		1		
	Wyoming	23		23		23		23		24		
	Total		190	0	220	0	214	0	211	0	242	0
	Northeast	Connecticut	50	6	30	17	9		24	5	58	14
Indian Township, ME												
Maine		13		78		24		43		8		
Massachusetts		135	19	107	17	142	26	98	10	88	7	
New Hampshire		13	3	13	0	23		14		13		
New York		1269	152	238	1047	378	332	1660	128	299	1578	
Plaquemine Point, ME												
Rhode Island		4	1	14	9	26	10	23	6	21	4	
Seneca Nation												
Vermont		1		1		1		1		1		
Total		1300	141	234	1520	200	510	1903	158	298	1799	
Southeast	Alabama	79	1	1		45	1	56	4	49	4	
	Delaware, NC	1										
	Florida	104		108		108		186		170		
	Georgia	195	29	149	34	183	22	132	24	194	5	
	Kentucky	87	8	14		34	8	30	3	38		
	Mississippi	92	9	127	11	101	5	107	9	116	18	
	North Carolina	36				44		42		38		
	South Carolina	70	0	1		62	1	48		58		
Tennessee	243	49	16		562	47	2		460	43		
Total		744	68	16	364	60	8	1462	47	2	845	
Southwest	NCL, NM											
	Arkansas	319		14		87		117		78		
	Cherokee, OK	11		9		10		9		14		
	Chickasaw, OK	13		7		11		8		9		
	Choctaw, OK	10		4		4		10		13		
	Eight Northern Pueblo, NM	1		1		1		1		1		
	Five Bandsoal	1		1		1		1		1		
	Inter-Tribal Council, OK	6		3		3		3		3		
	Isleta, NM	4		1		1		1		1		
	Louisiana	78	1	29	1	108		23		64	1	
	Maricopa Creek Nation, OK	7		10		7		14		14		
	New Mexico	4		13		13		11		13		
	Oklahoma	68		80	1	112		134		151		
	Osage Nation, OK	14		26		26		16		12		
	San-Edmondia, OK	2		6		6		14		3		
	Polwaroni, OK	11		4		5		1		3		
	San Felipe, NM											
	Santa Domingo, NM	103	9	25	91	7	17	170	47	34	124	
	Texas	14		14		23		14		14		
	WCD, OK											
Zuni, NM												
Total		1300	3	20	420	0	10	534	17	27	492	
Western	Alaska	19		11		22		19		12		
	American Samoa	4		12		14		11		14		
	Arizona	88	14	1		17		61	1	78		
	California	317	70	67		344	61	356	72	769	111	
	Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	11		10		11		13		14		
	Dawn	3		3		3		3		3		
	Hawaii	8		8		7		8		8		
	Idaho	12		11		12		11		14		
	ITCN, AC	14	1	11		16	3	18	1	24		
	ITCN, NY	9		1		1		6		3		
	Navajo Nation, AZ							4		1		
	Nevada	14		19		37		49		11		
	Oregon	40		35		36		55		44		
	Texas	30		42		42		21		32		
	Washington											
Total		544	85	0	103	76	3	650	89	1	1082	
Grand Total		4369	348	284	4212	310	342	4314	343	354	5613	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the most current status of WIC EBT implementation, specifically what states, Indian Tribal Organizations, or territories have implemented systems, the type of system as well as any other relevant detail on the Department's efforts to meet the 2020 deadline established in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

Response: The Department continues to promote the implementation of WIC Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) through technical assistance to WIC State agencies, and funding to support the planning and implementation of WIC EBT systems. Currently, 88 State agencies are involved in some phase of EBT planning, implementation, or have implemented EBT statewide. As of October 2017, 28 State agencies have achieved statewide WIC EBT.

Information in the order of the date the State achieved statewide EBT is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

State Agency	Technology Type
Wyoming	Offline
New Mexico	Offline
Michigan	Online
Texas	Offline
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada	Online
Nevada	Online
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Offline
Pueblo of Isleta	Offline
Chickasaw Nation	Online
Kentucky	Online
West Virginia	Online
Florida	Online
Virginia	Online
Massachusetts	Online
Ohio	Offline
Wisconsin	Online
Oregon	Online
Vermont	Online
Iowa	Online
Connecticut	Online
Indiana	Online
Oklahoma	Online
Delaware	Online
Colorado	Online
Maryland	Online
South Dakota	Online
Montana	Online
WCD Enterprises, Inc. - Wichita, Caddo, and Delaware Tribes	Online

Based on our most current EBT implementation plans, 88 of 90 WIC State agencies project they will meet the mandated statutory deadline of October 1, 2020. Two Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) have requested exemption from the WIC EBT mandate. These ITOs are located in areas of New Mexico that are not presently served by traditional retail vendors.

Planned activities for FY 2018 to help support EBT advancement include providing presentations at the November 2017 Electronic Funds Transfer Association's EBT Next Generation conference as well as facilitating a WIC EBT User Group Meeting for WIC State agencies and EBT technology partners. FNS continues to host monthly training on technical standards to assist State agencies in their EBT implementation efforts.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the amount of funds spent on WIC MIS in total, as well as by state and territory. Provide data for fiscal years 2010 through 2017 and plans for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The total amount spent on WIC Management Information Systems (MIS) from fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2017 to date is \$157,022,995. No funds were appropriated for WIC MIS in fiscal year 2012.

In fiscal year 2016, Congress provided an additional \$220 million in funding and that funding is available until expended. This technology funding will continue to be used to support WIC State agency technology project initiatives in fiscal year 2018 and subsequent years.

The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012 (FY11 appropriations)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
State Agency	MIS Funding	MIS Funding	MIS Funding	MIS Funding	MIS Funding	MIS Funding	MIS Funding	MIS Funding
Northeast Region								
Connecticut	\$0	\$0	\$1,517,900	\$694,559	\$2,050,000	\$1,489,197	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New York	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,451,192
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$312,000	\$0	\$1,888,569
Vermont	\$0	\$0	\$565,322	\$2,894,116	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mid-Atlantic Region								
Delaware	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. Of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$355,100	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Jersey	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,072,198	\$0	\$4,653,860
Puerto Rico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750,000	\$0	\$0	\$881,559
Southeast Region								
Alabama								\$520,288
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$189,350	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Carolina	\$0	\$10,833,394	\$2,632,801	\$0	\$1,321,282	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina								\$3,932,577
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297,006	\$0	\$2,703,102
Midwest Region								
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$876,511	\$2,091,916	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Southwest Region								
Arkansas	\$93,048	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chickasaw, OK	\$3,380,132	\$0	\$1,098,260	\$782,721	\$876,904	\$0	\$1,050,757	\$0

Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$28,802,826	\$4,967,304	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WCD Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$650,775	\$0
Mountain Plains Region								
Colorado	\$1,412,693	\$3,826,814	\$2,107,695	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,493,327	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kansas	\$460,091	\$0	\$844,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$93,009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,456,125	\$20,566	\$1,382,423	\$0
Montana	\$190,575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nebraska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,439,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$409,100	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$1,261,671	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$613,146	\$0
Standing Rock	\$0	\$321,850	\$0	\$307,700	\$897,107	\$0	\$0	\$2,185,094
Utah	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$750,000	\$2,704,200	\$0	\$3,370,766	\$2,021,919
Western Region								
Alaska	\$447,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$1,749,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,495,818	\$0	\$1,229,182	\$245,486
Idaho	\$55,608	\$34,154	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nevada/ITCN	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,844,630	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,563,250	\$0	\$0	\$2,224,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$36,685,175	\$19,985,516	\$10,028,619	\$12,382,603	\$18,661,504	\$9,272,883	\$10,523,049	\$39,483,646

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the amount of funds spent on WIC EBT in total, as well as by state and territory. Provide data for fiscal years 2010 through 2017 and plans for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The total amount spent on WIC EBT from fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2017 to date is \$119,996,836. The table provides the amount of funds spent on WIC EBT from fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2017. The table shows which WIC State agencies received funding for planning activities and those receiving funds for implementation activities. Funds were not appropriated for WIC EBT in fiscal year 2012.

The fiscal year 2016 appropriations provided \$220 million in technology funding to support future EBT WIC and technology WIC State agency

WIC State Agencies that have received WIC technology funds for EBT activities, FY 2014-FY 2017

State Agency	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Planning	Implem.	Planning	Implem.	Planning	Implem.	Planning	Implem.
MID-ATLANTIC REGION								
Delaware	\$0	\$693,660	\$0	\$331,548	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dist. Of Columbia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,539,636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,500,190
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
West Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$0	\$693,660	\$0	\$6,871,184	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,500,190
SOUTHEAST REGION								
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,390,646	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Florida	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	\$830,057	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
								\$110,000
North Carolina	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	\$245,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,593,400	\$0	\$1,016,961
Tennessee	\$0	\$0	\$210,761	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$1,075,457	\$0	\$210,761	\$2,690,646	\$0	\$1,593,400	\$0	\$1,126,961
MIDWEST REGION								
Indiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145,646	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Illinois	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Michigan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Minnesota	\$362,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$2,237,749	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$362,700	\$2,237,749	\$0	\$1,145,646	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SOUTHWEST REGION								
Arkansas	\$0	\$796,710	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chickasaw, OK	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$575,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Five Sandoval	\$113,825	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Mexico	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oklahoma	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Texas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WCD	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,040,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$213,825	\$796,710	\$0	\$3,615,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

WIC State Agencies that have received WIC technology funds for EBT activities, FY 2014-FY 2017

State Agency	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Planning	Implem.	Planning	Implem.	Planning	Implem.	Planning	Implem.
MOUNTAIN PLAINS REGION								
Colorado	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iowa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri	\$0	\$1,029,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,749,715
Montana	\$0	\$901,517	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$598,296
Nebraska	\$339,065	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,529,578
North Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,415
South Dakota	\$0	\$1,949,103	\$0	\$532,569	\$0	\$0	\$59,808	\$0
Standing Rock							\$638,940	\$0
Utah	\$225,500		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$90,500
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$564,565	\$3,879,740	\$0	\$532,569	\$0	\$0	\$698,748	\$6,024,494
WESTERN REGION								
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,687,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$5,046,894	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,943,393
California	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Idaho	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Inter-Tribal,NV	\$299,048	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0		\$0
Nevada	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oregon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$313,101	\$0	\$0
REGIONAL TOTAL	\$799,048	\$5,046,894	\$0	\$1,687,391	\$50,000	\$313,101	\$0	\$5,943,393
GRAND TOTAL:	\$3,015,593	\$12,654,753	\$210,761	\$16,741,836	\$50,000	\$1,906,501	\$698,748	\$24,147,809

Mr. Aderholt: What have been the carryout resources from each of fiscal years 2010 through 2017? Please list and list separately contingency funds. What is the percentage amount of this carryout?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY	Appropriation ^{1,2}	Unspent Recoverable Funds	SNAP Carryout	Total Carryout	% of Total	Contingency Carryout
2010	\$7,252,000,000	\$538,836,725	\$0	\$538,836,725	7.40%	\$125,000,000
2011	\$6,734,026,956	\$157,190,323	\$0	\$157,190,323	2.33%	\$125,000,000
2012	\$7,018,497,000	\$371,440,759	\$31,744,781	\$403,185,540	5.74%	\$125,000,000
2013	\$6,522,246,042	\$453,731,493	\$0	\$453,731,493	6.96%	\$125,000,000
2014	\$6,715,841,000	\$667,349,759	\$0	\$667,349,759	9.94%	\$125,000,000
2015	\$6,623,000,000	\$572,015,191	\$0	\$572,015,191	8.64%	\$125,000,000
2016	\$6,350,000,000	\$652,276,751	\$0	\$652,276,751	10.27%	\$125,000,000
2017	\$5,500,000,000	\$223,000,000	\$0	\$223,000,000	4.05%	\$125,000,000

¹ FY 2012 includes \$400 million of SNAP transfer funds.

² FY 2017 includes a \$850 million of recession. The 2017 unspent recoverable is estimated.

Mr. Aderholt: What is your current estimate of the number and proportion of WIC vendors who overcharge/undercharge and how much does it cost the program?

Response: The 2013 WIC Vendor Management Study estimated that about 2,060 or 5.6 percent of WIC vendors overcharged, while 1,685 or 4.6 percent of WIC vendors undercharged. The estimated amount of improper payments due to vendor overpayments and underpayments reported in the FY 2016 Agency Financial Report for FY 2015 is \$87 million.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with tables showing the status of state agency contracts for rebates on infant formula and other contracts for food. Also provide an estimate of how many participants are supported with these specific rebates.

Response: State agencies only report total rebates received, which includes both rebates on infant formula and on other authorized foods. Given the information reported, the number of participants supported with rebates can only be provided for total rebates savings.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Rebate Savings	Number of Participants Supported with Rebates
2001	\$1,474,666,183	1,926,158
2002	1,477,282,664	1,910,708
2003	1,519,207,719	1,897,708
2004	1,641,607,266	2,002,937
2005	1,709,770,467	2,063,316
2006	1,774,954,018	2,118,999
2007	1,906,036,049	2,170,893
2008	2,006,846,780	2,143,523
2009	1,937,479,495	2,112,441
2010	1,692,506,104	1,901,166
2011	1,314,108,882*	1,419,407*
2012	1,688,202,689	1,795,000
2013	1,876,871,339	1,969,000
2014	1,812,336,886	1,861,371
2015	1,799,196,218	1,826,533
2016	1,712,525,664	1,732,466
2017	1,700,000,000**	1,700,000**

*Reflects one-time Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 change to rebate accounting practices. Effective October 1, 2011, rebate payments are reported in month received rather than in the month payments were earned.

**Preliminary projections based on FY to date data through July 2017.

Rebates Contracts for Food(s) Other than Infant Formula				
State Agency	Food Type	Rebate	Company	Expiration Date
CT/ME/MA/NH/RI	Infant	\$0.090/4oz.	Beechnut	12/31/2018
	Fruit/Veg.	\$0.148/2.5oz.		
	Infant Meat	\$0.632/8oz. box		
	Infant Cereal	\$0.922/8oz. canister		
OH	Infant	\$0.0652/oz.	Beechnut	3/31/2018
	Fruit/Veg. Meat	\$0.0554/oz.		
OH	Infant Cereal	\$0.1288/oz.	Gerber	3/31/2018
NY	Infant Cereal	\$0.943/8oz.	Gerber	1/31/2019
TX	Infant Cereal	\$0.758/8oz.	Gerber	9/30/2018

Mr. Aderholt: Using the latest data available, how many ineligible participants are enrolled in the WIC program, and what is the cost to the program to serve these ineligible participants?

Response: The National Survey of WIC Participants-II Study, published in April 2012, established estimates of the certification error rate and associated estimates of erroneous payments due to certification error in FY 2009. Annual updated estimates are generated using administrative data and data from the biennial WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Reports. For FY 2015, it is estimated that 1.58 percent of total WIC participants or less than 127,000 WIC participants were erroneously certified. The estimated amount of improper payments due to certification error to be reported in the FY 2016 Agency Financial Report for FY 2015 is \$123 million.

Mr. Aderholt: What was the cost for infant formula at the time the infant formula rebate program began? What is the cost now?

Response: It is estimated that the pre-rebate cost of infant formula to the WIC Program in fiscal year 1988 was \$597 million with a post-rebate cost of \$563 million resulting in rebate savings of approximately \$34 million.

The pre-rebate cost of infant formula in fiscal year 2010 (the latest estimate) was \$2.616 billion with a post-rebate cost of \$926.6 million with rebate savings of approximately \$1.7 billion.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing what is required to be spent nationally on nutrition education to include fiscal years 2010 through 2016. What is the difference between the required expenditure vs. the actual? Please describe allowable outreach and education activities that State and local agencies can implement.

Response: WIC State agencies are required to spend at least one-sixth of their expenditures for nutrition services and administration (NSA) costs on nutrition education. The required minimum expenditure for nutrition education activities is therefore calculated by dividing total NSA expenditures by six. The actual nutrition education expenditure is the

amount reported by State agencies for nutrition education activities.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Estimated Minimum Nutrition Education Expenditure Requirement		
Fiscal Year	Required Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
2010	\$318,431,731	\$418,616,675
2011	\$327,235,978	\$437,536,035
2012	\$313,759,155	\$405,895,658
2013	\$314,315,708	\$404,993,399
2014	\$317,145,845	\$402,572,491
2015	\$321,256,138	\$428,364,441
2016*	\$324,332,359	\$426,538,720

* Data Source: National Data Bank - WIC Program SNFA013 Report for FY 2016 (Report Date: 10/11/17).

WIC State and local agencies conduct outreach activities to inform the public and other programs and entities about WIC services and eligibility requirements. Such allowable activities include: radio, TV and billboard announcements; WIC information booths at health fairs and community events; toll-free numbers and public websites for inquiring about WIC; and, coordination with other services and programs that serve the same target population (e.g., Head Start, Medicaid, Maternal and Child Health, child care centers, SNAP, TANF, hospitals).

WIC nutrition education is considered a benefit of the Program and must be made available to participants at no charge. It is required to be easily understood by participants and bear a practical relationship to participant nutritional needs, household situations and cultural preferences. In addition, nutrition education emphasizes the relationship between nutrition and health and is designed to teach participants and caregivers about the important role nutrition plays in health promotion and disease prevention as well as overcoming specific nutritional risk. Examples of allowable nutrition education activities include:

- Conducting nutrition education sessions in individual and/or group settings.
- Using technology including, but not limited to, telephone, computer modules, social media, and video conferencing that have no cost or barriers to the participant and have minimal administrative burden on the program.
- Establishing a standardized breastfeeding peer counseling program consistent with the Loving Support Model for a Successful Peer Counseling Program.
- Conducting demonstrations or grocery store tours that address common nutrition challenges such as label reading, using WIC eligible foods, or shopping on a budget.
- Conducting physical activity promotion as a component of nutrition education, provided costs related to such promotion support WIC nutrition education goals.

Other allowable costs include providing appropriate reinforcement materials

(in conjunction with the above activities) including, but not limited to, publications, pamphlets, take-home activities, newsletters, videotapes/DVDs, posters, bulletin boards, displays, health fairs and public service announcements such as radio, TV advertisements, text messaging, etc.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, please explain how States utilize their spend forward funds. What types of activities are paid for with these funds? When FNS reallocates the unspent recoverable funds to the WIC state agencies, how are these funds being utilized?

Response: By statute and regulation all WIC State agencies are authorized to spend forward into the following fiscal year unspent nutrition services and administration (NSA) funds in an amount equal to three percent of their total NSA grant. The authority to spend forward funds into the following year allows State agencies to maintain a small percentage of their unspent funds so they can budget to have sufficient funds to complete activities started in any given year. States use spend forward funds for the same allowable costs as NSA. This authority is particularly important to allow State agencies sufficient time and funding to complete lengthy procurement processes and award contracts for capital expenditures and technical computer services. Allowable costs include program management, client services, nutrition education and breastfeeding promotion and support. With approval, WIC State agencies may spend forward an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of their NSA grant for Management information Systems (MIS) development costs. Spend forward funds are retained at the State agency level.

Each year, FNS recovers unspent funds from the prior fiscal year and reallocates them to State agencies using the same WIC funding formula used to allocate appropriated funds. Like appropriated funds, reallocated funds are used for the same program purpose such as to provide participants with supplemental foods, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to related health services.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, provide the Committee with a table showing a breakout of WIC spend forward amounts, by state, to include fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: Fiscal year 2017 data are not available. Fiscal year 2011 through 2016 information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA	NSA
State Agency	Spend forward	Spend forward	Spend forward	Spend forward	Spend forward	Spend forward
NERO						
Connecticut	\$842,965	\$360,423	\$821,176	\$1,665,312	\$1,442,239	\$581,823
Maine	679,026	511,496	645,513	648,428	538,443	540,728
Massachusetts	3,192,722	3,130,393	2,576,285	2,594,905	2,391,007	2,460,000
New Hampshire	211,451	329,764	383,320	383,290	217,545	345,262
New York	13,936,025	13,987,144	14,546,740	14,666,253	14,302,827	17,249,076
Rhode Island	733,000	708,865	658,121	693,947	631,786	634,365
Vermont	79,793	14,501	17,712	20,680	0	3,886
Indian Township	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleasant Point	3,248	0	0	0	3,466	0
Seneca Nation	2,499	3,574	1,205	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	19,680,729	19,046,160	19,650,072	20,672,815	19,527,312	21,815,140
MARO						
Delaware	531,409	496,103	489,012	499,275	481,628	479,512
District of Columbia	222,647	60,862	483,337	539,489	424,445	444,464
Maryland	3,076,202	3,360,745	2,775,336	2,034,544	3,428,672	3,455,747
New Jersey	4,313,087	4,500,050	5,111,394	5,280,535	5,201,812	5,209,736
Pennsylvania	7,611,650	7,619,787	7,074,442	7,595,070	6,066,681	6,634,488
Puerto Rico	5,740,208	3,057,818	899,557	0	2,419,448	3,946,727
Virginia	3,659,197	3,584,383	3,536,435	2,789,269	2,385,272	1,928,363
Virgin Islands	20,193	158,947	134,617	66,712	169,897	1,156
West Virginia	1,389,929	1,368,152	1,167,730	1,136,669	1,094,160	640,680
SUBTOTAL	26,564,522	24,206,847	21,671,860	19,941,563	21,672,015	22,740,873
SERO						
Alabama	1,375,516	3,596,935	3,292,630	3,474,570	3,398,912	3,306,769
Florida	0	2,242,273	2,788,485	4,640,488	4,489,264	9,441,646
Georgia	6,103,259	9,009,227	7,484,247	7,610,556	6,575,292	4,851,041
Kentucky	3,507,419	3,202,643	345,530	664,342	980,432	974,477
Mississippi	3,200,552	3,086,763	2,974,595	2,992,020	2,488,950	2,491,739
North Carolina	7,171,017	7,175,979	6,940,469	7,024,868	6,303,060	6,884,439
South Carolina	1,336,432	1,123,975	2,034,479	1,568,519	2,119,265	2,800,113
Tennessee	3,784,503	3,852,150	2,968,984	4,307,757	3,401,150	3,120,502
Choctaw, MS	25,867	27,907	28,769	32,710	0	27,302
Eastern Cherokee	21,084	23,862	21,230	20,846	17,546	17,546
SUBTOTAL	26,525,649	33,341,714	28,879,418	32,336,676	29,773,871	33,915,574
MWRO						
Illinois	7,275,410	6,939,320	6,748,462	7,050,906	6,813,578	6,790,929
Indiana	3,658,503	3,832,807	3,832,281	3,818,926	3,771,429	3,420,324
Michigan	6,799,783	5,752,296	4,937,390	5,773,953	5,743,909	5,774,690
Minnesota	3,173,053	3,099,745	3,000,670	3,003,210	1,640,816	2,466,886
Ohio	4,942,110	5,573,095	5,471,701	5,240,763	4,930,175	3,726,349
Wisconsin	3,517,047	2,943,646	3,205,597	3,105,425	3,055,037	2,816,680
SUBTOTAL	29,365,906	28,140,909	27,196,101	27,993,183	25,954,944	24,995,858

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
SWRO						
Arkansas	90,642	0	0	0	611,313	\$0
Louisiana	4,418,156	4,422,699	4,238,102	3,651,306	3,609,902	3,990,784
New Mexico	1,366,007	1,551,345	1,528,975	1,505,922	896,362	1,263,128
Oklahoma	0	1,370,000	0	0	0	0
Texas	21,525,323	20,933,296	19,565,748	20,466,270	19,602,748	6,793,120
ACL, NM	18,766	0	10,596	14,092	11,472	9,978
8 Northern	11,848	16,098	10,489	0	3,117	9,377
Isleta	0	12,401	0	35,973	22,660	21,278
Santo Domingo	10,863	0	6,338	9,781	14,799	16,766
5 Sandoval	16,099	17,971	12,484	11,984	35,624	0
San Felipe	0	8,606	0	0	0	0
WCD	4,580	112,352	142,719	211,957	177,597	153,488
Choctaw, OK	64,043	122,396	135,113	137,899	117,631	125,825
Cherokee	203,522	159,087	183,968	209,246	189,700	193,507
Chickasaw	132,957	134,683	135,679	133,584	149,666	159,309
Otoe-Missouria	20,144	0	0	0	0	0
Potawatomi	25,497	25,497	64,087	41,372	50,000	50,000
Zuni	0	27,725	28,042	25,870	11,854	26,351
ITC	28,844	28,391	34,724	29,446	29,728	23,893
Muscogee Creek	76,429	0	21,456	28,587	61,604	53,323
Osage	0	0	92,606	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	28,013,720	28,942,547	26,211,126	26,513,289	25,595,777	12,890,127
MPRO						
Colorado	687,241	1,001,511	2,353,187	2,629,974	2,400,188	2,431,488
Iowa	1,690,578	1,661,209	1,546,735	1,546,224	1,558,157	977,238
Kansas	1,868,500	1,844,290	1,810,044	1,811,458	1,452,144	1,597,000
Missouri	2,706,317	3,567,822	3,518,390	3,309,547	3,322,536	2,928,278
Montana	394,375	585,006	572,180	484,828	459,938	424,175
Nebraska	999,128	1,165,710	1,131,434	1,145,877	1,130,821	1,147,923
North Dakota	310,414	315,762	269,475	402,796	366,431	320,076
South Dakota	43,216	162,449	0	514,595	255,750	622,683
Utah	1,758,396	1,230,917	1,639,682	1,603,759	946,577	1,398,824
Wyoming	282,045	307,061	303,355	317,544	294,870	251,221
Eastern Shoshone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ute Mountain	8,351	11,176	11,171	11,244	14,736	12,459
Winnebago	7,040	12,138	7,823	11,587	896	0
Cheyenne River	3,360	3,360	3,360	3,360	31,614	33,704
Rosebud	11,370	18,514	52,403	56,344	61,648	46,541
Standing Rock	50,630	0	0	17,872	44,268	44,228
3 Affiliated Tribes	21,420	18,245	0	19,588	8,640	15,924
Omaha	19,657	17,508	17,330	16,347	15,111	15,437
Northern Arapaho	0	2,214	21,204	25,250	11,905	7,937
Santee	7,158	6,855	6,466	7,644	3,183	3,270
SUBTOTAL	10,869,796	11,931,747	13,264,239	13,935,838	12,379,413	12,278,406
WRO						
Alaska	792,889	0	12,937	0	303,508	723,442
Arizona	4,451,211	4,473,522	4,357,692	4,418,925	4,572,612	4,364,491
California	34,904,722	38,700,054	36,505,904	36,859,749	37,282,471	38,538,236

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Guam	318,791	310,235	336,982	133,401	63,784	322,867
Hawaii	1,115,611	1,294,100	742,547	1,306,979	1,051,871	159,267
Idaho	1,091,970	914,393	674,018	954,943	904,600	898,962
Nevada	1,651,992	1,786,509	1,780,796	1,829,195	1,749,576	1,800,135
Oregon	2,764,788	2,842,936	2,734,482	2,746,499	2,644,446	2,691,038
Washington	5,137,495	4,873,605	4,454,404	4,152,396	3,758,704	4,818,809
ITCN	5,162	46,510	36,196	13,145	28,039	36,335
Navajo Nation	108,989	71,479	188,343	115,439	19,944	285,143
ITCA	320,994	322,775	301,588	247,907	269,526	209,305
American Samoa	254,226	245,536	222,215	230,732	226,843	223,556
Northern Mariana	175,371	169,737	169,249	166,319	153,979	144,482
SUBTOTAL	53,094,211	56,051,391	52,517,353	53,175,629	53,029,903	55,216,068
NATIONAL	194,114,533	201,661,315	189,390,169	194,568,993	187,933,235	183,852,046

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record, using the latest data available, showing actual obligations in the WIC program for the month of September for fiscal years 2011 through 2017. Please include a column that indicates the percentage of the total amount obligated in that particular fiscal year. Also, provide an explanation of why September obligations represent a higher or lower percentage than the average monthly obligation rate.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Actual Program Costs for the Month of September (in thousands)	Percent of Total Amount Obligated
2011	1,177,661	16.4%
2012	1,013,416	14.6%
2013	621,646	9.5%
2014 *	674,812	10.6%
2015 *	609,667	9.8%
2016 *	570,317	9.6%
2017 **	Not available	Not available

* September program costs include all WIC multi-year grants awarded within a fiscal year. These numbers are subject to change as multi-year grants are closed out.

** Data for FY 2017 are not available until December, 2017.

Source: Table reflects current data from the FNS National Data Bank (NDB) and is subject to revision.

Program costs during the final month of the fiscal year as reported by States tend to be higher than the typical month for several reasons. First, the September total includes Infrastructure funds; other months include only food costs and nutrition services and administration costs (NSA). Second, NSA

costs are highest during the final month of the year because it contains all NSA payments made beginning September through closeout of the fiscal year plus any balance of unliquidated obligations remaining at closeout. Many agencies postpone certain purchases (such as office equipment) until the end of the year to ensure that adequate funds are available for operating expenses.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing, by state, the final unspent recoverable funds for fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: Fiscal year 2017 data is not available. Fiscal year 2011 through 2016 information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

State Agency	FY 2011 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2012 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2013 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2014 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2015 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2016 Unspent Recoverable Funds
NERO						
Connecticut	\$5,379,692	0	\$6,186,793	\$4,598,958	\$2,065,181	\$6,281,470
Maine	629,159	\$865,056	1,305,172	1,001,347	867,358	2,614,053
Massachusetts	2,822,034	4,057,752	4,187,917	8,003,328	3,957,137	3,575,150
New Hampshire	546,706	396,773	677,726	1,096,710	426,309	634,593
New York	605,345	10,112,719	38,772,663	53,114,469	43,442,735	60,783,820
Rhode Island	401,655	621,366	677,710	2,023,665	1,210,964	1,176,250
Vermont	326,901	420,247	93,783	246,052	610,216	1,802,179
Indian Township	8,304	6,012	5,970	2,036	10,540	20,682
Pleasant Point	15,278	396	4,689	18,785	19,548	44,794
Seneca Nation	10,547	6,427	15,300	6,062	4,841	18,624
SUBTOTAL	10,745,621	16,486,748	51,927,723	70,111,412	52,614,829	76,951,615
MARO						
Delaware	1,005,456	1,145,821	2,357,699	1,804,596	1,896,578	1,855,815
District of Columbia	332,948	926,946	806,269	2,057,194	528,732	1,257,708
Maryland	0	3,157,278	6,973,625	11,936,706	4,682,520	11,752,030
New Jersey	4,495,702	10,002,662	6,846,374	11,514,559	7,596,063	12,135,993
Pennsylvania	0	8,757,858	15,692,521	37,267,380	12,436,126	16,049,674
Puerto Rico	10,985,010	1,808,810	3,107,170	30,508,545	19,443,645	24,571,670
Virginia	1,807,860	4,403,304	8,875,583	0	13,535,967	5,828,603
Virgin Islands	416,228	216,818	519,631	1,333,944	1,182,161	1,065,904
West Virginia	374,015	1,428,611	3,687,696	5,930,445	5,035,460	2,679,836
SUBTOTAL	19,417,219	31,848,108	48,866,568	102,353,369	66,337,252	77,197,233
SERO						
Alabama	1,224,883	3,522,131	6,576,942	13,223,115	6,489,207	9,965,112
Florida	6,799,350	13,047,311	11,387,840	24,987,903	13,856,065	19,574,339
Georgia	0	19,636,299	23,580,476	48,784,805	19,803,517	27,037,763
Kentucky	19,418,288	17,033,939	10,177,723	11,981,963	8,979,776	13,997,806
Mississippi	8,554,392	7,930,705	5,778,513	10,864,757	7,100,823	10,407,927

State Agency	FY 2011 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2012 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2013 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2014 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2015 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2016 Unspent Recoverable Funds
North Carolina	5,210,706	2,386,423	4,796,613	568,113	11,111,492	18,353,289
South Carolina	0	1,539,231	2,808,734	3,368,253	1,660,848	8,347,490
Tennessee	1,071,398	10,340,652	3,628,810	3,256,816	12,422,376	11,228,603
Choctaw, MS	101,311	90,161	147,824	178,254	56,932	124,946
Eastern Cherokee	101,466	6,354	48,573	24,445	34,530	68,264
SUBTOTAL	42,481,794	75,533,206	68,932,048	117,258,424	81,515,566	119,105,539
MWRO						
Illinois	9,987,917	12,946,392	9,281,831	27,998,324	29,261,731	32,688,179
Indiana	8,132,946	7,039,063	8,420,935	7,578,986	4,505,326	13,807,999
Michigan	602,279	9,586,295	11,920,478	10,749,052	19,607,312	27,954,996
Minnesota	467,220	6,366,793	58,592	5,736,442	836,325	5,551,613
Ohio	972,282	14,173,428	18,046,546	11,810,053	9,655,088	16,131,849
Wisconsin	3,662,894	5,430,005	4,965,226	6,436,734	5,293,160	10,168,224
SUBTOTAL	23,825,538	55,541,976	52,693,608	70,309,591	69,158,942	106,302,860
SWRO						
Arkansas	1,649,425	2,026,410	1,220,966	7,418,840	5,526,461	8,338,304
Louisiana	2,676,021	6,643,753	7,551,864	17,793,642	15,815,688	18,550,854
New Mexico	5,719,313	3,563,485	6,005,876	5,585,693	2,184,921	3,837,077
Oklahoma	353,132	3,781,626	3,208,388	4,851,092	3,776,834	6,535,158
Texas	25,108,844	39,335,226	52,699,645	59,892,651	39,793,359	34,647,337
ACL, NM	71,280	32,732	13,352	0	39,857	51,215
Eight Northern	25,947	27,847	30,670	10,489	1,692	2,686
Isleta	333	12,691	5,722	45,978	6,780	8,974
Santo Domingo	71,148	5,113	2,256	58,531	12,825	125,104
Five Sandoval	45,836	132,241	43,201	56,502	736,773	39,650
San Felipe	79,493	64,686	8,606	0	108,890	0
WCD	0	117,549	120,688	376,442	348,053	349,946
Choctaw, OK	0	199,419	282,253	355,716	306,930	298,082
Cherokee	276,956	631,230	261,276	671,754	402,518	806,841
Chickasaw	105,164	0	64,281	51,604	128,556	321,956
Otoe-Missouria	32,348	21,519	20,308	37,700	67,686	93,232
Potawatomi	73,056	106,379	173,515	136,086	163,372	225,063
Zuni	43,658	24,014	98,765	79,070	28,455	288,650
ITC	91,056	69,922	96,941	22,576	38,633	92,849
Muscogee Creek	196,833	349,346	5,612	198,302	135,096	301,855
Osage	0	0	401,407	800,272	517,464	339,248
SUBTOTAL	36,619,843	57,145,188	72,315,592	98,442,940	70,140,843	75,254,081
MPRO						
Colorado	1,564,955	4,717,649	4,665,131	7,524,959	4,795,367	8,144,533
Iowa	0	3,825,512	3,712,477	2,055,598	1,320,093	7,140,991
Kansas	354,828	2,036,733	4,296,147	5,209,154	5,546,346	2,390,649
Missouri	3,501	6,085,258	7,091,821	5,603,442	6,147,414	6,035,937
Montana	0	762,079	747,879	2,054,395	772,978	435,971
Nebraska	701,387	1,433,993	1,389,941	1,456,216	2,607,446	4,280,789

State Agency	FY 2011 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2012 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2013 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2014 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2015 Unspent Recoverable Funds	FY 2016 Unspent Recoverable Funds
North Dakota	639,591	752,626	488,118	1,311,168	766,818	420,876
South Dakota	0	1,676,423	938,817	1,065,922	669,887	1,517,744
Utah	1,871,993	2,519,813	2,577,054	4,116,232	3,556,417	2,202,850
Wyoming	119,801	317,804	711,666	995,869	818,868	535,521
Eastern Shoshone	0	0	16,860	0	0	2
Ute Mountain	0	12,788	24	0	2,032	24,958
Winnebago	18,133	18,053	0	12,181	6,927	20,677
Cheyenne River	75,086	25,209	20,975	52,541	120,930	202,698
Rosebud	4,017	6,923	49,372	195,232	92,337	37,433
Standing Rock	105,580	0	146,517	140,178	156,812	88,702
3 Affiliated Tribes	63,876	60,586	59,854	85,987	82,585	114,964
Omaha	28,241	25,027	38,887	14,696	29,819	69,443
Northern Arapaho	19,416	27,690	40,885	105,743	83,589	45,726
Santee	15,942	1,311	0	5,066	7,165	0
SUBTOTAL	5,586,347	24,305,478	26,992,425	32,004,579	27,583,830	33,710,464
WRO						
Alaska	2,050,878	1,167,905	2,099,637	3,210,139	3,161,827	3,666,848
Arizona	3,408,934	6,010,754	4,704,982	6,517,512	10,506,928	8,221,100
California	0	82,165,727	104,814,095	134,644,178	165,088,973	162,519,140
Guam	424,872	249,425	444,063	358,156	400,242	588,071
Hawaii	979,439	1,312,033	2,155,184	3,591,303	3,372,332	1,417,786
Idaho	1,260,040	2,399,528	2,297,205	4,331,547	3,915,984	4,509,342
Nevada	1,466,115	4,311,120	3,446,673	4,886,088	4,717,623	5,146,851
Oregon	140,332	4,200,798	2,725,387	6,617,413	3,358,068	10,008,100
Washington	6,551,762	6,480,819	7,191,479	9,852,053	7,730,926	9,966,820
ITCN	4,945	207,287	67,116	0	28,431	106,195
Navajo Nation	499,314	392,161	392,380	774,366	748,643	1,319,720
ITCA	90,764	251,153	239,482	311,102	220,020	415,493
American Samoa	794,042	500,138	490,326	499,764	512,619	435,262
Northern Mariana	842,524	931,206	935,520	1,275,823	901,313	742,246
SUBTOTAL	18,513,961	110,580,054	132,003,529	176,869,444	204,663,929	209,062,974
NATIONAL	\$157,190,323	\$371,440,759	\$453,731,493	\$667,349,759	\$572,015,191	\$697,584,766

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with a table showing WIC infant participation that shows, by state, the total number of births and the number enrolled in the program for fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: Final data from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for 2011 indicate the number of live births was 4.0 million. Final data for 2012 through 2015 indicate the number of live births has remained steady at about 4.0 million births per year. Preliminary data for 2016 indicate the number of live births at about 4.0 million. About 52 percent of infants in the United States participated in the WIC program in 2011. In 2012, infant participation decreased slightly to about 51 percent and remained at 51 percent in 2013. In 2014, infant participation decreased slightly to 49 percent, and in 2015 it decreased to 48 percent. Preliminary

CDC data indicate that 2016 infant participation decreased slightly to 47 percent.

Final NCHS live birth data for 2016 are not yet available. Additionally, NCHS does not project national or state level estimates of live births for future years.

Tables with final data for calendar years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 (preliminary) are provided for the record. The final number of live births in the United States is from the National Vital Statistics Reports published by the NCHS (vol. 62, no. 1 for calendar year 2011, vol. 62, no. 9 for calendar year 2012, vol. 64, no. 1 for calendar year 2013, and vol. 64, no. 12 for calendar year 2014, vol. 66, no. 1 for calendar year 2015), and the preliminary data for 2016 is from the CDC National Vital Statistics Rapid Release, no. 002. Average monthly WIC participation figures are submitted to FNS by WIC State Agencies. The estimated percentage of infants who were served by WIC is calculated by dividing average monthly WIC infant participation by the number of live births.

Note: FNS has used calendar year data for the first five tables (although fiscal year data was requested) because NCHS reports live births on a calendar year basis; therefore, the percentage of infants served by WIC must be calculated on a calendar year basis.

In addition, a table with preliminary average monthly WIC infant participation by State for fiscal year 2017 (through July) are also provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

	Live Births, All Races, Final Data ¹ , CY2011	Average Monthly WIC Infant Participation ² , CY2011	Average Monthly Percent of Infants Served by WIC, CY2011
Alabama	59,354	35,870	60%
Alaska	11,456	6,194	54%
American Samoa	1,256	1,090	87%
Arizona	85,543	47,828	56%
Arkansas	38,715	24,488	63%
California	502,120	294,156	59%
Colorado	65,055	24,791	38%
Connecticut	37,281	13,897	37%
Delaware	11,257	5,671	50%
District of Columbia	9,295	4,764	51%
Florida	213,414	117,944	55%
Georgia	132,409	71,520	54%
Guam	3,294	1,781	54%
Hawaii	18,956	8,542	45%
Idaho	22,305	9,851	44%
Illinois	161,312	78,320	49%
Indiana	83,701	41,926	50%
Iowa	38,214	16,561	43%
Kansas	39,642	18,686	47%
Kentucky ³	55,370	41,318	75%
Louisiana	61,888	39,471	64%
Maine	12,704	5,639	44%
Maryland	73,093	35,693	49%
Massachusetts	73,166	27,774	38%
Michigan	114,008	63,599	56%
Minnesota	68,409	28,398	42%
Mississippi	39,860	26,311	66%
Missouri	76,117	37,861	50%
Montana	12,069	4,639	38%
Nebraska	25,720	9,980	39%
Nevada	35,296	17,851	51%
New Hampshire	12,851	4,307	34%
New Jersey	105,883	37,959	36%
New Mexico	27,289	14,971	55%
New York	241,312	120,971	50%
North Carolina	120,389	64,937	54%
North Dakota	9,527	3,402	36%
Ohio	137,918	69,535	50%
Oklahoma	52,272	30,194	58%
Oregon	45,155	23,703	52%
Pennsylvania	143,178	62,433	44%
Puerto Rico	41,080	40,055	98%
Rhode Island	10,960	5,487	50%
South Carolina	57,393	35,061	61%
South Dakota	11,846	5,287	45%
Tennessee	79,588	43,158	54%
Texas	377,445	231,756	61%
Utah	51,223	16,646	32%
Vermont	6,078	2,839	47%
Virginia	102,652	38,328	37%
Virgin Islands	1,491	1,133	76%
Washington	86,976	38,304	44%
West Virginia	20,717	11,636	56%
Wisconsin	67,810	27,879	41%
Wyoming	7,399	3,164	43%
United States⁴	4,000,711	2,095,554	52% ³
United States without Kentucky^{3,4}	3,945,341	2,054,237	52%

¹ Births: Final data for 2011, volume 62, number 1 (June 28, 2013). "Table 11. Births by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each state and territory, 2011." Available online at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_01.pdf

² From FNS National Data Bank, September, 2013.

³ Kentucky's infant counts mid-way through CY 2011 are wrong. The region and WIC know and have asked for corrected data, to no avail.

⁴ This U.S. total excludes 1,033 births in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

	Live Births, All Races, Final Data ¹ , CY2012	Average Monthly WIC Infant Coverage ² , CY2012	Average Monthly Percent of Infants Served by WIC, CY2012
Alabama	58,448	35,492	61%
Alaska	11,187	5,860	52%
American Samoa	1,163	1,103	95%
Arizona	86,441	46,966	54%
Arkansas	38,347	24,426	64%
California	503,755	288,351	57%
Colorado	65,187	23,108	35%
Connecticut	36,539	14,052	38%
Delaware	11,023	5,475	50%
District of Columbia	9,399	4,744	50%
Florida	213,148	118,014	55%
Georgia	130,280	70,318	54%
Guam	3,590	1,907	53%
Hawaii	18,980	8,588	45%
Idaho	22,963	10,086	44%
Illinois	159,160	75,652	48%
Indiana	83,227	40,350	48%
Iowa	38,702	16,597	43%
Kansas	40,341	17,961	45%
Kentucky	55,758	34,174	61%
Louisiana	62,642	38,330	61%
Maine	12,798	5,609	44%
Maryland	72,883	35,279	48%
Massachusetts	72,439	27,857	38%
Michigan	113,091	63,520	56%
Minnesota	68,772	27,788	40%
Mississippi	38,669	25,947	67%
Missouri	75,446	37,286	49%
Montana	12,118	4,677	39%
Nebraska	25,942	9,748	38%
Nevada	34,911	17,888	51%
New Hampshire	12,352	4,077	33%
New Jersey	104,230	38,362	37%
New Mexico	27,068	14,895	55%
New York	240,916	118,534	49%
North Carolina	119,831	64,530	54%
North Dakota	10,106	3,356	33%
Ohio	138,483	68,758	50%
Oklahoma	52,751	29,627	56%
Oregon	45,067	23,500	52%
Pennsylvania	142,514	62,096	44%
Puerto Rico	38,900	38,897	100%
Rhode Island	10,926	5,586	51%
South Carolina	57,155	34,641	61%
South Dakota	12,104	5,088	42%
Tennessee	80,371	43,874	55%
Texas	382,727	227,393	59%
Utah	51,465	15,161	29%
Vermont	6,009	2,864	48%
Virginia	103,013	39,096	38%
Virgin Islands	1,415	1,151	81%
Washington	87,463	38,121	44%
West Virginia	20,827	11,465	55%
Wisconsin	67,295	27,515	41%
Wyoming	7,572	2,994	40%
United States	3,997,909	2,058,732	51%
+ CNMI	853		
CDC total	3,998,762		

¹ Births: Final data for 2012, volume 62, number 9 (released August, 2012). "Table 11. Births, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each state and territory, 2012." Available online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/.../nvsr62_09.p

² From FNS National Data Bank, February, 2014

	Live Births, All Races, Final Data ¹ , CY2013	Average Monthly Infant WIC Coverage ² , CY2013	Average Monthly Percent of Infants Served by WIC, CY2013
Alabama	58,167	34,685	60%
Alaska	11,446	5,684	50%
American Samoa	1,077	1,093	101%
Arizona	85,600	45,848	54%
Arkansas	37,832	23,713	63%
California	494,705	279,509	57%
Colorado	65,007	22,023	34%
Connecticut	36,085	13,563	38%
Delaware	10,831	5,248	48%
District of Columbia	9,288	4,600	50%
Florida	215,407	115,910	54%
Georgia	128,748	66,581	52%
Guam	3,285	1,937	59%
Hawaii	18,987	8,470	45%
Idaho	22,383	10,253	46%
Illinois	156,931	73,085	47%
Indiana	83,102	40,079	48%
Iowa	39,094	16,434	42%
Kansas	38,839	16,936	44%
Kentucky	55,686	33,873	61%
Louisiana	63,201	37,740	60%
Maine	12,776	5,426	42%
Maryland	71,953	34,613	48%
Massachusetts	71,788	27,429	38%
Michigan	113,489	63,105	56%
Minnesota	69,159	28,366	41%
Mississippi	38,634	26,117	68%
Missouri	75,296	36,698	49%
Montana	12,377	4,782	39%
Nebraska	26,095	9,514	36%
Nevada	35,030	17,922	51%
New Hampshire	12,396	3,926	32%
New Jersey	102,575	37,563	37%
New Mexico	26,354	14,345	54%
New York	236,980	115,141	49%
North Carolina	119,002	62,954	53%
North Dakota	10,599	3,304	31%
Ohio	138,936	67,674	49%
Oklahoma	53,369	29,154	55%
Oregon	45,155	22,840	51%
Pennsylvania	140,921	63,641	45%
Puerto Rico	36,486	36,306	100%
Rhode Island	10,809	5,526	51%
South Carolina	56,795	33,123	58%
South Dakota	12,248	4,784	39%
Tennessee	79,992	43,075	54%
Texas	387,340	225,234	58%
Utah	50,957	14,971	29%
Vermont	5,975	2,764	46%
Virginia	102,147	38,108	37%
Virgin Islands	n/a	1,048	n/a
Washington	86,577	37,381	43%
West Virginia	20,825	11,518	55%
Wisconsin	66,649	26,628	40%
Wyoming	7,644	2,755	36%
United States	3,973,029	2,015,674	51%
+ CNMI	686		
CDC total	3,973,715		

¹ Births: CDC National Vital Statistics Reports - Final data for CY2013, volume 64, number 1, January 15 2015, "Table 10: Births, by race of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2013" available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_01.pdf or <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm>

² From FNS National Data Bank, January 2015

	Live Births, All Races, Final Data ¹ , CY2014	Average Monthly WIC Infant Coverage ² , CY2014	Average Monthly Percent of Infants Served by WIC, CY2014
Alabama	59,422	34,240	58%
Alaska	11,392	4,644	41%
American Samoa	1,077	1,035	96%
Arizona	86,887	44,616	51%
Arkansas	38,511	23,045	60%
California	502,879	267,954	53%
Colorado	65,830	21,912	33%
Connecticut	36,285	13,088	36%
Delaware	10,972	5,198	47%
District of Columbia	9,509	4,254	45%
Florida	219,991	116,930	53%
Georgia	130,946	64,701	49%
Guam	3,395	1,881	55%
Hawaii	18,550	7,889	43%
Idaho	22,876	10,228	45%
Illinois	158,556	70,820	45%
Indiana	84,080	39,454	47%
Iowa	39,687	16,340	41%
Kansas	39,223	16,260	41%
Kentucky	56,170	30,607	54%
Louisiana	64,497	37,577	58%
Maine	12,698	5,413	43%
Maryland	73,921	33,817	46%
Massachusetts	71,908	26,208	36%
Michigan	114,375	62,257	54%
Minnesota	69,904	27,564	39%
Mississippi	38,736	26,104	67%
Missouri	75,360	37,294	49%
Montana	12,432	4,760	38%
Nebraska	26,794	9,537	36%
Nevada	35,861	17,805	50%
New Hampshire	12,302	3,718	30%
New Jersey	103,305	36,808	36%
New Mexico	26,052	13,861	53%
New York	238,773	109,128	46%
North Carolina	120,975	62,103	51%
North Dakota	11,359	3,239	29%
Ohio	139,467	65,616	47%
Oklahoma	53,339	28,706	54%
Oregon	45,556	22,226	49%
Pennsylvania	142,268	61,446	43%
Puerto Rico	34,434	33,218	96%
Rhode Island	10,823	5,361	50%
South Carolina	57,627	32,154	56%
South Dakota	12,283	4,791	39%
Tennessee	81,602	42,373	52%
Texas	399,766	222,025	56%
Utah	51,154	14,191	28%
Vermont	6,130	2,675	44%
Virginia	103,300	36,658	35%
Virgin Islands	---	991	n/a
Washington	88,585	37,001	42%
West Virginia	20,301	10,929	54%
Wisconsin	67,161	25,752	38%
Wyoming	7,696	2,711	35%
United States	4,026,982	1,961,112	49%
+ CNMI³	517		
CDC total⁴	4,027,499		

¹ Births: CDC National Vital Statistics Reports - Births: Final Data for 2014, volume 64, number 12, December 23, 2015, "Table 10. Births, by race of mother: United States, each state and territory, 2014" available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_12.pdf or <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm>

² From FNS National Data Bank, January 2016, available at <http://ndb/Ndb8/Home/SignIn.aspx>

³ The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) data are not reported in NDB; therefore, the number of births reported in CNMI in the National Vital Statistics Report is not included in the table above.

⁴ Note that the CDC "total" provided on Table 10 of the CDC report excludes ALL territories.

	Live Births, All Races, Preliminary Data ¹ , CY2015	Average Monthly WIC Infant Coverage ² , CY2015	Average Monthly Percent of Infants Served by WIC, CY2015
Alabama	59,657	34,753	58%
Alaska	11,282	4,506	40%
American Samoa	1,078	998	93%
Arizona	85,351	43,156	51%
Arkansas	38,886	23,792	61%
California	491,748	255,599	52%
Colorado	66,581	21,718	33%
Connecticut	35,746	12,858	36%
Delaware	11,166	5,036	45%
District of Columbia	9,578	4,196	44%
Florida	224,269	120,070	54%
Georgia	131,404	65,289	50%
Guam	3,366	1,780	53%
Hawaii	18,420	7,257	39%
Idaho	22,827	9,571	42%
Illinois	158,116	66,686	42%
Indiana	84,040	38,824	46%
Iowa	39,482	16,175	41%
Kansas	39,154	15,599	40%
Kentucky	55,971	30,032	54%
Louisiana	64,692	37,531	58%
Maine	12,607	5,077	40%
Maryland	73,616	34,207	46%
Massachusetts	71,492	25,746	36%
Michigan	113,312	60,279	53%
Minnesota	69,834	26,651	38%
Mississippi	38,394	25,750	67%
Missouri	75,061	36,178	48%
Montana	12,583	4,604	37%
Nebraska	26,679	9,274	35%
Nevada	36,298	17,701	49%
New Hampshire	12,433	3,597	29%
New Jersey	103,127	36,388	35%
New Mexico	25,816	13,263	51%
New York	237,274	107,486	45%
North Carolina	120,843	61,272	51%
North Dakota	11,314	3,161	28%
Ohio	139,264	67,584	49%
Oklahoma	53,122	28,156	53%
Oregon	45,655	21,354	47%
Pennsylvania	141,047	64,953	46%
Puerto Rico	31,157	28,864	93%
Rhode Island	10,993	5,198	47%
South Carolina	58,139	31,954	55%
South Dakota	12,336	4,630	38%
Tennessee	81,685	41,976	51%
Texas	403,618	218,056	54%
Utah	50,778	13,720	27%
Vermont	5,903	2,558	43%
Virginia	103,303	36,589	35%
Virgin Islands	1,325	968	73%
Washington	88,990	35,949	40%
West Virginia	19,805	10,714	54%
Wisconsin	67,041	25,237	38%
Wyoming	7,765	2,589	33%
United States	4,015,423	1,927,108	48.0%
+ CNMI ³	427		
CDC total⁴	4,015,850		

¹ Births: CDC National Vital Statistics Reports - Births: Final Data for 2015, volume 66, number 1, January 5, 2017, "Table 11. Births, by Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, each state and territory, 2015" available at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr66/nvsr66_01.pdf

² From FNS National Data Bank, January 2017, available at <http://ndb/Ndb8/Home/SignIn.aspx>

³ The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) data are not reported in NDB; therefore, the number of births reported in CNMI in the National Vital Statistics Report is not included in the table above.

⁴ Note that the CDC "total" provided on Table 11 of the CDC report excludes ALL territories.

	Live Births, All Races, Preliminary Data ¹ , CY2016	Average Monthly WIC Infant Coverage ² , CY2016	Preliminary Average Monthly Percent of Infants Served by WIC, CY2016
Alabama	59,146	34,151	58%
Alaska	11,202	4,354	39%
American Samoa	—	987	—
Arizona	84,519	41,158	49%
Arkansas	38,171	22,951	60%
California	488,486	240,208	49%
Colorado	66,599	20,980	32%
Connecticut	36,001	12,770	35%
Delaware	10,987	4,953	45%
District of Columbia	9,862	4,209	43%
Florida	225,016	118,341	53%
Georgia	129,995	54,834	42%
Guam	3,423	1,786	52%
Hawaii	18,049	7,091	39%
Idaho	22,480	8,983	40%
Illinois	154,400	62,456	40%
Indiana	83,046	37,521	45%
Iowa	39,383	15,284	39%
Kansas	38,045	14,463	38%
Kentucky	55,414	29,203	53%
Louisiana	63,121	36,936	59%
Maine	12,704	4,833	38%
Maryland	73,102	32,855	45%
Massachusetts	71,369	25,383	36%
Michigan	113,153	57,774	51%
Minnesota	69,736	25,926	37%
Mississippi	37,912	24,681	65%
Missouri	74,645	34,349	46%
Montana	12,278	4,580	37%
Nebraska	26,576	9,111	34%
Nevada	36,255	17,356	48%
New Hampshire	12,263	3,245	26%
New Jersey	102,121	35,185	34%
New Mexico	24,660	12,609	51%
New York	234,194	103,837	44%
North Carolina	120,749	59,198	49%
North Dakota	11,381	3,114	27%
Ohio	138,074	74,307	54%
Oklahoma	52,571	28,000	53%
Oregon	45,484	19,734	43%
Pennsylvania	139,333	62,335	45%
Puerto Rico	28,233	25,833	92%
Rhode Island	10,792	5,006	46%
South Carolina	57,334	30,029	52%
South Dakota	12,273	4,536	37%
Tennessee	80,629	40,524	50%
Texas	396,717	212,026	53%
Utah	50,464	13,117	26%
Vermont	5,754	2,428	42%
Virginia	101,136	34,897	35%
Virgin Islands	—	950	—
Washington	90,492	34,605	38%
West Virginia	19,042	10,472	55%
Wisconsin	66,608	24,035	36%
Wyoming	7,382	2,671	36%
United States	3,972,761	1,851,223	47%
+ CNMI³	364		
CDC total⁴	3,973,125		

¹ Births: CDC National Vital Statistics Rapid Release - Births: Provisional Data for 2016, number 002, June, 2017, "Table 2. Births, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, each state and territory, provisional 2016" available at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/report002.pdf>

² From FNS National Data Bank, October 2017, available at <http://ndb/Ndb8/Home/SignIn.aspx>

³ The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) data are not reported in NDB; therefore, the number of births reported in CNMI in the National Vital Statistics Report is not included in the table above.

⁴ Note that the CDC "total" provided on Table 2 of the CDC report excludes ALL territories.

**Average Monthly Number of WIC
Infant Participants by State, FY17
(through July)
(Source: FNS Administrative Data)**

State/Territory	Average Monthly WIC Infant Participants
Alabama	33,671
Alaska	4,194
American Samoa	941
Arizona	39,319
Arkansas	22,332
California	230,386
Colorado	20,530
Connecticut	12,802
Delaware	4,771
District of Columbia	4,115
Florida	116,073
Georgia	53,915
Guam	1,656
Hawaii	6,633
Idaho	8,610
Illinois	59,893
Indiana	36,761
Iowa	14,770
Kansas	13,249
Kentucky	28,493
Louisiana	35,638
Maine	4,557
Maryland	31,589
Massachusetts	24,886
Michigan	56,055
Minnesota	25,262
Mississippi	24,319
Missouri	33,078
Montana	4,403
Nebraska	8,968
Nevada	16,965
New Hampshire	2,977
New Jersey	34,259
New Mexico	12,401
New York	100,658
North Carolina	57,706
North Dakota	3,080
Ohio	71,618
Oklahoma	27,324
Oregon	18,977
Pennsylvania	60,791
Puerto Rico	23,858
Rhode Island	4,805
South Carolina	28,834
South Dakota	4,412
Tennessee	39,372
Texas	205,269
Utah	12,573
Vermont	2,275
Virginia	33,170
Virgin Islands	846
Washington	33,185
West Virginia	10,150
Wisconsin	23,296
Wyoming	2,486
Commonwealth of North Carolina	574
US	1,793,721

Mr. Aderholt: For total FNS resources available for this program, how many WIC clinics would be served by breastfeeding peer counselors? What percent of women would be able to receive counseling?

Response: In fiscal year 2015 (the last year for which data is available), the WIC Breastfeeding Policy Inventory (WIC BPI) showed that 93 percent of State agencies reported operating or overseeing local agencies that had peer counseling programs. Sixty-nine percent of local agencies (n=1658) were able to operate a peer counseling program with the funding available. Among these local agencies, the peer counseling program was available in an average of 83 percent of clinic sites. These local agencies served 86 percent of the WIC population. Among agencies operating a peer counseling program and providing direct services to participants, there were on average four peer counselors in local agencies and seven peer counselors in State agencies that provide direct services.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the record, the amount of Nutrition Services and Administration (NSA) funds obligated for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2017. Include the amounts spent on program management, client services, nutrition education, and breastfeeding promotion within the total. Also provide examples of what is eligible as a "client service."

Response: WIC NSA costs extend beyond program administration. Two-thirds of the total NSA costs are used to provide legislatively mandated non-monetary program benefits. These benefits include nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and support, and client services. Examples of client services include activities such as healthcare referrals and immunization screening, which have shown to improve birth outcomes and reduce the incidence of health problems for WIC participants.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Program Management	Client Services	Nutrition Education	Breastfeeding Promotion	Total NSA Expenditures
2010	\$591,735,448	\$758,106,814	\$418,616,675	\$148,568,358	\$1,917,027,295
2011	\$620,553,681	\$748,264,713	\$437,536,035	\$162,126,429	\$1,968,480,868
2012	\$608,508,512	\$720,710,592	\$405,895,658	\$156,987,492	\$1,892,102,254
2013	\$635,821,428	\$690,765,092	\$404,993,399	\$154,314,330	\$1,885,894,249
2014	\$636,276,205	\$705,737,379	\$402,572,491	\$162,653,826	\$1,907,239,901
2015	\$623,303,338	\$721,743,441	\$428,364,441	\$154,125,613	\$1,927,536,833
2016*	\$623,792,669	\$736,317,487	\$426,538,720	\$164,208,613	\$1,950,857,489
2017	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Data Source: National Data Bank - WIC Program SNFA013 Report for FY 2016 (Report Date: 10/11/17)

Mr. Aderholt: What is FNS currently doing to monitor WIC's compliance with provisions of the Improper Payments Information Act? What new efforts are aimed at reducing or eliminating incidences of fraud, waste and abuse in the WIC program?

Response: WIC error targets, were missed by minimal amounts (less than one percent) the last two years. WIC's improper payments are primarily attributed to administrative or process errors made at the state or local level, and FNS has taken proactive measures with our state partners to reduce payment errors in the program. In FY 2016, FNS awarded a grant to a contractor to identify and test risk factors that could prevent program fraud; conducted certification and eligibility reviews for all 90 State agencies; and developed and implemented uniform indicators to identify State agencies at risk of certification issues. In addition, monthly conference calls are conducted with regional office staff to clarify certification and eligibility policy. FNS will continue to move forward, in collaboration with its State partners, to address issues of integrity and improper payments in WIC.

FNS conducts target MEs in key areas related to program integrity in two-year cycles.

Recent actions taken by FNS to reduce and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse include:

- In FY 2013 and 2014, FNS conducted MEs in 51 WIC State agencies on vendor management. In FY 2015 and 2016, FNS conducted MEs in 90 State agencies on certification and eligibility. In FY 2017, FNS began a two-year focus on funding and participation. The most recent target area was chosen because access to WIC benefits and services is dependent on appropriate management of Program funds and caseload. FNS analyzes program integrity MEs to determine trends and to inform future policy, guidance, and technical assistance.
- In April 2017, FNS provided Vendor Management and Food Delivery training utilizing the newly developed Vendor Management and Food Delivery Handbook, to Regional Office staff. The training ensured that FNS staff continues to provide sound, consistent technical assistance to WIC State agencies. The Handbook was released to State agencies in September 2017. The Handbook includes guidance designed to help State agencies effectively develop, assess, or implement key vendor management and cost containment system components.
- In FY 2017, FNS developed training and tools for WIC State agencies to ensure a more effective development of vendor peer group systems, as well as revised high risk vendor indicators.

Mr. Aderholt: How much were the States provided for integrity enforcement in each of fiscal years 2011 through 2017? Do any of the States provide funding to participating local agencies to support integrity enforcement for FNS programs?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Program Management
2011	\$620,553,681
2012	\$608,508,512
2013	\$635,821,428
2014	\$636,276,205
2015	\$623,303,338
2016*	\$623,792,669
2017	Not Available

* Data Source: National Data Bank - WIC Program SNFA013 Report for FY 2016 (Report Date: 10/11/17)

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe allowable outreach and education activities that State and local agencies can implement.

Response: WIC State and local agencies conduct outreach activities to inform the public and other programs and entities about WIC services and eligibility requirements. Such allowable activities include: radio, TV and billboard announcements; WIC information booths at health fairs and community events; toll-free numbers and public websites for inquiring about WIC; and, coordination with other services and programs that serve the same target population (e.g., Head Start, Medicaid, Maternal and Child Health, child care centers, SNAP, TANF, hospitals).

WIC nutrition education is considered a benefit of the Program and must be made available to participants at no charge. It is required to be easily understood by participants and bear a practical relationship to participant nutritional needs, household situations and cultural preferences. In addition, nutrition education emphasizes the relationship between nutrition and health and is designed to teach participants and caregivers about the important role nutrition plays in health promotion and disease prevention as well as overcoming specific nutritional risk. Examples of allowable nutrition education activities include:

- Conducting nutrition education sessions in individual and/or group settings.
- Using technology including, but not limited to, telephone, computer modules, social media, and video conferencing that have no cost or barriers to the participant and have minimal administrative burden on the program.
- Establishing a standardized breastfeeding peer counseling program consistent with the Loving Support Model for a Successful Peer Counseling Program.
- Conducting demonstrations or grocery store tours that address common nutrition challenges such as label reading, using WIC eligible foods, or shopping on a budget.
- Conducting physical activity promotion as a component of nutrition education, provided costs related to such promotion support WIC nutrition education goals.

Other allowable costs include providing appropriate reinforcement materials (in conjunction with the above activities) including, but not limited to, publications, pamphlets, take-home activities, newsletters, videotapes/DVDs,

posters, bulletin boards, displays, health fairs and public service announcements such as radio, TV advertisements, text messaging, etc.

Child Nutrition Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a chart showing the total average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program from FY 2007 through FY 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Average Daily Participation in the National School Lunch Program	
Fiscal Year	All Children
2007	30.6 million
2008	31.0 million
2009	31.3 million
2010	31.8 million
2011	31.8 million
2012	31.7 million
2013	30.7 million
2014	30.5 million
2015	30.5 million
2016	30.4 million
2017*	30.6 million

*Estimate

Mr. Aderholt: The FY 2015, 2016, and 2017 omnibus appropriations bills included language directing USDA to establish a process to allow schools exemptions from the current whole grain requirements in the school meals regulation. Please provide the most recent information on the number of States and school food authorities in each State that have indicated they have or will be implementing an exemption process.

Response: According to data gathered in October 2016, 49 States offered exemptions from the whole-grain rich requirement during school year 2016-2017. A total of 2,765 school food authorities were approved to offer exemptions. Five States reported that they would not offer exemptions during SY 2016-2017: Arkansas, Guam, Maryland, Rhode Island, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. USDA is currently in the process of collecting data for school year 2017-2018 and will have an updated report by November 2017.

[The information follows:]

State	Exemptions	Total SFAs Submitting Requests	Total SFAs Approved	Increase/Decrease from 2015 Approvals	Examples of Types of Products Requiring Exemptions
Alabama	Y	0	0	0	
Alaska	Y	4	3	0	Pasta, whole grain bread, whole grain biscuits, whole grain chicken nuggets
			(1 pending)		
Arizona	Y	0	0	0	
Arkansas	N	NA	NA	NA	
California	Y	6	3	-1	Pasta (lasagna, tortellini, ravioli), bread, tortillas, waffles, tortilla chips, sourdough bread for Panini sandwiches, branded pizza, branded bread sticks, sushi rice
Colorado	Y	5	5	-8	Tortillas, pasta, biscuits, rice, English muffins, bagels, cinnamon rolls, cereal
Connecticut	Y	13	13	7	Pasta, pizza crust, croutons, rolls, buns
Delaware	Y	13	13	13	Pasta, corn bread, Ciabatta bread, cereal
District of Columbia	Y	0	0	0	No requests
Florida	Y	7	6	0	Pasta, biscuits, buns, rolls, wraps
			(1 pending)		
Georgia	Y	5	4	-28	Biscuits, grits, pizza crust, saltine crackers, muffins, pasta
			(1 pending)		
Guam	N	NA	NA	NA	
Hawaii	Y	10	9	2	Pasta (spaghetti, elbow macaroni, chow fun, fried Noodles, saimin, rotini, lasagna), hamburger and hotdog buns, sandwich bread, dinner rolls, tortillas, English muffins, muffins
Idaho	Y	0	0	0	
Illinois	Y	96	92	0	Pasta
Indiana	Y	404	404	141	Pasta, rice, bread, tortillas, biscuits, rolls, buns, breadsticks, pizza dough, crackers, croutons, cookies, bagels, breading on food items (chicken nuggets)
Iowa	Y	80	80	19	Pasta, egg noodles, English muffins, biscuits, cookie dough, crackers, cereal, bread, buns, waffle mix, rice cereal, cinnamon rolls, French bread sticks, tortilla shells, taco shells, ring donuts, mini pancakes, pizza crust
Kansas	Y	90	88	26	Egg noodles, macaroni, lasagna, spaghetti, tortillas
			(1 pending)		
Kentucky	Y	51	47	11	Biscuits, crackers, pasta, tortillas, burritos, rice, pizza crust, pancakes
Louisiana	Y	17	17	7	Hamburger and hot dog buns, biscuits, pasta, grits, rice, French bread, beignets, tortilla shells, pizza, meat pie

State	Exemptions	Total SFAs Submitting Requests	Total SFAs Approved	Increase/Decrease from 2015 Approvals	Examples of Types of Products Requiring Exemptions
Maine	Y	32	32	-4	Pasta, wraps, egg noodles, pizza, hot dog buns, rice, tortillas
Maryland	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	Y	0	0	0	
Michigan	Y	217	184	-169	Small rolls, hamburger and hot dog buns, crackers, pita bread, tortillas, biscuits, bread, rice, bagels, English muffins, pizza crust, toaster pastries, pancakes, waffles, cereal bars, croutons, cinnamon rolls, deli Focaccia bread, Panini bread, sub buns, ciabatta bread, cookies, pasta
			(33 pending)		
Minnesota	Y	36	36	-44	Bagels, cookies, elbow macaroni, fettuccini, lasagna, noodles, penne, pizza, rice, rice noodles, rotini, spaghetti, tortellini
Mississippi	Y	148	148	10	Elbow macaroni, cookies, sweet yeast rolls, enriched (two bread) biscuits, enriched saltines, enriched flour tortillas
Missouri	Y	139	138	12	Pasta, cinnamon rolls, biscuits, hamburger and hotdog
			(1 pending)		
Montana	Y	0	0	0	Tortillas, buns, cinnamon rolls, pizza, sandwich bread, lasagna, fettuccini, ravioli and egg noodles, baking mixes, pie crust
Nebraska	Y	204	204	24	Pasta, buns, dinner rolls, sandwich bread, flour tortillas, pizza crust
Nevada	Y	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	Y	0	0	0	
New Jersey	Y	153	106	28	Pizza, pasta, hero rolls, bagels
			(47 pending)		
New Mexico	Y	3	3	-4	Pasta
New York	Y	202	202	87	Pasta, rice, bagels, Kaiser rolls, hotdog and hamburger buns, English muffins, tortilla wraps, pizza dough, pancakes, waffles
North Carolina	Y	148	146	5	Biscuits, rolls, crackers, grits, cornbread, pastry
North Dakota	Y	8	8	4	Saltine crackers, biscuits, tortillas, dumpling dough, homemade bread, hamburger and hotdog buns, rice
Ohio	Y	224	221	47	Pasta
Oklahoma	Y	57	49	-9	Biscuits, crackers, tortillas,
					cornbread dressing, muffins, sliced bread, hamburger and hotdog buns, pasta
Oregon	Y	5	2	0	Tortillas, elbow macaroni, lasagna noodles, Yakisoba
Pennsylvania	Y	212	192	83	Pizza dough and crust, rolls, buns, bagels, tortillas, pasta
			(15 pending)		
Puerto Rico	Y	9	7	2	Cornmeal, rice, bread, pasta
			(1 pending)		

State	Exemptions	Total SFAs Submitting Requests	Total SFAs Approved	Increase/Decrease from 2015 Approvals	Examples of Types of Products Requiring Exemptions
Rhode Island	N	NA	NA	NA	
South Carolina	Y	10	8 (2 pending)	-12	Grits, rice, pasta, baked goods
South Dakota	Y	33	33	0	Pasta
Tennessee	Y	117	117	1	Biscuits, pasta
Texas	Y	46	43	21	Biscuits, cornbread, buns, sandwich bread, tortillas
Utah	Y	13	13	1	Pasta, tortillas, chicken nugget breading, rice, egg noodles, pizza crust, ravioli
US Virgin Islands	N	NA	NA	NA	
Vermont	Y	0	0	0	
Virginia	Y	23	23	23	Pasta/macaroni
Washington	Y	28	23	2	Pasta, tortillas, pizza crust, rice, bread, buns
West Virginia	Y	32	32	2	Pasta, egg noodles, macaroni, grain desserts
Wisconsin	Y	43	6 (11 pending)	-23	Bagels, noodles (lasagna, rotini, penne, elbow macaroni, pre-made macaroni, egg, bow tie, spaghetti, linguini, fettuccini, Chinese, cavatappi), bread dough, Texas style bread, pizza dough, rice, prepared pizza
Wyoming	Y	5	5	2	Spaghetti noodles, hamburger and hotdog buns, flatbread, cinnamon rolls, breadsticks, home-style noodles, tortillas, croutons, corn dog coating, egg noodles, breading on fish sticks, klushi noodles
Total		2,948	2765 (114 pending)	278	

SEC449

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the Team Up for School Nutrition Success Initiative that began in November 2014. Has Team Up been expanded in 2017 and are there plans for continuation in 2018? Specifically, how much and from which accounts are funds being used for this effort?

Response: USDA has offered evidence-based trainings and tailored technical assistance to School Food Authorities (SFAs) through the Team Up for School Nutrition Success initiative (Team Up), which is a collaboration between USDA and the Institute of Child Nutrition (ICN). After piloting Team Up during 2014-2015, USDA expanded the initiative in 2016 providing a total of 41 Team Up trainings in 48 States and territories. Over 1,800 school nutrition professionals participated in Team Up workshops.

In 2017, USDA transitioned the Team Up training to a state-led approach so that states and SFAs can request this training directly from ICN. ICN conducted seven Team Up trainings upon request by State agencies. These trainings reached approximately 270 school nutrition professionals. States that participated in the 2017 ICN-led Team Up trainings utilized their State Administrative Expense (SAE) funds to support attendees from their respective states to travel to the trainings. Several States, including Georgia, Oregon, and Wisconsin, have used the Team Up model to provide their own trainings (without assistance from ICN). Additionally, these State agencies used their SAE funds to support their efforts. In 2018, ICN will continue to provide the Team Up training as part of their overall school nutrition training portfolio, and deliver it as requested by State agencies and SFAs.

The FY 2017 Team Up trainings were supported by Team Nutrition (TN) funds in the amount of \$35,000. With Team Up being available through ICN's overall school nutrition training portfolio, the funds to support any trainings in 2018 would be provided through the Team Nutrition account that supports ICN's general training to child nutrition professionals.

USDA's Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) became nationally available in school year 2014-2015.

Mr. Aderholt: To date, how many schools and students have taken advantage of CEP?

Response: As of fall 2016, almost 10 million students are enrolled in more than 27,500 CEP schools across the country.

Mr. Aderholt: Do you anticipate additional schools to adopt the CEP in school year 2017-18?

Response: Yes, but at a slower rate than in the past. Most highly eligible districts have successfully adopted CEP in some or all of their schools, so increases in SY 2017-18 are expected to be modest.

CEP is a local decision and is most viable in highly-eligible districts, where a majority of students are eligible for free and reduced-price meals. To participate in CEP, school districts must agree to cover with non-Federal funds any difference between their operational costs and Federal reimbursements. Although Federal dollars represent the bulk of the financial support provided to schools, these funds alone may not cover all costs. Therefore, local officials must carefully determine the best way to ensure that their foodservice operation remains solvent, which may include the contribution of non-Federal funds.

Increases in participation in CEP also may be offset by schools opting to discontinue CEP participation as their four-year cycle ends. This could be due to a decrease in the poverty rate in a community, which could affect the financial viability of CEP or make a district ineligible for CEP participation.

Mr. Aderholt: Do you still anticipate the evaluation study of CEP to be completed in 2018?

Response: Yes, we expect to have the final report ready for clearance by August 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on your efforts to collect national data on unpaid meal charges left delinquent by parents.

Response: From 2011-2016, USDA solicited input from a broad spectrum of parties affected by unpaid meal charges. This included a formal Request for Information, a multi-year, nationally representative study, and two national webinars drawing over 1,500 participants. This information was used to develop a Report to Congress, as required by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, which was submitted in July 2016.

Based on the feedback gathered on this issue, USDA required all school districts participating in the NSLP and SBP to develop a written policy explaining how meal charges will be handled; the details of the policy are up to local discretion. To support Program operators, in 2016 and 2017, USDA issued a series of guidance documents addressing this requirement, provided technical assistance through a national webinar, and presented on the issue at the 2017 School Nutrition Association (SNA) Annual National Conference. Resources are located on the unpaid meal charges public webpage: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/unpaid-meal-charges>.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a chart showing how much equipment grant funding has been distributed to each State in each fiscal year beginning with the funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Equipment Grant Funding

State	FY 2009*	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Alabama	\$1,956,100	\$0	\$455,343	\$0	\$0	\$639,832	\$447,554	\$546,729
Alaska	273,766	68,235	0	0	0	99,095	68,326	82,253
Arizona	2,202,663	513,904	0	0	0	798,872	510,050	685,070
Arkansas	1,274,259	318,101	0	0	0	427,817	290,306	349,937
California	12,173,854	2,791,256	80,266	0	0	3,859,851	3,090,289	3,745,685
Colorado	1,031,126	227,919	34,556	0	0	390,638	284,323	203,917
Connecticut	785,875	0	191,182	0	0	270,286	191,663	0
Delaware	232,315	0	57,978	0	0	97,125	68,591	81,561
District of Columbia	215,765	2,425	0	0	0	71,589	55,570	0
Florida	5,380,688	0	1,345,494	0	0	1,979,663	1,462,768	1,772,689
Georgia	4,420,793	0	955,301	0	0	1,558,984	1,084,028	617,592
Guam	215,366	0	0	0	0	54,263	27,324	40,689
Hawaii	341,676	0	33,366	0	0	135,799	50,788	5,650
Idaho	481,315	119,804	0	0	0	176,149	117,485	136,198
Illinois	3,653,961	895,544	7,404	0	0	1,295,673	695,907	70,229
Indiana	1,937,595	0	496,286	0	0	711,884	397,925	105,955
Iowa	823,633	200,489	0	0	0	290,597	205,543	246,810
Kansas	849,263	209,578	0	0	0	314,502	215,660	259,600
Kentucky	1,769,341	404,629	29,950	0	0	588,036	382,056	0
Louisiana	2,069,399	493,890	0	0	0	680,003	463,740	411,699
Maine	307,008	76,036	0	0	0	111,011	75,542	89,380
Maryland	1,231,398	305,388	0	0	0	482,154	342,244	415,601
Massachusetts	1,350,948	0	286,686	0	0	489,423	340,637	427,282
Michigan	2,536,038	484,643	109,981	0	0	974,645	194,871	4,849
Minnesota	1,270,665	280,206	0	0	0	454,332	313,960	195,169
Mississippi	1,703,738	414,159	0	0	0	487,925	141,392	55,405
Missouri	1,836,431	327,276	92,280	0	0	614,796	451,736	538,253
Montana	224,981	57,061	0	0	0	78,790	55,000	60,000
Nebraska	531,027	125,076	0	0	0	167,225	109,402	90,316
Nevada	678,619	154,650	0	0	0	270,902	193,053	117,384
New Hampshire	215,765	48,634	0	0	0	72,204	48,482	52,767
New Jersey	1,859,763	435,525	27,645	0	0	685,399	498,033	630,667
New Mexico	907,835	213,195	0	0	0	290,585	215,097	240,894
New York	5,824,761	0	1,311,252	0	0	1,856,614	1,326,752	1,677,198
North Carolina	3,304,104	0	807,579	0	0	1,157,137	798,813	955,033
North Dakota	215,764	48,505	0	0	0	56,315	37,646	45,608
Ohio	2,954,998	742,965	1,192	0	0	1,117,335	757,482	899,468
Oklahoma	1,519,638	372,503	0	0	0	527,251	271,985	421,021
Oregon	1,030,031	231,123	21,181	0	0	348,206	232,236	266,781
Pennsylvania	2,868,522	0	710,912	0	0	1,019,574	706,055	827,631
Puerto Rico	1,531,697	0	364,784	0	0	413,610	281,327	130,580
Rhode Island	267,414	0	67,765	0	0	92,791	0	0
South Carolina	1,835,981	0	449,723	0	0	520,342	259,051	0
South Dakota	255,265	59,726	0	0	0	85,265	57,776	71,236
Tennessee	2,275,738	0	481,127	0	0	764,047	335,666	0
Texas	11,501,639	2,984,296	0	0	0	4,409,403	3,097,282	3,726,177
Utah	721,186	0	181,260	0	0	282,622	193,635	228,978
Vermont	213,897	0	45,138	0	0	54,654	32,606	25,860
Virginia	1,889,411	0	473,341	0	0	698,448	488,607	582,765
Virgin Islands	215,764	0	44,867	0	0	54,654	35,105	39,999
Washington	1,570,312	284,918	0	0	0	531,031	339,443	29,114
West Virginia	610,774	0	155,181	0	0	214,652	158,298	51,088
Wisconsin	1,316,708	0	330,939	0	0	498,174	344,042	406,711
Wyoming	215,764	0	43,043	0	0	54,654	35,105	40,689

*ARRA funding included in the state totals

Mr. Aderholt: For each category, paid lunch, free meals, and reduced price meals, what were the federal costs for fiscal years 2011 through 2017?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

National School Lunch Program Costs, by Category (Millions of Dollars)

	Paid	Reduced Price	Free	Total
FY 2011	\$477.5	\$1,086.4	\$8,757.0	\$10,320.8
FY 2012	\$442.9	\$1,102.2	\$8,881.7	\$10,426.8
FY 2013	\$497.9	\$1,077.2	\$9,482.3	\$11,057.4
FY 2014	\$503.4	\$1,055.7	\$9,796.7	\$11,355.9
FY 2015	\$488.6	\$964.5	\$10,244.8	\$11,697.9
FY 2016	\$496.3	\$932.0	\$10,829.7	\$12,258.0
FY 2017*	\$517.5	\$897.3	\$11,407.9	\$12,822.7

*estimated

Mr. Aderholt: How much did USDA spend in fiscal years 2011 through 2017 for the snack programs?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

CACFP Snacks

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017*
NSLP Snacks \$	162,311,635	169,518,678	166,404,565	171,419,393	175,825,407	172,081,100	185,168,001
CACFP Snacks\$	27,707,580	31,850,432	37,835,370	43,510,073	47,145,141	53,025,623	59,533,362
Total \$	190,019,215	201,369,110	204,239,935	214,929,466	222,970,548	225,106,724	244,701,363

*Estimates

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of state administrative expenses that have been carried over, the amount of original allocation, and the percent of the allocation carried over. Include data from fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Child Nutrition - State Administrative Expense Funds FY 2011 to 2017			
Fiscal Year	Initial SAE Allocation	SAE Carryover Amount	Percent of Allocation Carried Over
2017*	\$2,626,342	\$525,268	20%
2016	\$2,700,025	\$540,005	20%
2015	\$2,780,074	\$556,015	20%
2014	\$2,654,292	\$530,858	20%
2013	\$2,731,544	\$546,309	20%
2012	\$2,525,064	\$505,013	20%
2011	\$2,660,729	\$532,146	20%

* Estimate

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of schools, institutions, and summer camps that participate in the Special Milk Program. Please provide the Committee with the amount spent on this program for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2017 and estimates for FY 2018.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Schools	Institutions	Summer Camps	Total
2011	3,841	527	781	5,149
2012	3,672	482	571	4,725
2013	3,596	505	592	4,693
2014	2,951	497	451	3,899
2015	3,005	545	461	4,011
2016	2,849	424	416	3,689
2017*	2,779	409	391	3,579
2018*	2,771	394	368	3,473

The amounts obligated are as follows:

- FY 2011--\$12,296,000
- FY 2012--\$12,295,000
- FY 2013--\$10,720,000
- FY 2014--\$10,499,000
- FY 2015--\$10,514,000
- FY 2016--\$9,057,000
- FY 2017--\$8,726,000 (estimated)
- FY 2018--\$8,767,000 (estimated)

* estimates

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a status of the most recent efforts to provide food to low-income children during the summer months and the total spending for each initiative.

Response: FNS provides nutrition assistance to low-income children over the summer primarily through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSF), as well as the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) - collectively referred to as the summer meal programs, and the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) demonstration projects. Historically, feeding children meals when they are not in school is challenging, particularly in rural areas and Indian Country, where children and teens often live longer distances from meal sites and lack access to public transportation.

Summer Food Service Program

Total Federal spending on the Summer Food Service Program was \$555.7 million for FY 2016. Data for FY 2017 will be available later this calendar year.

To address the challenges associated with providing food to children over the summer, FNS has worked towards optimizing access to summer meals by streamlining administrative and operational processes for State agencies, program operators, and families. By making it easier for institutions that operate more than one Child Nutrition Program to apply to be a summer meal sponsor, the number of summer meal sites has increased and is now over 50,000 nationwide. Through collaboration with State agencies and other government and community partners, many summer meal sites better meet the needs of the local population by offering flexible meal times, utilizing local foods, and providing transportation options. To further improve families' access to summer meal sites, FNS partnered with USDA Rural Development to locate sites in 305 multi-family housing communities, a 71% increase over 2015.

FNS also developed tools to help communities better serve their populations. The GIS-based Capacity Builder web tool uses data-driven technology to assist operators in locating sites in areas of highest need. As a result, in 2016, sites were located in low-income communities in nearly 83% of counties nationwide. FNS also developed and launched the Summer Meal Site Finder, an innovative information technology platform that enables families, children, and community leaders to quickly find summer meal sites near them. In 2017, the site finder was used more than 1.65 million times to locate summer meal sites.

Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) demonstrations

The Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (Summer EBT) demonstration projects first began in 2010 when Congress provided USDA the authority to test alternatives to the SFSF given the challenge in reaching certain populations with the traditional programs. These projects provide food benefits on debit cards to eligible low-income families with school-age children during the summer months, giving them more resources to use at retail food stores in their communities. FNS awarded \$30.3 million in FY 2017 to seven States and two Tribes (Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Virginia, Cherokee Nation, and Chickasaw Nation) that previously operated a Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) demonstration project. These experienced grantees were approved to offer benefits to more than 300,000 children in summer 2017. Grantees expanded their Summer EBT projects in high-need rural areas, building on the significant rural and tribal expansion that

began in 2015.

In FY 2017, FNS also awarded \$1.2 million in administrative funds to Tennessee and Texas to launch new Summer EBT projects in 2018. These States were selected through a competitive process and their awards will fund administrative costs for them to build infrastructure and administrative capacity to begin providing benefits in summer 2018.

Commodity Assistance Program

Mr. Aderholt: Of the total amount obligated for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), what portion or percentage goes towards administrative costs? Please provide a table that shows a breakout by state of CSFP administrative costs for fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: The percentage of the total obligated amount that goes towards administrative costs for the CSFP program is approximately 20 percent. The following table shows the administrative costs for fiscal years 2011 through 2017 broken out by State.

[The information follows:]

CSFP Administrative Costs by State

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alaska	152,276	147,958	155,641	150,363	154,945	161,525	178,733
Arizona	884,347	908,260	916,816	904,453	924,883	964,161	1,066,877
Arkansas	200,948	209,368	213,686	217,215	224,069	233,585	258,470
California	4,866,851	5,395,800	5,505,303	5,521,361	5,670,700	5,911,524	6,541,301
Colorado	1,233,990	1,278,021	1,302,090	1,316,205	1,329,380	1,385,836	1,533,474
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	132,803	138,443	153,192
Delaware	170,700	129,387	170,938	173,790	179,284	186,898	206,809
District of Columbia	453,857	449,944	466,905	462,463	434,691	453,152	501,428
Florida	--	--	--	--	117,023	121,993	134,989
Georgia	189,067	180,885	191,164	216,620	223,454	232,944	257,760
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	132,803	138,443	153,192
Idaho	--	--	--	--	110,669	115,369	127,660
Illinois	1,027,146	943,413	858,859	1,236,323	1,207,699	1,258,988	1,393,113
Indiana	304,819	310,632	274,061	264,629	265,274	276,540	306,001
Iowa	212,164	209,911	214,119	217,653	219,863	229,200	253,618
Kansas	348,164	346,417	357,372	359,475	362,110	377,488	417,703
Kentucky	611,335	1,657,408	1,674,578	1,696,463	1,749,258	1,823,546	2,017,815
Louisiana	4,783,850	4,783,096	4,874,250	4,778,076	4,719,312	4,919,732	5,443,850
Maine	200,948	206,843	210,272	213,790	220,545	229,911	254,404
Maryland	--	--	--	--	132,803	138,443	153,192
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	117,023	121,993	134,989
Michigan	5,498,008	5,502,645	5,368,506	5,547,372	5,577,479	5,814,344	6,433,768
Minnesota	1,081,400	1,124,887	1,147,605	1,162,324	1,182,244	1,232,452	1,363,750
Mississippi	214,206	608,169	678,806	693,648	713,502	743,803	823,043
Missouri	997,813	1,066,499	1,117,798	1,124,333	1,170,466	1,220,173	1,350,163
Montana	589,445	573,535	585,397	595,088	610,471	636,397	704,195
Nebraska	771,850	809,871	774,722	808,076	764,080	796,529	883,386
Nevada	408,134	512,391	522,584	525,469	536,028	558,792	618,322
New Hampshire	498,967	449,088	447,671	435,159	399,811	416,790	461,192
New Jersey	200,948	207,375	212,223	215,139	221,541	230,949	255,553
New Mexico	1,219,515	1,148,287	1,053,683	1,206,350	1,224,243	1,276,234	1,412,196
New York	2,287,568	2,383,428	2,423,736	2,473,101	2,551,446	2,659,801	2,943,160
North Carolina	77,976	79,749	81,234	82,605	85,234	88,854	98,320
North Dakota	189,563	174,385	156,688	150,038	144,055	150,172	166,170
Ohio	1,377,686	1,433,381	1,463,022	1,487,299	1,527,183	1,592,040	1,761,646
Oklahoma	200,947	209,210	213,469	216,997	223,848	233,354	258,214
Oregon	121,367	115,100	117,462	119,419	121,755	126,926	140,448
Pennsylvania	2,328,996	2,423,092	2,472,233	2,513,247	2,554,176	2,662,647	2,946,309
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	59,761	62,299	68,936
South Carolina	249,420	327,626	324,355	311,859	371,248	387,014	428,244
South Dakota	269,485	213,633	345,451	350,149	351,965	366,912	406,001
Tennessee	908,644	890,401	942,225	977,750	858,795	895,266	990,642
Texas	2,279,392	2,308,261	2,423,904	2,464,103	2,542,132	2,650,092	2,932,416
Utah	180,521	154,679	172,314	175,646	181,179	188,873	208,994
Vermont	240,602	228,761	230,572	230,876	228,532	238,237	263,617
Washington	331,238	371,619	373,752	378,163	387,195	403,638	446,639
Wisconsin	732,576	745,724	755,233	756,399	769,038	801,698	887,106
US	38,896,729	41,219,139	41,790,699	42,729,488	43,985,998	45,854,000	50,739,000

*2017 Data is estimated.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows a breakout by state of CSFP and TEFAP funding, with a separate column for TEFAP administrative funds, to include fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

CSFP Funding by State

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alaska	685,072	655,872	608,162	597,079	586,191	560,532	530,315
Arizona	3,723,306	3,645,519	3,224,020	3,858,974	4,094,819	3,708,684	3,508,757
Arkansas	937,991	899,895	882,032	910,416	977,758	976,333	923,701
California	22,920,171	23,442,687	22,262,676	22,837,317	23,814,620	22,912,185	21,677,041
Colorado	5,612,271	5,752,106	5,339,680	5,313,164	5,044,304	4,462,299	4,221,746
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	207,935	582,408	551,012
Delaware	674,337	729,521	732,589	750,797	812,557	682,370	645,585
District of Columbia	1,804,984	1,868,786	1,807,132	1,812,763	1,667,425	1,505,636	1,424,471
Florida	0	0	0	0	259,506	745,034	704,871
Georgia	849,395	872,060	803,583	877,138	939,058	946,347	895,332
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	219,374	620,051	586,626
Idaho	0	0	0	0	242,039	570,199	539,460
Illinois	4,826,867	4,944,713	4,040,934	4,801,258	5,199,924	4,766,778	4,509,812
Indiana	1,360,251	1,161,659	976,639	1,043,859	1,022,576	1,049,850	993,255
Iowa	896,286	884,812	815,898	857,287	898,941	849,578	803,779
Kansas	1,508,300	1,510,852	1,417,799	1,445,819	1,531,743	1,481,049	1,401,209
Kentucky	7,208,489	7,289,385	6,779,100	7,325,496	7,561,568	7,440,133	7,039,052
Louisiana	20,831,859	21,223,363	19,550,817	19,883,932	19,471,622	17,692,673	16,738,901
Maine	846,533	820,923	857,717	896,291	916,871	955,401	903,897
Maryland	0	0	0	0	142,951	521,255	493,155
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	142,597	455,885	431,309
Michigan	24,301,607	23,674,652	21,796,989	23,029,764	22,819,600	21,494,444	20,335,727
Minnesota	4,774,793	4,888,987	4,537,654	4,726,797	4,883,972	4,561,154	4,315,273
Mississippi	2,676,408	2,800,170	2,715,505	2,885,409	3,050,360	3,137,551	2,968,412
Missouri	4,504,646	4,706,109	4,521,528	4,661,322	4,800,069	4,872,818	4,610,136
Montana	2,342,831	2,316,101	2,229,631	2,360,513	2,519,539	2,386,622	2,257,964
Nebraska	3,448,542	3,336,711	3,075,257	2,976,156	2,899,353	2,617,075	2,475,994
Nevada	2,179,347	2,152,080	2,039,362	1,973,993	2,193,009	2,180,534	2,062,986
New Hampshire	2,023,767	1,897,649	1,720,818	1,636,712	1,472,899	1,280,711	1,211,671
New Jersey	849,167	888,834	824,930	842,658	890,457	913,998	864,726
New Mexico	5,153,045	4,929,280	4,882,744	4,954,942	5,107,971	4,353,136	4,118,468
New York	9,798,495	10,028,961	8,342,145	9,301,411	10,126,533	9,145,626	8,652,606
North Carolina	348,426	362,044	351,465	354,991	376,586	346,602	327,917
North Dakota	777,327	679,561	583,377	577,728	578,745	521,409	493,301
Ohio	6,034,273	6,274,118	6,065,044	6,217,953	6,544,901	6,500,779	6,150,337
Oklahoma	851,894	927,766	830,842	874,413	916,332	888,560	840,660
Oregon	490,514	486,377	467,156	503,307	508,564	508,045	480,658
Pennsylvania	10,670,987	10,658,414	10,052,700	10,793,768	10,758,198	10,136,722	9,590,274
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	72,157	353,869	334,793
South Carolina	1,615,927	1,612,725	1,402,374	1,608,441	1,629,160	1,520,654	1,438,679
South Dakota	1,479,225	1,499,437	1,384,945	1,364,108	1,441,261	1,330,760	1,259,022
Tennessee	4,139,148	4,043,641	3,999,769	3,945,126	3,941,648	4,004,074	3,788,223
Texas	9,850,010	10,158,235	9,638,169	10,436,320	10,766,167	10,362,069	9,803,474
Utah	632,553	752,104	677,481	696,606	763,914	764,549	723,334
Vermont	1,081,891	1,009,367	911,270	970,987	945,341	856,146	809,993
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	334,834	316,784
Washington	1,601,424	1,494,884	1,413,126	1,544,532	1,565,052	1,545,238	1,461,937
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,202,008	3,300,954	3,045,493	3,196,426	3,240,228	3,235,800	3,061,366
US	188,236,739	188,218,168	176,445,267	185,524,375	190,028,358	173,638,458	164,278,000

*2017 Data is estimated

TEFAP Food and Administrative Costs, FY 2011 through FY 2014

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2014
	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM
Alabama	8,865,814	852,988	8,347,220	810,526	11,400,163	726,669	9,884,569	869,526
Alaska	1,390,518	123,185	601,813	122,546	1,481,440	107,960	1,061,637	124,725
Arizona	11,236,572	1,685,211	11,804,190	1,457,002	16,625,396	1,617,258	13,912,719	1,696,463
Arkansas	4,954,388	622,834	4,492,761	650,448	7,807,903	631,053	6,678,336	673,825
California	72,719,023	9,736,355	59,398,200	9,981,625	101,031,093	9,792,381	82,748,810	10,157,915
Colorado	7,973,234	940,439	6,578,410	1,111,394	9,760,631	1,067,481	9,365,879	1,138,637
Connecticut	4,931,996	470,171	3,576,297	459,252	6,101,258	459,080	5,986,590	467,763
Delaware	1,413,488	114,622	1,172,209	120,780	2,011,967	100,656	2,151,700	115,862
District of Columbia	895,585	181,538	1,071,644	170,192	1,766,528	169,628	1,896,342	178,953
Florida	33,105,773	4,273,820	26,084,164	4,224,538	44,337,303	3,634,760	39,939,888	4,421,212
Georgia	17,856,510	1,912,976	13,380,136	1,670,102	24,655,754	1,608,143	22,376,974	1,758,473
Guam	218,532	12,897	149,208	19,888	494,082	10,923	495,800	9,239
Hawaii	1,816,064	163,255	865,814	90,275	1,747,293	148,250	2,161,116	146,103
Idaho	2,665,375	240,854	2,216,151	246,133	3,912,977	227,411	2,944,095	227,082
Illinois	19,371,158	3,158,968	18,720,861	2,171,917	28,532,663	2,640,457	25,008,071	2,865,402
Indiana	9,725,879	992,623	11,904,733	959,101	10,689,422	919,223	11,401,211	988,898
Iowa	4,295,012	573,386	3,348,058	557,873	5,161,008	525,449	4,419,091	550,277
Kansas	4,471,140	534,311	3,316,136	483,882	5,499,041	491,970	4,708,192	550,978
Kentucky	8,399,397	1,228,144	7,258,763	1,187,741	10,478,944	1,068,497	10,094,175	1,177,714
Louisiana	7,724,317	1,066,637	6,648,097	1,109,485	10,200,410	1,114,634	9,585,595	1,143,544
Maine	2,345,879	250,229	1,308,201	213,508	2,331,157	271,670	2,557,286	224,235
Maryland	4,801,262	950,879	5,641,854	828,093	7,305,817	954,082	8,433,355	1,068,943
Massachusetts	8,099,816	1,253,275	6,160,452	924,743	11,707,147	856,770	9,109,897	847,308
Michigan	21,155,297	2,951,004	17,964,469	2,457,179	24,307,348	2,389,676	21,033,766	2,568,837
Minnesota	7,227,422	1,002,924	5,837,946	980,306	9,609,390	916,817	7,513,505	951,635
Mississippi	5,969,328	741,877	5,394,727	735,634	8,981,835	728,537	7,099,430	746,982
Missouri	10,597,751	1,428,537	8,427,006	1,408,993	13,247,460	1,162,352	11,342,994	1,374,125
Montana	1,391,275	190,051	1,384,176	185,991	1,953,902	174,611	1,808,306	210,300
Nebraska	2,204,394	312,728	1,809,200	196,484	2,799,016	186,710	2,615,534	313,871
Nevada	4,053,550	469,426	4,462,465	485,210	6,159,901	469,550	7,268,128	483,726
New Hampshire	1,716,643	141,550	1,121,140	117,669	1,836,067	155,750	1,816,135	183,598
New Jersey	15,703,655	1,705,805	10,577,429	1,694,621	17,797,328	1,715,217	19,513,264	1,918,779
New Mexico	3,865,465	508,893	3,188,488	543,223	5,717,009	523,685	5,178,475	548,323
New York	31,053,551	4,161,587	24,358,907	4,073,945	38,018,524	3,388,267	41,937,961	3,874,938
North Carolina	17,286,828	1,870,944	16,332,097	1,586,580	19,173,500	1,570,246	25,792,004	2,659,777
North Dakota	728,132	102,915	583,735	106,833	816,437	97,124	982,140	101,234
Ohio	20,730,654	2,004,008	18,667,361	1,783,616	27,426,607	1,635,209	21,928,930	1,736,364
Oklahoma	6,436,301	559,376	4,678,496	519,905	7,822,346	487,616	6,682,517	528,223
Oregon	8,503,975	958,560	5,942,965	630,209	9,773,891	960,241	8,420,979	1,001,320
Pennsylvania	20,346,059	2,694,285	15,672,828	2,593,514	33,368,693	2,552,294	21,312,803	1,840,721
Puerto Rico	11,174,796	2,196,961	9,231,439	1,883,464	9,326,434	1,867,714	11,108,406	1,877,636
Rhode Island	1,737,823	260,536	1,591,502	172,923	1,925,581	168,261	2,155,216	182,800
South Carolina	10,086,848	1,050,966	6,147,304	801,593	11,650,131	1,114,792	10,238,545	1,192,501
South Dakota	842,754	154,812	768,294	108,843	899,154	138,644	1,207,658	145,593
Tennessee	11,142,398	1,662,436	9,807,859	1,621,492	14,441,080	1,558,144	13,337,710	1,648,351
Texas	41,711,764	6,219,895	33,741,469	6,207,993	60,143,415	6,014,881	47,100,486	6,191,823
Utah	3,260,086	510,848	3,167,727	547,543	5,453,815	500,540	4,395,264	502,615
Vermont	975,772	78,142	500,613	113,656	1,144,972	88,364	836,028	87,806
Virginia	9,268,987	1,401,769	7,292,825	1,357,268	12,005,557	1,346,240	10,886,334	1,440,217
Virgin Islands	22,593	9,598	81,133	29,452	350,530	32,989	283,015	21,651
Washington	10,400,796	1,469,340	9,951,202	1,504,343	13,803,343	1,461,063	12,800,914	1,473,723
West Virginia	4,298,914	310,671	3,229,084	373,580	5,506,436	381,288	4,196,533	346,825
Wisconsin	7,846,885	1,209,204	6,665,907	991,815	11,093,019	1,101,734	10,560,934	1,207,370
Wyoming	630,809	64,340	806,436	61,850	962,791	57,578	728,681	66,189
US	531,647,953	69,744,575	443,591,599	65,446,771	692,560,208	64,090,539	628,913,825	68,826,200

TEFAP Food and Administrative Costs, FY 2015 through FY 2017

State/Territory	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017
	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM	TEFAP FOOD	TEFAP ADM
Alabama	8,900,215	888,003	10,292,800	1,017,743	10,316,541	512,074
Alaska	1,214,494	140,426	1,642,858	177,731	1,431,669	74,549
Arizona	11,776,297	1,840,575	13,127,270	2,020,967	14,670,017	1,144,177
Arkansas	5,116,356	688,591	5,645,373	519,059	6,773,821	319,954
California	70,251,480	10,904,038	76,564,372	11,460,005	65,841,969	7,421,417
Colorado	7,684,273	1,182,166	8,600,527	1,128,325	6,150,455	344,273
Connecticut	5,248,666	467,318	5,136,867	529,960	6,436,589	597,044
Delaware	1,497,000	117,629	2,127,769	129,824	1,856,582	77,481
District of Columbia	1,335,784	201,527	1,895,565	227,699	1,541,553	247,346
Florida	29,531,081	4,069,058	34,896,623	4,162,123	34,369,074	3,805,483
Georgia	16,555,731	1,756,572	21,262,066	1,865,322	18,875,527	1,835,701
Guam	277,126	2,311	490,164	34,826	1,092,433	23,019
Hawaii	1,458,272	162,591	1,715,845	170,319	1,794,982	44,698
Idaho	2,194,271	223,202	3,318,390	262,231	2,489,808	279,426
Illinois	23,878,834	2,532,681	24,746,208	2,536,508	21,857,344	1,805,237
Indiana	12,123,402	972,943	12,285,711	915,467	11,283,462	845,508
Iowa	3,281,661	484,440	4,967,951	496,129	4,240,065	188,875
Kansas	3,897,222	571,776	4,582,903	648,908	4,037,854	398,883
Kentucky	7,339,108	1,290,062	8,811,129	1,468,281	7,716,976	544,317
Louisiana	7,244,652	1,202,397	9,964,124	1,513,097	9,872,379	920,858
Maine	1,873,306	309,865	2,876,184	316,778	2,703,284	140,413
Maryland	5,894,852	1,017,603	8,390,714	1,271,923	4,524,388	856,739
Massachusetts	9,460,809	867,445	9,774,993	1,015,697	7,927,788	751,638
Michigan	17,933,007	2,788,580	20,055,417	2,612,538	16,806,501	1,293,863
Minnesota	6,457,922	1,026,127	7,365,939	1,077,676	7,421,573	540,671
Mississippi	6,948,250	833,528	6,629,468	885,247	6,305,015	728,891
Missouri	9,843,072	1,340,378	11,547,394	1,623,987	10,139,926	1,608,156
Montana	1,401,962	242,744	1,851,395	246,245	1,391,847	196,443
Nebraska	2,202,616	350,863	2,549,645	347,437	2,248,073	268,191
Nevada	4,922,833	474,935	5,628,653	526,083	5,026,232	334,302
New Hampshire	1,662,609	198,097	1,506,517	208,544	1,625,603	127,076
New Jersey	13,848,248	1,982,240	14,994,893	2,133,889	15,247,649	1,336,600
New Mexico	4,134,224	628,469	5,054,738	676,124	4,607,533	694,633
New York	34,886,591	4,933,304	33,809,224	5,182,113	32,742,775	2,640,233
North Carolina	15,720,836	2,106,038	18,832,211	2,041,233	16,744,361	1,362,399
North Dakota	880,097	114,907	903,279	133,839	1,270,027	127,534
Ohio	19,303,284	2,340,539	22,058,090	2,366,439	18,577,325	1,134,202
Oklahoma	5,751,351	550,101	6,643,878	594,982	6,960,372	710,202
Oregon	6,991,226	1,055,852	7,115,063	1,125,555	7,588,347	382,976
Pennsylvania	22,985,530	2,918,392	22,112,016	3,054,360	23,840,253	1,545,676
Puerto Rico	8,683,967	2,130,105	8,877,502	1,917,245	9,688,924	1,159,170
Rhode Island	1,353,864	177,583	1,859,297	182,626	1,513,765	197,571
South Carolina	7,397,836	1,042,145	9,547,344	1,036,410	9,912,987	721,146
South Dakota	869,557	165,602	817,145	183,505	843,678	100,624
Tennessee	10,758,848	1,781,630	12,467,248	1,953,646	12,747,068	1,270,122
Texas	43,079,905	6,585,208	47,347,990	6,879,176	42,158,544	7,483,244
Utah	3,813,137	530,691	3,999,840	552,379	3,260,010	614,636
Vermont	824,732	109,007	1,407,139	128,600	1,254,784	81,356
Virginia	10,007,530	1,616,758	10,548,676	1,787,979	10,083,221	668,514
Virgin Islands	208,095	37,690	307,676	42,255	489,247	11,066
Washington	10,538,699	1,638,156	12,639,740	1,763,895	12,816,841	1,068,556
West Virginia	3,996,706	480,077	4,666,125	540,529	3,489,351	150,484
Wisconsin	8,802,469	1,330,123	9,264,447	1,353,830	8,343,697	666,202
Wyoming	862,227	101,871	816,517	116,058	963,163	93,865
US	525,106,121	73,504,959	586,340,910	77,163,346	543,913,251	52,497,714

*2017 Data is estimated

Mr. Aderholt: For both CSFP and TEFAP, provide a table showing the amount of commodities purchased with appropriated funds, the amount of commodities donated to the program and a total to include fiscal years 2011 through 2017 and estimates for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

CSFP Food Costs, FY 2011 through FY 2017

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	574,566	589,280	575,050	495,142	437,002	415,442	435,954
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	3,032,037	3,163,338	2,933,269	3,168,207	3,238,988	2,752,208	2,453,005
Arkansas	774,672	797,815	805,439	739,833	765,350	736,068	913,982
California	18,885,869	20,869,660	19,993,214	18,867,953	18,557,938	16,870,805	17,870,443
Colorado	4,648,917	4,990,283	4,840,798	4,320,200	3,805,771	3,236,026	3,002,987
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	77,525	406,393	443,633
Delaware	539,956	629,441	601,903	619,073	642,825	500,369	447,477
District of Columbia	1,534,517	1,678,876	1,625,634	1,478,419	1,257,681	1,106,344	999,686
Florida	--	--	--	--	171,314	556,101	553,020
Georgia	722,444	785,249	735,796	742,263	734,723	706,494	931,004
Guam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	148,328	466,371	541,995
Idaho	--	--	--	--	131,370	421,140	388,077
Illinois	4,002,838	4,539,350	4,162,052	3,947,994	4,044,747	3,551,471	3,379,306
Indiana	1,136,133	989,547	875,115	861,683	785,145	787,485	789,813
Iowa	721,601	789,022	738,971	699,585	686,866	621,163	614,781
Kansas	1,237,836	1,346,222	1,270,888	1,206,286	1,194,166	1,104,153	1,077,840
Kentucky	6,045,777	6,500,373	6,292,261	6,130,968	5,876,504	5,564,502	5,672,524
Louisiana	17,429,707	18,846,204	17,592,949	16,482,400	14,939,719	13,144,162	10,981,907
Maine	691,312	729,219	783,281	741,683	731,598	728,224	1,218,009
Maryland	--	--	--	--	10,148	363,737	464,382
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	9,794	277,014	466,960
Michigan	20,120,177	20,703,719	19,632,168	19,029,467	17,733,068	15,907,668	14,618,668
Minnesota	3,969,619	4,323,985	4,052,229	3,870,728	3,797,261	3,355,630	2,973,553
Mississippi	2,254,128	2,508,439	2,504,169	2,432,791	2,422,813	2,370,076	2,273,943
Missouri	3,727,170	4,125,581	4,068,313	3,861,701	3,751,891	3,617,477	3,849,141
Montana	1,844,704	2,058,766	1,988,431	1,950,648	1,948,630	1,756,735	1,321,878
Nebraska	2,767,631	2,845,431	2,657,263	2,388,638	2,181,954	1,907,069	1,646,107
Nevada	1,828,146	1,884,671	1,835,376	1,622,170	1,684,483	1,607,159	1,447,336
New Hampshire	1,630,367	1,671,758	1,523,560	1,326,860	1,103,360	930,918	795,302
New Jersey	690,144	793,637	732,605	681,823	681,677	678,932	864,276
New Mexico	4,195,581	4,438,809	4,551,009	4,141,778	4,010,962	3,507,853	3,187,513
New York	8,185,133	8,923,367	7,640,741	7,683,650	7,755,373	6,555,425	6,502,466
North Carolina	288,691	323,182	315,433	300,792	297,069	255,825	511,476
North Dakota	633,299	574,670	517,257	478,275	443,469	385,057	367,756
Ohio	4,999,698	5,536,068	5,443,600	5,137,529	5,129,628	4,910,927	4,718,862
Oklaoma	705,268	800,821	768,849	733,351	711,574	659,944	635,851
Oregon	397,965	428,155	435,884	415,041	396,434	377,991	387,504
Pennsylvania	9,024,618	9,322,846	9,247,385	9,008,272	8,384,398	7,556,582	7,208,133
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	12,396	204,810	293,160
South Carolina	1,370,349	1,479,859	1,308,277	1,350,557	1,290,995	1,182,791	1,160,905
South Dakota	1,222,257	1,311,661	1,245,161	1,136,993	1,114,928	1,008,257	970,963
Tennessee	3,447,677	3,650,468	3,769,509	3,368,637	3,114,040	3,005,015	2,846,816
Texas	8,087,597	8,992,594	8,574,559	8,614,747	8,408,894	7,635,888	8,725,392
Utah	478,021	656,049	599,500	576,630	597,217	570,999	558,264
Vermont	902,914	900,300	821,360	811,961	734,542	636,973	530,518
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	55,348	798,093
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	1,312,328	1,317,221	1,314,610	1,274,298	1,200,099	1,135,251	1,115,195
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	201,325
Wisconsin	2,637,937	2,903,823	2,750,843	2,639,673	2,528,382	2,418,016	2,324,374
Wyoming	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
US	148,799,602	159,719,758	152,124,710	145,338,697	139,683,041	128,510,287	126,181,554

*2017 Data is estimated

TEFAP Food Costs, FY 2011 through FY 2017

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alabama	3,200,605	4,419,542	4,452,876	4,106,577	4,503,470	5,057,610	5,068,607
Alaska	342,482	306,625	400,410	402,646	533,564	400,354	638,641
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	4,345,126	5,458,640	5,665,027	5,234,195	5,472,149	6,193,030	7,020,896
Arkansas	1,856,469	2,389,547	2,515,357	2,605,118	2,792,792	2,455,401	2,805,239
California	28,719,947	27,460,987	32,926,609	31,186,340	34,763,124	38,011,774	32,910,976
Colorado	3,175,548	3,392,807	3,374,095	3,688,476	4,129,857	3,697,304	2,750,359
Connecticut	2,443,493	1,929,241	2,329,264	2,204,200	2,875,227	2,479,842	3,467,422
Delaware	376,392	675,277	559,023	625,559	752,569	657,683	547,722
District of Columbia	411,194	711,568	431,181	541,506	617,193	661,307	803,815
Florida	12,597,964	13,691,502	17,924,075	17,531,232	15,764,092	18,206,736	17,290,260
Georgia	6,601,904	6,947,822	9,657,524	10,834,693	9,105,921	11,164,583	9,188,004
Guam	0	81,339	284,061	151,626	127,624	58,366	368,973
Hawaii	815,973	608,979	836,019	917,363	651,798	900,915	840,894
Idaho	934,490	1,322,010	1,332,151	1,279,992	1,073,618	1,429,660	1,445,335
Illinois	8,082,190	9,566,838	9,200,226	9,782,365	13,090,851	12,769,159	10,349,129
Indiana	2,481,510	7,680,032	3,350,812	4,282,532	7,234,093	6,629,260	5,440,749
Iowa	1,566,463	1,619,232	1,587,025	1,824,234	1,662,907	2,321,711	2,079,683
Kansas	2,019,683	1,548,542	1,940,261	1,786,475	1,795,045	2,331,783	1,770,367
Kentucky	3,321,154	3,968,696	3,311,644	4,337,582	4,009,235	4,305,161	3,571,592
Louisiana	3,267,066	3,466,834	3,418,878	3,384,782	3,684,327	4,801,295	4,736,493
Maine	1,026,162	745,728	651,590	1,053,412	917,728	1,247,521	865,819
Maryland	2,202,996	3,381,782	1,752,653	4,268,956	3,203,808	4,642,580	3,511,973
Massachusetts	3,004,459	3,616,249	4,716,410	3,368,912	5,425,157	5,500,184	4,745,462
Michigan	7,849,872	8,905,614	7,984,868	7,857,365	8,595,515	9,562,079	7,213,125
Minnesota	2,699,357	2,585,185	3,103,112	3,017,490	3,009,140	3,825,580	3,540,912
Mississippi	2,625,161	2,664,394	2,955,301	2,568,814	3,855,147	3,256,893	3,212,094
Missouri	4,295,815	4,060,649	4,048,358	4,351,656	4,893,603	5,821,325	4,464,762
Montana	552,612	749,930	645,231	647,910	639,242	1,014,636	529,283
Nebraska	777,664	758,424	1,142,303	1,132,589	1,106,166	1,078,894	1,148,164
Nevada	1,870,746	2,864,734	1,789,422	3,395,115	2,927,362	2,903,070	2,463,024
New Hampshire	684,742	715,741	553,197	714,019	815,314	751,249	568,014
New Jersey	4,219,039	4,852,145	5,671,260	6,493,453	6,745,945	6,008,192	5,796,416
New Mexico	1,576,227	1,504,217	1,735,843	1,663,661	1,856,605	2,540,235	1,861,820
New York	11,375,861	13,424,428	11,413,596	15,650,482	18,680,284	16,470,298	14,971,359
North Carolina	7,130,393	9,469,975	5,243,134	12,705,263	7,621,824	10,043,426	7,752,947
North Dakota	306,061	275,694	253,616	438,744	364,579	303,034	533,400
Ohio	9,143,382	9,661,795	9,804,790	8,937,005	9,885,500	11,339,735	8,659,472
Oklahoma	2,857,834	2,387,160	2,904,495	2,591,632	3,065,044	3,102,552	3,352,878
Oregon	3,625,691	2,849,922	3,038,724	3,393,641	3,425,219	3,469,557	3,484,342
Pennsylvania	7,850,485	9,035,454	7,554,253	8,446,905	12,497,239	8,600,641	9,831,426
Puerto Rico	6,950,100	5,396,137	4,362,123	7,271,154	5,938,295	8,086,299	7,014,565
Rhode Island	845,404	878,791	735,790	1,032,224	667,930	1,465,891	940,999
South Carolina	3,996,684	3,129,861	4,299,361	3,819,842	3,999,268	4,170,502	5,307,061
South Dakota	338,451	541,221	223,587	675,369	524,708	638,724	408,870
Tennessee	4,987,569	5,132,676	4,440,821	4,908,674	5,503,206	5,975,698	6,374,045
Texas	17,272,022	15,818,086	22,116,918	17,430,932	21,091,269	23,533,320	21,535,353
Utah	1,158,884	1,542,845	1,674,225	1,621,509	1,815,157	1,956,725	1,587,820
Vermont	392,564	282,742	392,418	302,762	430,567	339,452	462,402
Virginia	3,663,896	4,042,852	4,304,155	4,483,085	5,142,733	5,656,676	5,152,785
Virgin Islands	0	--	210,947	101,816	89,742	177,795	319,458
Washington	3,294,216	4,809,308	4,501,382	5,255,416	4,533,050	6,258,359	5,706,795
West Virginia	1,343,258	1,520,855	1,487,326	1,228,023	1,368,709	2,046,597	1,455,096
Wisconsin	3,393,570	3,376,646	3,383,579	4,264,822	4,527,746	4,599,569	3,533,441
Wyoming	168,982	381,794	319,552	290,580	385,445	415,773	339,888
US	210,039,810	228,608,994	234,900,855	252,090,721	270,187,704	291,334,997	261,739,424

*2017 Data is estimated

CSFP Free Commodities, FY 2011 through FY 2017

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017*
Alaska	41,770	84,511	122,529	48,427	5,684	0	0
Arizona	193,085	413,887	600,639	213,626	69,052	0	0
Arkansas	37,628	107,288	137,093	46,632	11,661	0	0
California	1,167,967	2,817,760	3,235,840	1,551,997	414,018	0	0
Colorado	270,635	516,198	803,208	323,242	90,848	0	0
Delaware	36,319	65,949	40,157	42,066	9,552	0	0
District of Columbia	183,390	260,034	255,407	127,709	24,947	0	0
Georgia	47,101	122,556	144,050	81,745	19,119	0	0
Illinois	343,122	588,208	858,196	388,995	52,522	0	0
Indiana	79,027	124,529	159,217	82,063	13,856	0	0
Iowa	37,478	114,121	137,192	59,951	7,789	0	0
Kansas	81,007	183,497	210,461	119,941	24,532	0	0
Kentucky	415,301	868,396	1,187,740	501,935	64,195	0	0
Louisiana	1,353,891	2,355,145	2,914,302	1,373,289	178,841	0	0
Maine	45,727	115,138	135,836	59,183	9,658	0	0
Michigan	1,316,549	2,530,510	3,329,928	1,547,074	490,946	0	0
Minnesota	276,226	559,884	662,179	306,255	95,532	0	0
Mississippi	167,790	316,437	449,377	240,779	85,954	104,610	21,951
Missouri	283,874	513,069	640,876	323,842	103,980	0	0
Montana	127,269	275,688	344,197	176,496	39,561	0	0
Nebraska	179,792	365,204	438,519	220,557	46,680	0	0
Nevada	141,644	244,981	318,598	173,646	27,502	0	0
New Hampshire	107,283	223,810	245,969	101,748	29,243	0	0
New Jersey	41,925	114,171	119,898	54,304	12,762	0	0
New Mexico	262,051	668,256	812,778	353,326	73,993	0	0
New York	674,206	1,277,834	1,731,322	855,340	180,286	0	0
North Carolina	18,241	40,886	45,201	28,405	5,718	4,347	6,171
North Dakota	40,188	65,911	90,568	50,585	8,779	0	0
Ohio	343,112	685,476	841,578	406,875	111,910	0	0
Oklahoma	54,321	82,265	151,477	75,935	18,492	0	0
Oregon	28,819	56,879	86,190	31,153	9,625	5,370	11,050
Pennsylvania	682,627	1,087,524	1,666,917	727,751	180,376	478	0
South Carolina	88,235	193,939	250,955	100,724	22,458	0	13,744
South Dakota	90,185	151,633	196,498	116,498	25,632	0	0
Tennessee	153,065	460,989	697,248	347,993	125,241	0	0
Texas	516,979	1,209,159	1,360,294	642,529	184,859	0	0
Utah	26,839	80,633	94,944	55,709	14,561	1,673	0
Vermont	61,626	118,314	140,662	71,850	17,733	0	0
Washington	70,058	193,956	275,236	107,929	22,241	0	0
Wisconsin	155,623	343,692	445,481	199,304	58,815	0	0
US	10,241,975	20,598,318	26,378,757	12,337,406	2,989,154	116,478	52,916

*2017 Data is estimated

TEFAP Bonus Commodities, FY 2011 through FY 2017

State/Territory	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alabama	4,812,221	3,117,152	6,220,619	4,908,466	3,508,742	5,235,190	5,247,935
Alaska	924,851	172,642	973,070	534,266	540,504	1,242,504	793,027
Arizona	5,206,235	4,888,549	9,343,111	6,982,061	4,463,573	6,934,240	7,649,121
Arkansas	2,475,086	1,452,766	4,661,492	3,399,393	1,634,973	3,189,972	3,968,582
California	34,262,721	21,955,587	58,312,103	41,404,555	24,584,318	38,552,598	32,930,993
Colorado	3,857,247	2,074,209	5,319,055	4,538,746	2,372,249	4,903,223	3,400,096
Connecticut	2,018,332	1,187,805	3,312,914	3,314,627	1,906,120	2,657,025	2,969,167
Delaware	922,474	376,153	1,352,288	1,410,279	626,802	1,470,085	1,308,859
District of Columbia	302,853	189,884	1,165,718	1,085,783	517,065	1,234,257	737,737
Florida	16,233,989	8,168,124	22,778,468	17,987,444	9,697,930	16,689,886	17,078,815
Georgia	9,341,631	4,762,211	13,390,087	9,783,808	5,693,238	10,097,483	9,687,524
Guam	205,635	47,981	199,098	334,935	147,192	431,798	723,549
Hawaii	836,836	166,560	763,024	1,097,650	643,883	814,930	954,088
Idaho	1,490,031	648,008	2,353,416	1,437,021	897,450	1,889,730	1,044,473
Illinois	8,130,000	6,982,107	16,691,980	12,360,305	8,255,302	11,977,049	11,508,215
Indiana	6,251,747	3,265,600	6,419,387	6,129,781	3,916,367	5,656,451	5,842,713
Iowa	2,155,164	1,170,953	3,048,534	2,049,330	1,107,020	2,646,240	2,160,382
Kansas	1,917,146	1,283,712	3,066,810	2,370,739	1,530,402	2,251,119	2,267,487
Kentucky	3,850,099	2,102,326	6,098,804	4,578,879	2,039,811	4,505,969	4,145,385
Louisiana	3,390,614	2,071,778	5,666,898	5,057,269	2,357,929	5,162,829	5,135,886
Maine	1,069,204	348,965	1,407,897	1,279,639	645,713	1,628,663	1,837,466
Maryland	1,647,387	1,431,979	4,599,082	3,095,456	1,673,441	3,748,134	1,012,415
Massachusetts	3,842,082	1,619,460	6,133,967	4,893,677	3,168,207	4,274,809	3,182,326
Michigan	10,354,421	6,601,676	13,932,803	10,607,564	6,548,912	10,493,339	9,593,376
Minnesota	3,525,141	2,272,455	5,589,461	3,544,381	2,422,655	3,540,359	3,880,661
Mississippi	2,602,290	1,994,699	5,297,997	3,783,634	2,259,575	3,372,575	3,092,922
Missouri	4,872,399	2,957,363	8,036,750	5,617,214	3,609,091	5,726,069	5,675,163
Montana	648,613	448,355	1,134,060	950,096	519,975	836,758	862,563
Nebraska	1,114,002	854,292	1,470,003	1,169,074	745,586	1,470,752	1,099,909
Nevada	1,713,378	1,112,521	3,900,929	3,389,287	1,520,536	2,725,583	2,563,207
New Hampshire	890,351	447,730	1,127,120	918,519	649,198	755,260	1,057,589
New Jersey	9,778,811	4,030,663	10,410,851	11,101,032	5,120,063	8,986,701	9,451,234
New Mexico	1,780,355	1,141,048	3,457,481	2,966,491	1,649,150	2,514,503	2,745,713
New York	15,516,103	6,860,534	23,216,661	22,412,541	11,109,240	17,338,926	17,771,416
North Carolina	8,285,491	5,275,542	12,360,120	10,426,964	5,992,974	8,788,785	8,991,415
North Dakota	319,156	201,208	465,698	442,162	400,611	600,245	736,628
Ohio	9,583,263	7,221,950	15,986,808	11,255,561	7,077,245	10,718,355	9,917,852
Oklahoma	3,019,091	1,771,431	4,430,235	3,562,661	2,136,205	3,541,326	3,607,494
Oregon	3,918,824	2,462,834	5,779,926	4,026,019	2,510,154	3,645,506	4,104,005
Pennsylvania	9,802,189	4,043,861	13,262,146	11,025,177	7,569,899	13,511,375	14,008,826
Puerto Rico	2,027,735	1,951,838	3,096,597	1,959,616	615,567	791,202	2,674,359
Rhode Island	631,883	539,788	1,021,530	940,192	508,351	393,406	572,766
South Carolina	5,039,198	2,215,849	6,235,979	5,226,202	2,356,423	5,376,842	4,605,926
South Dakota	349,491	118,229	536,924	386,696	179,247	178,421	434,807
Tennessee	4,492,393	3,053,691	8,442,115	6,780,684	3,474,012	6,491,550	6,373,023
Texas	18,219,847	11,715,390	32,011,616	23,477,732	15,403,429	23,814,670	20,623,190
Utah	1,590,354	1,077,339	3,279,050	2,271,140	1,467,290	2,043,115	1,672,190
Vermont	505,066	104,214	674,190	445,460	285,158	1,067,687	792,382
Virginia	4,203,322	1,892,706	6,355,462	4,963,032	3,248,039	4,891,999	4,930,436
Virgin Islands	12,995	51,681	106,595	159,548	80,663	129,881	169,789
Washington	5,637,240	3,637,551	7,840,898	6,071,775	4,367,494	6,381,381	7,110,046
West Virginia	2,644,984	1,334,649	3,637,822	2,621,685	2,147,920	2,619,528	2,034,254
Wisconsin	3,244,111	2,297,446	6,607,706	5,088,742	2,944,600	4,664,878	4,810,255
Wyoming	397,487	362,792	565,661	371,911	374,910	400,745	624,275
US	251,863,567	149,535,834	393,568,814	307,996,904	181,222,403	295,005,913	282,173,828

*2017 Data is estimated

Mr. Aderholt? Please explain how many people, not caseload, USDA will serve in the CSFP for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 and estimated fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	CSFP Participation
2016	585,294
2017*	697,865
2018*	697,865

*2017 and 2018 information is estimated

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record, by state, which includes grants for the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program for fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) Grant Amounts (FY 2011 - FY 2017)							
State Agency	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alabama	\$1,701,183	\$1,701,183	\$1,619,487	\$1,574,001	\$1,576,302	\$1,550,549	\$1,554,776
Alaska	\$93,534	\$93,534	\$89,043	\$86,542	\$86,542	\$85,129	\$85,129
Arizona	\$158,183	\$158,183	\$150,587	\$146,358	\$146,358	\$143,967	\$143,967
Arkansas	\$121,576	\$121,576	\$115,737	\$112,486	\$112,650	\$110,809	\$115,636
California	\$822,758	\$822,758	\$783,248	\$761,256	\$762,363	\$749,908	\$754,135
Chickasaw Nation, OK	\$174,750	\$174,750	\$166,358	\$161,686	\$161,686	\$159,044	\$159,044
Choctaw Nation, OK	*	*	*	*	*	\$7,953	\$12,180
Colorado	*	\$14,430	\$14,430	*	*	*	*
Connecticut	\$89,087	\$89,087	\$84,809	\$82,427	\$82,427	\$81,080	\$81,080
District of Columbia	\$157,398	\$157,398	\$149,839	\$145,631	\$145,631	\$143,252	\$143,252
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, NM	\$19,240	\$19,240	\$19,240	\$19,240	\$19,240	\$19,240	\$19,240
Florida	\$106,577	\$106,577	\$101,458	\$98,608	\$98,752	\$97,139	\$101,366
Georgia	\$253,988	\$253,987	\$241,790	\$234,999	\$235,342	\$231,497	\$235,724
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians, MI	\$9,925	\$9,925	\$9,925	\$9,925	\$9,925	\$9,925	\$9,925
Hawaii	\$543,354	\$543,354	\$517,260	\$502,732	\$502,732	\$494,519	\$496,746
Illinois	\$866,300	\$866,300	\$824,698	\$801,535	\$802,706	\$789,592	\$793,819

Indiana	\$61,676	\$61,676	\$61,676	\$61,676	\$61,676	\$61,676	\$65,903
Iowa	\$582,231	\$582,231	\$554,270	\$538,703	\$539,490	\$530,676	\$530,676
Kansas	\$185,153	\$185,153	\$176,261	\$171,311	\$171,561	\$168,758	\$172,985
Kentucky	\$321,418	\$321,418	\$305,982	\$297,388	\$297,823	\$292,957	\$297,184
Louisiana	\$411,357	\$411,357	\$391,603	\$380,604	\$381,160	\$374,933	\$379,160
Maine	\$1,009,274	\$1,009,275	\$960,806	\$933,820	\$935,195	\$919,906	\$924,133
Maryland	\$228,206	\$228,206	\$217,247	\$211,145	\$211,454	\$208,000	\$208,000
Massachusetts	\$564,785	\$564,785	\$537,663	\$522,562	\$523,326	\$514,776	\$519,003
Michigan	\$255,483	\$255,483	\$243,691	\$237,125	\$237,457	\$223,815	\$228,042
Minnesota	\$120,428	\$120,428	\$114,645	\$111,425	\$111,588	\$109,765	\$109,765
Mississippi	\$129,967	\$129,967	\$125,139	\$122,452	\$122,588	\$91,626	\$95,853
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	\$29,440	\$29,440	\$29,440	\$29,440	\$29,440	\$29,440	\$29,440
Montana	\$100,068	\$100,068	\$95,262	\$92,586	\$92,721	\$91,206	\$95,433
Nebraska	\$250,713	\$250,713	\$238,673	\$231,970	\$231,970	\$228,180	\$232,407
Nevada	\$166,744	\$166,744	\$158,736	\$154,278	\$154,278	\$151,758	\$151,758
New Hampshire	\$99,587	\$99,587	\$94,804	\$92,142	\$92,142	\$90,636	\$90,636
New Jersey	\$1,189,963	\$1,189,963	\$1,132,817	\$1,101,001	\$1,101,001	\$1,083,013	\$1,083,013
New Mexico	\$367,593	\$367,593	\$351,703	\$342,856	\$342,856	\$301,140	\$305,367
New York	\$1,936,972	\$1,936,973	\$1,843,954	\$1,792,164	\$1,794,782	\$1,765,462	\$1,769,689
North Carolina	\$87,457	\$87,457	\$83,257	\$80,919	\$81,037	\$79,713	\$83,940
Ohio	\$1,747,283	\$1,747,283	\$1,663,374	\$1,616,656	\$1,619,019	\$1,592,569	\$1,596,796
Oklahoma	\$287,890	\$287,890	\$279,498	\$274,826	\$282,889	\$73,883	\$76,110
Oregon	\$921,350	\$921,350	\$877,104	\$852,470	\$853,716	\$839,768	\$839,768
Osage Tribe, OK	\$38,140	\$38,140	\$38,140	\$38,140	\$38,140	\$38,140	\$38,140
Pennsylvania	\$1,937,916	\$1,937,916	\$1,844,852	\$1,793,037	\$1,795,658	\$1,766,323	\$1,770,555
Pueblo of San Felipe, NM	\$17,474	\$17,474	\$17,474	\$17,474	\$17,474	\$17,474	\$17,474
Puerto Rico	\$1,015,956	\$1,015,956	\$967,167	\$940,003	\$940,003	\$924,646	\$924,646
Rhode Island	\$281,155	\$281,155	\$267,653	\$260,136	\$260,516	\$256,260	\$260,487
South Carolina	\$648,929	\$648,929	\$617,765	\$600,414	\$601,292	\$591,468	\$595,695
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, ND	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$22,200	\$22,200
Tennessee	\$554,597	\$554,598	\$527,964	\$513,136	\$513,886	\$505,491	\$509,718
Texas	\$122,028	\$122,028	\$116,168	\$112,905	\$112,905	\$111,061	\$115,288
Vermont	\$92,939	\$92,939	\$88,476	\$85,991	\$86,117	\$84,710	\$88,937
Virginia	\$481,905	\$481,905	\$456,763	\$445,878	\$446,530	\$439,235	\$443,462

Washington	\$245,431	\$245,431	\$233,645	\$227,083	\$227,415	\$223,700	\$227,927
West Virginia	\$534,731	\$534,730	\$509,052	\$494,755	\$495,478	\$487,383	\$487,383
Wisconsin	\$349,432	\$349,432	\$332,651	\$323,308	\$323,781	\$318,492	\$322,719
U.S.	\$22,515,724	\$22,530,155	\$21,467,484	\$20,861,399	\$20,893,210	\$20,283,842	\$20,419,111

* Did not participate in the program.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record, by state, which includes grants for the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program for fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) Grant Amounts (FY 2011 - FY 2017)							
State Agency	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Alabama	\$137,252	\$120,619	\$109,845	\$113,343	\$113,343	\$113,343	\$113,343
Alaska	\$224,485	\$197,280	\$179,658	\$185,379	\$185,379	\$185,379	\$185,379
Arizona	\$234,783	\$206,331	\$187,900	\$193,885	\$193,885	\$193,885	\$193,885
Arkansas	\$189,632	\$166,652	\$151,766	\$156,599	\$156,599	\$156,599	\$156,599
California	\$2,499,360	\$2,196,479	\$2,000,276	\$2,063,983	\$2,063,983	\$2,063,983	\$2,063,983
Chickasaw Nation, OK	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Choctaw Nation, OK	\$90,361	\$79,410	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Connecticut	\$360,991	\$317,244	\$288,905	\$298,107	\$299,230	\$299,230	\$299,230
Delaware	*	*	*	\$262,093	\$262,093	\$262,093	\$262,093
District of Columbia	\$342,844	\$301,296	\$274,382	\$283,121	\$283,121	\$283,121	\$283,121
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, NM	\$6,337	\$6,337	\$6,337	\$6,337	\$6,337	\$6,337	\$6,337
Florida	\$309,705	\$272,173	\$247,861	\$255,755	\$256,718	\$285,964	\$285,964
Georgia	\$1,153,081	\$1,013,344	\$922,826	\$952,217	\$952,217	\$1,060,695	\$1,242,658
Guam	\$95,556	\$83,977	\$76,476	\$78,911	\$78,911	\$78,911	\$78,911
Illinois	\$440,363	\$386,997	\$352,428	\$363,653	\$363,653	\$363,653	\$363,653
Indiana	\$289,238	\$254,186	\$231,480	\$238,853	\$238,853	\$238,853	\$238,853
Iowa	\$564,827	\$496,377	\$452,038	\$466,435	\$468,191	\$468,191	\$468,191
Kentucky	\$224,462	\$197,260	\$179,640	\$185,361	\$185,361	\$185,361	\$185,361
Louisiana	\$9,167	\$9,167	\$9,167	\$9,167	\$9,202	\$10,250	\$10,250
Maine	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Maryland	\$388,400	\$341,331	\$301,841	\$320,742	\$321,950	\$358,628	\$358,628

Massachusetts	\$489,911	\$430,540	\$392,081	\$404,569	\$406,092	\$452,355	\$520,995
Michigan	\$449,436	\$394,971	\$359,689	\$371,145	\$372,543	\$409,797	\$450,777
Minnesota	\$349,354	\$307,017	\$279,592	\$288,497	\$289,583	\$320,000	\$320,000
Mississippi	\$114,177	\$100,340	\$91,377	\$94,287	\$94,642	\$94,642	\$94,642
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	\$19,494	\$19,494	\$19,494	\$19,494	\$19,494	\$21,715	\$21,715
Montana	\$59,782	\$59,782	\$59,782	\$59,782	\$59,782	\$59,782	\$59,782
Nebraska	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Nevada	*	*	*	*	*	\$344,117	\$344,117
New Jersey	\$1,279,913	\$1,124,804	\$1,024,330	\$1,056,954	\$1,056,954	\$1,056,954	\$1,056,954
New Mexico	\$304,101	\$267,248	\$243,976	\$251,127	\$251,127	\$251,127	\$251,127
New York	\$3,922,243	\$3,446,920	\$3,139,018	\$3,238,995	\$3,251,192	\$3,621,574	\$3,893,537
North Carolina	\$282,877	\$248,596	\$226,390	\$233,600	\$233,600	\$233,600	\$233,600
Ohio	\$542,401	\$476,669	\$434,090	\$447,916	\$447,916	\$447,916	\$447,916
Oregon	\$416,143	\$365,712	\$333,044	\$343,651	\$344,945	\$384,242	\$566,205
Osage Tribe, OK	\$31,325	\$31,325	\$31,325	\$31,325	\$31,325	\$31,325	\$41,325
Pennsylvania	\$2,036,582	\$1,789,776	\$1,629,902	\$1,681,813	\$1,688,146	\$1,890,464	\$2,062,427
Pueblo of San Felipe, NM	\$8,666	\$8,666	\$8,666	\$8,666	\$8,666	\$8,666	\$8,666
Puerto Rico	\$1,882,755	\$1,654,591	\$1,506,793	\$1,554,783	\$1,554,783	\$1,554,783	\$1,554,783
Rhode Island	\$152,322	\$133,862	\$121,905	\$125,787	\$125,787	\$125,787	\$125,787
South Carolina	\$153,669	\$135,046	\$122,983	\$126,899	\$126,899	\$126,899	\$126,899
Tennessee	\$96,000	\$84,366	\$76,830	\$79,276	\$79,575	\$88,641	\$125,000
Texas	\$1,277,117	\$1,122,348	\$1,022,093	\$1,054,646	\$1,054,646	\$1,054,646	\$1,054,646
Vermont	\$82,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,282	\$75,282	\$75,282
Virgin Islands	\$98,470	\$86,537	\$78,807	\$81,316	\$77,791	\$77,791	\$77,791
Virginia	*	*	*	\$60,241	\$63,766	\$63,766	\$63,766
Washington	\$669,350	\$588,234	\$535,689	\$552,751	\$554,832	\$619,040	\$800,003
West Virginia	\$74,965	\$74,965	\$74,965	\$74,965	\$74,965	\$74,965	\$74,965
Wisconsin	\$703,971	\$618,659	\$563,397	\$581,340	\$583,529	\$650,006	\$831,969
U.S.	\$23,282,876	\$20,516,928	\$18,723,445	\$19,632,766	\$19,666,888	\$21,043,358	\$22,291,115

* Did not participate in the program.

Nutrition Studies and Information

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the locations and the amount of funding for each of the Nutrition Education Centers of Excellence for each fiscal year since the Centers were established.

Response: The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) provided a total of \$6 million in funding through an interagency agreement to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) for the Regional Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Centers of Excellence (RNECE) initiative; \$4 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 and \$2 million in FY 2015. These funds were awarded as follows:

<u>enter and Location</u>	<u>Y 2014*</u>	<u>Y 2015*</u>
NECE North Central Region at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana	856,250	410,000
NECE Northeast Region at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York	856,250	410,000
NECE Southern Region at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina	856,250	410,000
NECE Western Region at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado	856,250	410,000
NECE National Coordination Center at University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	175,000	160,000

*The total amount awarded was \$5.4 million; \$600,000 was used by NIFA to cover administrative costs.

NIFA also provided \$2 million in FY 2015 to fund a RNECE Policy, Systems and Environmental Change Center at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee (\$1 million), and a research project titled Multi-Disciplinary Methods for Effective, Sustainable, and Scalable Evaluations of Nutrition Education Programs at Utah State University, Logan, Utah (\$1 million).

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all Federal Programs, including those in the Department of Health and Human Services, that provide nutrition assistance and nutrition education to the public as well as the Agency providing those services and their respective budgetary resources for FY 2014 thru FY 2017 and estimates for FY 2018.

Response: A 2010 General Accountability Office Report ("DOMESTIC FOOD ASSISTANCE: Complex System Benefits Millions, but Additional Efforts Could Address Potential Inefficiency and Overlap among Smaller Programs," GAO-10-346, Table 2, pp. 8-11) identified the following 18 programs that focus primarily on providing food and nutrition assistance to low-income individuals and households. Most of the FNS programs also provide nutrition education to their clients.

USDA - Food and Nutrition Service

1. Child and Adult Care Food Program
2. Commodity Supplemental Food Program
3. Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program (funded through FNS appropriation and administered through the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA))
4. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
5. Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program
6. National School Lunch Program
7. Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico
8. School Breakfast Program
9. Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
10. Special Milk Program
11. Summer Food Service Program

12. SNAP
13. The Emergency Food Assistance Program
14. WIC
15. WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

DHS - Federal Emergency Management Agency
Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program

HHS - Administration on Aging

1. Elderly Nutrition Program: Home-Delivered and Congregate Nutrition Services
2. Grants to American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Organizations for Nutrition and Supportive Services

In addition, USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP) provides nutrition education and promotion resources for the general public, including the implementation of the 2010 Dietary Guidelines and MyPlate. CNPP does not provide nutrition assistance benefits.

Budget resources for FNS programs, as well as the CNPP, for FYs 2014, 2015, 2016 and estimated for FYs 2017 and 2018 are provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Available Funds and Staff Years
(Dollars in Thousands)

Item	2014 Actual		2015 Actual		2016 Actual		2017 Estimate		2018 Estimate	
	Amount	SY	Amount	SY	Amount	SY	Amount	SY	Amount	SY
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance	\$71,289,536	238	\$77,148,792	283	\$73,812,950	316	\$75,568,687	372	\$70,697,500	372
SNAP ARRA.....	5,629,090		0		0		0		0	
Child Nutrition Program:										
Appropriation.....	11,866,110	309	12,845,161	232	13,241,283	248	13,851,532	253	15,457,532	253
Permanent Appropriation.....	228,176	40	228,169	36	200,268	34	187,250	40	191,250	40
Transfer from Section 32.....	8,169,569		8,355,671		8,969,178		8,503,998		8,861,010	
Total - Child Nutrition Program	20,263,855	249	21,429,001	268	22,410,729	282	23,542,780	293	24,509,792	293
Commodity Assistance Program	7,144,824	32	6,767,932	37	6,879,898	46	6,550,931	44	6,911,896	44
Nutrition Programs Administration	273,434	2	288,661	2	319,143	2	381,458	2	361,924	2
Nutrition Programs Administration	137,356	804	146,986	865	148,824	884	167,716	876	148,541	846
Congressional Hunger Center	2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		0	
National Commission on Hunger	1,000		0		0		0		0	
Dietary Guidelines/IDM Study	0		0		1,000		0		0	
Child Nutrition Study	0		0		0		1,000		0	
Total, Food and Nutrition Service Funds	104,740,007	1,325	105,783,372	1,457	103,574,544	1,530	106,214,572	1,587	102,629,653	1,557
Obligations under other										
USDA Appropriations:										
Office of the Asst Sec for Civil R	0		0		0		93		0	
Office of the Secretary.....	0		0		0		87		0	
Office of Human Resources Manage	44		0		0		0		0	
Office of the Chief Information Of	11		11		11		11		0	
Office of the Chief Scientist.....	0		0		102		0		0	
Office of Communications.....	48		0		50		0		0	
Office of Congressional Relations	0		0		23		0		0	
Agricultural Research Service.....	0		47		0		0		0	
Office of Homeland Security.....	0		0		4		0		0	
Office of Budget and Program Analy	0		40		0		0		0	
Food Safety and Inspection Service	10		10		10		10		0	
Economic Research Service.....	11		11		11		10		0	
Office of Inspector General.....	10		10		10		0		0	
National Appeals Division.....	21		26		21		34		0	
Farm Service Agency.....	11		11		11		10		0	
Rural Development.....	36		11		11		11		0	
Total, Agriculture Appropriat	202		177		264		286		0	
Other Federal Funds:										
Small Business Administration.....	22		0		0		0		0	
National Institutes of Health.....	142		0		0		0		0	
Health and Human Services.....	0		0		234		0		0	
Total, Other Federal Funds.....	164		0		234		0		0	
Total, Food and Nutrition Ser	104,740,373	1,325	105,783,549	1,457	103,575,042	1,530	106,214,858	1,587	102,629,653	1,557

Note: For additional explanation of specific program figures, please see the supporting project statements.

Mr. Aderholt: Update the Subcommittee on any new efforts in the past 24 months to coordinate activities, reduce duplication and improve efficiencies across the 18 or more nutrition assistance programs operated by the Federal Government, including cost savings associated with each.

Response: In order to maximize efficiencies within USDA's current authority, FNS promotes policy and operational changes that streamline the application and certification process; enforces rules that prevent simultaneous participation in some programs with similar benefits or target audiences; and reviews and monitors program operations to minimize waste and error. For example, FNS has worked with Congress to enact changes in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) such as requiring direct certification of students for free meals using Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data; and simplifying the certification process by requiring a single application for all children in a household. As a result of this effort, over 90 percent of SNAP children are currently directly certified for free school meals.

While some of FNS's programs have similar purposes or benefits - such as SNAP and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) - simultaneous participation in such circumstances is prohibited.

FNS has made reducing unnecessary overlap among its smaller food assistance programs a priority. In September 2013, FNS launched a project to examine the feasibility and cost of creating an accurate estimate of the extent of participation in multiple FNS programs, and quantifying the extent to which multiple program participation results in "excess nourishment" relative to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The project also aimed to determine if and how any excess nutrient intake could be attributed to participation in one or more specific programs. The feasibility study concluded that collecting information specifically targeting overlaps with smaller programs would not be cost-effective. It instead recommended focusing on the nutrition impacts of overlap among the six largest programs (SNAP, NSLP, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the School Breakfast Program (SBP), the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSF)). An earlier GAO report (GAO-10-346, DOMESTIC FOOD ASSISTANCE: Complex System Benefits Millions, but Additional Efforts Could Address Potential Inefficiency and Overlap among Smaller Programs) concluded that participation in these larger programs is associated with positive health and nutrition outcomes consistent with programs' goals, such as raising the level of nutrition among low-income households, safeguarding the health and wellbeing of the nation's children, and strengthening the agricultural economy.

FNS has also been phasing in Community Eligibility, a provision of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, under which high-poverty schools or school districts provide free meals to all students and receive federal reimbursement based on their percentage of students directly certified instead of applications. Community Eligibility became available nationwide on July 1, 2014. As of March 2014, USDA has also begun implementing a provision of the Agricultural Act of 2014 that will exclude women under 60, infants, and children from participating in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. State and local agencies are instead to refer them to the WIC or other nutrition assistance programs for which they may be eligible.

Implementing this provision helps to reduce participation in programs with similar benefits or targeted audiences.

In an effort to become a more efficient organization, FNS has worked hard to do more with less. To manage current and future budget challenges, and to ensure that critical investments in both urban and rural America continue, FNS has taken a variety of steps to cut costs and improve services, including:

- Cutting travel, printing and supplies budgets;
- The requirement for direct certification for free school meals in conjunction with SNAP (described above) eliminated the need for paper applications for millions of low-income children. The estimated reduction in burden hours for program participants is roughly 113,000 hours per year;
- FNS supports state efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of SNAP operations through a range of strategies, including a one stop "Modernization Central" intranet page that provides information on policy options, waivers, technology strategies and administrative process improvements; and
- FNS has closed 31 field offices in 28 states, as technologies such as telework are embraced.

Mr. Aderholt: How much is being spent in the SNAP, CNP, and WIC for studies and evaluations in fiscal year 2016 and 2017? How much will be assumed in the fiscal year 2018 budget request?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FNS Research Funding from 2016 through 2018
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
<u>Farm Bill (2014)</u>			
CNMI Study (SNAP)	0	0	0
<u>Regular Appropriations</u>			
SNAP Program Evaluation and Modernization	\$14,522	\$18,055	\$14,912
WIC Studies	15,000	15,000	5,000
Child Nutrition	20,400	20,400	21,277
Total Research Funding	49,922	53,455	41,189

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a list of all ongoing studies and evaluations that are being conducted in all areas of FNCS including the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion. Include a brief description of the study, the total projected cost, the amount spent to date, when it started, when it will be completed, whether it is being done in-house or contracted out, who the contractor is, and whether it was mandated by law or not. Also include

studies that were completed in fiscal year 2016.

Response: An updated list of all ongoing studies and evaluations conducted by FNS and the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion is included for the record. Unless an item specifically says that it is being done in-house, the research is supported by contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements with public and private organizations.

[The information follows:]

Food and Nutrition Service Studies and Evaluations
Ongoing Studies

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
Evaluation of Alternatives to Improve Elderly Access

States currently operate a number of demonstration projects designed to improve program access among the elderly and disabled. These include Combined Application Projects, Elderly Simplified Application Projects, and Standard Medical Deduction projects. While these projects vary in terms of how they operate, all are intended to simplify program access for vulnerable populations. States are required to periodically submit project data to FNS, but this data is often focused on cost-neutrality requirements, and thus it does not provide the information needed to assess whether these projects increase participation, reduce churning, or otherwise simplify program access. This study would fill that gap by collecting survey data from participants and administrative data from States operating one or more of these projects to evaluate the extent to which these projects improve program access, whether certain program models or combinations of projects are more effective than others, and what tradeoffs exist between program simplification/access goals and ensuring benefit adequacy. The study may also include interviews with State or local staff who operate these programs.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,815,446
Amount Spent to Date:	\$254,121
Start Date:	September 2016
Projected Completion Date:	September 2019
Name of Contractor:	Social Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

Analysis of the Impact of the Expiration of Time-Limit Waivers on ABAWD Participation

As the economy has continued to improve, few States qualify for statewide waivers of Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) time limits. While many States have sought waivers for particular geographic areas, others no longer have any waived areas, subjecting all ABAWD within those States to the 3-month time limit if they do not meet SNAP work or training requirements. This study would use extant data, including SNAP administrative data, Quality Control (QC) data, and labor force data, to estimate the impacts of newly introduced time limits on ABAWD in unwaived areas. The results of this analysis, while descriptive in nature, could provide information on whether ABAWD leave SNAP due to employment, leave SNAP due to time limits, or remain on SNAP while working or participating in a qualifying employment or training activity.

Total Projected Cost: \$1,032,702
 Amount Spent to Date: \$121,968
 Start Date: September 2016
 Projected Completion Date: January 2019
 Name of Contractor: Urban Institute
 Congressional Mandate: No

Analysis of SNAP Education (SNAP-Ed) Data for All States

This study will assess program data to examine the costs, reach, scope, and obesity prevention outcomes of SNAP-Ed programs. This study will also assess to what degree the SNAP-Ed programs align with guidance in the SNAP-Ed evaluation framework, especially as they relate to the use of evidence-based strategies and interventions, including policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) approaches included in the FNS/NCCOR SNAP-Ed Toolkit. The analysis will use FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016 State SNAP-Ed plans and Annual SNAP-Ed Evaluation Reports, as well as data from the Education and Administrative Reporting System (EARS) and SNAP-Ed expenditure data. The objectives are to: 1) assess adherence of program delivery to State plans, program reach and costs; 2) determine which types of program delivery models yield better results; and 3) create, test, and validate a standardized template States can use when submitting their year-end reports using indicators from the SNAP-Ed evaluation framework.

Total Projected Cost: \$668,439
 Amount Spent to Date: \$227,782
 Start Date: September 2016
 Projected Completion Date: March 2018
 Name of Contractor: Altarum
 Congressional Mandate: No

Quantifying the Extent of Identity Theft in SNAP

Recently, a number of reports have suggested the potential for identity theft in Federal benefit programs. This study will work with one or two States to quantify the extent of identity theft in SNAP. The study design may involve obtaining caseload and other data from a State and working with a third party to identify behaviors or markers (such as multiple online applications submitted from the same URL, or multiple EBT cards sent to the same physical address) potentially linked to identity theft and to use these markers to estimate the prevalence of identity theft in SNAP.

Total Projected Cost: \$459,983
 Amount Spent to Date: \$173,760
 Start Date: September 2016
 Projected Completion Date: March 2018
 Name of Contractor: Mathematica Policy Research
 Congressional Mandate: No

Assessment of Small Retailers' Scanner Capabilities

Section 4002 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 requires all SNAP authorized retailers to use scanner or product lookup entry technologies when redeeming SNAP benefits, unless the retailer is located in an area with significantly

limited access to food. This study would identify the technological requirements necessary and barriers, including costs, small retailers must overcome to meet this requirement. It will include a survey of all small SNAP-authorized retailers to quantify how many stores may be affected by this requirement.

Total Projected Cost:	\$880,919
Amount Spent to Date:	\$231,559
Start Date:	September 2016
Projected Completion Date:	May 2019
Name of Contractor:	RTI
Congressional Mandate:	No

Study of Third-Party Processor Services, Fees, and Business Practices

Section 4002 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 requires all authorized retailers (except farmer's markets and certain other store types) to pay 100 percent of the costs of EBT point-of-sale equipment and related services. Many smaller stores that had previously received EBT equipment and services free-of-charge through EBT vendors are now required to procure equipment and services independently. In most cases, retailers procure both the equipment and related payment card services through a Third Party Processor (TPP), often in combination with credit and debit card services. There is considerable variation among TPPs in terms of the types of services offered, pricing structures, and contractual requirements. This study would collect information from retailers and TPPs on typical services offered and purchased, pricing models, and other best practices that would facilitate improved FNS guidance to authorized retailers and inform future FNS policy regarding requirements for TPPs.

Total Projected Cost:	\$668,502
Amount Spent to Date:	\$152,753
Start Date:	September 2016
Projected Completion Date:	April 2019
Name of Contractor:	Manhattan Strategy Group
Congressional Mandate:	No

Assessment of States' Use of Computer-Matching Protocols in SNAP

This study will develop and administer a survey to all 53 SNAP State agencies to catalog how States are currently using or planning to use computer-matching strategies to reduce recipient fraud, payment errors, and administrative burden for both applicants and eligibility workers. Some systems must be used by law, such as the Prisoner Verification System, the Social Security Administration Death Match, and, more recently, the National Directory of New Hires. The use of other matching systems varies by State. The assessment will also quantify the cost of computer-matching and the number of matches by system.

Total Projected Cost:	\$767,384
Amount Spent to Date:	\$255,715
Start Date:	September 2016
Projected Completion Date:	April 2019
Name of Contractor:	Avar Consulting
Congressional Mandate:	No

Impact of SNAP Eligibility and Benefit Parameters on Low-Income Households

The SNAP benefit formula includes a number of income deductions (with related caps and conditions) and other parameters that are designed to ensure that all households receive enough benefits so that those benefits, combined with their own resources, allow them to purchase the Thrifty Food Plan. Many of these parameters were set long ago and may no longer reflect the circumstances of today's low-income households. This study uses extant data to examine spending patterns among such households to assess whether current SNAP parameters are based on realistic assumptions regarding household expenditures for food, shelter, medical care and dependent care.

Total Projected Cost:	\$399,878
Amount Spent to Date:	\$399,001
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	October 2017
Name of Contractor:	Decision Demographics
Congressional Mandate:	No

SNAP Employment and Training Characteristics

SNAP provides employment and training (E&T) services to unemployed and under-employed participants. SNAP participants who are not specifically exempted by statute are subject to work requirements as a condition of eligibility. This study identifies the characteristics of SNAP work registrants, the barriers they face when trying to find work, their training needs, and the services they receive through SNAP E&T programs. This study also examines characteristics of the E&T service providers.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,489,345
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,473,974
Start Date:	September 2013
Projected Completion Date:	October 2017
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

Assess the Barriers that Constrain the Adequacy of SNAP Allotments

The IOM committee report *SNAP: Examining the Evidence to Define Benefit Adequacy* recommended that FNS assess the individual, household, and the environmental factors that limit adequacy of the SNAP allotment. This study is developing and implementing a new data collection to survey SNAP participants to determine these factors. The survey includes questions about cooking skills, shopping patterns, nutritional literacy, financial literacy, time available for preparing food, and other constraints.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,080,671
Amount Spent to Date:	\$491,101
Start Date:	September 2014
Projected Completion Date:	August 2019
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

Understanding the Antifraud Measures of Large SNAP Retailers

Traditionally, FNS has concentrated its fraud prevention efforts on eliminating retailer-level trafficking and other SNAP fraud in smaller stores. This is because no available research has suggested large amounts of trafficking at large national retail chains, and because large national retail chains have internal loss-prevention systems designed to eliminate many kinds of loss and to prevent fraud, including SNAP fraud. This study seeks to describe the kinds of SNAP fraud that occur in large retailers; describe the methods large retailers use to prevent, detect, and report fraud in general, and SNAP benefit trafficking in particular; and learn more about their loss-prevention systems.

Total Projected Cost:	\$843,152
Amount Spent to Date:	\$392,972
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	December 2018
Name of Contractor:	Economic Systems Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	No

Identifying Program Components and Practices that Influence Application Processing Time and Timeliness Rates

Many States have problems with completing SNAP certification and recertification actions timely, potentially compromising access to benefits among eligible people. While application timeliness varies widely across States, data is limited on the policy and operational factors that may influence timeliness. This study will review program data including administrative and demonstration project waivers, States' use of policy options, and business processes to identify practices that States that may impede or facilitate application processing times. These data will be analyzed in an effort to determine which program components or practices are associated with better timeliness outcomes, to inform potential strategies to improve timeliness.

Total Projected Cost:	\$922,870
Amount Spent to Date:	\$487,051
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	March 2018
Name of Contractor:	WRMA
Congressional Mandate:	No

Demonstration Projects to End Childhood Hunger

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHEKA) of 2010 (Public Law 111-296), under Section 141, added a new Section 23 on Childhood Hunger Research to the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act. This section provides substantial new mandatory funding to research the causes and consequences of childhood hunger and to test innovative strategies to end child hunger and food insecurity. This provision provides \$40 million to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct and evaluate the demonstration projects. Cooperative agreements totaling nearly \$30 million were awarded to three States (Kentucky, Nevada, Virginia) and two Tribes (Chickasaw Nation, Navajo Nation). The HHEKA requires a rigorous evaluation to assess the impact of

five demonstration projects on the prevalence of child food insecurity, and other relevant outcomes.

Total Projected Cost:	\$9,998,212
Amount Spent to Date:	\$6,776,366
Start Date:	September 2014
Projected Completion Date:	January 2019
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	Yes, Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) of 2010

Evaluation of the Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Grant Program

The Agricultural Act of 2014 authorizes USDA to provide grants to eligible organizations to design and implement projects to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables among low-income consumers participating in SNAP by providing incentives at the point of purchase. It also directs USDA to undertake an independent evaluation of each project using rigorous methodologies capable of producing scientifically valid information regarding their effectiveness in increasing fruit and vegetable purchases and improving the nutrition and health status of participating SNAP households. This study is an independent evaluation of the FINI Grant Program with an initial focus on grants awarded in 2015 and 2016.

Total Projected Cost:	\$4,335,062
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,763,858
Start Date:	June 2015
Projected Completion Date:	May 2020
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	Yes, Agricultural Act of 2014

Evaluation of Pilot Projects to Promote Work and Increase State Accountability in SNAP

The Agricultural Act of 2014 authorizes USDA to enter into cooperative agreements with State agencies to carry out pilot projects designed to raise employment, increase earnings, and reduce reliance on public assistance, including the benefits provided by SNAP. It also directs USDA to undertake an independent longitudinal evaluation of each pilot project using statistical methods that can determine differences in employment, earnings, and public assistance expenditures between those who receive the employment and training programs and services offered under the pilots and a control group that does not receive such services. This study is a multi-site, random assignment evaluation to measure the short- and long-term impacts of the State-operated employment and training pilots.

Total Projected Cost:	\$26,326,025
Amount Spent to Date:	\$12,235,933
Start Date:	December 2014
Projected Completion Date:	June 2021
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	Yes, Agricultural Act of 2014

Measuring SNAP Access, Trends, and Impacts

This contract provides support for estimating effects of potential program

changes and for short-turnaround analyses of current issues from February 2016 through July 2021. In addition, it includes analysis of participation rates for 2015, household characteristics for 2016, and for regular updates of the two microsimulation models. Impact analyses under the contract support many FNS legislative and budgetary proposals every year. Other organizations, such as the Congressional Budget Office, community organizations, and private research firms, rely on the regular publication of these studies.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,382,490
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,571,541
Start Date:	February 2016
Projected Completion Date:	July 2021
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)**WIC Indicators of High Risk Vendors**

The study seeks to be descriptive in nature, evaluating the present and future high risk indicators in WIC vendors to identify and determine potential violations in the program. The objectives of the current project are to identify practices of programs such as SNAP, TANF, and financial institutions (credit and debit-card companies) that can be applied to WIC High Risk Vendor identification, develop and test a simulation model using WIC EBT data to identify high risk WIC vendors in EBT States, and identify design specifications for a national WIC fraud detection system.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,200,742
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,200,742
Start Date:	September 2012
Completion Date:	March 2016
Name of Contractor:	T3 Technologies, LLC
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Vendor Management EBT Study

Although the 2013 WIC Vendor Management Study satisfies Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA) requirements, the electronic benefits transfer (EBT) study is designed to augment these findings and provide a unique opportunity to closely examine compliance issues and rates of violations among vendors in states with an EBT system. The latter is of the utmost importance, since all state WIC agencies are required to have an EBT system in place by 2020. EBT is the wave of the future for WIC and will be the predominant, if not only, form of payment accepted by WIC vendors when the next Vendor Management bookend study is undertaken. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which WIC-authorized retail grocers (WIC vendors) transacting WIC EBT purchases adhere to program rules. Foremost among the rules that will be examined are the extent to which WIC vendors complete the WIC transaction at checkout in accordance with proper WIC program procedures, allow only WIC-authorized foods to be purchased by participants, and charge the WIC program appropriately for the foods purchased.

Total Projected Cost:	\$4,598,720
Amount Spent to Date:	\$4,552,379
Start Date:	August 2011
Projected Completion Date:	July 2016
Name of Contractor:	Altarum
Congressional Mandate:	Yes (supports compliance with PL 107-300)

WIC Nutrition Services and Administrative (NSA) Costs Study

This study will provide a detailed account of WIC's nutrition services costs, as well as administrative costs. Because these "NSA" costs are reported together, the amounts spent in each category are difficult to measure using administrative data streams alone. This study will provide a clearer picture of how WIC funds are spent on key nutrition services.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,804,555
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,804,555
Start Date:	September 2012

Projected Completion Date: November 2017
 Name of Contractor: Altarum Institute
 Congressional Mandated: No

National and State-level Estimates of WIC Eligibles and WIC Program Reach, 2014 Update

This study will update the estimates of the WIC-eligible population for the U.S., for each of the 7 FNS regions, and for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Estimates will include breakdowns of each of the eight participant subgroups: pregnant women, infants, children at each year of age (ages 1, 2, 3, and 4), breastfeeding women, and postpartum non-breastfeeding women. These estimates are used to help allocate funding in the WIC funding formula and to track the national WIC coverage rate.

Total Projected Cost: \$173,456
 Amount Spent to Date: \$173,456
 Start Date: September 2015
 Projected Completion Date: September 2017
 Name of Contractor: Urban Institute
 Congressional Mandate: No

National and State-level Estimates of WIC Eligibles and WIC Program Reach, 2015 Update

This study will update the estimates of the WIC-eligible population for the U.S., for each of the 7 FNS regions, and for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Estimates will include breakdowns of each of the eight participant subgroups: pregnant women, infants, children at each year of age (ages 1, 2, 3, and 4), breastfeeding women, and postpartum non-breastfeeding women. These estimates are used to help allocate funding in the WIC funding formula and to track the national WIC coverage rate.

Total Projected Cost: \$123,916.14
 Amount Spent to Date: \$80,322.94
 Start Date: 9/26/2016
 Projected Completion Date: 2/28/2018
 Name of Contractor: Insight Policy Research
 Congressional Mandate: No

Review of WIC Data Collection

This project will include an assessment and overview of WIC State agency management information systems, the types of data collections that WIC agencies are already engaged in, and the ways that information is being used. This project will form and support a task force of subject matter experts to examine WIC data and analysis needs and develop potential improvements. Recent changes in WIC have highlighted the need to ensure that FNS and its partners have the information necessary for effective program management, performance assessment and monitoring. In addition, the closure two years ago of CDC's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, which complemented WIC

Program Characteristics (PC), left an important information gap. This task force will examine what data are currently available to States, including what FNS collects through PC and other resources, and recommend possible modifications to PC data collection timing, data elements, analyses and reporting. It will also consider other opportunities for using and analyzing data to further the program's management and health and nutrition goals, without unnecessary burden.

Total Projected Cost:	\$621,599
Amount Spent to Date:	\$491491,335
Start Date:	September 2014
Projected Completion Date:	June 2017
Name of Contractor:	Manhattan Strategy Group
Congressional Mandate:	No

Comprehensive Scientific Review of the WIC Food Packages

The Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 (Section 232) requires a review of the WIC food package at least every ten years to ensure that it conforms to current nutrition science, public health concerns, and cultural eating patterns. The most recent scientific review concluded in April 2005. The National Academy of Medicine is conducting the next review.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,673,711
Amount Spent to Date:	\$22,555,920
Start Date:	August 2014
Projected Completion Date:	December 2017
Name of Contractor:	National Academy of Medicine
Congressional Mandate:	Yes

WIC-Medicaid Cost-Benefit Study

The first FNS-sponsored WIC Medicaid Study, published in 1991, found that in 1987-88, every dollar spent on WIC services to low-income pregnant women saved \$1.77 to \$3.13 in Medicaid cost during the first 60 days following delivery. The present study will explore the feasibility of 1) replicating this study to update the findings, and 2) extending the exploration of WIC cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness for pregnant women and other categories of WIC participants. The contract includes an option to extend the study to additional States if the analysis proves feasible. The cost and timing information provided below includes only the feasibility study.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,236,018
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,757,162
Start Date:	August 2010
Projected Completion Date:	January 2018
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Nutrition Education Study

The main objectives of this study are to provide a nationally representative description of WIC nutrition education and to perform a pilot study on the impact of WIC nutrition education on behavioral and physical activity outcomes in six sites. The descriptive findings will be used to inform and refine the pilot study. This study plans to use multiple modes of data collection from state agencies, local agencies, nutrition educators, and WIC

participants to fully capture WIC nutrition education dosage, duration, and frequency of use by geographic distribution and local agency characteristics.

Total Projected Cost: \$3,709,677
 Amount Spent to Date: \$33,666,956
 Start Date: September 2012
 Projected Completion Date: April 2018
 Name of Contractor: Research Triangle Institute
 Congressionally Mandated: No

Competitive Grant to Establish a USDA Center for Behavioral Economics and Healthy Food Choice Research

Jointly funded by USDA's Economic Research Services (ERS) and Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), this grant establishes the USDA Behavioral Economics Center for Healthy Food Choice Research (BECR). The objective of BECR is to develop a program of new and innovative research that applies behavioral economics theory to food choice behavior of adults in the marketplace. Researchers will place special emphasis on facilitating food choice behaviors that promote healthy eating and cost-effective program operations within the existing legislation and regulations of SNAP and WIC.

Total Projected Cost: \$1,250,250,000
 Amount Spent to Date: \$570,410
 Start Date: September 2014
 Projected Completion Date: September 2017
 Name of Contractor: Duke University and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
 Congressional Mandate: No

WIC Participant and Program Characteristics (WIC PC) - 2016

The project will generate two reports and supporting datasets using information from State management information systems based on a near census of WIC participants. One report will provide summary information on participant income, nutrition risk, breastfeeding initiation, and demographic characteristics. The second will summarize types and quantities of food prescribed to participants. The results provide a wide range of demographic information on WIC clients, as well measures of program performance.

Total Projected Cost: \$978,220
 Amount Spent to Date: \$687,121
 Start Date: September 2015
 Projected Completion Date: December 2017
 Name of Contractor: Insight Policy Research, Inc.
 Congressional Mandate: No

WIC Food Package Costs and Cost Containment Study

Since the last assessment of WIC cost-containment practices in 2003, there have been substantial changes within WIC, including revisions to food packages, expansion of EBT, and improvements in vendor management. This study will provide a national picture of the food package cost-containment practices that are currently in place, as well as an in-depth examination of 6 cost-containment practices. This report will ultimately produce a list of food package cost containment best practices that can be used to better inform states in their cost containment activities.

Total Projected Cost: \$2,299,632
 Amount Spent to Date: \$ 312,930
 Start Date: September 2015
 Projected Completion Date: December 2019
 Name of Contractor: Insight Policy Research, Inc.
 Congressional Mandate: No

The Third National Survey of WIC Participants (NSWP-III)

The goal of NSWP-III is to explore characteristics and experiences of WIC participants, State and local WIC agency policies and operations, and levels of improper payments and case errors. To accomplish this, the objectives of NSWP-II are to: (1) estimate certification-related errors and improper payments; (2) develop an aging model for error and improper payment estimates between survey administrations; (3) collect information on State agency (SA) and local WIC agency (LA) certification-related policies and operations to understand those policies and their potential association with errors; (4) provide estimates of size and characteristics of LAs nationwide through a statistical sample; and (5) gather information from a nationally-representative sample of WIC participants about their experiences with WIC. Additionally, this project will pilot an alternative method for administering the NSWP that estimates errors using an annual survey and sampling strategy that proposes to be cost-saving.

Total Projected Cost: \$3,380,582
 Amount Spent to Date: \$489,420
 Start Date: September 2015
 Projected Completion Date: September 2020
 Name of Contractor: Capital Consulting Corporation
 Congressional Mandate: Yes

WIC Infant and Toddler Feeding Practices Study-2 (WIC ITFPS-2)

This nationally-representative study updates and expands upon research conducted in the 1990's. The WIC Infant Toddler Feeding Practices Study (WIC ITFPS-II) is a longitudinal examination of the feeding practices of a nationally-representative sample of infants through their fifth birthdays who were enrolled in WIC near their births. It will determine the prevalence of particular feeding practices in this WIC population as they relate to weight status, and assess how the WIC food packages, instituted in 2009, have influenced feeding practices, including breastfeeding. This study will also examine the circumstances and influences that shape a mother's feeding decisions for their toddler to assist in further improvement of WIC nutrition education.

Total Projected Cost: \$20,221,122
 Amount Spent to Date: \$ 12,509,258
 Start Date: September 2011
 Projected Completion Date: September 2020
 Name of Contractor: Westat
 Congressional Mandate: No

Aligning Food Package Prescription to Actual Breastfeeding Practice

The WIC food packages for breastfeeding women vary in foods and quantities depending upon breastfeeding exclusivity or supplementation with infant formula. Previous research found that the questions used to determine the extent of breastfeeding in prescribing packages vary among local WIC agencies. This uses quantitative, qualitative and psychometric methods, including cognitive testing, to determine a more consistent method to assess breastfeeding in the WIC setting to support food package assignment, tailoring and reporting.

Total Projected Cost:	\$ 503,654
Amount Spent to Date:	\$503,564
Start Date:	August 2016
Completion Date:	October 2017
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

Support for NHANES Diet Quality of WIC Participants

This project provides support for the addition of data elements (including preschool iron status measures) to the HHS-conducted National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) to ensure that the resulting dataset can be used for rigorous analysis of WIC participants' nutrition and health status. The NHANES data enables tracking of changes over time in the comparison of WIC participating children to low income non-participants and higher income children.

Total Projected Cost:	\$550,000
Amount Spent to Date:	\$ 79,837
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	September 2019
Name of Contractor:	IAA
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Food Package Cost Report

This report series determines the pre- and post-rebate cost to WIC of providing foods for 17 food categories. The most recent report, for FY 2010, estimated the national average food package cost by participant category. These estimates contribute to WIC cost projections and costing of legislative and regulatory alternatives. This project would provide estimates for FY 2014 and the contract vehicle to obtain additional years estimates.

Total Projected Cost:	\$ 287,564
Amount Spent to Date:	\$81,670
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	March 2018
Name of Contractor:	Insight
Congressional Mandate:	No

Child Nutrition Programs

Synthesis of Prior School Meal Integrity Studies and Pilots

FNS recently published the latest findings on school meals erroneous payments through the APEC II study. Previous efforts to explore and assess methods

for reducing school meal erroneous payments include a series of pilot projects on the impacts of changes in verification, examination of the impacts of the existing verification process, and an ongoing series of reports on application processing accuracy. This project will provide a comprehensive synthesis and critique of this work to highlight lessons learned, knowledge gaps that remain, and promising practices that warrant further explorations. In particular, it will consider the extent to which expansion of direct certification, the community eligibility provision and other recent program changes could be used to mitigate the access barriers observed in previously pilot tested error-reduction changes. The results will inform ongoing efforts to reduce school meals error rates, as well as future research and analysis efforts to support this goal.

Total Projected Cost:	\$159,575
Amount Spent to Date:	\$159,575
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	December 2016
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

CACFP Sponsor and Provider Characteristics Study

The goal of this study is to conduct a national survey of CACFP sponsors and providers that will provide policy-makers, advocates, and the general public with up-to-date information about sponsoring organizations for child care providers; the type of training and technical assistance sponsors receive from their State Child Nutrition Agency; how often and what aspects of the program States monitor; how sponsors operate and manage the program to ensure its integrity, as well as compliance with Federal and State regulation; and what types of providers do sponsors serve.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,776,757
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,658,019
Start Date:	September 2013
Projected Completion Date:	September 2016
Name of Contractor:	Kokopelli Associates, LLC
Congressional Mandate:	No

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Provider and Participant Characteristics

In 2003, the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) sponsored a report that evaluated SFSP operations at the State, sponsor, and site levels and examined factors affecting participation by sponsors and children. The analyses and findings of this new study are intended to replicate and update the 2003 ERS study in describing the current operations of the SFSP, and will examine major reasons for participation or non-participation in the program.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,308,488
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,182,272
Start Date:	August 2013
Projected Completion Date:	December 2017
Name of Contractor:	Optimal Solutions Group
Congressional Mandate:	No

CACFP Assessment of Sponsor Tiering Study (Wave XI-2015)

The CACFP Tiering Series is conducted annually. It assesses the improper payments rate and associated dollar amount due to incorrect "tiering" of Family Day Care Homes (FDCHs) in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The study has been conducted annually by FNS since 2005.

Total Projected Cost:	\$332,657
Amount Spent to Date:	\$268,436
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	June 2017
Name of Contractor:	Optimal Solutions Group, LLC
Congressional Mandate:	Yes (supports compliance with the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act (IPERA) 2010/12)

Direct Certification Report to Congress SY 2015-2016

This study responds to the legislative requirement of Public Law 110-246 to assess the effectiveness of State and local efforts to directly certify children for free school meals. Under direct certification, children are determined eligible for free school meals without the need for household applications by using data from other means-tested programs. The 2004 Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act required local educational agencies (LEAs) to establish a system of direct certification of children from households that receive SNAP benefits by School Year (SY) 2008-2009.

Total Projected Cost:	\$357,784
Amount Spent to Date:	\$210,152
Start Date:	January 2016
Projected Completion Date:	March 2018
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	Yes

School Nutrition and Meal Cost Study

The National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program are designed to provide nutritionally balanced, low cost or free meals to children. With the implementation of the new meal standards, there is considerable interest in research on the success of school meals meeting these new program goals, the cost of serving healthful meals that are acceptable to children, and the relationship of school menus and competitive foods to children's participation and diets. This study, which includes the fifth cycle of the periodic School Nutrition Dietary Assessment (SNDA-5), will examine the relationships between school environment and school food service operations, nutritional quality of meals offered and served in school meal programs, plate waste, costs to produce reimbursable meals, student participation, participant characteristics, satisfaction and related attitudes toward the school lunch and breakfast programs. Primary data collection occurred in School Year 2014/15, with follow up collection in School Year 2015/16.

Total Projected Cost:	\$18,433,985
<u>Amount Spent to Date:</u>	<u>\$16,627,204</u>
Start Date:	February 2013
Projected Completion Date:	February 2018

Name of Contractor: Mathematica Policy
Research
Congressional Mandate: No

User Cognitive Interviewing and Usability Testing for the Improvement of School Meals Applications

The APEC study series on erroneous payments in the school meals programs identified the household application process as a key area for errors. In order to understand why the application is a source of errors, the USDA will partner with the US Census Bureau's Center for Survey Measurement to conduct cognitive testing of school meals applications. These analyses will include in-depth usability testing of school meals applications and cognitive interviewing of application users. Staff at the cognitive testing lab at the Center for Survey Measurement will conduct usability testing and cognitive interviewing on: (1) the latest version of FNS's model school meals application and (2) a sample of current school meals applications in use by School Food Authorities (SFAs). The results of this project will be used to improve the model application and instructions offered by FNS for use by school districts.

Total Projected Cost: \$500,000
Amount Spent to Date: \$500,000
Start Date: October 2015
Projected Completion Date: September 2017
Name of Federal Agency: US Census Bureau
Congressional Mandate: No

Child Nutrition Programs Operations Study

The objective of the Child Nutrition Programs Operations Study II (CNOFOS-II) is to collect timely data on policy, administrative, and operational issues within the CN programs. The study will collect data via online survey in SY 2015-16 and SY 2016-17 with an optional 2 years of data collection. FNS will identify the most relevant "policy needs" for each of the four years of data collection. The contractor will develop survey instruments to address these policy needs. Each year, the survey instruments will include some repeated questions as well as "modules" of survey items for specific policy needs relevant to that year. The study will obtain data for each school year individually and will examine trends over the 4 years.

Total Projected Cost: \$2,302,198
Amount Spent to Date: \$994,252
Start Date: June 2015
Projected Completion Date: December 2018
Name of Contractor: 2M Research Services, LLC
Congressional Mandate: No

School Wellness Policy Cooperative Agreement

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 requires that each local education agency (LEA) participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and/or School Breakfast Program (SBP) establish, for all schools under its jurisdiction, a local wellness policy (LWP). The objective of the current project is to provide an in-depth, national examination of LWPs and any associated state laws and/or district policies. In addition, the influence of the state laws and/or district policies on school practices and student

outcomes will be examined.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,695,511
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,088,883
Start Date:	February 2015
Projected Completion Date:	March 2018
Name of Contractor:	University of Illinois at Chicago and the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at the University of Connecticut
Congressional Mandate:	No

CACFP Improper Payments Meal Claims Feasibility Study 2014

The USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) sponsored the 2010 CACFP Assessment of Meal Claims Improper Payments, which tested the feasibility of using parent recall as a component of measuring erroneous payments for meals served and claimed at family day care homes (FDCHs). The results showed that parent recall of meals served was a poor proxy measure for actual meals served at FDCHs and thus did not provide a viable method for estimating erroneous payments of CACFP meal claims. The purpose of this study is to establish a method for accurately estimating meals served at FDCHs and comparing those to meals claimed and calculating error, and tests the viability of this method on a sample of FDCHs for the purpose of estimating the rate of improper payments for CACFP meal claims.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,084,908
Amount Spent to Date:	\$368,838
Start Date:	September 2014
Projected Completion Date:	March 2018
Name of Contractor:	Manhattan Strategy Group
Congressional Mandate:	Yes (supports compliance with PL 107-300)

Review of Child Nutrition Data & Analysis for Program Management

This project calls for the review and documentation of School Food Authority (SFA) and State NSLP and SBP management information systems. This baseline "as is" review shall document overall NSLP/SBP system design, capabilities, functions, development / replacement and maintenance costs, typical lifespan, and how the data systems are used by State and SFA officials beyond fulfilling reporting requirements to FNS. The "as is" review will focus particular attention on NSLP and SBP program management data that is collected or generated at the SFA or State agency levels but is not reported to FNS on any of FNS's program forms. The selected contractor will fully document and describe these data elements, how they are used to support management of the NSLP, SBP, or State or local programs, and how commonly each of these elements is collected or generated by SFAs and State agencies.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,099,787
Amount Spent to Date:	\$ 457,217
Start Date:	October 2014
Projected Completion Date:	June 2018
Name of Contractor:	IMPAQ
Congressional Mandate:	No

Characteristics of Community Eligibility Provision Schools

All local education agencies (LEAs) and schools may apply to use the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) if they meet certain criteria. This study would examine the characteristics of schools that are using CEP, including the number of free and reduced-price eligible students in those schools and LEAs. The review will provide a basis to assess the impact of the identified student percentage (ISP) multiplier on program access, coverage, and per meal costs to LEAs and the Federal government. Results could inform potential adjustments to optimize CEP.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,000,369
Amount Spent to Date:	\$ 507,554
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	September 2018
Name of Contractor:	2M Research Services, LLC
Congressional Mandate:	No

Rural Child Poverty Nutrition Center 2015

The University of Kentucky was awarded a \$2.5 million grant to establish the USDA Rural Child Poverty Nutrition Center (RCPNC). The goal of the RCPNC is to reduce child food insecurity in persistently poor rural counties. The RCPNC is responsible for developing and administering a series of sub-grants aimed at increasing coordination in Child Nutrition programs in persistently-poor, rural areas. The subgrants will be awarded competitively; communities in the 15 States with the highest number of persistently-poor rural counties will be able to apply. The RCPNC will also conduct an evaluation of sub-grantees' programs, and widely disseminate information on communities' implementation strategies and evaluation findings. Grant funding will enable communities to better coordinate various nutrition assistance programs, which is expected to result in improved program participation rates.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,500,000
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,051,117
Start Date:	April 2015
Projected Completion Date:	March 2019
Name of Grantee:	University of Kentucky
Congressional Mandate:	No

Center for Behavioral Economics in Child Nutrition Programs

USDA funds a cooperative agreement with the Cornell Center for Behavioral Economics in Child Nutrition Programs (BEN Center) through a partnership between ERS and FNS. The agreement supports the development, expansion, and evaluation of the BEN Center's Smarter Lunchrooms initiative to encourage healthy eating choices in school cafeterias.

Total Projected Cost:	\$8,411,959
Amount Spent to Date:	\$7,141,259
Start Date:	September 2010
Projected Completion Date:	September 2019
Name of Contractor:	Cornell University
Congressional Mandate:	No

CACFP Erroneous Payments in Childcare Centers Study (EPICCS)

This study will produce the first national estimates of erroneous payments in CACFP Childcare centers. This study shall provide national estimates for overpayments, underpayments and overall erroneous payments made to CACFP centers based on onsite data collection, web surveys and/or key informant interviews, and review of administrative data. Separate estimates shall be made for certification error and meal counting and claiming errors. It shall also provide estimation models for use to annually update erroneous payment estimates for CACFP using available extant data (routine administrative records etc.), i.e. without the need for any additional data collection.

Total Projected Cost:	\$5,493,185
Amount Spent to Date:	\$3,653,584
Start Date:	September 2014
Projected Completion Date:	September 2019
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	Yes (supports compliance with PL 107-300)

Study on Nutrition and Wellness Quality in Child Care Settings

One portion of this study responds to the requirements of Section 223 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 to assess: the nutritional quality of foods provided in CACFP-participating child care settings (as compared to the recommendations in the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Dietary Reference Intakes); children's opportunities for physical activity while in child care; and facilitators and barriers to providing healthy foods and physical activity in licensed child care. The second portion of this study will conduct a dietary intake assessment of participants in CACFP and calculate the average meal and snack costs, including indirect and local administrative costs, for CACFP.

Total Projected Cost:	\$11,932,344
Amount Spent to Date:	\$3,095,582
Start Date:	September 2014
Projected Completion Date:	September 2020
Name of Contractor:	Abt Associates
Congressional Mandate:	Yes

National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program Access, Participation, Eligibility, and Certification Study III (APEC-III)

The Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA) requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to identify and reduce improper payments in major Federal programs. APEC III will be the third in the APEC series, and plans to collect data during the 2017-18 School Year. The study will measure certification error and meal counting and claiming error and compare these results with those found in APEC I and II. It will also develop and validate estimation models for updating the erroneous payment estimates annually with NSLP and SBP administrative records and extant data between national studies.

Total Projected Cost:	\$11,728,218
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,519,915
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	September 2020
Name of Contractor:	Westat

Congressional Mandate: Yes

The Summer Meals Study

The Summer Meals Study is the first national study to simultaneously examine the facilitators and barriers to program participation among participating and non-participating families, sponsors, and sites. This study will also provide up-to-date, nationally representative data on the quality of meals served in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and Seamless Summer Option (SSO). Sites will be stratified by program type to allow for comparisons between SSO and SFSP sites. Data will be collected in the summer of 2018. The study will include both new and returning sites and their associated sponsors. Households within the catchment areas around the sampled sites will be sampled to recruit both participating families and eligible, non-participating families. The study will provide data on:

- the characteristics of participating children and their families (e.g., food security, demographics, participation in other federal assistance programs), why they participate in summer meal programs and their satisfaction with the programs (e.g., meals, outreach, locations of sites, activities provided)
- the characteristics of eligible, non-participating families and why they do not participate in summer meal programs
- the content of summer meals and snacks (e.g., what foods are served most often, how much variety is offered, what is the nutrient content of the meals)
- the foodservice characteristics of summer sites (e.g., who plans the menus, storage capacities, type of meal service)
- the facilitators and barriers to preparing and serving summer meals (e.g. how do sponsors and sites define a healthy meal, what are the challenges to serving healthy meals).

Total Projected Cost: \$ 3,470,586
 Amount Spent to Date: \$ 169,193
 Start Date: August 2016
 Completion Date: August 2019
 Name of Contractor: Westat
 Congressional Mandate: No

Study of Non-Response to NSLP Income Verification

One concern about the impact of the school meals verification process is the potential for children in low income families to lose benefits for which they are eligible due to non-response to a verification request. This study will use a prior study of verification outcomes in large metropolitan school districts to provide a current picture of the verification results in contrast to an independently determined measure of family income. Where possible, the study will re-visit the same communities studied in 2002 and determine if verification accuracy has changed. Additional sites will also be selected to provide a diverse selection of metropolitan areas in terms of geographic region, size and direct certification coverage.

Total Projected Cost: \$ 2,628,992
 Amount Spent to Date: \$294,784
 Start Date: September 2016
 Completion Date: September 2019
 Name of Contractor: MPR
 Congressional Mandate: No

Evaluation of the Child Nutrition Special Grants

The authorizing legislation for the Child Nutrition Programs provides funding for a number of different grants intended to stimulate program improvement. This includes Team Nutrition Grants, Administrative Reviews and Training Grants, Direct Certification Improvement Grants, Equipment Purchase Grants and Farm to School Grants. This project will independently evaluate the impacts of these grants on their intended outcomes, to inform decision-making on continuing these grants or changing their size or scope. As part of the project it will frame revisions to grant requirements to improve grantee reporting and participation in the evaluation.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,398,565
Amount Spent to Date:	\$305,240
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	September 2020
Name of Contractor:	Abt Associates
Congressional Mandate:	No

Assessment of Alternatives to the SAE Formula

The Child Nutrition programs have changed substantially since the SAE formula was last revised in the 1990s. This project will assess the effectiveness of the current formula used for State administrative expense fund allocations, and develop and test a range of possible alternative algorithms to improve the formula.

Total Projected Cost:	\$ 539,497
Amount Spent to Date:	\$ 129,712
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	July 2019
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

Assessment of CN Data Systems Information Integrity

In FY 2014, FNS initiated a study to provide a comprehensive view of the data collected at the Federal, State, and local levels to determine what data are available that could inform program policy without increasing the data collection burden on program partners. This study will continue and extend this effort to determine the accuracy of the administrative data submitted to the Federal level on key measures, such as meal counts and program participation. The study will identify potential points of error and identify best practices in ensuring data accuracy.

Total Projected Cost:	\$ 995,802
Amount Spent to Date:	\$179,399
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	February 2019
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

Study of SFA Procurement Practices

This study is a nationally representative descriptive study of current procurement practices used by SFAs including the scope and nature of food service management company contracts, cooperative buying arrangements, recordkeeping used to track rebates, discounts, and credits, local purchasing preferences, and food purchasing specifications

Total Projected Cost:	\$ 1,037,290
Amount Spent to Date:	\$ 183,245
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	September 2019
Name of Contractor:	2M Research Services LLC

Congressional Mandate: No

Assessment of the Administrative Review Process

FNS has recently launched a new Administrative Review process for the school meals programs. This study assesses the extent to which these reviews effectively identify risk areas and noncompliance with program requirements. Findings will help to ensure that State agencies are able to provide meaningful technical assistance and require appropriate corrective action for noncompliance. The study will also examine the management of review and oversight resources. Where weaknesses in process or outcomes are found, the project will seek to identify more effective methods already in use in government and/or industry for application in school meals.

Total Projected Cost: \$ 792,134
 Amount Spent to Date: \$ 18,919
 Start Date: September 2016
 Completion Date: August 2019
 Name of Contractor: Westat
 Congressional Mandate: No

Direct Certification Report to Congress for SY 2015-2016

This project will generate the required annual report to Congress on the effectiveness of State and local efforts to certify SNAP participant children for free school meals without the need for household applications. It will calculate state-specific performance metrics from data reported by State agencies and school food authorities. The project will also highlight direct certification operations in a handful of States for insight into successful strategies and promising practices

Total Projected Cost: \$331,685
 Amount Spent to Date: \$205,916
 Start Date: September 2016
 Completion Date: March 2018
 Name of Contractor: Mathematica
 Congressional Mandate: Yes

Successful Approaches to Reduce Sodium in School Meals

The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 required USDA to establish new school meal standards based on recommendations of the Institute of Medicine, including targets for sodium over the next several years. Implementation began in 2012. A number of stakeholders have expressed concerns about the feasibility of implementing the sodium standards because of the limited number of products available to schools to meet them. At the same time, many schools are reporting that they have achieved compliance. This study will examine the market availability of foods that meet the current and future requirements under program rules. It will also conduct case studies of schools that are doing well on sodium reduction to document the keys to their success. Results will inform future technical assistance efforts for schools, as well as efforts to encourage marketplace development of palatable lower-sodium products.

Total Projected Cost: \$653,037
 Amount Spent to Date: \$455,810
 Start Date: September 2016
 Completion Date: June 2018
 Name of Contractor: 2M

Congressional Mandate: No

Food Distribution Programs

Cost Dynamics of USDA Foods Usage in School Meals

The value of USDA Foods to school districts includes any State charges or fees for warehousing and distribution of USDA Foods as well as any costs associated with the processing of USDA Foods into more useable products. It includes an examination of how USDA Foods impact school meal program costs. USDA Foods add value for School Food Authorities because they are less expensive than market-priced resources. However, because they must undergo transportation and processing, they may not yield a net cost savings relative to local procurement. This study will examine the true value (cost or savings) of USDA Foods to SFAs, and how this varies based on factors such as State policies, school district size, meal participation rates, urbanicity/rurality, participation in buying cooperatives and State of origin of the food item.

Total Projected Cost:	\$513,811
Amount Spent to Date:	\$513,811
Start Date:	October 2014
Projected Completion Date:	August 2017
Name of Contractor:	Agralytica
Congressional Mandate:	No

USDA Foods State of Origin Report Fiscal Year 2015

The Federal 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) 2015, which captures the State where USDA purchased USDA Foods during FY 2015. 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.

Total Projected Cost:	\$0
Amount Spent to Date:	\$0
Start Date:	June 2016
Projected Completion Date:	June 2017
Name of Contractor:	In House
Congressional Mandate:	No

Retail Value of the FDPIR Food Package

This project will update the estimates of the retail value of the average Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) food package. As with a previous report on this subject, the resulting estimates will be compared to the level of benefits provided to SNAP participants.

Total Projected Cost:	\$0
Amount Spent to Date:	\$0
Start Date:	June 2015
Projected Completion Date:	December 2017
Name of Contractor:	In House
Congressional Mandate:	No

Unprocessed Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Assessment

Section 4202 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 authorized a pilot project providing a limited number of schools flexibility in using a portion of their USDA Foods entitlement dollars to purchase locally-grown unprocessed and fruits and vegetables for the National School Lunch Program. Eight States were selected to operate the pilot. This project will assess the satisfaction of the participating States, as well as report on State-level measures of the sources, type, quantity, and cost of produce acquired, and provide a synthesis of benefits and challenges of operating the pilot.

Total Projected Cost:	\$798,733
Amount Spent to Date:	\$498,433
Start Date:	September 2015
Projected Completion Date:	December 2017
Name of Contractor:	Econometrica
Congressional Mandate:	Yes, Agricultural Act of 2014

USDA Foods Healthy Eating Index Update

In January 2012, FNS released a comprehensive nutrient analysis of USDA Foods used in NSLP, CACFP, CSFP, FDPIR, and TEFAP. The report analyzed the nutritional content of USDA Foods provided to individuals who participate in the FNS programs. This project updated the nutrient analysis of USDA foods offered and delivered to States for use in these five USDA nutrition assistance programs. USDA foods offered, as well as delivered to a reference participant in the select program were analyzed and compared with five dietary standards: Dietary Reference Intake, USDA's Thrifty Food Plan, the USDA Food Pattern recommendations from the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, the Healthy Eating Index 2005, and the Healthy Eating Index 2010.

Total Projected Cost:	\$267,463
Amount Spent to Date:	\$242,291
Start Date:	September 2014
Completion Date:	March 2016
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

Completed Studies

Published reports can be downloaded at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/research-and-analysis>.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**Extent of SNAP Benefit Trafficking: 2012-2014**

This study updates estimates of the extent of trafficking - the exchange of food benefits for cash - using the results of undercover investigations and EBT-based administrative case actions against retailers suspected of trafficking. The update of this key program performance metric covers the period 2012-2014. This project also develops and applies a regression adjustment, based on the recommendations of a 2013 technical working group, to the estimates and compare the results to those generated using the current methodology.

Total Projected Cost: \$220,989
 Amount Spent to Date: \$ 183,129
 Start Date: September 2015
 Completion Date: September 2017
 Name of Contractor: WRMA
 Congressional Mandate: No

Best Practices in SNAP Employment and Training Programs

The Agricultural Act of 2014 requires a review every 5 years of existing programs and research to identify best practices in employment and training program components. This review identifies program components and practices that effectively assist SNAP participants in gaining skills, training, work, or experience that will increase their ability to obtain regular employment. The review also identifies which components are best integrated with statewide workforce development systems.

Total Projected Cost: \$98,782
 Amount Spent to Date: \$ 98,782
 Start Date: September 2015
 Completion Date: October 2016
 Name of Contractor: Social Policy Research Associates
 Congressional Mandate: Yes, Agricultural Act of 2014

Feasibility Study of Capturing SNAP Purchases at the Point of Sale

This project assesses the feasibility of creating a data collection system that would automatically deliver item-level purchase data on food purchases made by SNAP households with their electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards. The primary objectives of this study are (1) to conduct basic requirements gathering to determine the technical parameters for such a system; (2) to provide FNS with a feasibility study that examines technical alternatives, including relevant cost and policy issues; and (3) to perform and report on limited proof-of-concept tests of up to three solutions selected by FNS.

Total Projected Cost: \$1,535,881
 Amount Spent to Date: \$1,535,881
 Start Date: September 2012
 Completion Date: November 2016
 Name of Contractor: IMPAQ International
 Congressional Mandate: No

Nutrition Assistance Program Administration in the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (Section 4031) provided funds to assess the capabilities of CNMI to operate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in a similar manner to State agencies and to assess alternative models of SNAP operation and benefit delivery to best meet the nutrition assistance needs of CNMI. The study assesses CNMI's ability to fulfill the responsibilities of a State agency as defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 in regards to certifying eligible households, issuing benefits through electronic benefit transfer, maintaining program integrity including operation of a quality control system, implementing 4 work requirements

including operation of an employment and training program, and paying a share of administrative costs with non-Federal funds.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,984,670
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,984,670
Start Date:	July 2014
Completion Date:	August 2016
Name of Contractor:	Insight Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	Yes, Agricultural Act of 2014

Assessment of Tribal Administration of Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs

This project is assessing the feasibility of tribal administration of Federal nutrition assistance programs, in response to Section 4004(b)(2) in the Agriculture Act of 2014. This study examines the services, functions, and activities associated with program administration, and assesses the capabilities of tribes to administer all or portions of the programs.

Total Projected Cost:	\$994,930
Amount Spent to Date:	\$994,930
Start Date:	July 2014
Completion Date:	June 2016
Name of Contractor:	IMPAQ International
Congressional Mandate:	Yes, Agricultural Act of 2014

Measuring SNAP Access, Trends, and Impacts contract provides support for estimating effects of potential program changes and for short-turnaround analyses of current issues from February 2011 through July 2016. In addition, it includes analysis of participation rates for 2010 (completed), 2011 (completed), 2012 (completed), 2013 (completed), and 2014 (completed); household characteristics for 2010 (completed), 2011 (completed), 2012 (completed), 2013 (completed), and 2014 (completed); updating participation rates for eligible elderly individuals in each State (completed); and for regular updates of the two microsimulation models (completed). Impact analyses under the contract support many FNS legislative and budgetary proposals every year. Other organizations, such as the Congressional Budget Office, community organizations, and private research firms, rely on the regular publication of these studies.

Total Projected Cost:	\$7,611,288
Amount Spent to Date:	\$7,056,000
Start Date:	February 2011
Completion Date:	July 2016
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

Asset Limits and Their Impact on SNAP Participation and Financial Stability

This study examines the effects of asset limits on low-income households' financial stability and participation in SNAP. Of particular interest is how asset limits impact a household's ability to participate in traditional financial markets, weather financial shocks, and generally improve their economic well-being so that over time they can rely less on SNAP or other

assistance programs. The first phase of the study is a feasibility analysis that examines available data sources and assesses the extent to which these data sources can be used to answer research questions of interest. Phase 2 of the study develops plans for and conducts analyses of the effects of asset limits on SNAP households.

Total Projected Cost:	\$492,481
Amount Spent to Date:	\$487,376
Start Date:	September 2014
Completion Date:	June 2016
Name of Contractor:	Orlin Research, Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	No

Developing Recommendations for Scoring SNAP Retailer Applications

Agricultural Act of 2014 increases the stocking and technological requirements for stores that seek to be authorized to redeem SNAP benefits. However, there is concern that this may create areas in which no stores are SNAP-authorized. The envisioned SNAP authorization scoring system serves two purposes. First, it creates an empirically justifiable and transparent way of prioritizing which retailers would be SNAP-authorized in an area where no stores meet the enhanced authorization criteria. Second, it provides guidance for what a retailer that fails to receive authorization should improve if they wish to receive authorization.

Total Projected Cost:	\$325,969
Amount Spent to Date:	\$325,969
Start Date:	September 2014
Completion Date:	May 2016
Name of Contractor:	Manhattan Strategy Group
Congressional Mandate:	No

Enhancing Completion Rates for SNAP Quality Control Reviews

The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that frequently lead to incomplete cases among active cases sampled for review and to recommend ways to enhance the completion rates. The objectives of this study include 1) gaining an understanding of the QC review process, specifically the process that leads to designating a case review as incomplete; 2) examining the characteristics of the incomplete cases as compared to complete cases; 3) identifying the problems that the QC reviewers face when attempting to complete cases; and 4) recommending ways to enhance the completion rates for SNAP QC reviews. This study examines the QC process in each State, including the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands and Federal Regional offices.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,808,609
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,745,299
Start Date:	September 2012
Completion Date:	January 2016
Name of Contractor:	Insight Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC

Improved Reporting WIC Participants by Food Package

The updates to WIC food packages implemented in 2009 was followed by conforming changes in the requirements for reporting data in the biennial WIC Participant and Program Characteristics (PC) data collection. The results from PC 2010 and PC 2012 indicate that many States are having challenges providing the biennial data with complete reporting of participants by the 27 WIC food package categories. This project is identifying and documenting the specific weaknesses in State reporting of this variable. This information will be used by FNS and its WIC PC contractor to help State agencies refine and improve the accuracy and completeness of their reporting.

Total Projected Cost:	\$89,645
Amount Spent to Date:	\$89,645
Start Date:	March 2014
Completion Date:	October 2015
Name of Contractor:	Insight Policy Research, Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Breastfeeding Peer Counseling Study: Phase II

The study examined the breastfeeding peer counseling practices of State and local agencies. It updated the first phase of this project, the 2010 Breastfeeding Peer Counseling Implementation study that collected data in 2008. Since that report, Peer Counseling funding has increased. This report examined how States and local agencies have utilized the increased funding in expanding their peer counseling programs.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,978,653
Amount Spent to Date:	\$2,978,648
Start Date:	September 2006
Completion Date:	October 2015
Name of Contractor:	Abt Associates, Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Food Package Policy Options Study II

In 2011, FNS published a report on the choices each WIC State agency made in 2009 in exercising the flexibilities allowed under the WIC food package interim rule. Since then, States have made numerous adjustments to their policy choices. This study will update the previous study with an examination of which foods States offer in their food packages after 5 years of experience with the new food packages and after implementation of much of the WIC final food package rule.

Total Projected Cost:	\$349,945
Amount Spent to Date:	\$322,041
Start Date:	September 2014
Completion Date:	October 2015
Name of Contractor:	Insight Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Participant and Program Characteristics (WIC PC) - 2014

Data for this project has been generated from WIC State management information systems biennially since 1992, based on a near census of WIC participants as they are enrolled in the program. The project's report summarizes demographic characteristics of WIC participants nationwide in April 2014, along with

information on participant income and nutrition risk characteristics. The report also describes WIC members of migrant farm-worker families. National and State-level estimates of breastfeeding initiation for WIC infants are included. This project will also deliver a data set covering the food packages issued to most WIC participants for use in projections of program cost and other market impacts.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,013,300
Amount Spent to Date:	\$ 983,910
Start Date:	July 2013
Completion Date:	November 2015
Name of Contractor:	Insight Policy Research, Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	No

National and State-level Estimates of WIC Eligibles and WIC Program Reach, 2013 Update

This study will update the estimates of the WIC-eligible population for the U.S., for each of the 7 FNS regions, and for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Estimates will include breakdowns of each of the eight participant subgroups: pregnant women, infants, children at each year of age (ages 1, 2, 3, and 4), breastfeeding women, and postpartum non-breastfeeding women. These estimates are used to help allocate funding in the WIC funding formula and to track the national WIC coverage rate.

Total Projected Cost:	\$70,634
Amount Spent to Date:	\$70,634
Start Date:	September 2014
Completion Date:	November 2015
Name of Contractor:	Urban Institute
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Analysis and Modeling (WAM) Quick Response Analysis Support

This project provides contractor support in preparing quick-turnaround analyses of existing public and FNS program datasets. These analyses are limited to cross tabulations of pre-defined dataset elements, although some requests may require additional data manipulation. FNS uses this quick turnaround capability to support ongoing evaluation of WIC.

Total Projected Cost:	\$25,000
Amount Spent to Date:	\$15,846
Start Date:	October 2014
Completion Date:	February 2016
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

University-Based Grants to Assess WIC Impacts on Periconceptional Nutrition

The grant supported one competitively-selected university, the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), to award competitive sub-grants to evaluate the impacts of WIC on periconceptional nutrition and widely disseminate the findings. FNS focus for this project is the direct and indirect effects of

WIC participation at the critical point in development surrounding the time of conception. The objective is to promote research partnerships between academic institutions and WIC agencies as well as identify cost-neutral approaches in four priority areas: 1) periconceptional nutrition risk assessment, 2) periconceptional nutrition and health promotion, 3) periconceptional nutrition intervention, and 4) WIC as a gateway to periconceptional health and healthcare. The following projects are supported by the subgrants:

1. Theodore Joyce, The City University of New York (CUNY), in partnership with Oregon WIC: *Examining the association between the interpregnancy interval and maternal health.*
2. Leanne Redman, Pennington Biomedical Research Center and the East Baton Rouge Parish WIC Clinic and Capitol City Family Health Center: *E-Moms: A Personalized Telehealth Intervention for Health and Weight Loss in postpartum Women.*
3. Nancy Krebs, University of Colorado and the San Luis Valley WIC Agency: *Peri-Conception Health in the San Luis Valley.*
4. Maria Koleilat, Public Health Foundation WIC and Pepperdine University: *Improving Health Through the Prevention of Excessive Gestational Weight Gain.*
5. Elizabeth Metallinos-Katsaras, Simmons College and the Massachusetts WIC Program: *Short Interpregnancy Interval and Weight Retention Among Massachusetts WIC Participants: Identifying Strategies to Improve Interconceptional Health.*
6. David Paige, Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins WIC: *Integrating Obstetrical Care and WIC Nutritional Service to Address Maternal Obesity and Postpartum Weight Retention.*
7. Margaret Handley, University of California at San Francisco and Sonoma County WIC with San Francisco WIC: *Reaching High-Risk, Post-partum Women for Nutritional Assessment and Counseling Via a Telephone-based Coaching Program.*

Total Projected Cost:	\$997,759
Amount Spent to Date:	\$997,759
Start Date:	September 2011
Completion Date:	December 2016
Name of Contractor:	UCLA
Congressional Mandate:	No

USDA WIC Nutrition Education Innovations at Baylor College of Medicine

This grant established University-led subgrants process for researcher-initiated projects to demonstrate creative approaches to evaluate or develop aspects of WIC, coordinate activities among researchers, and widely disseminate findings. Following a competition, FNS awarded a grant to the USDA/ARS Children's Nutrition Research Center (CNRC) at Baylor College of Medicine to establish the WIC Center, which will: (1) Support researcher-initiated projects that use a common approach to report findings to ensure transparency and facilitate a meta-analysis of all projects; (2) Coordinate activities among researchers; (3) Effectively use technology and digital media to achieve desired outcomes; and (4) Advance communication and coordination to improve target behaviors. The recipients of the grant and sub-grants will be required to publish their findings and present the results to the WIC and research communities to advance dissemination of the effective innovations. The following projects are supported by the subgrants:

1. Lorrene Ritchie from the University of California at Berkeley's work will focus on studying the impact of online nutrition education for women in the WIC program versus the traditional clinic-based modes of delivering nutrition education.
2. Rafael Perez-Escamilla, from Yale University, will test the effectiveness of a web-based, two-way texting intervention to improve exclusive breastfeeding rates among WIC mothers.
3. Jennifer Di Noia from William Paterson University will focus on developing and testing a web-based nutrition education lesson to promote fruit and vegetable consumption through purchases at Farmers Markets. The lesson is conceptually grounded in formative research on knowledge, attitudes and skills influencing farmers' market fruit and vegetable purchases and consumption and theoretical understanding of approaches for modifying them.
4. M. Jane Heinig from UC Davis will focus on supporting baby behavior education for WIC participants through pediatric offices. This project will test low-cost video training and tools targeted to medical staff in pediatric clinics serving low-income families. Each research team is working in collaboration with a state or local WIC program.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,999,980
Amount Spent to Date:	\$1,966,778
Start Date:	September 2012
Completion Date:	April 2017
Name of Grantee:	Baylor College of Medicine
Congressional Mandate:	No

WIC Vendor Risk Reduction Study

Over the past several years, there have been significant changes in the food delivery and vendor management components of WIC. The most dramatic changes include revisions to the WIC food package, improvements to management information systems, and the expanding implementation of EBT. In addition, a number of legislative and regulatory changes have been made to improve the management of WIC vendors, such as requiring WIC state agencies to implement vendor peer groups for assessing vendor pricing and for establishing competitive maximum allowable reimbursement levels. Through the WIC Vendor Risk Reduction Study, FNS was interested in identifying effective WIC peer grouping systems that are currently in place as well as more effective and innovative approaches that can be implemented widely by WIC state agencies.

Total Projected Cost: \$822,466
 Amount Spent to Date: \$801,445
 Start Date: September 2013
 Completion Date: May 2017
 Name of Contractor: Altarum
 Congressional Mandate: No

Child Nutrition Programs

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Program Assessment of Sponsor Tiering Determination 2015

The Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA) requires the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to identify and reduce erroneous over- and under-payments in various programs, including CACFP. CACFP makes nutritious meals and snacks available each day to children and adults who are enrolled in participating child-care centers, day-care homes, and adult day-care centers. The objective of the current project is to develop an estimate of the extent to which sponsors' misclassify family child day-care homes (FDCHs) as Tier I or Tier II for program reimbursement of meal claims, a key requirement of FNS' overall plan to assess and reduce erroneous payments. The costs associated with misclassification, and change in the rate and cost over time, are also determined.

Total Projected Cost: \$367,923
 Amount Spent to Date: \$338,107
 Start Date: February 2014
 Completion Date: October 2015
 Name of Contractor: Optimal Solutions Group
 Congressional Mandate: Yes

Evaluation of the Impact of the Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBTC) Demonstrations

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-80) provided funds and authority for FNS to conduct and rigorously evaluate the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children (SEBTC) demonstrations that provide food assistance to households with school-aged children during the summer. The benefits were delivered through the electronic benefit transfer (EBT) procedures used by the SNAP and WIC programs. The evaluation of SEBTC has three broad objectives: (1) to examine the impact of SEBTC on the prevalence of very low food security and other measures of food security among children, their nutritional status, household food expenditures, and household participation in nutrition assistance programs, (2) to describe receipt and use of the benefits, and (3) to examine the feasibility of implementing the SEBTC, and to document its costs, the approaches used, and the challenges and lessons learned during the demonstrations.

The results of the impact evaluation indicated that the demonstrations had significant impacts in reducing food security. The \$60 benefit reduced Very Low Food Security Among Children (VLFS-C) by one-third, and reduced household food insecurity by 20 percent. The \$30 benefit had similar results as the \$60 benefit on children, but did not significantly reduce the other forms of food insecurity.

Total Projected Cost:	\$37,537,384
Amount Spent to Date:	\$37,233,215
Start Date:	December 2010
Completion Date:	May 2016
Name of Contractor:	Abt Associates
Congressional Mandate:	Yes - The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-80)

Evaluation of the NSLP Direct Certification with Medicaid Demonstration

Section 103 of the Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-296) authorizes for a limited number of jurisdictions direct certification for free school meals using data from Medicaid certifications. This study assessed the impacts of this legislative change to determine whether direct certification of eligible children with Medicaid data was an effective method of certifying children for free lunches and breakfasts. Year 1 data collection was conducted in 5 States in school year 2012-13. One State and additional districts in three of the original States were added to the demonstration evaluation in the second year during school year 2013-14.

Total Projected Cost:	\$4,258,653
Amount Spent to Date:	\$4,255,484
Start Date:	April 2012
Completion Date:	June 2016
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	Yes

Regional Office Review of Applications 2015 (RORA)

This annual study examined the administrative accuracy of eligibility determinations and benefit issuance for free or reduced-price meals in the National School Lunch Program. The report addresses the following research questions: (1) Based on the information provided on applications, did the local educational agencies (LEAs) accurately determine household size and gross monthly income? What types of administrative errors were made? (2) Based on the information provided on applications, did the LEAs make the correct meal price status determination during certification? What types of administrative errors were made? (3) Based on the documentation on file, were students receiving the correct meal benefits? (4) Has the accuracy of LEA certification and benefit status determinations changed over time?

Total Projected Cost:	\$132,464
Amount Spent to Date:	\$132,464
Start Date:	October 2015
Completion Date:	July 2016
Name of Contractor:	Westat
Congressional Mandate:	No

Evaluation of the Direct Certification with Medicaid (DC-M) Demonstrations

Several States are now adding Medicaid to their list of programs used for Direct Certification. This study will conduct a process evaluation to examine how States are connecting their School Food Authority data with their Medicaid data, including linking two different systems for determining household income, linking different administrative systems, and communicating their direct certification results with households. The study will replicate

the factors considered in the Direct Certification Improvement Study to identify best practices to share with other States as the program expands to additional areas.

Total Projected Cost:	\$1,506,727
Amount Spent to Date:	\$301,496
Start Date:	September 2016
Completion Date:	July 2016
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica
Congressional Mandate:	yes

Methods for State-Specific Rates of NSLP/SBP Erroneous Payments

The FNS-sponsored Access, Participation, Eligibility and Certification Study 2 (APEC-2) included a follow-on report to provide statistically-derived State-level estimates of school meals erroneous payments. However, while APEC-2 can provide a rough indicator of relative risk for groups of States (e.g., higher than average, about average, lower than average), it is not a State-representative direct measure, and creating actual annual measures of such erroneous payments at the State level using APEC methodology is cost-prohibitive. This project explored alternative approaches to developing measurement-based State-specific estimates that are responsive to year-to-year changes in the actual underlying rate in each State. It provides cost and burden estimates for the implementation of each of these methods.

Total Projected Cost:	\$253,728
Amount Spent to Date:	\$253,728
Start Date:	August 2014
Completion Date:	November 2016
Name of Contractor:	Manhattan Strategy Group (MSG)
Congressional Mandate:	No

Using Data Matching in the School Meals Eligibility Process

A recent Government Accountability Office report recommended that USDA explore electronically matching household-application information to other data sources—such as State income databases or public-assistance databases—to verify their accuracy and improve the certification process. This project updated previous USDA work in this area to determine if data systems and datasets (e.g., Medicaid or Unemployment Insurance) can be linked to application information in a manner that supports timely and accessible certifications and used as the basis for verification for cause and other error-reduction strategies. Promising approaches identified through this review may be piloted in a limited number of local educational authorities under a separate contract to test their feasibility, as well as their impact on program participation and improper payments.

Total Projected Cost:	\$188,100
Amount Spent to Date:	\$181,850
Start Date:	September 2015
Completion Date:	October 2016
Name of Contractor:	2M Research Services, LLC
Congressional Mandate:	No

Direct Certification Report to Congress SY 2014-2015

This study responds to the legislative requirement of Public Law 110-246 to assess the effectiveness of State and local efforts to directly certify

children for free school meals. Under direct certification, children are determined eligible for free school meals without the need for household applications by using data from other means-tested programs. The 2004 Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act required local educational agencies (LEAs) to establish a system of direct certification of children from households that receive SNAP benefits by School Year (SY) 2008-2009.

Total Projected Cost:	\$277,565
Amount Spent to Date:	\$277,565
Start Date:	September 2015
Completion Date:	December 2016
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	Yes

Evaluation of the Pilot Project for Canned, Frozen, or Dried Fruits and Vegetables in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP)

(P.L. 113-79 Sec. 4214) instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a pilot project in schools participating in FFVP to evaluate the impact of allowing schools to offer canned, frozen, or dried fruits and vegetables as part of FFVP for School Year 2014-2015. As part of the authorizing legislation, the Secretary was tasked in Section 4214(c) with conducting an evaluation of the pilot. Objectives of the evaluation included examining the impacts of the pilot on fruit and vegetable consumption and school participation, implementation strategies used by participating schools, and acceptance of the pilot by key stakeholders.

Total Projected Cost:	\$4,999,978
Amount Spent to Date:	\$4,859,808
Start Date:	April 2014
Completion Date:	January 2017
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
Congressional Mandate:	Yes - P.L. 113-79 Sec. 4214

Child Nutrition Analysis and Modeling (CNAM) Quick Response Analysis Support

This project provided contractor support in preparing quick-turnaround analyses of existing public and FNS program datasets. These analyses are limited to cross tabulations of pre-defined dataset elements, although some requests may require additional data manipulation. FNS uses this quick turnaround capability to support ongoing evaluation of FNS Special Nutrition Programs. These programs include the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Summer Food Service Program, and several smaller nutrition assistance and food distribution programs.

Total Projected Cost:	\$21,495
Amount Spent to Date:	\$21,495
Start Date:	October 2014
Completion Date:	September 2016
Name of Contractor:	Mathematica Policy Research
Congressional Mandate:	No

Special Nutrition Program Operations Study

This series of studies collected information needed to address current policy issues related to the Child Nutrition Programs, including those resulting

from the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-296). The study was designed to collect data from a nationally representative sample of about 1,500 school food authorities (SFAs) and all Child Nutrition State Agencies. Data were collected in school year 2011-12, 2012-2013, and 2013-14 for the same sample of SFAs.

Total Projected Cost:	\$3,181,301
Amount Spent to Date:	\$3,099,927
Start Date:	July 2010
Completion Date:	October 2016
Name of Contractor:	Westat (Years 1 and 2)
	<hr/>
	2M Research Services, LLC (Year 3)
Congressional Mandate:	No

USDA Foods State of Origin Report Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

The Federal 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 analyzed State of origin data for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 and 2014, which captures the State where USDA purchased USDA Foods during FY 2013. In FY 2013 and 2014, 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.

Total Projected Cost:	\$0
Amount Spent to Date:	\$0
Start Date:	August 2015
Completion Date:	October 2016
Name of Contractor:	In House
Congressional Mandate:	No

Study of Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FPIR)

The objectives of this study were to provide current information on the characteristics of FPIR participants and local program administration across the nation. This study was designed to gain a better understanding of FPIR participation trends, and provide FNS with information necessary to continue improvements in the program. Benefits of the study for FNS and Tribes include identifying the needs of participants and ways to make the program more beneficial to them. A nationally representative sample of Tribes was surveyed for the study.

Total Projected Cost:	\$2,475,815
Amount Spent to Date:	\$2,448,986
Start Date:	September 2011
Completion Date:	June 2016
Name of Contractor:	The Urban Institute
Congressional Mandate:	No

FPIR Regional Vendor Pilot Evaluation

This operational pilot began to collect administrative data earlier this year. This project analyzed the data to examine whether the new distribution

method produced cost savings over the regular model.

Total Projected Cost: \$175,431
 Amount Spent to Date: \$175,431
 Start Date: September 2014
 Completion Date: March 2016
 Name of Contractor: Manhattan Strategy Group
 Congressional Mandate: No

Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion Studies and Evaluations

The Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion is not conducting any ongoing studies or evaluations at this time.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for fiscal years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 that shows the number of staff funded by each appropriation provided under the Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services heading broken out by discretionary and mandatory funds. Please show the CNPP staff years on separate lines.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

STAFF YEAR DISTRIBUTION (From All Sources of Funds)				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
FNS Projects and CNPP	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	238	285	316	372
Child Nutrition Programs	249	268	282	289
Commodity Assistance Program	2	2	2	2
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	32	37	46	44
Nutrition Programs Administration	777	834	857	852
Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion*	27	31	27	28
Total Available	1,325	1,457	1,530	1,587

* CNPP Staff Year Distribution includes NFA and four program funding in the Child Nutrition Programs.

Mr. Aderholt: FNS makes available nutrition education and information to all Americans regardless of income.

How much of your total agency budget is spent on nutrition education? Please provide a breakout of nutrition education spending by each program area.

Response: How much of your total agency budget is spent on nutrition education? Please provide a breakout of nutrition education spending by each program area.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Food and Nutrition Service
Nutrition Education and Promotion
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Programs</u>	2015	2016	2017	2018
	<u>Actual</u> <u>Obligation</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Obligation</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Authority</u>	<u>President's</u> <u>Budget</u>
Child Nutrition Programs	27,926	40,241	64,445	46,129
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	653,341	650,599	631,688	654,716
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	410,476	436,149	427,677	439,078
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservation	1,248	1,236	1,246	1,246
Nutrition Programs Administration	5,382	5,300	5,300	5,300
Total, Nutrition Education and Promotion.....	1,106,048	1,141,239	1,134,056	1,150,170

Mr. Aderholt: How many other USDA agencies conduct nutrition education programs?

Response: In addition to the Food and Nutrition Service, the Agricultural Research Service and National Institute of Food and Agriculture support aspects of nutrition education.

Mr. Aderholt: How do you coordinate with other agencies to ensure that you are not duplicating efforts?

Response: FNS continues to work with HHS and other federal agencies to address inefficiencies among similar programs, and to ensure that the full spectrum of nutrition and nutrition services are offered to all Americans in need.

FNS contracted for an independent evaluation to examine the issue of multiple-program participation in 2014, and the independent evaluator's conclusion was that the cost of examining the smaller programs would be higher than one could anticipate in potential cost savings. FNS recognizes that there does exist the potential for unnecessary overlap and/or duplication in smaller programs. Recognizing that, we maintain an ongoing collaboration with other Federal agencies operating nutrition and nutrition assistance and education programs in areas and situations which support similar communities to ensure that those communities receive a complete range of benefits that are fully augmented without being duplicative.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the total Department spending in nutrition education? Of this total Department-wide spending, what amount is directed towards obesity?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
Human Nutrition Research, Education and Information								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
Agency/Categories	Actual	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	President's
		Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Authority	Budget
RECAP:								
Agricultural Research Service.....		85,438	80,328	86,874	886,874	886,874	886,710	844,629
Economic Research Service.....		14,874	14,874	15,952	20,139	20,403	20,829	18,318
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services....		1,105,430	1,029,244	1,109,152	1,140,840	1,157,589	1,141,803	1,157,920
National Institute of Food and Agriculture		121,976	114,219	129,575	122,814	124,989	119,921	109,894
Total, Nutrition.....		1,327,718	1,238,665	1,341,553	1,370,667	1,389,855	1,369,263	1,330,761
Obesity and Healthy Weight								
Agricultural Research Service.....		833,243	831,100	833,350	833,350	836,691	836,621	818,034
Economic Research Service.....		6,030	6,030	6,562	8,285	8,393	8,568	7,607
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services....		1,105,430	1,029,244	1,109,152	1,140,840	1,157,589	1,141,803	1,157,920
National Institute of Food and Agriculture		103,662	93,722	109,029	102,268	104,257	99,228	89,201
Total, Obesity and Healthy Weight.....		1,248,365	1,160,096	1,258,093	1,284,743	1,306,930	1,286,220	1,272,762
All Other Nutrition Promotion/Education and Research Programs (excludes the above)								
Agricultural Research Service.....		52,195	49,228	53,524	53,524	50,183	50,089	26,595
Economic Research Service.....		8,844	8,844	9,390	11,854	12,010	12,261	10,711
National Institute of Food and Agriculture		18,314	20,497	20,546	20,546	20,732	20,693	20,693
Total, All Other Nutrition Programs....		79,353	78,569	83,460	85,924	82,925	83,043	57,999

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide specific examples demonstrating results from nutrition education programs.

Response: The focus of nutrition education in FNS programs is to encourage healthy eating and physical activity behaviors that can improve health and prevent or reduce diet-related health risks including overweight and obesity. The content and educational approaches delivered through FNS' programs focus on the needs of individuals with limited resources and the challenges they face in consuming a healthy diet, being physically active, and accessing healthy foods within their communities.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) is the nutrition promotion and obesity prevention component of SNAP. Examples of SNAP-Ed results at the state level include:

- IT'S TIME TEXAS, a SNAP-Ed Implementing Agency, coordinated the Community Challenge - a free, statewide competition that pits communities, school districts, and colleges/universities against one another to demonstrate commitment to healthy living. In 2017 participants collectively lost a total of over 9,000 pounds.
- California SNAP-Ed activities included policy, systems, and environmental change efforts to increase the availability of locally grown donated produce to children from low-income families through food banks and pantries, such as Children's Farmers Market sites operated by the Food Bank Coalition of San Luis Obispo County. In 2016, 19 Children's Farmers Market sites, which provide produce to children from

low-income families on a monthly basis, held 197 total markets that served an estimated 2,287 children.

- In 2016, 119,701 Florida adults and youth received nutrition education through SNAP-Ed. For those who attended series-based classes (6 weeks or more), significant increases were reported in eating fruits and vegetables, being physically active, comparing food prices, and using nutrition labels. Additionally, SNAP-Ed played a central role in developing 111 school gardens and 42 community gardens to increase access to affordable produce.
- In 2016, Kansas State Research and Extension reached more than 37,000 Kansans in approximately 75 counties across the state through SNAP-Ed. After participation in Kansas SNAP-Ed programs, 85 percent of adults participants reported that they usually or always participate in physical activity for 30 minutes per day, 72 percent have a plan for spending money on food, and 88 percent plan meals ahead of time.

FNS also works in collaboration with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to conduct research at four Regional Centers of Excellence. The research efforts are conducted at the following institutions: Colorado State University, Purdue University, Cornell University, and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This effort also includes a National Coordination Center, hosted at the University of Kentucky and the Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change Center at the University of Tennessee. The centers focus on research relating to nutrition education and obesity prevention such as exploring policy, systems and environmental change interventions and understanding the food purchasing decisions of consumers. Information on the research being conducted by the Centers can be accessed from <http://rnece-ncc.org/research.shtml>.

The National Agricultural Library (NAL) works with FNS to provide nutrition information and education resources as part of their information services. Their efforts support FNS in identifying evidence-based research to support policy and program initiatives. NAL also serves as communications partner in sharing nutrition education resources developed by State and national partners.

Mr. Aderholt: Please list for the record the FNS programs that require state matching funds, and the percentage required.

Response: There are two matching requirements for the Food Distribution Programs:

1. The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) requires that each participating Indian Tribal Organization (ITO) or State agency match 25 percent of approved administrative expenses. With compelling justification, ITOs or State agencies may be granted a lower match.
2. In The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), each State agency is required to match, either cash or in-kind, each dollar of administrative funds received and retained by the State for State-level costs or made available to eligible agencies that are not considered emergency feeding organizations. Any funds passed through to emergency feeding organizations, such as food pantries, food banks, and soup

kitchens, or spent on behalf of such emergency feeding organizations, are not required to be matched.

There are two matching requirements for the Child Nutrition Programs:

1. The State Revenue Matching Requirement (SRMR) is an annual match in order to receive National School Lunch Program (NSLP) general cash assistance funds. For each school year, the amount of State revenues appropriated or used specifically by the State for program purposes must not be less than 30 percent of the funds received by the State under section 4 of the National School Lunch Act during the school year beginning July 1, 1980. The State revenues derived from the operation of these programs and State revenues expended for salaries and administrative expenses at the State level are not considered in this computation; however, if the per capita income of any State is less than the per capita income of the United States, the matching requirements computed will be decreased by the percentage by which the State per capita income is below the per capita income of the United States.
2. The State Funding Requirement (SFR) is an annual match in order for the State to receive Federal State Administrative Expense (SAE) funds. This requirement is based on the amount of funds a State contributed towards the administration of the Child Nutrition Programs for Fiscal Year 1977. As provided for in the Child Nutrition Act, States must spend at least as much from State revenues for the administration of the NSLP, School Breakfast Program (SBP), Special Milk Program (SMP), and Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), as they did for Fiscal Year 1977.

There is one matching requirement in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program:

1. State agencies participating in the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) must provide State, local or private funds, or program income equal to not less than 30 percent of their total FMNP administrative costs. In certain situations, Indian State agencies can provide a lower percentage of matching funds, but not lower than 10 percent of the administrative cost of the program.

For Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), USDA funds SNAP benefits at 100 percent. USDA also reimburses State administrative costs at a 50 percent match rate. In addition, USDA provides 100% federally funded grants to State agencies annually for administrative costs of operating an E&T program and a Nutrition Education and Obesity program. State spending on SNAP E&T beyond this grant is reimbursed at 50 percent.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the actual level of staffing for fiscal year 2017 and estimate for fiscal year 2018?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FNCS Staff Years

	2017 Actual*	2018 Estimate
Total	1,572	1,557

*projected SY utilization as of PP18

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a full list of employees and positions assigned and detailed to the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. This list should be comprehensive and include those positions providing a majority of their support to the office in an official and unofficial capacity.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year 2017

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights 4/	87,150.00
Office of the Secretary 5/	68,948.60
Office of Tribal Relations 6/	24,051.20
<hr/>	
4/ Employee Detail (J. Montgomery)	
5/ Employee Detail (E. Garrison)	
6/ Employee Detail (J. Garcia)	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table with all mandatory funding that is provided in authorizing language for FNS programs per the Agriculture Act of 2014. List the name, program and amount for Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Direct Appropriations for FNS from the Agricultural Act of 2014
(\$ in Millions)

Title IV Nutrition	Program	2016	2017	2018
Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	CAP	20.6	20.6	20.6
Assistance for Community Food Projects (within SNAP Funds)	SNAP	9	9	9
TEFAP Farm Bill Supplement		40	20	15
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands Pilot Program (within SNAP Funds)	SNAP	13.5	8.5	8.5
Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive	SNAP	20	20	25

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD
HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING
MAY 24, 2017

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

Department-wide / Cross-cutting Issues

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows the number of professional and clerical staff from each agency and USDA staff office assigned to public affairs activities and the cost by each respective organization for fiscal year 2017 and estimates for 2018.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total amount spent on congressional relations and a breakout by Agency for fiscal year 2017 and estimates for 2018.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows the transfers, by agency, from the Office of Congressional Relations, and the amount retained for the immediate Assistant Secretary for fiscal years 2013 through 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a comprehensive listing of all interagency agreements between each Under Secretary Office and the respective agency. For each, include a dollar amount and the supported provided to each office.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that lists current staff in each of the OSEC offices, the position title, the grade level, the pay costs associated with each position, the identity of the appointment, and how they are funded for fiscal years 2012 through 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, please provide a list of all advisory committees, panels, task forces, and commissions that are funded in FY 2013 through 2017. Indicate those that are mandated by law and those that are discretionary as well as the funding level of each. Also list each advisory committee, panel, task force and commission that you propose to operate in FY 2018 and the proposed budget for each.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the name and firm of any outside counsel hired by the Department in FY 2014, FY 2015, FY 2016, and 2017 to date the total amount paid for their services, and the reason they were hired.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows, by fiscal year and agency, the staff year reductions that occurred in fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide total expenditures on Codex Alimentarius activities for fiscal years 2011 through the amount requested in the President's fiscal year 2018 request. Please provide a breakout by Agency and a grand total for each year.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the record a detailed listing of the CCC Section 11 (Cooperation with Other Federal Government Agencies) transfers and reimbursements reflected for fiscal years 2012 through 2016. Provide an estimate for fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: What activities are not being funded through CCC Section 11 that, under current law, would fall within that funding authority? How are these activities being funded?

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide for the record a list of any unauthorized appropriations included in the fiscal year 2018 budget request. How many requests are there in the budget that exceeds the authorized amount for the program? Which programs?

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table listing the discretionary and mandatory resources spent for nutrition education by the Department for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 as well as the requested amount for 2018. List each agency amount separately, and include a Department-wide total for each year.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

{The information follows:}

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
Human Nutrition Research, Education and Information								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
Agency/Categories	Actual	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Obligation	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Budget	President's
	Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Obligation	Authority	Budget
RECAP:								
Agricultural Research Service.....	85,438	80,328	86,874	886,874	886,874	886,874	886,710	844,629
Economic Research Service.....	14,874	14,874	15,952	20,139	20,403	20,829	20,829	18,318
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services....	1,105,430	1,029,244	1,109,152	1,140,840	1,157,589	1,141,803	1,141,803	1,157,920
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	121,976	114,219	129,575	122,814	124,989	119,921	119,921	109,894
Total, Nutrition.....	1,327,718	1,238,665	1,341,553	1,370,667	1,389,855	1,369,263	1,369,263	1,330,761
Obesity and Healthy Weight								
Agricultural Research Service.....	\$33,243	\$31,100	\$33,350	\$33,350	\$36,691	\$36,621	\$36,621	\$18,034
Economic Research Service.....	6,030	6,030	6,562	8,285	8,393	8,568	8,568	7,607
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services....	1,105,430	1,029,244	1,109,152	1,140,840	1,157,589	1,141,803	1,141,803	1,157,920
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	103,662	93,722	109,029	102,268	104,257	99,228	99,228	89,201
Total, Obesity and Healthy Weight.....	1,248,365	1,160,096	1,258,093	1,284,743	1,306,930	1,286,220	1,286,220	1,272,762
All Other Nutrition Promotion/Education and Research Programs (excludes the above)								
Agricultural Research Service.....	52,195	49,228	53,524	53,524	50,183	50,089	50,089	26,595
Economic Research Service.....	8,844	8,844	9,390	11,854	12,010	12,261	12,261	10,711
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	18,314	20,497	20,546	20,546	20,732	20,693	20,693	20,693
Total, All Other Nutrition Programs...	79,353	78,569	83,460	85,924	82,925	83,043	83,043	57,999

Mr. Aderholt: USDA began implementing the Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) in October 2009. Provide the Committee with the total amount spent on FMMI by year from its fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2017. In addition, please provide a cost estimate to transition the remaining agencies to FMMI by fiscal year starting in fiscal year 2012. Lastly, provide a breakout of operations and maintenance costs for FMMI from FY 2013 to FY 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: What types of activities is the Department engaged in to prevent or minimize the chances of an attack on the food supply? Please provide a detailed breakout of costs per Agency for food defense activities from FY 2011 to FY 2017 and planned amounts in the FY 2018 President's Budget.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, provide a table, by agency/office, showing Washington, D.C. headquarters personnel broken out between GS and SES for FY 2013 to FY 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with a full breakdown of charges and expenses in the Department's Working Capital Fund and Greenbook charges by Agency for fiscal years 2011 through 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a breakout of which agencies absorb the proposed pay increase and which ones are asking for additional appropriations.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the record a summary of total bonus and award resources (total number of awards/bonuses and dollar amount) for every position type (i.e., SES, SL/ST, GS, etc.) in each appropriation account for USDA for fiscal years 2014 through 2017. Provide a separate breakout for excepted positions. Do not exclude any type of bonus or award payment (e.g., include all types of monetary payments, including incentives, individual and group awards, bonuses, performance awards, Presidential Rank Awards, etc.).

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: In addition to the summary level data, provide the Subcommittee with an electronic file (excel format) containing the data requested above on an individual basis without personally identifiable information. Lastly, for each appropriation account, provide the Subcommittee with the total number of promotions, within-grade increases or promotion equivalents under FSIS's Public Health Human Resources System (PHRS) for fiscal years 2010 through 2017.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Office of General Counsel

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the litigation at USDA for fiscal years 2014 through 2017. Include a summary of the cases, estimated costs and number of staff assigned to each case.

Response: Overall, our records reflect that OGC handled over 30,000 matters between 2013-2015, including over 650 cases we consider significant because of the associated monetary value or potential to impact USDA's program operations. We do not currently have the ability to provide estimates of our litigation costs. In 2016, the Office of the General Counsel assumed litigation responsibility for all EEOC administrative cases affecting the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Natural Resources, along with its current inventory of cases. For the vast majority of cases, one attorney has primary responsibility for the individual case. However, more than one attorney may be assigned to complex cases, such as class action litigation. All attorneys manage significant litigation and/or counseling workloads, including handling, on average, over twenty-five administrative

cases at a time.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a full status of civil rights cases by USDA agency for fiscal years 2012 to 2017. Provide the number of cases filed, the aggregate data showing the resolution of cases to include the number of cases won by the plaintiff and the number of cases settled by USDA or the federal government, and the amount of funds paid by the U.S. government to settle the cases. Also, please provide the latest data on unsettled cases filed against USDA, its respective agencies or individuals in their official capacity.

Response: The document provides a list of civil rights cases (employment and program) filed in federal courts around the country in response to the foregoing request. The Office of Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights will provide information about administrative civil rights complaints against USDA. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Case Name or Description	Forum	Client Agency	Damages Awarded/Settlement
Adams, Stephen, et al.	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Forest Service (and U.S. Government-wide)	\$ 266,000 for 6 Plaintiffs (S)
Alguard, Wendy	Washington-E.D.	Agricultural Marketing Service	No/Pending
Allen, Iris, et al.	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Forest Service (and U.S. Government-wide)	\$ 88,000 for 61 plaintiffs; \$187,000 in attorneys' fees (S)
Al-Saffy, Mohamed Tawhid	District of Columbia	Foreign Agriculture Service	No/Pending
Anderson, Mark, et al.	Illinois	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Arana, Ariette	Puerto Rico	Rural Development	No/Pending
Banks, Denise	District of Columbia	Departmental Management (OASCR)	\$100,000 (pending additional motions by Government to vacate award)

Bradshaw, Rodney	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Belton, Thelma	Florida	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending
Cantu, David et al.	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	No/Remanded
Chase, Rhonda	District of Columbia	Food Safety and Inspection Service	\$12,000 (S)
Chiang, Gail Watson	Virgin Islands	Rural Development Under Secretary	No/Pending
Coates, Alvin	Maryland	Agricultural Research Service	No/Pending
Crowley, Kevin	District of Columbia	Departmental Management (OCIO)	No/Pending
Culpepper, Devonna	Arkansas	Rural Development	No/Pending
Dabney, Alicia	California	Forest Service	No/Pending
Davis, Dexter	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Davis, Dexter	W.D. La.	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Davis, Rosetta	District of Columbia	Departmental Management (OASCR)	No/Pending
Davis, Sharon	Arkansas	Forest Service	No/Pending
Deron School	New Jersey	Food and Nutrition Service	No/Dismissed
Douglas, Lonnie, et al.	Louisiana	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Duhaime, Roberta	Texas	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending
Edwards, Marquerite	Maryland	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending

English, Todd	Texas	Rural Development	No/Pending
Evans, Greta	W.D. North Carolina	Forest Service	No/Pending
Fields, Sederis	District of Columbia	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Fuentas-Flores, Lillia	Washington	Forest Service	No/Pending
Glover, Shirley	District of Columbia	Departmental Management - Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	No/Pending
Gonzalez, Ana	Puerto Rico	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending
Guerrero, Sinceri	District of Columbia	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Dismissed
Hildebrandt, George and Patricia	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
In re Black Farmer Discrim. Litigation (Pigford II)	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	\$1.15 billion(S)
Johnson, Curtis	Arkansas	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Johnson, Lott et al.	Arkansas	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Jones, Annette	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	National Finance Center	No/Pending
Jones, Danny	Tennessee	Natural Resources Conservation Service	No/Pending
Jones, Michael R.	9th Cir. COA	Forest Service	No/Pending
Keepseagle, Marilyn , et al.	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	\$680 million (S)
Kennedy, Juanita	District of Columbia	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending

Knight, Carol	Vermont	Forest Service	\$7,500 (S)
LeRoy, Cheyenne	Washington	Forest Service	No/Pending
Lindsay, Lilliana	N.D. Florida	Forest Service	No/Pending
Lindsey, Monica	Oregon	Forest Service	No/Pending
Martin, Debra	Arkansas	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Martin, Donald, et al.	Court of Federal Claims	Departmental Management (All Agencies)	No/Pending
McDaniel, Marcus	District of Columbia	Natural Resources Conservation Service	No/Pending
McFarland, Janine	Oregon	Forest Service	No/Pending
Mpofu, Tabby	New Mexico	Forest Service	No/Pending
Nichols, Barbara	District of Columbia	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending
Nolan, Patrick	California - C.D.	Forest Service	No/Pending
Norman, Veretta	District of Columbia	Food and Nutrition Service	No/Pending
Nunez, Brooke	California	Forest Service	No/Pending
Opliger, Kathleen	C.D. California	Forest Service	No/Dismissed
Perez, Adriana	California	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Phillips, Deneen	C.D. California	Forest Service	No/Dismissed
Puckett, Paula	W.D. Okla.	Forest Service	No/Pending
Raich, Marcy	District of Columbia	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending

Reichert, Melissa	Vermont	Forest Service	No/Pending
Reid, Nigel	E.D. Tenn.	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Robbalaa, Muhammad	Oklahoma	Farm Service Agency	No/Dismissed
Searcy, Andrew	Court of Appeal (Federal Circuit)	Forest Service	No/Pending
Seaton, Kendell	Kentucky	Rural Development	No/Pending
Slaughter, Eddie	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Solomon, Linda	District of Columbia	Rural Development Under Secretary	No/Settlement in Principle
Stephens, Glenn	District of Columbia	Departmental Management (OASCR)	No/Pending
Stewart, Rebecca	Washington-E.D.	Natural Resources Conservation Service	No/Pending
Sutton, Orlando	District of Columbia	Forest Service	No/Pending
Swecker	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Toney-Dick, et. al. v. Doar	New York - SD	Food and Nutrition Service	No/Dismissed
Tumenas, Daniel, et al.	Court of Federal Claims	Forest Service	No/Pending
Tungjunyatham, Tipaksorn	Ninth Circuit	Forest Service	No/Pending
Uchtmann, Gregory	Louisiana	Agriculture Marketing Service	No/Pending
Ujhelyi, Livia	Ninth Circuit	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Villalobos, Michael	Ninth	Forest	No/Pending

	Circuit	Service	
Williams, Alice	Missouri	Rural Development	No/Pending
Williams, Gerald	Washington	Forest Service	No/Pending
Wise, Eddie	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Wise, Eddie	4th Cir. Court of Appeals	Farm Service Agency	No/Dismissed
Wise, Eddie	W.D. North Carolina	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Woods, Beverly	Minnesota	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending

Office of Communications

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing how much of the Office of Communications' budget is spent on all forms of communication activities focused on each of USDA's seven mission areas for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and estimated 2018.

Response: For fiscal years 2012 through estimated 2017, and estimated 2018, the budget spent on all forms of communication activities focused on each of USDA's seven mission areas is given in the following table:

Mission Area	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 ¹
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	1,089,080	1,105,124	1,070,448	1,033,308	1,000,500	1,000,500	968,617
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	1,097,061	1,226,373	1,256,670	1,132,896	1,096,500	1,096,500	1,061,558
Food Safety	1,090,320	1,082,827	1,027,607	1,013,008	980,250	980,250	949,013
Marketing and Regulatory Programs	1,096,792	1,124,895	1,090,207	1,047,981	1,014,000	1,014,000	981,687
Natural Resources and Environment	1,173,661	1,199,016	1,290,189	1,159,715	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,086,246
Research, Education and Economics	1,283,082	1,324,641	1,294,724	1,235,097	1,195,500	1,195,500	1,157,403
Rural Development	1,235,004	1,297,124	1,035,155	1,127,995	1,091,250	1,091,250	1,056,476
Total	8,065,000	8,360,000	8,065,000	7,750,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,261,000

¹ FY 2018 is estimated

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an explanation as to how the Office of Communications measures effectiveness via the various forms of communications (i.e., press releases, blogs, editorials, and social media posts). Please provide a complete listing of contracts, interagency agreements, or any type of service provided and paid for by the Department for the Office of Communications during FY 2013 to FY 2017.

Response: The USDA Office of Communications' (OC) mission is to provide leadership, expertise, management and coordination for the department. OC is responsible for serving and engaging the public in an accessible, equal, fair, and transparent manner by developing successful communication strategies and products that advance the mission of USDA and the priorities of the government. OC delivers information about USDA programs and policies in service to Americans, especially U.S. farmers, ranchers, producers and rural Americans.

OC is divided into the following divisions: Digital Communications; Creative Media and Broadcast Center; Press Operations and Speechwriting; Information Technology; Branding Events Exhibits and Editorial Review; Printing; and Photography. These divisions help to coordinate and manage effective communications functions and materials across USDA's agencies and offices, extending information to the state and county offices across the United States, and overseas to posts in U.S. embassies. OC has been instrumental in publicizing USDA policies and programs helping make agriculture a one of the bright spots in the economy, positioning USDA to support its constituents in taking advantage of new opportunities.

OC measures the effectiveness of its communications efforts and channels through a variety of tools, including activity and tactic measures (i.e., measuring outputs), and output and outcomes measures i.e., measuring response rates). OC supports the department by disseminating information concerning USDA's programs, policies and activities directly to our stakeholders, as well through different media channels. In addition to information about programs and policies, OC has taken on an increasingly important role in coordinating USDA's communications during emergencies or other incidents that potentially affect large segments of the public and the U.S. and global economies.

In 2017, traffic on USDA.gov included 13,000,000 page views. These numbers account for six months of data as USDA.gov recently underwent a major technical redesign and metrics were only reported from April 2017 - October 2017. As measured by the Federal Digital Analytics Program (DAP), USDA is consistently ranked in the top 10 most accessed Government websites, often in the top 5. As a whole, USDA's DAP recorded over 415,000,000 page views in that six-month period.

OC has also increasingly taken advantage of new technology and increased digital engagement on social media, including the use of new engagement tools such as Facebook Live. Using Facebook's Live feature, OC expanded participation in digital stakeholder events by conducting virtual town halls with Future Farmers of America, broadcasting the Rural Prosperity Task Force

meetings, Women in Ag listening sessions, and swearing-in ceremonies for new USDA principals. OC's coverage of the FFA meeting at USDA Headquarters received almost 40,000 live views. USDA's social media channels all show a marked increase in followers and likes across all social media platforms.

The Department did not provide or pay for any services, contracts, or agreements for the Office of Communications during FY 2013 to FY 2017.

Biotechnology and Trade

Mr. Aderholt: What have you and your colleagues in the Administration, including USTR and the National Security Council, done to ensure biotech trade matters remain one of the highest priorities when working with international trading partners?

Response: USDA employs 10 trade specialists and science advisors within FAS to advocate for U.S. biotech-related trade interests. They work closely with U.S. industry groups and with their trade and regulatory counterparts in other agencies to set priorities and develop strategies. In addition, 72 FAS overseas offices systematically collect and report annually on foreign agricultural biotechnology policies, production, and market acceptance. These public reports provide an essential a global baseline of policy information for U.S. Government and industry.

The Administration has targeted key markets to encourage the efficient approval of biotech events (e.g., China and the European Union) and generally to promote the adoption of science-based policies, approaches, and regulations that facilitate U.S. exports and strengthen international acceptance of agricultural biotechnology.

Mr. Aderholt: What else can you and the Administration do to help mitigate trade disruptions as they relate to biotech across the globe and within APEC in particular?

Response: We continue to work with like-minded partners at a global level to build consensus on emerging issues and issues of importance to the safe and efficient trade of genetically engineered commodities. USDA recently proposed and obtained interagency agreement for action on issues as diverse as a new international engagement plan on gene editing and specific market access for genetically engineered corn-based feeds in India.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a USDA priority for biotechnology policy engagement. Combined, APEC economies comprise the largest regional market for U.S. agricultural exports, \$90.8 billion out of total U.S. agricultural exports of nearly \$130 billion in 2016. USDA has provided long-standing support for the APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology (HLPDAB). In August, USDA implemented a workshop during the APEC Food Security Week in Can Tho, Vietnam. Over 100 representatives from 17 economies discussed the implementation of practical approaches, policies and regulations for the safe acceptance of agricultural biotechnology to solve issues of food security, climate change and scarce resources. We expect to continue to build on this work in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: In which countries does the United States have formal or informal disputes as it relates to biotech / GE seed or GMO products?

Response: USDA engages with a number of countries to prevent or address barriers to U.S. GE products and to advance science-based policies generally. Examples include structured technical engagements, such as the U.S.-China Biotech Working Group, consultations under trade agreements such as KORUS, or high level engagement such as those that led to the recent approval of four biotech events that had stalled in China's regulatory process.

In 2006, the United States prevailed in its WTO biotech dispute with the EU, and in 2008, the United States and the EU mutually agreed to suspend arbitration and agreed to meet twice a year to review the EU's progress towards meeting its obligations. That dispute is not formally resolved. USDA consistently works with other agencies to evaluate options to encourage the EU to implement a more efficient science-based regulatory system for GE crops.

Legal Payments by USDA and Legal Support for USDA

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a complete listing of payments, settlements, awards or adjudications to any non-governmental entity as a result of judicial action, judicial orders, legal arbitration, mediation or dispute for each fiscal year for the past five years (FY 2012 to FY 2017 to date). Include the awardee, amount of funds, a description of issue, and the source of the funds.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a listing of contracts for legal support to the USDA or its respective agencies for each fiscal year for the past five years (FY 2012 to FY 2017 to date). Include the contractor, amount of funds, a description of support, and the source of the funds.

Response: The response has been provided to Committee staff.

Food Safety and Inspection Service

Catfish Inspection

Mr. Aderholt: I appreciate the job USDA is doing in regards to catfish inspection. USDA has conducted far more inspections, and issued warranted violations - especially among foreign shipments. FSIS is catching the bad actors and, by doing so, ensuring that unsafe product does not enter the food supply. So I'm surprised to see the budget proposes to move catfish inspection activities back to FDA. The benefits of this program being at USDA far outweigh the minor cost of USDA conducting these inspections.

Why do you want to hand this authority back to FDA? How does that make

our food supply safer?

Response: FDA's experience dealing with seafood inspection makes it the appropriate place for the Siluriformes program.

Mr. Aderholt: Let's assume catfish inspection is going to stay at USDA. Can you please explain the Department's plan in regards to the future of both domestic and foreign catfish inspection?

Response: The Department continues to work to fully implement the rule at this time. The Agency, based on its findings during the 18-month transitional period which ends Sept. 1, 2017, will continue to finalize the requirements for both domestic and foreign inspection.

Mr. Aderholt: Countries wishing to continue exporting Siluriformes fish and fish products to the U.S. after the transitional period ends September 1, 2017 must apply for an equivalency determination. To date, which countries have submitted their applications for equivalency and how many plants, if known, in each of those countries wishes to export to the U.S.?

Response: Thirteen countries that currently can ship Siluriformes fish and fish products to the U.S. have submitted their equivalence documentation. Countries and number of establishments per country are as follows:

Bangladesh - 30,
 Canada: - 4,
 Dominican Republic: - 1,
 El Salvador - 4,
 The Gambia - 1,
 Guyana - 23,
 Mexico - 1,
 Myanmar - 23,
 Nigeria - 2,
 Pakistan - 9,
 People's Republic of China - 20,
 Thailand - 8, and
 Vietnam - 62.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe how the new catfish inspection program has affected FSIS staffing and existing inspection patrols?

Response: Catfish inspection is being integrated into the existing FSIS inspection program, so there will not be inspectors assigned exclusively to catfish processing. An inspector on a patrol assignment could inspect multiple different types of establishments in the same day, including those processing catfish. Therefore each District will have to evaluate the additional workload caused by

adding catfish processing establishments.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an estimate of the cost of this program in FY 2016, FY 2017 and expected costs for FY 2018.

Response: Funding to support the Siluriformes inspection program is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2016: \$2,547
FY 2017: \$2,547
FY 2018: \$8,079

Other Food Safety Efforts

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the implementation of the New Poultry Inspection System (NPIS), including the number of plants that have indicated they will be incorporating NPIS.

Response: Currently, there are a total of 72 plants that have requested conversion to NPIS (56 chicken, 15 turkey, and one multiple species).

Mr. Aderholt: Previously, FSIS has provided information on the Salmonella Action Plan, which includes more aggressive performance standards in poultry parts. The goal was to achieve a 30 percent reduction in illnesses from Salmonella. Please provide an update on the progress being made to achieve, or possible exceed, this goal.

Response: The Salmonella Action Plan had, as one action, implementing performance standards for comminuted poultry and chicken parts. FSIS developed those performance standards and announced their implementation plan in the Federal Register on February 11, 2016. Any effect of the performance standards would not yet be seen in the illness data because of the normal lag in CDC's data reporting illnesses and the time it takes to have sufficient data to detect changes.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history of Salmonella illnesses attributed to FSIS-regulated products.

Response: Currently FSIS uses the tri-agency estimates of foodborne illness attribution that are produced in collaboration with CDC and FDA. This method uses nationally-reported outbreak data from multiple years and a complex model that gives more weight to data from recent years. Because there is a lag in outbreak reporting and because running the model requires dedicated resources from the three agencies, the most recent estimates, about to be released in the very near future, will contain data only through 2013. The federal partners have final data from 2014 and 2015, and will generate more recent estimates in the near future.

Mr. Aderholt: When will the Agency consider allowing more hog plants to implement a modernized inspection system? Is the Agency engaged in a rulemaking process to this affect?

Response: FSIS intends to propose to amend the Federal meat inspection regulations to establish a new optional inspection system for market hog slaughter establishments informed by the Agency's

experiences under the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)-Hazard Inspection Models Project (HIMP). The Agency also intends to propose several changes to the regulations that would affect all establishments that slaughter swine, regardless of the inspection system under which they operate.

Meat and Poultry Imports and Exports

Mr. Aderholt: How many countries are eligible to export products to the U.S.?

Response: 43 countries are eligible to export meat (including products from fish of the order Siluriformes), poultry or egg products to the U.S.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe in detail the process for determining eligibility to export product to the U.S.

Response: Countries need to have inspection systems equivalent to FSIS' inspection system to export meat, poultry, or egg products to the U.S. To determine whether a country maintains an equivalent inspection system, FSIS first assesses a country's inspection system through the country's responses to the Self-Reporting Tool (SRT), including a review of supporting documentation (for example, food safety legislation and policies) that the country provides to support its answers in the SRT. The SRT is a questionnaire that provides an organized means for the country's government to demonstrate that its food safety inspection system achieves an equivalent level of public health protection as applied by FSIS domestically in the U.S. FSIS then verifies equivalence through an on-site verification audit. Once a country begins shipping product to the U.S., FSIS inspects the product at points of entry for, but not limited to, transportation damage, product and container defects, labeling, proper certification, general condition, and accurate count. In addition, for some of the lots from each country, FSIS takes product samples for laboratory analysis to detect any drug or chemical residues or pathogens that may render the product unsafe.

Mr. Aderholt: When a country is determined eligible to export, how often does FSIS follow up to ensure approved countries maintain equivalent standards?

Response: Countries are to submit at least annually documentation, which FSIS reviews on an annual basis to determine whether the country's documented inspection system continues to remain equivalent. Additionally, FSIS audits every eligible country's food safety inspection system at least once every three years, to verify whether the country continues to maintain an equivalent inspection system. Furthermore, all imported shipments of meat, poultry, and egg products that enter the U.S. are presented to FSIS for re-

inspection. At a minimum, FSIS checks every imported shipment for eligibility, certification, transportation damage, and labeling. FSIS also samples imported products for chemical residues and pathogens to ensure that imported products comply with U.S. food safety standards.

Mr. Aderholt: Last year, the AMS FY 2017 budget request noted that due to outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian industry, the egg laying industry lost a significant number of layer hens. From the FY 2017 justification: "Consequently companies that break and further process eggs began sourcing their eggs from foreign markets. AMS issued over 1,200 permits for 32.4 million dozen eggs that were sourced from 12 foreign countries to certify that the imported eggs met temperature, labeling and sanitary requirements." FSIS was asked if these 12 foreign countries were deemed equivalent, and FSIS responded that only two countries - Canada and the Netherlands - have been deemed equivalent? Please provide an update on this situation and your work with AMS.

Response: The importation of shell eggs for breaking or table eggs is regulated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Imported shell eggs for breaking must be sent to an FSIS regulated facility for processing where FSIS provides continuous government inspection oversight to ensure that eggs are properly pasteurized.

FSIS Staffing

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide information for fiscal years 2013 through 2017 to date, that shows the number of staff (broken out by permanent and other-than-permanent) and vacancies nationally and by district.

Response: Submitted for the record is the number of staff and vacancies, nationally, for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and estimated for 2017:

<i>National Data</i>															
FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017			
FTP	OTP	Vacancies	FTP	OTP	Vacancies	FTP	OTP	Vacancies	FTP	OTP	Vacancies	FTP	OTP	Vacancies	
8,913	712	413	8,760	683	807	9,116	519	919	9,278	397	773	9,365	309	814	

Also submitted for the record is the number of staff and vacancies, by district, for fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and estimated for 2017:

District Offices	FY 2013			2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017		
	Permanent	OTP	Vacancies	Permanent	OTP	Vacancies	Permanent	OTP	Vacancies	Permanent	OTP	Vacancies	Permanent	OTP	Vacancies
05-Alameda, CA	499	40	54	500	28	43	524	8	45	530	12	18	533	9	23
15-Denver, CO	709	24	78	681	26	147	732	14	53	745	17	67	738	34	72
25-Des Moines, IA	815	35	116	781	45	111	790	15	56	820	30	65	845	34	70
35-Springdale, AR	908	68	120	920	94	79	981	27	40	978	43	43	981	37	48
40-Dallas, TX	728	38	54	713	41	41	730	32	60	789	51	49	786	38	54
50-Chicago, IL	545	29	81	535	48	90	603	17	53	619	19	57	618	20	62
60-Philadelphia, PA	579	26	45	560	28	50	569	7	61	590	10	63	598	6	68
80-Raleigh, NC	912	65	105	926	84	110	998	41	65	994	49	68	1018	40	73
85-Atlanta, GA	828	61	119	810	99	133	840	49	94	814	48	123	820	33	128
90-Jackson, MS	1035	86	28	1013	107	16	1085	55	61	1147	63	48	1159	45	53
Total	7558	472	800	7439	600	820	7852	265	588	8026	342	601	8096	296	651

Mr. Aderholt: FSIS has launched the Actual Time Automation (ATA) initiative. Please provide an update on implementation of this process.

Response: The Actual Time Automation (ATA) initiative upgraded the Time and Attendance (T&A) system for reimbursable overtime inspection so that the Agency can simultaneously record inspectors' time worked and corresponding billing data electronically. ATA is now fully implemented resulting in FSIS' ability to have a single data source for payroll and billing purposes, as well as to electronically enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the agency's timekeeping and billings to plants.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide information for fiscal years 2013 through 2017 to date regarding staff bonuses and awards by all grade levels, including SES.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

PP	GRAD	FY 13	FY 13	FY 14	FY 14	FY 15	FY 15	FY 16	FY 16	FY 17	FY 17
		# of Award	Total Dollars	# of Award	Total Dollars	# of Award	Total Dollars	# of Award	Total Dollars	# of Award	Total Dollars
AI	03	1	1,307	0	-	0	-				
AI	04	91	179,510	59	131,092	0	-				
AO	01	3	1,613	3	2,456	0	-				
AO	02	91	75,565	69	68,197	0	-				
AO	03	17	14,017	11	9,661	0	-				
AP	01	4	1,876	6	3,095	0	-				
AP	02	1	538	3	1,940	0	-				
AP	03	110	130,248	95	131,719	0	-				
AP	04	933	1,777,754	866	1,820,482	0	-				
AP	05	123	240,396	145	304,892	0	-				
AP	06	14	34,776	17	43,318	0	-				
AP	52	266	711,556	227	671,804	0	-				
AP	62	64	179,488	51	150,438	0	-				
AS	02	1	576	4	2,693	0	-				
AS	03	11	9,835	10	10,090	0	-				
AS	04	3	3,638	4	4,455	0	-				
ES	00	17	147,976	15	134,259	19	170,284	20	195,244	8.00	240,159.00
GM	13	0	-	3	786	3	4,695	5	3,392	3.00	5,629.00
GS	01	0	-	3	621	0	-	0	-	1.00	581.00
GS	02	0	-	0	-	1	477	1	470	2.00	869.00
GS	03	0	-	1	500	1	383	1	153	-	-
GS	04	0	-	5	1,800	10	5,410	11	5,206	2.00	1,227.00
GS	05	0	-	12	3,486	27	10,936	50	19,752	29.00	20,504.00
GS	06	0	-	10	3,216	21	14,671	27	12,706	14.00	17,016.00
GS	07	678	264,486	1016	367,314	1016	436,852	930	404,905	128.00	445,883.00
GS	08	379	157,709	500	196,121	515	225,746	523	226,697	63.00	243,387.00
GS	09	817	343,099	1145	438,847	1350	631,318	1210	582,999	202.00	719,745.00
GS	10	158	64,776	299	112,632	319	223,631	337	246,107	61.00	294,390.00
GS	11	0	-	29	11,815	89	76,811	109	109,527	77.00	115,349.00
GS	12	0	-	420	165,967	950	1,374,252	986	1,353,153	260.00	1,610,026.00
GS	13	0	-	263	135,412	714	1,158,803	775	1,318,599	350.00	1,402,632.00
GS	14	0	-	121	67,004	391	625,211	358	651,739	243.00	693,001.00
GS	15	0	-	42	40,787	123	267,278	99	275,558	95.00	341,384.00
SL	00	2	5,992	4	4,169	3	7,672	4	32,822	6.00	38,542.00
WG	04	0	-	8	2,485	9	4,590	13	8,729	3.00	10,493.00
WG	11	0	-	0	-	4	3,512	3	2,899	1.00	2,502.00
WL	04	0	-	2	949	2	1,537	4	3,520	1.00	2,379.00
Total		3,784	4,346,731	5,468	5,044,500	5,567	5,244,069	5,466	5,454,177	1,549	6,205,698

Mr. Aderholt: How many meat and poultry slaughter and processing inspectors were funded in FY 2016 and FY 2017? How many will be funded under the President's budget request? Please specify figures by number of inspectors and FTE, including a breakout by permanent and non- permanent positions.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	FY16		FY17		PB18	
	FTE	Inspectors	FTE	Inspectors	FTE	Inspectors
Permanent	7,721	7,902	7,838	7,942	7,838	7,942
Non-Permanent	144	386	99	287	99	287
TOTAL	7,864	8,288	7,937	8,229	7,937	8,229

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the number of frontline and non-frontline FTE in FY 2016 and estimated for FY 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	Frontline FTEs	Non Frontline FTEs
FY 2016	8,191	1,084
FY 2017	8,269	1,086

Mr. Aderholt: What is the retention rate for the meat and poultry inspection workforce and how does it compare to historic trends? What is USDA doing to ensure that there is a qualified inspection workforce for the future?

Response: The retention rate of in-plant inspection personnel has historically averaged round 80 percent for the past decade. Attrition rates are monitored so that trends can be incorporated into recruitment plans. USDA is taking the following measures to ensure that there is a qualified inspection workforce for the future:

- Offering multiple year recruitment incentives to new hires in hard-to-fill or shortage locations.
- Offering relocation incentives to qualified personnel.
- Offering Creditable Service for Annual Leave Accrual to new hires in hard-to-fill or shortage locations.
- Using Superior Qualifications, GS positions, to set the rate of basic pay above the minimum level.
- Offering payment of travel and transportation expenses to first post of duty for new hires in hard-to-fill or shortage locations.
- Offering performance awards for front-line inspectors.
- Offering a retention incentive for select employees who would be likely to leave Federal service in lieu of the incentive.
- Offering dual waiver compensation for reemployed annuitants.
- Targeting more colleges and diverse groups for potential qualified employees.

- Developed and implemented a Student Loan Repayment Program for new hires and personnel in hard-to-fill occupations in FY 2016.
- Offering Continuing Education Benefits for full-time permanent Food Inspectors.

Agency Laboratory Sampling and Testing

Mr. Aderholt: What are the total annual costs to operate the three FSIS laboratories?

Response: The estimated FY 2017 cost to operate the three FSIS laboratories is \$40.9 million.

Mr. Aderholt: What are the total annual costs by location and a breakdown of activities by FSIS lab?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FSIS Laboratories	Eastern Lab (Athens, GA)	Midwestern Lab (St. Louis, MO)	Western (Alameda, CA)
Total	\$21,259,383	\$10,871,313	\$8,773,701

Mr. Aderholt: How many FTE are assigned to each laboratory?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FSIS Laboratories	Eastern Lab* (Athens, GA)	Midwestern Lab (St. Louis, MO)	Western (Alameda, CA)
Number of Full-time Equivalent (FTEs)	127	75	48

*The Eastern Laboratory includes frontline laboratory and employees who support Quality Assurance operations, outbreak response staff responsible for genetic/molecular activities such as Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis and antimicrobial sensitivity testing, and the Executive Associate for Laboratory Services.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an object class breakout for each of the laboratories.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	TOTAL	Eastern Lab*	Midwestern Lab	Western Lab
Salaries & Benefits (11xx & 12xx)	\$ 24,785,026	\$ 12,735,185	\$ 7,048,622	\$ 5,001,219
Personnel Travel	\$ 166,093	\$ 132,584	\$ 15,385	\$ 18,124
Transportation of Things (22xx)	\$ 17,957	\$ 13,512	\$ 4,364	\$ 81
Rents & Communications (23xx)	\$ 46,977	\$ 28,965	\$ 17,353	\$ 659
Printing (24xx)	\$ 554	\$ 554	\$ -	\$ -
Training (2523)	\$ 41,549	\$ 30,894	\$ 6,946	\$ 3,709
Miscellaneous Travel (2575)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
All Other Services (25xx)	\$ 6,909,244	\$ 3,713,274	\$ 1,652,136	\$ 1,543,834
Supplies (26xx)	\$ 7,560,303	\$ 4,021,716	\$ 1,553,946	\$ 1,984,641
Equipment (31xx)	\$ 1,361,309	\$ 582,700	\$ 557,177	\$ 221,432
Interest, Insurance, Refunds (4xxx)	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1
TOTAL	\$ 40,889,013	\$ 21,259,384	\$ 10,855,929	\$ 8,773,700

* The Eastern Laboratory includes frontline laboratory and employees who support Quality Assurance operations, outbreak response staff responsible for genetic/molecular activities such as Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis and antimicrobial sensitivity testing, and the Executive Associate for Laboratory Services.

Mr. Aderholt: What percentage of baseline testing is being conducted by FSIS laboratories and what percentage of baseline studies does FSIS contract out?

Response: As FSIS identifies a need for a baseline we determine the most cost effective approach to conduct baseline studies—which would take into account the availability of methods and equipment in our laboratories—there are no set percentages. Some baselines that were contracted out during FY 2015 were completed during Q1 and Q2 of FY 2016; however, no contracts were developed during FY 2016 and FY 2017 for conducting baseline studies. Phase II of the Pork Exploratory Study, conducted by FSIS laboratories, began in Q3 of FY 2017 and is expected to conclude in Q3 of FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the annual cost of contracting out FSIS baseline studies?

Response: There is no fixed amount for contracting and the amount varies widely from year to year. The Agency prioritizes its work based on public health relevance and regulatory need. Some exploratory work could be conducted through cooperative agreements with State laboratories, interagency agreements with other Federal Agencies, or by contract laboratories. No FY 2016 or FY 2017 dollars were spent for contracting out FSIS baseline studies.

Public Health Information System

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a full summary of the PHIS project with dates, milestones and full costs for each year beginning with fiscal year 2011.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Date	Release Milestone
10/1/2008	Design and planning
4/10/2011	
04/11/2011	Initial PHIS release (Domestic and Lab Sampling)
05/29/2012	Import module deployment Established automated data transfer connection between PHIS and Custom and Border Patrol's Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)/International Trade Data System (ITDS)
09/11/2012	PHIS Disconnected State (DCU) deployment
01/27/2013	Industry deployment
04/22/2013	PHIS State deployment
08/04/2013	Enhancements and fixes for Import module, introduction of electronic certification (eCert) with foreign countries
09/04/2013	Questionnaire Redesign deployment
03/09/2014	Lab Capacity Redesign deployment
06/29/2014	Enhancements and fixes Food Safety Assessment (FSA) and deployment of Compliance Investigator Sampling Tool
07/27/2014	Self-Reporting Tool (SRT) Online and Foreign Country Enrollment deployment
09/14/2014	Component Analysis Verification Form (CAVF) and Foreign Equivalence Verification (FEV) deployment; Export module code delivery
11/16/2014	Enhancements and fixes for Import module, Industry Reports, Establishment profiles, and Lab sampling deployment
01/25/2015	Enhancements and fixes for Import module and staff year calculations; Help Button deployment
03/29/2015	Enhancements for the Resource Management module of PHIS deployment
05/22/2015	Redesign of the FSA Online module deployment
06/21/2015	Export module enhancements including 9060, 9080, and 9010 certificates and Product Lists deployment

06/21/2015	Enhancements to the Domestic module for the New Poultry Inspection System (NPIS), and enhancements for Task Distributor deployment
07/03/2015	Fixes for Task Distributor, National Finance Center data feed and missing PACS menu items deployment
07/19/2015	Fixes addressing issues experienced by industry users when responding to NRs and MOIs. Corrected eAuth scripting error deployment
07/24/2015	Lab Sampling Scheduler Service version 2.0 deployment
08/16/2015	Maintenance release deployment resolving several Internet Explorer 11 compatibility issues; providing changes to PHIS for integration with the Universal Content Manager Server (11G); adding the ability to retire FSA tools; and fixing issues with Establishment Profile, Resource Management, and Export Library
09/13/2015	Maintenance release deployment to fix issues with Lab Sampling and Personnel Resource table
11/13/2015	Maintenance release deployment to resolve several production issues, including issues with Resource Management, FSAs, and Industry PHIS user accounts.
01/06/2016	Deployed Catfish functionality after approval of rule.
01/15/2016	Code delivery to address production issues in Lab forms, IE 11 compatibility eAuth issues
01/15/2016	Code delivery of enhancements for Point of Entry Violation Case Files (POEV), Foreign Country, Login (FCL), Custom Border Protection (CBP), and Corporate Pilot Items
4/24/2016	Maintenance release deployment for import lab sampling
4/21/2016	Deployment to fix Import non-catfish imports samples are not being sent to another system
4/19/2016	Updates to domestic Siluriformes products, the addition of new domestic and import Siluriformes products, updates to the domestic and import Siluriformes species on the Federal Application of Inspection for grant curators, and updates to the regulations for Siluriformes inspection tasks; adds finished product groups for Siluriformes to the Import Library; changes the default Business Unit to OFO for import grants on the Application for Federal Inspection page
7/10/2016	Deployment of enhancements to Foreign Country Login (FCL), Export Batching, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) system dependencies and Point of Entry Violation Case Files
7/24/2016	Maintenance release for Hours of Operation
7/21/2016	Maintenance release for PHIS State User Enrollment
9/02/2016	Maintenance release for Poultry Condemnation Certificate-Animal Disposition Reporting and CBP interface handling
9/16/2016	Maintenance release for Food Safety Assessments (FSAs)
10/14/2016 & 11/13/2016	Enhancement and maintenance release for CBP Multiple Lots; Resource Management Circuit Workload features; the server operating system was upgraded; application framework upgrade; other software tool upgrades; database server upgrades; driver upgrade
1/16/2017	Deployment to provide enhancements to Export Library and Corporate/Industry features
2/17/2017	Maintenance release for import lot eligibility and jurisdiction display; performance enhancements; staff year calculation modification;

3/5/2017	Maintenance release to addresses CBP TLS 1.2 update; addresses caching issue with inspection results page in Task Calendar modal window
6/25/2017	Deployment of Export Batch and Form 9060
42/1/2017	Maintenance release for query optimization
6/19/2017	Maintenance release to update the Circuits and Assignments (Circuit Realignment)
8/20/2017	Deployment of Export Batch Replacements, Splits, and Consolidations, Form 9060 enhancements

Mr. Aderholt: How many establishments are in PHIS?

Response: PHIS was developed as an information tool primarily to help FSIS personnel perform their food safety missions and is not technically located in establishments. There are 6,479 establishments in PHIS; however, only 6,326 establishments are currently active.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with the total costs for the Public Health Information System in each year from FY 2011 to FY 2017 and estimated for FY 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (est.)
Total Cost	\$8,258,505	\$8,523,013	\$8,849,043	\$9,580,667	\$9,328,359	\$9,402,608	\$8,911,554	\$10,584,568

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current cost of IT security for the entire agency? Please provide a breakout by field and headquarters as well as a full listing of contracts, the name of the contract vendor/provider, the award amount for each contract, and an identification of how the contract was awarded (i.e., noncompetitive, competitive, interagency agreement, etc.).

Response: FSIS does not breakout security costs by field and headquarters as these are enterprise services applied across all IT networks and services. Below is a FY 2017 breakdown by security tools, service contracts to support cyber security activities, and costs associated with government FTEs.

Security Tools	\$	689,398
Service Contracts	\$	4,478,281
Other Expenses	\$	873,803
Staffing	\$	1,807,269
Total FY 2017 Security Costs	\$	7,848,751

Security Tools	Vendor	Award Identification	Value
Blue Coat	Blue Coat	Competitive	\$372,257
Source Fire	CISCO	Competitive	\$144,184
Splunk	Sterling Computers Corp	Competitive	\$27,905
Symantec Bundle	Symantec Corp	Competitive	\$111,000
Variiphy	Variiphy	Competitive	\$2,039
Tenable Nessus	Tenable	Competitive	\$4,100
Active Client	HID Global	Competitive	\$27,913
Total Value			\$689,398

Contract	Vendor	Award Identification	Value
ISSP Support Services	Customer Value Partners Inc.	Competitive	\$2,853,132
Assessment & Authorization Support Services	TISTA Science & Technology Corporation	Competitive	\$1,625,149
Total Value			\$4,478,281

Other Expenses	Vendor	Award Identification	Value
IA-iCAM and IA IPS-Core	Intra-Gov Payment	Intra Agency Agreement	\$873,803
Total Value			\$873,803

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the total amount spent on Information Technology, broken out by Development, Modernization and Enhancement; Operations and Maintenance; and Salaries and Benefits for each of fiscal years 2013 through what is planned in fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

<u>Funding</u>	<u>FY13</u>	<u>FY14</u>	<u>FY15</u>	<u>FY 16</u>	<u>FY 17</u>	<u>FY 18</u>
DME	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
O&M	\$4,733,052	\$5,198,295	\$5,360,022	\$5,041,001	\$6,041,483	\$7,807,946
S&B	\$1,239,826	\$1,252,350	\$1,265,000	\$1,304,930	\$1,807,269	\$1,861,487
Total	\$5,972,888	\$6,450,645	\$6,625,022	\$6,345,931	\$7,848,751	\$9,669,433

Mr. Aderholt: Has FSIS experienced any breaches of security in the past three years? If so, please provide general details of the events.

Response: FSIS has had zero breaches in the past three years.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of countries, dates, and plants visited by representatives of foreign countries in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017 to date.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2015			
<u>Visiting Country</u>	<u>Dates of Visit</u>	<u>Name of Establishment Visited</u>	<u>Primary Commodity of Reason to Audit Establishment.</u>
Malaysia	October 14 - 21, 2014	Tripple J Family Farm, Buffalo Lake, MN	Beef
		Responsible Transportation, LLC, Sigourney, IA	Beef
		Turkey Valley Farms, Marshall, MN	poultry (Turkey)
Chile	October 20 - 24, 2014	Cargill Meat Solutions, Schuyler, NE	Beef
		Rhea Cattle Company, Arlington, NE	Feed Lot
		Purina Mills Inc, Lincoln, NE	Feed Mill
		Prarieland Dairy, Firth, NE	Dairy

		National Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, IA	lab
Taiwan	October 20-31, 2014	Mountain Meadows Lamb, Denver, CO	lamb
		JBS Swift & Co, Greeley, CO	lamb
		Mountain States Rosen, LLC, Greeley, CO	lamb
		Superior Farms, Dixon, CA	lamb
		FSIS Alameda Laboratory	laboratory
Republic of Korea	October 20, - October 31, 2014	Creekstone Premium Beef, LLC, Arkansas City, KS	Beef
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Amarillo, TX	Beef
		Cargill Meat Solutions, Friona, TX	Beef
		J. F. O'Neill Packing Co., Omaha, NE	Beef
		National Beef Packing, LLC, Dodge City, KS	Beef
		National Beef Packing, LLC, Liberal KS	Beef
		Cargill Meat Solutions, Schuyler, NE	Beef
		Swift Beef Co., Dumas, TX	Beef
		Swift Beef Co., Greeley, CO	Beef
		Cargill Meat Solutions, Ft. Morgan, CO	Beef
Japan	November 2 - 12, 2014	Washington Beef LLC, Toppenish, WA	Beef
		JBS Swift, Tollenson, AZ	Beef
		Manning Beef LLC, Pico Rivera, CA	Beef
		FSIS Alameda Laboratory	Laboratory

Vietnam	November 12-22, 2014	Cargill Meat Solutions, Schuyler, NE	beef
		Smithfield Farmland Corp, Crete, NE	pork
		Tyson, Vienna, GA	chicken
		Pilgrim's Pride, Athens, GA	Poultry (chicken)
		FSIS Athens Laboratory	laboratory
Bolivia	May 15 - 22, 2015	Cargill Meat Solutions, Wyalusing, PA	Beef
		Clemens Food Group, Hatfield, PA	Pork
		Mountaire, Millsboro, DE	Poultry
Taiwan	July 13-24, 2015	National Beef Packing Co, Dodge City, KS	Beef
		Tyson Fresh Meats	Beef
		JBS Grand Island Inc, Grand Island, NE	Beef
		Cargill Meats Solutions	Beef
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Dakota, NE	Beef
Israel	July 13-28, 2015	Noah's Ark Processors, LLC (dba, WR Reserve), Hasting, NE	Beef
		Triple J Family Farms, LLC, Buffalo Lake, MN	Beef
		Schreiber Processing Corp. (dba, Alle Processing Corp.), Maspeth, NY	Beef
Taiwan	Aug 10-21, 2015	Perdue Foods LLC, Cordova, MD	Poultry HPAI risk assessment / chickens
		Amick Farms LLC, Hurlock MD	
		Perdue Foods, Accomac, VA	
		Mountaire Farms Inc., Selbyville, DE	
		Mountaire Farms of Delaware, Inc, Millsboro, DE	

Malaysia	HALAL review; FSIS not needed	Responsible Transportation LLC dba Thunder Ridge	Beef
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FY 2016 (As of May 2017)

<u>Visiting Country</u>	<u>Dates of Visit</u>	<u>Name of Establishment Visited</u>	<u>Primary Commodity of Reason to Audit Establishment.</u>
Korea	Oct 19 -30, 2015	JBS Tolleson, Inc, Tolleson, AZ	beef, hog casing, hydrolyzed porcine protein and bovine embryo transfer facilities
		Manning Beef LLC, Pico Rivera, CA	Same as above
		Sysco Newport Meat Co., Irvine CA	Same as above
		American Custom Meats, Tracy, CA	Same as above
		Swift Beef Company, Greely CO/JBS Grand Island, Inc	Same as above
		JBS Green Bay, Inc, Green Bay, WI	Same as above
		Nebraska Beef, Ltd., Omaha NE	Same as above
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc, Hillsdale, IL	Same as above
		International Casings Group, Chicago, IL	Same as above
China	Dec 10 -17, 2015	Frozen Assets Cold Storage	pork and ractopamine exports
		Fulton Market Cold Storage	Same as above
		Smithfield Farmland, Crete, NE	Same as above
		Clemens Foods Group	Same as above
		Thomas Livestock Company Feed Mill	feedmill
		Lehman's Farm	pork farm
		Industry Presentation	ractopamine & swine production
Japan	Dec 7 -11, 2015	Cargill Meat Solutions Corp.	Beef slaughter/ processing
		Hastings Food LLC	Beef processing
		Nebraska Beef Ltd.	Beef slaughter/ processing

EU	April 26-May 9, 2016	Lorentz Meats	Evaluate US HQB system, including bison
		Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc., dba IBP, Inc., Tyson Foods, Inc.	
		North American Bison Stock Company	Bison farm
		Eagle Creek Feedlot	HQB feedlot
		Beller Corporation	HQB feedlot
Taiwan	May 2- 12, 2016	Tyson Fresh Meat, Dakota City, NE	bovine slaughter/ grind bones into chips for gelatin
		Swift Beef Co, Grand Island, NE	bovine slaughter/ grind bones into chips for gelatin
		Swift Beef Co, Greeley, CO	bovine slaughter/ grind bones into chips for gelatin
		Rousselot Peabody Inc., Peabody, MA	gelatin manufacturer
		Gelita USA, Inc., Sergeant Bluff, IA	gelatin manufacturer
Taiwan	July 11- 22, 2016	Swift Beef Company, Hyrum UT	annual BSE audit
		Swift Beef Company, Cactus TX	annual BSE audit
		National Beef Packing Co LLC, Liberal KS	annual BSE audit
		Cargill Meat Solutions, Dodge City, KS	annual BSE audit
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Holcomb KS	annual BSE audit
		JBS Grand Island Inc., Grand Island, NE	annual BSE audit
China	Sept 12 - 20, 2016	Tyson Fresh Meats, Lexington, NE	national cattle traceability system
		Greater Omaha Packing Co Inc, Omaha, NE	national cattle traceability system
		Greg Ibach's Ranch	national cattle traceability system

		Eagle Hills Ranch	national cattle traceability system
FY 2017 (As of May 2017)			
<u>Visiting Country</u>	<u>Dates of Visit</u>	<u>Name of Establishment Visited</u>	<u>Primary Commodity of Reason to Audit Establishment.</u>
China	September 12-19, 2016	Eagle Hill Cattle Ranch	Beef traceability verification in preparation for beef exports
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Same as above
		KCC Feeders (feedlot)	Same as above
		Greater Omaha Packing	Same as above
Korea	November 28 - December 8, 2016	Smithfield Farmland Corp.	porcine slaughter/processing
		Pilgrim's Pride	poultry slaughter/processing
		Case Farms of NC, Inc.	poultry slaughter/processing
		Double J Meat Packing, Inc.	bovine slaughter/processing
		Brush Meat Processors, LLC	bovine slaughter/processing
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	bovine slaughter/processing
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	bovine slaughter/processing
		Cargill Meat Solutions	bovine slaughter/processing
		Iowa Premium, LLC	bovine slaughter/processing
		Thunder Ridge Beef Company	bovine slaughter/processing
Japan	December 5-16, 2016	National Beef Packing Co	Beef, AMS <30 verification

		Tyson Fresh Meats	
		Iowa Premium	
		JBS Souderton	
Canada	Jan 23 - Feb 10	Quality Pork Processors	Swine HIMP slaughter/processing
		Freezer Services of Michigan LLC	Inspection house/cold storage
		Freezer Services of Michigan LLC	Cold storage
		Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Swine slaughter/processing
		Swift Pork Company	Swine slaughter/processing
		Nebraska Beef Ltd.	Ritual (Halal) Slaughter of beef and beef processing of over 30 month carcasses
		Swift Beef Company	Ritual (Halal) Beef Slaughter and Beef Processing of Over 30 month carcasses
		Cargill Meat Solutions	Ritual (Halal) Slaughter of Beef and Beef Processing of Over 30 month carcasses
		Ajinomoto Windsor, Inc.	Processing of meat products (Frozen entrees) in an establishment under Voluntary Inspection Services
		Summit Cold Storage	Processing of meat products, Cold Storage storing meat and meat products under Voluntary Inspection Services, and Inspection house from which meat products are exported to Canada

		Alef Sausage	Processing of RTE dry-cured sausages
		Little Lady Foods	Processing of RTE products (Pizza) containing meat in an establishment under Voluntary Inspection Services
		Carl Buddig and Co	Processing of heat-treated RTE sliced meats
		Victory Management Group	Poultry Processing
		Mar-Jac Poultry, Inc	Poultry slaughter/processing
		Pilgrim's Pride	Poultry slaughter/processing under NPIS
		Amick Farms	Poultry slaughter/processing under NPIS
Korea	June 12-23, 2017	Chicago Meat Authority- Chicago, IL	annual beef and pork
		Swift Pork Company- Marshalltown IA	annual beef and pork
		Swift Beef Company- Grand Island, NE	annual beef and pork
		Swift Beef Company- Greeley, CO	annual beef and pork
		Swift Beef Company- Hyrum, UT	annual beef and pork
		Loham Inc- Santa Ana, CA	annual beef and pork
		Manning Beef- Pico Rivera, CA	annual beef and pork
Taiwan	July 24 - Aug 4, 2017	Sam Kane Beef Processors, LLC - Corpus Christi, TX	annual beef
		Cargill Meat Solutions - Friona, TX	annual beef
		Tyson Fresh Meats - Amarillo, TX	annual beef
		Cargill Meat Solutions - Schuyler, NE	annual beef

		Swift Beef Company - Greeley, CO	annual beef
Malaysia	Sept 18- Oct 6, 2017	Hormel Foods Corp, Fremont, NE	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Swift Pork , Worthington, MN	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Turkey Valley Farm, Marshall, MN	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Tyson Fresh Meats Inc, Waterloo, IA	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Thunder Ridge Beef Company, Sigourney, IA	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Triumph, St. Joseph, MO	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Seaboard Foods, Guymon, OK	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Simmons Prepared Foods Inc, Southwest City, MO	SPS & Halal review and compliance
		Simmons Prepared Foods Inc, Decatur, AR	SPS & Halal review and compliance
Mexico	May 7-21	Swift Beef Company	Systems
		Tyson Fresh Meat	Systems
		Sanderson Farms	Systems
		Mar-Jac Poultry	Systems
		Smithfield Farmland Corp.	Systems

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of user fees currently charged by FSIS. Specifically, please list the type, rates, billings and collections for each.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

User Fee Type	Rate Identifier	Rate	Total Billed	Total Collected	Uncollected
Egg Reimbursable	Base	\$55.84	\$223.36	\$223.36	\$0.00
Egg Reimbursable	Holiday	\$84.72	\$406,200.62	\$385,186.43	\$21,014.19
Egg Reimbursable	Overtime	\$69.20	\$6,779,054.57	\$6,084,030.86	\$695,023.71
Meat and Poultry Reimbursable	Base	\$55.84	\$377,662.94	\$342,758.70	\$34,904.24
Meat and Poultry Reimbursable	Holiday	\$84.72	\$18,740,029.72	\$17,984,800.47	\$755,229.25
Meat and Poultry Reimbursable	Overtime	\$69.20	\$177,648,164.38	\$157,884,618.24	\$19,763,546.14
Voluntary	Base	\$55.84	\$8,800,243.76	\$8,458,845.02	\$341,398.74
Voluntary	Holiday	\$84.72	\$192,995.60	\$192,858.60	\$137.00
Voluntary	Overtime	\$69.20	\$4,562,392.73	\$4,375,565.54	\$186,827.19
	Total		\$217,506,967.68	\$195,708,887.22	\$21,798,080.46

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred by FSIS over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Food Safety and Inspection Service
Legal Fees and Costs
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY15			FY16			FY17		
	Attorney Fees	Comp Damages	Lump Sum*	Attorney Fees	Comp Damages	Lump Sum*	Attorney Fees	Comp Damages	Lump Sum*
EEO Complaints	\$107	\$15	\$35	\$219	\$66	\$206	\$148	\$0	\$238
Non-EEO Grievances (MSPB, arbitration, etc.)	\$86	\$5	\$600	\$6	\$16	\$37	\$500	\$26	\$50
Govt. Vehicle Accident		\$2,800			\$154			\$211	
Tort Claims		\$5			\$0			\$0	

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Agricultural Marketing Service

Mr. Aderholt: I commend you for opening a new comment period on USDA's rule for organic livestock standards, which the previous Administration issued on its final day in office. USDA's own published analysis shows that this rule will force about 45% of current organic egg production out of that industry. I would strongly urge you to scrap this rule, and if you believe a new rule is needed, start over from scratch with some genuine consumer research and a better understanding of how the organic egg industry works.

Will you commit to avoiding any options that force 45% of the industry to exit the business?

Response: The Organic Livestock and Poultry Practices (OLPP) final rule was published in the Federal Register on January 19, 2017. The rule was a broad animal welfare regulation governing outdoor access and space, transport, and slaughter. The rule was originally scheduled to take effect on March 20, 2017. The implementation date was delayed until November 14, 2017 as part of the Administration's Regulatory Freeze Pending Review. The USDA is currently reviewing the final rule and public comments; this process will be complete before the November 14 implementation date.

Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling

Mr. Aderholt: What activity is the Agency conducting related to surveillance and enforcement of Country-of Origin Labeling? What is the total cost and what enforcement actions has the Agency been involved in during fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017 to date?

Response: USDA continues to enforce mandatory country of origin labeling for all covered commodities: muscle cut and ground chicken, lamb and goat; perishable agricultural commodities; wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish; peanuts, pecans, macadamia nuts; and ginseng. Enforcement activities include retail store surveillance reviews and audits of the supply chain. The total cost of the COOL program for fiscal year 2016 was \$4.6 million and the estimate for fiscal year 2017 is \$4.7 million. Surveillance and enforcement activities are conducted by state cooperators, who conduct retail reviews, and COOL employees who conduct supplier audits.

In FY 2016, AMS paid state cooperators approximately \$2,274,000 for expenses related to country of origin labeling (COOL) training and completion of 3,087 retail store surveillance reviews under authority of cooperative agreements between AMS and the states. For the FY 2017 retail store surveillance reviews, AMS expects to pay the states approximately \$2,381,000 for conducting 3,587 retail store surveillance reviews. In FY 2017, AMS conducted training online and applied cost savings toward increasing retail store surveillance and enforcement nationwide. Reviews and determinations of non-compliances are completed by 4 federal FTEs.

In addition to retail surveillance reviews, the COOL Division conducts supplier trace-back audits of the supply chain for selected covered commodity items on an on-going basis. During FY 2016, AMS audited 176 suppliers in connection with conveying COOL information for 75 covered commodity items. In FY 2017, AMS will audit 251 supply firms in connection with conveying COOL information for 106 covered commodity items. Supply trace-back audits are completed by 2.5 federal FTEs.

When store facilities are found to be noncompliant, AMS sends a notice of noncompliance letter to the stores requiring corrective and preventative measures for covered commodities found noncompliant. Suppliers audited by AMS are also issued a notice on findings of noncompliance. The most common finding of supplier noncompliance was failure to accurately convey COOL information to subsequent buyers.

Mr. Aderholt: Previously AMS stated the Agency planned to establish rules of practice for COOL that would allow AMS to impose penalties for violations. Please provide an update on this process and describe any current penalty authority AMS has.

Response: The final rule amending the scope and applicability of the USDA uniform rules of practice governing adjudicatory proceedings to include COOL was published in the Federal Register on August 9, 2017. During FY 2018, AMS will work with the USDA Office of the General Counsel to determine what violations warrant bringing enforcement actions before an Administrative Law Judge in accordance with the rules of practice. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 grants the Secretary the authority to fine retailers or suppliers that have not made a good faith effort to comply and continue to willfully violate the requirements of COOL, with a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation.

Mr. Aderholt: How many violations has AMS found during fiscal year 2016 and 2017? Please generally describe the types of violations.

Response: In FY 2016, 2,122 out of 3,087 retail surveillance reviews

resulted in store facilities receiving a notice of noncompliance letter requiring corrective and preventative measures by those stores for covered commodities found noncompliant. FY 2017 retail surveillance reviews are being concluded nationwide by November 2017. As of October 11, 2017, 2,199 out of 3,587 retail surveillance reviews have been completed. Of the reviews submitted, 1,460 have noncomplying items that will result in written notices of noncompliance. The most common noncompliance finding is retailers failing to label commodities with the country of origin claim. The absence of COOL declarations represented 64% of all non-compliance findings in FY 2016 and 70% of all noncompliance at this point for FY 2017 retail store facility surveillance reviews.

In FY 2016, 17 of the 176 suppliers audited by AMS were issued a notice of noncompliance. In FY 2017, 12 of the 251 supply firms audited were cited for noncompliance. During both FY 2016 and FY 2017, the most common finding of supplier noncompliance was failure to accurately convey COOL information to subsequent buyers.

Mr. Aderholt: In FY 2016, AMS stated the RFA for the Specialty Crop Block Grant program included requirements for States to evaluate grant performance and measure the effectiveness of various projects. AMS said there would be a report to Congress on these national outcome measures. Please provide a copy of this report for the record.

Response: AMS implemented standard performance measures in FY 2016 to determine the return on investment for projects implemented under the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBGP). The FY 2016 RFA required that States evaluate grant performance using the SCBGP's Evaluation Plan (Performance Measures) (<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/scbgp>). All State departments of agriculture were trained on how to evaluate various project outcomes and document progress toward specific indicators via annual and final project performance reports.

A report on these new measures is not yet available, since the projects awarded in FY 2016 have not been completed. Applications for the FY 2016 SCBGP were due July 6, 2016 and have a performance period of three years (9/30/2016 to 9/29/2019). When AMS receives the final reports at the end of the grant period (within 90 days of 9/29/2019), the Agency will assess the overall impact of the program and report the results to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Congress upon request. AMS will also evaluate the quality of the information and modify the outcomes and indicators as needed to better illustrate SCBGP impact, including effectiveness of various project types to ideally fund projects of greater impact.

Web Based Supply Chain Management System

Mr. Aderholt: The Subcommittee has raised concerns with the Web Based Supply Chain Management System (WBSCM). Last year you noted AMS awarded a contract to Capgemini Government Solutions LLC in September 2015 to conduct a business process review. Please provide an update of this review process, especially as it relates to food aid programs.

Response: The business process review was completed in September 2016 and resulted in several opportunities identified as part of the desired future state. The business process review included all business processes of

the USAID and FAS food programs, as well as all domestic nutrition programs. Personnel from USAID and FAS, as well as a representative group from their customer base, were actively engaged in the effort. Following the business process review phase, a Business Case phase was initiated in October 2016 and completed in December 2016. The Business Case consisted of an analysis of the previously identified opportunities, assessing cost, benefits, and implementation effort. An Implementation Plan was then developed and completed in April 2017. As of September 2017, the activities outlined in the Implementation Plan were being initiated

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the collaboration with USAID and FSA to resolve any conflicts regarding WBSCM.

Response: AMS continues to collaborate with USAID and FSA to determine how the system can be fully utilized for all international food aid procurements. USAID provided input and helped prioritize the content of 11 WBSCM maintenance releases and three functional enhancement releases in fiscal year 2017 that changed or updated WBSCM functionality. The business process review effort was completed in September 2016, and included personnel from USAID and FSA as well as representatives from their customer base. The business process review led to a business case that contained opportunities to improve the international food aid program business processes. An Implementation Plan was subsequently developed with input from USAID and FSA, outlining how these process improvement opportunities can be integrated into WBSCM to USAID's satisfaction.

Pesticide Record Keeping Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update regarding the states that operate their own pesticide records monitoring programs.

Response: There are 23 states that operate their own pesticide recordkeeping monitoring programs without federal funding. These states have programs and procedures in place to inspect certified private applicators when complaints are filed, or they combine pesticide recordkeeping inspections with other State or Federal inspections during one visit to a certified private applicator. These state programs produce and distribute their own educational outreach materials and information. USDA discontinued its pesticide records program at the end of fiscal year 2013.

Transportation and Marketing Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the Agency's efforts to update the April 2010 multimodal Study of Rural Transportation Issues.

Response. AMS developed a draft of the study and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) staff have completed their review of the document. The report will be issued on completion of USDA's review.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update regarding the Agency's work on the local and regional food assessments that are being conducted. How many assessments are being conducted and how much funding is being spent to

conduct these assessments in fiscal year 2015, 2016, 2017 and what is planned in 2018?

Response: AMS allocated a total of approximately \$2.6 million in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, to conduct or complete the following six assessments.

Local Food Resource Mapping - In FY 2015, AMS partnered with the National Institute for Food and Agriculture and its sponsored Regional Rural Development Centers to perform a complex multi-year/multi-state project designed to map and describe the existing local food supply chains (or the lack thereof) in six states (NC, KY, MS, AR, AK, AZ) with the goal of strengthening farm to consumer linkages. The project was designed to help novices in farming and local food marketing, and those who seek to diversify their crops and marketing options, more easily find practical information for developing sound business and marketing plans.

During FY 2016 and 2017, land-grant extension personnel conducted approximately 25 focus groups involving several hundred industry stakeholders in targeted pilot states. Focus group participants were presented with a series of state-level maps showing basic production, distribution and consumption data, along with questions designed to guide the discussions and provide insights. Online surveys were also administered to hundreds of key stakeholders across the targeted region to supplement information gathered during focus group meetings.

A primary outcome of the focus group discussions and survey analysis was overwhelming validation by industry participants that there is a clear need for, and value in, creating maps that illustrate where production and consumption are concentrated. The collected information and feedback derived through focus group discussion and surveys are being used to guide the design of a prototype electronic mapping platform that will provide user-friendly, practical tools for local/regional food producers, value-added manufacturers, marketers and other relevant service providers.

In the interim, the hosting of focus groups and administration of surveys have led to some important short-term outcomes:

- In Arkansas, regional focus groups identified nearly 1,000 additional stakeholders/stakeholder groups that should be included in discussions related to the regional coordination of local food supply chains. These new contacts are being compiled in a directory by extension professionals, so that potential business partners and technical assistance providers may easily reach out directly to these individuals and groups.
- In North Carolina, Extension professionals are cross-checking the research and technical services they provide against the regional food system needs identified in the focus groups and the online survey. Fact sheets and service provider directories are being developed to address existing gaps in coverage.
- At the National Association of Community Development Extension Professional 2017 annual conference, a presentation on the mapping project led to the creation of an interstate working group interested in developing a community-based local food curriculum for extension agents. Current membership includes representation from extension professionals and land-grant faculty from Arkansas (University of

Arkansas, Fayetteville) North Carolina (NC State), and Indiana (Purdue University). The objective of this project is to provide targeted technical education to extension agents so that they are better prepared to work with individuals and communities on local/regional food projects and help advance desired business and economic development goals. Principals involved in this task force credit USDA/AMS and the mapping project with supporting this type of "boots on the ground" work and helping to "connect the dots" between states, and a prototype of this curriculum has already been tested in several communities in Indiana.

Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit (Toolkit) - In FY 2016, AMS launched "The Economics of Local Food Systems: A Toolkit to Guide Community Discussions, Assessments and Choices," (<https://www.ams.usda.gov/publications/content/economics-local-food-systems-toolkit-guide-community-discussions-assessments>), created in partnership with Colorado State University and twelve other land-grant faculty members and consultants to help communities and businesses identify priorities for local food system development and evaluate the economic impact of planned local food investments. Using real-world projects, experiences, and applied research, the Toolkit provides detailed guidance in seven modules that explains how to initiate and implement a community-based assessment, and how to use input/output software to determine the probable economic impact of any system intervention being considered.

To date, nearly 30 training and distance learning events have taken place across the country featuring principles from the Toolkit, reaching approximately 2,000 participants. Additional outreach activities are planned to take place in FY 2018. The success of the Toolkit team in carrying out effective outreach was recognized by the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (the key trade association for agricultural economists), which awarded the Toolkit team an honorable mention for its group award for distinguished outreach and extension in 2017.

The Promise of Urban Agriculture: National Study of Commercial Farming in Urban Areas - In FY 2016, AMS partnered with Cornell University to assess and determine the ability and circumstances required for urban agriculture to be successful. The research includes in-person interviews with over 150 practitioners, researchers, advocates and subject matter experts, as well as visits to urban farms and communities throughout the nation. The report will evaluate factors that have contributed to or inhibited the success of commercial urban farms; identify policy considerations, investment needs and community actions that could foster development of more commercial urban agriculture; and determine strategic research, training, extension and education needs to advance commercial urban agriculture projects.

Grants Technical Assistance Project - In FY 2017, AMS partnered with the National Institute for Food and Agriculture and its sponsored Regional Rural Development Centers to assess challenges/needs of Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program grant recipients and develop a technical assistance program that would be made available to all recipients. The goal will be to increase their probability of success and realizing economic impact through their projects.

Impacts Conference - In FY 2017, AMS co-hosted, with George Washington University (GWU), a Local Foods Impact Conference in Washington, DC. The purpose of the conference was to bring together federal agencies, businesses,

universities, and philanthropic organizations that make investments in local food systems and gain insights on how they establish performance measures and metrics, collect data, and report impacts to principals and stakeholders. In learning from participants at the conference, AMS is working with all USDA grant-making to standardize performance measures, metrics, and data collection for grant programs that support the development of local food systems. Having standardized methods for receiving information from grant program participants will help USDA improve its ability to capture the impact of its programs on farmers, ranchers, agribusinesses, and communities across the country. Over 300 people attended the conference and 100 people live-streamed the keynote events.

National Farmers Market Managers Survey Project - In FY 2017, AMS partnered with the National Agricultural Statistics Service to bring more statistical rigor to the National Farmer's Market Managers Survey for reference year 2019. Through the partnership, AMS will establish an estimation and characteristics of the entire population of all U.S. farmers markets, not just those voluntarily listing themselves in USDA's directory

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the training events, outreach presentations, and other activities that have resulted from these assessments.

Response: AMS conducted the following twenty-eight regional training workshops and webinars to on how to use its Toolkit (The Economics of Local Food Systems: A Toolkit to Guide Community Discussions, Assessments and Choices), reaching approximately 2,000 stakeholders:

Number	Date	Title	Location
1	February 2015	Ann Arbor Local Food Summit	Ann Arbor, MI
2	June 2015	Agriculture and Human Values Society	Pittsburgh, PA
3	September 2015	Kodiak Rural Forum	Kodiak, AK
4	October 2015	International Economic Development Council - pre conference workshop	Anchorage, AK
5	October 2015	Michigan State - beginning course	East Lansing, MI
6	November 2015	Michigan State - advanced course	East Lansing, MI
7	November 2015	Michigan State University webinar	Webinar
8	November 2015	Cornell University In-service training	Ithaca, NY
9	April 2016	USDA AMS Webinar	Webinar
10	March 2016	National Food Hub Conference	Atlanta, GA
11	March 2016	Southern Regional Science Association	Washington, DC
12	April 2016	American Planning Association Annual Meeting	Phoenix, AZ
13	May 2016	North Carolina Cooperative Extension Conference	Raleigh, NC
14	September 2016	National Small Farms Conference (pre-conference)	Virginia Beach, VA
15	September 2016	National Small Farms Conference	Virginia Beach, VA
16	October 2016	Food Distribution Research Society (pre-conference)	New Orleans, LA

17	October 2016	Food Distribution Research Society	New Orleans, LA
18	February 2017	Evaluating the Economic Impacts of Local & Regional Food Systems: a Food LINC Project	Knoxville, TN
19	February 2017	Growing Food Connections	Las Cruces, NM
20	March 2017	In-service extension training	Apopka, TN
21	March 2017	Evaluating the Economic Impacts of Local & Regional Food Systems: a Food LINC Project	Memphis, TN
22	March 2017	Orcas Food Cooperative Workshop	San Juan Islands, WA
23	April 2017	Evaluating the Economic Impacts of Tribal Food Systems	Durant, OK
24	April 2017	Local Foods Impact Conference	Washington, DC
25	April 2017	New England Farm to Institution Summit	Boston, MA
26	April 2017	Framing an Economic Evaluation of Community Food System Initiatives	Columbus, OH
27	July 2017	Western Agricultural Economics Association	Lake Tahoe, CA
28	September 2017	Cornell University in-service training	Ithaca, NY

AMS support has allowed the development of a website (<http://www.localfoodeconomics.com/>), hosted by Colorado State University, that serves as a depository for the Toolkit and related educational materials, and is intended to serve as a foundation for an emerging virtual "community of practice" around the economic impact of local food systems. Since its initial launch, the site has attracted more than 51,000 visitors, while an additional 2,900 users have consulted the Toolkit via AMS's Local Food Research and Development landing page. In addition, more than 200 individuals have joined the localfoodeconomics.com listserv as part of the emerging community of practice.

During FY 2018, AMS will continue to carry out targeted training and outreach activities, and has commissioned a special issue of the Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development to showcase several "proof of concept" case studies that incorporate Toolkit principles in assessing the economic impact of local food investments. An official call for papers was published in October, 2017, and the final version of the journal is expected to be published in fall 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table in last year's hearing record that presents a list of all programs and initiatives, mandatory and discretionary, which provide related support for the marketing of locally produced food.

Response: Several AMS programs assist producers, small businesses and other eligible entities with financing and technical assistance to expand operations, protect investments, improve marketing opportunities, and develop innovative production strategies.

[The information is provided below:]

AMS Programs that Support the Marketing of Locally Produced Food

- Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program Grants
- Specialty Crop Block Grants Program
- Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program Grants
- National Local Foods Directories - Farmers Markets, Food Hubs, Community Supported Agriculture Enterprises, On-Farm Markets
- Market News data collection on local foods prices
- Research and technical assistance on local food marketing channels, including design review and architectural guidance
- GAP, Harmonized GAP, and GroupGAP food safety programs for voluntary farm level food safety audits
- Grass Fed Small & Very Small Producer Program

Shell Egg Surveillance Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please explain how AMS's Shell Egg Surveillance Program provides the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) with support for the respective agency's food safety activities, including eggs from foreign markets.

Response: FDA and FSIS are the primary agencies with responsibility for food safety and labeling. The Egg Products Inspections Act (EPIA), passed by Congress in 1970, sets forth requirements to ensure that eggs and egg products are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers of these products.

The EPIA provides for the inspection of shell egg handlers to control the disposition of certain types of loss and under grade eggs (restricted eggs). The Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) Shell Egg Surveillance (SES) program monitors the disposition of "restricted" (eggs that are cracked, dirty, leaking, or otherwise unfit for human consumption). Shell Egg Surveillance requires scheduled visits to shell egg handlers four times per year and annual visits to hatcheries.

In support of FSIS food safety activities, AMS and FSIS established a memorandum of agreement under which AMS monitors ambient storage temperature of shell eggs packaged ultimately for the consumer to ensure compliance with the refrigeration requirements of the EPIA. AMS immediately notifies FSIS when temperature violations occur. By assuring compliance with the EPIA during quarterly inspection visits to each registered facility, AMS supports FSIS' critical mandate to safeguard public health.

AMS supports the objectives of the EPIA in relation to imported eggs from foreign markets by conducting temperature, labeling, and quality inspections on each consignment of eggs. AMS approves the import of foreign eggs only after proper application has been made by the exporter/importer. Inspections are scheduled at ports of entry to assure EPIA requirements have been met, prior to approval to enter US commerce. Foreign health and inspection certificates are compared against the physical inventory upon arrival to

verify certification integrity.

AMS also supports the FDA's food safety activities by reporting significant violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). Under a memorandum of understanding between AMS and FDA, each licensed SES inspector is trained to observe and record violations of the FFDCA found during routine SES inspection visits. FDA and AMS work collaboratively to identify conditions in shell egg processing facilities that may lead to adulteration of consumer labeled product.

In support of FDA's Egg Safety Rule to prevent Salmonella Enteritidis in shell eggs, AMS consults with FDA on a firm's registration status. Prior to approving the import request, the foreign exporting farm must be verified as having been registered with FDA.

AMS inspections for compliance with EPIA and FDA requirements are conducted at US ports of entry to assure that imported products are held to the same standards as domestically produced products.

In March 2017, SES inspections were suspended in Tennessee due to an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and subsequent concerns about biosecurity and spreading the disease. Upon consulting with veterinary officials at the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of USDA, these inspections were conducted later in the third quarter of the fiscal year after temperatures increased and the threat of more disease outbreaks decreased.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history, including estimation for fiscal year 2017 that shows the number of handlers, total inspections, inspection rates, and compliance rates for both egg handling operations and hatcheries to control the disposition of certain types of under grade and restricted eggs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	Handlers	Hatcheries	Total Inspections	Percent in Compliance	Percent Inspections Completed
2017	480	274	2,186	97.44	99.64
2016	475	266	2,074	95.85	99.07
2015	466	271	2,195	96.29	98.59
2014	463	281	2,264	94.21	99.29
2013	472	307	2,294	95.51	99.93

Pesticide Data Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a summary of the results from the latest Pesticide Data Program annual report, including a summary of positive

results/statistics and results needing further review or action.

Response: The Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) latest Pesticide Data Program annual report summarizes data collected in 2015 and was published to the PDP website in November 2016. The summary of results for data collected in 2016 is under final Departmental review and is expected to be published in November 2017.

Each year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and EPA work together to identify foods to be tested on a rotating basis. In 2015, surveys were conducted on a variety of foods, including fresh and processed fruits and vegetables and peanut butter. PDP data reflect actual residues present in food grown in various regions of the United States and overseas. In 2015, residues exceeding the tolerance were detected in 0.53 percent (54 samples) of the total samples tested (10,187 samples). Of these 54 samples, 18 were imported (33%) and 36 were domestic (67%). Residues with no established tolerance were found in 3.9 percent (394 samples) of the total samples tested. Of these 394 samples, 259 were domestic (65.7%), 129 were imported (32.8%), and 6 were of unknown origin (1.5%). EPA has determined the extremely low levels of pesticide residues are not a food safety risk, and the presence of such residues does not pose a safety concern.

PDP pesticide residue results are reported to FDA and EPA through monthly reports. In addition, PDP reached out to crop group associations including the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council and the Minor Crop Farmer Alliance, and to the chemical industry including CropLife America, Bayer CropScience, Dow AgroScience, and Syngenta Crop Protection to inform them of results and to provide data to address trade issues. PDP also prepared monthly pesticide tolerance reports for USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA's National Organic Program, and USDA's Office of Pest Management Policy.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the record showing the funding for the Pesticide Data Program since fiscal year 2010 to include estimates for fiscal year 2018. Please include both direct and reprogrammed appropriations, if applicable.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Data Program (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Funding
2010	15,908
2011 ^{1/}	15,330
2012	15,330
2013 ^{2/}	14,471
2014	15,347
2015	15,739
2016	15,039
2017 Estimate	15,073
2018 Estimate	15,069

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a complete list of states that are participating in the Pesticide Data Program and the amount of federal funds spent in each state for fiscal years 2010 through estimated fiscal years 2017 and 2018. If the Department spent additional funds for the testing of water, please include a list of those states and the amount spent per state for this same period.

Response. Ten States participated in the Agricultural Marketing Service's Pesticide Data Program in FY 2017 and are estimated to participate in FY 2018.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate
California	\$2,600	\$2,624	\$2,583	\$2,680	\$2,717	\$3,105	\$2,775	\$2,939	\$2,875
Colorado	390	292	70	65	79	80	80	100	100
Florida	1,421	1,345	1,300	1,205	1,458	1,760	1,515	1,350	1,350
Maryland	85	80	85	85	85	85	85	110	110
Michigan	1,260	1,245	1,705	1,191	1,208	1,310	1,410	1,230	1,250
New York	2,075	1,976	2,047	1,830	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,806	1,800
North Carolina	26	20	20	13	17	15	15	25	25
Ohio	1,193	1,040	1,516	986	1,000	1,470	1,100	1,150	1,150
Texas	1,160	1,260	1,473	1,482	1,400	1,225	1,225	1,410	1,225
Washington	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,199	1,075	1,000	1,000	1,330	1,050
Wisconsin	98	92	80	50	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, FOODS	\$11,308	\$11,274	\$12,179	\$11,044	\$11,139	\$11,850	\$11,005	\$11,450	\$10,935
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	345	335	348	127	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	365	335	335	132	0	0	0	0	0
New York	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL, WATER ^{1/}	\$910	\$670	\$683	\$259	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$12,218	\$11,944	\$12,862	\$11,303	\$11,139	\$11,850	\$11,005	\$11,450	\$10,935

^{1/} PDP discontinued the water survey in May, 2013.

Mr. Aderholt: What data was provided to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017 as it relates to dietary risk assessments?

Response: PDP data are essential in supporting efforts by the USDA and EPA to assess the American consumer's dietary exposure to pesticide residues. EPA is required to periodically re-evaluate pesticide registrations and tolerances to ensure that the scientific data remain up to date. The PDP provides data for the periodic re-evaluation of food tolerances. During fiscal years 2016 and 2017, PDP provided data for 421 chemical/crop combinations that were scheduled for registration review by EPA. This includes parent pesticides plus their metabolites/breakdown products. EPA is using this pesticide residue data to conduct its dietary risk assessments.

PDP also supplied data for nearly 500 additional pesticides, including metabolites/breakdown products, which are scheduled for review after FY 2017 and whose assessments will include FY 2016 and FY 2017 PDP data.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe what pesticide data is exchanged between AMS, FSIS, EPA, and FDA on a regular basis and for what purpose.

Response: The pesticide data that USDA publishes each year provide regulators, scientists, farmers, processors, and consumers with important insights into the actual levels of pesticide residues found on widely consumed foods.

EPA uses USDA's PDP data to conduct dietary risk assessments and to ensure that any pesticide residues in foods remain at safe levels. Annually, PDP provides EPA a disc holding all PDP calendar-year databases along with customized search software that allows the EPA staff to query the databases for selected commodity/pesticide pairs and generate formatted reports and datasets. During the past year, EPA received PDP data for more than 500 pesticides, including metabolites/breakdown products, for use in dietary risk assessments. PDP residue data for all N-Methyl Carbamate (NMC) and Organophosphate (OP) chemicals tested in all commodities during the 2016 survey were provided to EPA to support a presentation on NMC and OP cumulative indicators for dietary risk at an international conference. PDP residue data for all chemicals tested in chicken eggs during 2016 were provided to EPA in response to current concerns about chicken eggs being contaminated with the insecticide fipronil. The latest data for two OP pesticides were provided to EPA to support a review of canceled OP chemical registrations to ensure that OP pesticide usage has declined.

PDP provides data to FDA on presumptive tolerance violations via standardized monthly reports. FDA uses these data to assist in guiding its regulatory sampling and testing program. During the past year, FDA was provided a list of all pesticides reported in the PDP database with associated classifications to support preparation of a summary report for the FDA Total Diet Study.

In return, EPA and FDA provide information to AMS PDP on pesticide usage in other countries, particularly where there is a significant import component for a given crop. PDP uses this information to publish data on pesticides applied in other countries. These pesticides may not necessarily have a U.S. tolerance, and therefore would not normally be included in the PDP testing profile.

PDP exchanges methodology and technical information with FSIS to support the expansion of testing profiles to include new chemistries not previously tested by FSIS. During the past year, written guidance was provided to a Chemist at FSIS on how to download and use the PDP public-domain databases to support a data mining project.

PDP is represented on the Interagency Risk Assessment Consortium (IRAC), which includes representatives from U.S. government agencies, institutes and centers with food safety responsibilities. Through IRAC, the agencies work to enhance communication and coordination among the member agencies and promote the conduct of scientific research that will facilitate risk assessments and help regulatory agencies fulfill their specific food safety risk management

mandates. AMS is a Charter Member of IRAC. At the quarterly IRAC meetings, PDP staff provide updates on program activities, including sampling, pesticide residue testing, and data reporting.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows spending, by agency, for pesticide use and data collection and analysis to include fiscal years 2016 actuals and fiscal years 2017 and 2018 estimates.

Response: AMS' Pesticide Data Program (PDP) conducts pesticide data collection and analysis through agreements with States and other USDA agencies. The details on spending are provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Data Program Obligations			
(Dollars in Thousands)			
Partners	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate
States ^{1/}	\$11,005	\$11,000	\$10,935
AMS	4,094	3,788	3,799
AMS/NSL	200	200	300
NASS	85	85	35
Total	\$15,384	\$15,073	\$15,069

^{1/}Total funding for States participating in the Pesticide Data Program.

National Organic Program

Mr. Aderholt: How many certifying agents have been accredited in the organic program to date? Of the total, how many have been evaluated on-site?

Response: There are currently 83 certifying agents accredited under the Agricultural Marketing Service's National Organic Program (NOP). USDA has conducted in-depth, on-site evaluations on all accredited certifying agents; these evaluations are repeated approximately every 2.5 years, at the midpoint and at the renewal point of the five-year accreditation term.

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing how much has been spent since FY 2013 for the Organic Certification Program, along with a brief description of the purpose.

Response: The following information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Organic Certification Program Activity	Year	Funding (\$ in Millions)
<p>In FY 2013, the National Organic Program (NOP) continued to administer the USDA organic regulations, including developing and releasing multiple rules, instructions, and guidance documents; managing the National List petition and evaluation process; overseeing accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities; supporting the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) meetings; conducting training programs with both certifiers and auditors. The NOP also manages the NOP appeals process and engages in a variety of communication and outreach activities to describe organic certification</p>	2013	6.53
<p>In FY 2014, NOP continued to clarify the USDA organic regulations, including maintaining the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances and releasing new Instructions and policy documents to support certification; auditing, overseeing, and training accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities, including reviewing or investigating 286 complaints; managing the appeals process; supporting the NOSB meetings; and continuing education and outreach. This year, with additional funding, the NOP placed particular focus on implementing its Sound and Sensible Initiative to help make organic certification more affordable, attainable, and accessible to farms and businesses wanting to pursue the organic option.</p>	2014	9.03
<p>In FY 2015, NOP continued publishing instructions, rules, and policies that implement NOSB recommendations and clarify the USDA organic regulations; auditing, overseeing, and training accredited certify agents; conducting compliance and enforcement activities; managing the appeals process; supporting NOSB activities and meetings; and continuing education and outreach. In FY 2015, NOP oversaw the implementation for 14 projects, completed through partners across the country, directly related to implementing Sound and Sensible certification. Working closely with other Agencies, The NOP also completed an equivalency agreement with Switzerland. The NOP also reviewed or investigated 388 complaints alleging violations of the USDA organic regulations.</p>	2015	9.02

Organic Certification Program Activity	Year	Funding (\$ in Millions)
<p>In FY 2016, NOP continued to oversee the work of its domestic and international accredited certifiers, and oversaw existing equivalency agreements. The program also continued its work to investigate complaints of regulatory violations; and published new rules and guidance to clarify standards for the organic industry. The program continued to manage the adverse action appeals process; supported NOSB activities; and continued its education and outreach. In early FY 2016, NOP launched the sound and sensible certification projects completed in FY 2015. The NOP hosted two NOSB meetings during the year, and conducted a face-to-face certifier training.</p>	2016	9.02
<p>In FY 2017, NOP continued its regular schedule of accreditation audits, conducting 49 audits to verify certifier competence and compliance with the USDA organic regulations. The program also completed the investigation of over 400 complaints alleging violations of the USDA organic regulations, and levied 17 civil penalties totaling \$142,750, and posted 36 fraudulent certificates. The program focused significant effort on investigating complaints related to fraudulent imports of organic grain from Eastern Europe. This involved investigation and enforcement activities as well as additional audits of certifiers operating in the areas of concern. In addition to this oversight work, the NOP maintained the USDA organic regulations National List, supported two NOSB meetings, conducted face-to-face training with certifiers, and conducted multiple training webinars for certifiers and handlers on ensuring the organic integrity in complex international supply chains. AMS also established the Joint U.S.-Mexico Organic Compliance Committee to increase transparency and collaboration with Mexico's government on activities that will strengthen monitoring and enforcement controls on organic imports to the U.S.</p>	2017	9.09

Mr. Aderholt: How much do you plan to spend in the current year on organic certification implementation and for what purpose?

Response: For fiscal year 2018, \$8.1 million and 40 FTEs have been budgeted for the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) National Organic Program (NOP). This funding supports organic accreditation and certification oversight, international activities (including equivalency agreement establishment and oversight), compliance and enforcement activities, appeals administration, training and outreach for certifiers, standards development,

and support of the National Organic Standards Board. These activities ensure that certifying agents and certified operations clearly understand requirements and consistently implement the organic standards with high levels of quality and integrity. These funds support NOP oversight of a steadily growing organic industry with international reach and complexity.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing the resources, both dollars and staff, which have been expended on the Organic Certification Program since FY 2012, including fiscal year 2017 and 2018 estimates.

Response: The following information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

REGULATORY AND CERTIFICATION ACTIVITIES (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)		
Fiscal Year	Staff Years	Funding
2012	33	6.92
2013	33	6.53
2014	35	9.03
2015	43	9.02
2016	43	9.02
2017 (Est.)	43	9.09
2018 (Est.)	40	8.10

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on USDA's progress in establishing equivalency agreements for organic processed products with other countries, listing each country requesting equivalency consideration. How is AMS enforcing these agreements to ensure both domestic and international growers and processors adhere to the agreed upon organic standards?

Response: USDA has established international organic equivalency agreements with Canada (2009), the European Union (2012), Japan (2014), Korea (2014), and Switzerland (2015). USDA is actively engaged in equivalency discussions with Mexico and is exploring opportunities with New Zealand, Taiwan, and Peru. USDA has also received requests for equivalency consideration from Costa Rica and Argentina. These requests will be considered based on available resources and priorities.

These agreements streamline certification requirements, and provide U.S. businesses with access to markets around the world. The AMS National Organic Program (NOP) and its certifiers take many actions to ensure that both domestic and international growers are held to the same standards. Internationally, the NOP conducts periodic on-site peer reviews of equivalency countries/regions, generally every two years. Foreign authorities also conduct peer reviews of the USDA. The NOP conducts on-site audits of accredited certifying agents, both domestic and international, no less than every 2.5 years. During audits, the NOP assesses whether accredited certifying agents are following the requirements set by our various equivalence arrangements. In turn, accredited certifying agents ensure that growers and processors adhere to the requirements of the equivalence arrangements.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide recent history of the growth in the number and types of organic products in the marketplace.

Response: At the end of calendar year 2016, there were 24,650 certified organic operations in the United States, and 37,032 around the world. The 2016 count of U.S. certified organic farms and businesses reflects a 13 percent increase between the end of 2015 and 2016, continuing the trend of double digit growth in the organic sector. According to industry statistics, sales of organic products in the United States reached approximately \$47 billion in 2016, up from \$43.3 billion in 2015, \$39.1 billion in 2014 and \$35.2 billion in 2013.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the USDA requirements for a food item or other agricultural product to be labeled with the USDA organic seal.

Response: The USDA organic seal indicates that a food item or other agricultural product has been produced and handled according to USDA organic standards. These standards require the use of cultural, biological, and mechanical practices that support the cycling of on-farm resources, promote ecological balance, and conserve biodiversity.

Produce can be called organic if it is certified to have grown without prohibited substances applied for three years prior to harvest. Prohibited substances include most synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. For organic meat, regulations require that animals are raised in living conditions that accommodate their natural behaviors, fed 100% organic feed and forage, and not administered antibiotics or hormones. When it comes to processed, multi-ingredient foods, the USDA organic standards prohibit organically processed foods from containing artificial preservatives, colors, or flavors and require that their ingredients are organic, with some minor exceptions. Organic food may not be grown or handled using genetically modified organisms.

Marketing News Service

Mr. Aderholt: Under Market News Services, how much did AMS spend for mandatory price reporting in FY 2015 and FY 2016 and how much does the Agency plan to spend in FY 2017 and FY 2018?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows.]

Agricultural Marketing Service Market News Mandatory Reporting (Dollars in Thousands)			
Fiscal Year	Livestock Mandatory	Dairy Mandatory	Total Mandatory Market News ^{1/}
2015	\$5,530	\$570	\$6,100
2016	4,959	547	5,506
2017 Estimate	5,110	540	5,650
2018 Estimate	5,102	550	5,652

^{1/} Funding for mandatory price reporting is included in the total Market News budget. Expenditures include dedicated reporting activities and reporting system costs.

Mr. Aderholt: Did AMS eliminate or consolidate any market news reports in fiscal year 2015 or 2016, or does the agency plan to do so in fiscal year 2017 or fiscal year 2018?

Response: AMS Market News provides current, unbiased information on supply, demand, prices, movement, location, quality, condition, and other market data. AMS continually adapts its Market News reports to better meet stakeholder needs, including by adding new reports, consolidating duplicative reports, and improving the online Market News interface.

In FY 2015 and FY 2016, Livestock, Poultry, and Grain Market News (LPGMN) eliminated 18 individual reports. Most reports were discontinued due to underutilization, insufficient livestock receipts, or closure of the auction market covered. Additionally, some reports were consolidated into others to eliminate duplication and improve the user experience for the public. In FY 2017 and FY 2018, LPGMN plans to eliminate or consolidate an estimated 20 more market reports to meet current stakeholder needs. The majority of these reports will be consolidated into national or regional summary reports, thereby providing additional value to Market News customers by streamlining valuable information pertinent to their needs and interests.

Dairy Market News did not eliminate or consolidate any reports in fiscal year 2015 or 2016. There are currently no plans for consolidating or eliminating any dairy reports in fiscal year 2017 or 2018.

Cotton and Tobacco Market News did not eliminate or consolidate any reports in fiscal year 2015 or 2016. There are currently no plans consolidating or eliminating any Cotton or Tobacco reports in fiscal year 2017 or 2018. In FY 2017 Specialty Crops Market News consolidated two reports into one report with the merger of peaches reported from South Carolina and Georgia. Blueberries and Raspberries were added to the U.S. Imports of Mexican Frozen Berries report. The Imports of Frozen Berries, the National Retail Report-Conventional vs Organic and the Mini Seedless Watermelon Shipments and Mexico Crossings reports were added in FY 2017. Specialty Crops Market News has no plans for consolidation or elimination of reports in FY

2018.

Section 32

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table beginning with fiscal year 2010 through 2016 showing Section 32 end-of-year unobligated balances that remained within the spending limitation but were then transferred to FNS in the following fiscal year.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Funds within Section 32 Authority that were transferred to FNS (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Transferred Balances
2010	\$32,429,271
2011	60,325,239
2012	85,722,746
2013	172,330,489
2014	51,423,538
2015	90,197,147
2016	28,488,943

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a ten-year table, including projected fiscal year 2017 and 2018, that shows total obligations for Section 32 purchases, and obligations that were incurred in September of each fiscal year for those ten years.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Purchase Obligations (Dollars in Thousands)		
Fiscal Year	Total Purchases ^{1/}	
	Annual Obligations	September Obligations
2008	699,369	95,549
2009	906,812	90,823

2010	939,658	201,323
2011	679,396	326,256
2012	796,811	269,305
2013	718,027	120,218
2014	733,400	126,533
2015	771,250	157,633
2016	763,744	107,885
2017	735,145	173,202
2018 Estimate ^{2/}	762,413	146,513

^{1/} The annual purchase obligations do not include funds set aside for the removal of defective commodities, State Option Contracts, or disaster assistance; nor do the obligations include administrative expenses.

^{2/} Section 32 September purchases are estimated for FY 2018 based on a three year average since purchasing decisions are dependent on market conditions which we are unable to predict. Note also that National School Lunch Program purchases support the operational schedule of the Nation's public school system.

Mr. Aderholt: How much did AMS spend in fiscal years 2012 through 2016 on removal of defective commodities? Have any of these funds been obligated in fiscal year 2017 to date?

Response: In fiscal year 2013, AMS spent \$145,000 for the removal and destruction of peanut butter products that had the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. In fiscal year 2017, AMS spent \$96,000 for the replacement of coarse ground beef that became inconsumable due to the presence of broken grinding blade metal from further processing. No funding was needed for removal of defective commodities in 2012 or 2014-2016.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Defective Commodities (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Amount
2012	-
2013	\$145
2014	-
2015	-

2016	-
2017	96

Mr. Aderholt: How much did AMS spend in fiscal years 2010 through fiscal year 2017 to date on directed purchases, emergency surplus removal, and diversion payment program? Please provide a breakout of these obligations by each of these categories and by commodity. How much does the Department expect to spend in all of these categories by the end of fiscal year 2017?

Response: AMS did not have any directed purchases or diversion payment programs in fiscal years 2010 through 2017. AMS will provide a breakout of emergency surplus removal purchases by commodity.

[The information follows:]

	300.9	56.1	171.7	199.8	268.4	306.3	298.7	270.1
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Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amounts expended for Emergency Surplus Removal and Disaster Relief for fiscal years 2010 through 2017 to date.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Obligations for Surplus Removal and Disaster Relief Purchases (Dollars in Millions)								
Description	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Emergency Surplus Removal	\$300.9	\$56.1	\$171.7	\$199.8	\$268.4	\$306.3	\$298.7	\$270.1
Disaster Relief	0.3	4.3	0.4	4.0	0.04	4.1	0.3	0.9

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing the details of the administrative expenses account to include fiscal years 2012 through estimated 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Section 32 Administrative Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)						
Budget Activity	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Commodity Purchase Services	\$27,151	\$27,593	\$33,438	\$34,618	\$33,689	\$35,246
Marketing Agreements and Orders	19,849	17,865	18,994	18,843	19,317	17,475
Total	47,000	45,458	52,432	53,461	53,006	52,721

Research and Promotion Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a list of all research and promotion programs that receive funding from FAS, including how much each receives, for fiscal years 2015 and 2016 and estimated for 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows.]

Research & Promotion FAS Funding - Market Access Program (Dollars in Thousands)			
Commodity Board	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Blueberry Board	\$63	\$286	\$771
National Dairy Board	5,640	6,000	5,800
National Watermelon Board	283	200	168
Popcorn Board	400	400	378
National Potato Promotion Board	6,250	5,900	5,900
Total	12,636	12,786	13,017

Mr. Aderholt: Were any new research and promotion programs added in fiscal year 2016? Does the Agency expect to add any in fiscal year 2017?

Response: No new research and promotion programs were added in fiscal year 2016. In January 2017, USDA published a proposed rule to establish an Organic Research, Promotion and Information Order. In response to the proposed rule, over 14,000 comments were received. USDA is currently analyzing all comments received.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that displays research cooperative agreements for FYs 2012 through 2017 to date.

Response: Through the Transportation and Market Development Program, AMS enters into cooperative agreements that support applied research on marketing issues. Below is a listing of the agreements for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 to date.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year 2012 Cooperative Research Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-5388	Winrock International Wallace Center	Collaborate on research to understand the scope and scale of food hub operations	\$37,400
A-5481	Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development (Wallace Center)	National Food Hub Phase II	30,000
A-5568 Amend 1	Cornell University	Assessing the economic impact of food hubs	15,000
A-5624	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report 2012	20,000
A-5625	Michigan State University	USDA National Farmers Market Directory - 2012 Update	40,500
A-5628	Board of Trustees of Tennessee State University	6 th National Small Farms Conference, Memphis, TN	10,000
A-5629	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	47,800
A-5631	Project for Public Space	8th International Public Markets Conference, Cleveland, OH	10,000
A-5633	Fresh Moves	Facilitating Expanded Food Access and Research Through Mobile Markets	45,000
A-5634	Gorge Grown	Facilitating Expanded Food Access and Research Through Mobile Markets	25,000
A-5636	Agricultural Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshops	45,000
A-5637	University of Wisconsin- Madison	Measuring Effects of Mobile Markets on Healthy Food Choices	64,465
A-5639	University of Wisconsin- Madison	Local and Regional Food Supply Chain Match Making Event	45,000
A-5640	Kansas State University	U.S.-South America Ocean Grain Freight Spreads	20,000
Fiscal Year 2012 Cooperative Research Agreements (cont'd)			
A-5641	Michigan State University	USDA 's National Farmers Market Directory -- 2013 Continuous Update Form	131,000
A-5660	University of Kentucky Research Foundation	National Study of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Operations	49,840
A-5661	Lehigh University	Impacts of Relationship- Based Online Marketing and Social Media Use on CSA	19,940

		Programs	
A-5662	University of Maryland	Impacts of Relationship-Based Online Marketing and Social Media Use on CSA Programs	39,800
A-5663	Farmers Market Coalition	Assessing the Return on Public Investment in the USDA Farmers Market Promotion Program	20,000
Total			\$715,745

Fiscal Year 2013 Cooperative Research Agreements

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-5629 Amend 1	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	\$36,400
A-5708	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report 2013	20,000
A-5726	Agricultural Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshops and Summary Report	45,000
A-5727	Washington State University, Freight Transportation Policy Institute	Agricultural Transportation Study	65,000

Fiscal Year 2013 Cooperative Research Agreements (cont'd)			
A-5728	Texas A&M Agrilife Research	Estimating Regional Truck Costs of Transporting Grains and Soybeans by Truck in the United States	53,700
A-5732	Arizona Board of Regents	Improving Market Coordination for Native American and Other Specialty Crop Producers Using LocalFresh.info	55,000
A-5730	Michigan State University	2014 USDA National Farmers Market Directory and 2014 National Farmers Market Manager Survey Enhancements and Implementation	89,000
A-5731	Public Health Solutions (School Food Focus)	Expanding Regional Produce Procurement in Detroit Public Schools	40,000
A-5734	Colorado State University	Building a Standardized Evidence-Based Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit for Food System Clusters	99,330
Total			\$503,430

Fiscal Year 2014 Cooperative Research Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
14-TMXXX-NC-0014	Winrock International Institute for Ag Development	National Food Hub Conference	\$10,000
14-TMXXX-IL-0015, Amend 1	FamilyFarmed.org	Food Safety for Food Hubs and their Farmers	85,000
14-TMXXX-BZ-0019	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report	20,000
Fiscal Year 2014 Cooperative Research Agreements (cont'd)			
14-TMXXX-ND-0020	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, North Dakota University	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	43,500
14-TMXXX-TX-0021, Amend 1	Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service	Estimated Impacts of Mexican Transportation Infrastructure Improvements on U.S. meat and live animal trade	35,000
14-TMXXX-DC-0022	Agriculture Transportation Research Institute	Ag Shipper Workshop & Summary Report	45,000
14-TMXXX-IA-0025	Soy Transportation Coalition	2 nd Agricultural Transportation Conference	25,000
14-TMXXX-KS-0026	Kansas State University	Intramodal Railroad Competition Impacts on Railroad Wheat Rates	35,000
14-TMXXX-IA-0028	Indiana State University	Grain Basis Analysis and GTR Indicators	41,363
14-TMXXX-WI-0029	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Regional Food Freight Transportation Study	49,801
14-TMXXX-MN-0030	University of Minnesota	Rail Revenue Adequacy	51,432

14-TMXXX-CT-0077	Wholesome Wave Foundation	Farmers Markets on Military Bases Manual	100,000
14-TMXXX-CA-0031	Sustainable Agriculture & Food System Funders	2015 Sustainable Ag & Food System Funders	20,000
14-TMXXX-NC-0032	Cierra Publishing Company/Minority Landowner Magazine	2015 Minority Landowner 9 th Anniversary Conference	2,500
14-TMXXX-WI-0033	University of Wisconsin-Madison	Mobile Markets- Local Ag Products Demand	95,150
Total			\$743,746

Fiscal Year 2015 Cooperative Research Agreements

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
15-TMXXX-MI-0001	Michigan State University	National Local Food Directory Update and Survey	\$58,500
15-TMXXX-BZ-0002	Fundacao de Estudos Agrarios Luiz de Queiroz, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report	25,000
15-TMXXX-MI-0002	Michigan State University	Farmers Market Price Reporting and Discovery System and Spanish Translation	100,000
15-TMXXX-ND-0003	North Dakota State University	Agriculture Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	38,750
15-TMXXX-TN-0004	Tennessee Department of Agriculture	Impact of Inland Waterway Improvement on the Transport of Corn and Soybeans	85,146
15-TMXXX-MN-0005	Hmong National Development Inc.	17 th Hmong National Development Conference	5,000
15-TMXXX-DC-0006	Agricultural Transportation Coalition	Ag Shipper Workshops and Summary Reports	54,000
15-TMXXX-TX-0007	Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service	Agricultural Supply Chains & Infrastructure Needs on US-Mexico Border	80,000
15-TMXXX-NJ-0008	Rutgers University	International Containerized Soybean Exports Freight Cost Model	48,500
15-TMXXX-NY-0009	Cornell University	The Promise of Urban Ag: National Study of Commercial Farming in Urban Areas	108,955
15-TMXXX-CO-0010	Colorado State University	Outreach, Training and Proof of Concept of USDA AMS Economic Impact Assessment Tool Kit	129,267
15-TMXXX-DC-0011	Rural Coalition	Traditional and Native Farming & Ranching conference	5,000
Total			\$738,118

Fiscal Year 2016 Cooperative Research Agreements

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
16-TMTSD (TMXXX)-BZ-	FUNDAÇÃO DE ESTUDOS	Brazil Soybean	\$25,000

0001	AGRÁRIOS LUIZ DE QUEIROZ (FEALQ) of University of São Paulo (USP)	Transportation Data and Report - 2016	
16-TMXX-VA-0001	Winrock International Institute- Wallace Center	GroupGAP Pilot Meeting Facilitation, Recordation of Proceedings and Final Report	13,000
16-TMTSD-ND-0003	North Dakota State University/UGPTI (NDSU)	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at NDSU	41,800
16-TMTSD-ND-0004	North Dakota State University/Dr. Bill Wilson	Dynamic Changes in Rail Shipping Mechanisms for Grain, Competition (Billy Wilson-Rail Study)	118,000
16-TMTSD-KS-0005	Kansas State University	Dr. Michael Babcock-Rail Study at KSU	43,000
16-TMTSD-IA-0006	Soy Transportation Coalition	Ag Transportation Summit	25,000
16-TMTSD-SK-0007	University of Saskatchewan (Canada)	Rail Research	63,800
16-TMTSD-NJ-0008	NJ Institute of Technology	Repositioning Empty Containers for Agricultural Constrainer	63,540
16-TMTSD-WA-0009	Washington State University	Research on infrastructure needs to enhance the competitiveness of US Agriculture	83,378
16-TMMSD-MI-0005	Michigan State University	USDA's Agriculture Tourism Directory, Local Food Directories Maintenance, Enhancement of Mobile App functions for Farmers Market Reporting System, and GIS Local Food Spatial Analysis Tool	100,000
16-TMMSD-MI-0006	Fair Food Network	Promotion and Evaluation of the Double-Up Food Bucks Program in Flint, MI	100,000
16-TMMSD-OR-0007	Oregon State University	Lessons Learned from Public Investment in Local and Regional Meat & Poultry Processing	48,750
Fiscal Year 2016 Cooperative Research Agreements (cont'd)			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
16-TMMSD-AR-0008	University of Arkansas	Creating Geospatial Maps to Facilitate Local Food Educator/Extension-led Focus Group in 6 Strike Force States	100,000
16-TMMSD-DC-0009	George Washington University Sustainability	2017 Local Food Metrics Conference	120,000

	Collaborative		
16-TMMSD-WA-0010	Washington State Farmers Market Association	Targeting Food Access Programs to Maximize Farm Sales and Farmers Market Viability	45,000
16-TMMSD-MD-0011	Maryland Farmers Market Association	Analysis of Farmers Market Incentive Programs on Farmers Market Vendors in Maryland	29,119
16-TMMSD-MI-0012	Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems	Analysis of Farmers Market Incentive Programs on Farmers Market Vendors in Michigan	50,000
16-TMMSD-CO-0013 A1	Colorado State University	Toolkit 2.0: Integrating Community Cases and Planning Aids	140,315
16-TMMSD-LA-0014	Southern University and A&M College	Southern University Research and Extension Center	50,000
Total			\$1,322,702
Fiscal Year 2017 - To Date Cooperative Research Agreements			
Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
17-TMMSD-MI-0001	Michigan State University	Programming for iPhone 7: Farmers Market Price Reporting and Discovery System	\$25,000
17-TMTSD-BZ-0001	Fundacao De Estudos Agrarios Luiz De Queiroz (FEALQ)	Brazil Soybean Transportation Data and Report	31,000
Total			\$56,000

Plant Variety Protection Act

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table for the Plant Variety Protection Act that shows the number of applications received, the number of applications pending action, the number of applications approved, the number of certificates issued, and the number that expired to include fiscal year 2016 and estimates for FY 2017. Also include the average time it takes AMS to approve of an application - from the time of receipt to final approval.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Plant Variety Protection Performance Measure	FY 2016	FY 2017 Estimates
Applications Received	412	452
Applications Pending Action at Year End	435	380
Applications Approved	378	350
Certificates Issued	467	400
Certificates Expiring	210	194
Average PVP application processing time	1.7 years	1.6 years

Reimbursable

Mr. Aderholt: Please update last year's hearing record to show reimbursements made to the Office of the Chief Information Officer for support in fiscal years 2016 through estimates for fiscal year 2018?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

OCIO (Dollars in Thousands)			
OCIO ACTIVITIES	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Estimate
e-Gov Initiatives	\$588	\$655	\$667
Network Services	771	783	798
Telecom Services	623	517	527
Enterprise Data Center Cost Management (NITC)	2,914	5,802	5,906
Total	4,896	7,757	7,898

Standardization Program Costs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing standardization program costs by commodity for fiscal year 2016 and estimates for 2017 and 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Standardization Program Costs (Dollars in Thousands)			
Programs	FY 2016	FY 2017 Estimate	FY 2018 Estimate
Cotton and Tobacco	\$1,500	\$1,485	\$1,474
Dairy Products	439	459	456
Specialty Crops Program	1,281	1,297	1,288
Livestock, Poultry and Seed	1,175	1,281	1,272
Science and Technology	426	449	445
Total	\$4,821	\$4,971	\$4,935

Commodity Procurement Activities

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with information for fiscal year 2016 regarding schools ordering products containing lean finely textured beef as part of the National School Lunch Program.

Response: In fiscal year 2016, AMS purchased about 1.6 million pounds of products containing lean finely textured beef valued at almost \$4.0 million for distribution to schools which is approximately 1.1 percent of total beef purchases for schools.

Mr. Aderholt: Schools participating in the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs are required to serve more fruits and vegetables.

How has this requirement affected USDA purchases of fruits and vegetables? Please provide a table comparing school years, beginning with SY 2012/13.

Response: The amounts spent to purchase fruits and vegetables has increased each year since the 2012/13 school year (SY). In SY 2016/17, AMS purchased \$55.4 million more for fruits and vegetables delivered to schools than in SY 2015/16. In school year (SY) 2015/16, AMS purchased \$80.3 million more for fruits and vegetables delivered to schools than in SY 2014/15. In SY 2014/15, AMS purchased \$58.1 million more fruits and vegetables for schools than in SY 2013/14. In SY 2013/14, AMS purchased \$66.9 million more fruits and vegetables for schools than in SY 2012/13.

[The Information Follows:]

Fruit and Vegetable Purchases for Schools (Dollars in Millions)				
SY 2012/13	SY 2013/14	SY 2014/15	SY 2015/16	SY 2016/17
\$356.3	\$423.2	\$481.3	\$561.6	\$617.0

Mr. Aderholt: Has AMS continued to see an increase in demand for these products from schools?

Response: Yes, the demand for SY 2013/14 was approximately 18.8 percent higher than the previous school year, the year the change took place. In SY 2014/15, AMS saw an increase in demand of 13.7 percent over the previous year. In SY 2015/16, AMS saw an increase in demand of 16.7 percent over the previous year. In SY 2016/17, AMS saw an increase in demand of 9.9 percent over the previous year.

Mr. Aderholt: Has AMS been able to fulfill all purchase requests for fruits and vegetables?

Response: AMS successfully procured nearly all fruit and vegetable commodity quantities solicited in FY 2017. A small quantity of frozen apricots, frozen strawberries, and canned creamed corn were not purchased due to industry capacity limitations for those products. Harvest issues did not have a significant impact on obtaining desired quantities of fruits and vegetables in FY 2017. However, a poor potato harvest and poor raisin harvest did have an adverse effect on delivery timeframes in the latter part of FY 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on how AMS is working to obtain more fruits and vegetables, including an update on the Pilot Project for Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables.

Response: In FY 2017, AMS continued its acceleration of purchase planning for fruits and vegetable commodities as part of an ongoing effort to maximize quantities purchased. This acceleration began in FY 2014, when industry unanimously indicated that accelerated procurement would result in an increase in available fruit and vegetable quantities for AMS. As a result of this acceleration, AMS procured nearly all of the fruits and vegetables it solicited in FY 2017.

AMS continues to communicate with industry and review contract methodologies to maximize quantities purchased. AMS has changed to longer-term contracting for many fruits and vegetables, offering flexibility to recipients while still meeting harvest requirements. Utilizing flexible contracting vehicles, such as Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (ID/IQ), allow AMS to increase contracted quantities as demand increases throughout the year. When appropriate, AMS has adjusted between long-term, quarterly, bi-annual, and annual purchasing to accommodate both industry and recipients.

AMS and the Food and Nutrition Service are working together to conduct the 2015/16 Pilot Project for Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables that will assist schools in receiving more fruits and vegetables while still using entitlement funds. This pilot allows AMS to establish and qualify products and suppliers without going through a Federal procurement. The procurement will take place at the local level, allowing schools to use entitlement funding if their procurement results in the use of suppliers approved by AMS. The pilot has become a success and continues to grow each year.

Farmers' Market Promotion Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the costs and activities of the Farmers' Market and Local Food Promotion program, including a website for the 2016 FMPP and LFPP awards.

Response: In 2016, AMS increased the award amounts and performance period of grants awarded through the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) and Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP) in an effort to fund projects that have a greater alignment with the program's purpose and have larger impacts on local and regional food systems. These changes also ensure that AMS awards projects that leverage existing resources in local communities and provide benchmark data to evaluate long-term success and sustainability beyond the grant cycle.

Changes to FMPP - AMS created a two-tier project system for FMPP to better meet the needs of those applying for the available funding: Capacity Building Projects and Community Development, Training, and Technical Assistance Projects.

Capacity Building grants assist applicants in the development, improvement, and expansion of domestic farmers' markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture (CSA) programs, agritourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities.

Community Development, Training, and Technical Assistance grants help provide outreach, training, and technical assistance to farm and ranch operations serving local markets for developing, improving, and expanding domestic farmers' markets, roadside stands, CSA programs, agritourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities.

Award amounts and performance periods increased from previous years for both FPP and LFPP.

FMPP Grant Project Tier	Minimum	Maximum	Performance Period
Capacity Building	\$50,000	\$250,000	3 years
Community Development, Training, and Technical Assistance	\$250,000	\$500,000	3 years

LFPP Grant Project Tier	Minimum	Maximum	Performance Period
Planning	\$25,000	\$100,000	1.5 years
Implementation	\$100,000	\$500,000	3 years

In FY 2016, AMS received 434 FMPP applications requesting \$98,165,632 and 353 LFPP applications requesting \$82,923,775. The program awarded 50 FMPP grants totaling \$13.4 million for farmer-to-consumer direct

marketing projects such as farmers' markets, community-supported agriculture programs, roadside stands, and agritourism.

The program awarded 52 LFPP grants totaling \$13.4 million to support the promotion of local and regional food business enterprises that serve as intermediaries to process, distribute, aggregate, and/or store locally or regionally produced food products.

In FY 2017, AMS received 507 FMPP applications requesting \$121,903,366 and 396 LFPP applications requesting \$95,752,780. The program awarded 52 FMPP grants totaling \$13.4 million, and 51 LFPP grants totaling \$13.4 million. USDA published requests for FMPP and LFPP applications for fiscal year 2017 on January 11, 2017, with an application due date of March 27, 2017. AMS posted the selected grant recipients to its website. A listing of 2016 and 2017 awards by state for FMPP can be found at <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/fmpp/awards> and for LFPP at <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lfpp/awards>.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the change in the number of famers markets since fiscal year 2013. Also, please provide a specific definition of a farmers market as it relates to USDA's official count of farmers markets.

Response: AMS undertakes a focused effort each spring to actively solicit new and updated market information from farmer's market stakeholders in order to keep the listings in the USDA National Farmers Market Directory as comprehensive as possible. Information included in the Directory is a voluntary and self-reported listing of markets by market managers, representatives from state farmers market agencies, associations, and other key market personnel.

The directory characterizes and lists farmers markets that feature two or more farm vendors selling agricultural products directly to customers at a common, recurrent physical location.

[The information follows:]

Number of Markets in USDA's National Farmers Market Directory						
State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Percentage change from 2013-17 of markets listed in the Directory
Alabama	140	140	144	144	141	0.7%
Alaska	31	31	33	38	39	25.8%
Arizona	81	83	89	96	91	12.3%

Number of Markets in USDA's National Farmers Market Directory						
State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Percentage change from 2013-17 of markets listed in the Directory
Arkansas	92	97	99	103	107	16.3%
California	759	764	764	765	760	0.1%
Colorado	157	156	156	155	158	0.6%
Connecticut	155	156	156	157	156	0.6%
Delaware	29	27	26	33	37	27.6%
District of Columbia	35	35	35	34	57	62.9%
Florida	224	234	250	250	258	15.2%
Georgia	138	141	144	148	157	13.8%
Hawaii	95	101	96	97	98	3.2%
Idaho	69	68	66	65	64	-7.2%
Illinois	336	309	319	326	336	0.0%
Indiana	171	171	179	183	192	12.3%
Iowa	229	230	228	227	229	0.0%
Kansas	92	95	102	109	117	27.2%
Kentucky	131	128	135	134	131	0.0%
Louisiana	66	74	80	80	83	25.8%
Maine	93	92	93	93	96	3.2%
Maryland	147	150	154	160	162	10.2%
Massachusetts	289	306	307	312	322	11.4%
Michigan	331	339	338	340	341	3.0%
Minnesota	186	185	189	189	197	5.9%
Mississippi	82	83	83	82	83	1.2%
Missouri	246	245	311	258	257	4.5%
Montana	66	69	67	67	70	6.1%
Nebraska	93	97	97	97	103	10.8%
Nevada	46	43	40	39	39	-15.2%
New Hampshire	96	99	97	95	96	0.0%
New Jersey	139	142	150	150	150	7.9%
New Mexico	69	65	69	69	70	1.4%
New York	637	638	662	667	671	5.3%
North Carolina	229	240	251	254	253	10.5%

Number of Markets in USDA's National Farmers Market Directory						
State	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Percentage change from 2013-17 of markets listed in the Directory
North Dakota	63	63	64	66	66	4.8%
Ohio	300	311	316	324	338	12.7%
Oklahoma	69	69	69	70	71	2.9%
Oregon	173	178	172	171	169	-2.3%
Pennsylvania	290	297	303	303	308	6.2%
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	5	42	42	N/A
Rhode Island	57	56	58	58	36	-36.8%
South Carolina	127	128	128	128	134	5.5%
South Dakota	38	39	38	41	40	5.3%
Tennessee	99	119	124	126	128	29.3%
Texas	183	195	203	207	215	17.5%
Utah	40	40	40	42	43	7.5%
Vermont	100	97	97	98	93	-7.0%
Virgin Islands	4	4	4	4	4	0.0%
Virginia	246	249	248	250	259	5.3%
Washington	159	164	169	170	171	7.5%
West Virginia	90	89	88	88	93	3.3%
Wisconsin	286	295	299	305	308	7.7%
Wyoming	41	42	42	44	48	17.1%
Total	8,144	8,268	8,476	8,553	8,687	6.7%

Payments to States

Mr. Aderholt: Provide for the record a state-by-state funding table for the Payments to States program to include fiscal years 2014, 2015, and 2016.

Response: The table below provides state-by-state grant funding for the Agricultural Marketing Service's Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program for FY 2014 through FY 2016.

Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program Grant Awards

State	2014	2015	2016
Alaska		\$60,739	\$99,288
Arkansas	\$53,300		
California			
Colorado		\$104,405	
Connecticut	\$47,807		
Delaware		\$87,261	
Florida	\$43,700		
Hawaii	\$80,437	\$69,194	
Indiana			\$94,510
Iowa	\$40,258		
Kansas	\$124,577	\$57,420 (2 projects)	\$152,217 (2 projects)
Kentucky			\$73,890
Maryland	\$35,610		
Massachusetts		\$44,297	
Michigan			\$136,468
Minnesota		\$59,373	\$121,502 (2 projects)
Missouri	\$66,261		
Nevada	\$35,450		
New Jersey		\$99,803	
New York			\$57,085
North Carolina	\$105,788		
Oregon			
Puerto Rico			\$73,710
Rhode Island			\$74,945
South Carolina		\$55,814	
Tennessee		\$91,235	
Vermont	\$75,380	\$92,200	
Virginia	\$201,422		
Washington	\$218,010	\$62,265	\$98,822
Wisconsin		\$56,855	
Wyoming		\$65,045	
TOTALS	\$1,128,000	\$1,005,906	\$982,437

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the record a list of the projects that were approved for the Payments to States and Possessions program during fiscal year 2016. Also, provide a brief description of each project. Lastly, include a brief description of how AMS evaluates the merits of a proposal.

Response: AMS awarded \$982,437 in FY 2016 to Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program matching grant recipients. Grant applications are reviewed and evaluated by a team of external subject-matter specialists using instructions prepared by AMS officials. Individual reviewers evaluate and score their assigned proposals and then confer with other team members to derive a consensus score that serves as the basis for awarding and allocating grant funds. The consensus review focuses on strengths, weaknesses, and suggestions that are shared with unsuccessful applicants.

Each application is reviewed competitively using the evaluation criteria and scoring system provided to applicants in the Request for Applications (RFA). Broadly, these criteria assess the extent to which the application describes a project that:

- Effectually addresses important marketing barriers in alignment with the legislative intent of the program;
- Uses a well-conceived methodology on a reasonable timeline;
- Has feasible and appropriate outcome measures that can help make the project scalable;
- Will be supported by the appropriate human, fiscal, and infrastructure resources to successfully completed the project;
- Will disseminate the results to stakeholders and interested parties through an appropriate communications plan; and
- Has a clear, reasonable, and appropriate budget.

AMS encourages applicants to consider developing proposals with regional or national significance, and that reflect a collaborative approach among the States, academia, the farm sector, and other appropriate entities.

Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program
Fiscal Year 2016 Projects

State	Project Description	Project Budget
Alaska	<p>"Commercial Reindeer Meat Production as Economic Development in Rural Alaska."</p> <p>This project will develop business plans for residents of the village of Savoonga, Alaska, to evaluate production and marketing options and devise strategies to guide the development of a local commercial reindeer meat industry.</p>	\$198,576
Indiana	<p>"Market Opportunities for USA Hardwoods in Emerging Economies of Eastern Europe."</p> <p>In partnership with Virginia Tech University, this project will identify opportunities and develop effective marketing strategies for exporting US hardwood lumber to selected Eastern Europe countries.</p>	\$189,020

State	Project Description	Project Budget
Kansas	<p>"Kansas Pet Food Safety Enhancement Initiative." In partnership with Kansas State University, this project will educate small and medium sized pet food and pet treat producers about how to comply with the Food Safety Modernization Act.</p>	\$58,807
Kansas	<p>"Courting the Consumer: Social-Media Marketing of Farm Products." In partnership with the University of Minnesota, this project will examine consumer preferences and uses of social media to locate and purchase farm products, and provide insights to producers to enhance their ability to effectively reach consumers.</p>	\$247,673
Kentucky	<p>"Evaluating Best Practices for Farm to Institution." This project will examine the impact of the Kentucky Proud Restaurant Rewards (KPRR) program on producer participants; identify key barriers to greater participation in the program, and identify ways the KPRR program can be made more effective in growing demand for local foods, especially for institutional buyers in a Promise Zone.</p>	\$147,838
Michigan	<p>"Mapping the Visual Path to Plant Purchase." Using eye tracking technology, this project will determine and compare how different groups of consumers visually examine plants available at retail garden centers; evaluate the role of consumer involvement, expertise, and display complexity on plant purchase intention and selection decisions; and explore how the findings can be used to assist retail garden centers improve their marketing and consumer education strategies.</p>	\$273,020
Minnesota	<p>"Customer Research for Direct Marketers." This project will survey livestock, meat and farmers market sectors customers to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their marketing efforts.</p>	\$80,734
Minnesota	<p>"Increasing Minnesota's Wood Products Exports to South America." In partnership with Virginia Tech University, this project will explore potential export markets in three South American countries to which Minnesota and surrounding states can export value-added wood products.</p>	\$170,000
New York	<p>"Assessing Barriers to Wholesaling for Small-scale Vegetable Growers: Case Study." This project will train farmers who currently sell direct-to-consumers via farmers markets and</p>	\$114,170

State	Project Description	Project Budget
	CSAs about pricing, grading, quality standards, packing requirements and food safety issues to help them gain access to wholesale markets.	
Puerto Rico	"Improving Quality Practices Knowledge to Access the Specialty Coffee Markets." This project will expand efforts to educate small-scale coffee producers, processors and roasters by creating train-the-trainer programs focused on the quality-enhancing practices important to accessing high quality specialty coffee markets.	\$151,470
Rhode Island	"Exploring Northeastern Market Opportunities for Farmed Kelp." This project will explore new market opportunities for kelp by conducting a supply/value chain analysis of kelp farming in the Northeastern U.S.	\$150,070
Washington	"Thermal Modification of Hemlock Lumber." This project will assess the potential of thermally-modifying Western hemlock lumber as a foundation for developing value-added wood manufacturing. The project will also support forest restoration in rural, timber-dependent communities.	\$197,644

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing the object class breakout for the limitation on administrative expenses account to include fiscal years 2015 and 2016 actuals and fiscal years 2017 and 2018 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows.]

Budget Object Class	2015	2016	2017 est.	2018 est.
11.1 Permanent Full-Time Employment	\$4,800,666.17	\$4,791,922.33	\$5,154,101.54	\$5,257,183.57
11.3 Other Employment	7,049,931.58	6,621,121.87	7,660,558.58	7,813,769.75
11.5 Other Compensation	1,566,395.46	1,307,812.02	2,152,346.07	2,195,392.99
12.1 Personnel Benefits-Payroll	2,829,844.88	3,019,519.10	3,570,949.22	3,645,939.15
12.2 Personnel Benefits-Relocation	-	70,776.12	20,138.81	20,561.73

13 Benefits to Former Personnel	849,537.95	692,892.44	809,182.43	817,419.91
21 Travel & Transportation	419,024.75	389,732.11	526,915.60	532,279.60
21.2 Relocation Travel	273,837.52	217,726.68	(422,433.49)	-
22 Transportation of Things	1,054,834.73	2,411,958.38	1,571,168.80	1,587,163.30
23.2 Rental Payments	3,934,691.16	3,503,473.48	3,600,557.39	3,637,211.06
23.3 Comm, Utility and Other Misc.	1,837,470.58	2,418,997.71	2,164,856.04	2,186,894.27
24 Printing and Reproduction	86,204.87	56,377.46	65,644.16	66,312.42
25.1 Construction Contracts	4,599.71	6,119.20	6,549.04	106,615.71
25.2 A&E Contracts & Agreements	174,567.37	175,354.80	200,261.51	7,822,790.27
25.4 Other Services	11,459,826.88	11,769,652.24	13,040,386.72	19,993,627.96
26.1 Project Materials	94,252.90	16,891.62	1,173.41	1,185.36
26.2 Other Supplies & Materials	636,077.94	629,230.92	653,090.68	659,739.14
31 Equipment	6,505,512.15	4,731,367.42	4,543,650.02	4,589,904.38
42 Insurance Claims & Indem.	17,500.00	-	45,000.00	45,458.10
43 Interest & Dividends	1,156.11	78.95	2,525.62	2,551.33
Total	43,595,932.71	42,831,004.85	45,366,622.15	60,982,000.00

Transportation Regulatory Actions

Mr. Aderholt: How many transportation regulatory actions did AMS participate in during fiscal years 2015 and 2016? Please describe those actions and the results of those actions.

Response: AMS participated in three transportation regulatory actions before the Surface Transportation Board (Board) in fiscal year 2015 and one in fiscal year 2016. In addition AMS provided insight and monitoring of a number of regulatory issues in fiscal 2016. Those actions and results of those actions are described as follows:

Fiscal Year 2015:

1. Revenue Adequacy - On November 4, 2014, USDA provided reply comments in *STB Ex Parte No. 722, Railroad Revenue Adequacy*. USDA stated that simplified rate challenge procedures were necessary for grain shippers in the railroads' current revenue environment. In response, the Board initiated an independent study to evaluate alternative rate regulation approaches that could reduce the time, complexity, and costs associated with the current methodology. The Board held a public hearing on this proceeding on July 22-23, 2015, in Washington, D.C., and on August 18, 2015, USDA provided the Board with the research paper for the record

titled *Constrained Market Pricing and Revenue Adequacy: Regulatory Implications for Shippers and Class I U.S. Freight Railroads*.

2. Rail Performance Data - On several occasions in both FY 2014 and 2015, USDA supported the Board's proposition to make weekly reporting of railroad service metrics a permanent requirement in comments on Performance Data Reporting. This measure was strongly advocated for by agricultural shippers and end-users throughout 2014 as a way to provide market transparency for business, marketing, and transportation decisions affecting the movement of grain.

As a result of rail service problems in 2013/2014, the Board required the major railroads to begin reporting weekly service performance metrics in October 2014, as a way to inform and aid rail shippers in their need to make more informed business decisions, relay information to their own customers, and make contingency plans. Shippers have expressed that the weekly performance metrics have been helpful to these ends and should be continued. On March 2, 2015, USDA provided comments in *STB Ex Parte No. 724 (Sub-No. 4), Rail Service Issues Performance Data Reporting* that supported these measures, but also suggested to the Board that publically available weekly commodity carload data by railroad would be helpful. In addition, USDA has suggested, in its comments to Board on March 2, 2015, and later in a face-to-face meeting with Board staff on December 2, 2015, that the weekly data be easily accessible to stakeholders in a user-friendly format. On April 29, 2016, the Board declined USDA's suggestions on data accessibility and providing weekly carload data by railroad, saying the additional reporting burden on railroads is not justified. USDA and agricultural stakeholders believe the Board has made strides in providing data that is easier to use.

3. Workable Grievance Processes for Agricultural Shippers - On June 10, 2015, USDA provided oral comments at a hearing related to *STB Ex Parte No. 665 (Sub-No. 1), Rail Transportation of Grain, Rate Regulation Review*. In the testimony USDA encouraged the Board to seek simplicity, practicality and consistency in developing alternative rate relief methodologies for agricultural shippers and producers and their unique needs. On May 6, 2016 the Board proposed to modify its arbitration procedures so that the rules conform to the requirements set forth in P.L. 114-110. On June 28, 2017, the Board included this case with another proceeding and adopted final rules amending its regulations on the publication of rate and service terms for agricultural products and fertilizer in *STB Ex Parte 528-1, Publication Requirements for Agricultural Products*.

Fiscal Year 2016:

1. Positive Train Control Deadline - AMS reviewed legislation and recommended that USDA support legislation to extend the December 31, 2015 deadline in view of the potential consequences for agricultural shippers, railroads, and the U.S. economy if the issue was not quickly and appropriately addressed. In late 2015, Congress extended the deadline by at least three years to December 31, 2018, with the possibility for two additional years if certain requirements are met.
2. Surface Transportation Board Reauthorization Act of 2015 - AMS reviewed and recommended to USDA that the President sign the enrolled bill which expanded Board membership from three to five, which should benefit agricultural shippers and producers.

3. United States Rail Service Issues - Rail Performance Data Reporting - AMS met with Board staff on December 2, 2015 regarding the Board's proposal for railroads to report weekly service performance metrics on a permanent basis (*STB Ex Parte No. 724 (Sub-No. 4), Rail Service Issues Performance Data Reporting*). USDA supported this measure and has also suggested that increased commodity carload and railcar auction market information would be helpful.
4. Pacific Northwest Fruit and Vegetable Rail Service Concerns - provided information to shippers regarding the status of *STB Ex Parte 704 (Sub-No. 1) Review of Commodity, Boxcar, and TOFC/COFC Exemptions*, which was reopened for comments by the Board. Shippers feel that they are being pushed out of transporting produce by rail and that their produce is purposely not arriving on time, with railroads asserting that they are not responsible for delays and produce damage. The Board has yet to issue a final decision.
5. Rail Energy Transportation Advisory Committee - AMS served as a non-voting member at the meetings of this railroad and shipper committee, established by the Board to provide advice and guidance and to be a forum for the discussion of issues regarding the transportation by rail of energy resources—particularly coal for rural electric utilities and biofuels, such as ethanol.
6. Reviewed agricultural, ethanol, fertilizer, and forest product industry, rural electric utility, and railroad comments on other issues before the Board - AMS monitored stakeholder comments to the Board with regard to:
 - Expediting rate cases
 - Revised competitive switching rules
 - Withholding of mileage allowances and equalization and assessment of new per-car and mileage-based charges for empty tank cars, owned and leased by Cargill, POET Ethanol, POET Nutrition, and members of The Fertilizer Institute, that move to and from repair facilities
 - Reasonableness of unit train rates for railcars owned by the rural electric utility Consumers Energy Company

Grading Resources and Activities

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total number of grading employees broken down by Federal employees and Federally-supervised state employees for the past five fiscal years to include fiscal year 2016.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Agricultural Marketing Service
Grading Activities Performed by Federal Employees
And
Federally-Supervised State Employees

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Number of Federal Employees ^{1/}	3,021	2,961	3,012	2,512	2,731
Number of Federally-supervised State Employees ^{2/}	3,151	3,095	3,134	3,927	3,723
Cross-Licensed Employees of Other Programs or USDA Agencies	12	18	7	3	0
Total	6,184	6,084	6,153	6,442	6,454

^{1/} All personnel are AMS employees. Includes seasonal and permanent employees.

^{2/} A Federally-supervised State employee generally works less than one full-time equivalent staff year. The number of Federally-supervised State employees varies based on program needs, which vary by State, including changes in crop size due to weather and demand.

Mr. Aderholt: Did any grading fees increase or decrease during fiscal year 2016 and planned for fiscal year 2017? What was the amount of the increase or decrease and why?

Response: A number of grading fees increased in fiscal year 2016. In April 2015, USDA issued the first notice announcing 2015 fee rates based on newly established formulas for calculating fees charged for AMS voluntary user-funded services. The standardized formulas are based on the costs incurred, as announced in the *Federal Register* on November 13, 2014. The 2015 fee rates were effective June 1, 2015 for Cotton Grading and Tobacco Inspection. Fee rates for all other commodities were effective October 1, 2015 (fiscal year 2016). AMS announced 2016 fee rates in the *Federal Register* in May 2016. Revised cotton and tobacco fee rates started with the crop year on June 1, 2016. Most of the other fees were implemented October 1, 2016 (fiscal year 2017).

[The information follows.]

	Regular	Overtime	Holiday	Includes travel costs in rate	Start date
Cotton Fees					

7 CFR Part 27—Cotton Classification Under Cotton Futures Legislation

Subpart A—Regulations, §§ 27.80-27.90 Costs of Classifications and Micronaire

Cotton Standardization					
Certification for Futures Contract (Grading services for samples submitted by CCC-licensed samplers)		\$4.25/bale		X	June 1, 2016
Transfer of Certification Data to New Owner or Certified Warehouse (Electronic transfer performed)		\$0.20/bale or \$5.00 per page minimum		X	June 1, 2016

7 CFR Part 28—Cotton Classing, Testing, and Standards

Subpart A—Regulations Under the United States Cotton Standards Act, §§ 28.16-28.26 Fees and Costs

Subpart D—Cotton Classification and Market News Service for Producers, § 28.909 Costs, § 28.910 Classification of Samples and Issuance of Classification Data, § 28.911 Review Classification

Cotton Grading					
Form 1 Grading Services for Producers (submitted by licensed sampler)		\$2.20/bale		X	June 1, 2016
Form 1 Review (new sample submitted by licensed sampler)		\$2.20/bale		X	June 1, 2016
Form A Determinations (sample submitted by licensed warehouse)		\$2.20/bale		X	June 1, 2016
Form C Determinations (sample submitted by non-licensed entity, bale sampled under USDA supervision)		\$2.20/bale		X	June 1, 2016
Form D Determination (sample submitted by owner or agent, classification represents sample only)		Instrument and Manual Grade: \$2.20/bale; Instrument Grade Only: \$2.00/bale		X	June 1, 2016
Foreign Growth Classification (sample of foreign growth cotton submitted by owner or agent, classification represents sample only)		\$6.00/sample		X	June 1, 2016
Arbitration (comparison of a sample to the official standards or a sample type)		\$6.00/sample		X	June 1, 2016
Practical Cotton Classing Exam (for non-USDA employees)	Exam: \$150/applicant; Reexamination: \$100/			X	June 1, 2016
Special Sample Handling (return of samples per request)		\$0.50/sample		X	June 1, 2016
Electronic Copy of Classification Record		\$0.05/bale (\$5.00/month minimum with any		X	June 1, 2016
Form A Rewrite (reissuance of Form 1, Form A, or Futures Certification data or combination)		\$0.15/bale or \$5.00/page minimum		X	June 1, 2016
Form R (reissuance of Form 1 classification only)		\$0.15/bale or \$5.00/page minimum		X	June 1, 2016
International Instrument Level Assessment		\$4.00/sample		X	June 1, 2016

Dairy Fees

7 CFR Part 58—Grading and Inspection, General Specifications for Approved Plants and Standards for Grades of Dairy Products

he Inspection and Grading Services of Manufactured or Processed Dairy Products: §§ 58.38–58.46 Fees and Charges

Continuous Resident Grading Service	\$76.00	\$90.92	\$107.24	X	Oct 1,2016.
Non-resident and Intermittent Grading Service: State Graders; Equipment Review	82.00	96.76	116.64	X	Oct 1,2016.
	Regular	Overtime	Holiday	includes travel costs in rate	Start date
Non-resident Services 6 p.m.–6 a.m. (10 percent night differential)	90.20	106.44	128.32	X	Oct 1,2016.
Export Certificate Services	82.00	N/A	N/A	X	Oct 1,2016.
Special Handling	4100	N/A	N/A		Oct 1,2016.
Fax Charge	4.00	N/A	N/A		Oct 1,2016.
Derogation Application	23.00	N/A	N/A		Oct 1,2016.

Fruit and Vegetable Fees

7 CFR Part 51—Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Other Products (Inspection, Certification, and Standards)

Subpart A—Regulations, §§ 51.37–51.44 Schedule of Fees and Charges at Destination Markets § 51.45 Schedule of Fees and Charges at Shipping Point Areas

Quality and Condition Inspections for Whole Lots	\$166.00 per lot				Oct 1,2016.
Quality and Condition Half Lot or Condition-Only Inspections for Whole Lots	\$138.00 per lot				Oct 1,2016.
Condition—Half Lot	\$127.00 per lot				Oct 1,2016.
Quality and Condition or Condition-Only Inspections for Additional Lots of the Same Product	\$76.00 per lot				Oct 1,2016.
Dockside Inspections—Each package weighing <30 lbs	\$0.038 per pkg.				Oct 1,2016.
Dockside Inspections—Each package weighing >30 lbs	\$0.059 per pkg.				Oct 1,2016.
Charge per Individual Product for Dockside Inspection	\$15.100 per lot				Oct 1,2016.
Charge per Each Additional Lot of the Same Product	\$89.00 per lot				Oct 1,2016.
Inspections for All Hourly Work	\$74.00	\$112.00	\$148.00		Oct 1,2016.
Audit Services		\$92.00		x ¹	Oct 1,2016.

7 CFR Part 52—Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Processed Products Thereof, and Other Processed Food Products

Subpart—Regulations Governing Inspection and Certification: §§ 52.41–52.51 Fees and Charges

Lot Inspections	\$65.00	\$81.00	\$97.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
In-plant Inspections Under Annual Contract (year-round)	63.00	80.50	96.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
Additional Graders (in-plant) or Less Than Year-Round	72.00	90.50	109.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
Audit Services		\$92.00		x ¹	Oct 1,2016.

Meat and Livestock Fees

7 CFR Part 54—Meats, Prepared Meats, and Meat Products (Grading, Certification, and Standards)

Subpart A—Regulations, §§ 54.27–54.28 Charges for Service

Commitment Grading	\$66.00	\$83.00	\$100.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
Non-commitment Grading	79.00	94.00	109.00		Oct 1,2016.
Night Differential (6 p.m.–6 a.m.)	73.00	91.00	109.00		Oct 1,2016.

7 CFR Part 62—Livestock, Meat and Other Agricultural Commodities (Quality Systems Verification Programs)

Subpart A—Quality Systems Verification Definitions § 62.300 Fees and Other Costs for Service

Auditing Activities		\$108.00			Oct 1,2016.
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7 CFR Part 75—Regulations for Inspection and Certification of Quality of Agricultural and Vegetable Seeds

§ 75.41 General

Laboratory Testing	\$52.00	\$78.00	\$104.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
Administrative Fee		\$10.00 per certificate			Oct 1,2016.

Poultry Fees

7 CFR Part 66—Voluntary Grading of Shell Eggs

Subpart A—Grading of Shell Eggs: §§ 56.45–56.54 Fees and Charges

7 CFR Part 70—Voluntary Grading of Poultry and Rabbit Products

Subpart A—Grading of Poultry and Rabbit Products: §§ 70.70–70.78 Fees and Charges

Resident Service (in-plant)	\$47.00	\$51.00	\$75.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
Resident, Night Differential (6 p.m.–6 a.m.)	\$100.00	\$68.00	\$80.00	X	Oct 1,2016.
Resident, Sunday Differential	\$58.00	\$63.00	N/A	X	Oct 1,2016.
Resident, Sunday and Night Differential	\$63.00	\$66.00	N/A	X	Oct 1,2016.
Fee Service (no n-scheduled)	77.00	93.00	116.00		Oct 1,2016.
Audit Service		\$108.00			Oct 1,2016.

Science and Technology Fees

7 CFR Part 91—Services and General Information (Science and Technology)

Subpart I—Fees and Charges; §§ 9137–9145

Laboratory Testing Services	\$88.00	\$106.00	\$122.00		Oct 1, 2016
Laboratory Approval Services	\$4.00	\$3.00	21.00	X	Jan 1, 2017

Tobacco Fees

7 CFR Part 29—Tobacco Inspection

Subpart A—Policy Statement and Regulations Governing the Extension of Tobacco Inspection and Price Support Services to New Markets and to Additional Sales on Designated Markets

Subpart B—Regulations; §§ 29.123–29.129 Fees and Charges; § 29.500 Fees and charges for inspection and acceptance of imported tobacco

Subpart F—Policy Statement and Regulations Governing the Identification and Certification of Non-quota Tobacco Produced and Marketed in Quota Area;

§ 29.9251 Fees and Charges

Domestic Permissive Inspection and Certification (re-grading of domestic tobacco for processing plants, retesting of imported tobacco, and grading of tobacco for research stations)	\$55.00	\$64.00	\$72.00		June 1, 2016
Export Permissive Inspection and Certification (grading of domestic tobacco for manufacturers and dealers for duty drawback consideration)	\$0.0025/pound			X	June 1, 2016
Grading for Risk Management Agency (for Tobacco Crop Insurance Quality Adjustment determinations)	\$0.015/pound			X	June 1, 2016
Pesticide Test Sampling (collection of certified tobacco sample and shipment to AMS National Science Laboratory for testing)	\$0.0065/kg or \$0.0029/pound			X	June 1, 2016
Pesticide Retest Sampling (collection of certified tobacco sample from a previously sampled lot for re-testing at the AMS National Science Laboratory; fee includes shipping)	\$16.00/sample and \$5.00/hour			X	June 1, 2016
Standards Course (training by USDA-certified instructor on tobacco grading procedures)	\$1250.00/person				June 1, 2016
Import Inspection and Certification (grading of imported tobacco for manufacturers and dealers)	\$0.0170/kg or \$0.0080/pound			X	June 1, 2016

¹Travel costs outside the United States will be added to the fee, if applicable.

²Administrative charges are applied in addition to hourly rates for resident service as specified in Part 56, Subpart A, § 56.52(e)(4); Part 56, Subpart A,

Mr. Aderholt: Does AMS plan to propose any grading fee increases in fiscal years 2017 and 2018?

Response: The 2017 fee rates for all commodities other than cotton and tobacco will be effective October 1 for fiscal year 2018. Those fee rates include increases for voluntary grading, inspection, certification, and auditing for dairy, fruit and vegetable, meat and livestock, and poultry products. Fees for laboratory approval services will change January 1, 2018. The amount of change varies for each fee rate. Where possible, AMS adjusts fee rates to cover all of its expenses and provide for reasonable operating reserves. However, many of the rates had not been adjusted for a number of years. To avoid an undue burden on industry operations, AMS plans to phase in some of the increases over a multi-year period. AMS will reassess the fee rates each year based on the established formulas and will publish 2018 fee rates prior to the start of the cotton crop year.

User Fees

Mr. Aderholt: Did any user fees increase or decrease in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? If so, by how much?

Response: Other than grading fees, AMS did not change user fees for voluntary seed testing, Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act licenses, or Plant Variety Protection certificates in fiscal years 2016 or 2017.

Wholesale Market Development Activities

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, please provide the Subcommittee with a listing and status of all wholesale market development projects worked on in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 as well as those underway in fiscal year 2017. Please include the total cost of each project.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows.]

FY 2015 and FY 2016 Projects:

Research and Data Collection

- Food Safety for Food Hubs and Their Farmers. Develop a national business planning guide that helps food hubs assist farmers to meet the requirements for GAP certification and comply with the Food Safety Modernization Act. Status: Document is undergoing review to incorporate latest FSMA Produce Safety Rule information. Cost: \$85,000 cooperative agreement.
- Price Discovery at U.S. Farmers Markets Utilizing Mobile Application Technology. Mobile application will allow farm market managers and/or farmers market vendors the ability to report prices of selected agricultural products sold at their farmers market to customers directly through the application and through USDA's National Farmers Market Directory. Status: Ongoing application building and testing. Cost: \$94,500 cooperative agreement.
- Spanish Translation of USDA's Local Food Directories. Status: completed Cost: \$5,500 cooperative agreement.
- GroupGAP Pilot Meeting. AMS provided support in documenting the proceedings and lessons learned of eight pilot food hubs and small producer groups in complying with Food Safety Modernization Act requirements and creation of quality management systems. Status: Meeting occurred November 2015. Cost: \$13,000 cooperative agreement.
- The Promise of Urban Agriculture: National Study of Commercial Farming in Urban Areas. Project will evaluate factors that have contributed to or inhibited the success of urban farms in the U.S. Status: Completion and publication by calendar year end 2017. Cost: \$108,955 cooperative agreement.
- Local Food Resource Mapping: Establish a comprehensive representation of food system resources/infrastructure to help developers, planners, investors, or policy makers gain a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges that exist for agricultural food systems in select states. Status: Prototype platform developed and final report under review. Cost: \$100,000 cooperative agreement.
- USDAs Agriculture Tourism Directory, Local Food Directories Maintenance, Enhancements of Mobile App functions for Farmers Market Reporting System, and GIS Local Food Spatial Analysis Tool. Directory will promote U.S. farms and ranches as travel destinations attractive to customers on the

basis of farm products and services, hospitality, and experiences. Cost: \$100,000 cooperative agreement.

- Food Safety Training for Limited Resource Farmers. Providing targeted introductory classroom trainings to small and medium producers and the extension agents who serve them. Cost: \$50,000 interagency agreement and \$27,500 cooperative agreement.
- Impact Analysis of Nutrition Assistance Contribution to Farmers Market Revenue and Stability. AMS entered into a three-state cooperative research project that will yield insights into the ways in which nutrition incentives attract and retain low-income market customers, provide an important source of income for farm vendors, and sustain farm and market viability. Cost: \$133,119.
- Local Foods Impact Conference. Federal and State agencies, local food stakeholders and practitioners gathered in April 2017 to discuss and propose best practices for delivering, measuring, evaluating, and reporting impacts from grant programs/projects that support the growth of local food systems. Proceedings document in review and clearance process. Cost: \$120,000 cooperative agreement.
- Lessons Learned from Public Investment in Local and Regional Meat and Poultry Processing. The completed study will assess the impact of public dollars on meat processing related projects and explore how investments in local food infrastructure can help incubate or further develop entrepreneurial businesses that have commercial promise. The central goal of the project is collective learning: What has worked where, how, and why, and what is replicable? And how can federal and other public resources be targeted most effectively going forward? Cost: \$45,000 cooperative agreement.

Market Support

- AMS Grant Writing Workshops and Technical Assistance. Through the USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture and the USDA-funded Regional Rural Development Centers, AMS developed training program and conducted outreach, education, and technical assistance to cover every State, delivered to eligible applicants for AMS Grant Programs (Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program, Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, and Federal State Marketing Improvement Program) so that applicants can be better equipped for understanding, developing, submitting, and managing their Federal grant application (or grant). In FY 2015, 126 in-person grant writing workshops were conducted in 50 states and two U.S. territories (Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico). Cost: \$1,000,000 interagency agreement.
- National outreach and training regarding a practitioner's guide and toolkit to facilitate economic impact assessments of local food systems to bolster community discussions, assessments, and investment decisions. Cost: \$125,000 cooperative agreement.
- Rural Development Center, Salinas, CA (ALBA Headquarters). ALBA's mission is to advance economic viability, social equity and ecological land management among limited-resource and aspiring farmers. AMS provided design guidance to expand ALBA's loading docks, coolers, cooled staging area, and an extension of the wet/dry rooms. Cost: 40 staff hours plus

travel to site.

- Greenwood Farmers Market, Greenwood, SC AMS provided technical assistance for the development of a multi-functional farmers market on a 2.5 acre site. The community is actively working to reinvigorate its downtown with increased economic development activity through the Uptown Greenwood Development Corporation (UGDC). The Greenwood Farmers market is a major part of the redevelopment plan to create a sense of place and community. Cost: 80 hours staff hours plus travel to site.
- Crossroad Community Farmers Market, Takoma Park, MD. Market manager requested technical design assistance to plan market expansion to include additional farmers. Layout was prepared for the community to maximize the use of the site and provide vendor and pedestrian safety. Cost: 60 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Adams County Farmers Market Association, Gettysburg, PA. Provided technical assistance on improving the streetscape for the market move to Culp Street. Cost: 80 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Oneida Nation Food Hub, Green Bay, WS. Provided assistance to develop a concept for the Food Center building which would include an entrepreneurial kitchen for community members to develop their own products for sale; a cannery for both production and for community use; a farmers market with multi-use space for summer outdoor, and winter indoor. Also included was a community gathering space. Cost: 90 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Farmers Market and Town Center, New Albany, MS. AMS developed a master plan and architectural designs for a mixed use development in New Albany's historic downtown. This includes an industrial scale bakery facility that services a multi-state region and is the primary driver for the 5 acre project. The bakery currently has over 30 full-time employees with potential for further growth with the new facility. Also included in the development is multi-family housing, leasable retail floor space, underground parking and a pedestrian friendly town center. The farmers market is central to the plan and integral to the Town Center Development. The market will be built on prime property, adjacent to the Tallahatchie River. Cost: 200 staff hours plus travel to site.
- General Services Administration and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Collaboration. Established a memorandum of understanding with the Partnership with the General Services Administration and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Collaboration to promote gardens, farmers markets, and community supported agriculture programs (CSAs) at Federal workplaces, as a way to improve the health and wellness of Federal employees and communities, and provide relevant Government-wide guidance and resources.

Publications

- Building a Standardized Evidence-Based Local Foods Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit. Status: Published March, 2016. Cost: \$99,330 cooperative agreement.
- Farmers Markets on Military Installations Manual. The Secretary of Defense

launched the Healthy Base Initiative (2013) to promote positive health outcomes within military installations. This guide was developed as a resource to that initiative with goals to help improve healthy food options, understand importance of farmers markets, determine need for a market on the installation, determine time and feasibility and develop a plan of action for market success. Status: Published Veterans Day, November, 2015. Cost: \$100,000 cooperative agreement.

- Community Supported Agriculture: New Models for Changing Markets. Examining recent evolution of CSA business models and identifying which practices seem to lead to greater success/long term economic sustainability for CSA operators. Status: Published April, 2017 Cost: 100 staff hours, \$49,840 cooperative agreement.
- Mobile Market Study: Sponsored the evaluation of the potential impact of emerging mobile market distribution systems on sales for farmers providing locally grown foods. Status: Results from this study are expected to be published in FY 2018. Cost: \$95,000.
- Local Foods Impact Conference Proceedings Publication. Status: Under review for release in early FY 2018.
- Ten-year summary report of the Farmers Market Promotion Program that highlights grant activity for local food enterprises in urban and rural communities. Status: Published December, 2016.
- Building A Food Hub From the Ground Up: A Facility Design Case Study of Tuscarora Organic Growers. Architectural resource on responding to inquiries from food hub planners and operators requesting technical assistance on food warehouse layout and design, facility management and operations, and physical volume capacities. Cost: 100 staff hours and travel to site.

FY 2017 Projects:

Research and Data Collection

- Sustainable Agriculture and Food System Funders (SAFSF) Forum. Provided support for a national meeting of philanthropic investors, local food businesses, and federal, state, and local municipal leaders in Gainesville, Florida June 2017. Purpose was to leverage private and public partnerships that will enhance understanding and availability of resources appropriate to strengthen local food systems. Cost: \$10,000.
- National Food Hub Conference Sponsorship. Support the convening of food hub practitioners, researchers, and funders. Conference to be held March 2018. Cost: \$12,000.
- New and Beginning Farmers in Urban Spaces: Outreach on Research and Recommendations. Results of commercial urban agriculture study will be communicated to national practitioner and other stakeholder audiences. Cost: \$45,361 cooperative agreement.
- Advancing the Economics of Local Food Systems with Planners, Extension Educators and Community Members in the Midwest. AMS will provide practical tools in Douglas County, NE and Wyandotte County, KS to help make the

economic case for local food investments using reliable and tested research methods. Approximately 100 community stakeholders in these two communities will benefit. Cost: \$27,998 cooperative agreement.

- Outreach, Training and Proof of Concept of USDA AMS Local Food Economic Impact Assessment Toolkit. AMS will support additional outreach and website maintenance, as well as a journal call for papers from communities and other stakeholders which have utilized the toolkit principles to measure local food investments. Cost: \$13,475 amendment to existing cooperative agreement.
- Farmer Profitability in the Retail Value-Added Supply Chain: Consumer Demand, Phase 1. Project will aid expansion of marketing opportunities for local food by determining consumer demand for retail value-added local food product attributes which may support producer profitability. Cost: \$100,000 cooperative agreement.
- National Agricultural Statistics Service and AMS will partner to bring more statistical rigor to the National Farmer's Market Managers Survey for reference year 2019. The agreement will cover the cost of planning, data collection, training, analysis, summary and publication. Key deliverables will be an estimation and characteristics of the entire population of all U.S. farmers markets, not just those voluntarily listing themselves in USDA's directory. Cost: \$605,000 interagency agreement.

Market Support

- Local Foods Local Places partnership with other federal agencies, and rural planning and development authorities to provide 26 communities across the US a two day on-site workshop for technical assistance. AMS provided architectural technical services in the design and conceptualization of food facilities which included hand drawn sketches, floor plans, elevations, planning drawings, and/or 3D renderings. Cost: \$100,000 interagency agreement.
- Sanctuary at ABQ Organic Farming, Albuquerque, NM. AMS provided two schemes for architectural floor plans and 3D renderings of a rooftop renovation project. The rooftop garden consists of numerous growing towers, planting beds, and an aquaponics tank. The anticipated use of the rooftop garden would be to directly source the hospital's cafeteria with fresh produce and fish. Cost: 210 staff hours.
- Frenchtown Farmers Market @ Heritage Hub, Tallahassee, FL. AMS was provided with existing PDF files of Frenchtown Farmers Market floor plans, equipment schedules, and desired layouts. From the information provided to AMS, floor plans with equipment layouts, rooms sizes, and code items were developed into 3D formatted drawings. The final product delivered by AMS consisted of a dimensioned design plan and equipment plan to scale. Cost: 95 staff hours.
- Texas Center for Local Food, a Project of the Growers Alliance of Central Texas, Elgin, TX. AMS provided design services in the adaptive re-use of a historic sausage production company. The Texas Center for Local Food proposed the development of a business incubator and commercial kitchen for producing local value-added products. AMS provided floor plans with equipment layouts, room sizes, and code items which were developed into 3D formatted drawings. Cost: 130 staff hours.

- Zoning Administrator and Community Planner, City of Martinsville, Community Development Department, Martinsville, VA. AMS provided on-site architectural assistance in the form of hand drawings showing the existing structures floor plans, and the proposed floor plans with desired food marketing uses. Cost: 68 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Farmers Market Meat Shop, Hyattsville, MD. AMS provided a floor plan review and comment where items and design are not code compliant. The meat shop will allow local meat producers a location for processing and direct retail sales. Cost: 6 staff hours.
- West Central Missouri Community Action Agency, Appleton City, MO. AMS provided architectural assistance in the form of hand drawings showing the potential for streetscapes and a local food street market. Cost: 195 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Henderson Vance Downtown Development Commission, Henderson, NC. AMS provided hand drawn and colored site plans for community review and comment. A preferred concept plan was developed and delivered. Cost: 32 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Ripley's First Monday Trade Day, Inc., Ripley, MS. AMS provided architectural design services in the development of a new farmers market. Floor plan and elevation were part of the design package submitted to the stakeholder. Cost: 36 staff hours.
- Working Landscapes, Chopping Facility, Warrenton, NC. AMS is providing architectural technical assistance with schematic and design drawings for the upgrade and addition of a chopped produce facility. The project will entail the interior renovation of existing building to include new interior food grade finishes and equipment layout. A proposed addition will provide facility the ability to maintain a cold chain operation with loading dock, and connect cold storage and preparation. Cost: 185 staff hours plus travel to site.
- Food Safety Training for Limited Resource Farmers. Provide targeted introductory classroom trainings to small and medium producers and the extension agents who serve them as Food Safety Modernization Act requirements take effect. Cost: 100 staff hours, \$120,000 interagency agreement.
- Planning and Execution of "2018 National Direct Agricultural Marketing Conference. AMS will provide resources to the cooperator to host a national summit pertaining to direct-to-consumer (DTC) agricultural marketing outlets. The summit will occur in October 2018 in the Washington, DC metropolitan area in conjunction with the joint annual Food Distribution Research Society (FDRS) and National Value Added Agriculture (NVAA) conferences. The content of the convening will feature new resources intended to assist farmer's market managers and direct marketing farmers, new research and data on DTC markets, and technical assistance workshops led by successful Farmers Market Promotion Program grant recipients. Cost: \$80,000 cooperative agreement.

Mr. Aderholt: Does AMS have any proposals to do additional wholesale market development projects in fiscal years 2018?

Response: AMS plans to conduct the following additional wholesale market development projects for fiscal year 2018:

Additional Fiscal Year 2018 Projects Planned:

- Publish results and analysis from the 2016 National Farmers Market Survey.
- Publish a library of farmer's market design concepts for web-based access.
- Summarize and communicate the impact of AMS grant activity on local food enterprises in urban and rural communities.
- Conduct a national survey and maintain directories of local food enterprises (i.e., farmers markets, food hubs, on-farm markets and Community Supported Agriculture).

AMS will continue to provide technical assistance in market design to cities and other stakeholders across the U.S. as resources allow.

Staff Years and Positions

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of staff years and positions under AMS from all funding sources for fiscal years 2012 through estimated 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows.]

AMS Staff Years							
Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 Est.
Marketing Services - Appropriated	416	402	363	371	379	396	403
Reimbursed (R&P)	25	23	24	24	29	29	29
Payments to States	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Sec. 32 - Appropriated	171	160	149	152	154	154	154
Reimbursed (Federal)	9	9	9	8	31	32	31
Farm Bill (FMPP/SCBG)	9	2	7	19	18	18	17
PACA	72	71	63	64	67	65	69
Fees for Grading Cotton/Tobacco	341	382	331	339	323	354	441
Grading of Farm Products	1,328	1,318	1,243	1,231	1,286	1,315	1,353
Total Staff Years	2,371	2,367	2,190	2,209	2,288	2,364	2,498

AMS Positions							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 Est.
Permanent Positions	2,109	1,962	1,954	2,011	2,086	2,089	2,089
Non-Permanent Positions	1,981	1,963	1,928	1,563	1,421	1,438	1,438
Total Positions	4,090	3,925	3,882	3,574	3,507	3,527	3,527

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the Committee a complete list of all fiscal years 2010 through 2017 transfers from the CCC for the arrest and eradication of plant and animal pests and diseases, and those that have been requested, but not yet approved. For all transfers, note the amounts spent to date.

Response. The information is provided for the record. Obligations may occur in multiple years as balances were available from prior year CCC transfers.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUNDING
 FY 2010-FY 2017
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2010 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2010 Obligations	FY 2011 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2011 Obligations	FY 2012 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2012 Obligations
Asian Longhorned Beetle	\$41,451	\$24,809	0	\$18,356	\$14,294	\$10,385
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	2,462	0	1,760	0	1,606
Cattle Fever Tick	0	751	0	56	0	34
Emerald Ash Borer	0	0	0	122	0	0
European Grapevine Moth	0	0	\$16,922	14,327	8,000	10,364
Fruit Fly	0	243	0	0	0	0
Grasshopper	10,735	4,207	0	322	0	246
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	22,068	0	5,702	0	1,922
Mormon Cricket	0	0	0	78	0	3
Potato Cyst Nematode	0	138	0	232	0	0
Redirection from existing CCC balances	-16,070	0	-6,000	0	-1,000	0
TOTAL	\$36,116	\$54,678	\$10,922	\$40,955	\$21,294	\$24,560

Program	FY 2013 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2013 Obligations	FY 2014 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2014 Obligations/	FY 2015 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2015 Obligations/
Asian Longhorned Beetle	0	\$4,283	0	\$921	0	0
Avian Influenza	0	0	0	0	\$989,128	\$828,798
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	352	0	17	17,788	2,180
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0	0	31	0	40
European Grapevine Moth	0	530	0	2,080	0	0
Grasshopper	0	48	0	86	0	285
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mormon Cricket	0	0	0	0	0	151
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease	0	0	\$26,170	9,811	0	7,044
Redirection from existing CCC balances	0	0	-5,273	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	\$5,213	\$20,897	\$12,946	\$1,006,916	\$838,501

Program	FY 2016 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2016 Obligations	FY 2017 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2017 Obligations	Total Obligations 2010 - 2017
Asian Longhorned Beetle	0	0	0	0	58,754
Avian Influenza	0	\$97,366	0	17,504	943,668
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	14,371	\$23,901	1,632	24,380
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0	0	281	1,193
Emerald Ash Borer	0	0	0	0	122
European Grapevine Moth	0	1	0	0	27,301
Fruit Fly	0	112	0	0	355
Grasshopper	0	0	0	7	5,201
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	0	0	0	29,695
Mexican Fruit Fly	0	1	0	0	1
Mormon Cricket	0	0	0	0	232
Potato Cyst Nematode	0	0	0	0	370
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease	0	8,092	0	24	24,971
TOTAL	\$0	\$119,943	\$23,901	\$19,448	\$1,116,243

Mr. Aderholt: Does APHIS currently have a backlog for biotech petitions? What is the current average time frame for final decisions? Please provide a five year history of average review times. What proportion of the total review time relates to USDA's area of control and what review time is attributable to other agencies outside of USDA? Please describe USDA's work with EPA to review submissions.

Response: USDA works closely with its Coordinated Framework partners (FDA, EPA and other Federal agencies), and makes decisions on genetically engineered crops using sound science. While USDA and EPA work closely to coordinate regulatory reviews, each agency has different statutory authorities and regulatory responsibilities, and each agency is empowered to make their own decisions.

Collectively, we are committed to meeting the timeframes outlined in the improved process for biotechnology reviews, which is approximately 13-15 months for USDA for any petition review that does not require extensive environmental analysis such as an environmental impact statement (EIS). As of 2015, APHIS has met its targeted timelines for all new petitions and anticipates doing so into the future. Coordination activities, where necessary with EPA or FDA, have not negatively impacted our timeline. We will continue to ensure the appropriate Federal oversight of biotechnology products while providing a framework to advance innovation to address some of society's most pressing challenges.

As of May 24, 2017, USDA is in the process of reviewing and making regulatory decisions on four petitions which the Department received in FY 2016 and FY 2017. These four petitions will be published within the target timeline of 13-15 months. APHIS also has a fifth petition for freeze-tolerant eucalyptus which was received in 2011, and is the only remaining petition from the backlog that existed when we adopted our improved process. APHIS prepared a draft environmental impact statement and a biological assessment based on results of the analysis that concluded a deregulation of the freeze tolerant eucalyptus tree may result in potential effects on endangered species. Therefore, the Agency is consulting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the draft biological assessment. On April 20, 2017, APHIS published a draft environmental impact statement and preliminary plant pest risk assessment as part of the petition review process. The Agency will accept comments through July 5, 2017. USDA will review all comments prior to moving forward with a determination on its regulatory status. APHIS is currently working closely with the FWS to assist them in completing their required biological opinion by early 2018. APHIS will then make its final determination later that same year, eliminating the original backlog. Once it is completed the Agency will mark completion of the petition backlog.

The information for average review times, in months, for petitions submitted in the past five fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Number of petitions submitted and the average time to deregulate	5 petitions deregulated in 21 months	4 petitions deregulated in 23 months	3 petitions deregulated in 15 months	2 petitions deregulated in 7 months	7 petitions deregulated in 11 months

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history of expenditures for the biotech regulatory services program.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

BIOTECHNOLOGY AND REGULATORY SERVICES
FUNDING
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding (Obligations)
2012	\$18,134
2013	15,792
2014	16,864
2015	18,831
2016	18,862

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history for biotech submissions.

Response: The information for complete petitions submitted to USDA in a given fiscal year is as follows:

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Number of complete petitions submitted to USDA	5	4	3	4	3

Mr. Aderholt: What areas is APHIS considering changes to under the review biotech framework may impact the regulatory review process?

Response. The 1986 Coordinated Framework for the Regulation of Biotechnology (CF) describes the comprehensive Federal regulatory policy for ensuring the safety of biotechnology products and is comprised of the regulatory authorities and review efforts of the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the USDA. Advances in science and technology have altered the biotechnology landscape, enabling the development of products not envisioned when the CF was first published. APHIS hopes to better align its regulations with its statutory authority and regulatory oversight with risks to plant health, while taking into consideration what we have learned regulating products of biotechnology.

Some options being considered include changing our regulatory approach to analyze potential plant health risks before we regulate the product, continuing to use the current Plant Pest authority granted in the Plant Protection Act, and/or incorporating the Noxious Weed authority from the Plant Protection Act. Should the Agency move forward with these or other

options, we will stay within our statutory authority of the Plant Protection Act during the rulemaking process. The public, interested stakeholders and the regulated community will have ample opportunity to review and comment on all proposed regulatory documents, including how the proposed changes will affect the review of the future products of biotechnology.

Avian Health

Mr. Aderholt: What is USDA doing internationally to bolster the overall effectiveness of U.S. avian health programs overseas, especially in light of recent Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks?

Response. APHIS maintains seven offices in Asia, the region with the greatest avian health threats, to provide points of contact for U.S. agricultural interests and help collect relevant, real-time information such as updates on changes in avian health. For example, APHIS' office located in Bangkok, Thailand, focuses on avian health in Southeast Asia's lesser-developed economies. APHIS conducts surveillance, capacity building, training and oversees monitoring, epidemiology, and diagnostic testing throughout the region. USDA works closely with the World Organisation for Animal Health and other international organizations to assist with disease prevention, management, and eradication activities in regions affected with highly pathogenic avian influenza. Assisting other countries reduces the risk of the disease spreading from overseas to the United States. As an example of APHIS activities in this regard, the Agency sponsored the attendance of 17 poultry veterinarians from South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswana, Nigeria, Philippines, Macedonia, and Serbia for an Emergency Poultry Disease Response course that focused on emergency response for outbreaks of HPAI.

When markets close to certain States or regions in response to avian influenza detections in poultry, APHIS provides science-based rationales to reopen markets, coordinates informational visits and exchanges, works with U.S. industry to arrange meetings with regulatory decision makers in both the United States and foreign governments, and participates in negotiations. Many countries imposed restrictions on U.S. exports of poultry and poultry products during the 2015, 2016, and 2017 avian influenza outbreaks. APHIS was successful in working with the majority of these countries to limit these restrictions to only those States or areas affected with the disease.

APHIS' ongoing efforts to maintain and enhance avian health programs in the United States are an important foundation for ensuring continued growth in U.S. poultry and poultry product exports. In FYs 2017 and 2018, APHIS will continue to support U.S. poultry and poultry product exports.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a listing of all of the CCC releases for the HPAI outbreak in 2015. Include a list of amounts, dates and obligations to date.

Response. The following table lists the dates and amounts of the six CCC transfers for notifiable avian influenza in FY 2015.

[The information follows:]

FY 2015 CCC TRANSFERS
FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA
(dollars in millions)

Transfer Date	Transfer Amount
04/09/2015	\$15.0
04/17/2015	27.7
04/24/2015	41.5
04/30/2015	309.2
07/02/2015	304.7
09/03/2015	291.0
Total	\$989.1

Of this total, APHIS spent approximately \$890 million as of May 24, 2017, leaving a balance of approximately \$99 million. We plan to spend approximately \$12 million of this balance during the remainder of FY 2017 to enhance preparedness for possible future outbreaks. We are continuing to monitor the global situation closely and may identify additional needs. The fall and winter 2016-2017 bird migration season has seen increasing global detections Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), and this has increased concern for potential new outbreaks in North America in 2017 and 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What is USDA doing to fight non-tariff trade barriers overseas and open up more foreign markets for U.S. poultry?

Response: APHIS is actively engaged with the Office of the United States Trade Representative and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service to ensure that U.S. poultry and poultry products gain and retain access to foreign markets. We provide scientific information about the health status of U.S. poultry and possible regional situations regarding potential outbreaks of poultry diseases. To minimize trade impacts, APHIS and the U.S. poultry industry co-host avian influenza (AI) workshops domestically and overseas to discuss measures to mitigate the risks of AI viruses being introduced through global trade in poultry and poultry products. In addition, we engage with key countries to reduce or eliminate AI barriers to U.S. poultry and poultry product exports consistent with regionalization recommendations from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). APHIS capitalizes on international forums such as the annual OIE General Session and the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary meetings to engage directly with trading partners on U.S. surveillance and best practices to mitigate the risk of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in domestic flocks. This is in conjunction with technical meetings with trading partners to explain the U.S. system of surveillance and the benefits of regionalization. Because of this engagement globally, we have drastically minimalized the duration and scope of trade restrictions placed on the United States due to AI since 2015.

For example, Thailand banned U.S. live poultry and poultry products in December 2014 due to a HPAI outbreak in the United States. That year, the market for day-old chickens (DOC)/hatching eggs (HE) to Thailand had reached \$11 million. In September 2016, APHIS hosted a delegation from Thailand to conduct a systems audit to evaluate U.S. export facilities for DOC and

HE. This past February, Thailand re-opened the market for U.S. exports of DOC, and HE of chickens and turkeys. This status will be valid for three years. In July 2015, Kyrgyzstan banned poultry and poultry products from the entire United States. This past April, we were able to convince the Government of Kyrgyzstan to lift the AI-related restriction on the import of U.S. live birds; hatching eggs, down, and feathers; poultry meat and all types of poultry products; feed and feed additives for birds; and used equipment for raising, transportation, slaughter, and processing of poultry. The estimated value of this successful market retention is \$10 million per year.

Facilitating U.S. Trade

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS is the lead USDA agency for fighting the scientific battles associated with non-tariff trade barriers overseas and helping U.S. exporters to open up markets. Increasing access to foreign markets allows for the sale of more U.S. goods and thus supports more U.S. based jobs.

Please describe the efforts over the past two years related to USDA's overseas technical support, including details on the use of dollars, FTEs and other related resources.

Response: APHIS promotes the use of sound science in trade decisions globally and helps U.S. producers compete internationally. We engage in bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations to promote safe agricultural trade as well as building the capacity of our trading partners to make sound scientific decisions.

Using the principles of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement), APHIS engages in activities to open, retain, and expand overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products when animal or plant health concerns limit the movement of products in international trade. In such instances, APHIS scientists and technical staff enter into discussions with their foreign counterparts to identify the scientific risks related to the movement of the product. APHIS' goal in these cases is to determine what measures or mitigations can allow trade to take place without presenting a risk to the animal and plant resources of the country involved.

In FY 2015, APHIS focused on intense efforts to retain and recover poultry market access threatened by the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in the United States. An example of APHIS efforts during the outbreak was retaining markets in the European Union for U.S. poultry that were worth \$111 million. At the same time, APHIS continued working with trading partners to remove outdated bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) restrictions, resulting in expanded access for U.S. cattle, genetics and products. For example, Ecuador and Israel removed BSE restrictions, resulting in new access for U.S. products valued at \$9 million and \$2 million, respectively. Transpacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations also provided momentum to resolve pork, poultry, beef, and cattle issues in key markets such as Peru, Chile, Vietnam, Singapore and Japan. Another high point was new rice market access to Colombia and Peru, worth \$1.2 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. Overall, in FY 2015, APHIS staff resolved 171 SPS trade-related issues involving U.S. agricultural exports at an estimated market value of \$2.5 billion.

In FY 2016, APHIS' efforts to eliminate trade barriers and to ensure that trade decisions are based on science resulted in retained, expanded, or opened markets worth an estimated total of \$2.6 billion for U.S. agricultural exports. For example, in 2016, APHIS' efforts led to the reopening of China's markets to certain U.S. poultry products worth \$98 million. These efforts help the U.S. poultry industry continue to rebound after the 2015 outbreak of notifiable avian influenza. APHIS also expanded beef exports to Colombia, increasing potential exports to that country to \$15-\$20 million per year and opened the Australian market to U.S. apricots. APHIS' actions expand international markets for U.S. exporters and help generate more than one million jobs around the country.

APHIS has also made capacity building a pillar of its strategic plan and conducts capacity building activities to help developing countries with strengthening and/or establishing animal and plant health regulatory systems and infrastructure. With a regulatory infrastructure in place, developing countries have the ability to import agricultural goods from other countries, including the United States. This assistance also helps prevent animal and plant health diseases from spreading into the United States.

To accomplish its capacity building efforts, APHIS conducts training courses and provides onsite technical assistance at the request of other U.S. agencies, including the Department of Defense, U.S. Agency for International Development, and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. APHIS also aligns its efforts with global initiatives sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal Health, and the International Plant Protection Convention to increase the impact of individual projects. APHIS reviews requests and aligns capacity building projects with strategic, high-priority goals, such as conducting projects in areas where pests and diseases have likely pathways to the United States and/or countries that are likely to become a trading partner.

During FY 2015, APHIS conducted a course in Plant Health Systems Analysis where we brought 24 foreign plant health regulators to the United States from 14 different countries. Participants learned of the necessary parts of a plant health regulatory system that enables the United States to engage in safe trade of plants and plant products. Another activity from FY 2015, Risk Analysis in Animal Health, exemplifies how APHIS uses reimbursable funding to support our mission. Using funding from the Department of Defense and APHIS' subject matter experts, we were able to train 27 veterinarians from 13 Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries in the science of risk analysis in animal health. This enables them to better apply science based international standards to the importation of animals and animal products. In FY 2016, APHIS worked with the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to sponsor a group of veterinarians from Cameroon, Jordan, Iraq, and Tanzania for an International Transboundary Animal Disease course that focused on methods for surveillance and monitoring of diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and African swine fever. APHIS also sponsored training for 21 international participants for the Plant Health Systems Analysis Course, with participants from 19 different countries, including Cambodia, Serbia, and Uruguay.

In FY 2015, APHIS used \$22 million in appropriated funds, \$2 million in reimbursable funds, and 60 FTEs to support these activities. In FY 2016, APHIS used \$22 million in appropriated funds, \$1.5 million in reimbursable funds, and 60 FTEs to support these activities. The FTEs include animal and plant health subject matter experts from various APHIS programs who provide

overseas technical support. [Please note that APHIS corrected the FY 2015 amount used in reimbursable funds because of a previous reporting error.]

Mr. Aderholt: Some sanitary/phytosanitary trade barriers hinder U.S. agricultural exports and strain relations with major trading partners. What has APHIS done to help overcome these trade barriers in fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017?

Response: USDA and APHIS successfully resolve trade barriers related to animal and plant health concerns, participate in the development of international standards, and promote the understanding of sanitary and phytosanitary principles at home and abroad. APHIS partners with other agencies, such as the Foreign Agricultural Service and United States Trade Representative, in taking a proactive approach to systematically address barriers that arise and have the potential to significantly impact U.S. exports. APHIS has done this with a number of past and present issues, including swine influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and avian influenza.

When animal or plant health concerns potentially limit the movement of a commodity in international trade, APHIS scientists and technical staff enter into negotiations with their foreign counterparts on the scientifically-identified risks related to the movement of the product. APHIS exchanges technical information with the trading partners to address the health concerns of the countries involved and enables trade to resume. In addition, APHIS attachés posted overseas play an active role by resolving urgent problems involving U.S. shipments detained at foreign ports of entry. The exchange of technical and scientific information can often convince an importing country that the risk associated with the imported product is less than had been perceived or can safely be mitigated.

In FY 2016, APHIS' efforts to eliminate trade barriers and to ensure that trade decisions are based on science resulted in retained, expanded, or opened markets worth an estimated total of \$2.6 billion for U.S. agricultural exports. For example, in 2016, APHIS' efforts led to the reopening of China's markets to certain U.S. poultry products worth \$98 million. These efforts help the U.S. poultry industry continue to rebound after the 2015 outbreak of notifiable avian influenza. APHIS also expanded beef exports to Colombia, increasing potential exports to that country to \$15-\$20 million per year, and opened the Australian market to U.S. apricots, a market with an estimated value of \$4 million. APHIS' actions expand international markets for U.S. exporters and help generate more than one million jobs around the country. In FY 2017, APHIS reached agreements with India to accept APHIS' health certificates for bovine embryos and live cattle, with Qatar to accept APHIS' health certificates for horses, and with Peru to accept ova of salmonid fish from the United States.

Mr. Aderholt: What can APHIS do more of in order to help facilitate SPS issues?

Response: The keys to assisting U.S. exporters are to help them enter new markets, to streamline the regulatory processes that support the safe movement of products to importing countries, and to support exporters' ability to meet the requirements of existing agreements with importing

countries. APHIS can do more to facilitate trade by enabling exporters to take advantage of emerging markets where traditional markets are stagnant. For example, APHIS is attempting to increase resources to new areas of the world with burgeoning middle classes and expanding business relationships with the United States. Countries in the Middle East, Asia, the Caribbean, and Africa are increasingly interested in U.S. agricultural products but sometimes lack the regulatory infrastructure to import products. A combination of direct bilateral negotiations, technical and regulatory capacity building, and producing increasing numbers of risk documents will assist exporters wishing to enter those markets.

The Agency is also working with foreign counterparts on efforts to make the transmission and acceptance of technical information faster and simpler. For example, APHIS recently worked with the International Plant Protection Convention to establish an electronic hub that countries can access to exchange export certificates with trading partners. The hub provides a central point for electronic document exchange that eliminates the need for countries to establish electronic connections with each trading partner individually. Recent studies by industry have shown that paperwork errors slow down exports, leading to the majority of costly delays. Accordingly, although this initiative is in its early stages and the number of electronic certificates exchanged each year is relatively small, it has the potential to make the exchange of export certificates significantly more efficient. This effort will make it simpler for technical experts stationed overseas or at APHIS headquarters to respond when a product is stuck at the border as well as reduce the possibility of fraudulent certification. APHIS is also developing training and outreach programs to help growers comply with the requirements of export programs and ensure that their products will not be rejected once they reach their destination. If successful, these ideas will help to provide better service to agriculture producers facing SPS barriers to trade.

International Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Through the international programs, APHIS maintains a presence in countries that are significant agricultural trading partners. For the record, please provide a list of all countries where APHIS has personnel, the number of employees in that country, the countries they service, and a brief description of the work conducted in that country. Were any countries added or deleted in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? Please describe any change in plans for FY 2018.

Response: APHIS' overseas officials conduct a variety of activities including: overseeing pest and disease exclusion efforts; resolving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues; negotiating new markets, and expanding and retaining existing markets; resolving problems with detained shipments due to SPS concerns or lack of proper documentation; operating preclearance programs funded through trust funds to ensure products destined for the United States are inspected before departure and meet U.S. entry requirements; and, cooperating with foreign counterparts to keep informed of the regional plant and animal health issues that support regular assessment of import and inspection policies, validate risk assessments, and identify pests and diseases to target for surveillance.

In addition, our officials help developing countries strengthen their regulatory infrastructures and enhance their pest and disease control

programs. These activities help U.S. producers access export markets while protecting U.S. agricultural health.

Agency officials also work with international organizations such as the World Organisation for Animal Health and the International Plant Protection Convention to develop science-based standards for international trade and conduct projects to improve regulatory infrastructures in other countries. In some cases, APHIS works cooperatively with foreign governments to prevent the entry of pests of significant economic importance from entering the United States by creating a pest-free barrier. For example, APHIS works with the Governments of Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala to prevent the spread of Mediterranean fruit flies and maintain a pest-free barrier at the Mexico-Guatemala border. In addition, the cooperative sterile insect rearing facilities in Guatemala provide sterile Medflies to California and Florida to support the preventive release programs and sterile Mexican fruit flies (Mexfly) to support eradication of Mexfly outbreaks in Texas. APHIS, in collaboration with the Government of Panama, established a screwworm biological barrier at the Darien Gap to prevent screwworm from spreading into Panama and further northward from South America. These activities control the pests and diseases at their source and prevent them from spreading to the United States through natural means or from trade.

APHIS evaluates the Agency's overseas operations and post locations on an ongoing basis to make sure our resources are strategically located to reduce risks to U.S. agriculture and to facilitate safe agricultural trade. In FY 2016 and 2017, changes between countries are nearly all due to the rotations of our Foreign Service officers. APHIS has no plans to open or close any offices in FY 2017. In FY 2018, APHIS plans to open offices in Vietnam, Indonesia, and United Arab Emirates.

The following table provides a list of all countries where APHIS has staff and the number in each. Appropriations, user fees, reimbursable agreements, and trust funds support these personnel, including American direct hires, locally employed staff, and employees funded by outside sources (e.g. trust funds and reimbursable agreements).

[The information follows:]

Region	Country	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est.)	FY 2018 (est.)
Africa	Senegal	3	3	4
	Egypt	4	4	3
	South Africa	3	4	5
Asia/Pacific	Afghanistan	2	2	1
	China	5	4	7
	India	3	3	3
	Indonesia	0	0	2
	Japan	4	4	6
	Pakistan	1	1	1
	Philippines	3	3	3
	South Korea	3	3	3
	Taiwan	2	2	2
	Thailand	4	4	4
	Vietnam	0	0	2

Region	Country	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est.)	FY 2018 (est.)
Caribbean	Dominican Republic	4	4	5
	Haiti	12	12	12
	Jamaica	5	5	5
	Trinidad/ Tobago	2	2	2
Central America	Belize	1	1	1
	Costa Rica	4	4	5
	Guatemala	21	19	18
	Panama	13	15	16
Europe/Near East	Austria	2	2	2
	Belgium	5	4	5
	Germany	1	1	1
	Italy	2	2	2
	Netherlands	3	3	3
	Kuwait	1	2	2
Middle East	United Arab Emirates	0	0	2
North America	Mexico	204	205	205
South America	Argentina	5	5	5
	Bolivia	1	1	1
	Brazil	3	3	4
	Chile	16	16	17
	Colombia	4	4	4
	Ecuador	1	1	1
	Peru	2	2	3
	Uruguay	1	1	1
Total		350	351	368

Please note: APHIS previously had a calculation error for Mexico.

The following are countries serviced by our employees.

Africa

- **Senegal:** West Africa
- **Egypt:** Middle East, North & East Africa, Algeria, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
- **South Africa:** Republic of South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Asia/Pacific

- **Afghanistan:** Afghanistan
- **China:** China, Hong Kong, Macau, Mongolia
- **India:** India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Afghanistan
- **Indonesia (opening FY 2018):** Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore
- **Japan:** Japan
- **Pakistan:** Pakistan
- **Philippines:** Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Laos (will switch to Vietnam in 2018), Vietnam (prior to 2018), Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Marianas, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis, Futuna
- **South Korea:** South Korea
- **Taiwan:** Taiwan
- **Thailand:** Thailand, Burma, Cambodia (will shift to the Vietnam office), Indonesia, East Timor
- **Vietnam (opening FY 2018):** Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos

Caribbean

- **Dominican Republic:** Caribbean Area Office (D.R.) covers all the islands in the Caribbean except the U.S. Territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands
- **Haiti:** Haiti
- **Jamaica:** Jamaica
- **Trinidad/ Tobago:** Trinidad/Tobago

Central America

- **Belize:** Belize
- **Costa Rica:** Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize
- **Guatemala:** Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize
- **Panama:** Panama

Europe/Near East

- **Austria:** Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kosovo, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
- **Belgium:** Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus Southern (Greek), Cyprus Northern (Turkish), Czech Republic, Denmark (Faroe Islands and Greenland), European Commission and member Representatives, Estonia, Finland, France (Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Ile Amsterdam, Iles Crozet, Ile Kerguelen, Ile Saint-Paul, Juan De Nova Island, Mayotte, Reunion and Tromelin Island), Germany (Helgoland), Greece (Crete), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway (Jan Mayen, Svalbard and Bouvet Island), Palestinian Authority (West Bank and Gaza Strip), Poland, Portugal (Azores and Madeira Islands), Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla), Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

(England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Gibraltar, South Shetland Islands, South Orkneys, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha and Ascension and British Indian Ocean Territory), Vatican City

- **France:** France
- **Germany :** Germany
- **Italy:** Italy
- **Netherlands:** Netherlands
- **Kuwait:** Kuwait

Middle East

- **United Arab Emirates (opening FY 2018):** United Arab Emirates (eventually, APHIS will shift activities and countries serviced by Egypt to United Arab Emirates)

North America

- **Mexico:** Mexico

South America

- **Argentina:** Argentina
- **Bolivia:** Bolivia
- **Brazil:** Brazil, Guyanas, Surinam
- **Chile:** Chile
- **Colombia:** Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela
- **Ecuador:** Ecuador
- **Peru:** Chile, Peru, Ecuador
- **Uruguay:** Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay

Mr. Aderholt: How much did APHIS reimburse the Department of State for shared administrative costs in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? How does this compare to previous years? How much does it plan to spend in fiscal year 2018?

Response: APHIS pays the United States Department of State for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). The ICASS system is the principal means by which the U.S. Government provides and shares the cost of common administrative support needed to ensure effective operations at diplomatic and consular posts abroad.

[The information follows:]

STATE DEPARTMENT REIMBURSEMENTS

Fiscal Year	Reimbursement Amount
2007	\$3,385,655
2008	3,405,388
2009	3,296,911
2010	3,794,227
2011	3,749,488
2012	3,390,079
2013	3,246,618

Fiscal Year	Reimbursement Amount
2014	3,013,180
2015	3,200,814
2016	3,142,370
2017 (est.)	3,360,000
2018 (est.)	3,590,000

The amount paid is based on actual services provided during the prior year and per capita charges. APHIS paid "make ready" ICASS charges in FY 2017 for an office in Vietnam that will open in FY 2018. APHIS anticipates higher charges in FY 2018 based on positions that were added in overseas posts in FY 2017. APHIS added six new positions and filled three vacant positions.

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the trust fund agreements that APHIS has with major exporting groups.

Response: The following table represents FY 2016 agreements, as the amount of the FY 2017 agreements will be based on services provided and are not available at this time.

[The information follows:]

APHIS TRUST FUND AGREEMENTS WITH MAJOR EXPORTING GROUPS

Trust Fund Agreement	Country	FY 2016 Amount	Major Commodity
Exportadores de Aguacate de Mexico, A.C. (APEAM)	Mexico	4,471,012	Avocado
Asociacion de Exportadores de Frutas de Chile (ASOEX)	Chile	1,891,258	Apples, Avocado, Pears, Pomegranate, Blueberries, Grapes, Oranges, Clementine, Tangerines, Limes, Raspberries, Cut Flowers, Cut Greenery, Peaches, Sand pears, Kiwi, Baby Kiwi, Passion Fruit, Rose Hips, Banana, Asparagus, Artichoke, Basil, Blackberry, Black Currant, Plums, Quince, Persimmon
Empacadoras De Mango de Exportacion, A.C. (EMEX)	Mexico	1,694,612	Mangoes
Association Nationale Des Exportateurs des Mangues	Haiti	562,996	Mangoes
Anthos (Bond van Bloembollenhandelaren)	Netherlands	560,075	Bulbs, Perennials
Valexport	Brazil	558,592	Mangoes
Copexeu	Argentina	515,321	Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Cherries, Blueberries, Citrus
Jamaica Ministry of Agriculture	Jamaica	410,182	52 Preclearance Commodities, top 10 include: Yams, Breadfruit, Papaya, Dasheen, Citrus, Turmeric, Peppers, Thyme, Pumpkin, Escallion
National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF)	Korea	333,205	Sandpear, Apple
Son Joint Stock Company	Vietnam	329,902	Mangosteen, Longan, Rambutan
TOTAL		\$11,327,155	

Mr. Aderholt: How does APHIS make annual resource allocation decisions and prioritize issues in overseas offices? Please note any consideration of performance measures associated with this decision making process.

Response: APHIS considers several factors when issuing resource allocations to overseas offices including the amount of funding necessary to cover basic salaries and operating expenses and the volume of priority activities in the geographic area. The top priority activities for overseas offices include opening and maintaining agricultural trade markets, facilitating the release of U.S. shipments held up in foreign ports,

collaborating with foreign governments to monitor animal and plant programs, and responding to potentially harmful invasive species and diseases to prevent their spread to the United States. The performance measures associated with trade include: (1) value of released shipments detained at foreign ports of entry; (2) value of agricultural export markets retained as a result of resolving sanitary and phytosanitary issues; (3) value of the increase in U.S. agricultural exports as a result of new or expanded current markets; and, (4) number of capacity building and safeguarding activities.

Mr. Aderholt: What factors does APHIS consider for both new and continuing overseas activities? Please note any consideration of performance measures associated with this decision making process.

Response: APHIS considers factors such as how the overseas office supports APHIS' mission; the U.S. Government's international priorities, such as USDA's Feed the Future initiative, the State Department's Biosecurity Engagement Program, the Department of Defense's Cooperative Biological Engagement Program, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act; and logistical concerns such as safety and security. In recent years, APHIS has focused on the highest-priority activities and locations and reduced its presence in lower priority areas. For example, after years of close coordination and resource allocations to establish trade facilitation and safeguarding in Canada, Honduras, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, APHIS has closed these foreign offices. APHIS will continue to provide capacity building to these regions to enhance and maintain trade relationships, while shifting limited resources to other areas, like the new offices planned in Vietnam and Indonesia. Shifting resources according to needs has enabled APHIS to continue to support its mission overseas while ensuring the most efficient use of resources. APHIS monitors the progress of international efforts through several measures including: the number and value of released shipments detained at foreign port of entry; value of U.S. agricultural exports as a result of retention and expansion of current markets; number of new markets opened; and number of capacity building and safeguarding activities.

Feral Swine Program

Mr. Aderholt: What activities have been conducted to address the threats to and from zoonotic disease in the new feral swine program, as well as other Agency programs?

Response: APHIS' National Feral Swine Damage Management Program conducts targeted, risk-based national monitoring for one significant zoonotic disease, swine brucellosis. Zoonotic diseases (also known as zoonoses) are caused by infections that are shared between animals and people. Annually, APHIS tests more than 2,800 feral swine for this disease. In collaboration with State and local partners, the Agency periodically samples feral swine for other zoonotic diseases such as E. coli, leptospirosis, hepatitis E., Salmonella, and tuberculosis. APHIS collaborates with other Federal and State agencies to produce educational materials about these zoonotic diseases.

While the large commercial swine population in the United States is considered free from brucellosis, the disease continues to be identified in feral swine populations. In the domestic swine arena, there are large numbers of pasture raised and outdoor exposed swine operations that are at a higher risk of exposure to swine brucellosis. In FY 2016, the New York State Department of Agriculture and APHIS personnel conducted an extensive multi-State investigation of swine brucellosis to identify infected herds. Through this effort APHIS identified and removed nine brucellosis-positive, domestic swine herds across four States.

APHIS' Zoonotic Disease Management program enhances State, national, and international collaborative efforts to promote healthy animals, people, and ecosystems. This integrated approach is known as "One Health." To address the threats posed by zoonotic diseases, the Agency participates in activities aligned with One Health efforts. This includes developing strategies, policies, and training to help animal health stakeholders effectively engage with public health counterparts; provide guidance; facilitate information exchange; and enhance responses to One Health issues. Through national or targeted studies, APHIS gathers information on the prevalence of zoonotic pathogens on-farm.

APHIS also engages in zoonotic disease activities related to domestic swine. For example, APHIS supports surveillance systems designed to capture circulating swine influenza viruses; monitors the genetic evolution of endemic swine influenza; and makes these isolates available for research and the development of diagnostic reagents, assays, and vaccine seed stock. Additionally, APHIS works with Agriculture Research Service's National Animal Disease Center to analyze the genetic sequencing of the viruses and look for changes that may impact animal or human health. APHIS also works collaboratively with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to evaluate genotyping technologies for zoonotic pathogens, and support the testing and development of new technologies to address zoonotic pathogens during outbreaks and investigations. These activities help us protect public health and benefit animal health and marketability.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide specific details on the major activities within this program, including the spending, FTE, and activities for feral swine in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, estimated funding, FTE, and activities in fiscal year 2018.

Response: The Agency's national feral swine program is an integrated approach to control feral swine damage that includes four key components: field operations, disease and population monitoring, research, and communication and outreach. APHIS serves as the lead Federal agency in a cooperative effort with other Federal, State, tribal, and local entities that share a common interest in addressing feral swine.

Field operations: The strategy is to suppress feral swine populations and reduce damage and, where possible, eliminate feral swine to avoid future risks and damages. APHIS is removing feral swine in the 41 States and two Territories where animals have been identified. In FY 2016, working with State cooperators, APHIS determined that, due to our efforts, feral swine were eliminated in six States -- Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Washington and Wisconsin. Ongoing monitoring of these States ensures the populations are not re-established in those areas. Field staff continue to conduct disease monitoring and research activities by collecting samples and

data, provide expertise for or conduct outreach activities, and generally provide support for other components of the program.

There are approximately 25 additional States where feral swine populations are still small enough that elimination is considered possible. In FY 2017, we are focusing efforts to further reduce feral swine damages in locations where populations are highest (i.e., Southeast United States). Smaller-scale pilot projects in Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri have demonstrated that focused efforts can significantly reduce feral swine problems. The program will continue these efforts with intent of increasing the number of States free from feral swine. Based on efforts already conducted, some farmers have returned to growing high value crops (e.g., peanuts and corn) that they had previously abandoned due to repeated high levels of feral swine damages.

Disease and population monitoring: In FY 2016, APHIS collected and tested approximately 2,800 feral swine samples for the three diseases recognized to be of national concern in feral swine: classical swine fever, swine brucellosis, and pseudorabies. Results from disease testing found no indicators for classical swine fever in the feral swine population; however, APHIS did confirm positive cases of swine brucellosis (5.4 percent) and pseudorabies (19.0 percent). APHIS also published a joint effort with Food Safety and Inspection Service and Agriculture Research Service that demonstrated feral swine slaughtered for human consumption at 2 facilities in Texas were positive for zoonotic diseases. APHIS will continue conducting disease monitoring to further determine the scope of diseases in the feral swine populations.

Research: The Agency directs research towards improved tools and strategies. Research remains focused on developing an effective and safe feral swine toxicant to help reduce the populations. APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center continued to evaluate an effective toxicant and delivery system. APHIS has requested an experimental use permit that will allow the Agency to conduct necessary field trials in Alabama and Texas during FY 2018, prior to completing all phases for product registration with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, APHIS has developed a technique to detect feral swine presence through genetic markers in water and the establishment of a National Feral Swine Genetic Archive. This research is a critical component in the long-term success of determining the movement of feral swine and source populations, necessary for quickly removing from premises.

APHIS is conducting several surveys and developing direct damage assessment protocols for improving our understanding of damages and associated costs. In FY 2015, APHIS collaborated with the National Agricultural Statistics Service to assess the extent of damages caused by feral swine to select crops. Results suggest that published estimates of feral swine causing \$1.5 billion in economic impacts are likely an understatement of actual damages, which could be as much as \$2.5 billion annually. The Agency published the results of the assessment on the APHIS website. In 2017, APHIS is again collaborating with the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service to assess damages to livestock and ranching operations, and property and environmental resources, including detriments to endangered species. Finally, APHIS is collaborating with Auburn University to conduct a series of studies to assess impacts of feral swine to native wildlife and water quality.

Communication and Outreach: APHIS continues to develop and distribute factsheets to help the public understand damages inflicted by invasive feral swine, and discourage humans from moving feral swine to new areas. APHIS is collaborating with 1890 Universities through a cooperative effort with Tuskegee University to interact with limited-resource farmers on the impacts and means to reduce feral swine damages. In addition, APHIS worked with Mississippi State University to create educational materials for K-12 students and to assess public perceptions of feral swine and feasible approaches to resolve concerns. APHIS also is collaborating with Auburn University to establish a National Feral Swine Task Force and to conduct outreach activities.

Breakout of Feral Swine Program Activities

Activity	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018 President's Budget	
	Funding	FTEs	Funding	FTEs	Funding	FTEs
Field operations	\$16,150,000	83	\$21,150,000	83	16,150,000	70
Disease and population monitoring	1,000,000	2	1,000,000	2	1,000,000	2
Research	3,000,000	9	3,000,000	9	2,980,000	8
Communication and outreach	400,000	2	400,000	2	400,000	2
Total	\$20,550,000	96	\$25,550,000	96	\$20,530,000	82

Mr. Aderholt: What has the program accomplished to date with regard to controlling feral swine? What results have you seen that indicate you are making progress in addressing the issue?

Response: Since the program began in FY 2014, the Agency has made progress on all components of the APHIS National Feral Swine Damage Management Program (operations, research, disease monitoring, and outreach). APHIS worked cooperatively with State agencies and others interested in reducing feral swine damage to form task forces in States where there are recognized feral swine populations. The task forces have developed State-level management control plans that outline management goals and objectives, which range from total elimination of feral swine populations to management of individual populations. APHIS has had substantial support from Federal, State and local entities. In FY 2017, APHIS anticipates a 50/50 cost-share rate for the program.

APHIS has operational capacity to address feral swine problems in all 41 States that recognize feral swine as a concern. In cooperation with landowners, APHIS has agreements to conduct feral swine activities on 189 million acres. In cooperation with State cooperators, APHIS declared six States (Idaho, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Washington and Wisconsin) to be feral swine free. We anticipate additional States (e.g., Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Illinois, and Maine) to be declared free over the next several years. APHIS is focusing efforts to eliminate feral swine in 25 States, where the populations are still small enough that eradication is feasible. The removal of feral swine is reducing livestock and crop damage and enabling some farmers to return to farming practices previously abandoned because of

feral swine impacts.

APHIS continues to pursue the licensing of a feral swine toxicant with the Environmental Protection Agency as a means of reducing the population. APHIS has requested an experimental use permit, which will enable the Agency to conduct necessary field trials in Alabama and Texas during FY 2018, prior to completing all phases for product registration with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Once registered, the Agency will have developed an inexpensive and mobile feral swine-specific delivery system, and a bait system for toxicant delivery to feral swine.

Additionally, studying feral swine genetics has enabled the agency to better understand feral swine impacts to crops, livestock and wildlife. The Agency has also developed an approach to test for swine DNA to determine whether animals have been present in the area. Evaluations of samples stored in the new feral swine national genetic archives has increased understanding of how feral swine have dispersed and provides insight into how animals are being moved around the country. Further, efforts to better document feral swine impacts also are underway. In FY 2015, APHIS, in partnership with the National Agricultural Statistic Service, assessed the extent of feral swine damage to six crops, grown in only 10 States. This small scale study documented \$192 million in damages annually. Given the limited scope of this survey, it is estimated that the true value of annual feral swine damage is likely significantly greater than previously reported estimates of \$1.5 billion (nationwide). More recently, The University of Georgia has estimated feral swine damage nationwide to cost at least \$2 to \$2.5 billion annually. In parallel, the Agency has conducted a similar survey with limited resource farmers. This data will provide better estimates of feral swine populations and locations, along with their movement and behaviors when introduced to new habitats. APHIS is continuing collaborations with the USDA National Agricultural Service to assess damages to livestock and ranching operations, and property and environmental resources, including detriments to endangered species. The agency has recently started a human dimension program that will enhance our ability to understand and work with the public on feral swine issues.

APHIS feral swine activities are protecting 107 threatened and endangered species: 50 animals and 57 plants. For example, the removal of feral swine improves the safety of nesting sea turtles on barrier islands off South Carolina and reduces damage to habitats necessary for some species' survival. APHIS efforts are also protecting game species, such as quail, turkey, and white-tailed deer, as well as habitat for numerous other native wildlife.

APHIS continues to monitor feral swine for the three diseases recognized to be of national concern (i.e., classical swine fever, swine brucellosis, and pseudorabies).

Methyl Bromide Phase-out

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the agency's activities related to the Montreal Protocol and methyl bromide. What specific activities were conducted in fiscal year 2016, 2017 to date, and planned for fiscal year 2018?

Response: USDA works closely with the State Department and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide support to the U.S.

delegation for the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on critical uses, and quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) uses of methyl bromide. Although QPS uses of methyl bromide are exempt from phase out, APHIS continues to conduct and collaborate on research investigating alternatives to methyl bromide to control quarantine pests in agricultural imports and exports. In addition to the exemption for QPS uses of methyl bromide, the Montreal Protocol allows exemptions for "critical uses" (CUEs) such as fumigations to address non-quarantine pests during agricultural production for which there are no other technically or economically feasible alternatives. These critical use exemptions are granted on an annual basis by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Under the direction of the Office of the Secretary, the USDA Office of Pest Management Policy provides key leadership, and APHIS provides support, for U.S. growers/producers through providing data and justification for the United States' request for critical use exemptions. There were no grower requests for critical uses received by EPA in calendar year 2016 for use in 2018. The previously existing CUEs for California strawberries and dry-cured pork expired in 2016. California strawberry growers, which accounted for the vast majority of CUEs in the United States, ceased use of methyl bromide at the end of 2016. The industry is now using alternative pesticides, including chloropicrin or combinations of chloropicrin and Telone, though there are state regulatory challenges with their use. The dry-cured pork CUE also expired in 2016 and EPA allowed for existing stocks of methyl bromide to be made available for this purpose in 2017 and for tens of years beyond. While there are no current CUEs, each year growers have the option of submitting an application to EPA for future use of methyl bromide. USDA reminds grower groups of this opportunity. In addition, USDA's Agricultural Research Service and National Institute of Food and Agriculture continue to develop alternatives for methyl bromide or to improve the efficacy of existing tools.

USDA will continue to work closely with the State Department and EPA on methyl bromide issues in FY 2017-2018. USDA will also monitor international policy initiatives which might affect quarantine and pre-shipment uses. USDA attended the 2016 meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol where no new policy initiatives were proposed and plans to attend the 2017 meeting in July.

Invasive Species -- Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with an updated status on what APHIS and its federal and non-federal partners are doing to control the spread of the brown marmorated stink bug.

Response: APHIS continues to partner with USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and other state and university cooperators to identify ways to control the spread of the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB), including evaluation of potential biological control agents for environmental release. Since 2011, APHIS has supported this effort with funding from the Farm Bill Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program. ARS identified several species of parasitic wasps that are natural enemies of BMSB in Asia, and conducted studies to ensure that the wasps would not become pests in their own right or have unintended consequences on non-target stinkbugs, some of which are beneficial predators of other pests. Concerns regarding impacts on the non-target stink bugs has slowed down the potential for releases in the environment. However, an Asian BMSB natural

enemy has found its way into the northeastern United States on its own, and ARS is continuing to monitor its spread and impact. ARS also has identified pheromones that can be used to attract BMSB to traps in the field. ARS is partnering with commercial companies and land-grant university colleagues to develop standardized monitoring lures for crops and surveillance lures for detecting BMSB in new areas. Provisional lures have been effective at detecting BMSB presence at both low and high population densities throughout the season and across the country. This research will assist in monitoring BMSB populations across the United States and will be used to gather baseline data to document the impact of biological control agents when they are available for widespread use. APHIS is continuing to support studies associated with the biological control program.

APHIS Vehicle Inventory

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe and quantify any actions or measures by APHIS over the past two years to reduce the cost of its vehicle inventory.

Response: During the summer of 2015, APHIS conducted a comprehensive study to determine the optimal fleet inventory - with importance placed on eliminating unnecessary or non-essential vehicles; increasing the percentage of zero-emission and plug-in hybrid vehicle acquisitions in the fleet; and, deploying telematics that allow for the capturing and reporting of vehicle-level data (fuel consumption, emissions, maintenance, utilization, idling, speed, and location data). Efforts over the last two years have resulted in a decrease from 4,665 vehicles in FY 2015, to an anticipated 4,614 vehicles in FY 2017.

APHIS and the General Services Administration (GSA) closely coordinated for several months during the first quarter of calendar year 2016, and agreed on the specific vehicles - a total of 925 - for which GSA Fleet would provide replacement/leased vehicles. GSA received APHIS' order in March 2016, and started delivering vehicles to the Programs in May 2016 - approximately one month ahead of schedule.

To optimize cost savings, APHIS employed a 'Total Cost of Ownership' (TCO) model. Using the TCO model, programs were able to make objective determinations as to the cost-effectiveness of owning versus leasing when a new vehicle was required. In rare instances, such as where the nature of the work and the terrain were particularly hard on vehicles and led to shortened life spans, APHIS deviated from the model and invested in ownership.

As a result of the Memorandum of Agreement between USDA and GSA Fleet, APHIS saw a 244 percent increase in leased vehicles. The replacement of more costly owned vehicles resulted in the most effective use of the agency's resources. For example, in FY 2017, the estimated additional sales proceeds from the one-time benefit of the GSA lease conversions will enable APHIS to offset the cost of newer vehicles by an estimated \$4.1 million, thus reducing the age of the fleet from over seven years to six years.

Eradication of the Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the latest assessment of boll weevil eradication efforts, including a timeline and estimate of resources required to eradicate the pest.

Response: APHIS continues to work with State partners, the cotton industry, and Mexico to eradicate boll weevil (BW) from all cotton-producing areas of the United States and northern Mexico. This successful partnership has led to the eradication of BW from 99.5 percent of the 16 million acres of U.S. cotton. The last remaining affected area in the United States, a portion of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV), is vulnerable to continued re-infestation because of its proximity to infested areas in Mexico.

In FY 2016, APHIS looked to others for help in overcoming challenges of increased detections of BW due to frequent rains, flooding, and windy conditions. The challenges hindered progress in the LRGV region as well as in Tamaulipas, Mexico. These conditions allowed for a yearlong growing season favoring volunteer cotton plants, which are cotton plants growing outside the intended planted and cultivated field. As a result, the Agency entered into a cooperative agreement with the North American Plant Protection Organization to assist the Tamaulipas BW Eradication Program by funding ultra-low volume (ULV) Malathion and aerial treatments expenses. The Tamaulipas program has been hindered by a lack of funds to pay for these critical resources in recent years. Additionally, the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation (TX-BWEEF) provided technical assistance through the use of their smart device application for trapping and treatment activities. Tamaulipas employees running this application on their smart phones allows TX-BWEEF managers to monitor trap deployment, trap servicing and treatment activities in real time. This BW smart phone application has improved data flow and the ability to assist with TX-BWEEF management and treatment decisions. These actions have improved the timeliness of treatments and help mitigate the late season migration of BWs from Tamaulipas to the LRGV and beyond. The TX-BWEEF program continued to observe an increase in the number of BW captures in the Batesville, Texas area in FY 2016, and initiated intense trapping and treatment activities to help conquer this threat. As a result, a year round trapping concept will be instituted in Tamaulipas. This concept will assist with understanding BW population dynamics and conducting an eradication program in a sub-tropical environment.

Due to the number of captures in FY 2016, the program put a hold on its goal to fully eradicate BW from all cotton-producing areas of the United States and adjacent areas of northern Mexico. The program will continue monitoring for BW to ensure the program quickly detects any reintroductions while continuing to fully eradicate the pest in the upcoming years.

The Cotton Pests program's continued operation is important to the U.S. economy. The program's cooperative efforts with State partners, the cotton industry, and Mexico ensure that American producers continue to account for nearly 30 percent of the global trade in raw cotton and for \$25 billion in products and services annually, along with over 400,000 jobs from farm to textile mills (according to USDA's Economic Research Service).

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing boll weevil funding, to include fiscal year 2016 and 2017 actuals and estimates for 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Boll Weevil Eradication Program Funding
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding
2015	\$8,362
2016	9,251
2017 (est.)	9,332
2018 (est.)	6,542

Mr. Aderholt: Please indicate which states have received boll weevil funding since 2010 and the amounts received by each.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Boll Weevil Funding by State
(Dollars in Thousands)

State	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est.)
Arizona	\$84	\$84	\$117	\$313	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	31	43	202	0	0	0	0
California*	757	352	491	55	\$591	\$441	\$441	\$441
Kansas	0	34	47	17	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	107	96	134	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	11,842	9,902	10,487	8,615	8,378	8,316	8,316	8,316
Total	\$12,790	\$10,499	\$11,319	\$9,202	\$8,969	\$8,757	\$8,757	\$8,757

*Includes funds spent in northern Mexico to protect California cotton-producing areas.

Mr. Aderholt: What activity has there been in the boll weevil loan program over the past three years?

Response: There have been no new loans issued over the past three years, and the only remaining loan is with Texas. Texas has a \$5.3 million balance remaining on their loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the latest assessment of pink bollworm eradication efforts, including a timeline and estimate of resources required to eradicate the pest?

Response: In partnership with the cotton growers and States, APHIS has eradicated the pink bollworm (PBW) from Southern California, Arizona, large areas of New Mexico, and the El Paso/Trans Pecos region of Texas. The southwestern growing areas within the United States are completing their fourth and final year of "confirmation of eradication" phase. To date, the

program maintains its fully eradicated status and additional cotton growing areas of Texas outside the formal PBW eradication program have been surveyed in FY 2015 and FY 2016 without detecting a single native PBW moth. APHIS anticipates that PBW eradication can be declared within all commercial cotton growing areas within the United States. The adjacent Mexican border program areas also are in the Confirmation of Eradication phase with the last known native moth capture occurring in 2012.

After PBW is eradicated from an area, cotton growers rely far less on insecticides, thus reducing their production costs. Over the course of the eradication effort, the program has increased growers' global competitiveness on the world export market. The program protects \$66 worth of cotton production per appropriated dollar spent.

The program will require approximately \$3 million per year to maintain the PBW Rearing Facility and its ability to respond rapidly should PBW detections occur in the future.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing pink bollworm funding, to include fiscal year 2016 and 2017 actuals and estimates 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pink Bollworm Eradication Program Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding (obligations)
FY 2015	3,709
FY 2016	3,253
FY 2017 (est.)	2,188
FY 2018 (est.)	458

Animal Disease Traceability

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the latest operating status of the Animal Disease Traceability network and plans for the future?

Response: Our Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) system is an important tool that we use to ensure a rapid response to an animal disease event involving any livestock animal. It allows Federal, State, Tribal, and private animal health professionals to work together to identify diseased animals, quickly trace their movements, and control disease spread. Knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are located helps reduce animal illnesses and deaths if outbreaks occur; ensure a rapid response in case of an animal disease event; and decrease the cost to producers, consumers, and the government. Each year, APHIS provides cooperative agreement funds to States to help them establish and maintain their own ADT programs. Currently, all States receiving program funds have approved ADT strategic plans in place with APHIS. These plans are accessible from APHIS' traceability website: [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/sa traceability/ct traceability home](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/sa%20traceability/ct%20traceability%20home).

If a foreign animal disease event occurs, the ADT system will be instrumental in our disease control efforts, making it easier to limit the effect on our ability to export U.S. livestock. For example, in Indiana (2016) and Tennessee (2017), APHIS used the ADT National Repository to help assign premise numbers to areas where diseased birds were located as well as to locate nearby premises that may have been exposed to avian influenza. Specifically, we used the database for identifying control area premises, submitting samples, electronically transmitting results and managing movements required for disease control, and for continuity of business in control areas. In addition, in 2017, the program provided support for the New World Screwworm outbreak in Florida, routine foreign animal disease investigations and other incidents by providing the premises identification needed to manage a total of 4,375 investigations in 27 different disease incidents across the United States.

APHIS continues to refine components of the system. For example, the Agency continues to work with States and industries to increase the availability of electronic health certificates, which are the primary documents used to obtain animal movement information. Transitioning these certificates to electronic media is a high priority for us, since it increases the timeliness of information retrieval during a disease event. The Agency is also working to add information concerning official tag distribution records and tags applied to animals to the traceability information systems.

APHIS also remains focused on education and communication of the traceability regulations, and implements enforcement actions when necessary, to ensure high compliance levels. For individuals who violate the regulation requirements, the Agency formally documents their non-compliance, helps them meet the requirements, and, in some cases, pursues penalties. In addition, APHIS supported the development of an "interstate movement requirements" web-based portal with the U.S. Animal Health Association and the National Institute for Animal Agriculture. This portal, which was released in October 2015, includes the regulatory requirements for cattle, equine, and swine. Requirements for sheep and goats are under development. The portal provides a one-stop-shop for veterinarians and animal owners seeking requirements for their livestock.

APHIS places great importance on informing producers and other stakeholders of the ADT program's interstate movement requirements. As States and Tribes implement local activities that support traceability, they will take the lead in providing education and outreach on the ADT program. In addition, our National Veterinary Accreditation Program offers an educational module to the more than 65,000 highly-trained accredited veterinarians in the program, significantly expanding public outreach. States, in collaboration with APHIS, administer test exercises to assess the program's effectiveness. All of these actions help ensure a strong ADT system that will help us respond to animal disease detections.

The Agency measures success of the program based on our ability to trace animals during disease events. By evaluating activities that animal health officials typically conduct while investigating livestock that have moved interstate, we have established a national baseline tracing capability. As we continue to work with States to improve record keeping processes, we expect these indicators to be maintained or improved. Based on test exercises to evaluate the effectiveness of the ADT program, our success rate for retrieving the records needed to trace performance increased from 68

percent in FY 2013, to 90 percent in FY 2016. This information is based on animals that were officially identified. Also during that timeframe, we were able to reduce the lapsed time required to find traceability information by approximately 80 percent for each activity (from 160 hours to 30 hours).

In FY 2017, APHIS conducted seven public meetings with industry stakeholders from all sectors of the cattle industry in an effort to define traceability objectives for the future. The purpose of these meetings was to hear industry's experiences with ADT, as well as obtain stakeholder views on longer-term issues such as, what level of traceability should be considered if we are to move beyond the basic traceability framework. APHIS also created a State and Federal ADT Working Group to assist in reviewing the ADT regulation to examine the feedback from the public meetings and written comments submitted; and to provide input based on their experiences with disease traceability issues. The Agency will continue to evaluate the program for effectiveness and make adjustments when possible.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a funding history for the animal disease traceability network or the previous equivalent of the animal disease traceability system (National Animal Identification System) since 2010.

Response: The table below represents the APHIS funding history since 2010 and projected to FY 2018 for animal disease traceability.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY FUNDING
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total
2010	5.3
2011	5.3
2012	8.3
2013	13.0
2014	13.0
2015	14.3
2016	14.3
2017 (est)	15.3
2018 (est)	14.3
Total	\$103.1

Mr. Aderholt: How much did APHIS spend in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 on the traceability network from all sources and how much does it plan to spend in fiscal year 2018?

Response: APHIS spent approximately \$13.7 million on Animal Disease Traceability in FY 2016, and plans to spend approximately \$15.3 million in FY 2017, and \$14.3 million in FY 2018. FY 2017 spending plans include \$1 million to establish a pilot program to study the effectiveness in improving disease traceability, cost, and durability of Ultra-High Frequency RFID tags in comparison with methods currently in use.

Mr. Aderholt: Please list the states and organizations receiving funding for this effort in fiscal years 2015 thru 2017 as well as a total.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING
ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY FUNDING

Awardee	FY 2015 Award Amount	FY 2016 Award Amount	FYs 2015- 2016 Total Award Amount
Alabama Department of Agriculture	\$119,422	\$119,431	\$238,853
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	30,000	30,000	60,000
Arizona Department of Agriculture	80,000	80,000	160,000
Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	280,000	280,000	560,000
California Department of Agriculture	230,000	230,000	460,000
Colorado Department of Agriculture	179,000	179,000	358,000
Connecticut Department of Agriculture	70,067	70,066	140,133
Delaware Department of Agriculture	12,000	6,000	18,000
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	171,348	171,348	342,696
Georgia Department of Agriculture	138,000	138,000	276,000
Hawaii Board of Agriculture	27,000	27,000	54,000
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	80,000	80,000	160,000
Illinois Department of Agriculture	21,760	21,760	43,520
Indiana State Board of Animal Health	150,000	150,000	300,000
Iowa Department of Agriculture	260,000	260,000	520,000
Kansas Animal Health Department	275,000	275,000	550,000
Kentucky Department of Agriculture	280,000	280,000	560,000
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	47,354	47,354	94,708
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Services	29,921	7,576	37,497
Maryland Department of Agriculture	51,600	51,600	103,200

Awardee	FY 2015 Award Amount	FY 2016 Award Amount	FYs 2015- 2016 Total Award Amount
Michigan Department of Agriculture	108,000	108,000	216,000
Minnesota Board of Animal Health	149,040	161,040	310,080
Mississippi Board of Animal Health	109,937	109,937	219,874
Missouri Department of Agriculture	200,000	200,000	400,000
Montana Department of Livestock	149,000	149,000	298,000
Nebraska Department of Agriculture	350,000	350,000	700,000
Nevada State Department of Agriculture	49,991	49,991	99,982
New Jersey Department of Agriculture	45,000	45,000	90,000
New Mexico Livestock Board	97,500	97,500	195,000
New York Department of Agriculture	144,000	144,000	288,000
North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	90,000	102,000	192,000
North Dakota Department of Agriculture	90,000	90,000	180,000
Ohio Department of Agriculture	94,800	94,800	189,600
Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	270,000	270,000	540,000
Oregon Department of Agriculture	171,000	186,000	357,000
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	120,000	120,000	240,000
Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands	18,497	18,497	36,994
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Division of Agriculture	30,000	30,000	60,000
South Carolina Clemson University	96,000	96,000	192,000
South Dakota Animal Industry Board	95,000	95,000	190,000
Tennessee Department of Agriculture	143,957	143,957	287,914
Texas Animal Health Commission	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Tribal Nations	39,000	39,000	78,000
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	105,000	105,000	210,000
Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food, and Markets	79,707	79,707	159,414

Awardee	FY 2015 Award Amount	FY 2016 Award Amount	FYs 2015- 2016 Total Award Amount
Virginia Department of Agriculture	207,600	207,600	415,200
Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture	31,031	27,207	58,238
Washington State Department of Agriculture	179,000	179,000	358,000
West Virginia Department of Agriculture	120,000	120,000	240,000
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture	145,200	145,200	290,400
Totals	\$6,560,732	\$6,567,571	\$13,128,303

*APHIS has not yet collected FY 2017 data; however, we anticipate FY 2017 ADT funding for states and organizations to be similar to FY 2016 levels.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe in detail how the animal disease traceability system works and benefits of the system. Explain how APHIS ensures quality data.

Response: All livestock moving interstate covered by traceability requirements must be officially identified and accompanied by documentation, such as owner-shipper statements or brand certificates, unless they are specifically exempted from the official identification requirement. This exemption applies to beef cattle under 18 months of age (feeder beef cattle) unless they are moved interstate for shows, exhibitions, rodeos, or recreational events. These animals were exempt due to producers concerns that the animal disease traceability (ADT) system would be unable to work at the speed of commerce and would impede marketing for this class of cattle. Feeder beef cattle are sold in large volumes and only during certain times of the year. Producers were concerned that there would be processing delays at markets if all feeder beef cattle sold through the market had to be officially identified. APHIS views the inclusion of feeder cattle in the traceability regulations as an essential component of an effective traceability system in the long-term. However, there are other fundamental gaps in the traceability framework that need to be addressed foremost. APHIS will only consider identification of beef feeder cattle after extensive collaboration with industry stakeholders and official identification of this sector would require separate rulemaking to ensure all aspects are well vetted. The ADT system allows the use of brands, tattoos, and accompanying registration as official identification when accepted by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes; clarifies that all livestock moved interstate to a custom slaughter facility are exempt from regulation; and exempts chicks moved interstate from a hatchery from the official identification requirements. Previously, the largest traceability gaps in our regulations occurred with cattle, and, consequently, the traceability requirements have more impact on cattle than on other species. For species other than cattle, the rule largely maintains and builds on the identification requirements of existing disease program regulations.

The rule provides standards for official identification and documentation for livestock moving interstate, but does not prescribe identification or movement requirements for any State or Tribal jurisdiction. APHIS ensures

quality data by working closely with States and Tribes to collect baseline tracing data. We utilize trace performance measures to ensure the necessary data is available for effective tracing. Comparing the results obtained since the implementation of the rule has helped document the progress we are making.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS works with Central and South American countries to meet the Pan American Health Organization goal for foot-and-mouth eradication. What is the status of these initiatives as well as their costs?

Response: APHIS continues to support, and co-sponsor with international partners, the participation of Latin American colleagues in annual U.S.-based transboundary animal disease and epidemiology courses to help them address foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and other devastating animal diseases in their countries. The Agency continues to maintain personnel to provide technical assistance and advice to partners on the highest risk diseases. APHIS also provided \$400,000 to the Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health (OIRSA) in FY 2015 to help implement a vesicular disease surveillance program and granted an extension to use the funds until February 2017. OIRSA is using these funds to complete field investigations and collect and submit samples to the Vesicular Disease Diagnostic Laboratory in Panama.

Central America

FMD is not present in Central America, but continued surveillance is important given its proximity to South America, where the disease still exists. APHIS has participated in public outreach activities on the prevention of and surveillance for FMD and other exotic animal diseases in several Central American countries.

South America

South America has had great advances in FMD eradication. Most South American countries still have an FMD vaccination program because of the presence of the virus, and because of potential illegal movement of cattle. In 2017, FMD was detected in Colombia as a result of illegal movement of cattle from Venezuela. The FMD program in Venezuela does not meet minimum standards to control the disease. APHIS continues to collaborate with the Pan American Center for Foot and Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA), which is part of the Pan American Health Organization. APHIS scientists interact frequently with their PANAFTOSA counterparts and participate actively in annual meetings of the South American Commission for the Fight Against Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Agency employs a veterinarian in Bolivia, a key country in the effort to help with education and collaboration with the local animal health authorities and local veterinary services to eradicate FMD from South America. While the APHIS veterinarian collaborates in the final stages of FMD eradication, the employee does not work solely on FMD activities. Maintaining this position will cost approximately \$270,000 in FY 2017, in both direct and indirect costs, including salary and benefits, travel, and the State Department's International Cooperative Administrative Support Services and Capital Security Cost Sharing program. Additionally, APHIS leverages its resources through its involvement with regional and

international animal health organizations to provide influence and receive current information on the status of FMD in South America.

Asian Longhorned Beetle

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Subcommittee on the status of Asian long-horned beetle infestation, including a status of each State's eradication program. What is the overall status of efforts to combat the Asian long-horned beetle?

Response: Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) is a serious, invasive tree pest that threatens forest resources nationwide, as roughly 30 percent of trees across the United States are potential hosts. APHIS currently is conducting ALB eradication activities in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio. These activities support an area-wide integrated pest eradication strategy we began in 1996, to eliminate the ALB from the United States and prevent future introductions.

The ALB eradication strategy includes surveys, regulatory inspections and quarantine restrictions, removal of infested and high-risk trees, and chemical treatment applications. APHIS conducts several surveys to determine the scope of infestation, establish a quarantine area, identify trees to remove or treat, determine if ALB has spread outside of the established quarantine area, and determine when to release an area from quarantine. To declare eradication, a final survey that indicates total absence of the pest is required. Four years is the minimum amount of time between that last detection of ALB in a given area and the completed final survey cycle.

Since APHIS began the ALB eradication program in 1996, the Agency has successfully eradicated infestations from Hudson, Middlesex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; Islip, Staten Island, and Manhattan in New York; Boston, Massachusetts; and Chicago, Illinois. Below is information on current program activities in the northeast forests of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio.

New York

The first detection of ALB in the United States was in Brooklyn, New York in 1996. Since that time, APHIS and State partners have surveyed more than one million trees in the State and have removed more than 23,500 infested and/or high-risk host trees. Finding and removing infested trees decreases the risk of ALB spread and helps preserve forest-based and forest-related jobs that total approximately 67,000 in the New York economy. To mitigate tree loss in areas impacted by the removal of ALB hosts such as maple trees, APHIS along with State and other Federal agencies, and private organizations, have worked collaboratively for over a decade to replant trees that are not hosts of ALB.

The ALB-quarantined area of New York includes 137 square miles in the New York City boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, as well as a portion of Long Island. ALB was discovered in Brooklyn in 1996, and Queens in 1997. APHIS is completing surveys in Eastern Queens to remove this area from quarantine by the third quarter of FY 2017, and remains on track to declare eradication in Western Queens by FY 2018. The program anticipates full eradication in Brooklyn by FY 2022.

In August 2013, APHIS confirmed a new ALB infestation in Babylon Township in central Long Island, New York. APHIS increased the area surveyed in Long Island, New York, by 28 square-miles to cover the 51 square-mile regulated area. The program expanded the quarantine area on Long Island in FY 2016, due to finding infested trees near the current quarantine boundary. APHIS is continuing work on the first survey cycle and delimiting the infestation. The Agency also began replanting efforts in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service in FY 2015, and will continue this into FY 2018. Delimiting survey efforts are now taking place in New York. As a result, the program surveyed more than 156,000 trees in FY 2016. The survey findings prompted a removal of 11 infested trees.

Massachusetts

ALB was first discovered in Worcester County, Massachusetts, in August 2008. In July 2010, six ALB-infested trees were also discovered in Boston, Massachusetts. APHIS successfully eradicated the Boston infestation and continues to address a much larger infestation in Worcester County, where the quarantined area covers 110 square miles. The first survey cycle of the Worcester infestation was successfully completed in FY 2014. In FY 2016, the program continued to conduct the second survey cycle with APHIS and its State partners surveying more than 650,000 trees and removing more than 90 infested trees. The program is still detecting infested trees and removing them in Worcester. Due to the tree density, the area would have to be free of new infestations for at least four years before full eradication can be declared. APHIS, in cooperation with U.S. Forest Service and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, is supporting tree-planting efforts in Worcester County.

Ohio

APHIS and its State partners have been conducting ALB eradication efforts in Clermont County, Ohio, since its detection in 2011. Currently, 61 square miles are under regulation in Tate Township, Monroe Township, and Stonelick/Batavia Townships. APHIS and its State partners have surveyed nearly 2 million trees in the State and have removed more than 17,500 infested trees. The first survey cycle in Ohio is ongoing. Completing the first survey is essential to ensure that all infested trees are found and removed and that the treatment and regulated areas are accurately defined.

Mr. Aderholt: How much has been spent to date on the Asian Longhorned Beetle by APHIS? (Please distinguish appropriated funds from CCC funds.)

Response: As of May 24, 2017, APHIS has spent approximately \$647.1 million on Asian long-horned Beetle eradication activities since the program began in FY 1997. Of this total, \$461.7 million is from appropriated funds, \$183.6 million is from emergency funds transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and \$1.8 million is from CCC funding authorized in Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill.

Mr. Aderholt: How much have states contributed to Asian Longhorned Beetle management and eradication to date (please specify by state)?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO
ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE MANAGEMENT AND ERADICATION
(Dollars in Millions)

Dates	Amount	State
FY 1997 - 2017	\$92.9	New York
FY 1998 - 2007	7.7	Illinois
FY 2002 - 2012	7.4	New Jersey
FY 2009 - 2017	13.4	Massachusetts*
FY 2011 - 2017	2.6	Ohio

*Includes contributions from Massachusetts and neighboring States.

Animal Welfare

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on APHIS' work with ARS to inspect ARS' animal care facilities. Please include the number of inspections in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and the corresponding resources for each year. Also, please provide plans for FY 2018.

Response: USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) has registered 35 facilities involved in agriculture production under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). During the registration process, APHIS worked closely with ARS to identify the types of research, the types of animals, the governance structure of the facilities and other factors to determine how best to ensure their compliance with the AWA and its regulations. APHIS completed 35 pre-compliance visits to assess welfare conditions at ARS research facilities, and in FY 2016 conducted one unannounced inspection. In FY 2016, the Agency used approximately \$263,000 to conduct inspections and oversee compliance at these facilities. As of May 24, 2017, APHIS has completed 15 inspections at 14 facilities for FY 2017. We anticipate we will have conducted at least one announced inspection at all 35 facilities by the end of FY 2017. In FY 2017, APHIS plans to spend approximately \$400,000 conducting these inspections. In FY 2018, APHIS will continue to monitor the health and welfare of animals housed at ARS facilities through the use of our unannounced inspection process and in accordance with our Risk Based Inspection System.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide details on the actions and planned actions to date regarding Animal Welfare Scientific Forums. Note the dates when the forums met formally and informally and the attendees at the meetings.

Response: On April 8, 2016, APHIS held a Dog Breeder Leader Forum at the Center for Animal Welfare. The forum was an opportunity for the Agency to enhance our cooperative relationship with State dog breeder leadership. The forum allowed APHIS to provide updates, as well as an opportunity for breeders to ask questions and provide feedback. The focus of the 2016 forum was communication, collaboration and information sharing. There were 41 attendees from 15 States, which included groups and individuals representing dog breeders, welfare groups, and state partners. APHIS will meet with this group again on June 23, 2017. We anticipate approximately 35 attendees.

On March 29 and 30, 2017, APHIS held a symposium at the USDA Center for Animal Welfare in Kansas City, Missouri, focusing on the psychological and physical well-being of nonhuman primates. The symposium gathered primate experts from across the country to share their expertise to help those who care for captive primates enhance the welfare of their animals. There were 13 presentations on areas such as developing appropriate primate environments, managing behavior, nutrition and preventative, neonatal and geriatric care. There were 96 of participants. Abstracts from the information presented during the symposium can be found on the APHIS website <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare/caw/nonhuman-primate-symposium>.

Mr. Aderholt: Has USDA established any new outreach or communication efforts relating to animal welfare in addition to its work with ARS?

Response: APHIS continues to work collaboratively with Iowa State University's (ISU) Center for Food Security and Public Health to provide web-based training modules for Animal Welfare Act (AWA) licensees and the interested public. The goal is to identify and share best practices to assure a high level of welfare among animals. In FY 2016, APHIS updated existing modules, such as the introductory course for dog breeders to include a presentation entitled "Socialization for Healthy Dogs," as well as new information reflecting the 2013 regulation that revised the AWA's definition of *retail pet store*. APHIS also developed a new introductory course for dealers of guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits to provide helpful information about licensing and regulatory requirements under the AWA. Other major outreach and communication activities include:

Research facilities: established a joint venture with six other Federal agencies to administer active-learning training to 120 administrators of Institutional Use and Animal Care Committees (IACUCs); sponsored and delivered training to 300 attendees of the annual Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research conference by hosting 10 workshop sessions and participating in a plenary panel; collaborated with the National Institutes of Health and a third-party certification entity to deliver four IACUC 101 training sessions to nearly 200 participants; participated in trainings sessions involving nearly 300 participants at the California Laboratory Animal Medical Society and California Biomedical Research Association conferences; participated in two virtual webinars with the National Association of Biomedical Research to provide program updates and respond to

questions; and, participated with USDA's Animal Welfare Information Center to present compliance workshops and participated in the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods public meeting to develop whole-of-government guidance on the use of animals in research.

Animal breeders: hosted the fourth annual Breeder Leaders Forum to brainstorm solutions to compliance and regulatory changes, discuss formal and informal industry-administered inspection approaches, and identify the industry's top priorities for USDA support; participated in 13 breeder events that reached 765 members of the regulated community to openly exchange of information about AWA compliance; co-sponsored the Canine Care Workshop along with Missouri Department of Agriculture to administer training and respond to questions from 100 participants; supported the Illinois Husbandry and Animal Welfare Association by administering training to nearly 350 commercial dog breeders from the surrounding Amish community and presented children's seminar to nearly 50 kids involving a hands-on, up-close look at proper animal husbandry practices; and, made an electronic version of the Dog Breeder Guide available on the Animal Care website while distributing more than 600 hard copies of the publication when attending breeder events.

Animal exhibitors: hosted a symposium on primate care and enrichment involving 100 participants and a blend of experts to support licensees and registrants with AWA compliance and posted presentation materials on the APHIS website as resources for those who were unable to attend; participated in a regulatory summit with other Federal agencies during a meeting of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums to support navigating regulatory requirements among agencies; engaged with the regulated community during meetings involving Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquariums, Mid-America Zoo Alliance, and the Indiana Council for Animal Welfare; and, met with representatives from Taiwan's Department of Animal Industry and the Taipei City Zoo to discuss how USDA administers the AWA.

Outreach to underserved communities: supported the University of North Carolina Pembroke's Safeguarding Natural Heritage Summer program, supporting the Navajo Technical University's Vet Tech program accreditation committee; provided support to Native American tribes across the Grand Canyon to promote humane care for horses; conducted outreach to the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the United South and East Tribes/ Native American Fish and Wildlife Society; and, invested in spay and neuter programs with Alaskan Native Rural Vets Inc., Native American Humane Society, Jemez Pueblo Animal Rescue and the Indian Health Council.

APHIS proactively disseminates information related to animal welfare directly through an electronic delivery system. Stakeholders can sign up for emails and/or texts from APHIS that are tailored to their specific interests. APHIS conducts outreach to Tribal entities related to animal welfare issues and to assist with spay-and-neuter clinics.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing, by state, the number of staff years assigned to the animal welfare program and the number of animal care facilities, in each state for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 as well as estimated for fiscal years 2018.

Response: Under the Animal Welfare Act, each facility may have only one license or registration number but may be physically divided into two or more sites. As needed, a facility can modify the number of sites under a license or registration over the course of the fiscal year. Information provided below includes the total number of active sites for the requested fiscal years.

[The information follows:]

APHIS STAFF YEARS
AND
LICENSED ANIMAL CARE FACILITIES
BY STATE

STATE	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	STAFF YEAR	LICENSED FACILITIES	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)
Alabama	1.72	102	1.72	102	1.76	102
Alaska	0.03	84	0.03	86	0.03	86
Arizona	1.08	103	2.22	108	2.27	108
Arkansas	3.05	213	3.04	224	2.24	224
California	9.47	772	9.46	822	9.66	822
Colorado**	21.91	171	23.02	181	23.51	181
Connecticut	1.55	112	1.55	121	1.58	121
Delaware	0.05	10	0.05	12	0.05	12
District of Columbia*	0.45	28	0.44	29	0.45	29
Florida	6.68	713	6.67	793	6.81	793
Georgia	2.27	206	2.27	235	2.32	235
Guam	0.00	9	0.00	9	0.00	9
Hawaii	0.05	76	0.05	81	0.05	81
Idaho	0.26	52	0.30	59	0.30	59
Illinois	3.70	362	4.83	387	4.06	387
Indiana	3.72	371	3.71	382	3.79	382
Iowa	5.18	344	6.31	361	5.58	361
Kansas	5.15	247	5.14	266	5.25	266
Kentucky	1.27	95	1.26	101	1.29	101
Louisiana	1.18	136	1.17	146	1.20	146
Maine	0.18	39	0.18	43	0.19	43

STATE	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	STAFF YEAR	LICENSED FACILITIES	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)
Maryland*	36.57	120	37.66	142	38.47	142
Massachusetts	1.22	197	2.36	227	1.54	227
Michigan	3.05	298	3.04	328	3.11	328
Minnesota	4.18	208	4.17	220	4.26	220
Mississippi	1.13	67	1.13	72	1.15	72
Missouri	27.27	969	29.51	1,031	29.28	1,031
Montana	1.02	67	1.01	73	1.04	73
Nebraska	3.38	116	4.51	116	4.61	116
Nevada	1.64	88	1.64	97	1.68	97
New Hampshire	0.31	37	0.31	41	0.31	41
New Jersey	2.04	164	2.04	185	2.08	185
New Mexico	2.33	52	2.32	56	2.37	56
New York	3.34	488	3.34	550	3.41	550
North Carolina**	22.40	204	23.41	228	23.96	228
North Dakota	0.81	49	0.81	54	0.83	54
Ohio	7.28	481	9.55	542	9.75	542
Oklahoma	6.98	307	6.97	342	7.12	342
Oregon	2.07	114	2.06	113	2.11	113
Pennsylvania	3.55	418	3.54	453	2.75	453
Rhode Island	0.16	26	0.06	30	0.19	30
South Carolina	0.06	144	1.21	160	0.06	160
South Dakota	1.21	95	0.90	104	1.23	104
Tennessee	0.90	204	3.82	224	0.92	224
Texas	3.82	731	6.28	790	3.90	790
Utah	7.43	69	0.26	77	6.41	77

STATE	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018	
	STAFF YEAR	LICENSED FACILITIES	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)	STAFF YEARS (est)	LICENSED FACILITIES (est)
Vermont	0.26	17	0.03	18	0.27	18
Virginia	0.03	232	1.00	241	0.03	241
Washington	1.00	165	2.23	175	1.02	175
West Virginia	2.24	30	0.18	31	2.28	31
Wisconsin	0.18	279	3.14	294	0.19	294
Wyoming	3.15	24	0.06	25	3.21	25
Puerto Rico	0.06	22	0.00	30	0.06	30
Virgin Islands	0.00	3	0.00	3	0.00	3
Total	220.0	10,730	232.0	11,620	232.0	11,620

** includes Headquarters offices

***includes State and Regional offices

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table showing inspection activities of the Animal Welfare Program for fiscal year 2010 through 2017. Provide a definition of the column headings to better explain the data.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	4,235	1.12	4,730
Research Facilities	1,230	1.37	1,685
Exhibitors	2,773	1.33	3,700
In-transit Handlers	188	1.38	260
In-transit Carriers	284	2.76	783
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	8,710	1.26	11,158
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,428
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			89
Attempted Inspections			1,393
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,910
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2010			14,068

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	3,415	1.33	4,543
Research Facilities	1,131	1.40	1,585
Exhibitors	2,430	1.52	3,682
In-transit Handlers	84	2.07	174
In-transit Carriers	115	6.63	763
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	7,175	1.49	10,747
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,293
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			94
Attempted Inspections			1,468
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,855

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2011			13,602

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	2,902	1.18	3,437
Research Facilities	1,111	1.36	1,506
Exhibitors	2,478	1.52	3,782
In-transit Handlers	71	2.08	148
In-transit Carriers	113	5.39	609
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,675	1.42	9,482
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,293
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			1
Attempted Inspections			1,467
Searches*			142
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,903
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2012			12,385

*Starting in FY 2012, APHIS provides inspection data that includes searches performed to determine whether activity being conducted is regulated under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA).

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	2,634	1.36	3,596
Research Facilities	1,088	1.34	1,458
Exhibitors	2,445	1.46	3,579
In-transit Handlers	74	2	148
In-transit Carriers	121	4.64	562
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,362	1.47	9,343
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			731
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			240
Attempted Inspections			1,458
Searches			146
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,575

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2013			11,918

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	2,897	1.16	3,369
Research Facilities	1,014	1.38	1,403
Exhibitors	2,522	1.34	3,367
In-transit Handlers	75	1.48	111
In-transit Carriers	126	3.22	406
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,634	1.30	8,656
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,102
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			766
Attempted Inspections			987
Searches			34
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,889
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2014			11,545

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealer	2,599	1.27	3,312
Exhibitor	2,423	1.26	3,059
In-transit Handlers	103	1.33	137
In-transit Carriers	418	1.40	586
Research Facilities	1,229	1.09	1,343
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	6,772	1.25	8,437
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,033
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			46
Attempted Inspections			990

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Searches			35
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,104
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2015			10,541

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Dealers	3,223	1.14	3,672
Exhibitor	2,778	1.19	3,313
In-transit Handlers	93	1.22	113
In-transit Carriers	463	1.32	612
Research Facilities	1,241	1.09	1,348
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	7,798	1.14	9,058
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			1,077
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			42
Attempted Inspections			1,043
Searches			126
Subtotal, Other Inspections			2,288
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2016			11,346

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

Compliance Inspections by Regulated Business Type			
Type of Business	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections (as of May 24, 2017)
Dealers	1,234	1.97	2,430
Exhibitor	2,041	1.10	2,247
In-transit Handlers	90	1.19	107
In-transit Carriers	408	1.16	474
Research Facilities	750	1.05	788
Subtotal, Compliance Inspections	4,523	1.34	6,046
Other Inspections			
Pre-licensing and Pre-registration Inspections, License or Registration Issued			598
Pre-license Inspection Conducted, Issuance of License Pending			18
Attempted Inspections			646
Searches			78
Subtotal, Other Inspections			1,340
Total Inspections Conducted, FY 2017 (as of 05-24-17)			7,386

The Animal Welfare Act requires people and businesses that use certain animals for research, exhibition, sold wholesale for use as pets, and transported in commerce to be licensed or registered with APHIS. Our regulations require a license for entities that breed and raise animals,

purchase and/or resell animals, or show or display animals to the public. Regulations typically require registrations for research facilities, carriers, intermediate and handlers. The Agency's Animal Welfare program ensures that the animals receive humane care and treatment by performing compliance inspections and providing education. Prior to issuing a license to a facility, APHIS determines whether it needs a license, and if so, conducts announced inspections to ascertain compliance with AWA regulations and standards. We require these pre-licensing inspections; we do not require pre-registration inspections, but conduct them if requested by the applicant. The number of pre-licensing and pre-registration inspections the program conducts annually is included in the "Other Inspections" table.

Once APHIS issues a license or registration, the program conducts unannounced inspections to help determine the facility's continued compliance with the AWA regulations and standards. The frequency of inspection for each facility is based on a Risk Based Inspection System (RBIS). The program uses the RBIS to support its focused inspection strategy, allowing more frequent and in-depth inspections at higher risk facilities and fewer at those that are consistently in compliance. The system uses several objective criteria, including past compliance history, to determine the inspection frequency at each licensed and registered facility. The "Compliance Inspections by Business Type" table shows the total number of unannounced compliance inspections conducted during the fiscal year for each type of regulated business. Please note that the program defines a facility as a holder of the license or registration. Each facility may have only one license or registration number but may be physically divided into two or more sites.

Because the compliance inspections are unannounced, an inspector may travel to the site to conduct an inspection only to find that the licensee or registrant is not present at the facility. The inspector is then unable to conduct the inspection, causing a delay. The program classifies these as attempted inspections, and are included in the table as "Attempted Inspections".

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the funding levels, both dollars and staff, obligated for Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care for fiscal years 2010 through 2017 and estimated for fiscal years 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
2010	\$15,483	154
2011	15,455	*142
2012	16,275	142
2013	15,021	138
2014	16,224	142
2015	16,224	142

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
2016	16,224	142
2017 (est)	16,224	**116
2018 (est)	16,193	116

ANIMAL WELFARE
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
2010	24,479	242
2011	24,435	*219
2012	27,087	224
2013	25,000	213
2014	28,010	218
2015	28,010	218
2016	28,410	220
2017 (est)	28,810	232
2018 (est)	28,356	232

* In FY 2011, USDA permanently redirected \$2.5 million from the Avian Influenza line item to allow continuation of activities the Secretary initiated using his interchange funding authority in FY 2010. Also, in FY 2011, APHIS determined that staff years reported in FY 2010 were overstated and adjusted them to more accurately reflect program activities.

** APHIS conducted a five year analysis of financial and personnel data in FY 2017 and adjusted staff year counts based on this study.

Mr. Aderholt: Also provide a table that shows the number of: dealer facilities; complaints registered against these facilities; inspections and re-inspections that took place; cases submitted by Animal Care to Regulatory Enforcement for review and action; and each case resolution to include fiscal years 2009 through 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL WELFARE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Category*	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012**	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017 (as of May 24, 2017)
Number of Licensed Facilities	9,413	9,413	8,091	7,806	10,254	8,919	9,767	12,087	12,252
Number of Complaints Registered Against Facilities	461	503	442	520	564	710	785	693	532
Number of Inspections/ Re-inspections	14,323	14,068	13,602	12,385	11,918	11,545	10,541	11,203	7,386
Number of Cases Submitted for Enforcement	160	192	605	265	92	119	107	76	30
Number of Resolutions: Official Warnings Issued	244	344	415	381	295	170	181	192	97
Number of Stipulations Settled***	49	74	38	56	81	73	35	32	11
Total Stipulated Penalties (in dollars)	\$117,609	\$233,316	\$305,873	\$407,251	\$407,865	\$300,938	\$145,212	\$189,400	\$69,550

Category*	Fiscal Year 2009	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012**	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017 (as of May 24, 2017)
Formal Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Decisions Issued	66	36	32	65	37	38	26	39	30
Civil Penalties Issued by ALJ **** (in dollars)	\$414,050	\$239,993	\$489,562	\$462,882	\$921,732	\$576,111	\$23,500	\$3,840,299	\$396,150
Total Number of Suspensions/ Revocations	46	44	39	58	37	28	15	16	11

* APHIS has revised previously submitted responses to better reflect the total number of facilities under the Animal Welfare Act for each fiscal year. APHIS has also revised responses to enforcement actions to include Animal Welfare Act actions only. The revised figures allow the data to be looked at comparatively with inspection data.

**In FY 2012, APHIS began improving business processes to expedite processing times for enforcement actions and significantly reduce the backlog of enforcement cases. As a result, APHIS focused enforcement actions on the highest risk facilities. This approach continues.

*** Responses have been revised to include both monetary and non-monetary stipulations in this category.

**** On May 19, 2016, APHIS and a single licensee entered into a consent decision that required the research facility to pay a \$3.5 million civil penalty. The \$3.5 million civil penalty is the largest civil penalty assessed under the Animal Welfare Act.

Mr. Aderholt: How many unannounced inspections of registered in-transit carriers and in-transit intermediate handlers were conducted in fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

UNANNOUNCED INSPECTIONS
OF IN-TRANSIT CARRIERS
AND IN-TRANSIT INTERMEDIATE HANDLERS

	FY 2016	FY 2017 (Est.)
In-transit carriers	627	660
In-transit intermediate handlers	125	145

Carriers are operators of any airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise that is engaged in the business of transporting animals for hire. Intermediate handlers are any persons, including a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State or local government (other than a dealer, research facility, exhibitor, any person excluded from the definition of a dealer, research facility, or exhibitor, an operator of an auction sale, or a carrier), who are engaged in any business in which they receive custody of animals in connection with their transportation in commerce.

APHIS works collaboratively with the Department of Transportation to ensure the humane transportation of pets. This is accomplished by requiring airlines to report any cases of loss, injury or death of cats and dogs being transported, regardless of whether the cat or dog is transported as a pet by its owner or as part of a commercial shipment (e.g., shipped by breeder). Through frequent analysis, APHIS has determined that in-transit carriers and in-transit intermediate handlers have a lower risk of non-compliance than other classes of licensees.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with the most recent activities and plans to regulate Class B dealers. How much was spent on this activity in fiscal years 2016 and 2017 as well as planned expenditures in 2018?

Response: APHIS regulates the activities of 1,013 Class B dealers whose business includes the purchase and/or resale of any animal such as, but not limited to, dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, or any other warm-blooded animals that are used or intended to be used for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition purposes, or as a pet. In FY 2016, APHIS conducted 983 inspections and determined that 97 percent of all Class B dealers were in substantial compliance with the Animal Welfare Act.

Per the bill language included in the 2017 Omnibus appropriation, APHIS has not carried out activities or incurred expenses related to the issuance of licenses or the renewal of licenses to Class B dealers who sell dogs and cats

for use in research, experiments, teaching or testing. In FY 2016, APHIS notified all Class B licensees to clarify that their license may not be used to sell dogs or cats for use in research, experiments, or teaching. The Agency continued to notify all new Class B dealers of this requirement in FY 2017.

In addition to inspection and enforcement activities, APHIS conducts outreach to improve compliance of Class B dealers, including hosting educational seminars, distributing fact sheets, and presenting at national, regional, and local industry sponsored meetings. APHIS begin using a new version of the existing Animal Care Inspection System database to more specifically track licensing and inspection information in 2016; however, the system does not track spending associated with activities. For this reason, APHIS is unable to report spending by class of AWA licensee.

Mr. Aderholt: Please summarize the Agency's work with ARS to assist them oversee the animal welfare controls, policies and procedures at ARS facilities and those co-located facilities not owned and operated by ARS.

Response: USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) has registered 35 facilities involved in agriculture production under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). APHIS has conducted pre-compliance visits at each facility to determine the ability for the facility to be in compliance with AWA requirements. This is consistent with the pre-licensing process used for all regulated entities licensed under the AWA and outlined in the AWA regulations.

During the registration process, APHIS worked closely with ARS to identify the types of research, the types of animals, the governance structure of the facilities and other factors to determine how best to ensure their compliance with the AWA and its regulations. Of the 35 registered facilities, 15 are collocated with other institutions and the remaining 20 are ARS owned facilities. As of May 24, 2017, APHIS has completed inspections at 15 of the 35 facilities. APHIS will continue to conduct unannounced inspections of the facilities to continue to ensure ARS' compliance with the AWA.

APHIS has posted inspections of ARS facilities on the following site <https://acis.aphis.edc.usda.gov/ords/f?p=118:1:0>. The inspection report documents any non-compliant items with the AWA found during the inspection and if they were corrected during the inspection, or the date by which they should be addressed. If, during an inspection, APHIS identifies a direct noncompliance (one currently having a serious or severe adverse effect on the health and well-being of the animal), ARS will suspend the research activity until corrective action has been taken, and then report that action to APHIS. Under the AWA, the head of the Federal agency conducting the research shall be responsible for ensuring corrective action is taken at the facility.

Brucellosis Activity

Mr. Aderholt: What is the most recent data on herds under quarantine in the United States for brucellosis?

Response: All 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been Class Free for brucellosis since July 2009.

Three herds are currently quarantined for bovine brucellosis in the United States. One is a new livestock herd detected in December 2016 as a result of routine surveillance testing within Montana's designated surveillance area. The second is a previously detected livestock herd in Montana. The third herd, in Wyoming, is due to be released from quarantine by the end of May, 2017, after completing the test and remove program. All three herd infections are epidemiologically linked to wildlife and are regulated through an affected-herd management plan, which includes movement controls and testing. To release a herd from quarantine, removal and verification testing must be completed with evidence of no infection.

There is no indication that brucellosis has spread outside the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA). This area remains our main focus for surveillance of brucellosis in livestock because the disease is endemic there in wild elk and bison. APHIS cooperates with State partners in the GYA to focus resources on livestock and wildlife surveillance where disease risk is greatest. In addition, APHIS continues a national bovine slaughter surveillance program that meets international trade standards and supports the integrity of U.S. export products.

Class-Free States with brucellosis in wildlife or continued detections of brucellosis-affected herds work with APHIS to develop and implement State brucellosis management plans (BMPs). Each BMP explains the basis for the area identified in the plan; describes the epidemiologic assessment and surveillance activities to determine if wildlife populations are affected; and describes surveillance activities and mitigation activities for cattle, bison, and wildlife. APHIS is initiating comprehensive State-level reviews of the three GYA States' BMPs on an annual rotating basis, beginning with Wyoming in June, 2017. Idaho and Montana reviews are planned for 2018 and 2019.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a five-year table, including estimates for fiscal year 2018 that shows the amount spent on brucellosis-infected bison. Also, provide a brief explanation of how these funds were used or are planned to be used.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS' BRUCELOSIS EXPENDITURES FOR THE GREATER YELLOWSTONE AREA
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Amount Spent in millions
2014	\$1.1
2015	1.1
2016	1.1
2017 (est.)	1.1
2018 (est.)	1.1

Note: APHIS only tracks expenditures in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) in total and cannot provide separate amounts for addressing brucellosis-infected bison. We fund activities such as targeted and

slaughter surveillance, laboratory diagnostics, epidemiological investigations of suspect positive herds, and the development of State management plans.

APHIS provides expertise to land and wildlife management agencies to manage brucellosis in Yellowstone National Park (YNP) and in the GYA. We are working with other Federal and State agencies to develop adaptive management and risk mitigation plans for brucellosis in the GYA. We have an approved bison quarantine process to produce brucellosis-free bison from brucellosis-exposed bison in YNP. APHIS is working with YNP to establish an approved bison quarantine facility within YNP for eventual transfer of brucellosis-free bison outside of YNP.

State officials in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming conduct brucellosis activities through Federal cooperative agreements. This funding supports efforts such as brucellosis testing of livestock and wildlife (bison and elk), a habitat improvement project in Idaho to encourage elk to stay on traditional ranges and off cattle-inhabited range land, GPS collaring of elk to determine elk range and abortion events, and elk surveillance to determine the prevalence of brucellosis. Additionally, the Agricultural Research Service continues to evaluate the RB51 vaccine in bison and elk as part of the brucellosis eradication strategies. Other Agency activities related to brucellosis management include capturing bison for testing and sampling, bison hazing, and laboratory support.

Tuberculosis

Mr. Aderholt: How many tuberculosis infected-herds are there in the United States and where are they located?

Response: As of May 24th, 2017, there are 9 herds affected by tuberculosis (TB) in the United States: 3 beef herds and 1 dairy herd in Michigan, all of which were detected in Michigan's modified accredited free zone (MAZ); 2 beef herds in South Dakota; 1 beef herd in Indiana; 1 dairy herd in New Mexico; and 1 dairy herd in Texas. Both the Texas herd and one of the Michigan herds are under a test-and-remove management protocol. This protocol requires the removal of test-positive animals from the herd while it remains under quarantine. It allows owners to maintain a viable herd while mitigating the risk of TB transmission. APHIS is working with the other 7 herds to determine the best herd management strategy.

We have been working with State animal health officials to quickly identify any cattle that may have come into contact with the infected cattle or herds, and we have conducted thorough trace back investigations to make sure there is no further disease spread. In addition, the States have been working with the dairies involved, as well as the State dairy industry, to ensure the disease was quickly contained and that the dairies can quickly resume normal business practices. We also have been working with the States to carry out enhanced surveillance, which is necessary to disclose any other affected herds and to determine the source of infection.

APHIS works to ensure that any TB cases are detected and addressed quickly. When they are detected, we use a mix of depopulation and test-and-removal strategies to address the affected herds. To determine a strategy, we consider herd size, potential indemnity costs, State and owner preferences, genetics, and the probability of removing the infection.

National Poultry Improvement Plan

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a five year history of spending on the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), including a specific break-out of costs. As part of the history, include estimated spending in fiscal year 2018. Also, please provide a five year history of FTEs for NPIP.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS Spending for the
National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP)

Fiscal Year	Amount Spent (Dollars in Millions)	Number of FTEs
2014 (est.)	\$7.0	3.0
2015 (est.)	\$7.0	3.5
2016 (est.)	\$7.0	4.5
2017 (est.)	\$7.0	5.0
2018 (est.)	\$7.0	5.0

APHIS uses most of this NPIP program funding for cooperative agreements with States to support surveillance and diagnostic activities for the live bird marketing system (LBMS), commercial surveillance outside of the LBMS, upland game, and assistance to the broiler industry for avian influenza surveillance in commercial operations. APHIS also supports an NPIP Coordination Staff, and activities related to the Secretary's NPIP Advisory Committee. We do not track NPIP funding by activities.

Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a table showing a breakout of activities, costs, and source of funding for fruit fly exclusion and detection for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and planned expenditures for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FRUIT FLY EXCLUSION AND DETECTION ACTIVITIES AND FUNDING SUMMARY
(Dollars in thousands)

Funding Source*	International Medfly (Moscamed)	Mexfly (includes surveillance and eradication)	Domestic Survey/ Preventive Release Program	Emergency Response	Total APHIS Costs
FY 2012					
Appropriated Funds	\$26,800	\$8,905	\$26,091	\$2,818	\$64,614
Farm Bill Section 10201	0	0	\$2,177	\$3,917	\$6,094
FY 2013					
Appropriated Funds	\$22,229	\$10,151	\$23,881	\$68	\$56,329
Farm Bill Section 10201	0	0	\$2,314	\$1,173	\$3,487
FY 2014					
Appropriated Funds	\$22,200	\$11,648	\$21,497	\$830	\$56,175
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	\$1,854	\$6,682	\$1,727	\$10,263
FY 2015					
Appropriated Funds	\$25,273	\$14,944	\$15,985	\$8,407	\$64,609
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	\$2,529	\$5,234	\$1,217	\$8,980
FY 2016					
Appropriated Funds	\$24,566	\$16,690	\$25,178	\$4,369	\$70,803
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	0	\$3,600	\$882	\$4,482
FY 2017 (Estimated)					
Appropriated Funds	\$24,800	\$17,200	\$22,900	\$1,700	\$66,600
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	0	\$3,600	\$400	\$4,000
FY 2018 (Estimated)					
Appropriated Funds	\$26,500	\$17,200	\$23,000	\$1,700	\$68,400
Farm Bill Section 10007	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD

Please note: Spending may vary from year to year based on the number and extent of exotic fruit fly outbreaks. Having no-year authority for the program provides flexibility for APHIS to adjust activities and spending

based on needs of the program. Spending levels for appropriated funds include prior year funds.

Swine Health

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history of APHIS' expenditures on swine surveillance, including planned spending in fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS' ESTIMATED SWINE SURVEILLANCE EXPENDITURES (Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Estimated Amount Spent*
2014	\$11.1
2015	\$12.0
2016	\$12.0
2017 (est.)	\$12.0
2018 (est.)	\$12.0

* Because APHIS does not track funding specifically for swine surveillance activities, the figures shown in the above table are estimates and represent approximately half of the funding provided to the Swine Health line item. With the remaining funding in this line item, APHIS conducts activities regarding emergency preparedness and response planning, disease investigation and control activities in the field, zoonotic disease prevention and response, swine health studies and special projects, and outreach and communication with stakeholders.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the efforts to address the porcine epidemic diarrhea virus and porcine deltacoronavirus.

Response: We have made great progress in reducing the spread of the swine enteric coronavirus disease (SECD) viruses, which include porcine epidemic diarrhea and porcine delta coronavirus, and minimizing the impact of these diseases on swine producers and the swine industry. In June 2014, APHIS published a Federal Order for monitoring and managing SECD that included mandatory disease reporting and required producers and veterinarians to develop herd monitoring and management plans. Mandatory reporting ensures that the Federal government, States, and industry have sufficient information to characterize and understand the scope of SECD to inform control options and decrease disease spread. In January 2016, the Agency issued a revised Federal Order to extend the availability of emergency funds to reimburse producers for the testing of diagnostic samples through the 2015-16 winter season. To maximize these resources, APHIS eliminated the requirement for producers to develop herd management plans for herds meeting the case definition for SECD. In addition, the Agency discontinued payments to veterinarians for the completion of herd plans and payments to producers for biosecurity practices (truck washing and disinfection). APHIS discontinued providing reimbursements for diagnostic sampling on April 30, 2016, although swine operations continued sampling after this date and APHIS continued to

require the reporting of SECD findings. During FYs 2016 and 2017, APHIS solicited feedback and recommendations from the swine industry regarding the direction of the SECD program. Industry representatives continue to support the requirement of reporting SECD findings, and wish to continue receiving weekly updates of new SECD findings reported to us.

Wildlife Services

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS has cooperative agreements with a number of states related to wildlife services operations control work. Provide a list of the amounts of cost-share provided by each state and the federal share spent for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Please explain why in some states cooperators pay substantially more than the federal share and then in other states the federal portion is much greater than the state share.

Response: APHIS' policy is to cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies, and public stakeholders to conduct wildlife damage management programs. It is a continuous challenge to achieve the appropriate balance regarding public and private sector roles in wildlife damage management activities and program priorities. Historically the financial responsibility was equally shared between the counties, the State and Federal government. However, States lost funding throughout the 2000s, and the counties and Federal government did not have the resources to replace the lost State portion of the funding.

APHIS uses Wildlife Services' appropriated funds to cost-share with other entities to the extent that such funding is available. Currently, APHIS uses a variable cost-share formula based on the Agency's core mission, and strategic and program priorities, as well as whether a project substantially enhances the program's efficiency, and if it is appropriate for the cooperator under a particular agreement. The Agency also considers the cooperator's ability to pay. As a result, cost-share varies by State, cooperator, and project.

The following tables consist of amounts that APHIS and cooperators spent providing services. The table has been revised from prior years to include all funding sources and to provide a more inclusive view of the amount spent in each State. A significant portion of APHIS' funding supports two national programs and the aviation and safety program. Funding supporting national coordination and oversight, contracts and other activities for these programs is presented in the State where the program is managed: National Feral Swine Damage Management program in the District of Columbia; National Rabies Management program in New Hampshire; aviation and safety program in Utah. Cooperative funding includes funds APHIS receives from local, State and other Federal agencies.

As of May 24, 2017, APHIS has not yet determined the full allocation of Federal funding to individual States for FY 2017, nor can we estimate the amount we will collect in cooperative agreements per State.

[The information follows:]

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2016			
State	APHIS*	Cooperative**	Total
Alabama	1,423,398	692,174	2,115,572
Alaska	67,214	2,151,094	2,218,308
Arizona	1,204,498	781,776	1,986,274
Arkansas	842,818	213,986	1,056,804
California	5,073,464	6,557,040	11,630,504
Colorado	6,040,448	2,665,730	8,706,178
Connecticut	3,212	100,083	103,295
Delaware	6,425	170,897	177,322
District of Columbia	6,803,992	1,160,803	7,964,795
Florida	795,658	2,646,777	3,442,435
Georgia	1,097,003	427,957	1,524,960
Guam	525,455	5,072,974	5,598,429
Hawaii	525,085	4,682,202	5,207,287
Idaho	2,054,620	1,976,066	4,030,686
Illinois	417,533	2,825,447	3,242,980
Indiana	413,709	676,615	1,090,324
Iowa	106,376	564,256	670,632
Kansas	659,445	609,226	1,268,671
Kentucky	514,916	288,843	803,759
Louisiana	1,167,909	515,141	1,683,050
Maine	547,248	414,659	961,907
Maryland	442,295	2,375,150	2,817,445
Massachusetts	464,788	970,764	1,435,552
Michigan	648,733	1,273,723	1,922,456
Minnesota	662,772	677,231	1,340,003
Mississippi	2,077,032	1,350,844	3,427,876

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2016			
State	APHIS*	Cooperative**	Total
Missouri	962,764	1,051,615	2,014,379
Montana	2,058,346	1,452,087	3,510,433
Nebraska	567,181	1,165,711	1,732,892
Nevada	1,883,722	1,760,051	3,643,773
New Hampshire	19,230,399	352,532	19,582,931
New Jersey	447,603	1,075,839	1,523,442
New Mexico	2,572,004	1,376,828	3,948,832
New York	1,153,782	4,012,764	5,166,546
North Carolina	2,976,785	2,753,050	5,729,835
North Dakota	1,208,973	917,459	2,126,432
Ohio	1,326,836	2,747,597	4,074,433
Oklahoma	1,632,732	2,414,419	4,047,151
Oregon	1,736,175	2,517,491	4,253,666
Pennsylvania	1,074,461	1,935,217	3,009,678
Puerto Rico	206,748	201,823	408,571
Rhode Island	3,212	108,184	111,396
South Carolina	768,700	1,910,260	2,678,960
South Dakota	301,616	83,986	385,602
Tennessee	2,003,992	1,888,595	3,892,587
Texas	5,913,426	8,354,621	14,268,047
Utah	11,033,859	2,292,553	13,326,412
Vermont	552,370	283,800	836,170
Virginia	1,562,111	2,555,053	4,117,164
Washington	1,076,440	3,977,678	5,054,118
West Virginia	1,352,347	482,832	1,835,179
Wisconsin	1,063,759	2,370,973	3,434,732

WILDLIFE SERVICES FEDERAL AND COOPERATIVE FUNDING FISCAL YEAR 2016			
State	APHIS*	Cooperative**	Total
Wyoming	1,920,611	2,601,897	4,522,508
Totals	101,177,000	94,486,373	195,663,373

* APHIS funding includes funds that support national coordination and oversight, contracts and other activities in the State where APHIS manages the national program (e.g., rabies, feral swine).

** Cooperator funding includes funds APHIS receives from local, State and other Federal agencies.

***Cooperator funding shown in the District of Columbia reflects a large agreement APHIS has with DOD to perform bird strike work in Afghanistan.

SEC659

Mr. Aderholt: Provide the Subcommittee with a table showing the amount spent on animal damage control research, including the amount allocated to non-lethal methods development, to include fiscal years 2012 through 2017 and planned for 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EXPENDITURES FOR WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT RESEARCH
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Total Funding	Non-lethal (est.)	Percent Non-lethal
2012	\$16,924	\$14,000	83%
2013	18,183	16,183	89%
2014	18,856	16,386	87%
2015	18,856	12,371*	66%
2016	18,856	13,727	73%
2017 estimate	18,856	13,756	72%
2018 estimate	18,820	14,493	77%

*Beginning in FY 2015, APHIS redirected funding to focus on the development of a toxicant to support the Agency's National Feral Swine Damage Management Program.

SEC660

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that shows, by state, the amount that was spent on protection of threatened and endangered species activities for FY 2011 through 2017.

Response: APHIS uses Wildlife Services' appropriated funds to cost-share with other entities to the extent that such funding is available. The following tables include the amount that APHIS and cooperators spent providing services. As of May 24, 2017, APHIS has not yet determined the full allocation of Federal funding to individual States for FY 2017, nor can we estimate the amount we will collect in cooperative agreements per State.

[The information follows:]

FUNDING SPENT ON ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTIVITIES

STATE	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Alabama	\$1,250	0	0	0	\$61,000	\$13,500
Alaska	66,062	\$86,863	\$73,667	\$69,984	77,265	79,724
Arizona	73,391	88,887	76,200	72,390	133,500	134,500
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1,255,371	1,104,948	981,253	928,507	1,257,518	1,185,408
Colorado	50,350	52,275	2,500	2,375	253,976	271,709
Connecticut	5,001	0	200	200	20,750	14,000
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	869,342	869,342	937,510	890,635	786,195	697,618
Georgia	4,172	5,700	0	0	0	91,162
Guam	635,000	623,000	708,780	673,341	693,448	619,950
Hawaii	299,135	411,098	428,296	406,881	389,998	1,155,355
Idaho	363,205	65,700	40,266	38,253	30,100	30,400
Illinois	41,531	77,179	75,356	71,588	68,300	84,621
Indiana	52,200	78,200	78,200	74,290	98,000	125,000
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	24,865	23,170	23,170	22,012	87,862	94,709
Maine	31,000	15,000	4,730	4,494	34,393	52,000
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	38,550	37,400	84,500	80,275	113,250	146,200
Michigan	146,821	52,182	94,000	89,300	187,326	68,386
Minnesota	560,000	290,000	280,000	266,000	299,641	302,500
Mississippi	0	1,650	0	0	27,205	2,700
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
Montana	241,193	38,696	29,328	27,862	199,158	173,892
Nebraska	76,000	83,800	90,800	86,260	94,240	74,240
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	2,600	2,300	2,185	2,147	1,500
New Jersey	15,402	20,704	14,899	14,154	10,328	50,409
New Mexico	58,121	99,350	100,000	95,000	68,000	68,000
New York	6,000	4,200	3,896	2,956	7,495	0
North Carolina	3,252	21,274	28,792	27,352	0	38,000
North Dakota	14,000	0	0	0	0	1,280
Ohio	0	119,290	144,140	136,933	303,590	148,905
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	194,801	126,378	189,825	180,334	345,745	166,744
Pennsylvania	1,050	6,050	6,050	5,748	5,820	6,050

Rhode Island	10,500	10,000	10,000	9,500	16,000	15,000
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	3,200	6,000	6,000	5,700	5,700	6,000
Texas	55,068	58,365	68,133	64,726	91,214	43,720
Utah	39,600	76,150	82,000	77,900	87,000	65,000
Vermont	0	9,035	9,217	8,756	8,866	9,217
Virginia	96,665	113,556	88,952	84,504	97,945	92,743
Washington	1,400,555	1,302,403	1,508,716	1,433,280	1,617,518	1,648,620
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	295,395	94,624	31,441	29,869	201,066	256,000
Wyoming	217,688	306,113	279,028	265,077	223,996	226,000
Virgin Islands	0	51,380	24,000	22,800	0	0
Total	7,245,736	6,432,562	6,606,145	6,271,421	8,005,555	8,310,762

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of wolf control activities? How much did APHIS spend on this effort for fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and how much is planned in fiscal year 2018?

Response: APHIS personnel work closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), State wildlife agencies, and Native American tribes to conduct wolf damage management programs, provide services to index wolf populations for monitoring purposes, and implement wolf recovery activities plans. APHIS addresses most conflicts with non-lethal methods, including livestock investigations, radio-collaring and tracking wolves, and direct operational assistance with electronic guards and flashing lights. The Agency also carries out limited relocation and population reduction. When wolves are listed as *threatened* or *endangered* under the Endangered Species Act, the FWS has management authority. Elsewhere, management authority falls to the State wildlife agency. Except where wolves are listed as *endangered*, the appropriate management authority provides APHIS with authorization to control wolves that prey on domestic animals or pose a risk to human safety. In locations where wolves are endangered, wolves can only be controlled when there is a direct risk to human safety.

Gray wolf populations are comprised of three distinct population segments - Western Great Lakes, Northern Rocky Mountain, and Southwestern. The Western Great Lakes and Northern Rocky Mountain populations continue to increase and have exceeded their recovery goals for several years. In the Southwest, Mexican wolves have retained listing status, and are classified as a "Nonessential Experimental Population." In Arizona and New Mexico, APHIS is cooperating with State and other Federal agencies, county governments, Native American tribes, livestock producers, and conservation groups involved in Mexican wolf recovery efforts. Gray wolves also continue to exist outside these three distinct population segments where their status remains listed as "Endangered" in North and South Dakota under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

APHIS participates as a member of interagency wolf working groups, and collaborates with State Wildlife and Agriculture Agencies to evaluate wolf predation and provide integrated damage management assistance as part of its public trust responsibility, where resources allow. In FY 2016, APHIS conducted 16 Predator Management Workshops in various states to provide guidance on preventing wolf-livestock conflicts. APHIS complies with all necessary authorities and existing laws when considering the removal of an animal. In 2016, APHIS removed 183 wolves in response to verified wolf damage in Minnesota, removed 56 wolves in Montana, 113 in Wyoming, and 72 in Idaho.

The following table describes the status of three population segments by State, current status, estimated populations and number of requests from cooperators for APHIS assistance as of May 24, 2017:

Population Segment	State	Status	Estimated Wolf Population	Requests by Cooperators for APHIS Assistance in FY 2016	
Western Great Lakes	Minnesota	Threatened	2,278	157	
	Wisconsin	Endangered	Between 866-897	165	
	Michigan	Endangered	568	40	
Northern Rocky Mountain	Idaho	Big Game Animal	Between 684-786	100	
	Montana	Delisted	477 (estimated minimum)	103	
	Wyoming	Experimental/Non-essential	377	590	
	Washington	Delisted in eastern 1/3			
		Federally Endangered in western 2/3	115	0	
	Nevada	Endangered	0	0	
	Oregon	State delisted, Delisted in Eastern 1/3			
Federally endangered in western 2/3 of State		112	25		
Utah (north central)	Delisted	0	0		
California	Endangered	Unknown	8		
Colorado	Endangered	Unknown	0		
Southwestern					
	New Mexico	Experimental/Non-essential	50	17	
	Arizona	Experimental/Non-essential	63	37	

In FY 2016, APHIS spent approximately \$612,000 on wolf control efforts, with cooperators contributing approximately \$853,574. In FY 2017, APHIS plans to spend approximately \$680,000 and receive cooperator contributions of approximately \$1.39 million for wolf management operations and activities. In FY 2018, APHIS requested a decrease of \$44.654 million to the Wildlife Damage Management line; at the reduced funding level, the program will continue to provide education and technical assistance but cooperators requesting direct control assistance would increase their contributions to cover the operational program costs.

Noxious Weeds

Mr. Aderholt: APHIS enforces regulations designed to prevent the entry of new noxious weed species into the United States. How many weed species evaluations did APHIS conduct for this purpose in FY 2016 and FY 2017?

Response: As part of its responsibility in preventing the entry of new noxious weed species into the United States, APHIS evaluates weed species to determine whether they meet the criteria to be added to the Federal noxious weed list. APHIS uses a tiered risk assessment approach to help it quickly evaluate and prioritize species for further analysis. During FY 2016 and FY 2017 through May 24, 2017, APHIS screened and prioritized 24 plant species to determine whether they met the criteria to be regulated (some of these are still under policy review). APHIS also evaluated 25 species (some of which were identified the previous year through the screening process) more closely with a weed characterization process. APHIS also developed 56 new weed datasheets documenting the scientific evidence the Agency uses in designating certain plant species or taxa not authorized for import pending the completion of a full pest risk analysis. Finally, APHIS evaluated 38 species with its comprehensive weed risk assessment process. Most of the evaluations conducted during this period were of species either proposed for import into the United States or potential contaminants in proposed imports. Some of the species evaluated will be proposed for listing as Federal noxious weeds. [Please note that the previous year's figure—339 species screened/prioritized for further evaluation—was related to three import requests for grain/seed commodities with potential for weed seed contaminants.]

Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of AQI fees collected, the amount spent, and the carryover levels for fiscal years 2011 through 2017 and estimates for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION (AQI)
FEE COLLECTIONS & PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS

Fiscal Year	Fee Collections	Amount Spent*	Carryover
2011	\$534,729,510	\$509,853,972	a/ \$94,242,154
2012	548,328,730	537,039,668	a/ 106,844,075
2013	576,785,942	b/ 587,974,891	a/ 119,331,657
2014	603,369,384	b/ 571,712,124	a/ 153,327,352
2015	636,046,924	b/ 668,788,216	a/ 122,773,682
2016	686,354,476	b/ 676,527,035	a/ 135,437,780
2017 (est)	744,915,000	b/ 781,339,931	99,012,849
2018 (est)	744,915,000	774,515,000	69,412,849

*This table includes both APHIS spending and amounts transferred to the

Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from the AQI user fee account.

a/ Accounting adjustments related to prior year collections and deobligations increase the balance in the AQI user fee account end of year balance.

b/ FY 2013 through FY 2017 figures include sequestered funds. The FY 2018 figure does not include an estimate for sequestration. Please note that the FY 2013 amount spent has been corrected to account for an adjustment to the application of the sequester that occurred in FY 2014 and was not previously correct on this table.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the current AQI user fees for each major category (e.g., air passenger, railroad car, commercial truck, etc.) as well as the future proposed increases up to FY 2018.

Response: The current fee levels are shown in the table below. The final rule updating the fees became effective on December 28, 2015, with the exception of the treatment fee, which is being phased-in. Rate increases for upcoming years were not factored into the current fees. APHIS is evaluating the revenue generated by the new fees and will work with Customs and Border Protection officials to determine the timing of future rate changes. While the overall rates do not include built-in increases, the treatment fee will be phased in over 5 years as follows: \$47 in the first year, \$95 in the second year, \$142 in the third year, \$190 in the fourth year, and \$237 in the fifth year. In FY 2018, the treatment fee will be \$142.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION
CURRENT FEES

Fee Type	Current Fees
Air passengers	\$3.96
Commercial Aircraft	225.00
Commercial maritime cargo vessel	825.00
Commercial truck	7.55
Commercial truck transponder	301.67
Commercial cargo rail car	2.00
Sea passenger	1.75
Treatments*	237.00

*This fee is being phased in over 5 years; \$237 is the full fee.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total number of staff years funded through the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program, both the user fee program and the appropriated program, to include fiscal year 2011 through 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION PROGRAM
STAFF YEARS

Fiscal Year	Appropriated	User Fees	Total
2011	364	1,350	1,714
2012	364	1,350	1,714
2013	360	1,121	1,481
2014	356	1,121	1,477
2015	356	1,250	1,606
2016	356	1,250	1,606
2017 (est)	362	1,250	1,612

Mr. Aderholt: What was the fiscal year 2016 and 2017 amount that APHIS transferred to the Department of Homeland Security for agricultural quarantine inspection from user fees? Did this occur on a reimbursable basis or was the transfer made before any work was carried out? What are the amounts expected to be transferred in FY 2018?

Response: In FY 2016, APHIS transferred \$449,856,830 to the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This amount consisted of an initial allocation of \$399,856,830 made in bi-monthly transfers and an additional amount of \$50,000,000 made in two transfers in July and September 2016. The transfers are made on a bi-monthly basis after APHIS and CBP develop an allocation plan, not on a reimbursable basis.

Under the allocation plan for FY 2017, APHIS plans to transfer a total of \$534,515,000 to CBP for activities in FY 2017, with transfers occurring on a bi-monthly basis. APHIS and CBP representatives will develop spending plans and allocations for each Agency for FY 2018, based on collection estimates for the upcoming year.

Work with Department of Homeland Security

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee an update on the status of the Agency's work with Customs and Border Protection, including efforts to review cargo data and entry documents. What percentage of the entries is reviewed for clearance and what percentage of entries is physically inspected? Specify percentage for those entries with permits as well as animals.

Response: The Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) conducts reviews and inspections of cargo entering the United States. APHIS establishes import regulations and inspection policies and works with CBP's Agriculture Policies and Trade Liaison to provide guidance on inspections, identification of intercepted pests, trainings for CBP employees, and methods development support, among other things. APHIS also inspects propagative plant materials, live animals, and certain other products.

Through the International Trade Data System initiative, APHIS has been

working with other government agencies and CBP to connect Agency systems to CBP's new Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). ACE will enhance the processing of imports and exports throughout the U.S. government and improve tracking abilities for cargo. Importers have been able to submit all required forms and information through these electronic message sets since March 2016, and APHIS completed pilot testing of the information collection in ACE in August 2016. APHIS is encouraging all importers to transition to these electronic documents, replacing a variety of paper forms for import and export processes. This system will provide enhanced analytical capabilities to help identify high-risk shipments and other agricultural risks.

APHIS' current guideline for regulated agricultural cargo is to physically inspect two percent of each shipment. APHIS and CBP are planning to implement a risk-based sampling plan in FY 2018 using statistical analysis to determine the probability that a given shipment is infested or contains quarantine pests. APHIS began using this form of hypergeometric sampling in 2014 at its plant inspection stations, where the Agency inspects all imported propagative plant materials (16,683 shipments containing more than 1.5 billion plant units in FY 2016). This enhanced sampling scheme provides more confidence in inspection results and establishes risk categories, allowing the program to focus inspection resources on higher risk products and reduce inspections on low risk items. Reducing the inspection rate on low risk items will provide incentives for importers to take measures to reduce the pest risks on their products, as products with lower risks will be subject to fewer inspections.

For products that carry a greater level of risk and must meet specialized requirements to enter the United States, APHIS requires permits as a condition of entry. Examples include sugarcane, certain types of lumber, and certain live animals. In FY 2016, APHIS issued 9,735 import permits for plants and plant products and more than 10,000 import permits for live animals, animal products, and organisms and vectors. Permits are often issued for a specific time period and allow the importer to bring in multiple shipments during that time period.

APHIS also conducts regulatory oversight for the importation of live animals and animal products. In FY 2016, this included 5.8 million live pigs, 1.8 million live cattle, more than 28,000 live horses, 20.2 million live poultry (including day-old chicks and other birds), and 23.2 million hatching eggs. Agency personnel inspect all live animal shipments regulated by APHIS before release. With the exception of livestock from Mexico and Canada, which are inspected at the border, most live agricultural animals are imported through APHIS' Animal Import Centers or private quarantine facilities, where they are inspected and quarantined for three to 60 days, depending on their origin and species. With limited exceptions of animals from Canada, each animal must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate, and each shipment of live animals must have an import permit. Approximately 10 percent of live fish shipments regulated by APHIS (those susceptible to spring viremia of carp) receive a visual inspection, but APHIS staff review a health certification for all fish shipments under the Agency's jurisdiction.

The table below shows the number of agriculture-related cargo inspections and clearances by CBP at ports of entry in FY 2016. Of the shipments of cargo imported that fall under APHIS' responsibility, 43.4 percent were inspected, and the remaining shipments were cleared for entry following a review of the manifest and other relevant information.

[The information follows:]

FY 2016 AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE INSPECTIONS

ACTIVITY	TOTAL
Regulated Truck Cargo, Land Border, Inspections	262,268
Regulated Cargo, Maritime, Inspections	111,359
Regulated Cargo, Airport, Inspections	184,034
Inland Regulated Cargo, Inspections	371
Exterior Container Inspections	21,811
Non-regulated cargo cleared	296,431
Regulated cargo cleared	1,058,257
Non-regulated cargo, Inspections	181,425

The Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration reports that total value of imports of all merchandise (both manufactured and non-manufactured goods) was nearly \$2.19 trillion in FY 2016. The value of agricultural product imports was more than \$114 billion* (USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Global Agricultural Trade System), accounting for approximately five percent of the total value of imports to the United States in FY 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a copy of the most recent Memoranda of Understanding between USDA and DHS regarding agricultural inspection, training, and data sharing as well as corresponding agreements involving the exchange of financial resources.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

DHS Agreement Number: BTS-03-0001

USDA-APHIS Agreement Number: 03-1001-0382-MU

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)
AND THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)**

Article 1 - Purpose and Authorities

Section 421(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (hereafter the "Act") transfers certain agricultural import and entry inspection functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security from the Secretary of Agriculture (singly the "Party" or jointly the "Parties").

This document serves as the "Transfer Agreement" (hereafter the "Agreement") required by Section 421(e) of the Act. It specifies functions transferred to DHS and those retained by USDA and establishes mechanisms between the Parties regarding the exercise of the following functions: training of employees, transfer of funds, use of employees, and additional measures provided by the Act. Further, it identifies other areas of mutual interest and responsibilities which the Parties will cooperatively address through subsequent actions and documents. This Agreement emphasizes the importance of continuing and enhancing the agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to DHS so as to strengthen border security and thereby better protect American agriculture.

Historically, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) program has focused mainly on preventing the introduction of harmful agricultural pests and diseases into the United States. Now, the threat of intentional introductions of these pests or pathogens as a means of biological warfare or terrorism is an emerging concern that the United States must be prepared to deal with effectively. Guarding against such an eventuality is important to the security of the Nation. Failure to do so could disrupt American agricultural production, erode confidence in the U.S. food supply, and destabilize the U.S. economy. The transfer of USDA agricultural inspectors, with their extensive training and experience in biology and agricultural inspection, provides DHS the capability to recognize and prevent the entry of organisms that might be used for biological warfare or terrorism.

The Parties, through this Agreement and by other means, are committed to working cooperatively now and in the future to implement the relevant provisions of the Act and to ensure necessary support for and coordination of the AQI program components that reside in each Department following the transfer of functions and employees.

As required by the Act, in this Agreement the Parties shall address the following:

Transferred Functions and Employees (Article 2):

USDA agricultural import and entry inspection functions and associated employees to be transferred to DHS [Section 421(a) and (g)]

Excluded Quarantine Activities and Other Retained USDA Activities (Article 3):

Quarantine and associated activities excluded from the transfer [Section 421(c)] and remaining in USDA

Training (Article 4):

USDA supervision of training [Section 421(e) (2)(A)]

Transfer of Funds (Article 5):

[Section 421(e) (2) (B) and (f) (1 and 2)]

Cooperation and Reciprocity (Article 6):

DHS authority to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS [Section 421(e) (3) (A)] and USDA authority to use DHS employees to carry out authorities delegated to USDA-APHIS [Section 421(e) (3) (B)]

Regulations, Policies, and Procedures (Article 7):

[Section 421(d) (1), (d) (2), and (d) (3)]

Agreement Revisions, Amendments, and Appendices (Article 10):

[Section 421(c) (1) (a)]

Article 8 establishes the basis for collaboration between DHS and USDA on other issues and areas of mutual interest that the Parties recognize as necessary for the administration and maintenance of relations between the Parties in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the respective missions of the Parties.

The Parties agree to designate, in writing, an Authorized Representative who shall be responsible for administering the terms and conditions within this Agreement.

Article 2 – USDA Functions Transferred to DHS

The USDA AQI program will be divided, with some functions transferred to DHS as reflected in this Article, and others retained by USDA as reflected in Article 3.

The agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to DHS shall include:

- a) Reviewing passenger declarations and/or cargo manifests and, utilizing USDA pest and risk data, targeting for inspection high risk agricultural passenger/cargo shipments
- b) Inspecting international passengers, luggage, cargo, mail, and means of conveyance
- c) Holding cargo and articles of suspected agricultural quarantine significance where

- appropriate for evaluation of plant and animal health risk in accordance with USDA regulations, policies, and guidelines
- d) Referring propagative and other designated materials to USDA for inspection, control, and disposition
 - e) Seizing articles in violation of USDA regulations, safeguarding to prevent pest escape, and destroying or re-exporting them
 - f) Referring all live animals, embryos, semen, and other viable animal products to USDA
 - g) Collecting and preparing or preserving pest and disease samples for analysis
 - h) Submitting intercepted pest and disease specimens via Pest Identification Form 309a
 - i) Assessing and collecting spot settlements in accordance with USDA guidelines, documenting suspected violations, and referring suspected violations to USDA for further investigation and appropriate action
 - j) Collecting, submitting, and reporting program information (e.g., Workload Accomplishment Data System (WADS) Form 280, AQIM)
 - k) Performing specific risk information collection activities for use in USDA risk analysis (e.g., Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Monitoring (AQIM) systems) and promptly notifying USDA upon detections of new or unusual infested or contaminated cargo
 - l) Maintaining, monitoring, and enforcing existing compliance agreements for functions conducted by DHS
 - m) Monitoring transit shipments and verifying exit
 - n) Reviewing import permits and certificates for validity and compliance
 - o) Preparing and forwarding documentation for reimbursable overtime services to USDA.

In accordance with Section 421(g) of the Act, USDA shall transfer not more than 3,200 full-time equivalent positions to DHS.

Article 3 - Quarantine and Other Relevant Functions Retained by USDA

The agricultural import and entry inspection and associated functions remaining in USDA shall include:

- a) Providing risk analysis guidance, including, in consultation with DHS, the setting of inspection protocols
- b) Applying remedial measures other than destruction and re-exportation, such as fumigation, to commodities, conveyances, and passengers
- c) Providing specialized inspection of propagative plant material and pest identification services at plant inspection stations and other facilities
- d) Conducting inter- and intra-state inspection of passenger, commodity, and conveyance movements, including the preclearance of passengers in Hawaii and Puerto Rico destined for the mainland United States
- e) Performing inspection and related activities, such as compliance with requirements of agricultural protocols and systems, in connection with the preclearance of commodities in foreign countries
- f) Verifying compliance with trade protocols, including but not limited to conducting domestic

market and transit surveys and outreach to the private sector as part of the APHIS Smuggling Interdiction and Trade Compliance Program

- g) Investigating and adjudicating AQI violations, either civilly or through referral for criminal prosecution, in accordance with USDA's administrative procedures and applicable statutes
- h) Issuing phytosanitary (plant health) and animal byproduct certificates for U.S. agricultural exports
- i) Supervising training relating to agricultural inspection functions, as described in Article 4
- j) Managing AQI user fee funds, including auditing of user accounts, as described in Article 5
- k) Developing regulations, policy, and procedures as described in Article 7
- l) Managing the AQI performance measurement system in consultation with DHS.

Article 4 - Training

In accordance with Section 421(e) (2) (A) of the Act, USDA shall supervise training of DHS employees to carry out functions transferred. The Parties agree that USDA will supervise and provide educational support and systems to ensure that DHS employees receive the training necessary to carry out the USDA functions transferred to DHS. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

- a) New Officer Training for Agricultural Specialists
- b) Basic Canine Officer Training for Agricultural Canine Teams
- c) Regulatory Pesticide Applicator and Fumigation Training
- d) Biological Security Training for Agricultural Specialists

The Parties will, subject to any necessary OMB approval, jointly develop an annual work plan and budget for agricultural training provided by USDA for DHS.

Article 5 - Transfer of Funds

The Parties understand that agricultural inspection activities as defined in Articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement will be funded, in part, out of funds collected by fees authorized under sections 2508 and 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136, 136a). The fees will continue to be paid to a dedicated account in the Treasury and be administered by USDA.

In accordance with Section 421 Subsections (e)(2)(B) and (f)(1-2) of the Act, USDA shall, from time to time, transfer funds to DHS for agricultural inspection functions carried out by DHS for which funds are collected.

Subject to any necessary OMB approval, the Parties agree to cooperate in the development of annual plans and budgets, user fee rates, and funds control and financial reporting procedures for the agricultural inspection functions in Articles 2 and 3. The Parties will develop specific methods and

execute appropriate instruments to transfer funds from USDA to DHS in accordance with the previous paragraph.

Article 6 – Cooperation and Reciprocity

Section 421(e) (3) (A) of the Act provides authority for an agreement between DHS and USDA for DHS to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants not transferred to DHS. This includes but is not limited to the performance of those functions listed in Article 3.

Section 421(c) (3) (B) of the Act provides for an agreement between DHS and USDA for USDA to use DHS employees to carry out authorities delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants. This includes but is not limited to the use of DHS employees in the management of agricultural pests and diseases throughout the United States.

DHS and USDA agree to develop procedures for USDA use of DHS employees and/or DHS performance of functions that recognize the importance of the homeland security mission while addressing the need for a skilled workforce to carry out USDA functions. These procedures will be incorporated into a subsequent amendment to this Agreement. Pending the completion of these procedures, the Parties are free to enter into agreements for reciprocity consistent with section 421 of the Act. Neither this Article, nor any appendix to this Agreement, shall obligate either Party to take action inconsistent with the fulfillment of its mission.

Article 7 - Regulations, Policies, and Procedures

In accordance with Section 421(d) of the Act, the Parties understand and agree that:

- a) USDA retains responsibility for developing and issuing regulations, policies, and procedures covering the agricultural functions transferred to DHS
- b) USDA shall provide DHS with copies of all relevant agricultural regulations, policies, and procedures; and train DHS employees as necessary in their application
- c) USDA functions transferred to DHS shall be exercised and enforced by DHS in accordance with USDA regulations, policies, and procedures
- d) Whenever USDA prescribes new regulations, policies, and procedures for administering those agricultural functions transferred to DHS, or proposes changes to relevant existing regulations, policies, and procedures, USDA shall coordinate such actions with DHS
- e) Whenever DHS issues such directives or guidelines as may be necessary to ensure the effective use of DHS personnel carrying out the agricultural functions transferred to DHS, it shall do so in consultation with USDA

Article 8 –Communication and Liaison

The Parties will facilitate an orderly transition and develop the best possible safeguards to protect the nation's agricultural infrastructure. To this end, the Parties agree to coordinate actions and communicate changes in operations and other important information. Whenever credible threats are identified, the Parties shall, as soon as possible, provide to each other all relevant threat and vulnerability information relating to agricultural terrorism, consistent with national security interests. This may include, for example, intelligence for inspection of specific pest and disease threats to allow adjusting operations to changing risk levels.

The Parties agree that DHS will provide USDA with access to, subject to national security considerations and agreed upon information sharing protocols, port environs and port information/databases necessary to fulfill USDA's responsibilities, including but not limited to the functions listed in Article 3 of this Agreement.

The Parties will establish, to the extent and at the level(s) mutually deemed necessary, liaisons or points of contact to facilitate the execution of this article.

Article 9 - Limitation of Commitment

Any financial commitment made by either Party shall be contingent upon the availability of funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States or otherwise provided to the Parties through Congressional authorization. It is understood and agreed that any monies allocated for purposes covered by this Agreement shall be expended in accordance with its terms and in the manner prescribed by the fiscal regulations and/or administrative policies of the Party making the funds available.

If fiscal resources are to transfer, a separate interagency agreement, or other such instrument, as appropriate, must be developed by the Parties.

Article 10 - Revisions, Amendments, and Appendices

In accordance with Section 421(e) (1), the Parties understand and agree that:

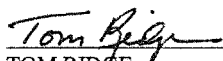
- a) This Agreement shall be reviewed periodically by the Parties when jointly deemed appropriate to determine if amendments or appendices are necessary. The Parties agree that the first such review will be completed by September 30, 2003.
- b) This Agreement may be amended or supplemented at any time by agreement of the Parties in writing.

Article 11 - Effective Date

This Agreement will become effective upon date of final signature.

Article 12 – No Private Right Created

This Agreement is an internal policy statement of the undersigned agencies and does not create any rights, privileges, or benefits for any person or party.



TOM RIDGE
SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Feb. 28, 2003
DATE



ANN M. VENEMAN
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Feb 28, 2003
DATE

**Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of
Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Article 5, Transfer of Funds**

I. Purpose

This Appendix outlines the procedures and conditions that USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will use to transfer funds to DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for the Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) activities carried out by CBP and funded by the AQI User Fee Account. It also outlines the process CBP and APHIS will follow to distribute user fee funds between the two agencies and financial reporting on the use of those funds.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection. Section 421(e)(2)(B) and (f)(1) and (2) of the Act provides authority for an agreement between USDA and DHS for the transfer of funds from USDA to DHS for activities carried out by DHS for which such fees were collected.

Memorandum of Agreement. The Secretary of USDA and Secretary of DHS signed the MOA required under Section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 5 of the MOA pertains to transfer of funds.

III. Responsibilities

APHIS and CBP Understand and Agree to:

1. CBP and APHIS recognize that the transfer of AQI port inspection user fee operating funds depends on the collection of AQI User Fees, the amount of which is influenced by market forces affecting international travel and commerce. The collections to the AQI User Fee account declined sharply after September 11, 2001, but have recovered over time. Accordingly, CPB and APHIS will develop budgets that allow the maintenance of an account reserve by APHIS, designed to cushion the blow of unexpected decreases in revenues.
2. CBP and APHIS will each designate a Chief Budget Liaison and an alternate to carry out the duties outlined in this Appendix, including the quarterly and annual reporting. The designated Chief Budget Liaisons will have at least four face-to-face meetings to discuss AQI funding during each fiscal year.

3. At the beginning of FY 2006, \$33 million will be designated as the account reserve. This reserve will not be allocated to either CBP or APHIS. By the end of FY 2010, the financial goal is to establish a total minimum reserve of \$95 million which equates to approximately 25% of the operating resources for the current level of effort for the AQI operations.
4. APHIS and CBP agree that of the AQI user fee available collections, minus the reserve, 60.64% will be designated for transfer to CBP to support the AQI user fee program and 39.36% will be designated to support APHIS' AQI user fee program. These percentages were determined based on the projected cost and level-of-effort required to carry out the FY 2006 program. The proportion designated to each agency will be reviewed, and adjusted if needed, at least annually by the designated Chief Budget Liaisons based on the expected cost of the respective programs and the best available information on expected annual fee collections. The last transfer from APHIS to CBP will be made in August in order to accommodate operational planning needs of CBP. Annually these agreements will take the form of a codicil to this Appendix, to be signed by the designated Chief Budget Liaisons.
5. Both APHIS and CBP will exercise control over their annual agreed upon allocations. For example, if CBP does not spend its entire FY 2006 transfer allocation estimated to be \$211 million, they will carry any balance forward into FY 2007 to be used to carry out AQI user fee program functions.
6. CBP and APHIS agree that APHIS will propose revised fee schedules as necessary, taking into account CBP funding needs for the transferred AQI user fee functions as well as funding needs for the AQI user fee activities remaining in APHIS. Calculations will take into account projected Federal pay increases and inflation, as well as increased program needs.

APHIS Understands and Agrees to:

1. Initiate bimonthly revenue transfers to CBP beginning in November using an SF-1151, Non-Expenditure Transfer form. However, if the cash balance in the account is not sufficient to transfer the full amount in advance, transfers may take place monthly.
2. Calculate the APHIS AQI level-of-effort in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) staff years and associated program costs for comparison with the CBP level of effort in FTE staff years and program cost calculations, quarterly and annually.
3. Carry out the rulemaking function to propose and codify any necessary changes to the AQI User Fee program.
4. Inform the CBP Chief Budget Liaison when each AQI User Fee distribution to CBP has been initiated by APHIS.


5. Provide within 45 days after each quarter, a breakdown of AQI user fee collections, by activity. Collection amounts will be updated to reflect account adjustments, such as audit findings.

CBP Understands and Agrees to:

1. To provide the necessary information for auditing of the user fee costs and rates. CBP will report expenditures by each AQI fee type (e.g., international passengers, commercial aircraft, etc.).
2. At the end of each quarter, and by November 15 following the end of each fiscal year, CBP will provide APHIS with an accounting of expenses incurred in the AQI program from CBP' Cost Management Information System (CMIS).
3. Calculate the CBP AQI level-of-effort in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) staff years and associated program costs for comparison with the APHIS level of effort in FTE staff years and program calculations, quarterly and annually.

VI. Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Article 5 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.


 Richard L. Balaban
 Assistant Commissioner for Finance
 Customs and Border Protection

9/14/05
 DATE


 Paul R. Eggert
 Associate Deputy Administrator
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

10-05-05
 DATE

Codical to Appendix 5: Transfer of AQI User Fees from APHIS to CBP for FY 2017 (Update prepared January 2017).

The following AQI user fee transfers are mutually agreed by CBP and APHIS for October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017, based on projected collections for FY 2017. The estimated new fees that became effective on December 28, 2015, are included in the transfer amounts. If collections are different from the projected amount, APHIS and CBP may reevaluate FY 2017 allocations and make any necessary adjustments. Amounts over the initial estimate will be added to the joint reserve for the program.

The agencies agree upon the following preliminary amounts for spending of available funding:

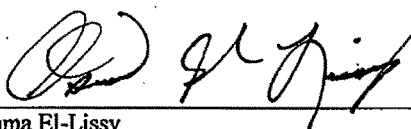
Total Collections:	\$744,915,000
Transfers to CBP:	\$534,515,000
APHIS Amount:	\$210,400,000

CBP % Share: 72% of \$744,915,000

CBP Transfers:

Transfer 1: \$89,085,834
 Transfer 2: \$89,085,833
 Transfer 3: \$89,085,833
 Transfer 4: \$89,085,833
 Transfer 5: \$89,085,833
 Transfer 6: \$89,085,834

Distribution schedule: Effective October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017, bimonthly distributions of APHIS fees will be based on the distribution schedule above. Due to the lag in actual collections, transfers may be adjusted during the fiscal year or spread out into multiple transfers. APHIS and CBP may reevaluate allocations depending on actual revenue.



Osama El-Lissy
 Deputy Administrator
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
 U.S. Department of Agriculture

Jan. 3, 2017
 Date



Jaye M. Williams
 Chief Financial Officer
 U.S. Customs and Border Protection

1/6/2017
 Date

Federal and Non-Federal Resources

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a breakout of all Federal and non-Federal dollars for all APHIS programs to include fiscal years 2012 through 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FUNDING FOR APHIS PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Animal Health Technical Services	\$30,349	\$8,403	\$33,484	\$9,941	\$34,507	\$8,537
Aquatic Animal Health	2,261	756	1,988	1,133	2,185	567
Avian Health	53,206	15,060	50,207	13,518	50,252	13,225
Cattle Health	97,722	71,967	89,331	58,046	90,716	54,987
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health	23,552	16,707	18,715	18,465	20,392	14,972
National Veterinary Stockpile	3,026	0	2,596	0	3,214	0
Swine Health	22,897	4,983	20,318	4,993	22,046	4,756
Veterinary Biologics	16,445	42	15,179	73	16,243	0
Veterinary Diagnostics	31,582	636	29,153	637	31,540	0
Zoonotic Disease Management	8,956	8,403	9,414	2,510	9,462	1,804
SUBTOTAL Animal Health	289,996	126,957	270,385	109,316	280,557	98,848
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection	27,211	0	26,274	0	26,712	0
Cotton Pests	19,860	20,339	13,962	14,000	12,286	20,188
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	8,896	487	8,385	0	8,694	0
Pest Detection	27,358	1,359	25,155	733	27,256	884
Plant Protection Methods Development	20,081	281	19,138	396	20,166	411
Specialty Crop Pests	166,886	50,095	143,809	0	143,984	7,100
Tree & Wood Pests	78,300	5,491	51,622	776	70,080	886
SUBTOTAL Plant Health	348,592	78,052	288,345	15,905	309,178	29,469
Wildlife Damage Management	70,480	54,286**	68,027	58,758	86,893	60,750
Wildlife Services Methods Development	16,924	4,630	17,297	2,999	18,742	1,788

Line-item	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
SUBTOTAL Wildlife Services	87,404	58,916	85,324	61,757	105,635	62,538
Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement	16,189	0	14,728	0	16,102	0
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	18,134	0	15,792	0	16,864	288
SUBTOTAL Regulatory Services	34,323	0	30,520	0	32,966	288
Contingency Fund	1,500	0	1,644	0	0	0
Emergency Preparedness & Response	16,753	5,943	15,637	5,129	16,813	5,374
SUBTOTAL Emergency Management	18,253	5,943	17,281	5,129	16,813	5,374
Agriculture Import/Export	13,310	0	12,021	7,195	13,992	3,918
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations	20,104	12,607	18,442	36,000	20,052	41,272
SUBTOTAL Safe Trade & International Technical Assistance	33,414	12,607	30,463	22,595	34,044	45,190
Animal Welfare	27,016	0	24,585	0	27,903	0
Horse Protection	696	0	640	0	687	0
SUBTOTAL Animal Welfare	27,712	0	25,225	0	28,590	0
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	4,494	0	3,921	0	4,182	0
Physical/ Operational Security	5,224	0	4,947	0	5,133	0
SUBTOTAL Agency Management	9,718	0	8,868	0	9,315	0
General Provision 748	0	0	0	0	4,260	0
Commodity Credit Corporation	24,561	280	5,213	0	12,947	
Farm Bill Section 10201 and 10202	52,115	2,053	47,008	0	57,286	0

Line-item	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Advances and Reimbursements	157,285	0	162,360	0	169,301	0
H1N1 from Health and Human Services	4,793	0	4,113	0	4,741	0
VHS Supplemental, Homeland Security, HUB Relo, & Department Buildings & Facilities	111	0	106	0	128	0
Trust Funds	3,633	0	1,135	0	4,662	0
Refunds for equipment sold	11,702	0	14,919	0	7,807	0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection User Fees	0	0	0	0	1,047	0
SUBTOTAL	188,234	0	194,095	0	193,890	0
Other	442,434	2,333	428,949	0	456,069	0
TOTAL	\$1,291,846	\$284,808	\$1,185,360	\$214,702	\$1,273,167	\$241,707

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**		FY 2017***	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Animal Health Technical Services	\$34,291	\$1,381	\$37,010	12,318	22,377	0
Aquatic Animal Health	2,201	566	2,241	714	801	0
Avian Health	60,041	13,173	50,788	11,481	31,263	0
Cattle Health	90,423	56,004	88,979	21,038	47,432	0
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health	20,817	14,972	19,465	7,890	8,294	0
National Veterinary Stockpile	3,121	0	3,495	0	1,188	0
Swine Health	24,244	4,756	24,798	3,758	7,240	0
Veterinary Biologics	16,398	0	16,414	0	7,413	0
Veterinary Diagnostics	31,519	0	36,540	0	11,085	0
Zoonotic Disease Management	9,516	1,804	9,484	1,461	3,875	0

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**		FY 2017***	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
SUBTOTAL Animal Health	292,571	92,656	289,214	58,660	140,968	0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection	26,850	0	27,900	0	16,408	0
Cotton Pests	12,071	11,366	12,504	14,574	8,818	0
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	9,169	316	8,973	27	4,679	0
Pest Detection	26,446	436	27,396	455	14,808	0
Plant Protection Methods Development	20,685	313	20,685	232	10,848	0
Specialty Crop Pests	163,448	83,668	170,409	77,148	97,970	0
Tree & Wood Pests	55,061	835	53,052	865	28,114	0
SUBTOTAL Plant Health	313,730	96,934	320,919	93,301	181,645	0
Wildlife Damage Management	89,991	76,295	99,608	64,365	51,375	0
Wildlife Services Methods Development	18,825	1,656	18,897	\$1,054	10,238	0
SUBTOTAL Wildlife Services	108,816	77,951	118,505	65,419	61,613	0
Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement	16,218	0	16,224	0	9,153	0
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	18,831	0	18,862	0	9,620	0
SUBTOTAL Regulatory Services	35,049	0	35,086	0	18,773	0
Contingency Fund	2,379	0	1,577	0	121	0
Emergency Preparedness & Response	16,889	4,626	16,966	5,695	14,409	0
SUBTOTAL Emergency Management	19,268	4,626	18,543	5,695	14,530	0
Agriculture Import/Export	13,999	3,917	15,074	1,885	6,857	0

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**		FY 2017***	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations	21,977	27,582	22,114	0	9,704	0
SUBTOTAL Safe Trade & International Technical Assistance	35,976	31,499	37,188	1,885	16,561	0
Animal Welfare	28,009	0	28,177	0	14,019	0
Horse Protection	681	0	695	0	293	0
SUBTOTAL Animal Welfare	28,690	0	28,872	0	14,312	0
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	3,944	0	4,043	0	2,877	0
Physical/ Operational Security	5,146	0	5,137	0	1,141	0
Decentralized GSA Rental and DHS Security Payments	42,567	0	42,567	0	25,953	0
SUBTOTAL Agency Management	51,657	0	51,747	0	29,971	0
General Provision 748	15,738	0	0	0	0	0
General Provision 764	0	0	637	0	858	0
Commodity Credit Corporation	838,501	0	119,943	0	19,449	0
Farm Bill Section 10201 and 10202 and 10007	57,657	5,103	55,069	2,846	27,912	0
Advances and Reimbursements	180,969	0	185,714	0	112,824	0
H1N1 from Health and Human Services	2,830	0	3,107	0	10	0
Homeland Security, HUB Relo, & Department	102	0	92	0	0	0
Buildings & Facilities	4,435	0	8,207	0	1,844	0
Trust Funds	10,352	0	8,603	0	4,888	0

Line-item	FY 2015		FY 2016**		FY 2017***	
	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal	Federal*	Non-Federal
Refunds for equipment sold	864	0	2,122	0	1,005	0
Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust	673	0	26	0	870	0
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection User Fees	199,283	0	226,945	0	154,495	0
SUBTOTAL Other	1,311,404	5,103	610,465	2,846	324,155	0
TOTAL	\$2,197,161	\$308,769	\$1,510,539	\$227,806	\$802,528	\$0

*Represents Federal obligations against available funding.

**Overseas Technical and Trade Operations (OTTO): The non-Federal contributions previously reported for APHIS' OTTO program related to animal disease control programs in Mexico and several countries in Central and South America. The Agency has shifted its focus from directly supporting disease control programs to monitoring the disease situation in these countries and providing technical advice. Therefore, APHIS will no longer report non-Federal contributions related to its OTTO program.

***APHIS will have the 2017 amounts for the non-Federal funding at the end of the fiscal year.

Indemnity and Contingency Funds

Mr. Aderholt: Describe what has happened during the past year in terms of serious outbreaks of pests and diseases. What resources did the Agency expend on each? What funds have OMB approved from FY 2012 to the present.

Response: In FY 2016, APHIS spent approximately \$97 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds to complete the depopulation, disposal, and cleaning and disinfection activities associated with the 232 cases of high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) confirmed in 21 States from December 2014 through June 2015, as well as an additional unrelated case of HPAI in Indiana in January 2016. After completing these activities, the Agency conducted environmental sampling to ensure that the virus was no longer present before allowing the premises to restock and resume business. During the outbreaks and responses, approximately 50 million birds were affected and either died from the disease or were euthanized as part of the response. By the spring of 2016, all commercial facilities that became infected had been disinfected and cleared to resume operations. Throughout the 2015 and 2016 outbreaks, APHIS collaborated with Federal, State, and industry partners to respond quickly and decisively. These outbreaks reaffirmed the value of surveillance for rapid detection and a quick response to depopulate infected flocks. The Agency's actions in this emergency program served to safeguard U.S. poultry and egg producers and reduce the effects of avian influenza on agriculture and public health, while also enhancing readiness for other

animal health emergencies.

APHIS spent \$14 million in CCC funds on tuberculosis (TB) eradication activities in Texas and Michigan in FY 2016. In October 2014, the Food Safety and Inspection Service detected a slaughter cow with TB at a beef packing plant in Castro County, Texas. APHIS traced the cow back to a nearby dairy, which consisted of approximately 5,000 cows and an equal number of replacement calves of various ages. Whole-herd testing, conducted in FY 2015, confirmed TB infection in this herd. Depopulation of this dairy was completed with CCC funds on March 31, 2016. An additional dairy, owned by the same owner, completed a testing plan in January 2016 and was released from quarantine. In March 2015, TB was confirmed in an estimated 300 cow Michigan dairy detected through area surveillance testing. By the end of November 2015, the entire herd was depopulated. Late in FY 2015, TB was confirmed in an additional unrelated large Texas dairy herd (a complex of two dairies and their heifer raising facility). In FY 2016, APHIS used CCC funds to remove cattle from this complex during herd testing and to remove cattle in trace herds that had received cattle from this herd prior to the complex being quarantined. Thus far in FY 2017, APHIS has spent \$1,069,493 in Texas and \$268,404 in Michigan for indemnity for tuberculosis in the previously identified herds.

Also in FY 2016, APHIS spent approximately \$8 million in emergency funds to continue responding to the identification of swine enteric coronavirus diseases (SECD) - such as porcine epidemic diarrhea - originally detected in 33 States and Puerto Rico in FYs 2013 and 2014. The Agency, along with States and the swine industry, made great progress in reducing the spread of SECD viruses and minimizing the impact of these diseases on swine producers and the swine industry. APHIS is continuing discussions with the swine industry to solicit feedback and recommendations regarding the future direction of the SECD program.

In FY 2016, APHIS spent approximately \$1.6 million in Agency contingency funds on efforts to continue addressing a cattle fever tick (CFT) outbreak in Cameron and Willacy Counties, Texas. CFT transmit babesiosis, a severe and often fatal cattle disease. Even when not transmitting this disease, CFT can cause blood loss, damage to hides, and an overall decrease in the condition of livestock. CFT remains well established within a 500-mile buffer zone from Del Rio, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico. When CFT is detected outside of the buffer zone, APHIS and the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC) take quick action to prevent any further spread. In FY 2016, APHIS and the TAHC identified 31 infested premises outside the quarantine area (in the tick-free area) in Cameron and Willacy Counties. During FY 2016, APHIS and the TAHC inspected 43,953 animals and treated 23,244 animals in this area. APHIS and the TAHC also created a joint Incident Command System to determine the extent of the spread, prevent further spread, and control CFT on nilgai (an Asian antelope), white-tailed deer, and other ungulates capable of hosting CFT. This effort involved systematically inspecting and treating all premises, livestock, and other hosts within the temporarily quarantined area, as well as controlling the movement of livestock and hunted animal trophies. In addition, APHIS collaborated with the TAHC and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to harvest the nilgai in the area. APHIS is continuing enhanced CFT activities in FY 2017.

The following table shows CCC releases from FY 2012 through FY 2017 (as of May 24, 2017).

CCC RELEASES FY 2011 THROUGH FY 2014
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Program	Amount
FY 2012	Asian longhorned beetle	\$13,294
	European Grapevine Moth	8,000
FY 2014	Swine enteric coronaviruses (SECD)	26,170
	CCC balances redirected to SECD	-5,273
FY 2015	Notifiable avian influenza	989,128
	Bovine tuberculosis	17,788
FY 2017	Bovine tuberculosis	23,901

Mr. Aderholt: Were any indemnity funds used in fiscal years 2012 through 2017? 672.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS INDEMNITY OBLIGATIONS
(Whole Dollars)

Disease Program	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (as of May 24, 2017)
Avian Influenza	\$90,390	\$74,424	\$1,241,203	\$196,273,827	\$10,177,330	1,625,409
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	19,913	3,420	0	0	0	0
Brucellosis	14,408	2,065	4,138	750	1,000	7,540
Chronic Wasting Disease	0	0	1,370,273	828,629	921,463	218,378
Pseudorabies	15,455	148	43,178	5,505	1,201	0
Scrapie	16,262	23,538	107,361	140,163	35,343	96
Swine	0	0	0	0	0	4,890
Tuberculosis	2,633,944	678,677	194,018	3,236,446	16,289,037	1,952,486
Screwworm	0	0	0	0	18,075	0
Total	\$2,790,372	\$782,272	\$2,960,171	\$200,485,320	\$27,443,448	\$3,808,799

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current status of the APHIS Contingency Fund?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND
(Dollars in Thousands)

Availability:	
Total Balance Carried Forward from FY 2016	\$1,052
FY 2017 Appropriation	477
FY 2017 Account Recoveries	2
FY 2017 Availability	1,531
FY 2017 Releases as of May 24, 2017:	
No Releases	0
Current Available Balance	\$1,531

Mr. Aderholt: Please update a table listing all funding expenditures from the Contingency Fund, to include fiscal years 2012 through 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND EXPENDITURES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (as of May 24, 2017)
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0	0	\$2,379	\$1,577	0
Feral Swine	0	\$921	0	0	0	0
Giant African Land Snail	\$773	723	0	0	0	0
Total	\$773	\$1,644	\$0	\$2,379	\$1,577	\$0

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a five-year table that shows the projected revenue for import/export user fees and the projected revenue for veterinary diagnostic user fees including fiscal year 2017 estimates.

Response: APHIS anticipates revenue to remain flat in the near future, as there are no proposed fee changes.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATED USER FEE REVENUE
FYs 2013-2017
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Estimate
Import/Export User Fees (includes Animal Import Centers in Newburgh and Miami)	\$41.4	\$43.7	\$44.3	\$43.7	\$43.6
Veterinary Diagnostics User Fees	\$6.3	\$5.9	\$5.6	\$5.8	\$6.1

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing how much APHIS spent in foreign countries to include fiscal years 2012 through 2017.

Response: The information provided includes APHIS appropriated and user fee spending in foreign countries. Please note this table does not include spending from other funding sources (e.g., reimbursable agreements, trust funds, etc.). The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Region	Country	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est)
Africa	Egypt	\$310,248	\$422,529	\$558,898	\$559,304	\$503,772	\$370,000
	Senegal	559,089	421,077	341,132	523,657	879,305	790,000
	South Africa	503,155	534,195	613,730	678,386	582,593	600,000
Asia/Pacific	Burma	31,134	0	0	0	0	0
	Cambodia	40,664	0	0	0	0	0
	China	1,319,385	1,329,724	1,621,410	1,497,460	1,079,371	1,200,000
	India	651,155	438,264	485,360	441,899	423,315	445,000
	Indonesia	11,534	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	967,769	890,110	882,089	887,371	886,595	890,000
	Laos	41,339	0	0	0	25,322	0
	Philippines	506,119	446,663	442,053	422,061	430,360	430,000
	South Korea	422,494	408,551	461,381	316,321	427,306	430,000
	Taiwan	434,376	442,970	396,700	406,153	478,460	480,000
	Thailand	619,937	554,281	430,930	541,725	621,599	620,000
	Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
Caribbean	Dominican Republic	1,497,905	865,156	1,047,954	981,702	868,567	860,000
	Haiti	315,152	0	0	273,393	372,349	370,000
	Trinidad & Tobago	177,164	219,347	117,980	245,723	314,509	315,000
Central America	Belize	101,073	197,262	159,374	289,165	262,229	290,000
	Costa Rica	747,541	481,307	975,054	1,075,473	690,041	700,000
	Guatemala	26,651,941	21,394,157	21,379,331	22,738,365	22,008,859	22,740,000
	Honduras	101,951	213,806	9,740	7,568	3,422	0
	Nicaragua	258,075	0	0	0	0	0
	Panama	15,177,161	16,285,598	15,646,268	15,056,147	14,054,747	17,000,000
Europe	Austria	692,099	207,562	210,032	294,488	291,960	295,000
	Belgium	1,412,678	1,521,590	1,661,763	1,635,902	1,506,998	1,500,000
	Croatia	0	0	27,640	0	0	0

Region	Country	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (est)
	France	257,416	301,357	387,386	403,082	151,591	300,000
	Germany	previously found in "other"	206,984	265,983	0	0	0
	Italy	523,333	634,798	626,131	403,366	565,494	625,000
	Russia	previously found in "other"	150,689	150,689	187,689	187,689	190,000
	Switzerland	0	0	199,704	0	0	0
	Other	394,489	will no longer be used	0	0	0	0
North America	Canada	353,788	471,033	343,088	200,000	390,000	200,000
	Mexico	7,497,365	8,245,473	8,047,002	7,458,042	9,891,536	9,500,000
South America	Argentina	334,210	331,841	6,871	7,904	31,481	0
	Bolivia	290,839	200,841	195,957	269,132	257,050	270,000
	Brazil	967,717	607,699	669,525	736,140	618,555	620,000
	Chile	543,198	573,920	282,146	326,749	368,695	360,000
	Colombia	1,561,906	794,452	1,139,123	1,394,650	722,867	725,000
	Ecuador	190,352	146,855	146,549	167,329	143,296	170,000
	Peru	597,754	572,958	433,788	446,294	449,545	450,000
	Uruguay	152,286	208,231	209,638	202,549	209,597	205,000
	Venezuela	20,476	0	0	0	0	0
Total		\$67,236,267	\$60,721,280	\$60,572,399	\$61,075,189	\$60,699,075	\$64,090,000

Please note that APHIS has high expenditures in Guatemala, Panama, and Mexico due to substantial operational programs that exist in those countries, including a fruit fly rearing facility in Guatemala and a sterile screwworm rearing facility in Panama. Spending in Panama is increasing in FY 2017 due to the need for additional sterile insects and technical support for the response to the screwworm outbreak in the Florida Keys. The Agency has a variety of programs in Mexico that support activities related to Fruit Fly, Cotton Pests, Overseas Technical and Trade Operations, and Agriculture Quarantine Inspection.

Rabies

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of the national rabies management plan? How much did the Agency spend in FY 2016 and FY 2017 as well as planned expenditures for 2018 for this program?

Response: In 2008, the U.S. National Plan for Wildlife Rabies Management Plan (National Plan) was finalized and linked to the North American Rabies Management Plan. Both plans focus on four broad goals: enhancing the coordination of rabies surveillance; managing and preventing further spread; eliminating rabies virus variants in terrestrial carnivores; and, collaborative research. APHIS and cooperators have made significant progress toward meeting these goals.

In FY 2016, APHIS distributed oral rabies vaccination (ORV) baits in 15 States. Using a coordinated, strategic application of oral rabies vaccine along with other rabies control measures, we have eliminated a canine rabies variant in coyotes and are on the verge of eliminating a gray fox rabies variant in Texas. In addition, there have been no cases of canine rabies in the United States since 2004, and no appreciable spread of raccoon rabies toward the western United States. APHIS continues to prevent the westward spread of raccoon rabies by managing a vaccination zone from Maine to Alabama. In FY 2015, APHIS and other Federal, State and industry partners updated the National Plan, which they finalized and distributed in the spring of 2016.

While the only licensed bait currently used in ORV programs has proven to be effective in preventing the spread of raccoon rabies and eliminating rabies variants in coyotes and foxes, APHIS is evaluating a new vaccine-bait combination that could allow the program to reach its next goal of eliminating raccoon rabies. The new vaccine-bait combination could not only better control rabies in raccoons, but may also better target skunks, which are critical to overall rabies control efforts.

APHIS first field tested the ONRAB vaccine, which Canada currently uses to control rabies in raccoons, skunks, and foxes, in West Virginia in 2011. Promising results led APHIS to expand testing of the vaccine in 2012 to New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Ohio. The Agency concluded those trials in 2013 and 2014. From 2014-2016, APHIS conducted a new field trial in West Virginia that focused on high vaccine-bait density distribution targeting skunk populations. In 2015, APHIS initiated two new field trials in Vermont to assess vaccination rates in urban-suburban and rural habitats. The Vermont trials will conclude in 2017 and will conclude all ONRAB field trials in the United States. Overall, vaccination rates of raccoons in ONRAB ORV zones are twice as high as rates in zones with the licensed oral rabies vaccine.

In FY 2016, APHIS spent approximately \$26 million for national rabies control and surveillance. APHIS plans to spend approximately \$28 million in FY 2017 and \$21.725 million in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What rabies management programs, activities or locations will be reduced or eliminated in fiscal year 2018, if any? What is the risk associated with such changes in the program?

Response: The FY 2018 President's budget proposes adjustments to the cost-share rates covered by cooperators. This proposal includes APHIS maintaining the majority of the existing rabies vaccination zone from Maine to Alabama; however, we will need to reduce funding for rabies surveillance activities in States outside of the vaccination zone. APHIS will work with impacted States to provide services on a reimbursable basis to avoid slowing ongoing progress to eliminate raccoon rabies in the eastern United States. APHIS plans to spend approximately \$21.725 million for rabies management in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What additional activities can be supported under the funding levels in the House and Senate Committee passed bills for fiscal year 2018?

Response: APHIS is the lead Federal agency to prevent the further spread of wildlife rabies, with the goal of eliminating rabies in carnivores in the United States using oral rabies vaccination (ORV). This program has led to the elimination of canine rabies in coyotes, the near elimination of gray fox rabies from Texas, and the containment of raccoon rabies in the eastern United States. In FY 2016, APHIS distributed more than 11 million oral rabies vaccine baits over more than 188,239 square kilometers. In FY 2017, APHIS will use the additional funding Congress provided to distribute approximately 700,000 more ORV baits targeting raccoon rabies than in FY 2016. These additional baits expand the distribution of the baits over strategic locations in Ohio, Maine, Vermont, and Virginia to more aggressively focus on raccoon rabies elimination. While the current ORV zone is approximately 25 miles wide, APHIS would seek to continue to reinforce current zones and maintain the expanded zones of more than 3,500 square miles in these States to enhance ORV effectiveness.

The FY 2018 President's Budget proposes a decrease of \$44.654 million to the Wildlife Damage Management line item. APHIS would reduce funding for rabies activities in States by approximately \$6.2 million from the FY 2017 appropriation. With additional funding the House and Senate provide in FY 2018 bills, APHIS would continue to distribute the increased number of ORV baits and continue efforts to eliminate raccoon rabies.

Mr. Aderholt: What additional efforts are conducted by APHIS to control the spread of wildlife rabies?

Response: APHIS works to eliminate and prevent the spread of rabies in wildlife by conducting strategic oral rabies vaccination (ORV) campaigns in defined zones. The result is the increased protection of human and animal health and a significant reduction in costs associated with living with rabies. The goals of the ORV program are to stop the spread of specific

rabies variants and eliminate specific rabies variants. APHIS has prevented the spread of raccoon rabies toward the western United States, and nearly eliminated a unique rabies variant in gray foxes in Texas (only one case since 2009), and works to maintain the canine rabies-free status that has been achieved by eliminating a canine variant in coyotes in Texas. In FY 2016, APHIS and cooperators distributed more than 11 million ORV baits over 188,239 square kilometers. This is a continuation of the strategic distribution of more than 176 million vaccine-baits since the program began in 1995.

Further, the National Rabies Management Program is conducting collaborative field trials to evaluate the oral rabies vaccine ONRAB. The ONRAB vaccine could increase rabies immunity of raccoons in the United States, providing a more effective means to eliminate rabies in raccoons. From 2011-2016, APHIS completed five different three-year ONRAB field trials targeting raccoons and skunks in West Virginia, New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, and Ohio. Through FY 2016, the Agency distributed more than 8.6 million ONRAB baits in these five states. In 2015, APHIS initiated two new field trials in Vermont to assess vaccination rates in urban-suburban and rural habitats. The Vermont trials will conclude in 2017 and will conclude all ONRAB field trials in the U.S. Overall, vaccination rates of raccoons in ONRAB ORV zones are twice as high as rates in zones compared with the licensed oral rabies vaccine. All data from field trials provides supporting scientific evidence that could lead to the licensing of ONRAB as an oral rabies vaccine in the United States in 2018.

To streamline the use of a rapid rabies diagnostic field procedure, APHIS is working in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and The Wistar Institute. From 2005 through 2016, APHIS tested nearly 82,000 samples with 1,506 testing positive for rabies in one hour. This rapid source of surveillance information is vital to science-based ORV decisions for future intervention strategies.

Vampire bats remain the primary reservoir of rabies in Latin America (including Mexico). Recent evidence suggests that vampire bats have expanded their geographic range to within 125 miles of the United States border, which could threaten public health and livestock. In FY 2016, APHIS developed and implemented a vampire bat rabies monitoring program in Texas, Arizona and Florida to assess risk to livestock. APHIS conducted 82 surveys at livestock sales barns, dairy farms and feedlots examining approximately 22,890 livestock in the three states. No evidence of vampire bat bites were observed on any of the livestock examined during these surveys. The surveillance program will continue and be expanded to include stockyards in FY 2017.

APHIS relies on the international collaborative rabies management framework, established through the North American Rabies Management Plan. Partners to this plan include the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Navajo Nation. The plan involves coordination with surveillance activities, control programs, vaccine development, and field trials. APHIS, other Federal agencies, and Canadian provinces have coordinated rabies surveillance and control in raccoons along the border to monitor and ensure program effectiveness.

APHIS relies on the international collaborative rabies management framework, established through the North American Rabies Management Plan (NARMP). Partners to this plan include the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the

Navajo Nation. APHIS work closely with Canada, Mexican Border States, and continues to collaborate with the Navajo Nation on many rabies-related research activities under the NARMP.

Emergencies

Mr. Aderholt: How was USDA's emergency authority used in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017? How much did USDA use for each incidence and was it transferred from CCC?

Response: All emergency transfers to APHIS were from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Amounts available and used for each incident are submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	FY 2015 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2015 Obligations	FY 2016 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2016 Obligations	FY 2017 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2017 Obligations (through May 24, 2017)
Avian Influenza	\$989,128	\$828,798	0	\$97,366	0	\$17,504
Bovine Tuberculosis	17,788	2,180	0	14,371	\$23,901	1,632
Cattle Fever Tick	0	40	0	0	0	281
European Grapevine Moth	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grasshopper	0	285	0	0	0	7
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	3	0	0	0	0
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	0	0	0	112	0	0
Mexican Fruit Fly	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mormon Cricket	0	151	0	0	0	0
Swine Enteric Coronaviruses*	0	7,044	0	0	0	0
Novel Enteric Coronaviruses*			0	8,092	0	24
TOTAL	\$1,006,916	\$838,501	\$0	\$119,943	\$23,901	\$19,448

*Of the amount received, \$5.273 million was redirected from existing balances for the Novel Enteric Coronaviruses.

Please note: Obligations may occur in multiple years as balances were available from prior year CCC transfers.

Mr. Aderholt: For CCC funds approved for APHIS emergencies, what were the carryover amounts into fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: In FY 2016, APHIS did not receive a transfer from CCC. APHIS obligated \$119.94 million against prior year funds. The carryover into FY 2017 was \$101.50 million, including \$28.18 million in account recoveries from prior year deobligations.

In FY 2017 as of May 24, 2017, APHIS has received \$23.90 million from a CCC transfer. APHIS has obligated \$19.01 million against prior year funds and \$0.44 million against the current year funds.

Mr. Aderholt: Has the agency requested any funds from the CCC for emergency purposes in fiscal year 2017? If so, for what programs? What was the amount of the request? Have the funds been apportioned?

Response: As of May 24, 2017, APHIS received \$23.90 million for bovine tuberculosis from the Commodity Credit Corporation in fiscal year 2017. These funds have been apportioned.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows a breakout of the number of emergencies that occurred, as well as the amount of both agency and CCC funds that were used to combat the emergency to include fiscal years 2012 through 2017. Please include a total column.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	APHIS Funds			CCC Funds	Total
		Program Funds	Contingency Funds	Sub-Total		
2012	Asian Longhorned Beetle	\$39,667	0	\$39,667	\$14,294	\$53,961
	European Grapevine Moth	0	0	0	8,000	8,000
	Giant African Snail	0	\$1,500	1,500	0	1,500
	Redirected Balances	0	0	0	-1,000	-1,000
	2012 Total	\$39,667	\$1,500	\$41,167	\$21,294	\$62,461
2013	Feral Swine	0	\$1,000	\$1,000	0	\$1,000
	2013 Total	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
2014	Swine Enteric Coronaviruses	0	0	0	\$26,170	\$26,170
	Redirected Balances	0	0	0	-5,273	-5,273
	2014 Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,897	\$20,897
2015	Avian Influenza	\$35,339	0	\$35,339	\$989,128	\$1,024,467
	Tuberculosis	11,500	0	11,500	17,789	29,289
	Cattle Fever Tick	11,950	\$2,387	14,337	0	14,337
	2015 Total	\$58,789	\$2,387	\$61,176	\$1,006,917	\$1,068,093
2016	Cattle Fever Tick	\$11,950	\$1,692	\$13,642	0	\$13,642
	2016 Total	\$11,950	\$1,692	\$13,642	\$0	\$13,642
2017	Tuberculosis	\$11,500	0	\$11,500	\$23,901	\$35,401
	2017 Total	\$11,500	\$0	\$11,500	\$23,901	\$35,401

Note: Funding amounts represent budget authority and not obligations.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table for the record showing all APHIS line items that have proposed increases for fiscal year 2018 that were funded out of the CCC in fiscal years 2016 or 2017 and the corresponding funding amounts.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING REQUESTS

Program	FY 2017 CCC Release Amount	FY 2018 Increase Request
Tuberculosis	\$23,900,873	0
TOTAL	\$23,900,873	\$0

APHIS did not request any CCC funding in FY 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, provide a five-year history of funds that have come from the CCC for emergency outbreaks, and into two categories: (1) expenditures to combat pest and/or disease outbreaks that are indigenous to the United States, and (2) expenditures that have been made to combat pest and/or disease outbreaks that have been "imported" to the United States.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Indigenous	Imported	Total Obligations a/
2012	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$10,385	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$34	--	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	10,364	
	Grasshopper	246	--	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	1,922	
	Mormon Cricket	3	--	
	Tuberculosis	1,606	--	
	Total	\$1,889	\$22,671	\$24,560
2013	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$4,283	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	530	
	Grasshopper	\$48	--	
	Tuberculosis	352	--	
	Total	\$400	\$4,813	\$5,213
2014	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	\$922	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$31	--	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	2,080	
	Grasshopper	86	--	
	Novel Enteric Coronaviruses	--	9,811	
	Tuberculosis	17	--	
	Total	\$134	\$12,813	\$12,947
2015	Avian Influenza	--	\$828,798	
	Cattle Fever Tick	\$40	--	
	Grasshopper	285	--	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	3	
	Mormon Cricket	151	--	
	Novel Enteric Coronaviruses	--	7,044	
	Tuberculosis	2,180	--	
	Total	\$2,656	\$835,845	\$838,501
2016	Avian Influenza	--	\$97,366	
	European Grapevine Moth	--	1	
	Medfly Fruit Fly	--	112	
	Mexican Fruit Fly	--	1	
	Novel Enteric Coronaviruses	--	8,092	
	Tuberculosis	\$14,371	--	
	Total	\$14,371	\$105,572	\$119,943

a/ Please note that prior year balances were available in some cases.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Mr. Aderholt: What is APHIS doing to combat chronic wasting disease (CWD) in farmed cervid populations? What is the Agency's involvement with CWD in wild cervid populations?

Response: In FY 2017, APHIS expects to test approximately 10,000 farmed cervids for CWD. APHIS has identified seven new CWD positive farmed cervid herds - five white-tail deer herds, one white-tail deer and mule deer herd, and one white-tail deer and Sika deer herd. These herds were located

in Iowa (1), Michigan (1), Minnesota (2), and Pennsylvania (3). Two of the seven herds were depopulated with federal indemnity, one herd was depopulated by the State, and the other four are under quarantine.

APHIS' voluntary national CWD Herd Certification Plan (HCP) helps States, Tribes, and the cervid industry control CWD in farmed cervids by allowing the interstate movement only from certified herds considered to be low risk. Currently, 28 States participate in the national CWD HCP. This measure is aimed at reducing CWD spread between States and disease transmission between wild and farmed cervids. APHIS evaluates State HCPs to ensure their compliance with national requirements, conducts reviews to ensure compliance, and supports testing to confirm presumptive cases. APHIS is currently in the process of revising the HCP Program Standards document based on review and feedback from industry, State and Federal animal health and wildlife officials, and other stakeholders.

APHIS' CWD HCP rule provides minimum requirements for the interstate movement of captured wild cervids as well as farmed cervids. Cervids captured from a free-ranging wild population for the purpose of interstate movement and release must originate from a population that has been documented to be low risk for CWD. This determination is based on having a surveillance program for wild cervids that is approved by the receiving State and APHIS.

APHIS also provides assistance to States with outbreak investigations, assessments of risk posed by infected or exposed animals, development of herd plans. In addition, we develop strategies to control and manage CWD in farmed cervids.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history for APHIS efforts in support of CWD in cervid populations? What support does APHIS provide to States?

Response: In FY 2013, we reduced program activity levels from the previous fiscal year by eliminating funding for research and indemnity payments, as well as funding provided to States and Tribes through cooperative agreements for surveillance activities. Funding for CWD testing of farmed cervids also was eliminated, and cervid producers have since been responsible for those costs. States are responsible for managing CWD positive, suspect, and exposed herds. APHIS approves the continued enrollment of participating States and cervid producers in the national herd certification program and national reporting of certified herds. APHIS spent approximately: \$649,000 in FY 2013, \$2.5 million in FY 2014, \$2.7 million in FY 2015, and \$2.2 million in FY 2016. We plan to spend approximately \$3.0 million in FY 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: The FY 2017 omnibus appropriations bill provides APHIS with no less than \$3 million for cervid health activities and to give consideration to indemnity payments if warranted.

Plases describe how this funding is being spent and how much is planned for indemnification?

Response: APHIS' cervid health program focuses on the chronic wasting disease (CWD) voluntary herd certification program (HCP) and the cervid tuberculosis accreditation program. In addition, the Agency actively engages

with representatives of the farmed cervid industries to solicit input on our commodity health programs, provide information on current and upcoming activities, and educate stakeholders about our programs. With the \$3.5 million provided in FY 2017, we plan to spend approximately \$1.8 million to manage the HCP and accreditation programs and support field activities such as surveillance and control; \$1.5 million to indemnify cervid owners; and \$200,000 to support methods development studies of live-animal diagnostic tests and to better understand potential genetic resistance to CWD. The indemnity funds will be available for owners of farmed cervids that have tested positive for, are suspected of having, or have been exposed to CWD. The availability of indemnity funds provides support to affected producers to protect the health of farmed cervids and to minimize the spread of CWD to other cervid populations. Indemnity payments will be based on the value of the animals as well as depopulation and disposal costs.

Scrapie

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the latest status of APHIS' efforts to reduce and/or eradicate classical scrapie from the United States? What resources are planned for this program in fiscal year 2018?

Response: The Agency's National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) focuses on improving the health of the national sheep flock and goat herd, relieving sheep and goat producers of scrapie-associated economic losses, and increasing international marketing opportunities. Since 2003, the percentage of cull sheep sampled at slaughter that tested positive for classical scrapie has decreased by 99 percent. In addition to slaughter surveillance testing, NSEP also incorporates on-farm, live-animal testing. As the NSEP moves closer towards meeting the goal of identifying the last remaining cases of classical scrapie, finding and testing all sheep and goats meeting targeted sampling criteria is even more important. In FYs 2017 and 2018, APHIS plans to spend approximately \$9.5 million per year on scrapie eradication and control activities. APHIS is currently evaluating its scrapie surveillance and may make adjustments to the National Scrapie Surveillance plan in FY 2018 based on the evaluation findings.

As of April, 2017, APHIS collected samples from 22,067 sheep and goats for scrapie testing, 20,850 of these samples were collected from slaughter surveillance while 1,271 were collected from on-farm testing. As of May 24, 2017, no animals have tested positive for scrapie in FY 2017. The last classical scrapie case was reported in April 2016.

In FY 2016, the program identified one flock infected with classical scrapie and one infected with Nor98-like scrapie through slaughter surveillance, and two flocks infected with classical scrapie through on-farm surveillance. Two of these classical scrapie infected flocks, as well as one identified in FY 2015, completed flock cleanup plans in FY 2016. The other classical scrapie infected flock completed depopulation of high-risk exposed animals. An additional 10 sheep were confirmed with classical scrapie through testing of sheep depopulated from these infected flocks as part of flock clean-up activities conducted in FY 2016. The Nor98-like and classical scrapie affected flocks have been placed on five year monitoring plans.

Another component of NSEP is the Scrapie Free Flock Certification Program (SFCP). SFCP is a voluntary program that monitors participating flocks for

evidence of scrapie. Any sheep or goat flock owner or manager may apply to participate in the SFCP. Flock owners who join the SFCP commit to monitoring their flocks for evidence of scrapie and reporting all clinically suspect animals to APHIS or State authorities for testing. The SFCP contributes to APHIS' scrapie surveillance strategy, testing sheep and goats from flocks and herds that otherwise might not be sampled through traditional slaughter surveillance. As of May 2017, there are 345 flocks participating in the SFCP.

Carryover Amounts

Mr. Aderholt: For each APHIS program with extended availability of funds, what were the carryover amounts from fiscal year 2014 into 2015, from fiscal year 2016 into 2017, and from fiscal year 2017 into 2018?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
ESTIMATED PROJECTED CARRYOVER OF FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line Item - Program	Carryover into FY 2015	Carryover into FY 2016	Carryover into FY 2017	Carryover into FY 2018
Animal Health Technical Services ^{a/}	\$6,835	\$8,293	\$6,861	\$0
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	330	638	848	0
Avian Health	15,132	7,920	13,218	0
Cattle Health ^{b/}	3,131	5,203	7,724	0
Contingency Fund	4,062	2,154	1,052	0
Cotton Pests	2,992	2,999	2,332	0
Equine, Cervid & Small Ruminant Health ^{c/}	1,002	32	288	0
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystem Pests	2,665	2,384	2,638	0
National Veterinary Stockpile	4,730	5,625	6,245	0
Specialty Crop Pests	27,946	25,979	17,892	0
Tree & Wood Pests	4,057	3,690	5,772	0
Wildlife Service Methods Development	246	291	265	0
Wildlife Damage Management ^{d/}	361	370	1,952	0
TOTAL	\$73,489	\$65,578	\$67,087	\$0

^{a/} Available for Animal Disease Traceability

^{b/} Available for Screwworm

^{c/} Available for Scrapie

^{d/} Available for aviation safety

^{e/} APHIS will not have the 2018 carryover amounts until the end of the fiscal year.

OIG Audits

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table with OIG recommendations for APHIS over the past two fiscal years and a status of APHIS's response and related actions if applicable.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS ACTIONS TO ADDRESS
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG) AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS
FISCAL YEARS 2015 AND 2016

STATUS AS OF MAY 24, 2017

APHIS implemented all of the recommendations for the following OIG Audits:
Plant Protection and Quarantine Preclearance Offshore Program (33601-01-23) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2014 Total Number of Recommendations for APHIS: 16
APHIS Wildlife Services - Wildlife Damage Management (33601-02-41) Report Issuance Date: September 25, 2015 Total Number of Recommendations for APHIS: 7
Departmental Oversight of Final Action on OIG Audit Recommendations (11601-01-41) Report Issuance Date: September 11, 2017 Total Number of Recommendations for APHIS: 0

The following OIG Reports are in the process of being issued (no recommendations have been made as of May 24, 2017):
National Organic Program - International Trade Arrangements and Agreements (01601-01-21) Status: Audit is of Agricultural Marketing Service's National Organic Program. APHIS provided port-related information. Audit work is on-going.
Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation Grant (33099-01-23) Status: Audit work is on-going.
APHIS Animal Welfare Act- Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) (33601-01-31) Status: Audit work is on-going.
USDA Controls over Purchase Card Use (50024-01-22) Status: Audit includes APHIS and other USDA agencies. USDA's Office of Procurement and Personnel Management is the lead for this audit. Audit work is on-going.
Implementation of Suspension and Debarment Tools in USDA (50016-01-23) Status: OIG held the exit conference with APHIS and other USDA agencies in December 2016. Audit is completed. Exit conference to be held June 20, 2017. Finalized report will be issued after exit conference.
USDA's Management Over the Misuse of Government Vehicles (50099-03-21) Status: Audit includes APHIS and other USDA agencies. Audit work is on-going.
USDA Activities for Agro-terrorism Prevention, Detection and Response (50701-01-21) Status: Audit includes APHIS and other USDA agencies. Audit work is on-going.
USDA Consolidated Financial Statements for FYs 2015 and 2016 (50401-11-11) Status: Audit includes APHIS and other USDA agencies. Audit work is on-going.
Federal Information Security Modernization Act (50501-12-12) Status: Audit includes APHIS and other USDA agencies. Audit work is on-going.

OIG Report has been issued.
APHIS is in the process of implementing recommendations or the audit is pending official closure from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) for the following audits (as of May 24, 2017):

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (33601-01-41)
 Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014
 Number of Recommendations: 15

Status: APHIS has implemented and received official closure on 14 of the 15 recommendations. Recommendation #15 is pending implementation.

Section 3: Research Facilities

	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
Finding 6: Some Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees Are Not Adequately Monitoring Research Facilities	Recommendation 15: Provide research facilities with guidance on how to prepare annual reports accurately and require the facilities to submit site-specific annual report data.	<p>APHIS agrees with this recommendation and agrees that the inspector should verify that the research facility's Annual Report is accurate and that the availability of site-specific data on Annual Reports will facilitate the inspection process of research facilities with multiple animal research sites. Based on a review by OGC, 9 CFR Section 2.36(a) requires only that the reporting facility be "that segment of the research facility . . . that uses . . . live animals in research. . . ." APHIS will undertake non-regulatory actions to implement this recommendation. APHIS will develop and distribute guidance for the research facilities on accurate preparation of the Annual Report. APHIS will also provide guidance for inspectors on reviewing Annual Reports. APHIS will distribute the guidance documents by June 30, 2015.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the revised "Annual Report of Research Facility" form and a copy of the guidance for preparing and reviewing this form.</p>	Pending

Controls Over APHIS Introduction of Genetically Engineered Organisms (50601-01-32)
 Report Issuance Date: September 22, 2015
 Total Number of Recommendations for APHIS: 13

Status: APHIS has implemented and received official closure on 10 of the 13 recommendations. Recommendations #2, 3 and 8 are pending implementation.

Section 1: Management Oversight and Accountability

	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
<p>Finding 1: APHIS Needs to Implement its Corrective Actions</p>	<p>Recommendation 1: Develop an action plan, with a timeline, for implementing the actions agreed to in Recommendations 1, 2, and 3 of Audit Report 50601-08-TE. Implement a process to ensure that the actions are completed within the established timeframes.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with the recommendation and stated that it was consistent with the priorities identified by APHIS in the December 2005 OIG Audit Report, and continues to be a high priority goal for the Agency. APHIS further stated that it withdrew its 2008 proposed rule on February 27, 2015, that would have amended the regulations regarding the introduction (importation, interstate Movement, and field release) of certain GE organisms which would have, among other changes, addressed the open recommendations in the previous report. APHIS received over 88,300 comments on the proposed rule and decided to start anew with stakeholder engagements aimed at exploring alternative policy approaches. Specifically, APHIS stated that in May 2015, it began an open and robust dialogue with stakeholders to drive the development of future regulatory or policy approaches by holding a series of webinars and opening a docket in the <i>Federal Register</i> to obtain written public comments.</p> <p>APHIS stated that it will submit a regulatory work plan to propose a change to current regulations that addresses the recommendations in the 2005 and current audit, where applicable. This work plan will be submitted to the Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA) for Departmental</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation; the recommendation was officially closed by OCCO on February 22, 2017</p>

		<p>clearance by October 1, 2015, and will have a draft proposed rule for Departmental review by September 30, 2016. It further stated that since it does not control the process going forward, it cannot predict the timing or the final outcome of rulemaking. APHIS also stated that on July 2, 2015, the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy launched a year-long effort to review the Coordinated Framework for the Regulation of Biotechnology which may affect the nature and timing of the regulatory changes.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final regulatory work plan proposing changes to the current regulations and addressing the Recommendations in both the 2005 audit and the current audit. Provide OCFO with a copy of the draft proposed rule it submits for Departmental review.</p>	
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Section 2: Monitoring and Tracking of Field Testing			
<p>Finding 2: APHIS Needs to Improve its Field Trial Monitoring</p>	<p>Recommendation 2: Develop and implement policies which require APHIS officials to analyze reports to (1) ensure that all release sites are included, (2) identify discrepancies, and (3) require immediate resolution.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation. APHIS stated that it launched a Signature Business Process Improvement (SBPI), in November 2014, through a multi-phased approach to enhance compliance oversight of authorized and regulated GE field trials. The strategic objective of SBPI is to create an effective process that tracks, reviews, and analyzes planting and volunteer monitoring reports. APHIS' BRS will implement the project in phases to address missing planting reports for a permit or notification and volunteer monitoring reports. After these phases are complete, BRS will extend business improvements to other reports, such as field</p>	<p>Status as of May 24, 2017: Recommendation pending implementation</p>

		<p>test reports, and implement approaches to cross reference information in these reports with planting reports to ensure all planting locations are accounted for. These processes will be incorporated into the new information system (APHIS e-File) that is under development, and the system is expected to be operational by August 31, 2016. APHIS further stated that in July 2015, BRS implemented procedures to identify and address late planting reports utilizing the current e-Permit system, and is currently working on a process to identify and address missing planting reports utilizing the current e-Permit system. As stated in APHIS' response to Recommendation 4, procedures to identify missing planting reports will be completed by January 31, 2016.</p> <p>In addition, in July 2015, BRS launched a new initiative to improve consistency of policy development and review. BRS will ensure documented processes, such as SOPs, align with BRS' respective policies and that the documented processes are also catalogued, tracked, and re-reviewed.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final policies for the processes outlined as part of the SBPI; and a copy of the updated existing SOPs along with new SOPs for reviewing all reports.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 3: Develop and implement a process, within the new information systems, to document report due dates, as well as track, search and monitor the status of progress reports.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that it agrees with this recommendation. It further stated that the new information management system, e-File, will better meet the needs of the Agency and the regulated community, and is a high priority for APHIS. APHIS' BRS will develop and implement features within e-File to document report due dates and to track, search, and monitor the status of progress</p>	<p>Status as of May 24, 2017: Recommendation pending implementation</p>

	<p>In addition, include a process to refer report discrepancies, as well as missing and late reports, to APHIS compliance branch.</p>	<p>reports. BRS will also develop features within e-File to refer report discrepancies, and missing and late reports, to BRS' compliance branch. These features will be incorporated into the new information system which is expected to be fully operational by August 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation (e.g. record layout) showing that the new information system has the ability to document report due dates, track, search, and monitor the status of progress reports, as well as refer report discrepancies, and missing and late reports to its compliance branch.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 4: Until a new information system is fully operational, enter into e-Permits the data for all progress reports received via mail, email, etc.; this method will allow APHIS officials to track and search all received reports.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that it agrees, in part, with this recommendation. It stated that under APHIS' current information system, e-Permits, APHIS is unable to enter data for all progress reports received outside of e-Permits, such as through postal mail and e-mail. Also, e-Permits does not have built-in functions to allow APHIS officials to track and search reports. APHIS further stated that it would be impractical to make changes to the current e-Permits system, as it would require significant changes to the program code, increase the cost of the current contract, and take many months to write the program code changes, test them, and deploy them. APHIS stated that it has implemented an interim solution until the e-File system is fully operational. It has developed a stand-alone Microsoft Access database to track and monitor progress reports received via e-Permits and through other avenues. Because APHIS is implementing a new information system, e-File, the Agency is directing its resources towards its completion and avoiding</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation ; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on April 30, 2017</p>

		<p>the use of its resources to make enhancement to e-Permits, a system destined to be decommissioned.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation showing the Access database it developed (including record layout) and implemented as in interim solution to track and search all progress reports received via mail, email and other avenues, until the e-file system is fully operational.</p>	
Section 3: Compliance			
<p>Finding 3: APHIS Needs to Document How Sites Are Selected for Inspection</p>	<p>Recommendation 5: Develop and implement a detailed selection policy for permits for inspection that discusses what risk factors will be evaluated and how risk factors will be evaluated. The policy should also require staff to document the monthly process for permit selections.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that it agrees with this recommendation. APHIS stated that BRS will develop a policy that details what risk factors will be evaluated and how risk factors will be evaluated. The policy will also address roles and responsibilities of staff, how (and how often) the inspection selection process is performed, and how the selection is documented. APHIS also stated that BRS will ensure such documented processes align with their respective policies and that the policies and processes are catalogued, tracked, and reviewed. This policy will be completed July 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final inspection selection policy for permits for inspections that discusses the risk factors that will be evaluated, how risk factors will be evaluated, and requires staff to document the Monthly selection process.</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation ; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on February 22, 2017</p>

<p>Finding 4: APHIS Needs to Document How Sites Are Selected for Inspection</p>	<p>Recommendation 6: Update the compliance database to allow for more than one category to be selected to identify the compliance incident.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that the compliance database was updated in November 2014, and now allows multiple categories to be selected for compliance incidents, allowing for more robust analysis. This database will be used in conjunction with the Incident Management SOP discussed in response to Recommendation 7. APHIS will implement the new SOP and database by February 29, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provided OCFO with a copy of the Microsoft Access database layout which shows the agency's ability to select multiple categories for each compliance incident.</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation ; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on September 13, 2016</p>
	<p>Recommendation 7: Finalize and implement the Incident Management SOP, which should require officials to document the reasons that incidents do not require additional follow-up.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation. APHIS stated that it is currently working to finalize and implement the Incident Management SOP. This SOP will address how to document decision making regarding whether incidents do or do not require additional follow-up. To help ensure consistency, the Incident Management SOP will also provide guidelines for when follow-up may not be necessary. APHIS also stated that it will ensure that the SOP is in alignment with BRS policy, and that the SOP and policy are catalogued, tracked, and reviewed. The Incident Management SOP will be finalized by February 29, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final Incident Management SOP requiring officials to document the reasons incidents do not require additional follow-up.</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation ; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on September 13, 2016</p>

Section 4: Application Processing			
<p>Finding 5: APHIS Should Improve Its Permit Application Process by Requiring the Review of Past Non-compliances.</p>	<p>Recommendation 8: Incorporate compliance reporting and tracking of all incidents in the information system being developed.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that a new information management system (e-File) that meets the needs of the agency and its regulated community is a high priority. APHIS stated that it will incorporate compliance reporting and tracking of incidents in the information system. APHIS also stated that because BRS has specialized, unique needs for compliance reporting and tracking, some features may need to be customized and developed after the initial release of e-File. APHIS' BRS will continue to maintain and use its Microsoft Access compliance database until compliance reporting and tracking of all incidents is fully incorporated into e-File. APHIS expects that processes that can be implemented without customization will be incorporated into the new information system by August 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation, such as record layout, showing that the agency has incorporated compliance reporting and tracking of all incidents into the new system.</p>	<p>Status as of May 24, 2017: Recommendation pending implementation</p>

	<p>Recommendation 9: In the interim, share the compliance database with the biotechnologists responsible for the review and approval of applications, so that compliance history can be reviewed during the approval process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS stated that BRS' Regulatory Operations Programs (ROP) personnel who currently maintain the compliance database have begun meeting with BRS' Biotechnology Risk Analysis Programs (BRAP) personnel who are responsible for the review and approval of authorizations to provide compliance information and to assess other needs beyond what is currently in the database. ROP will then make any necessary changes to the Microsoft Access compliance database, discussed in the response to Recommendation 4, such that relevant compliance history can be taken into account during this year's application review process for field trials.</p> <p>APHIS also stated that ROP and BRAP are currently developing a policy for coordination between the two programs. The sharing of compliance information will be incorporated into this policy, which will be finalized by December 31, 2015.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with documentation showing the changes made to the compliance database to ensure that the biotechnologists have the compliance history they need during the review and approval of applications. Provide OCFO with a copy of the final policy developed to promote coordination between APHIS BRS' Regulatory Operations Programs personnel and its Biotechnology Risk analysis Programs personnel in order to facilitate the sharing of compliance history during the approval process.</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation ; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on February 22, 2017</p>
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	<p>Recommendation 10: Develop and implement procedures for the approval process for notification and permits which include reviewing the compliance issues against the organization and the responsible party.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response APHIS agreed with this recommendation. In reviewing authorizations for introductions of GE organisms, it will consider information from the compliance database regarding the compliance history of applicants. APHIS stated that this step will be added to the current permit and notification SOPs to ensure that checking compliance history is a part of reviewing an authorization prior to disposition and the administrative record will reflect completion of this step. APHIS also stated that if compliance issues are identified that may impact the approval of an authorization; BRAP will coordinate with ROP to determine the best course of action. The possible actions include, but are not limited to, flagging the authorization for inspection, adding permit conditions, or denying the authorization. The use of compliance information in the approval of authorizations will be a topic for discussion at bi-weekly coordination meetings between BRAP and ROP. APHIS further stated that using compliance information prior to issuing an authorization will be implemented during this year's application season. BRS will make changes to the SOPs, reflecting the change by June 30, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final SOP which requires APHIS BRS' Regulatory Operations Programs personnel to review compliance issues against the organization and the responsible party during the approval process for notifications and permits.</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation ; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on September 13, 2016</p>
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Section 5: Reviews of Petitions for Non-Regulated Status

<p>Finding 6: APHIS Needs to Better Document its Petition Review Process</p>	<p>Recommendation 11: Develop and implement specific policies and procedures for the retention and maintenance of all petition documents for each step of the petition process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that documents generated during the review of a petition will be stored in a SharePoint Petition Tracking System. Each document will be tagged with a specific document type, (e.g., Petition; Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI); Environmental Analysis (EA); Petitioner Letter(s) etc). The SharePoint Tracking System will track when and by whom each document is created, revised, and approved. APHIS will implement the SharePoint Petition Tracking System by May 31, 2016. In addition, APHIS stated that in 2014 BRS initiated an effort—as part of its operational goals to improve internal administrative processes for the storing and retention of all official records—to pursue tools that enable e-collaboration and records management to include the official documents related to and created by the Petition Tracking System to ensure the appropriate level of storing and retention of all official records. This effort is an ongoing, continuous improvement project.</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on September 13, 2016</p>
	<p>Recommendation 12: Develop and implement a Petition Tracking System that identifies each step in the petition process to allow effective monitoring of the process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response, APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that it will first finalize a thorough set of written SOPs to ensure the timely review and management oversight of the steps in the petition process. This SOP will outline each step in the process to include responsibilities for creating and approving petition documents. The steps in the SOP will then be implemented within an electronic Petition Tracking System in SharePoint. The Petition Tracking System will record and retain all the relevant steps outlined in the SOP and track each step as it progresses or</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on September 13, 2016</p>

		<p>is completed with user identifications (step owner), dates, time stamps and document identifiers. In addition, APHIS stated that the Tracking System will retain and store all documents created, including e-mails. The tracking system security features will permit only authorized users to access the system in order to perform actions related to document creation, routing, and approval. Finally, APHIS stated that the system will allow program management to track the progress of each petition on either the landing page for a specific petition, a dashboard that allows a snapshot of all petitions, or in reports. APHIS will implement the tracking system by May 31, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with the procedures that outline each step of the petition process and provides instructions for review and oversight of the process. Provide documentation (e.g. record layout) showing that the Petition Tracking System identifies and tracks each step in the <u>petition process</u>.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 13: Comply with the regulatory timeframes or revise the regulation to remove the 180-day petition decision timeframe in order to reflect the current timeframes required for the new review process.</p>	<p>In its August 27, 2015, response APHIS agreed with this recommendation and stated that on November 14, 2011, it announced plans to streamline and improve the agency's process for making determinations on petitions for non-regulated status for GE organisms. APHIS also stated that since the petition process was first added to APHIS biotechnology regulations in 1992, the time it took the agency to reach a final decision grew from an average of six months to 3 to 5 years or more. As a result of announced improvements, APHIS has reduced the length of the petition review by more than half, while maintaining the highest scientific rigor of its reviews. Starting in 2015, APHIS stated that it will</p>	<p>APHIS implemented this recommendation; the recommendation was officially closed by OCFO on February 22, 2017</p>

		<p>meet these new timelines for all new petition requests for non-regulated status. It further stated that it believes that these new timelines represent the optimal balance between delivering high performance service and rigorous scientific review expected by the public and the Administration. APHIS will address this recommendation in its proposed change to the regulation.</p> <p>32 AUDIT REPORT 50601-0001-32</p> <p>67 By October 1, 2015, APHIS will submit a regulatory work plan to OBPA for Departmental clearance and will have a draft proposed rule for Departmental review by September 30, 2016.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final regulatory work plan proposing changes to the current regulations and updating the petition decision timeframe, as well as a copy of the draft proposed rule.</p>	
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<p>USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31)</p>			
<p>Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016</p>			
<p>Number of Recommendations: 6</p>			
<p>Status: The final report was issued in March, 2016 with 19 recommendations. Of the 19, there are 6 recommendations for APHIS. APHIS is in process of implementing the recommendations.</p>			
<p>Section 1: The Department's Oversight Efforts are Critical to Improving Surveillance, Stewardship, and Development of New Treatments</p>			
	<p>OIG RECOMMENDATIONS</p>	<p>AGENCY RESPONSE</p>	<p>STATUS</p>
<p>Findings 1: USDA Needs to Address Issues and Impediments Related to Budget and Staffing to More Effectively and Efficiently Confront Antibiotic Resistance</p>	<p>Recommendation 7: APHIS should establish a routine process for meeting with the other agencies involved in achieving the National Action Plan goals</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation, but cautions that there has been no new funding approved for antibiotic resistance activities. APHIS implemented this Recommendation through its participation in the January 22, 2016 USDA strategic planning meeting concerning the antimicrobial resistance Action Plan. APHIS will continue to participate in these USDA-wide meetings.</p>	<p>Pending</p>

USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31)
 Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016

	<p>so antibiotic resistance priorities are coordinated before individual budgets are submitted and after funding approval.</p>	<p>APHIS also interacts regularly with other USDA agencies through the One Health Joint Working Group, co-chaired by APHIS, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS). Budget requests for antibiotic resistance activities are directly related to the mission areas of each agency and align with the President's National Action Plan; thus, there are no duplicative requests for Agencies within the USDA. Additionally, APHIS works very closely with the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine and other public health partners. The One Health Joint Working Group has met to strategize what might be accomplished without funding, as there has been no funding approved. If funding is approved, the One Health Joint Working Group will coordinate USDA activities related to antibiotic resistance.</p>	
	<p>Recommendation 8: APHIS should ensure that it effectively communicates the importance of interagency dependency to OBPA [Office of Budget and Program Analysis] when it submits its budget requirements needed to achieve the National Action Plan goals for antibiotic resistance.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation, and has implemented this Recommendation with its participation in the June 5, 2015 multi-agency budget meeting with OBPA to review planned budget submissions for the FY 2017 President's budget. APHIS will continue to participate in and/or host such meetings with OBPA and other USDA agencies related to joint, interagency dependent antimicrobial resistance budget requests and provide documentation in the budget requests that also explain the interagency dependencies.</p>	<p>Pending</p>

USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31)

Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016

	<p>Recommendation 9: APHIS needs to determine which positions within the agency have strong equities in antibiotic resistance or other related specialized areas. The Agency should then develop a strategy to strengthen the development and retention of key, specialized positions so that it maintains a cadre of experts in the identified areas.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. APHIS has identified four areas of major investment for antibiotic resistance activities: the National Animal Health Laboratory Network/National Veterinary Services Laboratories; the National Animal Health Monitoring System; the National Veterinary Accreditation Program; and the Center for Veterinary Biologics. Each of these areas, as well as data management, requires the development of specialized positions. VS will develop a staffing plan by December 30, 2016.</p>	<p>Pending</p>
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USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31)
 Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016

<p>Finding 2: USDA Needs to Enhance Antibiotic Resistance Communication with its Stakeholders and the General Public</p>	<p>Recommendation 15: APHIS should work with ARS, Office of the Chief Scientist (OCS), and FSIS through the One Health Joint Working Group to provide the Office of Communications a comprehensive strategic communication plan for providing antibiotic resistance information to stakeholders and the general public. The plan should promote the development of a more central, robust antibiotic resistance website, explore the use of other social media outlets, and address the resources needed.</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation and is outlining additional communications as part of current budget planning. This plan will include an antibiotic resistance website and the use of other social media outlets for reporting and will be completed by December 30, 2016.</p>	<p>Pending</p>
	<p>Recommendation 16: APHIS should work with ARS, OCS, and FSIS through the One Health Joint Working Group to provide the Office of Communications a plan that would ensure USDA conveys</p>	<p>APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. Communications related to antibiotic resistance are coordinated through OCS. If funding is provided, information flow should increase as a result of research, surveillance and monitoring, and the need for education/outreach. Data gathering and analysis for research and surveillance are dependent upon adequate funding for the activities described in the President's</p>	<p>Pending</p>

USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31) Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016			
	a unified and scientifically based message to the public and all interested parties, including matters regarding antibiotic resistance and the gathering of stakeholders' data.	National Action Plan. The Joint Working Group will develop a communications plan by January 2, 2017.	
Finding 3: USDA Needs to Strengthen its Oversight of Agencies' Performance Measures to Adequately Address the Department's Top Priorities	Recommendation 19: In order to measure the progress of antibiotic resistance efforts, APHIS should consider the development of specific strategic goal(s) for antibiotic resistance and it should identify any performance measures and desired outcomes necessary to support the strategic goal(s). If APHIS does not consider antibiotic resistance necessary to include in its strategic goals, it should provide OCFO with written communication outlining the reasoning for not including antibiotic	APHIS agrees with this Recommendation. APHIS recognizes that goals and performance measures are necessary to make progress against antibiotic resistance. APHIS has taken initial steps at identifying strategic goals and will include these in the next update of APHIS' strategic goals. While APHIS will develop strategic goals for its antibiotic resistance activities by March 31, 2017, APHIS will not issue a new strategic plan until 2019-2020 when the current APHIS strategic plan expires. We will inform the OCFO with written communication if lack of funding prevents us from incorporating these goals.	Pending

USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31)			
Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016			
	resistance in the strategic goals.		
<p>Controls Over APHIS Issuance of Genetically Engineered Organisms Release Permits (50601-08-TE)</p> <p>Report Issuance Date: December 8, 2005</p> <p>Number of Recommendations: 28</p> <p>Status: OIG issued the final report in December, 2005 with 28 recommendations. Of the 28 recommendations, 25 are closed. Recommendations #1-3 remain open until BRS' completion of a proposed rule, "Importation, Interstate Movement, and Release into the Environment of Certain Genetically Engineered Organisms."</p>			
Section 1: Overall Assessment			
	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
Findings 1: APHIS Needs a More Cohesive Formal Process to Manage GEO Field Releases	<p>Recommendation 1: Revise and consolidate policies, procedures, and regulatory requirements for GE field releases.</p>	<p>APHIS stated that this recommendation is consistent with the priorities set by BRS, including the revision of its regulations. APHIS stated that it will publish a draft program wide EIS in early 2006 and a proposed rule will follow. Rules are developed through public notice and comment, and therefore can take several years for completion. In addition, BRS has begun the consolidation and revision of guidance materials into a single User's Guide and expects to have a draft version completed in the spring of 2006.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION REQUIRED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final rules when completed</p>	Pending
	<p>Recommendation 2: Revise and clarify policies and regulations regarding the use of</p>	<p>APHIS stated that it will clarify the shipping container requirements for permits and notifications in the revised regulations and User's Guide. BRS has begun the consolidation and revision of guidance</p>	Pending

USDA's Response to Antibiotic Resistance (50601-04-31)			
Report Issuance Date: March 30, 2016			
	metal shipping containers.	materials into a single User's Guide and expects to have a draft version completed in the spring of 2006. FINAL ACTION REQUIRED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final rules when completed.	
	Recommendation 3: Update regulations to incorporate the provisions of the Plant Protection Act of 2000.	APHIS stated that it will publish a draft program wide Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in early 2006. The EIS lays the foundation for a proposed rule to follow. The rule will include the provisions of the Plant Protection Act of 2000. FINAL ACTION REQUIRED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the final rules when completed	Pending

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (50610-16-TE)			
Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
Number of Recommendations: 15			
Status: APHIS has implemented and received official closure on 14 of the 15 recommendations. The remaining recommendation is pending.			
Section 3: Research Facilities			
	OIG RECOMMENDATIONS	AGENCY RESPONSE	STATUS
	Recommendation 15: Provide research facilities with guidance on how to prepare annual reports accurately and require the facilities to submit site-specific annual report data.	APHIS agrees with this recommendation and agrees that the inspector should verify that the research facility's Annual Report is accurate and that the availability of site-specific data on Annual Reports will facilitate the inspection process of research facilities with multiple animal research sites. Based on a review by OGC, 9 CFR Section 2.36(a) requires only that the reporting facility be "that segment of the research facility . . . that uses . . . live animals in research. . ." APHIS will undertake non-regulatory actions to implement this recommendation. APHIS will develop and	Pending

APHIS Oversight of Research Facilities (50610-16-TE)			
Report Issuance Date: December 10, 2014			
		<p>distribute guidance for the research facilities on accurate preparation of the Annual Report. APHIS will also provide guidance for inspectors on reviewing Annual Reports. APHIS will distribute the guidance documents by June 30, 2015.</p> <p>FINAL ACTION NEEDED: Provide OCFO with a copy of the revised "Annual Report of Research Facility" form and a copy of the guidance for preparing and reviewing this form.</p>	

Note: The implementation of all OIG audits are reviewed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Only audits with pending recommendations and audits implemented and officially closed by the OCFO in FY 2017 are displayed in the table. USDA Audit Reports can be found at: www.usda.gov/oig/rptsaudits.htm

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of the activities associated with BSE, including the number of samples taken in fiscal years 2012 through 2017 as well as estimates for fiscal year 2018? Please inform the Subcommittee of any recent policy changes with regard to this disease.

Response: APHIS' surveillance effort for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) includes testing samples from slaughter and livestock markets, farms, rendering facilities, and diagnostic laboratories. Surveillance information on BSE has been instrumental in allowing the United States to maintain export markets for all beef, which were worth more than \$5.2 billion in FY 2016 (International Trade Centre).

Testing for BSE at livestock markets is done on tissue removed from down or disabled cattle that are euthanized at these markets to remove them from live animal commerce. These activities are designed to detect one BSE case in one million adult cattle with 95 percent confidence. This goal far exceeds the standard required by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Our approach enables us to detect BSE at very low prevalence and assess any change in the BSE status of cattle. The surveillance information we collect enables us to facilitate trade and protect public health by providing evidence that certain diseases do not exist, or are at a very low prevalence, in the cattle population.

We tested 42,202 in FY 2012; 43,173 in FY 2013; 41,291 in FY 2014; and 40,902 in FY 2015. The number of samples we collect, however, is not our main focus. In FY 2015, we modified our surveillance efforts by targeting populations that are most likely to contain animals affected with BSE. This modification enabled us to reduce costs while maintaining surveillance at levels that exceed international standards. In FY 2016, we tested 26,564 BSE samples and expect to collect approximately 25,000 samples for FY 2017 and FY 2018.

The Agency's modified surveillance program uses OIE's Point Value System for BSE Surveillance that aligns with the international scientific consensus on obtaining quality samples from targeted subpopulations rather than sampling an entire adult cattle population. As a result, we are focusing on achieving OIE surveillance points rather than testing a certain number of samples. OIE's approach ensures that countries sample populations where the disease is most likely to be found. OIE's system assigns the highest point values to samples from animals with classic clinical BSE signs, while the lowest point values correspond to clinically normal animals tested at routine slaughter.

According to the OIE, the United States has a *negligible* risk status for transmitting BSE. To achieve a *negligible* status, a country must demonstrate that it has taken appropriate risk management measures for a specified time period and must demonstrate that appropriate surveillance procedures are in place. In addition, the country must demonstrate that any BSE cases were imported and destroyed, or that any indigenous cases must have been born more than 11 years earlier and proper control and management actions have been taken since then. To retain this status, a country must annually provide information for the previous 12 months on surveillance results and feed controls, as well as any changes in the epidemiological situation or other

significant events. For the purpose of official BSE risk status recognition, BSE excludes 'atypical BSE' as a condition believed to occur spontaneously in all cattle populations at a very low rate. Atypical BSE occurs in older cattle, usually 8 years of age or greater, and does not appear to be associated with contaminated feed.

APHIS has conducted several analyses to examine how BSE surveillance could be reduced. Many of the samples we currently obtain are low point-value samples from renderers and salvage slaughter plant operators where good medical histories are often unavailable. We expect that most of the sampling reduction will occur in these lower point samples. By applying most of the reductions to these types of samples, we can decrease total sample numbers to approximately 25,000, reduce costs, and still have a relatively minor impact on our point totals with OIE, keeping them well above the international standard.

The United States' negligible risk status and our commitment to international standards have enabled us to urge our trading partners to adhere to international standards, thereby improving market access for U.S. beef exports. We have made it a priority to engage our trading partners who still have restrictions on U.S. beef that are inconsistent with our disease status, and eliminate all remaining BSE barriers to U.S. beef exports. In FY 2016, a total of 12 countries, including high priority markets in Saudi Arabia (estimated value of re-opening this market is \$100 million for the first 5 years) and South Africa, have removed their BSE restrictions on U.S. beef.

Homeland Security and Food Defense

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the general activities and dollars for APHIS' involvement in the area of Homeland Security and/or food defense. What is the total requested for select agents?

Response: APHIS' FY 2018 budget request includes approximately \$327.6 million related to USDA's homeland security and food and agriculture defense efforts. Included in the total amount is \$238.2 million targeted at excluding and reducing potential threats entering our borders through the Agency's Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) program and analyzing data streams regarding agricultural imports. The AQI program encompasses various activities to address agricultural pest risks posed by international travel and trade. These activities include developing regulatory import policies to protect the health of U.S. agriculture and ecosystems; conducting off-shore risk reduction activities, such as foreign commodity preclearance programs for specific products; and, treating arriving containers and cargo, among others. The AQI program is funded by user fees (\$210.4 million) and appropriations (\$27.8 million) for certain activities.

Also included in the total amount is \$61.9 million related to protecting agriculture and food, and government facilities. Activities include gathering and analyzing plant and animal health information, including zoonotic disease information, and assessing potential agricultural threats. APHIS monitors select agents and toxins, and regulates registered entities that possess, use, or transfer them, to ensure the safe and secure importation and interstate transport of animal pathogens. The amount listed above includes \$5.6 million for the select agents program, which is funded through the Emergency Preparedness and Response and Animal Health Technical Services line items. APHIS also ensures continued mission operations and

protection for employees. Funding for these activities is provided for in the Physical and Operational Security line item.

Lastly, APHIS maintains a cadre of trained professionals prepared to respond immediately to animal and plant health emergencies. Personnel investigate reports of suspected exotic pests and diseases and take emergency action if necessary. APHIS also actively engages State, Tribal, and local governments, and industries to advance their emergency preparedness and response capabilities. FY 2018 funding for these activities is \$27.5 million of the total amount and can be found within the Veterinary Diagnostics; Emergency Preparedness and Response; Equine, Cervid, and Small Ruminant Health; Swine Health; Cattle Health; and National Veterinary Stockpile line items.

Combatting Invasive Species

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with any new innovative methodologies used by APHIS to combat invasive species?

Response: APHIS uses a variety of approaches and tools to combat invasive species. The Agency continually works to refine and enhance its methods, while searching for methods that fit particular pest situations and meet the needs of farmers, including organic producers. APHIS also takes advantage of new technologies and works to build them into its programs. For example, the Agency is developing sophisticated, risk-based computer models to guide field activities and manage resources for its pest programs. APHIS also is working to identify biological indicators of pest prevalence internationally that could be used to trigger warnings, allowing the Agency to take action to prevent them from entering the United States. APHIS is continuing to use methods previously reported on, such as the release of sterile insects to prevent outbreaks of exotic fruit flies, heat therapy to keep citrus trees infected with citrus greening productive, and "trap crops" that are related to potatoes help eradicate the pale cyst nematode from potato production areas in affected parts of Idaho.

APHIS and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) cooperated to develop new detection methods for the imported fire ant, an invasive pest that infests more than 366 million acres in 14 States and Puerto Rico. APHIS enforces quarantine restrictions on host materials such as nursery stock that could transport the pest to new areas and works with State partners along the edges of the quarantined area to determine the natural spread of the insect. APHIS and ARS cooperated to develop the imported fire ant rapid ID test kit ("dip-stick test"). This assay provides identification of red imported fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) and hybrids in as little as 5-minutes, without having to ship specimens to an identifier. Previously, shipments with suspicious ants would be held at agricultural checkpoints until the identification was made, between 12 and 24 hours later. The dip stick test uses as few as five specimens to provide the results quickly. APHIS plans to field test the kits in summer of 2017.

APHIS' Wildlife Service Methods Development program works to develop new methods to protect natural resources, including threatened and endangered species, from the impacts of invasive species. Because animals shed DNA into the environment from their skin, saliva or other cells, the presence of these genetic fragments can often be detected. Historically, the transport of water samples containing environmental DNA samples to a laboratory for testing has required a cold chain of storage, which hindered the use of

sampling. In FY 2016, APHIS developed a method for collecting environmental DNA samples that does not require a cold chain or pumping of water through a filter in the field. This improved method reduces both the logistical issues and costs associated with transporting environmental DNA samples. This new method increases the ability to detect rare or elusive species for conservation, surveillance for invasive species, and detection of pathogens of zoonotic or animal health concern.

APHIS will continue to look for and develop new and innovative control methods for its invasive species programs.

Information Systems

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing a complete breakout of the appropriated funds for information systems acquisition and the purpose of the acquisition for fiscal years 2012 through 2017 as well as estimates for fiscal year 2018.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure
Obligations by Purpose/Category
FY 2012 - FY 2018
(Dollars in Thousands)

Purpose	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (Est.)	FY 2018 (Est.)
Hardware Acquisitions	\$681	\$243	0	0	0	0	0
Hardware Maintenance	231	308	\$540	\$587	\$307	\$327	\$310
Software Acquisitions	366	229	580	104	52	57	25
Software Maintenance	3,216	3,091	2,992	3,053	3,554	3,568	3,617
Cloud Computing	0	50	70	75	121	299	291
Totals	\$4,494	\$3,921	\$4,182	\$3,944	\$4,043	\$4,251	\$4,243

The APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure program provides funding for the hardware, and software (including licensing and support costs) that gives Agency employees office automation tools and access to mission-critical programs and administrative applications. The program supports the stable and secure information infrastructure for those mission-critical applications and the day-to-day business of APHIS. APHIS has been able to maintain the same level of infrastructure, at a reduced cost, due to the retirement of a server operating system, the transition to a new email platform, and the use of a virtual cloud storage server. A similar level of funding is anticipated in future years to maintain current levels of licensing and maintenance.

Regulatory Enforcement

Mr. Aderholt: How many animal and plant health regulatory enforcement violation cases are pending at the agency? How many cases did APHIS close or complete in fiscal years 2012 through 2017?

Response: As of May 24, 2017, APHIS had 492 open investigations involving alleged violations of animal and plant health regulatory provisions, and 799 non-investigated cases involving animal and plant health regulatory provisions. A non-investigated case contains adequate evidence to support an enforcement action (generally an official warning or modest pre-litigation monetary penalty) without the need for a full investigation. The information below is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT
VIOLATION CASES

Category	FY 2012 ²	FY 2013	FY 2014 ³	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017 (as of May 24, 2017)
Closed/Completed Cases ¹	7,092	5,902	3,722	2,404	3,017	1,750

¹APHIS may use multiple enforcement actions to resolve or complete a case. APHIS has revised the numbers previously reported to reflect number of final actions taken each fiscal year. A final action could include any actions taken to complete a case, including issuing an official warning, reaching a settlement agreement, issuance of a stipulated penalty or non-monetary penalty, referral to the Office of General Council, or no action needed upon further review by the Agency.

²In FY 2012, APHIS began improving business processes to expedite processing times for enforcement actions and significantly reduce the backlog of enforcement cases. As a result, APHIS focused enforcement actions on alleged violations that present the greatest risk to animal and plant health. This approach continues in FY 2017.

³In March 2014, APHIS revised the Manual on Agriculture Clearance that governs Agriculture Quarantine Activities that the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) carries out on behalf of APHIS at U.S. ports of entry. The revisions increased the number of days within which CBP may attempt to collect civil penalties that it assesses in connection with lower risk, non-investigated reports of violation from 5 days to 20 days before referring it to APHIS for enforcement action.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccines

Mr. Aderholt: What steps have been taken to increase the amount of FMD vaccine available as well as improving the efficiency in providing the vaccines?

Response: If foot-and-mouth (FMD) were detected in the United States,

APHIS would initially employ a "stamping-out" strategy, which involves the slaughter and disposal of all infected and exposed animals. If this strategy did not quickly control FMD, we would rapidly employ alternative strategies, including emergency vaccination. We would use vaccination to protect U.S. herds and allow healthy animals and their products to continue to be consumed, thus reducing the negative impact on producer livelihoods, the food supply, and the environment. Currently, APHIS would be able to provide vaccine doses for 1.5 percent of susceptible U.S. livestock in the event of an FMD outbreak.

The additional funds Congress provided for FMD vaccine in 2017 has allowed the bank to move to a strategy of storing all recent and future purchases with the manufacturer which has many advantages. These include the eligibility for a buy-back program, the eligibility to enter into international vaccine sharing arrangements, and the elimination of concerns related to the shipping of large volumes of future vaccine antigen concentrate to the manufacturer. However, due to the increase in cost of the FMD vaccines over the years, the increase in funding received does not result in additional vaccine for the bank.

Current funding for the FMD vaccine bank comes from annual appropriations. While annual appropriations could be a source, the increase in the magnitude required would be very substantial as a percentage of the current APHIS appropriation. Other Federal sources, such as Farm Bills or other appropriations, could be sources as well. Additionally, industry contributions could be a source, although most livestock sectors have not indicated support for that alternative. A combination of sources could be considered. USDA will work with stakeholders and the Congress to explore all options as it tries to balance fiscal discipline and the threat posed by FMD, as well as potential burdens on industry and consumers.

Mr. Aderholt: Have you given any consideration to or done any analysis to estimate the cost to contract for a vaccine bank?

Response: Currently, the United States partners with Mexico and Canada to manage the North American Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Vaccine Bank on Plum Island, New York. The bank maintains a stockpile of vaccine antigen concentrate (VAC), which can be shipped to a foreign manufacturer or is stored with the manufacturer and formulated into vaccine in case of an outbreak. The concentrate has a 5-year shelf life, but we can potentially store the concentrate for an additional five years using testing to verify the potency, although it is no longer guaranteed by the manufacturer. The vaccine has a 1-year shelf life once produced. After five years, the manufacturer may buy-back the VAC under certain conditions if stored with the manufacturer.

Currently, the Bank holds concentrate for approximately 20 million vaccine doses that the manufacturer guarantees effective. It also holds outdated, unguaranteed concentrate that the manufacturer will process on a case-by-case basis. The uncertain efficacy of this older concentrate makes it difficult to estimate the number of vaccine doses that could be produced from it. In addition, FMD vaccine is made-to-order and global surge capacity is highly limited. Further, the vaccines are strain-specific and may not be effective against a different FMD strain. Complicating this problem is the fact that

the virus is always evolving, requiring the addition of new strains to the Bank.

Because the vaccine bank on Plum Island has reached capacity and due to other logistical concerns, the United States, Mexico, and Canada have begun storing purchased VAC at another manufacturer. For logistical reasons, the concentrate now maintained at Plum Island would remain there until it expires or until it needs to be formulated into vaccine.

The commissioners for the three countries have supported storing the VAC with manufacturers rather than just at Plum Island, NY. The cost to store enough concentrate for 2.5 million vaccine doses, for example, with a foreign manufacturer is approximately \$20,000 per year. While storing concentrate offshore requires a contractual agreement with a vaccine company that is under the regulatory control of a foreign government, there are many advantages to storing VAC offshore at the manufacturer level, including the eligibility for the buy-back program, the eligibility to enter into international vaccine sharing arrangements, the elimination of concerns related to the shipping of large volumes of future VAC to the manufacturer.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current level of funding available for providing FMD vaccine? Is this sufficient to meet the needs should there be a large outbreak - or even a small one?

Response: The current annual funding level for the North American foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) Vaccine Bank is approximately \$4.2 million, with the United States contributing approximately \$3.1 million and Mexico and Canada contributing the remainder. In 2015, the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service estimated that there were approximately 173 million cattle, swine, sheep, and goats in the United States. All of these animals are susceptible to FMD. With the current stockpile levels, APHIS would be able to provide vaccine doses for a particular strain for 1.5 percent of susceptible U.S. livestock. A medium- to large-sized outbreak would exceed our current FMD vaccine capabilities.

To provide an added level of protection against FMD in the case of a medium- to large-sized outbreak, the Bank's technical experts estimate expanding the bank to include a minimum of approximately 50 million doses for each of the 12 FMD strains of greatest risk to North America, and 2.5 million doses for the remaining 12 FMD strains. Current funding for the FMD vaccine bank comes from annual appropriations. While annual appropriations could be a source of funding for more vaccine, the increase in the magnitude required for a large scale outbreak would be substantial as a percentage of the current APHIS appropriation. Industry contributions could be another source, although most livestock sectors have not indicated support for that alternative. A combination of sources could be considered. APHIS will work with stakeholders and Congress to explore all options as it tries to balance fiscal discipline with the threat FMD poses, as well as potential burdens on industry and consumers. In the event of a small outbreak, APHIS would likely first employ a "stamping-out" strategy that involves the slaughter and disposal of all infected and exposed animals. However, the bank would be activated to have the vaccine prepared and available if there was a strain match in the bank.

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)

Overall Performance Management at the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA)

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a few particular performance measures over the past year that show the agency's overall progress.

Response: GIPSA's performance measures are specific to either the Packers and Stockyards Program or the Federal Grain Inspection Service rather than to the agency as a whole. Please see GIPSA's response to questions 701 and 702 for select performance measures related to each program.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the latest performance results within the Packers and Stockyards area of responsibility.

Response: GIPSA's Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) assesses its overall performance by annually analyzing the regulated entities' compliance rates with the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act). The annual performance measure encompasses activities P&SP conducts that directly or indirectly influence industry compliance. P&SP's overall performance rate is a composite index of five program-wide audit and inspection activities based on a scientifically drawn random sample of subject entities. In fiscal year 2017, the index included: 1) financial components of the poultry contract compliance; 2) financial reviews of custodial accounts; 3) financial reviews of prompt payments of a random sample of firms; 4) inspection of scales and weighing practices at markets, dealers, and live poultry dealers; and 5) inspection of all carcass evaluation devices and carcass evaluation practices for packing plants purchasing more than 1,000 head per year. In fiscal year 2017, P&SP's industry compliance rate was 80 percent, below its goal of 83 percent.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the latest performance results in the area of grain inspection and weighing.

Response: The table below shows a comparison of inspections for FY 2015, FY 2016, and FY 2017. The numbers include grains for which GIPSA maintains official standards: barley, canola, corn, flaxseed, oats, rye, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, triticale, wheat, and mixed grain. Number of inspection totals and domestic volume for FY 2017 are pending reports, though the total volume of export inspections was 146.3 million metric tons. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Item	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Number of Official Original Inspections (FGIS and Delegated States/Official Agencies)	3,453,880	3,405,200	*
Quantity of Standardized Grain Officially Inspected (Million Metric Tons)			
Domestic	180.2	188.9	*
Export by FGIS	82.4	85.7	91.2
by Delegated States	31.0	35.5	40.2
by Designated Agencies	11.9	11.8	14.8
Total	305.5	321.9	*

* All totals for Fiscal Year 2017 are not available yet.

U.S. Exports

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update describing GIPSA's involvement with biotechnology and U.S. exports over the past two years.

Response: GIPSA's Biotechnology Laboratory maintains technical expertise in the detection and quantification of genetically engineered (GE) traits in corn, soybeans, rice, flaxseed, and other grains as necessary.

Through its Corn and Soybean Proficiency Program, GIPSA evaluates and reports on the proficiency of private, academic, and public sector laboratories to detect GE traits in grains and oilseeds. Currently the program has 205 participating organizations, approximately 90-100 of which participate in a given round of biannual sample dissemination. Through this program, USDA seeks to improve the overall performance of testing for GE grains and oilseeds in the United States and abroad. GIPSA also evaluates the performance of protein-based rapid test kits developed to detect GE grains and oilseeds, and confirms that test kits operate in accordance with manufacturers' claims. The program includes evaluations of test kits that detect a wide range of GE traits in corn and soybeans.

GIPSA promotes international harmonization of GE detection methods by participating in international scientific conferences and performing scientific work related to harmonization of methods. GIPSA participates on the United States Technical Advisory Group to an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) subcommittee, which works to harmonize GE detection and quantification methods.

Due to GIPSA's technical expertise in the detection of GE traits in grains, GIPSA provides support to APHIS in the event that unapproved GE grains are released into commerce. In these instances, GIPSA provides technical expertise, sample evaluation, detection method evaluation, and other

available resources necessary to assist APHIS in investigating and resolving the issue. GIPSA was instrumental in providing support for the inadvertently released GE wheat in fiscal year 2015. GIPSA optimized and validated a DNA-based detection method that was critical in mitigating trade issues associated with this incident and ultimately restoring consumer confidence in domestic and international markets. GIPSA also supported APHIS during their investigation of GE-derived petunia plants in FY17.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe GIPSA's overall involvement in the facilitation of U.S. trade and how the agency works with other parts of USDA or other parts of the federal government to assist with U.S. exports.

Response: GIPSA provides the U.S. grain industry with an efficient, reliable, and accurate inspection system. Through a unique network of Federal, State, and private official service providers, the Federal Grain Inspection Service provides the grain industry with an independent third party quality assessment through the establishment and uniform application of the U.S. Grain Standards, using uniform sampling and testing procedures, as well as approved equipment.

GIPSA further facilitates trade by providing technical assistance and training in the U.S. and abroad to importers, traders, end-users, and other government officials to gain a better understanding of the U.S. grain marketing system, grain standards, and inspection methods and procedures. These activities include representing GIPSA at grain marketing and grain grading seminars, meeting with foreign governments and grain industry representatives to resolve grain quality and weight discrepancies, helping other countries develop domestic grain and commodity standards and marketing infrastructures, assisting importers with quality specifications, and training local inspectors in U.S. inspection methods and procedures. These activities foster a better understanding of the entire U.S. grain marketing system and serve to enhance purchasers' confidence in U.S. grain.

Grain Regulatory Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an update on the Agency's implementation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act.

Response: GIPSA published a final rule in the Federal Register in July 29, 2016 (81 FR 49855), to align the regulations in 7 CFR 800 to the changes required by the Agricultural Reauthorizations Act of 2015. The final rule:

- Eliminated mandatory barge weighing.
- Removed the discretion for emergency waivers of inspection and weighing.
- Revised GIPSA's fee structure to maintain a three to six month operating reserve.
- Revised exceptions to official agency geographic boundaries.



United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Grain Inspection,
Packers and
Stockyards
Administration

Federal Grain
Inspection

Quality Assurance
and Compliance
Division

Kansas City, MO

November 4, 2016

Official Agency Directory

Non-Discrimination Policy

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To File an Employment Complaint

If you wish to file an employment complaint, you must contact your agency's EEO counselor (<https://www.ascr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/EEOCounselorListFinal.pdf>) within 45 days of the date of the alleged discriminatory act, event, or in the case of a personnel action. Additional information can be found online at <https://www.ascr.usda.gov/filing-discrimination-complaint-usda-employee>.

To File a Program Complaint

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form (https://www.ascr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/Complain_combined_6_8_12_508_0.pdf) found online at <https://www.ascr.usda.gov/node/119>, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov.

Persons with Disabilities

Individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing or have speech disabilities and you wish to file either an EEO or program complaint please contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339 or (800) 845-6136 (in Spanish).

Persons with disabilities who wish to file a program complaint, please see information above on how to contact us by mail directly or by email. If you require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

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Definition of Terms

- Official Agency:** States and privately owned entities designated and/or delegated by the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA), Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to provide official inspection and/or weighing services under the authority of the United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA). Only entities listed in this Directory are recognized as Official Agencies (OAs) by FGIS.
- Designation:** Provides permissive official domestic inspection and/or weighing services under the USGSA.
- Delegation:** Provides official mandatory export inspection and weighing services under the USGSA, at export port locations. Only States are delegated to perform export inspection and weighing services.
- Commodity Sampling Agreements under the AMA of 1946:** GIPSA may enter an agreement with a State to have State employees perform certain Federal functions related to providing inspection and weighing services under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (AMA). Specifically, Federally-trained and -licensed State employees perform a number of voluntary services, including sampling, bulk weighing, checkloading, checkweighing, condition examination, condition of container examination, stowage examination, sanitation inspection, falling number testing, and related services for rice, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, hops, and processed grain products. These functions are performed by Federally-licensed State employees under the supervision of a State manager. A GIPSA manager provides general oversight and monitoring of the program. GIPSA reimburses the State for work performed by State employees.
- Commodity Inspection Agreements under the AMA of 1946:** GIPSA may authorize OAs to provide certain official services under the AMA. OAs perform a wide range of voluntary inspection activities and related functions for rice, dry beans, peas, split peas, lentils, hops, and processed grain products. These functions are performed by Federally-trained and -licensed OA employees who are under the direct supervision of OA program managers. A GIPSA manager provides general oversight and monitoring of the program. The OA collects fees for these services and pays GIPSA a predetermined percentage of these fees for GIPSA oversight.

FULL NAMES OF OFFICIAL AGENCIES AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS

DELEGATED ONLY

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection Wisconsin

DELEGATED AND DESIGNATED STATES

Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries Alabama

South Carolina Department of Agriculture South Carolina

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Virginia

Washington Department of Agriculture Washington

DESIGNATED STATES

Georgia Department of Agriculture Georgia

Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry Louisiana

Maryland Department of Agriculture Maryland

Missouri Department of Agriculture Missouri

Montana Department of Agriculture Montana

North Carolina Department of Agriculture North Carolina

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Utah

PRIVATLY OWNED OFFICIAL AGENCIES

Aberdeen Grain Inspection, Inc. Aberdeen

Amarillo Grain Exchange, Inc. Amarillo

J. W. Barton Grain Inspection Service, Inc. Barton

Cairo Grain Inspection Agency, Inc. Cairo

California-Agri Inspection Company, Ltd. California-Agri

Central Illinois Grain Inspection, Inc. Central Illinois

Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection Departments, Inc. Champaign

Detroit Grain Inspection Service, Inc. Detroit

Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc. Eastern Iowa

Enid Grain Inspection Company, Inc. Enid

Farwell Commodity and Grain Services, Inc. Farwell Southwest

Fremont Grain Inspection Department, Inc.	Fremont
Hastings Grain Inspection, Inc.	Hastings
Idaho Grain Inspection Service	Idaho
Grain Inspection, Inc. (Jamestown)	Jamestown
Kankakee Grain Inspection, Inc.	Kankakee
Kansas Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Kansas
Keokuk Grain Inspection Service	Keokuk
Lincoln Inspection Service, Inc.	Lincoln
Michigan Grain Inspection Services, Inc.	Michigan
Mid-Iowa Grain Inspection, Inc.	Mid-Iowa
Midsouth Grain Inspection Service	Midsouth
Minot Grain Inspection, Inc.	Minot
North Dakota Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	North Dakota
Northeast Indiana Grain Inspection, Inc.	Northeast Indiana
Northern Plains Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Northern Plains
Ohio Valley Grain Inspection, Inc.	Ohio Valley
Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Omaha
Plainview Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.	Plainview
D. R. Schaal Agency, Inc.	Schaal
Sioux City Inspection and Weighing Service Company	Sioux City
State Grain Inspection, Inc.	State Grain
Titus Grain Inspection, Inc.	Titus
Tri-State Grain Inspection Service, Inc.	Tri-State

DELEGATED AND DESIGNATED STATES

Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries

1445 Federal Drive

Montgomery, AL 36107-1123

John McMillan, Commissioner

334-240-7231

Darrell Buxton, Shipping Point Inspection Director

334-792-5182

Frank Guesnard, Chief Inspector

251-438-2549

P.O. Box 244

FAX 251-438-2637

Mobile, AL 36601

e-mail: mobileinspection@agi.alabama.gov**South Carolina Department of Agriculture**

P.O. Box 11280

Columbia, SC 29211-1280

Street address: 1200 Senate Street, 5th floor, Wade Hampton Bld., Columbia, SC 29201

Hugh E. Weathers, Commissioner

803-737-4597

Jack Dantzler, Director of Inspection Services

Debra Loften, Grain Inspection Services

803-556-6403

Main Lab: SC Ports Authority/North Charleston Terminal

100 Remount Road Bldg. 597, North Charleston, SC 29406

Mail: 117 Ballard Court, West Columbia, SC 29172

homepage: <http://www.sdda.state.sc.us/>e-mail: dloften@sdda.sc.govSend inquiries to Jack.Dantzler@ams.usda.gov**Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services**

102 Governor Street, Room 329 Oliver Hill Building

FAX 804-371-7785

Richmond, VA 23219-3639

Matthew J. Lohr, Commissioner

804-786-3501

Sandra J. Adams, Deputy

Commissioner

Charles R. Green, Director of Marketing

804-786-3530

Tom Smith, Jr., Director of Commodity Services

804-786-3549

Paul A. Caruso, Supervisor, Grain Marketing Services

757-494-2464

P.O. Box 7476

FAX 757-494-2463

Chesapeake, VA 23324-7476

homepage: <http://www.vdacs.state.va.us/grain/index.html>e-mail: paul.caruso@vdacs.virginia.gov

Washington Department of Agriculture

360-902-1800

P.O. Box 42560

Olympia, WA 98504-2560

Street address: NRB Second Floor -- 1111 Washington Street, Olympia, WA 98504

Derek I. Sandison, Director of Agriculture

Kirk Robinson, Deputy Director

360-902-1888

Jason Ferrante, Assistant Director, Commodity Inspection Division

360-902-1827

Phillip Garcia, Grain Inspection Program Manager

253-820-3756

Tom Dolly, Quality Assurance Manager

360-753-1484

homepage: <http://agr.wa.gov/Inspection/GrainInspection/>e-mail: PGarcia@agr.wa.gov**DELEGATED (ONLY) STATE****Wisconsin Department of Agriculture,****Trade and Consumer Protection**

FAX 608-224-4939

P.O. Box 8911

Madison, WI 53708-8911

Street address: 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison, WI 53704

Ben Brancel, Secretary

Jeff Lyon, Deputy Secretary

Sandy Chalmers, Administrator

Jeremy S. McPherson, Director, Bureau of Business Trade Practices

608-224-5105

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Greg Ukkola, Manager - Superior Office

715-392-7854

404 Tower Avenue, Superior, WI 54880

FAX 715-392-7847

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DESIGNATED STATES

Georgia Department of Agriculture

19 Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive, Room 604
Atlanta, GA 30334-4200

FAX 229-386-3141

Gary W. Black, Commissioner

404-656-3600

Tommy Gray, Division Director, Plant Industry

Mark McMillan, Grain Lab Manager

Michael K. Cooper, Chief Inspector

229-386-3145

P.O. Box 1507, Tifton, GA 31793-1507

FAX 229-386-3141

homepage: <http://www.agr.georgia.gov/1grain-grading.aspx>email: mcooper@agr.state.ga.us**Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry**

P.O. Box 3098

FAX 225-237-5645

Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3098

Street address: 5825 Florida Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806-4248

Mike Strain, DMV, Commissioner

225-922-1341

Benjy Rayburn, Assistant Commissioner

Kyra Holden, Director, Agricultural Commodities Commission

John L. Sanders, Agriculture Specialist, Program Manager

318-428-0116

10356 Highway 17

FAX 318-428-5453

Oak Grove, LA 71263

e-mail: len_s@daf.state.la.us**Maryland Department of Agriculture**

50 Harry S. Truman Parkway

410-841-5769

Annapolis, MD 21401

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Earl F. Hance, Secretary

Mary Ellen Setting, Deputy Secretary

Patrick McMillan, Assistant Secretary

Contact: Deanna L. Baldwin, Program Manager

Email: Deanna.Baldwin@maryland.gov

Missouri Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 630

Jefferson City, MO 65102-0630

Street address: 1616 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0630

Dr. Richard Fordyce, Department Director

Darryl Chatman, Deputy Department Director

Chris Klenklen, Division Director, Grain Inspection and Warehousing

Jimmy Williams, Program Administrator, Grain Inspection Services Program

homepage: <http://www.mda.mo.gov/>e-mail: jimmy.williams@mda.mo.gov

573-751-5515

FAX 573-751-5516

Montana Department of Agriculture

P.O. Box 200201

Helena, MT 59620-0201

Street address: 303 N. Roberts Street, Rm. 220, Helena, MT 59601-4543

Ron de Yong, Director

Joel Clairmont, Administrator, Montana State Grain Lab

Gregory Stordahl, Bureau Chief

Tim Hall, QAS

821 17th Street North, P.O. Box 1397

Great Falls, MT 59403-1397

homepage: <http://sgl.mt.gov>e-mail: GStordahl@mt.gov

FAX 406-444-9442

406-444-3144

406-444-2402

406-452-9561

406-452-9561

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

Attn: Kimberly Gray

P.O. Box 27686

Raleigh, NC 27611-7686

Street address: 2 West Edenton Street, Room 317, Raleigh, NC 27611-1020

Steve W. Troxler, Commissioner

David Smith, Deputy Commissioner

Richard Reich, Assistant Commissioner

Tom Slade, Director, Division of Marketing

Nick Augostini, Assistant Director, Division of Marketing

Nick Lassiter, Grain Marketing Specialist

Jason Jernigan, Program Administrator, Grain Inspection

1400 S. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC 27611

homepage: <http://www.agr.state.nc.us/markets/gradnreg/grangrad/>e-mail: Jason.Jernigan@ncagr.govKimberly.Gray@ncagr.gov

FAX 919-733-9215

919-707-3000

919-707-3100

919-733-7576

FAX 919-733-9724

919-202-5774

FAX 919-733-9215

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

P.O. Box 146500

FAX 801-538-7189

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500

Street address: 350 N. Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84116-3087

Leonard M. Blackham, Commissioner

801-538-7100

Kyle R. Stephens, Deputy Commissioner

Robert Hougaard, Director Plant Industry

801-538-7180

George Wilson, Chief Inspector

801-392-2292

P.O. Box 1519, 128 17th Street

FAX 801-392-0603

Ogden, UT 84402-1519

e-mail: gwilson@utah.gov**DESIGNATED PRIVATE AGENCIES****Aberdeen Grain Inspection, Inc.**

805-225-8432

P.O. Box 842

FAX 605-225-8485

Aberdeen, SD 57402-0842

Street address: 15 S. Dakota Street, Aberdeen, SD 57401-0842

Milbert Schick, President

Michael Hoelsing, Treasurer and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: mhoelsing@midconetwork.com**Amarillo Grain Exchange, Inc.**

806-372-8511

1300 South Johnson Street

FAX 806-372-2152

Amarillo, TX 79101-4418

Cash D. Burris, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: age@amaonline.com**J. W. Barton Grain Inspection Service, Inc.**

270-683-0616

720 Leitchfield Road

Owensboro, KY 42303

James W. Barton, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: jwb19470@aol.com

Owensboro Cell: 270-929-7620

Clarksville Cell: 502-594-1840

Cairo Grain Inspection Agency, Inc.

4007 Sycamore Street
Cairo, IL 62914-1037
Keith L. Fronabarger, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: cairograin@gmail.com

618-734-0689
FAX 618-734-1316

California Agri Inspection Co., Ltd.

2500 Del Monte Street, Suite 140
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Vikash Anand, President and Official Agency Manager
Email: v.anand@california-agri.com
Web: www.california-agri.com

916-374-9700
FAX 916-374-9779

Central Illinois Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 3631
Bloomington, IL 61702-3631
Street address: 115 S. Euclid, Bloomington, IL 61701-4785
Scott Pettit, Principal / Treasurer
Michael Beck, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: cigibloomington@hotmail.com

309-827-7121
FAX 309-827-7141

Champaign-Danville Grain Inspection Departments, Inc.

2002 N. Linview
Urbana, IL 61801
Brandon Byrd, Official Agency Manager
e-mail: cdgid@aol.com

217-344-9306
FAX 217-344-9307

Detroit Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

95 N. Flynn St.
Sandusky, MI 48471-1076
Mark Morningstar, President
e-mail: detroitgraininsp@live.com

810-404-3786
FAX 810-648-4346

Eastern Iowa Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.

1908 South Stark Street
 Davenport, IA 52802-2429
 Kandice Slater, President
 Mark S. Fulmer, Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: eiowagrains@eigis.com

563-322-7149
 FAX 563-322-7140

Enid Grain Inspection Company, Inc.

P.O. Box 229
 Enid, OK 73702-0229
Street address: 2205 North 10th Street, Enid, OK 73701-8702
 Brent Hibbets, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: brenthibbets@yahoo.com

580-233-1121
 FAX 580-233-1122

Farwell Commodity Grain Services, Inc. (Farwell Southwest)

P.O. Box 12188
 Casa Grande, AZ 85130-2188
Street address: 601 East Main Avenue, Building C, Casa Grande, AZ 85122
 Dan Prince, President
 Jarod Tomblin, Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: fgraini@c2i2.com

520-421-1027
 FAX 520-836-3896

Fremont Grain Inspection Department, Inc.

603 East Dodge Street
 Fremont, NE 68025-5700
 Dave J. Reeder, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: fgid@neb.rr.com

402-721-1270
 FAX 402-721-5086

Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 1652
 Jamestown, ND 58402-1652
Street address: 314 2nd Street, N.W., Jamestown, ND 58401-3119
 Bart Davis, President
 Chad Huebner and Ben Rowell, Co-Official Agency Managers
 homepage: <http://graininspectionsservices.com>
 e-mail: grain@csicable.net

701-252-1290
 FAX 701-252-1298

Hastings Grain Inspection, Inc.

306 East Park Street

Hastings, NE 68901-6303

Gregory P. Hoelck, President and General Manager, Official Agency Manager (contact)

e-mail - Hastings: hjihast@hastingsgrain.come-mail - Grand Island: hginsp@hastingsgrain.com

402-462-4254

FAX 402-462-4100

Idaho Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 4209

Pocatello, ID 83205-4209

Street address: 6702 S. 5th, Pocatello, ID 83204

James L. Simpson, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: idahograininspection@gmail.com

208-233-8303

FAX 208-233-2947

Kankakee Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 328

Essex, IL 60935-0328

Street address: 702 North East Street, Essex, IL 60935

Bradford M. Fegan, President

Brian Lowey, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: kankakeegrain@yahoo.com

815-365-2268

FAX 815-365-2628

Kansas Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 750077

Topeka, KS 66675-0077

Street address: 3800 N. W. 14th Street, Topeka, KS 66618

Tom Meyer, President

Randy J. McCormick, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: randy@kansasgrain.com

785-233-7063

FAX 785-233-7928

Keokuk Grain Inspection Service

2626 Belmont Road

Keokuk, IA 52632-9822

William L. Mills, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: keograin@geticonnect.com

319-524-6482

FAX 319-524-4695

Lincoln Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 22724

Lincoln, NE 68542-2724

Street address: 505 Garfield Street, Lincoln, NE 68502

Danae Podraza, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: danae@lincolninspection.com

402-435-4386

FAX 402-435-4389

Midsouth Grain Inspection Service

P.O. Box 13302

Memphis, TN 38113-0302

Street address: 1390 Channel Avenue, Memphis, TN 38113

Seldon Murry, President

Joseph Cupples, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: mphsgrain@aol.com

901-942-3216

FAX 901-774-9651

Michigan Grain Inspection Services, Inc.

P.O. Box 465

Marshall, MI 49068-0465

Street address: 118 E. Michigan Ave., Marshall, MI 49068

Jeffrey C. Keller, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: mgiscro@att.net

269-781-2711

FAX 269-781-4309

Mid-Iowa Grain Inspection, Inc.

5435 Waconia Lane SW

Cedar Rapids, IA 52404-4824

Renee Blickensderfer, President

Dennis Rogers, Vice President & Official Agency Manager

homepage: <http://www.miginspection.com/>e-mail: midiowa.cr@miginspection.com

319-363-0239

FAX 319-363-0036

Minot Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Drawer B

Minot, ND 58702-0210

Street address: 1804 Valley Street, Minot, ND 58701-6076

David Thom, President

Mark Einarson, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: motgrins@srt.com

701-838-1734

FAX 701-838-3782

North Dakota Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

2601 N. University Dr.
 Fargo, ND 58102-1303
 Steven J. Adams, President
 Michael Adams, Official Agency Manager
 homepage: <http://www.graininspection.com/>
 e-mail: ndgi@graininspection.com

701-293-7420
 FAX 701-241-8818

Northeast Indiana Grain Inspection, Inc.

2405 W 1100 N
 Decatur, IN 46733-8728
 Neil Reynolds, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: neigi@eawifi.com

260-341-7497

Northern Plains Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 13217
 Grand Forks, ND 58208-3217
Street address: 1110 N. 43th Street, Grand Forks, ND 58203
 Paul Bethke, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: info@npgis.com

701-772-2414
 FAX 701-738-0612

Ohio Valley Grain Inspection, Inc.

P.O. Box 6532
 Evansville, IN 47119-0532
Street address: 1820 N. St. Joseph Ave., Evansville, IN 47720
 Linda Meny, President and Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: lmenvy@sigecom.net
 e-mail: ohiovalleygr@sigecom.net

812-423-9010
 FAX 812-423-9432

Omaha Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

2525 South 13th Street
 Omaha, NE 68108-1521
 Brian R. Probst, Operations Manager
 Melinda Probst, Official Agency Manager
 e-mail: omahagrain@gmail.com

402-341-6739
 FAX 402-341-3662

Plainview Grain Inspection and Weighing Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 717

Plainview, TX 79073-0717

Street address: 1100 North Broadway Street, Plainview, TX 79072

William P. Davis, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: bdavis_pgis@live.com

806-293-1364

FAX 806-293-1364

D. R. Schaal Agency, Inc.

P.O. Box 213

Belmond, IA 50421-0213

Street address: 219 River Avenue North, Belmond, IA 50421-1034

Lewis D. Schaal, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: nate@drschaal.com

641-444-3122

FAX 641-444-7292

Sioux City Inspection and Weighing Service Company

840 Clark Street

Sioux City, IA 51101-2037

Rick Robinette, President

Tom Dahl, Vice President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: tomd@scigrain.com

712-255-8073

FAX 712-255-0959

State Grain Inspection, Inc.

12100 Yosemite Avenue

Savage, MN 55378-1475

Steve Duea, President

Amanda Raadt, Official Agency Manager

e-mail: stategrain@nqiinc.net

952-808-8566

FAX 952-808-3155

Titus Grain Inspection, Inc.

1111 East 800 North

West Lafayette, IN 47906-9006

Douglas E. Titus, Official Agency Manager

Nancy Titus, President

e-mail: titusgraininsp@aol.com

765-497-2202

FAX 765-463-3713

Tri-State Grain Inspection Service, Inc.

3906 River Road

Cincinnati, OH 45204-1066

Damon W. Sampson, President and Official Agency Manager

e-mail: tri_state1@fuse.net

513-251-6571

FAX 513-251-6802

OFFICIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS LISTED BY STATE

State	Official Agency
Alabama	Alabama
Alaska	None
Arizona	Farwell Southwest
Arkansas	Midsouth
California	California Agri Farwell Southwest
Colorado	Kansas
Georgia	Georgia Schaal
Idaho	Idaho Washington
Illinois	Cairo Central Illinois Champaign Eastern Iowa Kankakee Keokuk Mid-Iowa North Dakota
Indiana	Barton Champaign North Dakota Northeast Indiana Ohio Valley Titus Tri-State
Iowa	Eastern Iowa Fremont Keokuk Lincoln Mid-Iowa Omaha Schaal Sioux City
Kansas	Kansas
Kentucky	Barton Cairo Ohio Valley Tri-State
Louisiana	Louisiana
Maryland	Maryland
Michigan	Champaign North Dakota Detroit Michigan

The following States are not assigned to any official agency:
 Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maine,
 Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode
 Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

State	Official Agency
Minnesota	Jamestown Mid-Iowa North Dakota Northern Plains Schaal Sioux City State Grain
Mississippi	Midsouth
Missouri	Missouri
Montana	Montana
Nebraska	Fremont Hastings Kansas Lincoln Omaha Sioux City
New Jersey	Schaal
New Mexico	None
New York	Schaal
North Carolina	North Carolina
North Dakota	Aberdeen Jamestown Minot North Dakota Northern Plains
Ohio	Michigan North Dakota Tri-State
Oklahoma	Amarillo Enid
Oregon	Washington
South Carolina	South Carolina
South Dakota	Aberdeen Sioux City
Tennessee	Barton Cairo Midsouth Ohio Valley
Texas	Amarillo Enid MidSouth Plainview
Utah	Utah
Virginia	Virginia
Washington	Washington
Wisconsin	Eastern Iowa Wisconsin (Delegated only)
Wyoming	Kansas

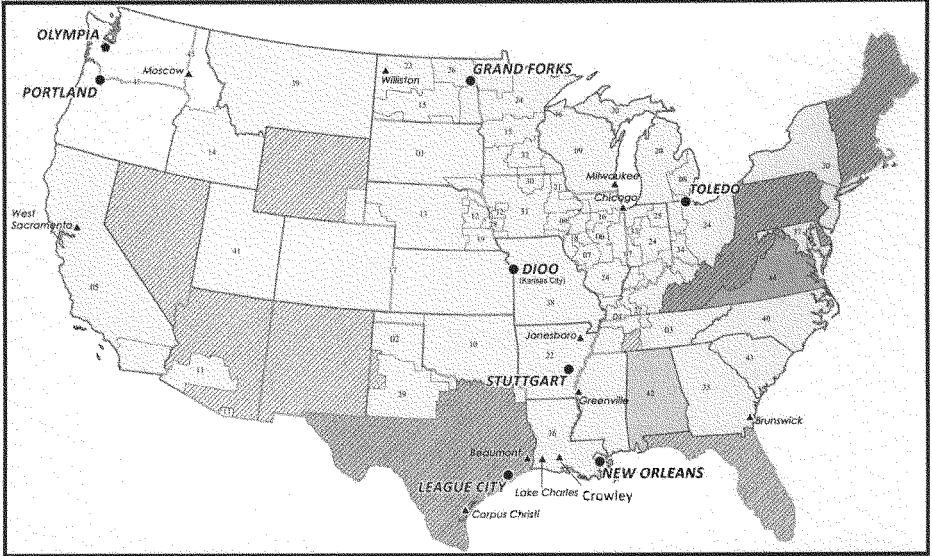
**MONITORING FGIS FIELD OFFICES,
STATES WHICH OFFICIAL AGENCIES
SERVICE, AND AMA AGREEMENTS**

Agency Name	Field Office	AMA Agreement*	Serving States
Wisconsin	Toledo		Wisconsin (Delegation only)
Alabama	New Orleans	Inspection	Alabama
Virginia	Toledo	Inspection	Virginia
Washington	Olympia	Inspection	Washington Idaho Oregon
Georgia	DIOO		Georgia
Louisiana	DIOO		Louisiana
Maryland	DIOO	Inspection	Maryland
Missouri	DIOO	Inspection	Missouri
Montana	DIOO	Inspection	Montana
North Carolina	DIOO	Inspection	North Carolina
South Carolina	DIOO	Inspection	South Carolina
Utah	DIOO		Utah
Aberdeen	DIOO		South Dakota North Dakota
Amarillo	DIOO	Inspection	Texas Oklahoma
Barton	DIOO	Inspection	Tennessee Kentucky Indiana
Cairo	DIOO		Tennessee Kentucky Illinois
California Agri	DIOO	Inspection	California
Central Illinois	DIOO		Illinois
Champaign	DIOO	Inspection	Michigan Indiana Illinois
Detroit	DIOO	Inspection	Michigan
Eastern Iowa	DIOO	Inspection	Wisconsin Iowa Illinois
Enid	DIOO	Inspection	Oklahoma Texas
Farwell			
Southwest	DIOO	Inspection	California Arizona Farwell Southwest
Fremont	DIOO	Inspection	Nebraska Iowa
Hastings	DIOO	Inspection	Nebraska

Agency Name	Field Office	AMA Agreement*	Serving States			
Idaho	DIOO		Idaho			
Idaho State		Sampling	Idaho	(AMA only)		
Jamestown	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	North Dakota		
Kankakee	DIOO	Inspection	Illinois			
Kansas	DIOO	Inspection	Wyoming	Nebraska	Kansas	Colorado
Keokuk	DIOO	Inspection	Iowa	Illinois		
Lincoln	DIOO	Inspection	Nebraska	Iowa		
Michigan	DIOO	Inspection	Ohio	Michigan		
Mid-Iowa	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	Iowa	Illinois	
Midsouth	DIOO	Inspection	Mississippi	Texas	Tennessee	Arkansas
Minot	DIOO		North Dakota			
New Mexico		Sampling	New Mexico	(AMA only)		
North Dakota	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	Michigan		
Northeast Indiana	DIOO		Indiana	North Dakota	Illinois	Ohio
Northern Plains	DIOO		Indiana			
Ohio Valley	DIOO		Minnesota	North Dakota		
Omaha	DIOO	Inspection	Tennessee	Kentucky	Indiana	
Oregon	DIOO	Sampling	Nebraska	Iowa		
Plainview	DIOO	Inspection	Oregon	(AMA only)		
Schaal	DIOO	Inspection	Texas			
Sioux City	DIOO	Inspection	New York	New Jersey	Minnesota	
State Grain	DIOO	Inspection	Georgia	Iowa		
Titus	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota	South Dakota	Nebraska	Iowa
Tri-State	DIOO	Inspection	Minnesota			
Wyoming		Inspection	Indiana			
			Ohio	Kentucky	Indiana	
			Wyoming	(AMA only)		












*Inspection is a Commodity Inspection Agreement under the AMA while Sampling is a Commodity Sampling Agreement under the AMA.

OFFICIAL AGENCY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND FGIS FIELD OFFICES U.S. Grain Standards Act



Key for Map on Facing Page

Field Office Areas of Responsibility

	DIOO (Grain/Pulses/Processed Commodities) and Stuttgart (Rice)		FGIS Field Offices
	League City		Federal/State Office
	New Orleans		FGIS Duty Points
	Olympia		Official Agency Boundaries
	Toledo		Unassigned Areas
			State Boundaries

Designated Private Agencies

1 – Aberdeen	13 – Hastings	25 – Northeast Indiana
2 – Amarillo	14 – Idaho	26 – Northern Plains
3 – Barton	15 – Jamestown	27 – Ohio Valley
4 – Cairo	16 – Kankakee	28 – Omaha
5 – California Agri	17 – Kansas	29 – Plainview
06 – Central Illinois	18 – Keokuk	30 – Schaal
07 – Champaign	19 – Lincoln	31 – Sioux City
8 – Detroit	20 – Michigan	32 – State Grain
9 – Eastern Iowa	21 – Mid-Iowa	33 – Titus
10 – Enid	22 – Midsouth	34 – Tri-State
11 – Farwell Southwest	23 – Minot	
12 – Fremont	24 – North Dakota	

Designated States Designated and Delegated States Delegated State

35 – Georgia	42 – Alabama	46 – Wisconsin
36 – Louisiana	43 – South Carolina	
37 – Maryland	44 – Virginia	
38 – Missouri	45 – Washington	
39 – Montana		
40 – North Carolina		
41 – Utah		

State Maps

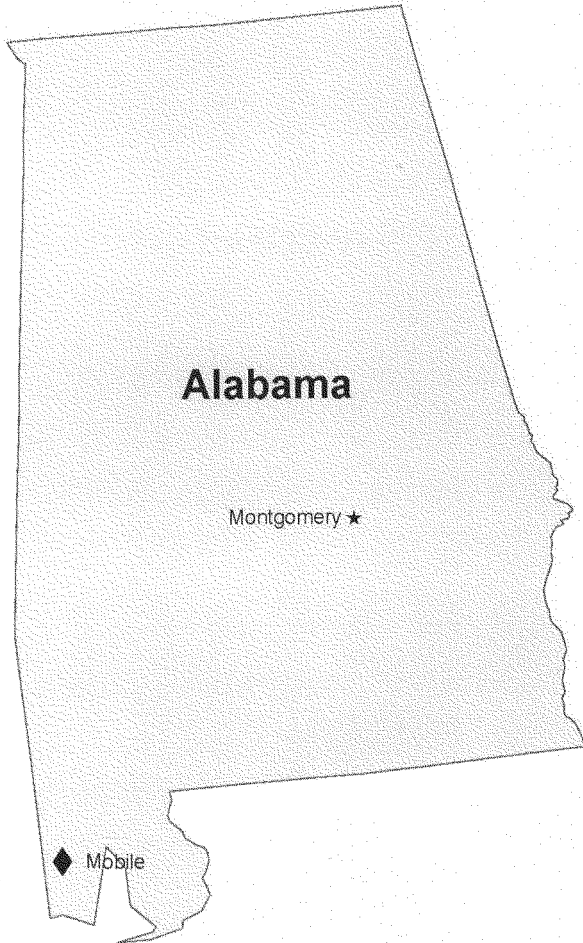
The following pages contain individual State maps that illustrate the geographic areas assigned to the official agencies operating within those States under the USGSA. These maps also identify the headquarters locations and full-time specified service point (SSP) locations operated by the official agencies, including the export port locations for the delegated States. Applicant-specific SSPs are not located on these maps.

State Maps Key:

- ★ Agency headquarters locations
- Full-time service points for domestic services
- ⊙ Full-time service points that appear in the territory of another agency
- ◆ Export service points for delegated states
- ◆ Export service point for delegated states located within a designated private agency's territory

ALABAMA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Alabama	Mobile Montgomery	251-438-2549 334-792-5182	Lab HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



ARIZONA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Farwell SW	Casa Grande	520-421-1027	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



ARKANSAS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Midsouth	N. Little Rock	501-372-5302	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



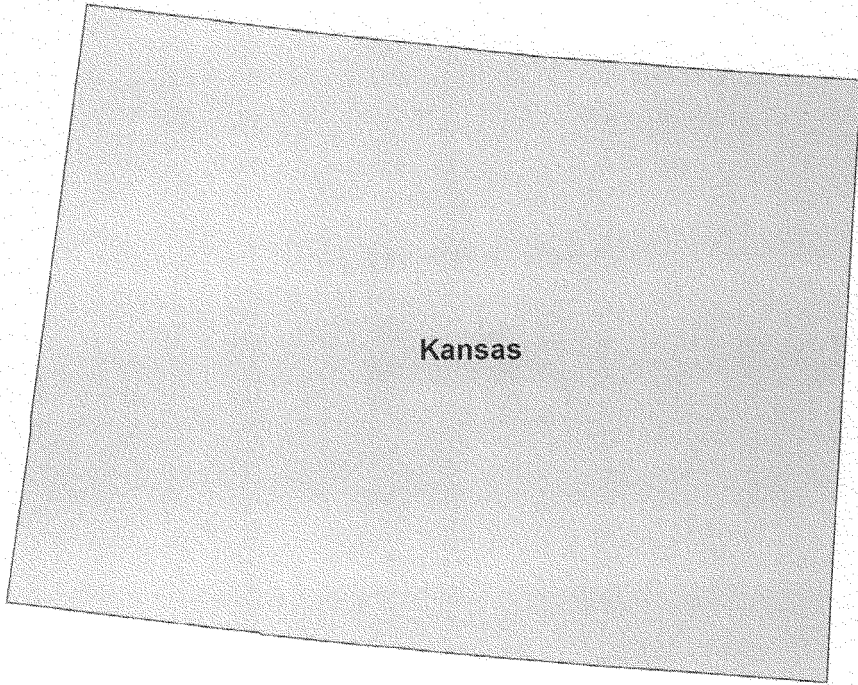
CALIFORNIA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
California Agri	Corcoran	559-992-3534	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Stockton	209-462-2471	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	West Sacramento	916-374-9700	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Williams	530-473-3580	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farwell Southwest	Brawley	760-351-9831	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



COLORADO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Kansas				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



GEORGIA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Georgia	Tifton Atlanta	229-386-3130 404-656-3600	Lab HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



IDAHO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Idaho	Pocatello	208-233-2947	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washington	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



ILLINOIS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Cairo	Cairo	618-734-1316	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Central Illinois	Bloomington	309-827-7141	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Decatur	217-429-2466	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Champaign	Urbana	217-344-9306	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hoopeston	217-283-7473	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Springfield	217-522-5233	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Iowa	Gladstone	309-627-9411	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rochelle	563-322-7149	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rockton	815-624-4149	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kankakee	Essex	815-365-2628	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keokuk	Havana	309-543-3557	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mid-Iowa	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Sauget	618-332-3409	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Wayne City	618-332-3409	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Teutopolis	618-332-3409	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



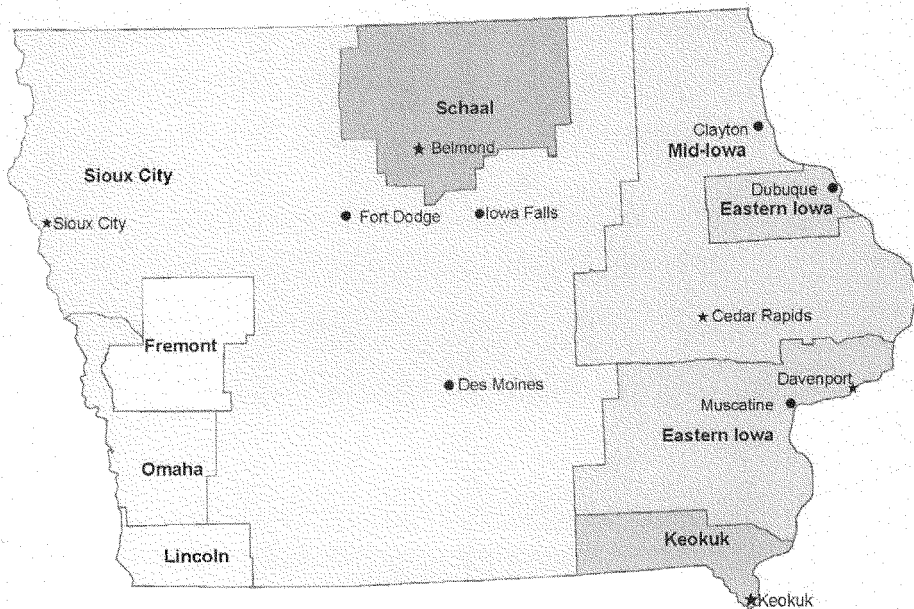
INDIANA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Barton	Clarksville	812-949-2971	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Champaign	Lake Village	219-992-2306	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Terre Haute	812-232-8163	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Daleville	800-548-5575	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northeast Indiana	Decatur	260-341-7497	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio Valley	Evansville	812-423-9010	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Titus	W. Lafayette	765-497-2202	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tri-State	Cincinnati	513-251-6571	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



IOWA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Eastern Iowa	Davenport	563-322-7140	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Dubuque	563-556-8700	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Muscatine	563-263-4841	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fremont	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keokuk	Keokuk	319-524-6482	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lincoln	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mid Iowa	Cedar Rapids	319-363-0239	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Clayton	563-964-2656	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Omaha	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schaal	Belmond	641-444-3122	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	Sioux City	712-255-8073	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ft. Dodge		Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Iowa Falls	641-648-4309	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Des Moines	515-264-9288	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



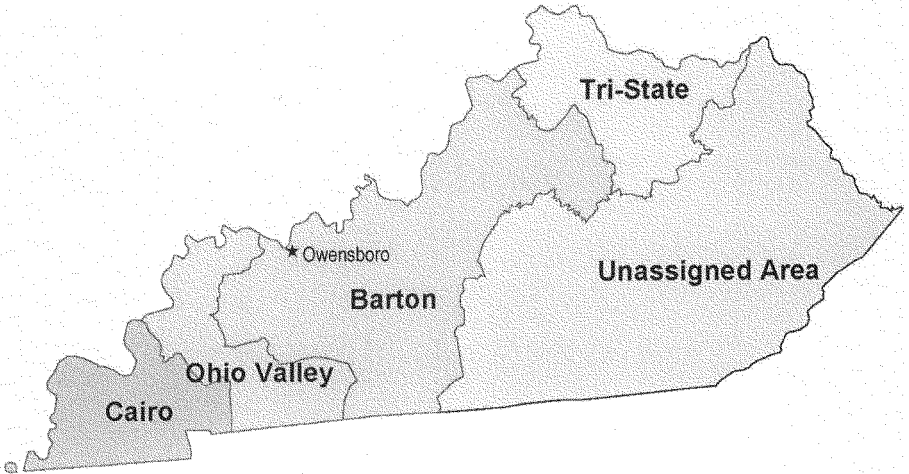
KANSAS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Kansas	Topeka	785-233-7928	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Colby	785-462-8347	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Concordia	785-243-6171	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Dodge City	620-225-4931	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kansas City	913-371-4420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Salina	785-827-3671	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Wichita	308-254-3975	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



KENTUCKY

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Barton	Owensboro	270-683-0616	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cairo	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio Valley	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tri-State	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



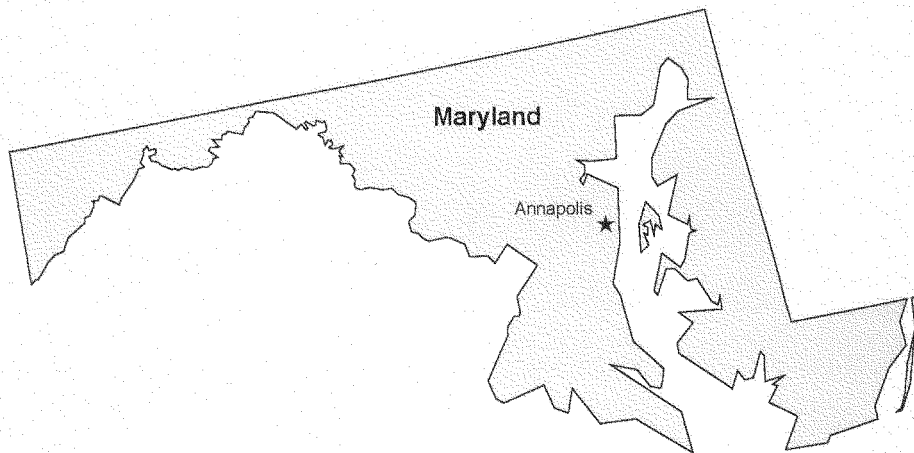
LOUISIANA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	225-922-1341	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Delhi	318-878-2010	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Jonesville	318-339-7642	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Oak Grove	318-428-0116	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



MARYLAND

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Maryland	Annapolis	410-841-5769	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



MICHIGAN

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Champaign	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Detroit	Sandusky	810-404-3786	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	Marshall	269-781-2711	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Carrollton	989-754-7888	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



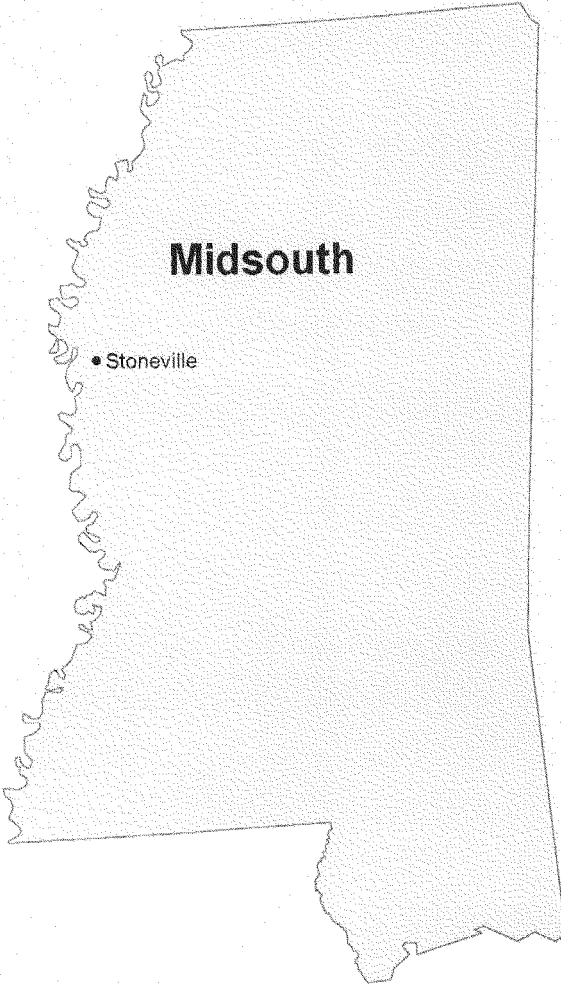
MINNESOTA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Jamestown	Appleton	320-289-0030	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mid-Iowa	Winona	507-454-5594	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Breckenridge	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Plains	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schaal	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	Windom	507-832-8078	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Grain	Savage	952-808-8566	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



MISSISSIPPI

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Midsouth	Stoneville	662-686-3244	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



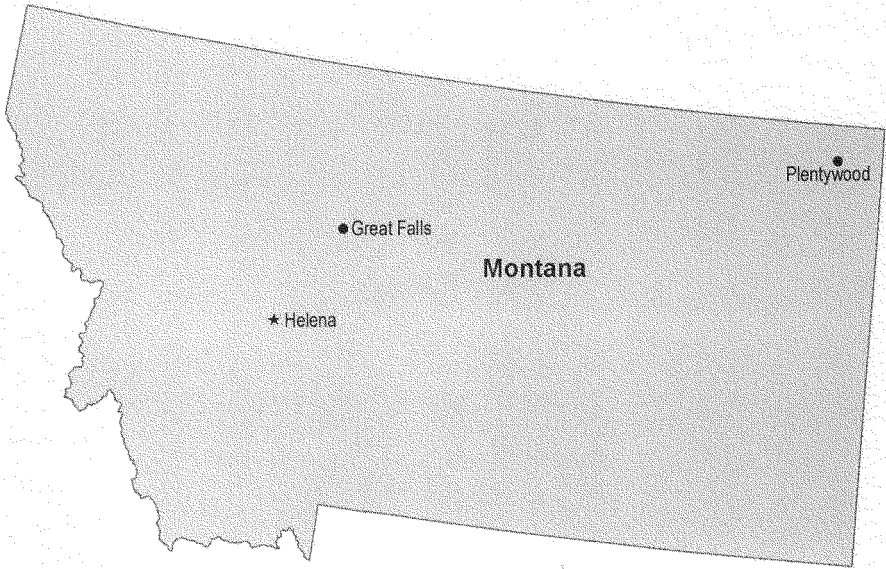
MISSOURI

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Missouri	Jefferson City	573-751-5516	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Marshall	660-886-5549	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	New Madrid	573-748-5526	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	St. Joseph	816-238-5658	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



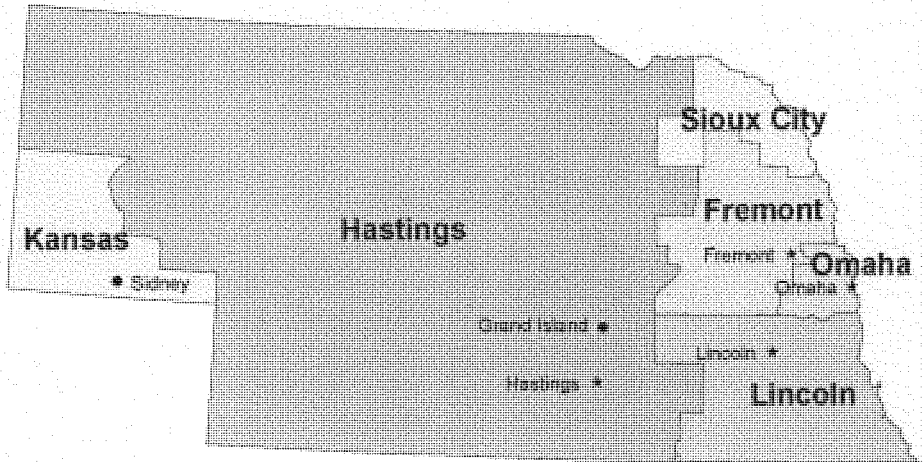
MONTANA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Montana	Helena	406-444-2402	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Great Falls	406-452-9561	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Plentywood	406-765-1005	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



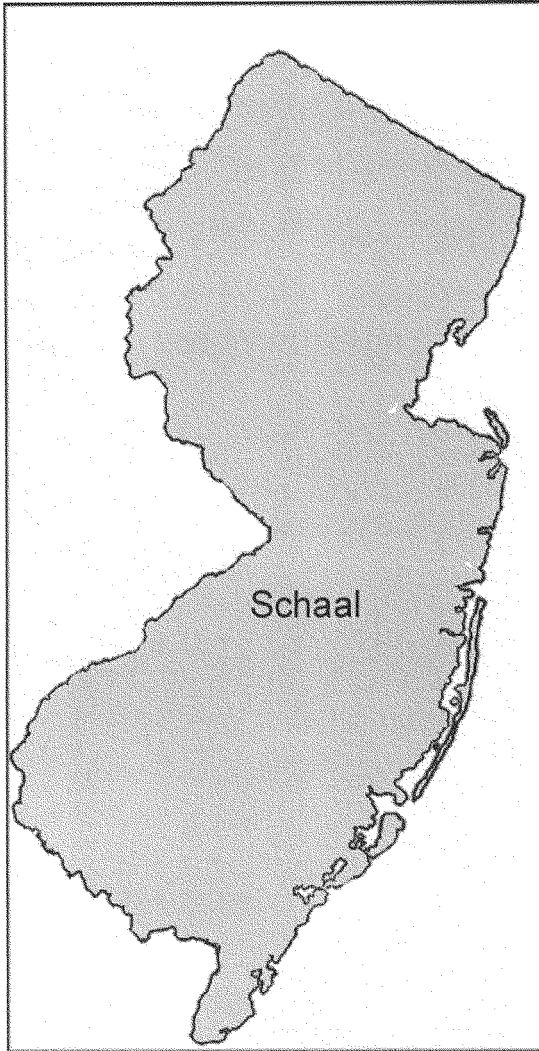
NEBRASKA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Fremont	Fremont	402-721-1270	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hastings	Hastings	402-462-4254	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Grand Island	308-384-2174	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kansas	Sidney	308-254-3975	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lincoln	Lincoln	402-535-4386	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Omaha	Omaha	402-341-6739	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



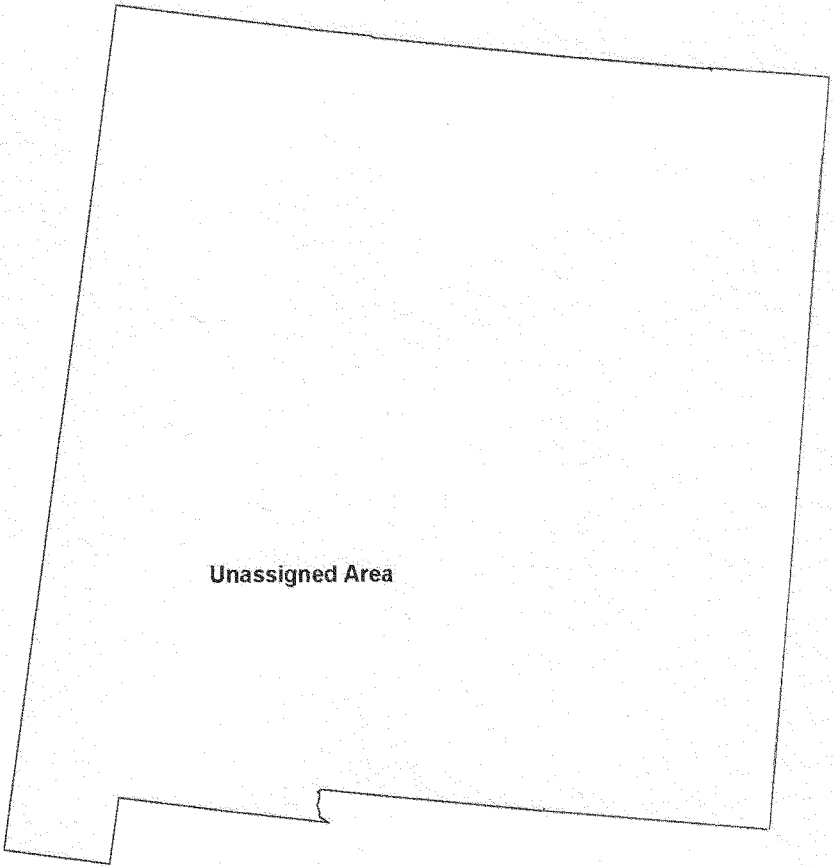
NEW JERSEY

<u>Official Agency</u>	<u>Specified Service Point Locations</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>SSP Type</u>	<u>Domestic Inspection</u>	<u>Export Ships</u>
Schaal	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



NEW MEXICO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
None				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



NEW YORK

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Schaal	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



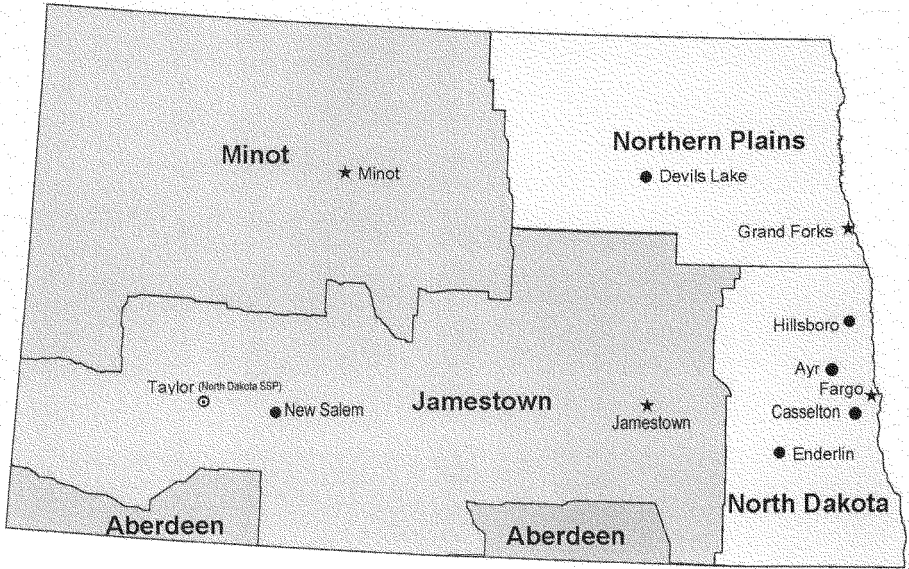
NORTH CAROLINA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
North Carolina	Elizabeth City Raleigh	252-337-9782 919-733-4491	Lab HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



NORTH DAKOTA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Aberdeen Jamestown	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Jamestown	701-252-1290	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minot	New Salem	701-843-7227	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Minot	701-838-1734	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
North Dakota	Fargo	701-293-7420	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ayr	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Casselton	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enderlin	701-437-3000	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hillsboro	701-293-7420	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Taylor	701-483-8126	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Grand Forks	701-772-2414	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Plains	Devils Lake	701-662-1801	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



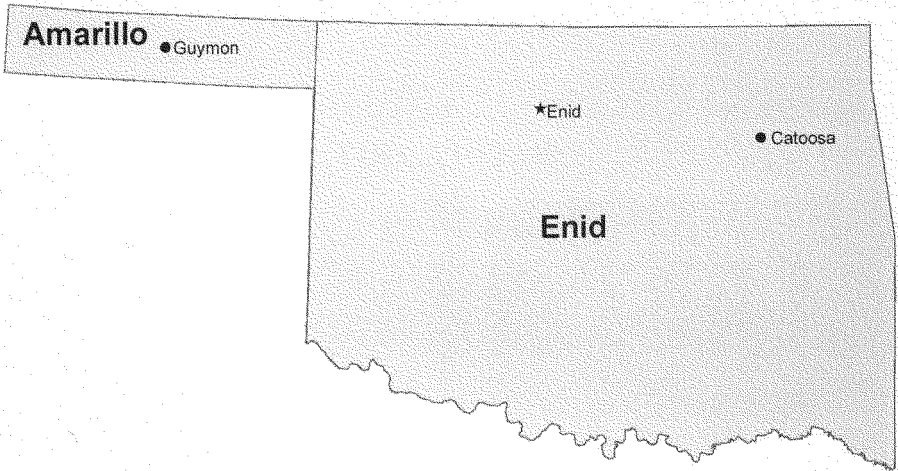
OHIO

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
North Dakota	Circleville	740-474-3519	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bucyrus	419-562-8250	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Michigan	Cairo	419-641-6666	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tri-State	Cincinnati	513-251-6571	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



OKLAHOMA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Amarillo	Guymon	405-338-5816	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enid	Enid	580-233-1121	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Catoosa	918-266-2187	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



OREGON

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Washington	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



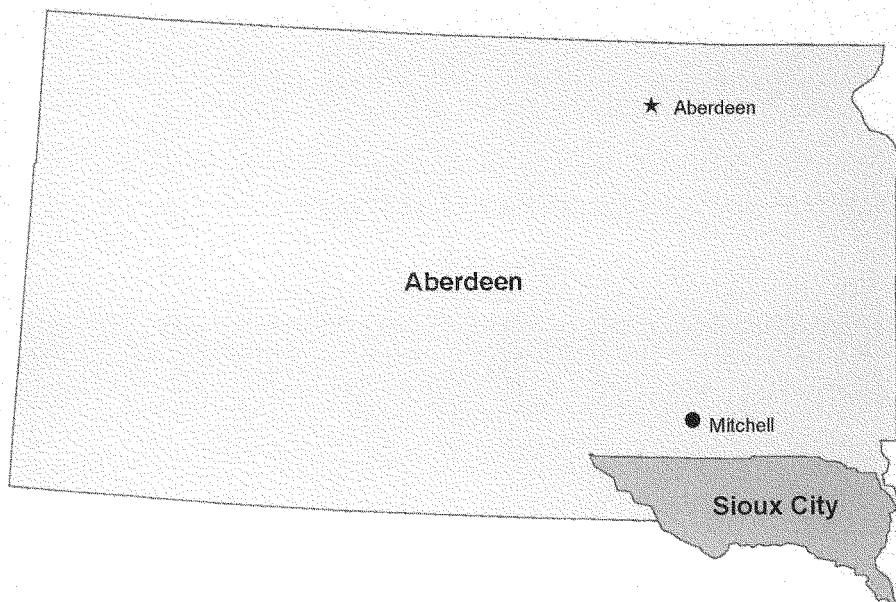
SOUTH CAROLINA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
South Carolina	Columbia	803-737-4597	HQ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Charleston	803-556-6403	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



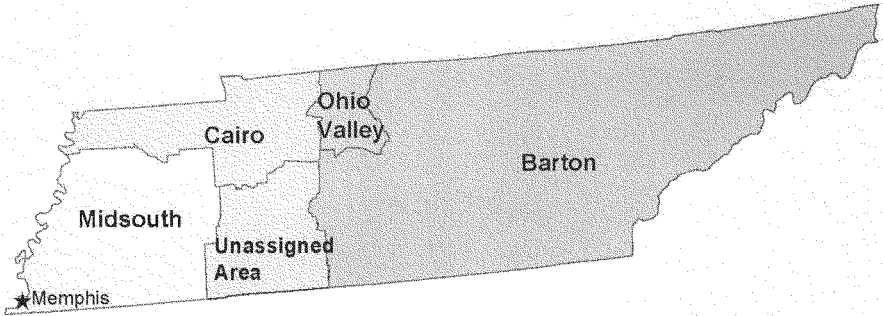
SOUTH DAKOTA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	605-225-8432	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mitchell	605-996-8828	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sioux City	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



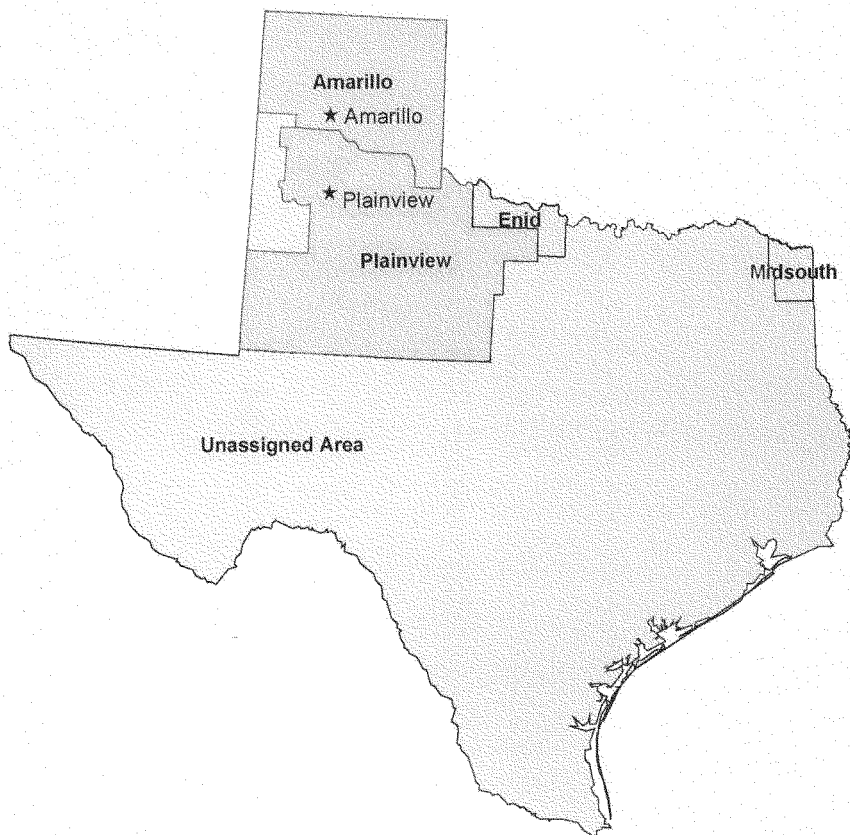
TENNESSEE

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Barton	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cairo	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midsouth	Memphis	901-942-3216	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ohio Valley	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



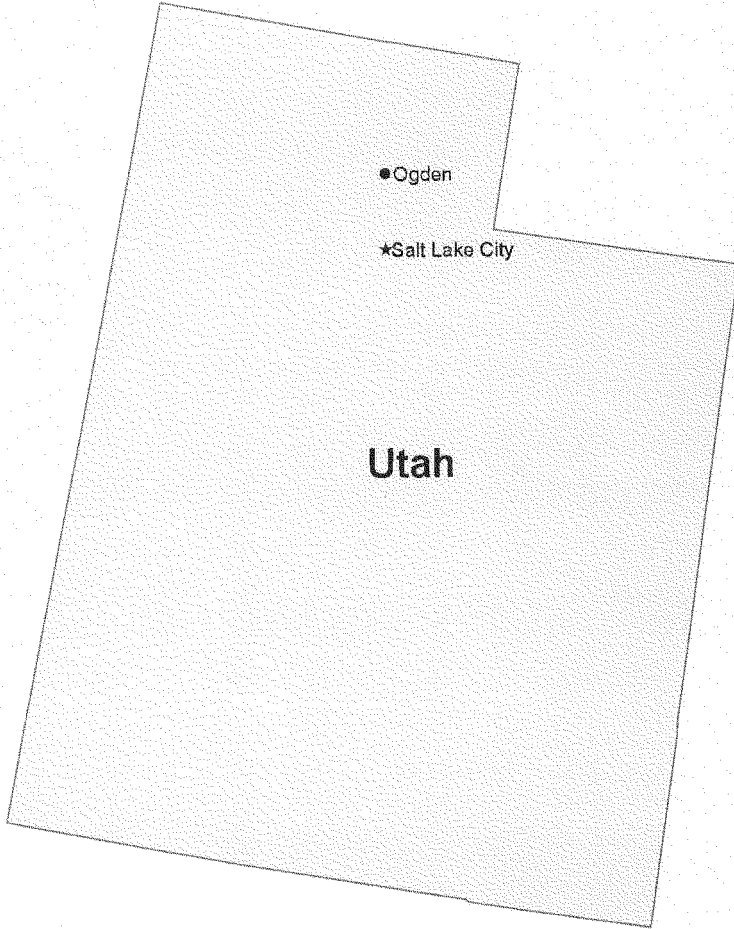
TEXAS

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships/Trucks
Amarillo	Amarillo	806-372-8511	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enid	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midsouth	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plainview	Plainview	806-293-1364	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



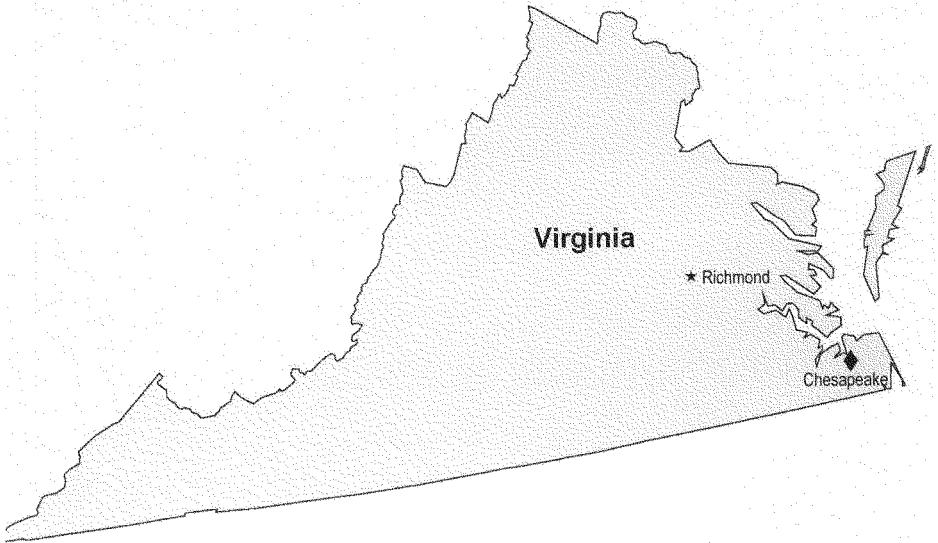
UTAH

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Utah	Salt Lake City Ogden	801-392-2292 801-538-7100	HQ Lab	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



VIRGINIA

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Virginia	Richmond	804-786-0480	HQ/Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chesapeake	757-494-2464	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



WASHINGTON

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Washington	Olympia	253-820-3756	HQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Colfax	509-397-2434	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kalama-KEC	360-673-2727	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Kalama-TEMCO	360-673-2942	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Longview	360-577-2004	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Othello	509-488-2862	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pasco	509-545-2249	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quincy	509-787-1541	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Seattle	206-298-4619	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Spokane	509-533-2487	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Tacoma	253-593-2064	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Tumwater	360-753-1484	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Vancouver	360-696-6711	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



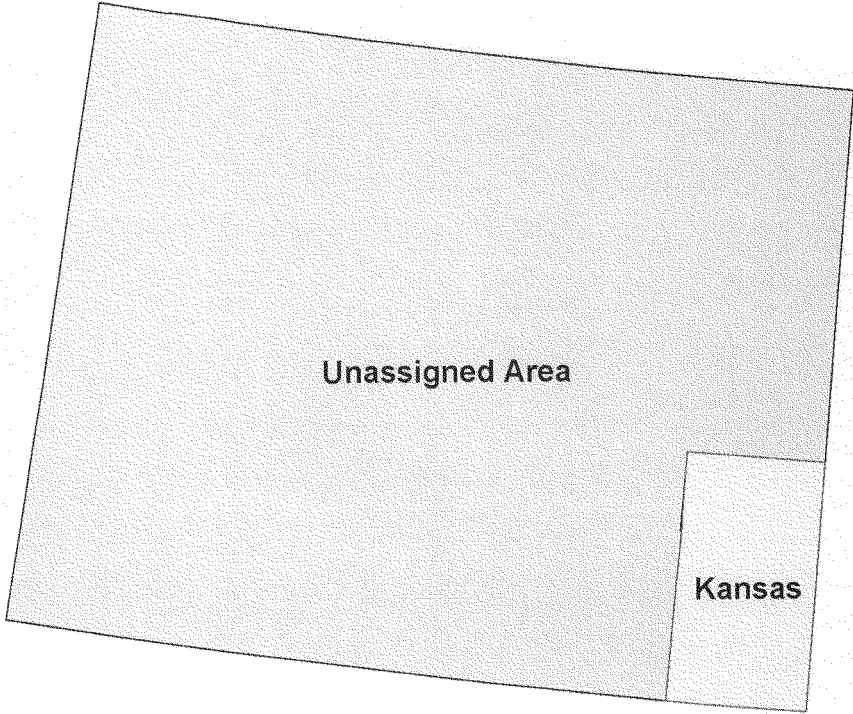
WISCONSIN

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Eastern Iowa	Black Creek	563-322-7149	Lab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wisconsin	Superior	715-392-7854	Lab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



WYOMING

Official Agency	Specified Service Point Locations	Phone Number	SSP Type	Domestic Inspection	Export Ships
Kansas	None			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



- Extended the length of licenses and designations to five years from three.
- Imposed new requirements for delegated States.

Two of the changes from the reauthorization require continual follow-up actions from GIPSA. GIPSA published a final rule on December 12, 2016 (81 FR 96339), to adjust its fees according to the formula established in the earlier rulemaking. These fees will continue be readjusted on an annual basis. Since publication of the final rule implementing reauthorization, GIPSA has issued in the Federal Register notices of intent to certify four of the five currently delegated States and intends to issue the fifth in FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list along with the location of all of the facilities where the Federal Grain Inspection Service provides mandatory and voluntary services.

Response: See the attached FGIS Official Agency Directory.

[The information follows:]

Spending on Information Technology

Mr. Aderholt: How much does GIPSA plan to spend on IT purchases in fiscal years 2017 and 2018? How much did the Agency spend on IT purchases in fiscal years 2015 and 2016?

Response: In thousands of dollars, GIPSA's total IT spending for fiscal years 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 is \$8,086, \$7,429, \$10,443, and \$10,093, respectively.

Regulatory Enforcement

Mr. Aderholt: Were there any violation cases pending at the end of fiscal year 2017? What is the status of those violation cases? What is the nature of these cases?

Response: At the close of fiscal year 2017, PSP had a total of 151 cases pending in headquarters in which 102 cases are in Office of General Counsel (OGC) and 49 cases within P&SP. Of the 102 cases in OGC, four cases were referred to the Department of Justice (DOJ). The type of violations for the 151 cases include; 35 dealer violations; 39 financial violations; 24 market violations; 4 packer violations; 2 poultry violations; 23 trade practice violations; 3 competition violations; 17 registration and annual report related cases; 2 check weigh violations; and 2 bond claims violation cases.

Mr. Aderholt: How many violation report calls did you receive in fiscal years 2016 and 2017? How many were investigated? What is the nature of violations reported?

Response: In fiscal year 2016, GIPSA became aware of 2,492 instances of possible violations through various means. Information on possible violations is obtained through contacts from the public as well as through P&SP-initiated audits, inspections and market monitoring. When such information is obtained, an investigation is opened. In the livestock industries, P&SP opened 19 investigations of competition violations, 1,357 investigations of financial violations, and 1,015 investigations of trade practice violations. In the poultry industry, P&SP opened 101 investigations - 5 involving financial violations, and 96 involving trade practice violations.

By comparison, in fiscal year 2017, GIPSA was informed of 2,084 instances of possible violations and opened investigations in each instance. In the livestock industries, 6 investigations involved competition violations, 1,258 investigations involved financial violations, and 746 investigations involved trade practice violations. In the poultry industry, P&SP opened 74 investigations - 8 involving financial violations and 66 involving trade practice violations.

Poultry Compliance Complaints

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Subcommittee with a table showing the number of poultry compliance complaints received in fiscal years 2012 through 2017. Knowing GIPSA investigates all complaints, how many led to further enforcement.

Response: All complaints received from outside sources are investigated. The following table identifies the total number of poultry investigations conducted from 2012 through 2017.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Number of Investigations	Further Enforcements
2012	124	N/A
2013	96	N/A
2014	76	24
2015	87	44
2016	40	32
2017	68	24

Mr. Aderholt: What was the nature of the poultry complaints received in the most recent year? In fiscal year 2015, "Scales," "Poultry Compliance," "Contract Poultry Arrangements," and "Financial Violation" had the most complaints. Please provide a definition or examples of these four categories.

Response: As a result, GIPSA has not been able to pursue successfully potential violations of the P&S Act brought by poultry growers who allege unfair treatment when the injury does not directly harm competition. Complaints regarding scales may relate to disputes regarding accurate measurement of feed provided by the live poultry dealer or timely and accurate weighing of the birds. Poultry compliance complaints often involve live poultry dealers' failure to comply with statutory requirements for contract provisions, such as arbitration, choice of law and venue, and growers' right to cancel. Complaints about contract arrangements involve the business relationship between live poultry dealers and growers and often involve allegations of discriminatory treatment, such as extended layout times between flocks, required upgrades to equipment or housing that is perceived to be unnecessary, and settlement groups comprised of birds of widely varying ages. Financial violations typically arise in one of two ways. One type of financial violation occurs where a live poultry dealer does not pay a poultry grower within the time period required under the P&S Act. The second type of financial violation occurs where a live poultry dealer uses a tournament system to affect the settlement pay to one or more growers. Specific examples of such complaints involve growers alleging that their

birds were picked up for slaughter several days earlier than the birds of other growers in the same settlement group. By picking birds up early, those birds do not gain similar weight as compared to other birds in the same settlement group and pay to the grower is negatively impacted.

The information on poultry investigations is provided for the record.
[The information follows:]

Nature of Poultry Investigations, 2017	Number
Contract Poultry Arrangements	13
Failure to Pay When Due	3
Feed Checkweighing	10
Grower Termination	2
Payment Practices	1
Poultry Checkweighing	3
Poultry Compliance	13
Poultry Trust	2
Scales	14
Unfair/Deceptive Practices	6
Weighing Practices	1
Total	68

Mr. Aderholt: How many investigations were done in the most recent year?

Response: In fiscal year 2017, P&SP opened 2,084 investigations, of which 2,078 were alleged violations for financial or trade practice behaviors. During the fiscal year, P&SP closed 1,766 cases without referring them to OGC. Another 46 cases were resolved that had been referred to OGC, including 6 that had been referred to DOJ.

The numbers above refer to the investigations opened and investigations closed during the fiscal year. In any given year, some investigations will carryover from the previous year.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing dealer/order buyer financial failures to include fiscal years 2011 through 2017. Please provide an assessment of the data.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Year Opened	No. Opened	Total Claims	Valid Claims	Bond	Other	Total Recovered	% Valid Claims Recovered
2011	9	\$38,521,193	\$17,086,517	\$1,130,486	\$868,230	\$1,998,716	12
2012	6	556,944	556,944	5,000	\$8,811	163,811	29
2013	7	3,877,665	3,828,780	328,810	2,411,470	2,740,281	72
2014	2	10,315	10,315	\$10,315	\$0	10,315	100
2015	3	838,700	20,926	4,510	16,416	20,926	100
2016	13	11,181,556	11,050,107	1,346,169	26,328	1,372,497	12
2017	8	482,208	482,208	109,406	\$0	109,406	23

Timely valid claims against dealers had declined significantly for several years, from over \$17 million in 2011 to over \$10,000 in 2014. In 2016, total valid claims were over \$11 million and the recovery rate declined to 12 percent having improved to 100 percent for two preceding years. For the most recent year some claims are still open, therefore, recovery may increase.

Market Concentration and Competition

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing firm concentration ratio for steer and heifer slaughter, sheep and lamb slaughter, and hog slaughter to include data for 2012 through 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Four-Firm Concentration in Livestock Slaughter by Type of Livestock-Federally Inspected *

Year	Steers & Heifers (%)	Cows & Bulls (%)	Hogs (%)	Sheep & Lambs (%)
2012	85	56	64	62
2013	85	60	64	59
2014	84	58	63	59
2015	85	57	66	57
2016	84	57	66	56
2017	*	*	*	*

* Data not yet available.

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of slaughtering and processing packers subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act since fiscal year 2010.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Slaughterers Subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, 2010-2017

Year	Bonded Slaughter Firms	Slaughter Plants operated by non-bonded Packers*
2010	233	495
2011	258	509
2012	287	537
2013	289	535
2014	295	543
2015	305	505
2016	294	544
2017	304	511

* The number of non-bonded slaughter plants is estimated as the number of Federally Inspected (FI) slaughter plants minus the number operated by reporting packers (those that purchase at least \$500,000 of livestock per year). The number includes slaughtering plants that also process meat. The estimate excludes non-FI plants. Approximately 40 state-inspected plants voluntarily obtain bonds.

Only those packers who purchase live animals for slaughter are subject to the payment provisions of the P&S Act and regulations, including bonding requirements. Packers who obtain carcasses for further processing are "non-slaughtering packers and are not subject to the payment provisions of the P&S Act or regulations. GIPSA does not require annual reports or collect data from this sector of the industry. GIPSA may investigate this sector, as necessary.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of funds spent on competition, fair trade practices, and financial protection for fiscal years 2011 through fiscal year 2017.

Response: GIPSA currently does not track funding based upon the three types of activities posed in this question. The agency can provide the number of competition, fair trade practices, and financial protection regulatory and investigative activities. The number of the various types of activities does not directly correlate to the funds spent on those activities however. Some activities, those in the competition area in particular, may require more resources and more time than other activities. The number of regulatory and investigative activities is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Regulatory and Investigative Activities Completed in the Field by Category

Fiscal Year	Regulatory			Investigative		
	Competition	Trade Practice	Financial	Competition	Trade Practice	Financial
2011	45	843	1302	23	1008	1022
2012	56	1136	996	20	1336	1232
2013	59	948	1200	14	1100	1221
2014	10	955	917	20	872	857
2015	19	975	1085	25	1052	943
2016	5	927	1260	14	1126	1196
2017	9	955	1129	10	722	1141

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of auction market failures, the amount owed for livestock each year, and the amount recovered from bonds and other sources during each year from fiscal years 2010 through

2017. Provide the Subcommittee with an explanation of any changes in recovery rates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Year Opened	No. Opened	Total Claims	Valid Claims	Bond	Other	Total Recovered	% Valid Claims Recovered
2011	2	\$75,119	\$23,518	\$22,162	\$1,357	\$23,519	%100
2012	7	877,861	201,657	82,953	0	82,953	41
2013	3	763,422	0	0	0	0	0
2014	1	12,181	706	706	0	706	100
2015	2	69,307	66,307	60,000	0	60,000	90
2016	2	386,784	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
2017	4	441,433	197,913	143,468	639	144,107	73

Recovery rates for valid timely filed claims against auction markets have ranged from 41 percent to 100 percent over the past seven years and in the most recent year 73 percent of claims were repaid.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing what percentage of the livestock that is slaughtered annually comes from captive supplies and/or forward contracts for calendar years 2010 to 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Method	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<u>Fed Cattle</u>								
Packer Owned	5.0	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.6	3.4
Forward Contract	10.6	12.1	10.9	9.7	13.8	15.6	12.2	12.1
Formula	39.3	43.2	49.2	55.4	53.0	53.8	54.0	54.5
Negotiated	45.1	39.4	34.0	29.4	28.2	25.5	29.3	29.9
<u>Hogs</u>								
Packer Sold	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	2.6
Packer Owned	26.7	27.8	28.0	29.2	28.5	28.8	28.3	24.7
Swine Mkt	38.7	38.4	40.4	41.6	40.9	43.2	38.3	37.0
Formula								
Other	23.9	25.1	23.7	21.9	23.6	21.2	26.7	33.7
Arrangements								
Negotiated	5.2	4.4	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0

<u>Lambs</u>								
Packer Owned	24.2	36.6	24.8	23.6	38.6	36.0	36.4	*
Formula	58.0	39.3	55.6	53.1	32.6	40.6	41.0	*
Negotiated	17.8	24.0	19.6	23.3	28.8	23.4	22.6	*

* Data not yet available.

Market Audits

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of market audits conducted on custodial accounts, the number of markets with shortages, the total dollars involved, and the amount restored from fiscal years 2010 to 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Custodial Account Audits 2010 -2017

Year	Reviews	Account Violations	Shortage Corrections (\$)
2010	297	79	\$3,402,608
2011	318	96	\$2,861,471
2012	331	105	\$5,960,677
2013	423	158	\$3,364,543
2014	342	98	\$3,846,844
2015	400	180	\$2,978,657
2016	501	222	\$3,781,639
2017	417	193	\$1,668,901

Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services

Mr. Aderholt: The FY 2018 budget proposal again requests to eliminate the limitation on inspection and weighing services.

Has the Federal Grain Inspection Services had to deny any request for services under the limitation?

Response: While FGIS has not denied any request for services under the limitation, the elimination of the limitation on inspection and weighing services obligations would allow GIPSA to support fully FGIS' official inspection and weighing program. This program provides both mandatory and voluntary services, including a variety of inspection, weighing, and related services on grains, pulses, oilseeds, and processed and graded commodities. These services extend to both domestic and international markets, with services being mandatory for exports. These mandatory services include official weighing and official inspection of the majority of grain exported from the United States and testing of all corn exported from the United States for aflatoxin prior to shipment, unless the contract stipulates

testing is not required. Record export volume levels in FY 2016 exceeded those in FY 2015 by 6.4 percent and FY 2017 exceeded those in FY 2016 by 9.7 percent. Demand for inspection services will remain high with near record export volumes because of the statutory requirement to inspect and weigh export grain. To meet the increased demand for services, grain exporters and handlers are opening new export facilities that require around the clock service by GIPSA, thus increasing GIPSA's costs. In addition to high export volumes, two other factors lead to increased costs for FGIS. Because the majority of FGIS' inspectors, supervisors, and managers are currently retirement-eligible, FGIS requires resources to train employees to fill those roles and continue to provide reliable, consistent service. Additionally, due to the ever-increasing requests for testing grain for end-use factors, FGIS will continue to require resources to develop and implement inspection and automation technology to keep up with the pace of change.

GIPSA has executed various cost containment initiatives to limit obligations while meeting increased demand for services. GIPSA has limited supply and equipment purchases and changed hiring practices to optimize cost-efficient use of intermittent, part-time, and full-time employees to minimize overtime. Additionally, capital investments in training and automation development should lead to decreased costs in the future. GIPSA annually adjusts its export inspection fees based on a rolling 5-year average of the volume of grain exports to maintain an operating reserve of between three to six months, ensuring a direct link between the user fees and the volume of grain exports. With this cost-control mechanism in place, the elimination of the fee cap would provide GIPSA with the flexibility needed to respond to market needs, while providing customers the assurance that fees and expenses are appropriately linked to export volumes.

Mr. Aderholt: Without the limitation in place, how much funding would be available for grain inspection and weighing activities?

Response: Without the limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services in place, the amount of funding available would be \$34,626,622, which is the estimated carryover into fiscal year 2018. In addition to the carryover, FGIS will also generate revenue from fees collected for providing export inspection and weighing services during FY 2018.

Mr. Aderholt: What was the carryover for the Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses account into fiscal years 2016 and 2017 and what is the estimated carryover into fiscal year 2018?

Response: The carryover for the Limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services into fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018 are \$17,846,790, \$27,866,230, and \$34,626,622, respectively.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN THOMAS ROONEY

Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs

Mr. Rooney: This year, unprecedented levels of global food insecurity resulting from protracted crises and drought have prompted USAID's Famine Early Warning System's Network to project that 70 million people in 45 different countries will need emergency food assistance in 2017. In the Fiscal Year 2017 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Congress provided a total of \$990 million in emergency funding to help address the famine and severe food insecurity in South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, and Nigeria where 20 million people are facing starvation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs are critical partners in the delivery of this assistance and help provide American-grown food to those countries experiencing chronic hunger crises and famine. While aid alone will not solve the underlying issues that lead to famine, withholding funding for critical food assistance programs at the USDA will result in more lives lost and greater instability in these critical regions across Africa and the Middle East.

Is the Administration prepared to support the staff needed to implement these two programs should Congress reject the proposed elimination of the USDA's Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs?

Response: Should Congress reject the proposed elimination of these programs, USDA is fully prepared to work with USAID staff to implement the Food for Peace program. Additionally, USDA will administer the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition to continue to deliver assistance and American grown commodities to help stem global food insecurity.

Mr. Rooney: Can you provide an update on the number of full time employees within these two programs as well as how the USDA will support the quick obligation and subsequent delivery of the emergency famine food assistance provided in the FY17 Consolidated Appropriations Act?

Response: To date, USDA employs approximately 38 full time career staff members in its Food Assistance Division in the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). These staff members are supported by about 20 additional Agency-wide administrative staff in FAS (e.g., budget, compliance, monitoring and evaluation). USDA will use its strong relationships with the World Food Programme and the private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to implement any emergency food assistance programs. Our longstanding relationships within these communities will enhance our ability to step in and immediately address emergency food assistance requirements.

Mr. Rooney: Will the Administration amend its budget request should global food assistance needs persist following the allocation of the \$990 million famine supplemental funds?

Response: USDA welcomes the opportunity to work with the committee

how it would should best should global food assistance needs persist. We are prepared to use our expertise and relationships with other agencies to provide international food aid as directed by both the Administration and Congress.

USDA Trade Policy

Mr. Rooney: Mexico has been dumping their subsidized Mexican sugar into U.S. markets and has seriously injured American farmers and sugar producers in 22 states. The U.S. International Trade Commission voted unanimously (6-0) that Mexican sugar is injuring American farmers and sugar producers in 22 states and the Commerce Department found that the dumping and Mexican Government subsidies are so severe that a combined duty of over 80% on Mexican sugar is needed to offset Mexico's unfair trade practices.

In a desperate effort to avoid the imposition of those duties as required by the antidumping and countervailing duty laws—which were enacted by the Congress and which are legal under NAFTA and the WTO—the Mexican sugar industry and Mexican Government are threatening to retaliate against the United States if the Department of Commerce enforces our unfair trade laws against them.

Will the USDA work with the Administration to strongly enforce American laws to stop unfair trade practices that would put one or two more U.S. cane refineries and possibly more beet factories out of business?

Response: USDA will continue to work within its existing authorities to collaborate with other government agencies, including the Department of Commerce and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, to help enforce U.S. rights under existing trade laws and trade agreements.

Mr. Rooney: Will the USDA work with the Administration to stop Mexican sugar mills from dumping their subsidized sugar in our market - which is a violation of our trade laws - and to protect additional American sugar beet and sugar cane farmers from being harmed by Mexican unfair trade practices?

Response: USDA will continue to work with the Administration progress made under the July 2017 agreement made between the United States and Mexico to a revise an Antidumping and Countervailing duty suspension agreement on sugar imports from Mexico. The Amendments to the original 2014 agreement adjusted the ratio between the quantities of sugar that Mexico may export to the United States during a given export limit period, increased the minimum prices of sugar to ensure that Mexican sugar imports do not suppress or undercut domestic price levels, and enhanced monitoring and enforcement provisions to promote stability in the U.S. sugar market in coordination with the U.S. sugar program.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY RANKING MEMBER SANFORD BISHOP

Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers

Mr. Bishop: Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers (aka 2501): Administered by OAO, 2501 is the only farm bill program dedicated to the needs of minority farmers and ranchers. The program aims to reverse the disadvantage and disparity that has existed for these groups by arming our nation's military veterans and minority farmers with the tools they need to thrive and compete in the agricultural economy.

How can OSEC and OAO ensure that we don't shortchange our nation's most vulnerable and chronically underserved farmers and ranchers?

Response: It is a top priority for USDA to improve access to USDA programs and enhance the viability and profitability of small farms and ranches, beginning farmers and ranchers, socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and veteran farmers and ranchers. OAO will support the Department's commitment to ensuring that all USDA constituents, including historically underserved groups and veteran farmers and ranchers, have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the programs offered by the Department. OAO serves as an advocate for underserved constituents and as an avenue for them to have input into programmatic and policy decisions to improve their viability and profitability.

Agricultural Research Service

Mr. Bishop: Please provide a status update on the construction of the Athens, GA facility, along with the projected completion date.

Response: Construction of the Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory will take place building by building to allow the facility to continue to operate throughout construction. Groundbreaking for the new facilities will take place on November 3, 2017, and construction is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2023.

Mr. Bishop: I represent a mixed agricultural district that produces fruits, vegetables, peanuts, and raises chicken. Fumonisin mycotoxins are deadly on several components of poultry (eggs, broilers, layers, and reproduction—not to mention toxic to humans) and is due to the endophytic habit of *Fusarium verticillioides*' prevalence in corn and wheat, a major ingredient in feed, which poultry depend. Scientists at ARS are at the forefront of performing research to prevent contamination and have found that these toxins cannot be removed through cooking. I bring this up as just an example of the fantastic work ARS performs.

How can we work together to ensure that important work like this, other plant and animal disease research, don't get swept aside when prioritizing areas to cut?

Response: I look forward to working with the Committee to ensure our research agencies have the resources necessary to improve US agricultural productivity and are equipped with the expertise to address future opportunities and challenges for producers and consumers around the world.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN ROSA DELAURO

Catfish

Ms. DeLauro: USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service announced last week that it plans to significantly cut back on its requirements for catfish slaughter oversight—moving from continuous inspection of catfish facilities to inspection once per production shift.

What authority are you using to make these changes?

Response: As we stated in the *Federal Register*, USDA has historically interpreted the requirements in the FMIA for inspection of meat processing to mandate inspection at least once per production shift. (82 FR 41501; Sept. 1, 2017) Because FSIS has determined that operations in fish slaughter establishments are more like those in meat processing-only establishments, it is requiring inspection at a frequency of once per production shift there, as well.

Ms. DeLauro: Is it your intention to make these changes for meat and poultry as well?

Response: No, we do not intend to change the inspection frequency at meat and poultry slaughter establishments. FSIS made the determination that establishments that slaughter Siluriformes fish are most like establishments that further process meat and poultry products. These establishments already have inspection once per production shift.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the justification for these changes?

Response: FSIS has determined that catfish inspection is more like meat and poultry processing than slaughter; therefore once per shift per day is adequate oversight.

Ms. DeLauro: Additionally, the USDA FY18 budget request proposes returning catfish inspection back to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Please explain to this committee how moving catfish back to an agency that inspects less than 2% of imported products is good for American consumers?

Response: By returning catfish inspection back to FDA, it would align catfish inspection with other fish inspections.

Lunch Shaming

Ms. DeLauro: Secretary Perdue, last spring, a third grader in an Alabama elementary school walked into the cafeteria to get lunch. But because his lunch account was running low, he was stamped on the arm by a school

employee with the words "I need lunch money" for all his peers to see. Across the country, schools are using similar tactics to humiliate students with outstanding lunch bills. According to a troubling 2014 report from the USDA, almost half of all school districts used some form of lunch shaming to get parents to pay outstanding bills. These tactics range from making children clean the cafeteria, to forcing them to wear a special wristband, to replacing their hot lunches with alternate food, to throwing away a student's lunch right in front of their eyes—and the eyes of their peers. Stigmatizing children by singling them out in these cruel and public ways is a complete betrayal of our values as a nation. No child in America should be shamed by their school for their parents' economic situation. Under the Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act, USDA was directed to look at the issue of unpaid school lunch fees to determine if it made sense to set a national policy. At that time, USDA chose to require school districts to develop policies without setting any parameters for those policies.

Would you be willing to revisit the approach and set national standards that protect children from public embarrassment—standards that require all communications about unpaid school lunch fees be directed at the parent or guardian, not the child; and standards that require schools to take additional steps to determine if families falling behind in their school lunch fees are in fact eligible for free or reduced-price school meals?

Response: We share the same goal of ensuring all students continue to have access to a nutritious breakfast and lunch without stigma and have emphasized as such in policy guidance and technical assistance. Rather than adopt a one-size-fits-all approach at the Federal level, USDA endeavors to provide a variety of strategies key decision makers can use to design an effective local charge policy. USDA has provided technical assistance on this matter through public conferences, webinars, policy guidance, and best practice resources. The Department has consistently encouraged schools to ensure eligible students are certified for free or reduced price meals; allow families to add money to their child's account online; and remind families of low account balances through methods such as discrete written reminders, calls or texts, and automated alerts sent through an online payment system. USDA has also consistently discouraged the tactics commonly referred to as "lunch shaming" in media reports, such as denying students a meal; requiring students to work for a meal; or using hand stamps, stickers, or other physical markers to identify children with unpaid meal charges.

We must also balance such principles with local control. We continue our dedication to supporting schools and districts in their efforts to balance the financial solvency of the food service operation. During the Department's review of unpaid meal charges, USDA solicited input on unpaid meals from affected stakeholders and received 462 comments. Most schools and school districts that responded indicated a preference for a local rather than national policy. In fact, 87 percent indicated that local-level policies and procedures were in place, and many school districts only needed to formalize an existing policy to meet our requirement. Adopting national standards would effectively remove local control, and force community schools to follow indiscriminate standards that may not meet local needs. For example, an effective charge policy in a small, rural district with few students may not be effective for a large, urban district with many students. In designing their own policies, school districts can better respond to the scope of the problem and their own specific circumstances.

We look forward to working with you in the future to ensure we are

continuing to properly balance local control and potential negative impacts on children.

USDA Reorganization

Ms. DeLauro: Mr. Secretary, you recently announced a reorganization plan that created a new Undersecretary for Trade, and a new interagency committee to coordinate agricultural trade policy. I am concerned that this committee will be chaired by the new Undersecretary for Trade, which may compromise food safety to promote trade.

Mr. Secretary, what is your intention with this committee?

Response: The new USDA Interagency Trade Policy Committee will develop a comprehensive and multiagency strategy to U.S. agricultural trade, with the objective to optimize export opportunities for U.S. agriculture. The Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, as USDA's coordinator for agricultural trade policy, will lead the committee that also will include as permanent members the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs and Under Secretary for Food Safety. Committee actions will be taken by consensus, with the Chair making the determination on when to finalize a decision. The active participation of all three principles in this committee structure is expected to also ensure that the Department is better positioned to respond to, and address, trade issues requiring regulatory involvement and support.

Ms. DeLauro: Will international trade take precedence over, and have significant influence on, food safety priorities at USDA?

Response: A top priority for the Department has always been to ensure the health and safety of the country's food supply. The Administration takes this responsibility very seriously and will continue to ensure all food and agricultural products, including imports, satisfy U.S. safety standards. The Under Secretary for Food Safety will also assist by continuing to play the critical role of safeguarding premier food safety system while also supporting the livelihood of rural Americans.

Ms. DeLauro: What assurances can you provide that food safety issues will receive the priority they require?

Response: A top priority for the Department has always been to ensure the health and safety of the country's food supply. The Administration takes this responsibility very seriously and will continue to ensure all food and agricultural products, including imports, satisfy U.S. safety standards. The Under Secretary for Food Safety will also assist by continuing to play the critical role of safeguarding premier food safety system while also supporting the livelihood of rural Americans.

Ms. DeLauro: Additionally, for an Administration that claims to focus on cutting duplicative programs and government waste, can you please explain how the new Undersecretary for Trade at USDA position is different than the current Chief Agricultural Negotiator at USTR?

Response: The reorganization of the Department's trade functions that was announced in May, 2017, includes the establishment of a new Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs. This is aimed at ensuring a more comprehensive and coherent approach to agricultural trade and at better positioning the Department to effectively address increased global competition and the barriers to trade that can impact American producers. In addition to serving as USDA's chief advocate for American producers around the world, the new Under Secretary serves as a full partner in working with the Administration's trade team, including with the Chief Agricultural Negotiator at USTR, to ensure the interests of U.S. agriculture are well-represented in trade discussions and negotiations.

Brazilian Meat

Ms. DeLauro: Mr. Secretary, in March, an investigation by Brazilian federal police revealed that several meatpacking companies allegedly bribed food inspectors to approve sales of meats that might otherwise have failed inspection. The investigation found that Brazilian companies and inspectors were using "carcinogenic acids" to mask rotten meat, switching out labels on expired meat to change the expiration dates, and deliberately approving shipments of meat products contaminated with Salmonella. At the time, I wrote to USDA and urged for an import ban until USDA could guarantee that the products were not adulterated, mislabeled, or expired.

Mr. Secretary, why is Brazil still regarded as equivalent to the U.S. in regards to food safety?

Response: The reorganization of the Department's trade functions that was announced in May, 2017, includes the establishment of a new Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs. This is aimed at ensuring a more comprehensive and coherent approach to agricultural trade and at better positioning the Department to effectively address increased global competition and the barriers to trade that can impact American producers. In addition to serving as USDA's chief advocate for American producers around the world, the new Under Secretary serves as a full partner in working with the Administration's trade team, including with the Chief Agricultural Negotiator at USTR, to ensure the interests of U.S. agriculture are well-represented in trade discussions and negotiations.

Ms. DeLauro: Will you consider banning all meat imports from Brazil until we are assured that the inspection system there is free from corruption?

Response: Not at this time. FSIS has procedures in place to take further actions when data indicate that the country's inspection system fails to maintain equivalence or a portion of the inspection system has failed to achieve equivalent public health protection. These actions include suspension of export eligibility, delisting of certified establishments, suspension of specific HACCP process categories as eligible to be exported by any of a country's establishments, and withdrawal or termination of export eligibility to the United States.

Based on the data from the audit and re-inspection components of the equivalence process, USDA suspended the eligibility of Brazilian raw beef products for import into the United States. Additionally, FSIS continues to re-inspect 100 percent of Brazilian thermally processed/commercially sterile products and re-inspect other ready-to-eat products at an increased frequency. Once Brazil demonstrates that it has a food safety system in place for fresh beef that is equivalent to the United States, FSIS will re-evaluate Brazil's eligibility status for the export of raw beef products. Until that time, the suspension of Brazilian raw beef products will remain in place. Also of note, none of the establishments implicated in the Brazil scandal have shipped meat products to the United States.

Chinese Chicken

Ms. DeLauro: The day after USDA released the reorganization plan - the Trump Administration announced a trade agreement with China that allows processed chicken to be imported to the U.S. despite China's continued weak enforcement of food safety laws and regulations. China is also in the midst of a devastating and deadly bird flu outbreak that has claimed the lives of more than 200 people and required poultry farmers to kill more than 400,000 chickens. Finally, since the Country of Origin Labeling requirements do not apply to processed chicken, consumers will not know if they are eating chicken from China.

What assurances do U.S. Consumers have that the chicken coming from China will be safe?

Response: FSIS utilizes a science-based, robust, systematic approach to evaluate whether an exporting country's inspection system is equivalent. Should FSIS's proposed rule become final, the government of China must certify to FSIS those establishments that wish to export slaughtered poultry products to the U.S. are operating in accordance with requirements equivalent to those of the U.S. FSIS will then verify that China's poultry slaughter inspection system continues to maintain equivalence on an ongoing basis through a three-part process-document review, on-site audits, and point-of-entry re-inspection.

Importantly, although a foreign country may be listed in FSIS regulations as eligible to export poultry to the U.S, the exporting country's products must also comply with all other applicable requirements which regulate the exportation of poultry products from foreign countries to the U.S. due to animal disease restrictions. APHIS has classified China as a region affected with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza subtype H5N1 and Exotic Newcastle Disease. Therefore, even if FSIS were to list China as a country eligible to export slaughtered poultry, or parts or products thereof, at this time, China would only be allowed to export cooked poultry products to the U.S. since cooking ensures that animal disease restrictions in poultry products are adequately addressed.

Ms. DeLauro: If China's poultry slaughter inspection system is "equivalent" to that of the U.S. why did USDA send trainers to China recently to teach its food safety inspectors on poultry safety standards?

Response: There have not been any recent efforts where FSIS sent trainers to China to teach poultry safety standards to China's food safety inspectors.

Ms. DeLauro: Last year, FSIS Administrator Alfred Almanza has made statements that FSIS will station inspection personnel in China to oversee the production of poultry exports from China. Is that still in USDA's plans? Please explain why the proposed rule should go forward.

Response: FSIS has no plans to station personnel in China to oversee the production of poultry exports from China. FSIS will follow normal equivalency determination and audit procedures.

Cuba

Ms. DeLauro: Mr. Secretary, your testimony speaks heavily on agricultural exports and the benefit to American businesses. Mr. Secretary, if we want to expand agricultural markets, then why is the Administration silent on opening up markets to Cuba? Cuba's less than 100 miles from our shores. We have a new opportunity moving forward to help American exporters while crop prices are low and international demand has continued to struggle. As an island nation, Cuba imports around 80% of its food, and most of it comes from countries other than the U.S. I will do everything that I can with my colleagues to undo the unhelpful and antiquated embargo here in congress. However, there are actions that your Administration can continue to take to build upon the normalization process that we have begun with the Cubans. The Cuban agricultural market is a \$2.4 billion opportunity, which will only grow if we remove the barriers to credit for agricultural exports.

What are you doing to help American farmers to reach Cuba?

Response: FAS has supported the U.S. engagement with Cuba as an opportunity to grow markets for American farmers, ranchers, and producers. Our efforts in Cuba continue to inform USDA on Cuba's agricultural and regulatory systems as well as the potential risks of agricultural pests and diseases from Cuba that may affect the U.S. mainland. USDA remains committed to work within the legal and regulatory parameters to support U.S. agricultural in Cuba.

Ms. DeLauro: Are you aware that Congress provided funding to open a Foreign Agriculture Service office in Cuba in the 2017 bill?

Response: USDA is aware of its appropriated funding to open a permanent Foreign Agricultural Office at the U.S. Mission in Havana, Cuba.

Ms. DeLauro: Do you intend to open that office? If not, why?

Response: In light of recent security issues related to the acoustic attacks against American and other foreign diplomats and family members, the Department of State issued an ordered departure of its personnel from Cuba. When the security situation is rectified and the departure order is lifted, USDA will continue its work with the Department of State to establish a permanent office at the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN CHELLIE PINGREE

Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program

Mr. Pingree: The FY18 budget proposes the elimination of the Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program because its purpose is "not a Federal responsibility."

Please provide details on why supporting new agricultural market opportunities is not a Federal responsibility.

Response: The FY 2018 Budget was finalized before my arrival at USDA. I do support new agricultural marketing opportunities, but have to consider them within the context of a budget constraint.

Rural Business Cooperative Service Programs

Mr. Pingree: Every Rural Business Cooperative Service program is zeroed out in the FY18 budget, including Valued Added Producer Grants (VAPG) and the National Sustainable Agriculture Information Service (ATTRA). The justifications indicate that the Administration believes these programs are duplicative of other programs.

For each RBCS program, please identify which program(s) exists in other agencies and duplicates the RBCS program.

Response: Programs offered by RBS are complementary to those offered by other Federal agencies like the Small Business Administration (SBA), Department of Energy, Department of Commerce and even within the USDA. Information is provided for the record.

The Rural Cooperative Development Grant: The program provides assistance to Rural Cooperative Development Centers, which conduct feasibility studies, develop business plans, provide leadership and operational improvement training, and facilitate strategic planning for rural businesses and cooperatives. The program is duplicative to SBA which provides similar assistance through Small Business Development Centers.

Value Added Producer Grant (VAPG): The program helps agricultural producers enter into value-added activities related to the processing and/or marketing of new products. The program duplicates the Agricultural Marketing Service's Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP), which provides funding for market research, feasibility studies, and business plans that are used to establish new local and regional food business enterprises.

Delta Health Care Services Grant: The program provides financial assistance to address the continued unmet health needs in the Delta Region. Grants are awarded to promote cooperation among healthcare professionals, institutions of higher education, research institutions and other entities in the Delta Region. The program is duplicative to the Community Facilities Direct and Guaranteed Loans and Grants which provide affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas.

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan: The program bolsters the availability of private credit by guaranteeing loans for rural businesses. The B&I program is duplicative of SBA's 7a program.

Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program (Section 9003): The program provides loan guarantees to commercial lenders to assist viable commercial-scale facilities to develop new and emerging technologies for advanced biofuels, renewable chemicals, and biobased products from renewable biomass other than corn kernel starch. The program, duplicates the Department of Energy's Title 17 program, which can also fund biorefineries.

Repowering Assistance Program (Section 9004): The program provides funding for biorefineries to install renewable biomass systems for heating and power at their facilities; or, to produce new energy from renewable biomass. The program duplicates the Department of Energy's programs that support biorefineries.

Advanced Biofuel Payment Program (Section 9005): The program provides payments to eligible biofuel producers to support and expand the production of advanced biofuels refined from sources other than corn kernel starch. The Advanced Biofuel Payment Program duplicates crop payment programs in FSA.

Rural Energy for America Program (Section 9007): The program provides loan guarantees and grants to agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase and install renewable energy systems and make energy-efficient improvements. The program is duplicative SBA's 7a and 504 programs and USDA Business and Industry program.

Rural Business Development Grant (RBDG): The program supports targeted technical assistance, training and other activities leading to the development or expansion of small and emerging private businesses in rural areas which will employ 50 or fewer new employees and have less than \$1 million in gross revenue. The program is duplicative of the Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant and EDA's Economic Development Assistance program.

Intermediary Relending Program (IRP): The program provides 1 percent low-interest loans to local intermediaries that re-lend to businesses to improve economic conditions and create jobs in rural communities. A pilot program lead by SBA and implemented in 2016 is similar to the IRP. SBA was authorized to complete an Intermediary Lending Pilot program that provided 20 loans at \$1 million each. This pilot program began in 2016, with the remaining awards obligated in 2017. No additional funds were appropriated in 2017.

Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program (REDLG): The program provides funding for rural projects through local utility. USDA provides zero-interest loans to local utilities which they, in turn, pass through to local businesses (ultimate recipients) for projects that will create and retain employment in rural areas. The EDA has a similar program which issues block grants.

Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program (RMAP): The program provides loans and grants to Microenterprise Development Organizations (MDOs) to provide microloans to help microenterprises startup and grow through a Rural Microloan Revolving Fund and to provide training and technical assistance to microloan borrowers and micro entrepreneurs. The program is duplicative to SBA's Microentrepreneur Assistance Program.

Rural Business Investment Program: The program provides a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC) license to newly formed venture capital organizations to help meet the equity capital investment needs in rural communities. The program is duplicative to SBA's Small Business Investment program.

Organic Imports

Mr. Pingree: On May 12, *The Washington Post* published an article titled, "The labels said 'organic.' But these massive imports of corn and soybeans weren't." It is important that USDA maintain organic integrity and ensure uniform enforcement of the organic standards.

Will the new Undersecretary for Trade work on organic import issues as part of their responsibilities?

Response: Yes, the Undersecretary for Trade will work on organic import issues as part of their responsibilities.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program

Mr. Pingree: The FY18 budget cuts SARE funding to \$19 million and suggests that the program may receive money from OREI or SCBG to make up the difference. SARE is the only farmer-led research program at USDA and is structured differently than OREI or SCBG. Additionally, USDA could not fund 93 percent of eligible pre-proposals for SARE projects in FY16, so there is clearly demand for this program.

Does the Administration believe that farmer-driven agricultural research should not be prioritized?

Response: The Administration does believe that farm-driven agriculture research should be prioritized.

Mr. Pingree: Can you explain why SARE is targeted for cuts in the FY18 budget?

Response: The FY 2018 Budget was finalized before my arrival at USDA, but I agree that research is the basis of our agricultural productivity today. I look forward to working together to right-size USDA's research budget to ensure American producers remain the most competitive around the world.

Organic Transition Program

Mr. Pingree: The FY18 budget eliminates funding for the Organic Transition Program (ORG). The organic is growing at double-digits and is now over \$40 billion in annual sales, so there are a lot of opportunities for American farmers to take advantage of the organic market. ORG funds essential research for farmers that are transitioning to organic production, and I am concerned that eliminating this program will stifle opportunities for American farmers.

Please explain why organic research is not a "higher priority activity," especially when domestic organic production cannot keep up with the demand for organic products.

Response: The FY 2018 Budget was finalized before my arrival at USDA. I do support organic agricultural opportunities, but have to consider funding for the Organic Transition Program within the context of a budget constraint.

Meat, Poultry, Egg Inspection User Fees

Mr. Pingree: The FY18 budget proposes requiring user fees for processing plants to cover the cost of inspection programs for meat, poultry and eggs.

How will the Secretary minimize economic impacts on small or very small establishments and plants?

Response: If a user fee for small plants is approved by Congress, FSIS would work with industry to minimize the economic impact.

Mr. Pingree: The budget estimates that \$660 million would be generated by user fees in FY19. How was this estimate calculated?

Response: The estimate was calculated by using estimated cost for all domestic inspection activities and import reinspection and most of the central operations costs for Federal, State and International inspection programs for meat, poultry and eggs.

Mr. Pingree: How would user fees be calculated?

Response: FSIS would take into account the costs associated with Total Labor Hours, Direct Labor Hours, Salary Expenses, Benefit Expenses, Travel and Operating Expenses, Overhead Expenses, and the rate of anticipated uncollected debts. The data for the calculations will be derived from the Agency's financial reporting systems using the prior year actuals expenses to determine the rate.

Food Waste

Mr. Pingree: USDA and EPA have a joint goal of reducing food waste by 50% by the year 2030.

How is USDA coordinating with EPA?

Response: USDA and EPA are working in partnership with charitable organizations, faith organizations, the private sector, and local, state and tribal governments to reduce food loss and waste in order to improve overall food security and conserve our nation's natural resources.

Mr. Pingree: How will USDA ensure we meet the 50 percent reduction goal if there are no staff at USDA that specifically work on food waste?

Response: Although there is no staff specifically dedicated to work on food waste the Department is committed to meeting the 50 percent reduction by 2030. We are doing so by working in partnership with charitable organizations, faith organizations, the private sector, and local, state and tribal governments to reduce food loss and waste in order to improve overall food security.

Mr. Pingree: Will you consider having an advisor on food waste housed in the Secretary's office to coordinate food waste reduction initiatives across the agency?

Response: If the need were to arise, I would consider having an advisor in my office to coordinate the food waste reduction initiatives across the country. However, as of now working in partnership with EPA, charitable organizations, faith organizations, the private sector, and local, state and tribal governments has proven to be successful.

Conservation Programs

Mr. Pingree: Turning away more producers from conservation programs like the Conservation Stewardship Program and the Environmental Quality Incentive Program would mean more water pollution and less preparedness for drought, flooding, and other extreme weather.

Why is the Administration proposing additional cuts to farm bill conservation programs? Do you anticipate there to be less need for these programs in FY18?

Response: To ensure efficient and effective delivery of private-land conservation programs while constraining overall federal spending, the Administration proposed changes to the Farm Bill conservation programs, including eliminating the Conservation Stewardship Program, to streamline and focus conservation resources through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) as the primary financial assistance program and the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) as the primary conservation easement program. The Administration budget proposes to increase the funding available for these two programs to ensure more producers, ranchers, foresters, and landowners will be able to participate in them. The Natural Resources Conservation Service anticipates that the demand for Farm Bill conservation programs will continue to be strong in fiscal year 2018.

Healthy Food Financing Initiative

Mr. Pingree: The Healthy Food Financing Initiative is an innovative program to increase access to healthy foods in underserved communities. USDA selected a national fund manager to implement this public-private partnership last year.

How do you think this program can be integrated into other work USDA is doing

to improve food access across the country?

Response: This program can be integrated in to the other work we do to improve food access across the country by providing financial and technical assistance support which will increase access to healthy foods in underserved areas, create and preserve quality jobs and to revitalize low income communities.

Rural Housing Programs

Mr. Pingree: Many of the rural housing programs, including Section 515, are eliminated in the FY18 budget. The justifications indicate that Section 538 is the agency's priority for multifamily housing this year, but all of these programs have very different income eligibility requirements.

How will you serve those who do not meet Section 538's eligibility requirements if all of the other programs are eliminated?

Response: Rural Development will continue to leverage the funding that is appropriated in the enacted appropriations bill. Section 538 funds can be used to rehabilitate aging Section 515 housing to maintain low rent prices for tenants. Additionally, I have requested funding for Rental Assistance to fully fund the program and serve those living in Section 514/515 housing that do not meet the requirements for Section 538. Finally, RD continues to promote public-private partnerships to further assist rural America and stimulate the economy.

Value Added Producer Grant Program

Mr. Pingree: Value Added Producer Grants (VAPG) are one of the most sought after funding sources for beginning farmers and veteran farmers to get into new markets. This is a program that generates jobs and increases farmers' income, so I am very concerned about its elimination in the FY18 budget.

Please explain why the Administration would want to drain rural communities of VAPG funding when it has a track-record of helping farmers reach new markets?

Response: The Value-Added Producer Grant (VAPG) program is a competitive grant that provides funding to agricultural producers and cooperatives to create or expand value-added producer-owned businesses. USDA plans to administer the funds provided by Congress for the Value Added Producer Grant Program in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN MARK POCAN

SARE

Mr. Pocan: The Administration's proposal to cut funding for SARE's farmer driven research runs counter to the need to keep pace with the growing challenges related to the state of the rural economy, soil health, and the competitiveness of American producers.

Given the current need and demand for farmer-driven research, can you explain why the Administration's budget proposes to cut SARE in FY 2018?

Response: The FY 2018 Budget was finalized before my arrival at USDA, but I agree that research is the basis of our agricultural productivity today. I look forward to working together to right-size USDA's research budget to ensure American producers remain the most competitive around the world.

VAPG

Mr. Pocan: VAPG has been a success in terms of both business survivability rates and jobs created or retained.

What is your vision of the role that USDA, and programs like VAPG, should play in spurring business development in rural communities?

Response: The Value-Added Producer Grant (VAPG) program is a competitive grant that provides funding to agricultural producers and cooperatives to create or expand value-added producer-owned businesses. These value-added businesses open up new markets for agricultural products, create new job opportunities in rural communities, increase farm income, contribute to the overall economic health of the community and increase product choices for consumers. We believe that funding provided by USDA should create jobs, expand businesses and increase farmer income in an efficient and effective manner.

Rural Development

Mr. Pocan: It is my understanding that USDA is not restricted to just seven total undersecretaries, so eliminating the Rural Development Undersecretary and mission area was unnecessary. Is that correct?

Response: Yes, that is correct, but I made the determination that establishing an Assistant to the Secretary for Rural Development is the most effective way to elevate the issues of rural America directly to me. This position will report directly to me and with this decision rural America will have a seat at the main table and have walk-in privileges. The increased emphasis on Rural Development at USDA is in recognition of the economic difficulties facing rural communities, which have lagged behind other parts of the country in prosperity.

Mr. Pocan: Could you have instead decided to keep the Rural Development Undersecretary and mission area in place while adding an eighth

Undersecretary for Trade?

Response: Yes, I could have but as I stated, I made the determination that establishing an Assistant to the Secretary for Rural Development is the most effective way to elevate the issues of rural America directly to me.

McGovern-Dole

Mr. Pocan: Secretary Perdue, in modern history the US has been a leader in agriculture and global food security. For over 60 years Food for Peace has provided food to those suffering from hunger and malnutrition around the world largely using US grown commodities manufactured for food products that address specific nutritional needs. More recently the McGovern-Dole School Feeding program was created to provide meals to school age children so they gain an education that ultimately has a positive impact to the country's economy.

How does the government plan to address the largest food crisis since World War II, due to famine from drought and conflict, if they plan to zero out the budgets of Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole?

Response: I believe that USDA has a role to play in addressing world hunger. As I stated during the hearing, as Secretary, I will work with the resources provided by Congress. If funding for Food for Peace and McGovern-Dole is provided, I will work diligently to administer them in the most effective and efficient manner possible.