2008 Explanatory Notes
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
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COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Purpose Statement

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) was created by the Department Reorganization Act of 1994 which merged the former Cooperative State Research Service and the former Extension Service into a single agency. The mission of CSREES is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities.

Research and Education Activities

Research and Education programs administered by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service are the U.S. Department of Agriculture's principal entree to the university system of the United States for the purpose of conducting agricultural research and education programs as authorized by the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended (7 U.S.C. 361a-361i); the Cooperative Forestry Research Act of 1962, as amended (16 U.S.C. 582a-7); Public Law 89-106, Section (2), as amended (7 U.S.C. 450i); the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, as amended (7 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.); the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994, (7 U.S.C. 301); the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998; and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Through these authorities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture participates with State and other cooperators to encourage and assist the State institutions in the conduct of agricultural research and education through the State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) of the 50 States and the territories; by approved Schools of Forestry; by the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University; by 1994 Land-Grant Institutions; by Colleges of Veterinary Medicine; and by other eligible institutions. The appropriated funds provide Federal support for research and education programs at these institutions.

The State institutions conduct research on the problems continuously encountered in the development of a permanent and sustainable agriculture and forestry system, and in the improvement of the economic and social welfare of rural and urban families. Because of differences in climate, soil, market outlets, and other local conditions, each State has distinct problems in the production and marketing of crops and livestock. Farmers, foresters, and rural people in the individual States naturally look to their State Agricultural Experiment Stations, universities, and colleges for solutions to the State and local problems and request services to help meet changing conditions.

The Department's higher education mission is carried out in strong alliance with States, universities, and the private sector. Recognizing the significance of this alliance, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 designated USDA as the lead Federal agency for higher education in the food and agricultural sciences. Through the CSREES Office of Higher Education Programs, USDA has implemented that charge with a broad array of initiatives to link teaching, research, and extension; to improve the training of food and agricultural scientists and professionals; and to strengthen the quality of education programs throughout the nation.

Appropriations for research and education activities are authorized under the following Acts:

1. Payments to agricultural experiment stations under the Hatch Act Agricultural Experiment Stations Act of August 11, 1955, Hatch Act of 1887 as amended - 7 U.S.C. 361a-361i, Public Law 92-318; Public Law 93-471; Public Law 95-113, as amended; Public Law 95-134; Public Law 96-205; Public Law 96-374; Public Law 96-597; Public Law 97-98; Public Law 98-213; Public Law 98-454; Public Law 99-198; Public Law 99-396; Public Law 101-624; Public Law 104-127; Public Law 105-185; and Public Law 107-171.

Funds under the Hatch Act are allocated to the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands for research to promote sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life.

In accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-185, eligible State institutions are required to submit a five-year Plan of Work to CSREES for approval before Hatch Act funds are distributed. The Hatch Act provides that the distribution of Federal payments to States for fiscal year 1955 shall become a fixed base, and that any sums appropriated in excess of the 1955 level shall be distributed in the following manner:

- 20 percent shall be allotted equally to each State.
- not less than 52 percent shall be allotted to the States as follows: one-half in an amount proportionate to the relative rural population of each State to the total rural population of all States, and one-half in an amount proportionate to the relative farm population of each State to the total farm population of all States.
- not less than 25 percent shall be used for multi-State, multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional research activities to solve problems concerning more than one state.
- 3 percent shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of this Act.

Federal funds provided under the Hatch Act to State institutions must be matched with non-Federal funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Matching requirements for the insular areas of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Micronesia, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands are subject to the matching requirements of an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the formula funds distributed to each insular area as stated in Section 7213 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. These provisions also state that the Secretary may waive the matching funds requirement of an insular area for any fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the government of the insular area will be unlikely to meet the matching requirement for the fiscal year.

Section 7202 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 allows unexpended funds to be carried over for use during the following fiscal year.

In accordance with provisions of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, at least 25 percent of available Hatch Act funds must be used to support multistate research; States also must expend 25 percent, or two times the level spent in fiscal year 1997 (whichever is less), on activities that integrate cooperative research and extension.

The three percent of funds appropriated under the Hatch Act for administration includes the disbursement of funds and a continuous review and evaluation of the research programs of the SAES supported wholly or in part from Hatch funds. CSREES encourages and assists in the establishment of cooperation within and between the States, and also actively participates in the planning and coordination of research programs between the States and the Department at the regional and national levels.

2. Cooperative Forestry Research - (McIntire-Stennis) - The Cooperative Forestry Research Act of October 10, 1962, 16 U.S.C. 582a-7; Public Law 96-374; Public Law 97-98; Public Law 99-198; Public Law 101-624; and Public Law 104-127.

The Act authorizes funding of research in State institutions certified by a State representative designated by the governor of each State. The Act provides that appropriated funds be apportioned among States as determined by the Secretary after consultation with the legislatively mandated Forestry Research Advisory Council. The Council consists of not fewer than sixteen members representing Federal and State agencies concerned with developing and utilizing the Nation's forest resources, the forest industries, the forestry schools of the State-certified eligible institutions, SAES, and volunteer public groups concerned with forests and related natural resources. Determination of apportionments follows consideration of pertinent factors

including areas of non-Federal commercial forest land, volume of timber cut from growing stock, and the non-Federal dollars expended on forestry research in the State. The Act also provides that payments must be matched by funds made available and budgeted from non-Federal sources by the certified institutions for expenditure on forestry research.

3. Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University - The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Section 1445, Public Law 95-113; Public Law 95-547; Public Law 97-98; Public Law 99-198; Public Law 101-624; Public Law 104-127; Public Law 105-185; and Public Law 107-171. Public Law 95-113, as amended, provides for support of continuing agricultural research at colleges eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890, including Tuskegee University. The general provisions section 753 of Public Law 107-76 makes West Virginia State University eligible to receive funds under this program. In accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-185, eligible State institutions are required to submit a Plan of Work to CSREES for approval before these formula funds are distributed. The agricultural research programs at the 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Universities are designed to generate new knowledge which will assist rural underprivileged people and small farmers to obtain a higher standard of living. Therefore, there is a high concentration of research effort in the areas of small farms, sustainable agriculture, rural economic development, human nutrition, rural health, and youth and elderly. Beginning with fiscal year 1979, there shall be appropriated funds for each fiscal year, an amount not less than 15 percent of the total for such year under Section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1887. Distribution of payments made available under section 2 of the Act of August 4, 1965, for fiscal year 1978 are a fixed base and sums in excess of the 1978 level shall be distributed as follows:

- 3 percent shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative costs.
- Payments to States in fiscal year 1978 are a fixed base. Of funds in excess of this amount:
  - 20 percent shall be allotted equally to each state.
  - 40 percent shall be allotted in an amount proportionate to the rural population of the State in which the eligible institution is located to the total rural population of all States in which eligible institutions are located.
  - 40 percent shall be allotted in an amount proportionate to the farm population of the State in which the eligible institution is located to the total farm population of all the States in which eligible institutions are located.

Section 7203(b) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 requires that beginning in fiscal year 2003, funds appropriated for this program be not less than 25 percent of the Hatch Act appropriation.

Section 7204 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 allows unexpended funds to be carried over for use during the following fiscal year.

In accordance with Section 7212(c) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Federal funds provided under Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University must be matched by the State from non-Federal sources. For fiscal year 2007 and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 100 percent of formula funds to be distributed must be matched.

Section 7212(d) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may waive the matching funds requirement above the 50 percent level for any fiscal year for an eligible institution of a State if the Secretary determines the State will be unlikely to satisfy the matching requirement.

Allotments to Tuskegee University and Alabama A&M University shall be determined as if each institution were in a separate State.

4. Special Research Grants - Section 2(c), Act of August 4, 1965, 7 U.S.C. 450i(c), as amended by Public Law 95-113; Public Law 97-98; Public Law 98-284; Public Law 99-198; Public Law 101-624; Public Law 104-127; and Public Law 105-185.

Section 2(c) of the Act of August 4, 1965, as amended, authorizes Special Research Grants for periods not to exceed three years to SAES, all colleges and universities, other research institutions and organizations, Federal agencies, private organizations or corporations, and individuals. Previously, grants were made available for the purpose of conducting research to facilitate or expand promising breakthroughs in areas of the food and agricultural sciences. However, the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 expanded the purposes under this authority to include extension or education activities. Grants funded in this account are only for research projects. Special Research Grants are awarded on a discretionary basis, as well as through the use of competitive scientific peer and merit review processes.

Research grants are also awarded under the Critical Agricultural Materials Act, Public Law 98-284, as amended. Grants are awarded to aquaculture centers under section 1475(d) of Public Law 95-113, as amended. Grants for supplemental and alternative crops are awarded under section 1473D of Public Law 95-113, as amended. Grants for sustainable agriculture research and education are awarded under section 1621 of Public Law 101-624. In accordance with Section 7209 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 grants for the Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration are awarded under Section 1480 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977.

5. National Research Initiative Competitive Grants - Section 2(b), Act of August 4, 1965, 7 U.S.C. 450i(b), as amended by Public Law 95-113; Public Law 97-98; Public Law 99-198; Public Law 101-624; Public Law 104-127; and Public Law 107-171.

Section 2(b) of the Act of August 4, 1965, as amended, authorizes Competitive Research Grants for periods not to exceed five years to SAES, all colleges and universities, other research institutions and organizations, Federal agencies, private organizations or corporations, and individuals to further the programs of the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program (NRICGP) is to support research with the greatest potential of expanding the knowledge base needed to solve current problems, as well as to meet unforeseen issues that will face the future agricultural and forestry enterprise. The NRICGP also was established to increase the proportion of research funds that the USDA distributes through competitive peer review, and to offer funding for fundamental and mission-oriented research in biological, physical, and social science areas that have national impact and are unlikely to be funded at the local or regional level. By obtaining the participation of outstanding researchers in the entire U.S. scientific community, emphasis will be placed on research in the areas of natural resources and the environment; nutrition, food safety, and health; plants; animals; markets, trade and rural development; and processing for adding value or developing new products. At least 10 percent of the funds appropriated for the NRICGP are used for strengthening the U.S. agricultural research system. These funds are used to support postdoctoral fellows, new investigators, scientists at small or mid-sized institutions, and faculty at institutions in the Experimental Program for Stimulating Competitive Research (EPSCoR) states (states that historically have not been competitive for research funds.) Section 775 of Public Law 107-76 codified the EPSCoR within the NRICGP. Beginning in FY 2006, Appropriations Language allows the use of up to 22 percent of the funds appropriated for the NRICGP to support grant activities as those provided in Section 401 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998.

6. Animal Health and Disease Research - The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Section 1433, Public Law 95-113; Public Law 97-98; Public Law 99-198; Public Law 101-624; Public Law 104-127; and Public Law 107-171.

Section 1433 provides for support of livestock and poultry disease research in accredited schools or colleges of veterinary medicine or SAES that conduct animal health and disease research. These funds provide support for new research initiatives and enhance research capacity leading to improved animal

health, reduced use of antibacterial drugs and improved safety of foods of animal origin. These funds shall be distributed as follows:

- 4 percent shall be retained by the Department of Agriculture for administration, program assistance to the eligible institutions, and program coordination.
- 48 percent shall be distributed in an amount proportionate to the value of and income to producers from domestic livestock and poultry in each State to the total value of and income to producers from domestic livestock and poultry in all the states.
- 48 percent shall be distributed in an amount proportionate to the animal health research capacity of the eligible institutions in each State to the total animal health research capacity in all the States.

Eligible institutions must provide non-Federal matching funds in States receiving annual amounts in excess of $100,000 under this authorization.

7. 1994 Institutions Research - The Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994, Public Law 103-382, as amended, authorizes a competitive research grants program for institutions designated as 1994 Institutions. Section 777 of the General Provisions of Public Law 108-447 added a new institution, increasing the number of recipients eligible to receive funding under this program to 33. The program allows scientists at the 1994 Institutions to participate in agricultural research activities that address tribal, National, and multi-state priorities.

8. Federal Administration (direct appropriation) - Authority for direct appropriations is provided in the annual Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. These funds are used to provide support services in connection with the planning and coordination of all research and education programs administered by Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, including the Research, Education, and Economics Data Information System and the Electronic Grants Administration System. Other grants also are included.

9. Higher Education - The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Section 1417, Public Law 95-113; Agricultural Public Law 97-98; Public Law 99-198; Second Morrill Act of 1890; Public Law 100-339; Public Law 101-624; Public Law 103-382; Public Law 104-127; Public Law 105-185; Public Law 106-78, Public Law 107-71, and Public Law 108-161.

Higher Education-Graduate Fellowships Grants pursuant to Section 1417(b)(6) are awarded on a competitive basis to colleges and universities to conduct graduate training programs to stimulate the development of food and agricultural scientific expertise in targeted national need areas.. The program is designed to attract highly promising individuals to research or teaching careers in areas of the food and agricultural sciences where shortages of expertise exist. Typically graduate students in the food and agricultural sciences require a minimum of four years to complete a doctoral degree. The USDA fellowships program provides support for doctoral study for three years, and the universities are expected to support the student's fourth year of dissertation research.

Institution Challenge Grants pursuant to Section 1417(b)(1) are designed to strengthen institutional capacities, including curriculum, faculty, scientific instrumentation, instruction delivery systems, and student recruitment and retention, to respond to identified State, regional, national, or international educational needs in the food and agricultural sciences, or in rural economic, community, and business development. All Federal funds competitively awarded under this program must be matched by the universities on a dollar-for-dollar basis from non-Federal sources.

The Higher Education Multicultural Scholars Program pursuant to Section 1417(b)(5) increases the ethnic and cultural diversity of the food and agricultural scientific and professional workforce, and advances the educational achievement of minority Americans. This competitive program is designed to help the food and agricultural scientific and professional workforce achieve full participation by members of traditionally

underrepresented racial and ethnic groups. It is open to all colleges and universities granting baccalaureate or higher degrees in Agriculture, Forestry, Natural Resources, Home Economics, Veterinary Medicine, and closely allied fields. Federal funds provide 75 percent of the four-year scholarship awards; the remaining 25 percent is contributed by the grantee institutions.

The 1890 Institution Teaching and Research Capacity Building Grants Program pursuant to 1417(b)(4) stimulates the development of high quality teaching and research programs at the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University to build their capabilities as full partners in the mission of the Department to provide more, and better trained, professionals for careers in the food and agricultural sciences. This competitive program is designed to strengthen institutional teaching and research capacities through cooperative programs with Federal and non-Federal entities, including curriculum, faculty, scientific instrumentation, instruction delivery systems, student experimental learning, student recruitment and retention, studies and experimentation, centralized research support systems, and technology delivery systems, to respond to identified State, regional, national, or international educational needs in the food and agricultural sciences, or rural economic, community, and business development.

The USDA-Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Partnerships Grants Program pursuant to Section 1455(a) is the foundation for USDA efforts to better serve Hispanic Americans and to prepare them for careers in agriscience and agribusiness. This competitive program expands and strengthens academic programs in the food and agricultural sciences at Hispanic-serving colleges and universities, including two-year community colleges that have at least 25 percent Hispanic enrollment.

The Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program - The Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994, Public Law 103-382, as amended, authorizes the use of funds to benefit those entities identified as the 1994 Land Grant Institutions. Section 777 of the General Provisions of Public Law 108-447 added a new institution, increasing the number of recipients eligible to receive funding under this program to 33. Section 7201 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 increases the authorized amount each institution is eligible to receive from $50,000 to $100,000. Funds may be used to support teaching programs in the food and agricultural sciences in the targeted need areas of: 1) curricula design and instructional materials development; 2) faculty development and preparation for teaching; 3) instruction delivery systems; 4) student experimental learning; 5) equipment and instrumentation for teaching; and 6) student recruitment and retention.

The Secondary and Two-year Postsecondary Agriculture Education Challenge Grants Program, authorized by Section 1417(j) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, as amended (7 U.S.C. 3152 (j)), is designed to promote and strengthen secondary education in agribusiness and agriscience, and to increase the number and/or diversity of young Americans pursuing college degrees in the food and agricultural sciences. The intent of the program is to encourage teachers creatively to incorporate elements of agriscience and agribusiness into secondary education programs. Proposals address targeted need areas of curricula design and instructional materials development; faculty development and preparation for teaching; career awareness; linkages between secondary, 2-year post-secondary, and institutions of higher learning; or education activities promoting diversity in students seeking degrees in agribusiness and agriscience. All Federal funds competitively awarded under this program must be matched by the institution on a dollar-for-dollar basis from non-Federal sources.

The Alaska Native Serving and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program, authorized by Section 759 of Public Law 106-78, is aimed at recruiting, supporting and educating minority scientists and professionals, and advancing the educational capacity of Native-serving institutions. Funds may be used to support projects in the targeted areas of: 1) enhancing educational equity for under-represented students; 2) strengthening educational capacities, including libraries, curriculum, faculty, scientific instrumentation, instruction delivery systems, and student recruitment and retention; 3) attraction and retention of undergraduate and graduate students; and 4) cooperative initiatives to maximize the development of resources such as faculty, facilities and equipment to improve teaching programs.

The Native American Institutions Endowment Fund, authorized by Public Law 103-382, as amended, provides for the establishment of an endowment for the 1994 land-grant institutions (33 Tribally-controlled colleges). In accordance with Section 7128 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this program for each fiscal years 1996 through 2007. The interest derived from the endowment is distributed to the 1994 land-grant institutions on a formula basis. This program will enhance educational opportunities for Native Americans by building educational capacity at these institutions. The institutions are also able to use the funding for facility renovation and construction. On the termination of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall withdraw the income from the endowment fund for the fiscal year, and after making adjustments for the cost of administering the endowment fund, at 4 percent, distribute the adjusted income as follows. Sixty percent of the adjusted income from these funds shall be distributed among the 1994 Institutions on a pro rata basis, the proportionate share being based on the Indian student count. Forty percent of the adjusted income shall be distributed in equal shares to the 1994 Institutions.

The Higher Education Agrosecurity Program, authorized by Section 1484 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, and in support of the President's Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative, provides for competitively awarded grants that focus on educational activities that address biosecurity issues. The program develops and promotes curricula for higher education programs that support the protection of animals, plants, and public health. The program also is designed to provide capacity building grants to universities and other eligible institutions for interdisciplinary degree programs that combine training in food sciences, agriculture sciences, medicine, veterinary medicine, epidemiology, microbiology, chemistry, engineering, and mathematics (statistical modeling) to prepare food system defense professionals.

The Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas Program, authorized by Section 7501 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, is designed to enhance teaching programs in extension programs in food and agricultural sciences that are located in the insular areas of the Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, or the Republic of Palau. Funds may be used that enhance programs in agriculture, natural resources, forestry, veterinary medicine, home economics, and disciplines closely allied to the food and agriculture production and delivery systems.

The Veterinary Medical Services Act Program, authorized by Section 1415A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, provides for a loan repayment program for a specified payment amount of qualifying educational loans of veterinarians for veterinary services during veterinarian shortage situations. In addition, specified amounts of educational loans may be repaid for veterinarian services to the Federal government in emergency situations, as determined by USDA.

Extension Activities

The mission of the Cooperative Extension System (CES), a national educational network, is to help people improve their lives through an educational process that uses scientific knowledge focused on issues and needs. Cooperative Extension work was established by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, as amended. This work is further emphasized in Title XIV (National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy) of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, as amended. To fulfill the requirements of the Smith-Lever Act, the Cooperative Extension Service in each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas and Micronesia, conduct educational programs to improve American agriculture, communities of all sizes, and strengthen families throughout the Nation. This publicly funded, out-of-the classroom educational network combines the expertise and resources of Federal, state and local partners. The partners in this unique system are:

- The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA);

- Cooperative Extension Services at land-grant universities throughout the United States and its territories; and

- Cooperative Extension Services in nearly all of the Nation's 3,150 counties.

Thousands of Extension employees and nearly 3 million volunteers support this partnership and magnify its impact. Strong linkages with both public and private external groups are also crucial to the Extension System's strength and vitality.

1. Smith-Lever 3 (b) & (c) formula funds of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, 38 STAT 372, 7 U.S.C. 343 (b)(3), as amended, comprise approximately two-thirds of the total Federal funding for extension activities. These funds are allocated to the States on the basis of the rural and farm population of each State and the territories. States can utilize funds for locally determined programs, as well as for high priority regional and national concerns.

In accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-185, eligible State institutions are required to submit a Plan of Work to CSREES for approval before Smith-Lever 3 (b) & (c) formula funds are distributed. Four percent shall be allotted for Federal administrative, technical, and other services, and for coordinating the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and possessions. The remaining balance of funds formula distribution is:

- 20 percent shall be divided equally among the States.
- 40 percent shall be paid to the several States in the proportion that the rural population of each bears to the total rural population of the several States as determined by the census.
- 40 percent shall be paid to the several States in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States as determined by the census.

States must expend 25 percent, or two times the level spent in fiscal year 1997 (whichever is less), on cooperative extension activities in which two or more States cooperate to solve problems that concern more than one State. This also applies to activities that integrate cooperative research and extension.

Smith-Lever 3(b) and (c) funding provided to an 1862 Land-Grant Institution must be matched with non-Federal funding on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Matching requirements for the insular areas of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, Micronesia, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands are subject to the matching requirements of an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the formula funds distributed to each insular area as stated in Section 7213 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. These provisions also state that the Secretary may waive the matching funds requirement of an insular area for any fiscal year if the Secretary determines the government of the insular area will be unlikely to meet the matching requirement for the fiscal year.

2. Smith-Lever 3(d) - These funds are allocated to the States to address special programs or concerns of regional and national importance. The following Extension programs are supported under the Smith-Lever 3(d) funding mechanism and other specific authorizations:

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) - Public Law 101-624, Section 1776, 7 U.S.C. 3175 - Funds are used to provide low-income youth and families with information to increase nutrition knowledge and improve nutritional practices. Generally, EFNEP funds are distributed to the States and territories on the basis of a poverty level formula of all the States whose population is living at or below 125 percent of the poverty level. Provisions are made for base funding to all States.

Pest Management - Public Law 101-624, Section 1650, 7 U.S.C. 5881 - This program consists of two major components: integrated pest management (IPM) and cotton pest management. IPM, active in all States as well as Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, addresses the efficient control of pest complexes on crops and livestock and in urban situations. Cotton pest management focuses on cotton insects and is an earmarked program in 11 States. Funds are distributed on the basis of a formula using boll weevil losses and pesticide sales in each State.

Farm Safety - The Rural Health and Safety Education Act of 1990, 7 U.S.C. 2661, Public Law 101-624, Section 2390 - This program provides farm and ranch residents in all the States with information to assist in reducing and preventing agricultural related work incidents. Extension works with States and the National Easter Seal Society in conducting AgriAbility projects designed to assist farmers with disabilities to stay in farming. The competitively-awarded Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification Program provides funding to states to study training and certification needs of youth employed in agriculture.

Children, Youth, & Families At Risk - This program focuses on America's children, youth and families to help promote and provide positive, productive, secure environments and contributions to communities and the Nation. Projects are awarded competitively to focus on child care, science and reading literacy, and building program and community capacity.

New Technologies for Agricultural Extension - Competitively awarded projects that support an internet-based tool that provides fast and convenient access to objective, peer-reviewed, and researched-based information, education, and guidance on subjects that include food safety, homeland security, natural resources and environment, youth development, families, nutrition and health, and other agricultural related topics.

Federally-recognized Tribes Extension Program (formerly Extension Indian Reservations) - Public Law 101-624, Section 1677, 7 U.S.C. 5930 – Competitively awarded projects at various Indian Reservations and State Extension Services focus on providing assistance and educational programs in agriculture, community development, families and societal issues facing Native Americans.

Sustainable Agriculture - Public Law 101-624, Section 1629, 7 U.S.C. 5832 - Smith-Lever 3(d) funding for sustainable agriculture programs is used to address the activities described in Chapter 3 of Subtitle B of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990. The purpose is to provide education and training for CES agents, and other professionals in the university system or other government agencies, involved in the education and transfer of technical information concerning sustainable agriculture. Funds are used for statewide planning of sustainable agriculture programs and competitively awarded projects on a regional basis.

3. Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University - The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Section 1444, 7 U.S.C. 321-326 and 328.

Public Law 95-113, as amended, provides support to the 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Universities for fostering, developing, implementing and improving extension educational programs to benefit their clientele. The general provisions section 753 of Public Law 107-76 makes West Virginia State University eligible to receive funds under this program. In accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-185, eligible State institutions are required to submit a five-year Plan of Work to CSREES for approval before these formula funds are distributed. There shall be appropriated under this section an amount not less than 6 percent of the total appropriations for such year under the Act of May 8, 1914, and related acts pertaining to cooperative extension work at the land-grant institutions identified in the Act. Funds will be distributed as follows:

- 4 percent shall be allotted for administrative, technical, and other services.

- Payments to States in fiscal year 1978 are a fixed base. Of funds in excess of this amount:
  - 20 percent shall be allotted equally to each State.
  - 40 percent shall be allotted in an amount proportionate to the rural population of the State in which the eligible institution is located to the total rural population of all States in which eligible institutions are located, and
  - 40 percent shall be allotted in an amount proportionate to the farm population of the State in which the eligible institution is located to the total farm population of all States in which eligible institutions are allocated.

Section 7203(a) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, requires that funds appropriated for this program be not less than 15 percent of the Smith-Lever Act appropriation.

In accordance with Section 7212(c) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Federal funds provided under Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University must be matched by the State from non-Federal sources. For fiscal year 2007 and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 100 percent of formula funds to be distributed must be matched.

Section 7212(d) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may waive the matching funds requirement above the 50 percent level for any fiscal year for an eligible institution of a State if the Secretary determines that the State will be unlikely to satisfy the matching requirement.

Allotments to Tuskegee University and Alabama A&M University shall be determined as if each institution were in a separate State. Four percent of the funds appropriated under this Act is set-aside for Federal Administration.

4. The Renewable Resources Extension Act - Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 1671, Amended Section 5A. 16 U.S.C. 167a. - Provides funding for expanded natural resources education programs. Funds are distributed by formula to all States for educational programs.

5. Rural Health and Safety - Rural Health and Safety Education Act of 1990, Public Law 101-624, Section 2390, 7 U.S.C. 2661 - This program helps rural residents avoid the numerous obstacles to maintaining their health status. This program maintains the ongoing rural health projects in Mississippi and Louisiana that focus on training health care professionals in rural areas.

6. 1890 Facilities (Sec. 1447) - The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Public Law 95-113, 7 U.S.C. 3222b, funds are used to upgrade research, extension, and teaching facilities at the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University.

7. Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions - The Equity in Education Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (section 534 of Public Law 103-382), as amended, authorizes appropriations for Native American communities and Tribal Colleges for extension activities as set forth in the Smith Lever Act. Funding is awarded on a competitive basis.

8. Grants to Youth Serving Institutions – Section 410 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, as amended, allows grants to the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, Boy Scouts of America, National 4-H Council, and the National FFA Organization to establish projects to expand the programs carried out by the organizations in rural areas and small towns.

9. Federal Administration (Direct Appropriation) - Provides a portion of the general operating funds for the Federal staff, and national program planning, coordination, and program leadership for the extension work in partnership with the states and territories.

Integrated Activities

The following programs are included under the integrated activities account:
Note: It is proposed that, in FY 2008, Section 406 programs be funded under the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program.

1. Water Quality - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - This program assists the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Cooperative Extension System to become viable partners with other State and Federal agencies in addressing water quality problems of National importance. These funds are provided under competitive awards.

2. Food Safety - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - This program provides for research, extension, and education programs to improve the safety of food products and to create a public that is more informed about food safety issues. These funds are provided under competitive awards.

3. Regional Pest Management Centers - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - Pest management centers are the focal point for team building efforts, communication networks, and stakeholder participation within a given region. The centers bring together and help focus the institutional and individual expertise needed to address successfully a range of pest management issues confronting farmers and other pest managers (e.g., regulatory restrictions, development of pest resistance, invasive species, and biotechnology). These funds are provided under competitive awards.

4. Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - This program is an intermediate-term research and extension program with the at-risk cropping system as the focal point. Development of new multiple-tactic IPM strategies designed to assist in the transition period for certain pesticides affected by the implementation of the FQPA of 1996 is the goal of the program. These funds are provided under competitive awards.

5. FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - This program emphasizes the development and implementation of new and innovative pest management systems designed to maintain the productivity and profitability of major acreage crops, while meeting or exceeding environmental quality and human health standards as required by the FQPA. These funds are provided under competitive awards.

6. Methyl Bromide Transition Program - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - This program is designed to support the discovery and implementation of practical pest management alternatives for commodities affected by the methyl bromide phase-out. The program focuses on short- to medium-term solutions for all commodities at risk using either combinations of presently available technologies or some newly developed practices. These funds are provided under competitive awards.

7. Organic Transition Program - Section 406 of Public Law 105-185, as amended - This program supports the development and implementation of biologically based pest management practices that mitigate the ecological, agronomic and economic risks associated with a transition from conventional to organic agricultural production systems. These funds are provided under competitive awards.

8. International Science and Education Grants Program - Section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Public Law 95-113 - This is a competitive program focused on incorporating substantive international activities into programs related to food systems agriculture and natural resources at U.S. land-grant colleges and universities.

9. Critical Issues Program - Section 2(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 89-106 - This program supports the development of early intervention strategies to prevent, manage or eradicate new and emerging diseases, both plant and animal, which would prevent loss of revenue to growers or producers.

10. Rural Development Centers - Section 2(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 89-106 - This program provides funds at four regional centers in Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Utah, and Iowa. Programs are designed to improve the social and economic well-being of rural communities in their respective regions. These funds are distributed according to the extent of the problem that requires attention in each state.

11. Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative Program (formerly Homeland Security) - Section 1484 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 - This program provides support for an unified network of public agricultural institutions to identify and respond to high risk biological pathogens in the food and agricultural system. The network will be used to increase the ability to protect the nation from disease threats by identifying, containing, and minimizing disease threats. In FY 2008, the program also will support the development of a pest risk management tool for Asian soybean rust and other pathogens of legumes.

Section 2501, Outreach and Technical Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Activities

Outreach and Technical Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Program - Section 2501 of the FACT Act of 1990, Public Law 101-624 - This program serves Black farmers, Tribal groups, Hispanic and other growing groups of minority farmers and ranchers, and socially disadvantaged groups by encouraging participation in specific USDA loan, conservation, technical assistance, and related programs. The competitive program enhances the ability of minority farmers and ranchers to operate farms and ranches independently and produce income adequate to service debt, maintain operations, and provide a reasonable lifestyle. The program provides grants to educational institutions and community-based organizations to encourage and assist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to own and operate farms and ranches, to participate in USDA agricultural programs, and to become integral parts of the agricultural community.

For the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, program coordination and planning are carried out by staff located entirely in the Washington, D.C. area. As of September 30, 2006, there were 396 full time employees and 22 other than permanent full time employees.

Agency Audit Reports

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

OMB Circular A-133 Audits

University of Wyoming, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000
Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000
The Forest Trust Incorporated, for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000
College of Micronesia Land Grant Program, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000
Wayne State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000
State of Texas, for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2000
State of Wisconsin, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2000
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2000
College of Micronesia Land Grant Program, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001
Lincoln University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
State of Florida (including Florida A&M University), for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
University of Puerto Rico, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

University of Wyoming, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
The Oceanic Institute and Subsidiary, for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2001
University of Missouri System, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
Board of Regents Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
University System of Maryland, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001
Auburn University, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2001
College of Micronesia Land Grant Program, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002
University of Puerto Rico, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
University of Wyoming, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
National Tribal Development Association, for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2002
Ohio State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
South Carolina State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
State of Colorado, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
State of Connecticut, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
College of Micronesia Land Grant Program, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003
University of Puerto Rico, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Ohio State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
South Carolina State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
State of Colorado, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Langston University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
State of Montana, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
State of Florida, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Duquesne University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Carnegie Institution of Washington, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Crownpoint Institute of Technology, Inc., for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Marquette University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
The Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003
Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
Delaware State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2004
Lincoln University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
Langston University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
Hope College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
United Indian Health Services, Inc., for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
United Tribes Technical College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
Prairie View A&M University, for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2004
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004

University of New York, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005
University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005
United Indian Health Services, Inc., for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005
Keck Graduate Institute, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

OIG Reports (OIG Audit No. and Title)

50601-15-Te	Review of Fiscal Year 2005 Congressional Earmarks
13501-01-HY	CSREES Applications Controls Review of Cooperative Research, Education, and Extension Management System
13001-3-Te	CSREES Implementation of Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998
50601-3-Hy	Review of Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers Program - Fiscal Year 2005 and 2006
50601-01-Hq	Evaluation Report: Saving the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Requires Better Coordination of Environmental and Agricultural Resources (Joint EPA OIG & USDA OIG)
13011-3-At	Review of 1994 Tribal Land Grant Institutions
50601-13-At	Department of Agriculture's Progress in Enhancing Agriculture Biosecurity Through Diagnostic and Reporting Networks
33601-3-At	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Select Agent or Toxin Regulations Phase II
50099-11-Hy	Implementation of Research Misconduct Policy Within the USDA
13601-01-Ch	CSREES Progress to Implement the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002
50099-17-KC	CSREES Biosecurity Grant Funding Controls Over Biosecurity Grant Funds Usage
13099-2-Te	CSREES Review of Research Grants to the National Center for Resource Innovations, Arlington, Virginia
50601-5-At	CSREES Facilities Construction Grants

GAO Studies (GAO Job Code and Title)

450450	Assessment of the National Strategy, Framework, and Implementation Plan for Pandemic Influenza
360761	USDA Support to Beginning Farmers, Limited Resources Producers and Indian Tribes
130596	Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers
360715	Direct Services to Small Manufacturers
360700	USDA Pandemic Flu Preparedness
320399	U.S. International Basic Education Efforts
360677	Small Business Innovation Research Reauthorization
250276	Financial Literacy and Education Commission
320396	Pandemic Influenza
250222	Rural Economic Development: More Assurance is Needed That Grant Funding Information Is Accurately Reported
450274	Conversions of Selected Employees from Non-career to Career Positions at Departments and Certain Agencies
310604	GAO Enterprise Architecture: Leadership Remains Key to Establishing and Leveraging Architectures For Organizational Transformation
310738	Continuity of Operations Alternate Facilities and Telework
360587	Natural Resources: Woody Biomass Users' Experiences Offer Insights for Government Efforts Aimed at Promoting Its Use
450370	Agencies' Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP) and Voluntary Early Retirement Authority (VERA)
290317	Federal and State Programs to Address Childhood Obesity
360532	GAO Wood Utilization, Federal Research and Product Development Activities, Support, and Technology Transfer
360535	Agriculture Production: USDA Needs to Build on 2005 Experience to Minimize the Effects of Asian Soybean Rust in the Future

440366	Public Service Announcements
310778	Privacy Implications of the May 2006 Data Breach at Veterans Affairs
310764	Continuity of Operations Forward Challenge 06 Exercise
360535	Asian Soybean Rust
360755	Climate Change Economics
360751	Availability of Federally-Funded Climate Change Data

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVIC

Available Funds and Staff-Years

2006 Actual and Estimated 2007 and 2008

Item	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Direct Appropriations:						
Research and Education Activities	$676,849,000	234	$651,506,000	242	$562,518,000	242
General Provision for Farmland Policy Innovation, OH	400,000	--	--	--	--	--
General Provision for Farming and Dairy Training Initiative, UT	200,000	--	--	--	--	--
Native American Endowment Fund	12,000,000	--	11,880,000	--	11,880,000	--
Endowment Interest	2,577,357	--	3,250,000	--	3,400,000	--
Extension Activities	455,955,000	165	451,396,000	183	431,125,000	183
Integrated Activities	55,792,000	8	56,050,000	4	20,120,000	4
Section 2501	6,000,000	2	5,681,000	2	6,930,000	2
Agricultural Risk Protection Act	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--
Trade and Biotechnology Activities (Specialty Crops)	39,000	--	--	--	--	--
Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems	75,000	--	--	--	--	--
Avian Influenza	1,500,000	--	--	--	--	--
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program, Section 9004	1,000,000	--	--	--	--	--
Community Food Projects	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--
Congressional Relations	119,000	--	119,000	--	119,000	--
Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative, Section 7218	3,000,000	--	3,000,000	--	3,000,000	--
Total, Direct Appropriations	1,225,506,357	409	1,192,882,000	431	1,049,092,000	431
Rescission	-11,951,960	--	--	--	--	--
	1,213,554,397	--	1,192,882,000	--	1,049,092,000	--
Obligations under other USDA appropriations:						
Research and Education Activities:						
Agricultural Research Service:						
Biotechnology Risk Assessment	1,801,669	--	1,801,669	--	1,801,669	--
Shared Cost of the National Agricultural Research, Education, Extension, and Economics Advisory Board	140,000	--	140,000	--	140,000	--
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:						
National Plant Diagnostic Network	110,000	--	110,000	--	110,000	--
Foreign Agricultural Service:						
Salary, Benefits and Operating Expenses for Detailee	265,407	--	325,694	--	325,694	--
Forest Service:						
Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland	348,000	--	348,000	--	348,000	--
National Atmospheric Deposition Program	163,067	--	163,067	--	163,067	--
Various agencies sharing cost of the USDA Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR)	3,458,790	--	3,115,724	--	1,538,511	--
Various agencies sharing cost of the Current Research Information System (CRIS)	565,100	9	582,298	9	582,298	9
Miscellaneous Reimbursements	366,055	--	239,780	--	239,780	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements	--	--	500,000	--	2,000,000	--
Subtotal, Research and Education Other USDA Appropriations	7,218,088	9	7,326,232	9	7,249,019	9
Extension Activities:						
Foreign Agricultural Service:						
International Extension Activities	669,308	--	669,308	--	669,308	--
IRAQ Agricultural Extension Revitalization Project	--	--	5,830,000	--	--	--
Salary, Benefits and Operating Expenses for Detailee	111,784	--	--	--	--	--
Trade Adjustment Assistance	1,100,000	--	1,500,000	--	1,500,000	--
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Conservation Effects Assessment Project	600,000	--	500,000	--	500,000	--
Risk Management Agency:						
Non-Risk Management Tool for Aquaculture Producers	180,000	--	--	--	--	--
Soybean Rust	3,500,000	--	2,300,000	--	2,300,000	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements	240,103	--	--	--	--	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements	--	--	4,000,000	--	5,000,000	--
Subtotal, Extension Other USDA Appropriations	6,401,195	0	14,799,308	0	9,969,308	0
Total, CSREES Other USDA Appropriations	13,619,283	9	22,125,540	9	17,218,327	9
Total, Agriculture Appropriations	1,239,125,640	418	1,215,007,540	440	1,066,310,327	440

Item	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Other Federal Funds:						
Research and Education Activities:						
Army Corps of Engineers:						
Development of Analytical Tools	161,385	--	161,385	--	161,385	--
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,						
National Atmospheric Deposition Program	226,668	--	226,668	--	226,668	--
Department of Defense:						
Rural Economic Transition Assistance Hawaii II	1,820,200	--	1,400,000	--	1,400,000	--
Foot and Mouth Disease	990,813	--	600,000	--	600,000	--
U.S. Army Environmental Center Liaison	173,452	--	181,135	--	181,135	--
Department of Interior:						
Geological Survey, Atmospheric Deposition	664,422	--	664,422	--	664,422	--
National Park Service, Atmospheric Deposition	299,751	--	299,751	--	299,751	--
Environmental Protection Agency:						
Biopesticide Demonstration Project	200,000	--	200,000	--	200,000	--
National Atmospheric Deposition Program	439,997	--	439,997	--	439,997	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements	173,022	--	144,022	--	144,022	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements	--	--	500,000	--	2,500,000	--
Subtotal, Research and Education Other Federal Funds	5,149,710	0	4,817,380	0	6,817,380	0
Extension Activities:						
Department of Defense:						
Family Life Skills	2,214,671	--	2,214,671	--	2,214,671	--
Family Education and Advocacy Programs	1,326,500	--	1,326,500	--	1,326,500	--
Army Youth Development Project	5,492,324	--	2,000,000	--	2,000,000	--
Air Force 4-H Programs	566,500	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-Component Family Support Network Initiative	885,000	--	500,000	--	500,000	--
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Youth and Families Administration on Children	700,000	--	700,000	--	700,000	
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Healthy Homes Project	475,000	--	350,000	--	350,000	--
Environmental Protection Agency:						
Extension Liaison at EPA Region 6	160,502	--	--	--	--	--
Training for Pesticide Applicators	1,200,000	--	1,200,000	--	1,200,000	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements	103,478	--	125,978	--	125,978	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements	--	--	2,500,000	--	2,000,000	--
Subtotal, Extension Other Federal Funds	13,123,975	0	10,917,149	0	10,417,149	0
Total,CSREES Other Federal Funds	18,273,685	0	15,734,529	0	17,234,529	0
Total, CSREES Available Funds	1,257,399,325	418	1,230,742,069	440	1,083,544,856	440

EXHIBIT 11

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff-Year Summary

2006 Actual and Estimated 2007 and 2008

	2006	2007	2008
Grade	Headquarters	Headquarters	Headquarters
Senior Executive Service	10	10	10
GS-15	77	79	79
GS-14	58	58	58
GS-13	55	56	56
GS-12	58	58	58
GS-11	30	33	33
GS-10	1	1	1
GS-9	20	22	22
GS-8	20	22	22
GS-7	59	61	61
GS-6	24	28	28
GS-5	8	10	10
GS-4	2	2	2
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
Total Permanent Positions	422	440	440
Unfilled Positions end-of-year.....	-26	-26	-26
Total, Permanent Full-Time Employment, end-of-year.....	396	414	414
Staff-Year Estimate....	418	440	440

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets.

Research and Education Activities

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, $562,518,000, as follows: to carry out the provisions of the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 36la-i), $164,430,000, of which, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3(b) and (c) of Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361c(b) and (c)) and after allocation of the amount provided under section 3(c)(4) of such act (7 U.S.C. 361c(c)(4)), $66,070,000 shall be allocated in the same proportions as funds were allocated under sections 3(b), 3(c)(1) and (2) of such act (7 U.S.C. 361c(b) and (c)(1) and (2)) for fiscal year 2007, and $98,360,000 shall be available for continued funding of current grants and competitive award of grants with terms not to exceed five years under the Multistate Research Fund established under section 3(c)(3) of such act (7 U.S.C. 361c(c)(3)): for grants for cooperative forestry research (16 U.S.C. 582a through a-7), $20,487,000, of which $7,515,000 shall be allocated to eligible institutions on the same basis as such funds were allocated in FY 2007 and $12,972,000 shall be available for competitive grants to institutions eligible under 16 U.S.C. 582a-1 under the terms specified in subsections (c) through (f) of section 1232 of Public Law 101-624 (16 U.S.C. 582a-8(c) through (f)) subject to a 100 percent match by the recipient; for payments to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University (7 U.S.C. 3222), $38,331,000, of which $1,507,496 shall be made available only for the purpose of ensuring that each institution shall receive no less than $1,000,000; for special grants for agricultural research (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), $3,258,000; for special grants for agricultural research on improved pest control (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), $14,856,000; for competitive research grants (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)), $256,500,000, to remain available until expended; for the 1994 research grants program for 1994 institutions pursuant to section 536 of Public Law 103-382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $1,067,000, to remain available until expended; for higher education graduate fellowship grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(6)), $ 4,455,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); for higher education challenge grants (7 U.S.C.

3152(b)(1)), $5,445,000; for a higher education multicultural scholars program (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(5)), $988,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); for a higher education agrosecurity education program (7 U.S.C. 3351), $5,000,000 to remain available until expended; for an education grants program for Hispanic-serving Institutions (7 U.S.C. 3241), $5,588,000; for noncompetitive grants for the purpose of carrying out all provisions of 7 U.S.C. 3242 (section 759 of Public Law 106-78) to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions in Alaska and in Hawaii, with funds awarded equally to each of the States of Alaska and Hawaii, $2,967,000; for a secondary agriculture education program and 2-year post-secondary education (7 U.S.C. 3152(j)), $990,000; for aquaculture grants (7 U.S.C. 3322), $3,956,000; for sustainable agriculture research and education (7 U.S.C. 5811), $9,138,000; for a program of capacity building grants (7 U.S.C. 3152 (b)(4)) to colleges eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321-326 and 328), including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University, $12,375,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); for payments to the 1994 Institutions pursuant to section 534(a)(1) of Public Law 103-382, $2,227,000; for resident instruction grants for insular areas under section 1491 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3363), $495,000; and for necessary expenses of Research and Education Activities, $9,965,000, of which $2,723,000 for the Research, Education, and Economics Information System and $2,151,000 for the Electronic Grants Information System, are to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available to carry out research related to the production, processing, or marketing of tobacco or tobacco products: Provided further, That this paragraph shall not apply to research on the medical, biotechnological, food, and industrial uses of tobacco.

Native American Institutions Endowment Fund

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103-382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $11,880,000, to remain available until expended.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Estimate, 2007	$666,636,000 a/ b/
Budget Estimate, 2008	577,798,000 b/
Decrease in Appropriation	88,838,000

a/ Does not include $119,000 transferred to CSREES, of which $63,000 is transferred to this account. The request for Congressional Relations activities is being reflected under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

b/ Totals include an estimate for the interest earned on the Native American Endowment Fund. That amount is $3,249,613 in Fiscal Year 2007 and $3,400,000 in Fiscal Year 2008.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

Item of Change	2007 Estimate	Pay Costs	Program Changes	2008 Budget
Research and Education Activities:				
Payments under the Hatch Act	183,275,000	- -	-$18,845,000	164,430,000
Cooperative Forestry Program	22,668,000	- -	-2,181,000	20,487,000
Animal Health and Disease	5,006,000	- -	-5,006,000	- -
Special Research Grants	100,504,000	- -	-97,246,000	3,258,000
Improved Pest Management	14,952,000	- -	-96,000	14,856,000
Critical Agriculture Materials	1,091,000	- -	-1,091,000	- -
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program	12,196,000	- -	-3,058,000	9,138,000
1994 Research Grants	1,250,000	- -	-183,000	1,067,000
Supplemental and Alternative Crops	1,175,000	- -	-1,175,000	- -
Joe Skeen Inst. for Rangeland Restoration	1,000,000	- -	-1,000,000	- -
National Research Initiative	189,000,000	- -	+67,500,000	256,500,000
Federal Administration (Direct Appropriation)	39,542,000	+$1,136,000	-30,713,000	9,965,000
Higher Education Programs	37,560,000	- -	+2,970,000	40,530,000
All Other	42,287,000	- -	- -	42,287,000
Subtotal	651,506,000	+1,136,000	-90,124,000	562,518,000
Native American Institutions Interest	3,250,000	- -	+150,000	3,400,000
Subtotal, Research and Education Activities	654,756,000	+1,136,000	-89,974,000	565,918,000
Native American Endowment	11,880,000	- -	- -	11,880,000
Total Available, Research And Education Activities	666,636,000	+1,136,000	-89,974,000	577,798,000

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Project Statement
(On basis of appropriation)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Research & Education Activities:							
Hatch Act	$176,969,430		$183,275,000		-18,845,000	$164,430,000	
Cooperative Forestry Research Program	22,007,700		22,668,000		-2,181,000	20,487,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University	37,215,690		38,331,000		--	38,331,000	
Animal Health and Disease Research, Section 1433	5,006,430		5,006,000		-5,006,000	--	
Special Research Grants							
Earmarks	123,935,130		97,233,000		-97,233,000	--	
Other Special Research Grants							
Global Change, UV-Monitoring	2,162,160		2,425,000		--	2,425,000	
Minor Use Animal Drugs	582,120		582,000		--	582,000	
Nat'l Biological Impact Assessment	261,360		264,000		-13,000	251,000	
Total Special Research Grants	126,940,770		100,504,000		-97,246,000	3,258,000	
Improved Pest Control							
Expert IPM Decision Supp. System	155,430		175,000		--	175,000	
Integrated Pest Management	2,395,800		2,570,000		+128,000	2,698,000	
Minor Crop Pest Mgmt, IR-4	10,677,150		10,785,000		-405,000	10,380,000	
Pest Management Alternatives	1,421,640		1,422,000		+181,000	1,603,000	
Total Improved Pest Control	14,650,020		14,952,000		-96,000	14,856,000	
Critical Agricultural Materials Act of 1984	1,090,980		1,091,000		-1,091,000	--	
Aquaculture Centers, Section 1475	3,928,320		3,956,000		--	3,956,000	
Emergency Supplemental Avian Influenza	1,500,000		--		--	--	
Sustainable Agriculture	12,276,000		12,196,000		-3,058,000	9,138,000	
1994 Research Program	1,028,610		1,250,000		-183,000	1,067,000	
Supplemental and Alternative Crops, Section 1473D	1,175,130		1,175,000		-1,175,000	--	
National Research Initiative (NRI)	181,170,000		189,000,000		+67,500,000	256,500,000	
Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration, NM, TX, MT	990,000		1,000,000		-1,000,000	--	

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Federal Administration (direct approp.)							
REEIS	2,561,130		2,723,000		--	2,723,000	
Funding for Pay Cost	3,880,880		3,112,000		+1,136,000	4,248,000	
Partial Funding for Office of Extramural Programs	418,770		443,000		--	443,000	
Partial Funding for Peer Panels	306,900		346,000		+54,000	400,000	
Compliance with P.L. 106-107 and Govt Paperwork Elimination Act	2,030,490		2,151,000		--	2,151,000	
Other	41,568,120		30,767,000		-30,767,000	--	
Total Federal Administration	49,966,290		39,542,000		-29,577,000	9,965,000	
Higher Education:							
Graduate Fellowships Grants	3,700,620		4,455,000		--	4,455,000	
Institution Challenge Grants	5,423,220		5,445,000		--	5,445,000	
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grant	12,188,880		12,375,000		--	12,375,000	
Multicultural Scholars	988,020		988,000		--	988,000	
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Grants Program	5,940,000		6,640,000		-1,052,000	5,588,000	
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program	2,227,500		3,000,000		-773,000	2,227,000	
Secondary/2-Year Post Secondary	990,000		990,000		--	990,000	
Agrosecurity Education	--		--		+5,000,000	5,000,000	
Veterinary Medical Services Act	495,000		--		--	--	
Alaska Native-serving and Native-serving Institutions	3,217,500		2,967,000		--	2,967,000	
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas	495,000		700,000		-205,000	495,000	
Total Higher Education Grants	35,665,740		37,560,000		+2,970,000	40,530,000	
Tribal College Endowment Fund:					--		
Endowment Fund	12,000,000		11,880,000		--	11,880,000	
Interest Earned	2,577,357		3,250,000		+150,000	3,400,000	
Total Endowment Fund	14,577,357		15,130,000		+150,000	15,280,000	
Total Available or Estimate	686,157,867	243	666,636,000	251	-88,838,000	577,798,000	251
Interest Earned	-2,577,357		-3,250,000				
Emergency Supplemental Avian Influenza	-1,500,000		--				
Rescission	+6,768,490		--				
Total Appropriation	688,849,000	243	663,386,000	251			

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Project Statement
(On basis of Available Funds)

(Includes Carryover Balances)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Research & Education Activities:							
Hatch Act	$176,924,430		$183,275,000		-18,845,000	$164,430,000	
Cooperative Forestry Research Program	22,007,700		22,668,000		-2,181,000	20,487,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University	37,215,090		38,331,000		--	38,331,000	
Animal Health and Disease Research, Section 1433	5,006,430		5,006,000		-5,006,000	--	
Special Research Grants							
Earmarks	123,935,130		97,233,000		-97,233,000	--	
Other Special Research Grants							
Global Change, UV-Monitoring	2,162,160		2,425,000		--	2,425,000	
Minor Use Animal Drugs	582,120		582,000		--	582,000	
Nat'l Biological Impact Assessment	261,360		264,000		-13,000	251,000	
Total Special Research Grants	126,940,770		100,504,000		-97,246,000	3,258,000	
Improved Pest Control							
Expert IPM Decision Supp. System	155,430		175,000		--	175,000	
Integrated Pest Management	2,395,800		2,570,000		+128,000	2,698,000	
Minor Crop Pest Mgmt, IR-4	10,677,150		10,785,000		-405,000	10,380,000	
Pest Management Alternatives	1,421,640		1,422,000		+181,000	1,603,000	
Total Improved Pest Control	14,650,020		14,952,000		-96,000	14,856,000	
Critical Agricultural Materials Act of 1984	1,090,980		1,091,000		-1,091,000	--	
Aquaculture Centers, Section 1475	3,928,320		3,956,000		--	3,956,000	
Emergency Supplemental Avian Influenza	96,000		--		--	--	
Carryover	--		1,404,000		-1,404,000	--	
Sustainable Agriculture	12,276,000		12,196,000		-3,058,000	9,138,000	
1994 Research Program	1,028,288		1,250,000		-183,000	1,067,000	
Carryover	--				--	--	
Supplemental and Alternative Crops, Section 1473D	1,175,130		1,175,000		-1,175,000	--	
National Research Initiative (NRI)	183,757,924		189,000,000		+67,500,000	256,500,000	
Carryover	--		91,991,000		-91,991,000	--	
Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration, NM, TX, MT	990,000		1,000,000		-1,000,000	--	

EXHIBIT 9

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Federal Administration (direct approp.)							
REEIS	2,561,130		2,723,000		--	2,723,000	
Funding for Pay Cost	3,080,880		3,112,000		+1,136,000	4,248,000	
Partial Funding for Office of Extramural Programs	418,770		443,000		--	443,000	
Partial Funding for Peer Panels	306,900		346,000		+54,000	400,000	
Compliance with P.L. 106-107 and Govt Paperwork Elimination Act	2,030,490		2,151,000		--	2,151,000	
Other	42,162,120		30,767,000		-30,767,000	--	
Total Federal Administration	50,560,290		39,542,000		-29,577,000	9,965,000	
Higher Education:							
Graduate Fellowships Grants	283,820		4,455,000		--	4,455,000	
Institution Challenge Grants	5,423,220		5,445,000		--	5,445,000	
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants	12,156,182		12,375,000		--	12,375,000	
Multicultural Scholars	1,064,990		988,000		--	988,000	
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Grants Program	5,940,000		6,640,000		-1,052,000	5,588,000	
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program	2,227,500		3,000,000		-773,000	2,227,000	
Secondary/2-Year Post Secondary	990,000		990,000		--	990,000	
Agrosecurity Education	--		--		+5,000,000	5,000,000	
Veterinary Medical Services Act	--		--		--	--	
Alaska Native-serving and Native-serving Institutions	3,217,500		2,967,000		--	2,967,000	
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas	495,000		700,000		-205,000	495,000	
Total Higher Education Programs	31,798,212		37,560,000		+2,970,000	40,530,000	
					--		
Carryover	--		10,147,000		-10,147,000	--	
Tribal College Endowment Fund:							
Endowment Fund	12,000,000		11,880,000		--	11,880,000	
Interest Earned	2,577,357		3,250,000		+150,000	3,400,000	
Total Endowment Fund	14,577,357		15,130,000		+150,000	15,280,000	
Total Obligations Estimate	684,022,861	243	770,178,000	251	-192,380,000	577,798,000	251
Unobligated Balance:							
Available, start of year	-100,617,304		-103,542,000		+103,542,000	--	
Lapsing	45,000		—		—	—	
Available, end of year	103,301,310						
Total Available or Estimate	686,751,867	243	666,636,000	251	-88,838,000	577,798,000	251
Interest Earned	-2,577,357		-3,250,000				
Emergency Supplemental Avian Influenza	-1,500,000		- -				
Rescission	+6,774,490		- -				
Total Appropriation	689,449,000	243	663,386,000	251			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Justification of Increases and Decreases

Research and Education Activities

(1) A decrease of $18,845,000 for the Hatch Act ($183,275,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The President's FY 2007 Budget proposed an initiative to expand and continuously recompete the Hatch Act multi-state allocations. These formula funds were to be directed to nationally competitive multi-state/multi-institutional projects. In FY 2008, CSREES proposes to continue this approach. This initiative for multi-state programming sustains the matching requirement and the leveraging of Federal funds. It allows institutions to focus on program strengths they identify and link local issues to broad national goals. In support of continuity of projects, the program is designed to allow five year projects, including the orderly completion of current multi-state projects. This will support the important goal of targeting research funds to the highest quality projects to meet critical national and regional needs.

Funding will support research at the State Agricultural Experiment Stations related to production, marketing, distribution, and utilization of crops and resources, enhancing nutrition, and improving rural living conditions. Hatch Act funds also can be used to support research in forest and natural resources; crop resources; animal resources; people, communities, and institutions; competition, trade, adjustment, price, and income policy; and food science and human nutrition.

In addition, $9.83 million of Hatch Act funds will be used to support critical biomass research. Hatch Act funds will be used to support projects with long term impacts that will potentially increase production of renewable fuels from agricultural and forestry biomass, improve economies in rural communities, enhance national security, improve environmental quality, or expand markets for U.S. agriculture products.

We expect approximately 20 new, competitive multi-state projects will be awarded in FY 2008.

(2) A decrease of $2,181,000 for the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Program ($22,668,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

For more than 40 years, the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Program (McIntire-Stennis) has been building a sustainable capacity to conduct research and provide for graduate education in several traditional areas of forestry, mainly at the local or state level, as outlined in the originating legislation. Research support has been provided on a formula basis. Currently 65 state-certified institutions receive support.

In FY 2008, CSREES will continue the approach proposed in FY 2007 to redirect a portion of the formula funds in the McIntire-Stennis to nationally, competitively awarded multi-state/multi-institutional projects. The competitive program component will capitalize on, and in some cases enhance, the existing capacity in the university system, and focus on issues and needs that are national and relevant, compelling, and emerging, such as the National Association of University Forest Resources Programs (NAUFRP) new priority topics. In addressing issues and priorities for this competitive multi-state component of the McIntire-Stennis program, particular attention will be given to new knowledge and forest-based science as identified in the NAUFRP report entitled "Forest Research for the 21st Century: Defining Strategic Directions and Rebuilding Capacity" and to the U.S. Forest Service research portfolio, recommendations by the Forestry Research Advisory Council, and priorities expressed by other major stakeholder groups. This will support the important goal of targeting research funds to the highest quality projects to meet critical national and regional needs.

and regional needs. Competitive awards administered through the multi-state program will help to provide this quality research.

We expect approximately 3 competitive, multi-state/multi-institutional projects in FY 2008.

(3) A decrease of $5,006,000 to eliminate funding for the Animal Health and Disease, Section 1433 Research Program ($5,006,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The elimination of this program is part of the process to shift formula funding to competitively-awarded grants. Alternative funding from the National Research Initiative could be used to support aspects of this program.

(4) A net decrease of $97,342,000 for Other Special Research Grants ($115,456,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

a. A decrease of $97,233,000 for Special Research Grants for earmarked projects ($97,233,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The Administration strongly believes that peer-reviewed competitive programs that meet national needs are a more effective use of taxpayer dollars than earmarks that are provided to specific recipients. The FY 2008 budget proposes to eliminate these targeted earmarks. Within necessary budget constraints, it is critical that taxpayer dollars be used for the highest quality projects, those that are awarded based on a competitive, peer reviewed process to meet national priorities, rather than through earmarks.

Therefore, some broad aspects of many research topics currently addressed by earmarked projects will be included in the scope of the National Research Initiative program in FY 2008. Other topics will be addressed under other broader based, competitively-awarded Federal programs such as the proposed Regional, State, and Local Grants program or programs supported with non-Federal funds administered by State-level scientific program managers.

b. A decrease of $109,000 for Special Research ($18,223,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Increase or Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Integrated Pest Management	$2,570	$128	$2,698
Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4)	10,785	-405	10,380
National Biological Impact Assessment Program	264	-13	$251
Pest Management Alternatives	1,422	181	1,603
Total	$15,041	-$109	$14,932

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

(5) A decrease of $1,091,000 to eliminate funding for Critical Agricultural Materials ($1,091,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

This action is consistent with the Administration's belief that a more effective use of taxpayer dollars is achieved through competitively-awarded grants that meet National goals. Alternative funding from other programs, State and local governments, and private sources could be used to support aspects of this program deemed to be of priority at State and/or local levels.

(6) A net decrease of $3,241,000 for Other Research Programs ($13,446,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Increase or Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Sustainable Agriculture Program	$12,196	-3,058	9,138
1994 Research	1,250	-183	1,067
Total	$13,446	-$3,241	$10,205

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

(7) A decrease of $1,175,000 to eliminate funding for Supplemental and Alternative Crops ($1,175,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

This action is consistent with the Administration's belief that a more effective use of taxpayer dollars is achieved through competitively-awarded grants that meet National goals. Alternative funding from other programs, State and local governments, and private sources could be used to support aspects of this program deemed to be of priority at State and/or local levels.

(8) A decrease of $1,000,000 to eliminate funding for the Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration ($1,000,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

This action is consistent with the Administration's belief that a more effective use of taxpayer dollars is achieved through competitively-awarded grants that meet National goals. Alternative funding from other programs, State and local governments, and private sources could be used to support aspects of this program deemed to be of priority at State and/or local levels.

(9) A total increase of $67,500,000 for the National Research Initiative (NRI) ($189,000,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

BIOENERGY AND BIOBASED FUELS FROM AGRICULTURE: An increase of $19,170,000 is proposed for FY 2008. Currently, 60 percent of the petroleum used in the U.S. is imported primarily from countries in unstable parts of the world. Renewable fuels such as biodiesel and ethanol offer a domestic and sustainable alternative with significant economic, environmental, national security, and societal benefits. Transitioning agriculture from traditional food and feed production to bioenergy feedstock production is an extremely complex endeavor that will require an understanding of plant biology and chemistry, microbiology, environmental science, engineering, economics and rural sociology. Physical, biological and social scientists engaged in agricultural research will need to be brought together in an interdisciplinary manner to create knowledge and technologies to meet the goal of energy independence.

The NRI supports research as well as extension and education that address key problems of national, regional, and multi-state importance in sustaining all components of agriculture (farming, ranching, forestry, aquaculture, rural communities, human nutrition, processing, and more). The requested funds will support interdisciplinary projects at $1-3 million per year for three years. The portfolio of projects will reflect a diversity of potential agricultural feedstocks and geographic regions. The interdisciplinary projects supported will include genomics and genetics, basic and applied plant sciences, novel methods of biological and chemical conversion of biomass, social and economic impacts on rural communities, as well as education and extension/outreach. The program will result in:

- The development of new and sustainable agricultural feedstocks;

- More efficient and cost-effective biocatalysts for conversion of agricultural biomass;
- Improved understanding of the potential impact of biofuel production on agricultural ecosystems, including soil fertility;
- Determination of the impact of a renewable fuels industry on the economic and social dynamics of rural communities; and
- A reduction in the overall cost of converting agricultural feedstocks to biofuels through the development of valuable co-products from the bioenergy process.

Long term impacts of the program include the development of a viable bioenergy industry that can become a major source of domestic energy resulting in: a) increased production of renewable fuels from agricultural and forestry biomass resulting in a reduction in U.S. dependence on foreign oil, b) improved economies in rural communities, c) enhanced national security, d) improved environmental quality, and e) expanded markets for U.S. agriculture products.

The requested funding will be leveraged by coordinating efforts in bioenergy through participation in key interagency committees and collaborations. Current collaborations include a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Biological and Environmental Research to share resources and to coordinate the study of plant and microbial genomics. Additional DOE collaborations include the Joint USDA-DOE Feedstock Genomics for Bioenergy program. Examples of other interagency collaborative activities include the Interagency Metabolic Engineering Working Group (DOE, National Science Foundation (NSF), National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health and others), Maize and Rice Genome Projects (NSF, DOE), and the Microbial Genome Sequencing Program (NSF).

In FY 2008, we expect that projects supported with NRI funds will develop 19 new processes to increase use of transportation fuels from biomass.

DISASTER RESILIENCE IN RURAL AND AGRICULTURALLY-BASED COMMUNITIES: An increase of $2,200,000 is proposed for FY 2008. Disasters from natural and human-caused events may have a profound impact on vulnerable rural and agricultural communities leading to loss of life, reduction in food security, and disruption of vital communication networks.

The requested funds will be used to conduct research to identify factors that contribute to enhancing the resiliency of rural communities and families impacted by disaster, including studies on: effects of communication networks, economic structure, governance, and family systems on the survival and the speed of recovery from disasters; economic and social consequences of alternative disaster recovery approaches; identification of cost-effective communication methods to successfully alert and evacuate people; and preparation of vulnerable communities for emergency response and disaster recovery.

The program will be coordinated with the Federal interagency workgroup on Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences. The focus of the program will be on rural and agriculturally-based communities. The program will result in increased preparedness and a measurable reduction in damage and economic losses from disaster events.

We expect that 5 preparedness and response options for rural communities will be developed in FY 2008.

LONG TERM AGROECOSYSTEM RESEARCH: An increase of $1,000,000 is proposed for FY 2008. Long term ecological research is critical to understanding the function and optimization of processes in managed, agricultural ecosystems ("agroecosystems"). Agroecosystems include farmland, rangeland and managed forests, as well as nearby rural communities. The ability to study, design, manage, and optimize agroecosystems requires long-term, interdisciplinary research on biological and geochemical processes, energy transformations, and socioeconomic factors using a systems approach. The supported Long Term Agricultural Research (LTAR) will

examine agriculture as part of an interactive system that provides food security, economic viability, ecological goods and services, resource conservation, as well as increased production.

By supporting long term, systems-level analysis, the LTAR will identify strategies to increase the economic success and environmental sustainability of agriculture. The LTAR will support site-based research where teams of scientists will conduct interdisciplinary, long-term and large spatial scale research on agroecosystems. The LTAR would be coordinated with the ongoing National Science Foundation (NSF) Long Term Ecosystem Research (LTER) program site network to allow cross-site comparisons and to leverage existing database infrastructure. The NSF LTER program has, to date, primarily focused on natural ecosystems rather than managed agricultural ecosystems. With 50 percent of the land in the U.S. categorized as agricultural, there is a clear need for long term research in agroecosystems. A scientific workshop was held in August, 2006 to discuss priority areas for long term agricultural research, such as invasive species, nitrogen management, and water security.

The results of the LTAR program will lead to improved production processes, wise stewardship of natural resources, enhanced food and agricultural security, and improved viability and sustainability of farms and rural communities.

In FY 2008, we expect to establish one long term agro-ecosystem project.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES: An increase of $42,286,000 will support ongoing research and integrated research and education projects that focus on water quality, food safety, organic transition and pest management (which includes the pest related programs and methyl bromide), programs formerly funded under the Integrated Activities account. The administration of these programs under the NRI is a means to streamline the CSREES budget portfolio. Since FY 2003, CSREES was authorized to use a percentage of the NRI funds for integrated research, education, and extension activities. In FY 2008, CSREES proposes a change in the general provisions that will increase the amount provided for the NRI that may be used for competitive integrated activities from a maximum of 22 percent to a maximum of 30 percent.

In FY 2008, CSREES proposes an increase of $2,006,000 for the National Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Initiative. The IPM Initiative consolidates four existing programs into a single comprehensive competitive grants program. The four existing programs that will be consolidated into the National IPM Initiative are Regional Pest Management Centers, Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation, FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems, and Methyl Bromide Transition Program. The consolidation of the four existing programs will allow greater flexibility, increased program coordination, and enhanced responsiveness to critical agricultural issues. The consolidation will also eliminate confusion among program applicants and stakeholders over the objectives in the four existing programs.

The funds requested for the National IPM Initiative (NIPMI) will be used to broaden the program beyond food cropping systems to include forest, urban (ornamentals and turf) and livestock pest management and production issues related to ecosystem management. The expansion of the program's scope will bring it into alignment with USDA's "National Roadmap for Integrated Pest Management" (www.ipmcenters.org/Docs/IPMRoadMap.pdf), which established the strategic directions for IPM research, implementation, and measurement.

NIPMI will support research, extension and education projects that address immediate needs facing pest managers, long-term needs for diversified IPM systems, and the need for the coordination of efforts across states and organizations. The requested funds will support these three areas as follows:

$4,000,000 for IPM Tactics. Some of the nation's most pressing pest management problems are caused when a critical tactic in a management program is no longer available due to development of pest resistance, regulatory action or marketing decisions of manufacturers. The loss of a key

management tactic can have devastating impacts on productivity, product quality and profitability. Examples include the impending loss of methyl bromide or the loss of effectiveness of atrazine due to the development of resistance in weed populations. NIPMI will support research and extension projects to address immediate needs that result from the loss of a tactic that is critical to agricultural, natural resource or urban pest management systems. (This program area addresses needs formerly addressed by the Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation and Methyl Bromide Transition programs.)

$6,000,000 for Diversified IPM Systems. The development of diversified IPM systems is the long-term sustainable solution to many pest management problems. NIPMI will support long-term projects focused on the development and implementation of innovative IPM systems on an area or landscape basis. The outcomes associated with IPM systems projects will be reduced reliance on single pest management tactics, the reduction of potential risks to human health and the environment caused by pests or the use of pest management practices, and increased economic benefits of adopting IPM practices. IPM systems projects will typically be multi-state or regional in scale and will involve multiple managed ecosystems with emphasis on enhanced stability and sustainability of IPM systems. (This program area addresses needs formerly addressed by the FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems program.)

$5,000,000 for Regional IPM Centers. Four regionally-based IPM centers will be supported to provide a focal point for team building efforts, communication networks, and enhanced stakeholder participation within each of the four CSREES regions (North Central, Northeastern, Southern, Western). The IPM centers will partner with other organizations (such as the National Invasive Species Council, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Plant Diagnostic Network) and stakeholders to respond to pest management challenges with coordinated region-wide and national IPM research and extension programs and serve as a catalyst for promoting the development and use of IPM approaches. The IPM centers will promote science-based decisions by developing and organizing pest management data and information and making them available to pest managers, regulatory agencies and policy makers through a national information system.

Funds will be used to create an integrated priority within the National Integrated Water Program (NIWP) (formerly Water Quality) that addresses water reuse, conservation, and wastewater reuse for agricultural, rural, and urbanizing watersheds. Water reuse is a rapidly evolving water-management tool for supplementing limited water resources around the globe. Research and education/outreach are important to foster the development of economical and sustainable solutions that will help protect public health and the environment. Research is needed into new and emerging treatment and reuse technologies, such as membrane bioreactors. Further research needs to be done on the socioeconomic impacts of reuse projects – considering the tangible and intangible economic return to offset the elevated capital and operating costs. Education and outreach efforts also will be critical for public acceptance of this technology and the potential risk posed by water reuse in agriculture. An increase of $838,000 for NIWP is proposed in FY 2008.

The budget also proposes a change in the general provisions of the FY 2007 Estimate to increase from up to 22 percent to up to 30 percent the amount provided through the NRI that may be used for competitive integrated activities. This shift should allow for more flexibility and responsiveness to critical and emerging issues in the food and agricultural sciences.

In FY 2008, we expect that an IPM tactic and an IPM practice will be adopted. In addition, we expect that 10 new crop profiles and 5 new pest alerts will be developed, and a new regional or national training program will be conducted.

(10) A net decrease of $29,577,000 for Federal Administration ($39,542,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

a. An increase of $1,136,000 to fund pay costs ($3,112,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The CSREES budget consists of numerous programs that award thousands of individual grants to colleges and universities and other eligible recipients. These programs are managed at the national level by a staff of about 396 full time employees at the end of FY 2006 and with a number of temporary and intermittent employees. Grants management includes developing program regulations, establishing broad program goals, reviewing proposals, preparing grant documentation, post-award review of progress, and similar activities necessary to achieve program goals. Between 3 and 4 percent of funds provided for programs may be used to support administration of the programs as established by law. These operating activities are also supported by the direct Federal Administration funds provided in annual appropriations to pay for increased pay costs. Without these funds, the agency will be unable to maintain staffing levels needed to ensure high quality grants management of the Department's main extramural research and education programs supporting the food and agriculture system.

b. An increase of $54,000 to fund some of the peer panel costs ($346,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

For the increased costs in panel operating costs due to rising travel costs for panelists participating in the peer-review of proposals for competitive grant awards.

c. A decrease of $30,767,000 to eliminate earmarked projects ($30,767,0000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The Administration strongly believes that peer-reviewed competitive programs that meet national needs are a more effective use of taxpayer dollars than earmarks that are provided to a specific recipient. The FY 2008 budget proposes to eliminate these targeted earmarks.

Some aspects of many research topics currently addressed by earmarked projects are addressed under broad-based, competitively-awarded Federal programs or programs supported with non-Federal funds administered by State-level scientific program managers.

(11) A net increase of $3,120,000 for Higher Education programs including the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund and Interest ($52,690,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

a. An increase of $5,000,000 for the Higher Education Agrosecurity Program (no funds available in FY 2007) as follows:

In response to the need to safeguard the United States agricultural system from accidental and intentional threats, the Higher Education Agrosecurity Program will be established to provide educational and professional development for personnel responsible for securing the Nation's agriculture and food supply. Authorized by Section 1484 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 and in support of the President's Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative, the program will competitively award grants that focus on educational activities that address biosecurity issues. In particular, the program will develop and promote curricula for higher education programs that support the protection of animals, plants, and public health. In addition, funds will be used to support graduate and baccalaureate degree

training fellowships. The program also is designed to provide competitive capacity building grants to universities and other eligible institutions for interdisciplinary degree programs that combine training in food sciences, agriculture sciences, medicine, veterinary medicine, epidemiology, microbiology, chemistry, engineering, and mathematics (statistical modeling) to prepare food system defense professionals.

The primary performance measure will be a portfolio review score conducted through a rigorous assessment by experts on an annual and periodic (5-year) basis to determine the extent to which eligible institutions are making progress toward solving targeted national problems. An assessment tool will be used to review a portfolio's relevance, quality, and performance by assigning a quantitative score to its management performance. Using recommendations from reviewers, National Program Leaders will work to improve portfolio performance. Such portfolio reviews will be informed by performance criteria and evaluation studies relevant to the portfolio goal. Performance criteria may be updated over time for established programs as issues emerge and priorities adjust to national needs.

b. A decrease of $1,880,000 for other Higher Education programs including the Native American Endowment Fund Interest ($52,690,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Increase or Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Hispanic Education Partnership Grants	$6,640	-$1,052	$5,588
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program	3,000	-773	2,227
Interest (Estimated) Earned on Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund	3,250	150	3,400
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas	700	-205	495
Total	$13,590	-$1,880	$11,710

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities. The interest increase for the Native American Endowment fund is an estimate of anticipated earnings from Treasury bond investments.

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Small Business Innovation Development Act (SBIR), Public Law 97-219, July 22, 1982, as amended by Public Law 99-443, October 6, 1986, was designed to strengthen the role of small, innovative firms in Federally funded research and development. Under this program, small firms receive at least a fixed minimum percentage of research and development awards made by Federal agencies with sizable research and development budgets. The Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-564, October 28, 1991) as amended mandates that 2.5 percent of all extramural research and development funds within the Department are set aside and used to fund the SBIR program.

Agency	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Estimate	FY 2008 Estimate
Agricultural Research Service	$ 2,301,000	$ 1,980,000	$ 660,787
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	66,275	71,924	71,924
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	13,643,219	15,082,251	13,161,768
Economic Research Service	158,750	158,675	211,175
Forest Service	608,740	589,750	579,250
National Agricultural Statistics Service	6,000	6,000	6,000
Rural Development Rural Business Programs	300,000	300,000	0
FAS/International Cooperative Development	18,025	9,375	9,375
Total	$17,102,009	$18,197,975	$14,700,279

The staff functions of USDA's SBIR program (solicitation, review and evaluation of proposals) have been centralized in CSREES in order to serve the SBIR community most effectively and efficiently. Eleven research topic areas have been established:

1. Forests and Related Resources. Research proposals are solicited to develop environmentally sound techniques to increase productivity of forest land and to increase the utilization of materials and resources from forest lands.

2. Plant Production and Protection. Research proposals are solicited to examine means of enhancing crop production by reducing the impact of destructive agents, developing effective crop systems that are economically and environmentally sound, enhancing the impact of new methods of plant manipulation, and developing new crop plants and new uses for existing crops.

3. Animal Production and Protection. Research proposals are solicited to find ways to enable producers of food animals to increase production efficiency and to assure a reliable and safe supply of animal protein and other animal products while conserving resources and reducing production costs.

4. Soil and Water Resources. Research proposals are solicited to develop technologies for conserving air, water and soil resources while sustaining agricultural productivity.

5. Food Science and Nutrition. Research proposals are solicited to develop new knowledge and a better understanding of the characteristics of foods and their nutritional impact; to apply new knowledge to improve our foods and diets; and to apply new knowledge to the production of useful new food products, processes, materials, and systems, including the application of nutritional information to consumer foods and food service systems.

6. Rural and Community Development. Research proposals are solicited to develop knowledge and technology that will promote, foster, or improve the well-being of rural Americans.

7. Aquaculture. Research proposals are solicited to enhance the knowledge and technology base necessary for the continued growth of the domestic aquaculture industry as a form of production agriculture. Emphasis is placed on research leading to improved production efficiency and increased competitiveness of private sector aquaculture in the United States.

8. Industrial Applications. Research proposals are solicited to develop new or improved technologies that will lead to increased production of industrial products from agricultural materials.

9. Marketing and Trade. Research proposals are solicited to develop innovative marketing strategies to increase sales of forestry and agricultural products both in the United States and abroad.

10. Animal Manure Management. Research proposals are solicited to develop environmentally responsible and cost-effective technology for handling and processing animal waste and creating value-added products.

11. Small and Mid-Size Farms. Research proposals are solicited that will promote and improve the sustainability and profitability of small and mid-size farms and ranches.

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2006

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRIC EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

	HATCH ACT AS AMENDED											
STATE	HATCH FORMULA FUNDS	MULTISTATE RESEARCH	TOTAL	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	ANIMAL HEALTH & DIS RSCH	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	2,884,579	845,785	3,730,364	739,811	3,815,882	98,247	2,525,595	2,324,873	1,578,569	555,058	0	15,368,399
ALASKA	789,336	137,436	926,772	523,824	0	3,481	4,464,711	0	1,538,345	153,822	0	7,610,955
AMER SAMOA	660,068	20,863	680,931	24,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705,283
ARIZONA	1,089,613	726,688	1,816,301	388,830	0	49,779	998,155	2,304,240	939,987	92,664	0	6,589,956
ARKANSAS	2,491,099	701,812	3,192,911	604,819	1,675,723	102,147	2,361,027	3,866,020	1,019,017	0	324,137	13,145,801
CALIFORNIA	3,347,080	1,467,115	4,814,195	658,815	0	494,477	8,877,615	18,820,663	1,345,991	926,640	0	35,938,396
COLORADO	1,485,565	989,893	2,475,458	321,335	0	268,905	3,367,669	3,932,042	643,504	161,235	0	11,170,148
CONNECTICUT	1,238,138	479,861	1,717,999	199,842	0	19,095	535,124	1,708,046	0	393,822	0	4,573,928
DELAWARE	855,872	358,956	1,214,828	78,349	1,035,249	20,954	365,067	1,184,716	761,486	0	0	4,660,649
DC	541,583	103,633	645,216	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	655,216
FLORIDA	2,125,153	636,580	2,761,733	564,321	1,485,012	82,851	8,803,188	3,630,264	1,048,128	3,337,757	0	21,713,254
GEORGIA	3,273,806	1,286,746	4,560,552	726,312	2,198,840	115,893	4,178,379	4,954,468	764,972	1,167,566	8,295	18,675,277
GUAM	684,816	117,679	802,495	37,852	0	0	691,691	0	0	0	0	1,532,038
HAWAII	844,366	368,498	1,212,864	159,345	0	3,232	4,290,113	1,398,728	1,538,345	6,266,744	0	14,869,371
IDAHO	1,397,853	572,934	1,970,787	429,329	0	65,129	2,015,005	929,417	120,000	0	0	5,529,667
ILLINOIS	4,185,145	1,055,767	5,240,912	307,836	0	147,003	3,834,907	11,250,054	70,944	0	0	20,851,656
INDIANA	3,845,635	819,005	4,664,640	348,334	0	56,580	367,366	1,142,313	100,000	0	0	6,679,233
IOWA	4,028,617	1,747,032	5,775,649	267,338	0	194,788	6,420,828	3,550,500	866,238	1,198,147	0	18,273,488
KANSAS	2,431,860	752,971	3,184,831	186,343	0	135,809	1,943,146	2,462,440	136,160	0	0	8,048,729
KENTUCKY	3,849,651	846,910	4,696,561	469,827	2,589,100	66,708	2,282,824	652,091	708,895	0	0	11,466,006
LOUISIANA	2,305,826	662,447	2,968,273	618,318	1,520,850	72,173	2,045,299	1,312,653	395,656	0	0	8,933,222
MAINE	1,216,374	500,136	1,716,510	577,820	0	13,176	1,350,869	1,364,530	0	0	0	5,022,905
MARYLAND	1,677,565	629,299	2,306,864	253,839	1,136,975	31,657	2,463,381	8,371,349	1,089,416	0	390,808	16,044,289
MASSACHUSETTS	1,465,233	614,282	2,079,515	240,340	0	27,237	571,168	6,446,621	140,000	0	0	9,504,881
MICHIGAN	3,846,049	917,369	4,763,418	631,816	0	101,088	5,711,414	6,833,630	387,308	1,250,964	283,018	19,962,656
MICRONESIA	697,887	0	697,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	697,887
MINNESOTA	3,769,170	859,413	4,628,583	496,825	0	193,260	3,797,269	8,103,016	599,876	0	0	17,818,829
MISSISSIPPI	2,958,476	809,782	3,768,258	712,813	1,899,063	83,609	5,587,226	2,248,994	760,338	3,139,343	0	18,199,644
MISSOURI	3,644,415	767,757	4,412,172	442,828	2,501,880	160,680	6,861,682	4,911,625	343,570	563,397	0	20,197,834
MONTANA	1,321,584	641,650	1,963,234	402,331	0	54,051	4,177,787	1,725,113	1,183,703	0	0	9,506,219
NEBRASKA	2,260,854	871,241	3,132,095	213,341	0	157,532	1,039,380	1,873,017	528,804	0	346,845	7,291,014
NEVADA	783,478	351,320	1,134,798	118,847	0	10,797	465,807	524,624	0	0	0	2,254,873
N. HAMPSHIRE	991,277	359,706	1,350,983	334,834	0	7,053	0	591,527	0	0	0	2,284,397
NEW JERSEY	1,441,979	1,208,107	2,650,086	159,345	0	18,778	3,733,457	1,524,597	48,893	0	0	8,135,156
NEW MEXICO	1,124,729	386,537	1,511,266	294,337	0	37,758	2,618,701	2,126,034	1,345,059	0	0	7,933,155
NEW YORK	3,664,622	1,486,955	5,151,577	604,819	0	223,523	6,755,608	6,067,031	413,840	250,193	0	19,466,591

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2006

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRIC EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

	HATCH ACT AS AMENDED											
STATE	HATCH FORMULA FUNDS	MULTISTATE RESEARCH	TOTAL	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	ANIMAL HEALTH & DIS RSCH	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
N. CAROLINA	4,913,819	1,148,319	6,062,138	685,814	3,103,997	175,598	2,110,797	9,924,108	1,458,126	293,745	265,400	24,079,723
N. DAKOTA	1,657,419	578,527	2,235,946	105,348	0	33,327	2,470,590	1,309,765	843,475	724,633	0	7,723,084
N. MARIANAS	647,604	0	647,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647,604
OHIO	4,577,259	931,360	5,508,619	375,332	0	84,739	692,242	3,155,005	28,171	5,640,458	0	15,484,566
OKLAHOMA	2,314,595	575,847	2,890,442	361,833	1,625,653	133,961	2,384,487	2,299,144	225,100	366,949	0	10,287,569
OREGON	1,757,080	908,790	2,665,870	699,313	0	86,780	2,851,192	4,113,271	51,317	0	0	10,467,743
PENNSYLVANIA	4,524,167	1,223,542	5,747,709	483,326	0	180,869	1,814,486	3,971,503	338,445	203,861	0	12,740,199
PUERTO RICO	3,102,540	713,059	3,815,599	91,848	0	10,212	775,648	0	613,000	0	0	5,306,307
RHODE ISLAND	783,377	372,472	1,155,849	64,850	0	2,733	732,906	130,294	0	0	0	2,086,632
S. CAROLINA	2,518,795	661,325	3,180,120	550,822	1,667,254	20,225	632,564	622,185	344,818	0	0	7,017,988
S. DAKOTA	1,714,985	583,455	2,298,440	132,346	0	62,334	1,690,400	338,959	614,988	0	0	5,137,467
TENNESSEE	3,648,369	819,906	4,468,275	537,323	2,387,447	42,492	428,286	769,468	996,200	0	393,957	10,023,448
TEXAS	4,807,503	1,221,313	6,028,816	672,315	3,322,978	316,156	7,105,607	9,795,974	3,417,356	7,054,510	0	37,713,712
UTAH	985,805	707,264	1,693,069	226,841	0	29,799	5,783,457	742,195	0	1,389,960	0	9,865,321
VERMONT	1,042,194	315,401	1,357,595	280,838	0	12,261	4,195,648	726,002	120,000	0	0	6,692,344
V. ISLANDS	669,813	114,719	784,532	51,351	0	0	199,782	0	0	0	0	1,035,665
VIRGINIA	3,120,503	750,175	3,870,678	591,320	2,052,519	58,740	1,713,452	2,582,834	1,336,990	1,552,122	0	13,758,655
WASHINGTON	1,994,637	1,357,945	3,352,582	645,317	0	124,888	5,262,045	2,931,820	309,234	358,610	0	12,984,496
W. VIRGINIA	1,965,333	524,164	2,489,497	415,830	1,075,529	9,478	1,167,751	374,661	348,790	1,528,956	0	7,410,492
WISCONSIN	3,784,849	968,020	4,752,869	510,324	0	124,027	3,303,108	6,630,047	857,760	926,640	0	17,104,775
WYOMING	930,570	511,946	1,442,516	172,844	0	28,250	351,019	836,981	99,093	0	0	2,930,703
OTHER	0	264,016	264,016	0	42,900	0	42,117	1,783,096	206,710	0	0	2,338,839
SBIR	3,259,188	1,038,211	4,297,399	533,687	902,466	120,154	3,925,917	2,333,228	292,533	977,840	0	13,383,224
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,199	0	0	0	0	151,199
FEDERAL ADMIN	3,810,839	1,217,633	5,028,472	660,231	1,116,453	200,257	6,543,190	9,041,093	1,424,539	10,084,654	0	34,098,889
SUBTOTAL	133,750,596	42,609,574	176,360,170	21,988,320	37,155,770	4,974,730	161,829,348	182,556,869	34,343,689	50,560,290	2,012,460	671,781,646
UNOBLIG BAL	45,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	1,404,403	91,991,373	10,146,749	0	0	103,587,525
SUBTOTAL	133,795,596	42,609,574	176,405,170	21,988,320	37,155,770	4,974,730	163,233,751	274,548,242	44,490,438	50,560,290	2,012,460	775,369,171
TRIBAL ENDOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000,000	0	0	12,000,000
BIOTECH RISK ASSESSMENT	427,781	136,479	564,260	19,380	59,320	31,700	346,080	1,201,055	31,880	0	(2,012,460)	0
TOTAL	134,223,377	42,746,053	176,969,430	22,007,700	37,215,090	5,006,430	163,579,831	275,749,297	56,522,318	50,560,290	0	787,369,171

TABLE 2 - FISCAL YEAR 2007

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE	HATCH ACT	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	ANIMAL HEALTH & DIS RSCH	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	1,745,000	313,000	3,932,000	98,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,088,000
ALASKA	478,000	221,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	702,000
AMER SAMOA	399,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409,000
ARIZONA	659,000	164,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	873,000
ARKANSAS	1,507,000	256,000	1,723,000	102,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,588,000
CALIFORNIA	2,026,000	279,000	0	494,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,799,000
COLORADO	899,000	136,000	0	269,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,304,000
CONNECTICUT	749,000	84,000	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	852,000
DELAWARE	518,000	33,000	1,051,000	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,623,000
DC	328,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328,000
FLORIDA	1,286,000	239,000	1,533,000	83,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,141,000
GEORGIA	1,981,000	307,000	2,265,000	116,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,669,000
GUAM	414,000	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430,000
HAWAII	511,000	67,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	581,000
IDAHO	846,000	182,000	0	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,093,000
ILLINOIS	2,533,000	130,000	0	147,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,810,000
INDIANA	2,327,000	147,000	0	57,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,531,000
IOWA	2,438,000	113,000	0	195,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,746,000
KANSAS	1,472,000	79,000	0	136,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,687,000
KENTUCKY	2,329,000	199,000	2,671,000	67,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,266,000
LOUISIANA	1,395,000	261,000	1,560,000	72,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,288,000
MAINE	736,000	244,000	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	993,000
MARYLAND	1,015,000	107,000	1,167,000	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,321,000
MASSACHUSETTS	887,000	102,000	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,016,000
MICHIGAN	2,327,000	267,000	0	101,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,695,000
MICRONESIA	422,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422,000
MINNESOTA	2,281,000	210,000	0	193,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,684,000
MISSISSIPPI	1,790,000	301,000	1,947,000	84,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,122,000
MISSOURI	2,205,000	187,000	2,587,000	161,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,140,000
MONTANA	800,000	170,000	0	54,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,024,000
NEBRASKA	1,368,000	90,000	0	158,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,616,000
NEVADA	474,000	50,000	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	535,000
N. HAMPSHIRE	600,000	142,000	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	749,000
NEW JERSEY	873,000	67,000	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	959,000
NEW MEXICO	681,000	124,000	0	38,000	0	0	0	0	0	843,000
NEW YORK	2,218,000	256,000	0	223,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,697,000
N. CAROLINA	2,973,000	290,000	3,188,000	176,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,627,000
N. DAKOTA	1,003,000	45,000	0	33,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,081,000

TABLE 2 - FISCAL YEAR 2007
DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE	HATCH ACT	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	ANIMAL HEALTH & DIS RSCH	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
N. MARIANAS	392,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392,000
OHIO	2,770,000	159,000	0	85,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,014,000
OKLAHOMA	1,400,000	153,000	1,681,000	134,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,368,000
OREGON	1,063,000	296,000	0	87,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,446,000
PENNA	2,738,000	204,000	0	181,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,123,000
PUERTO RICO	1,878,000	39,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,927,000
RHODE ISLAND	474,000	27,000	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	504,000
S. CAROLINA	1,524,000	233,000	1,714,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,491,000
S. DAKOTA	1,038,000	56,000	0	62,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,156,000
TENNESSEE	2,207,000	227,000	2,460,000	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,936,000
TEXAS	2,908,000	284,000	3,450,000	316,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,958,000
UTAH	596,000	96,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	722,000
VERMONT	631,000	119,000	0	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	762,000
V. ISLANDS	405,000	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	427,000
VIRGINIA	1,888,000	250,000	2,113,000	59,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,310,000
WASHINGTON	1,207,000	273,000	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,605,000
W. VIRGINIA	1,189,000	176,000	1,108,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,482,000
WISCONSIN	2,290,000	216,000	0	124,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,630,000
WYOMING	563,000	73,000	0	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	664,000
OTHER	264,000	0	43,000		0	0	0	0	0	307,000
SBIR	4,450,000	550,000	929,000	120,000	3,267,000	4,536,000	297,000	728,000	0	14,877,000
PEER PANEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTISTATE TO BE DISTRIBUTED	96,080,000	12,628,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108,708,000
FEDERAL ADMIN	5,263,000	680,000	1,150,000	200,000	5,445,000	7,560,000	1,512,000	10,437,000	0	32,247,000
SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS	182,711,000	22,649,000	38,272,000	4,974,000	8,712,000	12,096,000	1,809,000	11,165,000	0	282,388,000
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	127,066,000	175,952,000	38,969,000	28,377,000	0	370,364,000
SUBTOTAL	182,711,000	22,649,000	38,272,000	4,974,000	135,778,000	188,048,000	40,778,000	39,542,000	0	652,752,000
TRIBAL ENDOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,880,000	0	0	11,880,000
BIOTECH RISK ASSESSMENT	564,000	19,000	59,000	32,000	346,000	952,000	32,000	0	0	2,004,000
TOTAL	183,275,000	22,668,000	38,331,000	5,006,000	136,124,000	189,000,000	52,690,000	39,542,000	0	666,636,000

TABLE 3 - FISCAL YEAR 2006

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE	HATCH ACT	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (BA)	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	1,415,000	253,000	3,932,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,600,000
ALASKA	387,000	179,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	566,000
AMER SAMOA	324,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	332,000
ARIZONA	535,000	133,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	668,000
ARKANSAS	1,222,000	207,000	1,723,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,152,000
CALIFORNIA	1,643,000	225,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,868,000
COLORADO	729,000	110,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	839,000
CONNECTICUT	608,000	68,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	676,000
DELAWARE	420,000	27,000	1,051,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,498,000
DC	266,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266,000
FLORIDA	1,043,000	193,000	1,533,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,769,000
GEORGIA	1,606,000	248,000	2,265,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,119,000
GUAM	336,000	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	349,000
HAWAII	414,000	54,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	468,000
IDAHO	686,000	147,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	833,000
ILLINOIS	2,054,000	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,159,000
INDIANA	1,887,000	119,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,006,000
IOWA	1,977,000	91,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,068,000
KANSAS	1,193,000	64,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,257,000
KENTUCKY	1,889,000	161,000	2,671,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,721,000
LOUISIANA	1,131,000	211,000	1,560,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,902,000
MAINE	597,000	197,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	794,000
MARYLAND	823,000	87,000	1,167,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,077,000
MASSACHUSETTS	719,000	82,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	801,000
MICHIGAN	1,887,000	216,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,103,000
MICRONESIA	343,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343,000
MINNESOTA	1,850,000	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,020,000
MISSISSIPPI	1,451,000	244,000	1,947,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,642,000
MISSOURI	1,788,000	151,000	2,587,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,526,000
MONTANA	648,000	138,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	786,000
NEBRASKA	1,109,000	73,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,182,000
NEVADA	384,000	41,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	425,000
N. HAMPSHIRE	486,000	114,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000
NEW JERSEY	708,000	54,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	762,000
NEW MEXICO	552,000	101,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	653,000
NEW YORK	1,798,000	207,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,005,000
N. CAROLINA	2,411,000	234,000	3,188,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,833,000
N. DAKOTA	813,000	36,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	849,000

TABLE 3 - FISCAL YEAR 2008

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE	HATCH ACT	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
N. MARIANAS	318,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318,000
OHIO	2,246,000	128,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,374,000
OKLAHOMA	1,136,000	124,000	1,681,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,941,000
OREGON	862,000	239,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,101,000
PENNA	2,220,000	165,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,385,000
PUERTO RICO	1,523,000	31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,554,000
RHODE ISLAND	384,000	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	406,000
S. CAROLINA	1,236,000	188,000	1,714,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,138,000
S. DAKOTA	842,000	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	887,000
TENNESSEE	1,790,000	184,000	2,460,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,434,000
TEXAS	2,358,000	230,000	3,450,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,038,000
UTAH	484,000	78,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	562,000
VERMONT	511,000	96,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	607,000
V. ISLANDS	329,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	347,000
VIRGINIA	1,531,000	202,000	2,113,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,846,000
WASHINGTON	979,000	221,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000
W. VIRGINIA	964,000	142,000	1,108,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,214,000
WISCONSIN	1,857,000	174,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,031,000
WYOMING	457,000	59,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	516,000
OTHER	264,000	0	43,000	0	0	0	0	0	307,000
SBIR	3,993,000	497,000	929,000	775,000	6,156,000	417,000	0	0	12,767,000
PEER PANEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTISTATE TO BE DISTRIBUTED	92,753,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92,753,000
FEDERAL ADMIN	4,697,000	615,000	1,150,000	1,291,000	10,260,000	1,668,000	9,965,000	0	29,646,000
SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS	163,866,000	8,219,000	38,272,000	2,066,000	16,416,000	2,085,000	9,965,000	0	240,889,000
Undistributed	0	12,249,000	0	29,863,000	239,132,000	41,813,000	0	0	323,057,000
SUBTOTAL	163,866,000	20,468,000	38,272,000	31,929,000	255,548,000	43,898,000	9,965,000	0	563,946,000
TRIBAL ENDOW	0	0	0	0	0	11,880,000	0	0	11,880,000
BIOTECH RISK ASSESSMENT	564,000	19,000	59,000	346,000	952,000	32,000	0	0	1,972,000
TOTAL	164,430,000	20,487,000	38,331,000	32,275,000	256,500,000	55,810,000	9,965,000	0	577,798,000

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
Research and Education Activities

Classification by Objects
2006 Actual and Estimated 2007 and 2008

Personnel Compensation:	2006	2007	2008
Washington, D.C.	$23,347,535	$23,895,000	$25,031,000
Field	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation	18,726,371	19,222,000	20,134,000
12 Personnel benefits	4,611,733	4,655,000	4,879,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	9,431	18,000	18,000
Total pers. comp. & benefits	23,347,535	23,895,000	25,031,000
Other Objects:			
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,919,861	1,038,000	963,000
22 Transportation of Things	37,578	28,000	29,000
23.1 Rent to GSA	54,702	67,000	69,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others	83,421	91,000	61,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc.	600,253	101,000	103,000
24 Printing and Reproduction	283,403	207,000	112,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services	1,302,433	1,310,000	1,310,000
25.2 Other Services	2,059,945	1,035,964	855,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt.	81,346	29,000	30,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities	49,452	29,000	30,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	5,343,392	2,852,965	1,455,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	437,193	88,000	90,000
26 Supplies	507,064	256,000	243,000
31 Equipment	286,539	218,000	223,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	647,383,580	635,389,071	547,193,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment	3,949	1,000	1,000
Total other objects	660,434,111	642,741,000	552,767,000
Total direct obligations	683,781,646	666,636,000	577,798,000
Position Data:			
Average Salary, ES	$155,778	$159,205	$163,981
Average Salary, GS	$80,244	$82,009	$84,470
Average Grade, GS	11.4	11.4	11.4

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

STATUS OF PROGRAM

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES:

Current Activities

1. **Hatch Act**. The Hatch Act provides formula funds to support research at the State Agricultural Experiment Stations related to production, marketing, distribution, and utilization of crops and livestock for the food supply, health, and welfare of the American people, while conserving resources, enhancing nutrition and improving rural living conditions. Students are provided training opportunities to assist in scientific research projects conducted at the stations. Hatch Act formula funds are matched by non-Federal funds and are used to support research in forest and natural resources; crop resources; animal resources; people, communities, and institutions; competition, trade, adjustment, price, and income policy; and food science and human nutrition. As a result of provisions contained in the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, at least 25 percent of available Hatch funding must be used to support multi-State research; up to 25 percent of Hatch Act funds also must be used for integrated research and extension activities. These requirements can be met concurrently.

2. **McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research**. The McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research program provides formula funds to support research related to use of the Nation's forest resources. Timber production, forest land management, wood utilization, and the associated development of new products and distribution systems are some of the topics of this research. Additional areas of investigation include wildlife, recreation, water, range, and environmental quality, which are essential to the long-term productivity and profitability of the integrated system of forest resources.

3. **Evans-Allen Program**. The Evans-Allen formula funds research program for the 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University was established in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, as amended. Beginning in fiscal year (FY) 1979 annual appropriations were used to support continuing agricultural research at the 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University. The general provisions section 753 of Public Law 107-76 makes West Virginia State University eligible to receive funds under this program. Appropriations under this authority are the primary source of support for the food and agricultural research programs at the 1890 Colleges, Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University. Section 7203(b) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 requires that beginning in FY 2003, funds appropriated for the Evans-Allen Program be not less than 25 percent of the Hatch Act appropriation. Evans-Allen funds require a 100 percent non-Federal match. These programs place emphasis on small-scale agriculture, human nutrition, rural development and quality of living, crop resources, and animal resources. In addition, this program supports the development of agricultural expertise by providing training opportunities for students to assist in the research projects being conducted at these institutions.

4. **Animal Health and Disease Research**. The Animal Health and Disease Research formula program provides funding to accredited schools or colleges of veterinary medicine and/or State Agricultural Experiment Stations that support animal health and disease research. State Comprehensive Plans for animal health research, approved by CSREES, are being followed by the eligible institutions within each State. Provisions of Section 1433 permit selection of studies within each State based on the highest-priority needs and the capabilities of the institutions to conduct the needed research.

5. **Special Research Grants**. The Special Research Grants Program concentrates on problems of national, regional, and local interest beyond the normal emphasis in the formula programs. Program objectives are to facilitate or expand promising breakthroughs of importance to the Nation in areas of food and agricultural sciences and to facilitate or expand ongoing State-Federal food and agricultural research programs. Generally, funding requested in Executive Branch budgets is for projects that have regional and/or national impact, such as those projects addressing global change, pest control issues, biological impact assessment, aquaculture centers, and sustainable agriculture.

6. **National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program**. The National Research Initiative (NRI) Competitive Grants Program was established in 1991 in response to a recommendation from the National Academy of Sciences in a 1989 report entitled, "Investing in Research: A Proposal to Strengthen the Agricultural, Food and Environmental System." The report recommended a major increase in funding of high priority research in order to: (1) increase competitiveness of U.S. agriculture, (2) improve human health and well-being through studies on food safety and human nutrition, and (3) enhance the environment and natural resource base upon which agriculture depends. All U.S. scientists are eligible to compete for NRI funds, including scientists at land-grant universities, other public universities, private universities and institutions, and Federal laboratories, as well as unaffiliated individuals. The NRI uses merit review by scientific peers to identify the most meritorious proposals for funding each year. At least 10 percent of the funds appropriated for the NRI is used for strengthening the U.S. agricultural research system. These funds support postdoctoral fellows, new investigators, scientists at small and mid-sized institutions, and faculty at institutions in the Experimental Program for Stimulating Competitive Research (EPSCoR) States (States that historically have not been competitive for research funds.) Section 775 of P.L. 107-76 codified the EPSCoR within the NRI. Up to 22 percent of NRI funding may be used to carry out activities such as those provided for under Section 401 of Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998. The NRI encourages multidisciplinary research needed to solve complex problems and seeks to open new areas of science and engineering with relevance to food, forestry, agriculture, and the environment.

7. **Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program**. The Small Business Innovation Development Act was designed to strengthen the role of small, innovative firms in Federally funded research and development. Under the SBIR program, 2.5 percent of appropriations for extramural research and development is set aside for awards to eligible small firms. The SBIR Program is a three-phased effort, but only Phase I and Phase II, the feasibility and follow-on research and development phases respectively, are eligible for support with USDA funds. Firms are encouraged to secure Phase III funding for the commercialization phase from other public or private sources. The 13 research areas supported under the SBIR program are: forests and related resources; plant production and protection-biology; animal production and protection; soil and water resources; food science and nutrition; rural and community development; aquaculture; industrial applications; marketing and trade; wildlife; animal manure management; small and mid-sized farms; and plant production and protection-engineering. CSREES administers the SBIR program for USDA, including the funds set aside for SBIR from other USDA agencies.

8. **Tribal Colleges Research Grants Program**. The Tribal Colleges Research Grants Program (authorized under the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994, Public Law 103-382, as amended) is a competitive program for conducting agricultural research activities that address tribal, National, or multi-State priorities.

9. **Higher Education Programs**. The USDA Food and Agricultural Sciences National Needs Graduate Fellowship Grants Program awards grants to colleges and universities to stimulate the development of food and agricultural scientific expertise in targeted areas of national need. This is the only Federal

program targeted specifically to the recruitment and training of doctoral students for critical food and agricultural scientific positions. The competitive Institution Challenge Grants Program is designed to stimulate and enable colleges and universities to provide the quality of education necessary to produce graduates capable of strengthening the Nation's food and agricultural scientific and professional workforce. Institutions match USDA funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The competitive Secondary and Two-year Postsecondary Agriculture Education Challenge Grants Program promotes and strengthens the ability of public secondary schools' education in agribusiness and agriscience and increases the number and/or diversity of young Americans pursuing college degrees in the food and agricultural sciences. The competitive Higher Education Multicultural Scholars Program provides grants to institutions for scholarships to attract and educate more students from groups currently underrepresented in the food and agricultural sciences for careers in agriscience and agribusiness. Institutions must provide 25 percent in matching funds. The competitive 1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants Program serves as the crux of the Department's high-priority initiatives to advance the teaching and research capacity of the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and Tuskegee University. The Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund distributes interest earned by an endowment established for the 1994 Land-Grant Institutions (33 Tribally controlled colleges) as authorized in the Equity in Education Land-Grant Status Act of 1994, P.L. 103-382, as amended. The Endowment Fund enhances education in agricultural sciences and related areas for Native Americans by building education capacity at these institutions. The Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program is a formula program designed to enhance educational opportunities for Native Americans by strengthening instructional programs in food and agriculture. The competitive Hispanic-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program promotes and strengthens the ability of Hispanic-Serving Institutions to carry out higher education teaching programs in the food and agricultural sciences. The Alaska Native Serving and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program is designed to recruit, support and educate minority scientists and professionals, and advance the educational capacity of these Native-serving institutions. The Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas Program is designed to enhance teaching programs at higher education institutions located in U.S. insular areas that focus on agriculture, natural resources, forestry, veterinary medicine, home economics, and disciplines closely allied to food and agriculture production and delivery systems. The Veterinary Medical Services Act Program provides for a veterinary medicine loan repayment program. The program provides for a specified payment amount for qualifying educational loans of veterinarians for veterinary services during veterinarian shortages and emergency situations as determined by USDA.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

1. **Hatch Act**. Researchers at **Utah State University** tested the ability of rust fungi to attack different weeds. Only one species of weed became diseased when exposed to the rust fungi the first year. However, a second species of weed became diseased when exposed to rust fungi on the first species of weed. This demonstrates that the rust fungus is capable of being transferred from one particular weed species to another. The results also help scientists better understand the pathogens so that eventually they may be used for weed control.

   Antibiotic or antimicrobial feed is often used to improve growth efficiency. This practice is likely to have an impact on the development of bacterial resistance in the wider environment. Scientists at the **University of Illinois** found ground water from farms to be contaminated with different resistance genes of tetracycline, an antibiotic. This is consistent with earlier qualitative results that showed that resistance determinants were seeping into the underlying ground water. These observations may have important implications for understanding the circulation and acquisition of antibiotic resistance genes. Thus, along with other ways of acquiring antibiotic resistance, such as consumption of tainted food, the occurrence of antibiotic resistance genes in drinking water provides a possible way for antibiotic resistance to enter the animal and human food chain.

2. **McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research**. The recent discovery of many eastern Asian wood-boring insects, such as the Asian longhorned beetle, the small Japanese cedar longhorned beetle, and the emerald ash borer, has spread alarm through forestry, nursery, Christmas tree, and other industries in North America. Using visual inspections and pheromone trapping methods, the **Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station** has initiated surveys to detect exotic forest insects known to occur or that could occur in the northeastern U.S. Results of these studies will provide foresters, arborists, tree wardens, nursery owners, landscapers, and other stakeholders with critical biological information about new potential forest pests. Knowledge of pest distribution, plants at risk, and the period of pest activity will allow stakeholders to respond appropriately and effectively to infestations, thereby reducing the economic and ecological impact of these invasive insects.

3. **Evans-Allen Program**. The demand for goat meat has increased significantly over the last few decades due to the fast growing ethnic population in the U.S. An increase in domestic production, imports, and ethnic population indicates that prospects to promote the goat meat industry are promising. The main focus of a study being conducted at **Tennessee State University** is to promote the goat industry as an alternative enterprise in order to supplement income of the small and limited resource farmers in Tennessee. The study indicated that goat producers are unaware of consumer's needs, taste, and preferences. It is critical for the goat meat industry to understand specific needs of different groups of consumers and establish niche markets for their products. The study results also identified needs for educational programs in the area of food safety, value added, animal health and parasite management, marketing skills and market information resources for goat producers. The next focus of the project will be consumer aspects, including conducting a comprehensive survey of goat consumers.

4. **Animal Health and Disease Program**. The dietary addition of Zinc (Zn) at pharmacological levels has been shown to minimize weaning stress in pigs. Scientists at the **University of Michigan** have determined that such Zn levels enhance the expression of certain genes (functional genomics), thereby improving the livability and health of baby pigs. These studies have served as a guide to the pig producer not to use higher than pharmacological levels of Zn which may have a negative impact on the environment.

5. **National Research Initiative**. Many synthetic pesticides currently applied to crops are losing effectiveness. Strains of the bacterium *Bacillus cereus* are under review for use as non-synthetic biocontrol agents for various crop diseases. However, most strains of *B. cereus* produce a mammalian toxin associated with food poisoning. Using a genetic knockout strategy, researchers at the **University of Wisconsin** have successfully removed the genes responsible for the toxin and tested the bacteria's performance in the field. By circumventing the production of this harmful toxin, the final impediment has been lifted to provide farmers access to an effective and safe biological agent for management of crop disease. Recently, *Bacillus cereus* was registered for use as a biopesticide on cotton.

   Honey bees play an integral role in agriculture, providing an equivalent of $14.6 billion in natural pollination services every year. Currently, there is a serious shortage of honey bee colonies necessary for the pollination of fruit, nut, vegetable, and fiber crops in the U.S. To address this need, researchers at **Texas A&M University** developed a brood pheromone, chemicals extractable from the larvae of honey bees. Application of the brood pheromone to colonies significantly increases the number of pollen foragers and increases the rate at which colonies grow. The brood pheromone offers an imminent and practical solution to the current colony shortage for pollination and improves pollination management practices in the U.S.

6. **Institution Challenge Grants Program**. Many universities throughout the Nation are considering conversion of traditional instruction to the web-based distance delivery format. The focus of an **Ohio State University** project is the effectiveness of distance-delivered educational programs versus traditional, residential-delivered coursework in the food and agricultural sciences academic program area. Various statistical methods are being used to evaluate distance education approaches with the goal to identify how course design and dissemination methods impact student performance and satisfaction with the course. An introductory Agribusiness Management course has been converted to a web-based distance education course. In addition, a traditional lecture-based section is also being offered by the same instructor. Researchers will then compare both courses to determine instructor costs involved with each method and student performance and satisfaction.

7. **1890 Institutions Capacity Building Grants Program**. The **Delaware State University's** Study Abroad Program provides students with the competencies needed for leadership in the global agricultural community. The program also provides opportunities for students and faculty to participate in a reciprocal teaching and research exchange program between **Delaware State University** and the **University of Namibia**. To date, the Delaware State University has taken 85 College of Agriculture and Related Sciences students abroad. This program serves a model at the University as well in the 1890 Land Grant community. More than fifty percent of the participants are in or are pursuing graduate school. Many are choosing graduate majors that require them to further engage with the international community e.g., international public health, community health and environmental sciences, all of which are directly related to agricultural development.

PART ASSESSMENTS

The following Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessment information is being shown only once under the Research and Education Activities. However, this information applies to Extension, Integrated, and Section 2501-Outreach and Technical Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Activities.

Utilizing PART, portfolios of projects are segregated by goal and assessed on an annual and 5-year basis to determine progress toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and Department goals. Experts' recommendations for improvement then form the basis for achieving improved scores. The program assessments are as follows:

1. The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 1 (Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture) and Goal 2 (Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies) was evaluated in FY 2004 and received a "Moderately Effective" rating.

   Research/Extension Grants: Economic Opportunities for Producers. This program funds competitive, formula and direct grants to individuals and institutions, largely land grant colleges and universities. Among the activities supported are preserving and expanding plant and animal genetic diversity and developing new food and non-food biobased products.

   Key Findings
   - The program has a clear purpose, and is well managed. It meets a specific need, namely maintaining the economic viability of the agricultural sector.
   - Some of the funding for this program is earmarked to specific locations and for specific purposes rather than through a competitive peer review process that would also reflect national priorities. However, these earmarked projects are still reviewed by CSREES to ensure quality and performance.

- The program documented efficiency measures for the cost and length of time to process grant proposals.

Improvement Plan
- Proposing increased funding for competitive peer reviewed projects.
- Modifying the long term measures to show the actual use of the results of research, rather than just the number developed.
- Improving efficiencies in the review of grant proposals.

2. The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 6 (Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment) was evaluated in FY 2005 and received a "Moderately Effective" rating.

Natural Resource Base and Environment (Grants). This program protects and enhances natural resources through grants for research, education, and extension activities in the management of forests and rangelands, and the management for soil, air and water. Funds are provided through competition, through formulas or to a specific program at a specific location.

Key Findings
- Since the long term performance measures are newly developed, there is no evidence of achieving targets. These measures were designed to show not only the development of technology, but its use.
- The program met its two annual targets that deal with efficiency. They are the cost of reviewing a grant proposal and the time needed to review the proposal. The cost per proposal reviewed is estimated at $535, less than the target of $541. The time to review a proposal is estimated to be 216 days, the same as the target.

Improvement Plan
- Enhancing the tracking of measures in the budget justifications, as well as the use of research and technologies.
- Developing additional measures to show how much of the research is reaching users through extension activities.
- Developing innovative ways of improving the efficiency of its grant awards process.

3. The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 4 (Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply) was evaluated in FY 2005 and received a "Moderately Effective" rating.

Protection and Safety of Agricultural Food Supply (Grants). This program enhances the safety of the Nation's food supply by providing grants for research, education, and extension activities. It has three portfolios: the reduction of food-borne disease, plant protection, and animal protection. Grants are provided through competition, formulas or directly to a program.

Key Findings
- The long term performance measures relate to the relevancy of the program. One is the number of contamination reducing methods that have been developed and actually used. Another is the number of significant pests for which tests are available. The third is based on an overall portfolio review that takes into account relevancy, performance, and quality.
- The cost to review grant proposals has increased, but met the target. The agency assumes an annual increase of two percent in the targets.

- The safety of the food supply remains a major public health challenge. The Center for Disease Control estimated that 76 million people get sick, more than 300,000 are hospitalized and 5,000 die from food borne illnesses.

Improvement Plan

- Developing measures that show the actual use of discoveries and technologies that are developed by the program. In addition, the program needs to develop targets related to extension activities.
- Developing improved linkages between funding and results.
- Finding more innovative and cost effective ways to review grant proposals on an agency wide-basis.

4. The portfolios of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 5 (Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health) and USDA Strategic Goal 3 (Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America) were evaluated in FY 2006. The OMB Program Assessments are not yet available.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets.

Extension Activities

For payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, Northern Marianas, and American Samoa, $431,125,000, as follows: payments for cooperative extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, to be distributed under sections 3(b) and 3(c) of said Act, and under section 208(c) of Public Law 93-471, for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents, $273,181,000; payments for extension work at the 1994 Institutions under the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)), $3,240,000; payments for the nutrition and family education program for low-income areas under section 3(d) of the Act, $62,280,000; payments for the pest management program under section 3(d) of the Act, $10,651,000; payments for New Technologies for Ag Extension under Section 3(d) of the Act, $2,970,000; payments to upgrade research, extension, and teaching facilities at the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University, as authorized by section 1447 of Public Law 95-113 (7 U.S.C. 3222b), $16,609,000, to remain available until expended; payments for youth-at-risk programs under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act, $8,396,000; for youth farm safety education and certification extension grants, to be awarded competitively under section 3(d) of the Act, $494,000; payments for carrying out the provisions of the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), $4,052,000; payments for federally-recognized Tribes Extension Program under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act, $2,970,000; payments for sustainable agriculture programs under section 3(d) of the Act, $3,754,000; payments for cooperative extension work by the colleges receiving the benefits of the second Morrill Act (7 U.S.C. 321-326 and 328) and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University, $34,073,000, of which $1,724,884 shall be made available only for the purpose of ensuring that each institution shall receive no less than $1,000,000; and for necessary expenses of Extension Activities, $8,455,000.

Exhibit 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Estimate, 2007	$451,395,000 a/
Budget Estimate, 2008	431,125,000
Decrease in Appropriation	-20,270,000

a/ Does not include $120,000 transferred to CSREES, of which $56,000 is transferred to this account. The request for Congressional relations activities is being reflected under the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional relations.

Summary of Increases and Decreases
(On basis of appropriation)

Item of Change	2007 Estimated	Pay Costs	Program Changes	2008 Budget
Extension Activities:				
Smith-Lever 3 (b) & (c)	$ 272,973,000	-	+$208,000	$273,181,000
1890 Institutions	33,529,000	-	+544,000	34,073,000
Smith-Lever 3 (d)	-	-	-	-
EFNEP	62,008,000	-	+272,000	62,280,000
Farm Safety	4,517,000	-	-4,517,000	-
New Technologies for Ag Extension	1,485,000	-	+1,485,000	2,970,000
Pest Management	9,860,000	-	+791,000	10,651,000
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	7,651,000	-	+745,000	8,396,000
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	440,000	-	+54,000	494,000
Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program	1,976,000	-	+994,000	2,970,000
Sustainable Agriculture	4,026,000	-	-272,000	3,754,000
Rural Health & Safety	1,946,000	-	-1,946,000	-
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions	1,980,000	-	-1,980,000	-
Renewable Resources Extension Act	4,019,000	-	+33,000	4,052,000
Federal Administration (direct approp.):				
General Admin. Including pay cost	25,136,000	791,000	-17,472,000	8,455,000
All Other	19,849,000	-	-	19,849,000
Total Available, Extension Activities	451,395,000	791,000	-21,061,000	431,125,000

Exhibit 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Project Statement by Program
(On basis of appropriation)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Extension Activities:							
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3b&c	$272,972,700		$272,973,000		+208,000	$273,181,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University	33,529,320		33,529,000		+544,000	34,073,000	
Smith-Lever, Section 3d Programs:							
EFNEP	62,007,660		62,008,000		+272,000	62,280,000	
Farm Safety	4,517,370		4,517,000		-4,517,000	--	
New Technologies for Ag Extension	1,485,000		1,485,000		+1,485,000	2,970,000	
Pest Management	9,860,400		9,860,000		+791,000	10,651,000	
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	7,650,720		7,651,000		+745,000	8,396,000	
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	439,560		440,000		+54,000	494,000	
Federally-Recognized Tribes	1,976,040		1,976,000		+994,000	2,970,000	
Sustainable Agriculture	4,026,330		4,026,000		-272,000	3,754,000	
Total Section 3d Programs	91,963,080		91,963,000		-448,000	91,515,000	
Payments to Rural Health and Safety Education	1,945,350		1,946,000		-1,946,000	--	
1890 Facilities (Sec. 1447)	16,609,230		16,609,000		--	16,609,000	
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions	1,980,000		1,980,000		-1,980,000	--	
Payments under Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA)	4,019,400		4,019,000		+33,000	4,052,000	
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions	3,240,270		3,240,000		--	3,240,000	
Federal Administration (direct approp.):							
Ag in the Classroom	856,350		742,000		--	742,000	
General Admin. including pay cost	6,852,780		6,922,000		+791,000	7,713,000	
Other	17,426,970		17,472,000		-17,472,000	--	
Total Federal Administration	25,136,100		25,136,000		-16,681,000	8,455,000	
Total Available or Estimate	451,395,450	165	451,395,000	183	-20,270,000	431,125,000	183
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program	1,000,000		--			--	
Risk Management Education	5,000,000		--			--	
Total Available or Estimate	457,395,450	165	451,395,000	183	-20,270,000	431,125,000	183
Rescission	4,559,550		--				
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program	-1,000,000		--				
Risk Management Education	-5,000,000		--				
Total, Appropriation	455,955,000	165	451,395,000	183			

Exhibit 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Project Statement by Program
(On basis of available funds)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Extension Activities:							
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3b&c	$272,927,700		$272,973,000		+208,000	$273,181,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University	33,529,320		33,529,000		+544,000	34,073,000	
Smith-Lever, Section 3d Programs:							
EFNEP	62,007,660		62,008,000		+272,000	62,280,000	
Farm Safety	4,517,370		4,517,000		-4,517,000	--	
New Technologies for Ag Extension	1,485,000		1,485,000		+1,485,000	2,970,000	
Pest Management	9,860,400		9,860,000		+791,000	10,651,000	
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	7,650,720		7,651,000		+745,000	8,396,000	
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	439,560		440,000		+54,000	494,000	
Federally-Recognized Tribes	1,976,040		1,976,000		+994,000	2,970,000	
Sustainable Agriculture	4,026,330		4,026,000		-272,000	3,754,000	
Total Section 3d Programs	91,963,080		91,963,000		-448,000	91,515,000	
Payments to Rural Health and Safety Education	1,945,350		1,946,000		-1,946,000	--	
1890 Facilities (Sec. 1447)	16,609,230		16,609,000		--	16,609,000	
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions	1,980,000		1,980,000		-1,980,000	--	
Payments under Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA)	4,019,400		4,019,000		+33,000	4,052,000	
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions	3,240,270		3,240,000		--	3,240,000	
Federal Administration (direct approp.):							
Ag in the Classroom	856,350		742,000		--	742,000	
General Admin. including pay cost	6,852,780		6,922,000		+791,000	7,713,000	
Other	17,426,970		17,472,000		-17,472,000	--	
Total Federal Administration	25,136,100		25,136,000		-16,681,000	8,455,000	
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program	1,000,000		--			--	
Risk Management Education	5,000,000		--			--	
Total Available or Estimate	457,350,450	165	451,395,000	183	-20,270,000	431,125,000	183

Exhibit 9

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Available, start of the year	--		--		--		
Lapsing	45,000		--		--		
Available, end of year	--		--		--		
Total Available or Estimate	457,395,450				-20,270,000	431,125,000	183
Rescission	4,559,550		--				
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program	-1,000,000		--				
Risk Management Education	-5,000,000		--				
Total, Appropriation	455,955,000	165	451,395,000	183			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Justification of Increases and Decreases

Extension Activities

(1) An increase of $752,000 for base programs ($306,502,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Increase or Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Smith-Lever 3 (b) and (c)	$272,973	$208	$273,181
1890 Institutions	33,529	544	34,073
Total	$306,502	$752	$307,254

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

(2) A net decrease of $448,000 for Smith-Lever 3(d) programs ($91,963,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

a. A decrease of $4,517,000 to eliminate funding for Farm Safety ($4,517,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

This action is consistent with the Administration's belief that a more effective use of taxpayer dollars is achieved through competitively-awarded grants that meet National goals. Alternative funding from other programs, State and local governments, and private sources could be used to support aspects of this program deemed to be of priority at State and/or local levels.

b. A net increase of $4,069,000 for other Smith-Lever 3(d) programs ($87,446,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Increase or Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	$62,008	$272	$62,280
New Technologies for Ag Extension	1,485	1,485	2,970
Pest Management	9,860	791	10,651
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	7,651	745	8,396
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	440	54	494
Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program (Formerly EIRP)	1,976	994	2,970
Sustainable Agriculture	4,026	-272	3,754
Total	$87,446	$4,069	$91,515

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

(3) A decrease of $1,946,000 to eliminate funding for Rural Health and Safety ($1,946,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

This action is consistent with the Administration's belief that a more effective use of taxpayer dollars is achieved through competitively-awarded grants that meet National goals. Alternative funding from other programs, State and local governments, and private sources could be used to support aspects of this program deemed to be of priority at State and/or local levels.

(4) A decrease of $1,980,000 to eliminate funding for Grants for Youth Serving Institutions ($1,980,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

This action is consistent with the Administration's belief that a more effective use of taxpayer dollars is achieved through competitively-awarded grants that meet National goals. Alternative funding from other programs, State and local governments, and private sources could be used to support aspects of this program deemed to be of priority at State and/or local levels.

(5) An increase of $33,000 for Renewable Resources Extension Act ($4,019,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The proposed action restores this program to close to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at this level will continue to provide support for program activities.

(6) A net decrease of $16,681,000 for Federal Administration projects ($25,136,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

a. An increase of $791,000 to fund pay costs ($6,922,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The CSREES budget consists of numerous programs that award thousands of individual grants to colleges and universities and other eligible recipients. These programs are managed at the national level by a staff of about 396 full time employees at the end of FY 2006 and with a number of temporary and intermittent employees. Grants management includes developing program regulations, establishing broad program goals, reviewing proposals, preparing grant documentation, post-award review of progress, and similar activities necessary to achieve program goals. Between 3 and 4 percent of funds provided for programs may be used to support administration of the programs as established by law. These operating activities are also supported by the direct Federal Administration funds provided in annual appropriations to pay for increased pay costs. Without these funds, the agency will be unable to maintain staffing levels needed to ensure high quality grants management of the Department's extension programs supporting the food and agriculture system.

b. A decrease of $17,472,000 to eliminate earmarked projects ($17,472,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The Administration strongly believes that peer-reviewed competitive programs that meet national needs are a more effective use of taxpayer dollars than earmarks that are provided to specific recipients. The FY 2008 budget proposes to eliminate these targeted earmarks.

Some broad aspects of many topics currently addressed with earmarked projects may be included in the scope of other broader based, competitively-awarded Federal programs or programs supported with non-Federal funds administered by State-level scientific program managers.

Table 1A For FY 2006
Distribution of FY 2006 Extension Funds Awarded in FY 2006

State	Smith-Lever Formula	Pest Management	Farm Safety	1890's Univ. & Tusk. Univ. (EA)	Federally-Recognized Tribes	EFNEP	Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	Youth at Risk	Technologies at AG Ext	1890 Facilities	Renewable Resources	Grants to Youth Serving Institutions	Sustainable Agriculture	Rural Health & Safety	Federal Adm.-Special Projects	Indian Tribal 1994 Colleges	ARPA-Risk Management Education Partners	Biodiesel Fuel Educ Program (Section 9004	Total Federal Funds
ALABAMA	6,703,137	245,917	0	3,267,524	0	1,964,783	0	134,000	0	1,764,472	120,107	0	0	0	807,840	0	0	0	15,007,780
ALASKA	1,036,654	56,308	0	0	73,000	178,132	0	132,887	0	0	83,729	0	0	0	1,296,345	0	0	0	2,857,035
AMER. SAMOA	812,003	24,408	0	0	0	68,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	904,558
ARIZONA	1,908,152	110,408	0	0	540,000	609,808	0	280,200	0	0	72,758	0	0	0	0	169,363	0	0	3,690,689
ARKANSAS	5,647,949	265,325	0	1,461,433	0	1,252,529	0	134,000	0	0	96,433	0	0	0	171,072	0	0	0	9,028,741
CALIFORNIA	6,741,554	327,237	200,000	0	0	3,608,840	0	134,000	0	830,183	100,967	0	0	0	268,108	0	0	0	12,210,889
COLORADO	2,892,015	145,464	200,000	0	0	575,675	0	134,000	0	0	61,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008,942
CONNECTICUT	1,930,809	130,820	0	0	0	464,786	0	0	0	0	116,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,642,532
DELAWARE	1,195,914	68,408	200,000	1,033,271	0	225,540	0	134,000	0	675,930	57,254	0	0	0	0	0	900,000	0	4,490,317
DC	1,049,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,060,950
FLORIDA	4,558,587	168,608	0	1,409,448	58,000	2,139,725	0	690,351	0	837,182	98,000	0	0	0	153,204	0	0	0	10,113,105
GEORGIA	7,534,604	334,685	146,668	1,981,116	0	2,164,642	0	141,000	0	920,701	110,537	0	856,578	0	0	0	0	0	14,190,531
GUAM	862,205	24,421	0	0	0	68,509	0	0	0	0	11,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	966,272
HAWAII	1,197,432	68,408	0	0	0	265,699	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	399,376	0	0	0	2,111,032
IDAHO	2,587,048	100,408	200,000	0	139,000	300,496	0	0	0	0	53,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	190,000	3,570,904
ILLINOIS	9,156,347	371,137	0	0	0	2,174,270	0	100,000	0	0	55,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,857,274
INDIANA	8,148,533	203,808	0	0	0	1,205,450	181,426	0	0	0	52,385	633,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,425,202
IOWA	8,966,663	296,493	0	0	0	894,111	0	5,211	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	682,387	0	0	0	10,890,982
KANSAS	5,412,262	198,608	175,857	0	0	695,285	119,791	654,200	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	7,402,120
KENTUCKY	8,897,645	100,408	0	2,482,141	0	1,654,833	0	180,200	0	998,330	80,761	0	0	0	801,187	0	0	0	15,195,505
LOUISIANA	5,433,410	273,589	0	1,335,240	0	1,872,861	0	50,000	0	789,859	93,298	0	0	298,806	0	0	0	0	10,147,063
MAINE	2,084,643	473,906	0	0	0	423,549	0	0	0	0	66,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,048,588
MARYLAND	3,235,317	120,408	0	1,064,567	0	853,371	0	234,000	0	747,351	57,254	633,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,945,868
MASSACHUSETTS	2,403,697	125,408	0	0	0	987,637	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	538,787	0	0	0	4,235,646
MICHIGAN	8,332,711	218,758	149,784	0	0	1,806,532	0	63,954	0	0	80,594	0	0	0	0	147,853	0	0	10,800,186
MICRONESIA	895,625	24,408	0	0	0	77,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	997,665
MINNESOTA	8,746,430	260,458	181,483	0	0	994,075	0	318,325	0	0	60,221	0	856,578	0	0	229,492	300,000	0	11,947,062
MISSISSIPPI	6,690,349	327,847	150,000	1,580,374	65,000	1,694,192	0	134,000	0	1,014,110	105,836	0	0	1,568,730	582,595	0	0	0	13,913,033
MISSOURI	8,080,314	231,729	150,000	2,484,175	0	1,552,814	0	100,000	0	833,828	82,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	770,000	14,285,188
MONTANA	2,424,918	100,408	0	0	319,500	303,206	0	134,000	0	0	63,355	0	0	0	0	1,022,674	0	0	4,368,061
NEBRASKA	4,898,516	234,608	200,000	0	0	538,176	0	134,000	1,425,600	0	46,117	0	0	0	0	170,000	1,200,000	0	8,847,017
NEVADA	1,153,043	58,308	0	0	24,000	190,468	0	0	0	0	47,684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,471,503
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,600,032	68,408	0	0	0	242,407	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,090,964
NEW JERSEY	2,561,316	100,408	0	0	0	1,094,540	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,936,381
NEW MEXICO	2,072,735	68,408	0	0	132,000	523,778	0	100,000	0	0	68,057	0	0	0	662,637	255,000	0	0	3,882,615
NEW YORK	8,281,973	154,508	0	0	0	3,498,009	0	230,000	0	0	93,131	633,600	0	0	438,134	0	0	0	13,329,355
N. CAROLINA	11,737,941	351,929	0	2,885,399	55,000	2,513,871	0	100,000	0	1,008,859	107,403	0	0	0	344,710	0	0	0	19,105,112
N. DAKOTA	3,304,094	100,407	0	0	81,334	343,513	0	117,807	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	0	475,000	0	0	4,468,272
N. MARIANAS	793,091	24,407	0	0	0	64,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	881,675
OHIO	9,587,204	234,807	0	0	0	2,213,342	120,000	134,000	0	0	64,923	0	15,000	0	1,748,736	0	0	0	14,117,812
OKLAHOMA	5,139,424	232,977	200,000	1,491,909	50,000	1,059,056	0	132,000	0	871,320	68,224	0	0	0	142,560	0	0	0	9,387,470
OREGON	3,607,111	218,328	0	0	54,004	514,785	0	134,000	0	0	91,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,619,792
PENNSYLVANIA	9,257,206	206,343	200,000	0	0	2,705,365	0	134,000	0	0	88,430	0	0	0	511,523	0	0	0	13,102,867
PUERTO RICO	6,115,671	75,207	0	0	0	1,498,216	0	0	0	0	11,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,700,231
RHODE ISLAND	965,778	56,307	0	0	0	307,760	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	280,368	0	0	0	1,790,330
S. CAROLINA	5,363,042	212,088	0	1,431,564	0	1,517,839	0	134,000	0	826,805	85,463	0	0	0	222,394	0	0	0	9,793,195
S. DAKOTA	3,282,240	100,407	0	0	132,160	388,078	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	0	0	0	170,000	0	0	4,253,002
TENNESSEE	8,717,491	193,244	150,000	2,205,681	0	1,969,385	0	0	0	952,541	281,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,469,416
TEXAS	12,212,585	652,269	150,000	3,136,531	0	4,315,549	0	134,000	0	1,219,807	113,671	0	0	0	2,209,680	0	1,200,000	0	25,343,892
UTAH	1,717,843	68,407	200,000	0	0	321,518	0	97,192	0	0	49,251	0	966,843	0	285,120	0	0	0	3,708,174
VERMONT	1,664,999	56,307	136,640	0	0	237,084	0	134,000	0	0	46,117	0	1,170,278	0	0	0	0	0	3,445,425
VIRGIN ISLANDS	837,082	24,407	0	0	0	67,466	0	134,000	0	0	11,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,074,092
VIRGINIA	6,794,201	134,507	200,000	1,867,624	0	1,685,609	0	134,000	0	893,689	101,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,810,764
WASHINGTON	4,050,575	134,507	0	0	84,000	712,991	0	134,000	0	0	79,027	0	0	0	100,000	85,000	1,200,000	0	6,580,100
W. VIRGINIA	3,874,283	56,307	149,992	1,070,150	0	970,405	0	134,000	0	760,094	69,791	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	7,185,022
WISCONSIN	8,173,883	183,769	803,299	0	0	964,952	0	134,000	0	0	77,460	0	0	0	3,983,126	270,000	0	0	14,590,489
WYOMING	1,474,764	68,407	164,499	0	90,000	192,566	0	0	0	0	50,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,041,054
OTHER*	991,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991,429
PEER PANEL	0	0	28,453	0	0	0	761	267,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,277	0	0	312,875
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	265,796,292	9,465,984	4,336,675	32,188,147	1,896,998	61,728,034	421,978	7,344,691	1,425,600	15,944,861	3,858,624	1,900,800	3,865,277	1,867,536	16,729,889	3,110,659	4,800,000	960,000	437,642,045
FEDERAL ADMIN	7,131,408	394,416	180,695	1,341,173	79,042	279,626	17,582	306,029	59,400	664,369	160,776	79,200	161,053	77,814	8,406,211	129,611	200,000	40,000	19,708,405
SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS	272,927,700	9,860,400	4,517,370	33,529,320	1,976,040	62,007,660	439,560	7,650,720	1,485,000	16,609,230	4,019,400	1,980,000	4,026,330	1,945,350	25,136,100	3,240,270	5,000,000	1,000,000	457,350,450
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
TOTAL	272,972,700	9,860,400	4,517,370	33,529,320	1,976,040	62,007,660	439,560	7,650,720	1,485,000	16,609,230	4,019,400	1,980,000	4,026,330	1,945,350	25,136,100	3,240,270	5,000,000	1,000,000	457,395,450

Table 2A For FY 2007

Distribution of Federal Payments for Extension at Cooperative Extension Service

STATE	Smith-Lever Formula	1890's Univ. & Tusk. Univ. (ea)	Youth at Risk	Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	Farm Safety	New Technologies for Ag Extension	Sustainable Agriculture	Pest Management	EFNEP	Indian Reservation Program	Renewable Resources	Rural Health & Safety	1890 Facilities	Indian Tribal 1994 Colleges	Grants to Youth Serving Institutions	Federal Adm-Special Projects	Total Federal Funds
ALABAMA	$ 6,683,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 1,964,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,648,375
ALASKA	1,066,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,244,808
AMER. SAMOA	817,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	885,771
ARIZONA	1,952,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	609,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,561,861
ARKANSAS	5,686,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,252,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,938,719
CALIFORNIA	6,783,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,608,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,392,255
COLORADO	2,900,741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,476,419
CONNECTICUT	1,941,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,405,860
DELAWARE	1,197,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225,541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422,733
DC	1,049,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,049,814
FLORIDA	4,555,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,139,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,695,651
GEORGIA	7,582,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,164,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,747,427
GUAM	868,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	937,011
HAWAII	1,203,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,469,520
IDAHO	2,619,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,920,081
ILLINOIS	9,147,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,174,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,322,067
INDIANA	8,167,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,205,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,372,956
IOWA	8,979,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	894,116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,873,724
KANSAS	5,415,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	695,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,111,260
KENTUCKY	8,973,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,654,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,628,003
LOUISIANA	5,253,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,872,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,125,974
MAINE	2,121,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,544,760
MARYLAND	3,228,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	853,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,081,475
MASSACHUSETTS	2,415,604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	987,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,403,246
MICHIGAN	8,383,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,806,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,190,160
MICRONESIA	902,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	980,175
MINNESOTA	8,782,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	994,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,776,361
MISSISSIPPI	6,652,031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,694,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,346,232
MISSOURI	8,099,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,552,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,652,386
MONTANA	2,470,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,773,897
NEBRASKA	4,884,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,422,799
NEVADA	1,157,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,347,571
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,597,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839,447
NEW JERSEY	2,560,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,094,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,654,605
NEW MEXICO	2,107,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,631,506
NEW YORK	8,295,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,498,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,793,158
N. CAROLINA	11,518,873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,513,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,032,757
N. DAKOTA	3,303,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,646,601
N. MARIANAS	798,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	863,021
OHIO	9,669,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,882,795
OKLAHOMA	5,200,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,059,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,259,192
OREGON	3,611,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,126,533
PENNSYLVANIA	9,299,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,705,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,004,941
PUERTO RICO	6,113,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,498,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,611,428
RHODE ISLAND	971,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,279,102
S. CAROLINA	5,321,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,517,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,838,947
S. DAKOTA	3,328,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	388,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,716,704
TENNESSEE	8,862,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,969,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,831,822
TEXAS	12,199,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,315,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,515,506
UTAH	1,717,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	321,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,038,529
VERMONT	1,674,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,911,541
VIRGIN ISLANDS	843,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	910,466
VIRGINIA	6,803,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,685,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,489,069
WASHINGTON	4,053,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	712,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,766,346
W. VIRGINIA	3,877,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	970,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,847,873
WISCONSIN	8,187,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,152,244
WYOMING	1,476,145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,668,712
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEER PANEL/CSAA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	265,333,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,728,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327,062,196
FEDERAL ADMIN	7,176,420	1,341,160	306,040	17,600	180,680	59,400	161,040	394,400	279,640	79,040	159,800	77,840	664,360	129,600	79,200	25,136,000	36,242,220
SUBTOTAL, OBLIGATIONS	272,510,256	1,341,160	306,040	17,600	180,680	59,400	161,040	394,400	62,008,000	79,040	159,800	77,840	664,360	129,600	79,200	25,136,000	363,304,416
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	462,744	32,187,840	7,344,960	422,400	4,336,320	1,425,600	3,864,960	9,465,600	0	1,896,960	3,859,200	1,868,160	15,944,640	3,110,400	1,900,800	0	88,090,584
TOTAL	272,973,000	33,529,000	7,651,000	440,000	4,517,000	1,485,000	4,026,000	9,860,000	62,008,000	1,976,000	4,019,000	1,946,000	16,609,000	3,240,000	1,980,000	25,136,000	451,395,000

Table 3A For FY 2008

Distribution of Extension Activities Funds by State and Program

STATE	Smith-Lever Formula	1890's Univ. & Tusk. Univ. (ea)	Youth at Risk	Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	Farm Safety	New Technologies for Ag Extension	Sustainable Agriculture	Pest Management	EFNEP	Indian Reservation Program	Renewable Resources	Rural Health & Safety	1890 Facilities	Indian Tribal 1994 Colleges	Grants to Youth Serving Institutions	Federal Adm-Special Projects	Total Federal Funds
ALABAMA	$ 6,672,400	3,324,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,973,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,970,292
ALASKA	1,072,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,251,714
AMER. SAMOA	824,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	892,438
ARIZONA	1,961,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,574,124
ARKANSAS	5,676,286	1,484,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,257,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,418,904
CALIFORNIA	6,831,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,624,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,455,529
COLORADO	2,910,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	578,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,488,899
CONNECTICUT	1,952,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	466,755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,419,472
DELAWARE	1,199,517	1,040,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,466,986
DC	1,050,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,148,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,224,475
FLORIDA	4,527,144	1,433,509	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,029,452
GEORGIA	7,572,585	2,013,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,173,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,853,059
GUAM	875,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,177,415
HAWAII	1,209,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,393,213
IDAHO	2,630,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301,769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,840,802
ILLINOIS	9,137,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,035,850
INDIANA	8,187,013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,210,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,885,243
IOWA	8,993,269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	897,898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,655,111
KANSAS	5,412,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,293,430
KENTUCKY	8,950,678	2,522,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,661,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,898,572
LOUISIANA	5,212,080	1,354,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,880,793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,423,567
MAINE	2,127,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,119,395
MARYLAND	3,218,778	1,079,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	856,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,112,476
MASSACHUSETTS	2,429,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,507,075
MICHIGAN	8,385,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,814,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,383,286
MICRONESIA	910,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,611,760
MINNESOTA	8,797,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,357,205
MISSISSIPPI	6,650,753	1,604,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,701,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,559,338
MISSOURI	8,122,538	2,526,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,559,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,189,178
MONTANA	2,480,609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,671,884
NEBRASKA	4,868,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,112,008
NEVADA	1,162,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,261,352
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,594,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,120,071
NEW JERSEY	2,558,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,071,808
NEW MEXICO	2,108,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	525,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,632,528
NEW YORK	8,309,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,512,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,653,975
N. CAROLINA	11,473,760	2,926,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,524,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,465,087
N. DAKOTA	3,301,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344,968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,524,066
N. MARIANAS	805,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,868,912
OHIO	9,727,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,222,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,244,462
OKLAHOMA	5,207,281	1,519,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,063,541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,443,538
OREGON	3,616,714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,121,276
PENNSYLVANIA	9,347,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,716,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,656,226
PUERTO RICO	6,125,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,504,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,649,782
RHODE ISLAND	977,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,367,492
S. CAROLINA	5,335,610	1,454,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,767,910
S. DAKOTA	3,337,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,671,662
TENNESSEE	8,843,167	2,241,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,977,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,407,492
TEXAS	12,168,469	3,199,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,333,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,605,946
UTAH	1,716,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	322,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,783,821
VERMONT	1,685,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,378,133
VIRGIN ISLANDS	849,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,565,726
VIRGINIA	6,813,165	1,897,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,692,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,685,098
WASHINGTON	4,056,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	716,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,025,478
W. VIRGINIA	3,881,755	1,086,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	974,515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,161,528
WISCONSIN	8,201,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	969,039	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,201,378
WYOMING	1,477,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193,382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,477,390
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEER PANEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	265,533,516	32,710,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,989,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358,084,289
FEDERAL ADMIN	7,184,740	1,362,920	335,840	19,760	0	118,800	150,160	425,080	290,520	118,800	163,080	0	664,360	129,600	0	8,455,000	19,418,660
SUBTOTAL, OBLIGATIONS	272,718,256	34,073,000	335,840	19,760	0	118,800	150,160	425,080	62,280,000	118,800	163,080	0	664,360	129,600	0	8,455,000	379,651,736
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	462,744	0	8,060,160	474,240	0	2,851,200	3,603,840	10,225,920	0	2,851,200	3,888,920	0	15,944,640	3,110,400	0	0	51,473,264
TOTAL	273,181,000	34,073,000	8,396,000	494,000	0	2,970,000	3,754,000	10,651,000	62,280,000	2,970,000	4,052,000	0	16,609,000	3,240,000	0	8,455,000	431,125,000

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
Extension Activities

Classification by Objects
2006 Actual and Estimated 2007 and 2008

Personnel Compensation:	2006	2007	2008
Washington, D.C.	$12,067,956	$13,975,000	$14,766,000
Field	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation	9,691,795	11,556,000	12,194,000
12 Personnel benefits	2,371,291	2,410,000	2,563,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	4,870	9,000	9,000
Total pers. comp. & benefits	12,067,956	13,975,000	14,766,000
Other Objects:			
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,046,809	1,073,000	943,000
22 Transportation of Things	19,321	20,000	20,000
23.1 Rent to GSA	28,745	30,000	30,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others	42,665	44,000	44,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc.	307,169	315,000	315,000
24 Printing and Reproduction	145,491	149,000	149,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services	352,018	361,000	361,000
25.2 Other Services	4,093,979	4,708,000	2,130,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt.	41,608	43,000	43,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities	27,288	28,000	28,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	3,192,851	2,273,000	1,438,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	231,720	238,000	238,000
26 Supplies	260,189	267,000	267,000
31 Equipment	148,485	152,000	152,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	435,387,125	427,716,900	410,199,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment	2,031	2,100	2,000
Total other objects	445,327,494	437,420,000	416,359,000
Total direct obligations	457,395,450	451,395,000	431,125,000
Position Data:			
Average Salary, ES	$155,778	$159,205	$163,981
Average Salary, GS	$80,244	$82,009	$84,470
Average Grade, GS	11.4	11.4	11.4

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

STATUS OF PROGRAM

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:

Current Activities

1. **Smith-Lever 3(b) and (c)**. Federal contributions for cooperative extension work are primarily derived from Section 3(b) and (c) formula funds appropriated under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914. These funds comprise about two-thirds of the total Federal funding for extension activities. Federal funds are matched by non-Federal sources, primarily States and counties, and support the major educational efforts that are central to the mission of the Cooperative Extension System and common to most extension units, such as agricultural production; nutrition, diet, and health; natural resources and environmental management; community resources and economic development; family development and resource management; 4-H and youth development; leadership and volunteer development. Smith-Lever 3(b) and (c) funds must be matched by non-Federal funds. As a result of provisions contained in the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, at least 25 percent of available Smith-Lever funding must be used to support multi-State activities; up to 25 percent of Smith-Lever funds also must be used for integrated research and extension activities. These requirements can be met concurrently.

2. **Smith-Lever 3(d)**. Other sources of Federal funding for extension activities include the Smith-Lever section 3(d) or targeted funds, which are provided to the States to address special programs or concerns of regional and national importance and are distributed through administrative or non-statutory formulas and merit-reviewed projects. The following extension programs are funded under the Smith-Lever 3(d) funding mechanism: Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP); Pest Management; Farm Safety; Children, Youth, and Families At Risk; Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program; Sustainable Agriculture; Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification, and New Technologies for Agricultural Extension. EFNEP funds are distributed on the same population-based formula used for the Smith-Lever 3(b) and (c) distributions but are not required to be matched. Funds under other Smith-Lever 3(d) programs are distributed under administratively-based formulas or by a competitive process. There is a matching funds requirement under some of the programs.

3. **Payments to the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and Tuskegee University and West Virginia State University**. Federal funding provides the primary support for the extension programs at the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and Tuskegee University. The general provisions section 753 of Public Law 107-76 makes West Virginia State University eligible to receive funds under this program. This program primarily addresses the needs of small-scale and minority agricultural producers and other limited-resource audiences. Section 1444 of the 1977 Farm Bill provides that the funds made available to the 1890's for extension programs be distributed on the basis of a formula identical to the Smith-Lever 3 (b) & (c) formula. Section 7203(a) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 requires that beginning in FY 2003, funds appropriated for this program shall be not less than 15 percent of the Smith-Lever Act appropriation. The payment of funds under this program requires a 100 percent non-Federal match. These funds are used to maintain the extension infrastructure at the 1890 institutions and the partnership with the Cooperative Extension System.

4. **1890 Facilities Program**. Federal funds provide the primary support for enhanced extension, research, and teaching facilities at all of the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions. Some examples of the use of funds include the renovation of office space and laboratories; much needed computer and equipment purchases; the acquisition of satellite downlinking and distance learning capabilities; and

the construction of joint research and extension multi-purpose/conference centers. The 1890 Facilities Program enables the 1890 Land-Grant Institutions to improve their capacity and better address the needs of students, farmers, and rural populations with limited resources.

5. **Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA)**. The RREA program provides funding for expanded natural resource education programs. Funds are distributed by an administratively-derived formula to all States for educational programs and projects. The Cooperative Extension System provides research-based education about renewable natural resources. Extension education enables the management of renewable natural resources in a way that better serves individual land owners, local communities, and the Nation.

6. **Ag in the Classroom**. The program helps to advance agricultural literacy through a grassroots network of State coordinators, school teachers, agribusiness leaders, and other educators by supporting initiatives that include expanding outreach to underrepresented populations; regional demonstration projects; integration of information technology to reduce program delivery costs; and outstanding teacher recognition initiatives.

7. **Extension Services at 1994 Institutions**. The program provides funding for Native American communities and Tribal Colleges for extension activities as set forth in the Smith Lever Act. Funding is awarded on a competitive basis.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

1. **Smith-Lever 3(b) and (c)**. **Michigan State University** (MSU) Extension worked in partnership with **Ohio State University** to conduct two national conferences on value-added agriculture and biofuel production. Participants learned about costs and benefits of launching new production facilities in the region. Following the focus on corn processing, MSU worked with the Michigan Corn Marketing Program to facilitate formation of a work group that applied itself to building a new ethanol production facility. MSU mentored the study group through the business development process and helped a company to find resources in order to launch their business venture.

2. **Smith-Lever 3 (d)**. Goals of EFNEP include encouraging healthy nutritional practices through increased: fruit, vegetable, and dairy intake; healthy beverage selection; food security; physical activity; and learning appropriate portion sizes. An EFNEP project in **North Carolina** is educating participants on lower calorie food choices. Participants are encouraged to drink plenty of water, taught what a serving is, and taught how to read food labels. Participant results show the loss of weight, and a reduction in blood pressure and cholesterol. Individual success has been credited to the EFNEP lessons and the shift from a weight focus to a health focus to help keep the weight off.

3. **1890 Institutions**. Extension staff at **Virginia State University** has taught over 600 landowners in Southern and Southwest Virginia about new income opportunities to replace income lost from downsizing of the tobacco industry. Sixty of these farmers established new farm enterprises as a result of these educational programs. Fifteen farmers are now producing and marketing at least an acre of seedless watermelons as a result of field demonstrations. Twenty landowners have established naturalized populations of American ginseng and/or goldenseal in their privately- owned woodlands. Ten former tobacco farmers established production of cut flowers as a new source of supplemental income, and fifteen farmers began raising poultry, beef cattle, or swine for sale in local markets and directly to consumers.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets.

Integrated Activities

For the integrated research, education, and extension grants programs, including necessary administrative expenses, $20,120,000, as follows: for a competitive international science and education grants program authorized under section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3292b), to remain available until expended, $1,990,000; for grants programs authorized under section 2(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 89-106, as amended, $2,475,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009 for the critical issues program; and $1,378,000 for the regional rural development centers program; and $14,277,000 for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative authorized under section 1484 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Act of 1977, to remain available until September 30, 2009. (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)(1)(B), 3292b, 3351, 7626.)

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Estimate, 2007	$56,050,000
Budget Estimate, 2008	20,120,000
Decrease in Appropriations	-35,930,000

Summary of Increases and Decreases

Item of Change	2007 Estimated	Pay Costs	Program Changes	2008 Estimated
Integrated Activities:				
Water Quality	$ 12,738,000	--	$ -12,738,000	$ --
Food Safety	14,699,000	--	-14,699,000	--
Regional Pest Management Centers	4,125,000	--	- 4,125,000	--
Crops at Risk From FQPA Implementation	1,375,000	--	- 1,375,000	--
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,419,000	--	- 4,419,000	--
Methyl Bromide Transition	3,075,000	--	- 3,075,000	--
Organic Transition Program	1,855,000	--	- 1,855,000	--
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Homeland Security)	10,046,000	--	+ 4,231,000	14,277,000
International Science and Education Grants Programs	1,821,000	--	+ 169,000	1,990,000
Critical Issues	576,000	--	+ 1,899,000	2,475,000
Rural Development Centers	1,321,000	--	+ 57,000	1,378,000
Total Available, Integrated Activities	$ 56,050,000	--	-35,930,000	20,120,000

Note: Included in the Integrated Activities account in FY 2006, 2007, and 2008 are $3,000,000 each year for the Mandatory Organic Research and Extension Initiative. This amount is not reflected in the total above.

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Project Statement
(On basis of Appropriation)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Integrated Activities:							
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Homeland Security)	$9,900,000		$10,046,000		+4,231,000	$14,277,000	
Water Quality	12,738,330		12,738,000		-12,738,000	--	
Food Safety	14,698,530		14,699,000		-14,699,000	--	
Regional Pest Management Centers	4,125,330		4,125,000		-4,125,000	--	
Organic Transition Program	1,855,260		1,855,000		-1,855,000	--	
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,419,360		4,419,000		-4,419,000	--	
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	1,375,110		1,375,000		-1,375,000	--	
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	3,074,940		3,075,000		-3,075,000	--	
Critical Issues - Plant and Animal Diseases	736,560		576,000		+1,899,000	2,475,000	
Regional Rural Development Centers	1,320,660		1,321,000		+57,000	1,378,000	
Asian Soybean Rust	--		--		--	--	
International Science and Education Grants	990,000		1,821,000		+169,000	1,990,000	
Total Available or Estimate	55,234,080	8	56,050,000	4	-35,930,000	20,120,000	4
Rescission	557,920						
Total Appropriation	55,792,000	8					

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Project Statement
(On basis of Available Funds)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Integrated Activities:							
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Homeland Security)	$9,900,000		$10,046,000		+4,231,000	$14,277,000	
Water Quality	12,738,330		12,738,000		-12,738,000	--	
Food Safety	14,689,573		14,699,000		-14,699,000	--	
Regional Pest Management Centers	4,125,330		4,125,000		-4,125,000	--	
Organic Transition Program	1,855,260		1,855,000		-1,855,000	--	
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,419,360		4,419,000		-4,419,000	--	
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	1,375,110		1,375,000		-1,375,000	--	
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	3,074,940		3,075,000		-3,075,000	--	
Critical Issues - Plant and Animal Diseases	575,645		576,000		+1,899,000	2,475,000	
Carryover			414,713		-414,713	--	
Regional Rural Development Centers	1,320,660		1,321,000		+57,000	1,378,000	
Asian Soybean Rust	--		--		--	--	
International Science and Education Grants	1,966,768		1,821,000		+169,000	1,990,000	
Carryover			36,154		-36,154	--	
Total Obligations Estimate	56,040,976	8	56,500,867	4	-36,380,867	20,120,000	4
Unobligated Balance:							
Available, start of year	-1,266,720		-450,867		+450,867	--	
Lapsing	+8,957		--		--	--	
Available, end of year	+450,867		--		--	--	
Total Available or Estimate	55,234,080	8	56,050,000	4	35,930,000	20,120,000	4
Rescission	557,920						
Total Appropriation	55,792,000	8					

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Justification of Increases and Decreases

Integrated Activities

(1) A decrease of $42,286,000 to transfer funding for Section 406 programs ($42,286,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

In FY 2008, the budget proposes that Section 406 activities, formerly supported under the Integrated Activities account, be supported within the Research and Education account. These activities will be funded at $45.13 million and administered through the National Research Initiative. The administration of these programs under the NRI is a means to streamline the CSREES budget portfolio. Since FY 2003, CSREES was authorized to use a percentage of the NRI funds for integrated research, education, and extension activities. In FY 2008, CSREES proposes a change in the general provisions that will increase the amount provided for the NRI that may be used for competitive integrated activities from a maximum of 22 percent to a maximum of 30 percent. The programs are as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Water Quality	$12,738	-$12,738	$0
Food Safety	14,699	-14,699	0
Regional Pest Management Centers	4,125	-4,125	0
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	1,375	-1,375	0
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,419	-4,419	0
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	3,075	-3,075	0
Organic Transition Program	1,855	-1,855	0
Total	$42,286	-$42,286	$0

(2) An increase of $4,231,000 for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative activities ($10,046,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The proposed increase under the Food and Agriculture Defense will address the Asian Soybean Rust Pest Information Platform for Education & Extension. This program would utilize $2,277,000 to continue the maintenance and enhancement of pest risk management tools for Asian soybean rust and other pathogens of legumes. The ultimate goal is to equip stakeholders with effective decision support tools and information for managing pests and diseases of legume crops, particularly soybean rust.

In 2005, USDA facilitated the development of a Federal/State/industry coordinated framework for surveillance, reporting, prediction, and management during the 2005 growing season. Although it was effective, it was designed primarily to deal with soybean rust and then only for the first year of the invasion. Now that the pathogen is endemic to the U.S., a broader and more sustainable system is needed, preferably it will address not only soybean rust, but also other pathogens of lesser served crops, such as dry beans, dry peas, and organic soybean.

The NPDN, Regional Integrated Pest Management Centers, and subcontractors will assist producers in making intelligent and informed decisions on pest and disease control measures. These better informed decisions will reduce pesticide input costs, will lessen the environmental burden of pesticides, and will render production more economical. In addition, we anticipate that this system will yield real-time data for use in diagnostics, and will provide more accurate data for policy decisions. It also will result in more effective outreach to growers, users, and practitioners,

including those USDA professionals dealing with crop insurance and risk management, allowing them to be more effective in making decisions.

The National animal and plant diagnostic laboratory networks continue identifying exotic and domestic pests and pathogens that are a concern to the security of our food and other agricultural production systems. The program will utilize $1,954,000 to assist the diagnostic laboratories in responding effectively to pest and pathogen threats. It may be used to deploy new diagnostic tools as they become available.

We expect there will be 5 new tools and approaches available to growers for additional crops and pests.

(3) An increase of $169,000 for the International Science and Education Grants Program ($1,821,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The International Science and Education Grants Program (ISE) supports research, extension, and teaching activities that will enhance the capabilities of American colleges and universities to conduct international collaborative research, extension and teaching. ISE projects are expected to enhance the international content of curricula; ensure that faculty work beyond the U.S. and bring lessons learned back home; promote international research partnerships; enhance the use and application of foreign technologies in the U.S.; and strengthen the role that colleges and universities play in maintaining U.S. competitiveness. The increased funding will support projects that incorporate substantive international activities in the programs related to the food system agriculture and natural resources at U.S. land-grant colleges and universities.

In addition, ISE funds will be used to support projects that focus on building international competencies through partnerships with India. This focus will provide important support to the U.S.-India Knowledge Initiative in Agricultural Teaching, Research, Outreach, and Commercial Linkages, which has been identified as a priority partnership by both governments.

(4) A net increase of $1,956,000 for other Integrated Programs ($1,897,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

	FY 2007 Estimate ($000)	Increase or Decrease ($000)	FY 2008 ($000)
Critical Issues	$576	$1,899	$2,475
Regional Rural Development Centers	1,321	57	1,378
Total	$1,897	$1,956	$3,853

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2007 President's Budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

TABLE 1B - FISCAL YEAR 2006
GROUP REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2006 - INTEGRATED

INTEGRATED PROGRAMS

STATE	Critical Issues - Plant and Animal Diseases	Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop System	Food Safety	Homeland Security	International Science and Education Grants	Methyl Bromide	Organic Trans. Program	Regional Pest Management Centers	Rural Development Centers	Water Quality	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMER SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	2,500,000	0	300,000	99,999	0	0	0	0	550,000	3,449,999
ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	500,435	1,140,000	99,983	509,223	0	981,830	0	0	3,231,471
COLORADO	0	0	0	487,326	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	586,080	1,373,406
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	1,224,417	0	39,374	0	0	0	0	0	1,263,791
DELAWARE	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	0	0	0	599,299	1,130,000	160,602	798,186	23,031	0	0	0	2,711,118
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	585,245	313,615	0	0	0	1,178,780
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	434,120	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	534,120
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	586,080	586,080
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	1,135,135	759,427	99,670	0	0	0	0	1,248,000	3,242,232
IOWA	0	0	0	1,059,786	300,000	0	0	0	0	314,317	806,581	2,480,684
KANSAS	0	433,880	0	0	920,000	85,734	369,181	0	0	0	1,248,000	3,056,795
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
LOUISIANA	80,000	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	380,000
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	18,597	0	0	540,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	603,000	1,191,597
MASSACHUSETTS	0	423,105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423,105
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	50,000	1,014,000	14,183	561,754	0	981,828	0	0	2,621,765
MICRONESIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	55,000	199,995	0	0	0	0	0	254,995
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	598,914	50,000	0	110,000	0	0	314,317	0	1,073,231
MISSOURI	0	0	0	887,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	887,175
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	99,538	0	0	0	0	100,000	199,538
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	599,951	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	750,768	1,400,719
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480,000	480,000
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	209,579	49,873	0	0	0	0	0	544,498	803,950
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
NEW YORK	0	0	0	598,861	1,140,700	0	0	374,627	0	0	0	2,114,188
N. CAROLINA	131,960	0	1,695,645	0	300,000	200,000	0	0	981,828	0	570,000	3,879,433
N. DAKOTA	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
N. MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	2,628,726	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	165,000	2,843,726
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
OREGON	0	0	0	0	50,000	99,653	0	0	0	0	640,000	789,653
PENNSYLVANIA	50,000	0	0	527,150	50,000	98,698	0	0	981,828	314,317	94,545	2,116,538
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	786,867	786,867
S. CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	99,751	0	0	0	0	0	99,751
S. DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	50,000	99,950	0	0	0	0	0	149,950
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	509,034	50,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	659,034
TEXAS	32,100	0	0	470,236	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,238,490	2,040,826
UTAH	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	314,318	0	364,318
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390,000	390,000
V. ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	141,630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141,630
WASHINGTON	74,219	0	0	0	310,000	0	0	680,557	0	0	0	1,064,776
W. VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	98,008	0	0	0	0	0	98,008
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	567,189	300,000	0	0	374,478	0	0	700,920	1,942,587
WYOMING	0	0	0	429,488	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	484,488
BIOTECH	0	0	2,408	5,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,295
SBIR	17,677	11,001	35,355	117,588	0	0	24,600	14,842	33,003	10,565	101,907	366,538
PEER PANEL	0	18,000	9,178	64,413	0	32,062	13,753	0	0	0	38,061	175,467
Federal ADMIN Obligated	29,462	55,004	176,774	578,984	396,000	39,600	122,996	74,210	165,013	52,826	509,533	2,200,404
SUBTOTAL	575,645	1,375,110	4,419,360	14,699,573	9,900,000	1,966,768	3,074,940	1,855,260	4,125,330	1,320,660	12,738,330	56,040,976
UNOBLIGATED	414,713	0	0	8,957	0	36,154	0	0	0	0	0	459,824
TOTAL	990,358	1,375,110	4,419,360	14,698,530	9,900,000	2,002,922	3,074,940	1,855,260	4,125,330	1,320,660	12,738,330	56,500,800

TABLE 2B - FISCAL YEAR 2007
INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

INTEGRATED PROGRAMS

STATE	Critical Issues-Plant and Animal Diseases	Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	FQPA Risk Food Crop System Program for Major Food Crop System	Food Safety	Methyl Bromide	Organic Transition Risk Assessment	Regional Pest Management Center	Rural Development Centers	Soybean Rust	International Science and Education Grants	Water Quality	Homeland Security	Biotech Risk Assessment	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
SBIR	14,000	11,000	35,000	118,000	25,000	15,000	33,000	11,000	0	0	102,000	0	0	88,000
BIOTECH RISK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL ADMIN OBLIGATED	23,000	55,000	177,000	588,000	123,000	74,000	165,000	53,000	0	73,000	510,000	402,000	0	765,000
UNOBLIGATED	954,000	1,309,000	4,207,000	13,993,000	2,927,000	1,766,000	3,927,000	1,257,000	0	1,784,000	12,126,000	9,644,000	0	18,267,000
TOTAL	991,000	1,375,000	4,419,000	14,699,000	3,075,000	1,855,000	4,125,000	1,321,000	0	1,857,000	12,738,000	10,046,000	0	56,501,000

TABLE 3B - FISCAL YEAR 2008
INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

INTEGRATED PROGRAMS

STATE	Critical Issues-Plant and Animal Diseases	Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	FQPA Risk Food Crop System Program for Major Food Crop System	Food Safety	Methyl Bromide	Organic Transition Risk Assessment	Regional Pest Management Center	Rural Development Centers	Soybean Rust	International Science and Education Grants	Water Quality	Homeland Security	Biotech Risk Assessment	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
SBIR	59,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
BIOTECH RISK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL ADMIN OBLIGATED	99,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,000	0	80,000	0	571,000	0	805,000
UNOBLIGATED	2,317,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,312,000	0	1,910,000	0	13,706,000	0	19,245,000
TOTAL	2,475,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378,000	0	1,990,000	0	14,277,000	0	20,120,000

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
Integrated Activities

Classification by Objects
2006 Actual and Estimated 2007 and 2008

Personnel Compensation:	2006	2007	2008
Washington, D.C.	$1,522,780	$494,000	$494,000
Field	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation	1,221,189	394,000	394,000
12 Personnel benefits	300,973	99,000	99,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	618	1,000	1,000
Total pers. comp. & benefits	1,522,780	494,000	494,000
Other Objects:			
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons	125,879	129,000	67,000
22 Transportation of Things	2,454	3,000	1,000
23.1 Rent to GSA	3,661	3,800	3,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others	5,367	5,500	1,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc.	38,759	40,000	6,000
24 Printing and Reproduction	18,351	19,000	5,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services	21,429	22,000	8,000
25.2 Other Services	363,780	313,000	89,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt.	5,236	5,300	1,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities	3,460	3,400	1,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	344,907	294,000	99,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	28,625	29,000	8,000
26 Supplies	32,908	33,000	12,000
31 Equipment	18,950	19,000	10,000
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	53,504,173	54,637,000	19,315,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment	257	0	0
Total other objects	54,518,196	55,556,000	19,626,000
Total direct obligations	56,040,976	56,050,000	20,120,000
Position Data:			
Average Salary, ES	$155,778	$159,205	$163,981
Average Salary, GS	$80,244	$82,009	$84,470
Average Grade, GS	11.4	11.4	11.4

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

STATUS OF PROGRAM

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES:

Current Activities

1. Programs currently funded under the Integrated Activities account are Water Quality, Food Safety, Regional Pest Management Centers (formerly Pesticide Impact Assessment), Crops at Risk from Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) Implementation, Food Quality Protection Act Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems, Methyl Bromide Transition Program, and Organic Transition Program. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to support integrated, multifunctional agricultural research, extension, and education activities. The International Science and Education Grants, Critical Issues, and Regional Rural Development Centers programs are administered under this account. The International Science and Education Grants program is conducted under the authority of Section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, Public Law 95-113. The Critical Issues and Regional Rural Development Centers programs are conducted under the authority of Section 2(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 89-106, as amended (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), which enables the agency to support research, extension or education activities.

2. The Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative Program under the authority of Section 1484 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 also is funded under this account. This program provides support for an unified network of public agricultural institutions to identify and respond to high risk biological pathogens in the food and agricultural system. The network will be used to increase the ability to protect the Nation from disease threats by identifying, containing, and minimizing disease threats. The funds also will be used to maintain and enhance pest risk management tools for Asian soybean rust and other pathogens of legumes.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

3. **Food Safety Program**. A team of researchers at the **Pennsylvania State University** identified dairy farms experiencing high levels of Salmonella Newport infections in dairy cattle. These infections exact a high economic cost from the farmers. The research team demonstrated that manipulating feed quality and other management practices can affect the duration and severity of a salmonella outbreak in dairy cattle.

4. **Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation Program**. Researchers at **Cornell University, New York**, developed new varieties of tomato resistant to early and late blight which are growing more resistant to commonly used fungicides. An important finding of this research is that new varieties should be homozygous (having identical alleles in corresponding loci of homologous chromosomes) for both early blight resistance and late blight resistance in order to be effective. This contrasted with previous expectations that heterozygous resistance for early blight and monogenic late blight resistance would be sufficient for disease control.

5. **FQPA Risk Mitigation Program**. Researchers at the **University of Wisconsin** have developed novel tactics for risk reduction, resistance management, and profit through pest suppression. This project resulted in the formation of multi-stakeholder groups in **Wisconsin and Florida** to address and develop practical solutions for common integrated pest management (IPM) issues facing the vegetable industries in both States. The research team developed ways to measure pesticide toxicity and IPM adoption, and demonstrated that pesticide use and toxicity can be reduced as biointensive IPM

increases. Researchers established procedures for predicting the risk of pesticide resistance and determining the baseline susceptibilities of key pests in Wisconsin and Florida to new reduced risk pesticides.

6. **Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (FADI) Program**. The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) is a national network of non-Federal public animal diagnostic laboratories; under the leadership of CSREES, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. It has 12 core laboratories who receive CSREES support; which are located at **Cornell University (New York), Louisiana State University, University of Georgia, Texas A&M, University of Wisconsin, Iowa State University, Colorado State University, Washington State University, University of California at Davis, University of Arizona, North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services**. In addition to these core laboratories, CSREES provides a reduced amount of funding for laboratories in 16 other States: **Oregon, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey**. In continuing efforts to enhance national preparedness against foreign animal diseases appearing in the U.S., the NAHLN laboratories in these and other States conducted activities on Avian Influenza (AI). As a part of these efforts, they have been approved by the USDA-APHIS to run a real time polymerase chain reaction for AI, using a standardized assay and protocol. Annual proficiency testing is required of individuals conducting testing to ensure quality results. NAHLN laboratories will determine if the AI virus is present and whether it is a strain that could be highly pathogenic. The NAHLN has the ability to conduct 18,000 AI screening tests per day. The utilization of these laboratories has dramatically increased the Nations AI surveillance and diagnostic capacity.

The National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN) is a 50 State network of land grant university based plant diagnostic laboratories. The network is led by diagnostic laboratory centers at **Cornell University (New York), University of Florida, Kansas State University, Michigan State University, and University of California at Davis**. These institutions receive direct funding from CSREES and provide support to the other land grant plant diagnostic laboratories in their region through subcontracts, training, and leadership. Because of this, plant laboratories in every State receive Federal funding and other support from the five NPDN centers. All 50 States and many U.S. territories are connected to the NPDN through digital distance diagnostics, used throughout the Nation to speed early detection of high consequence plant pathogens and solve other agricultural problems. This web-based diagnostics system allows plant diagnosticians in one location to transmit a digital image across the country to someone with special expertise. In many States, county extension agents also have the ability to transmit photos of insects and diseased plants to campus based scientists, who diagnose the problem and pose a solution. The first case of Asian soybean rust, found in **Louisiana**, was quickly transmitted to Federal officials and diagnosed using this technology. During a nine month period, 1,189 samples were submitted from **Georgia** county extension offices to scientists at the **University of Georgia's** main campus. More than 150 samples have been submitted to the **University of Hawaii**, many from **Guam, American Samoa**, and other pacific territories with limited access to trained specialists. **Washington State University** is using this technology along the Canadian border and near key ports of entry. Connecting first detectors from every corner of the U.S. with NPDN diagnosticians has dramatically increased the ability of the network to diagnose high consequence plant pathogens and other pests, whether introduced naturally or through agro-terrorism, before they get out of control.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets.

Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 2501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279), $6,930,000, to remain available until expended.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

SECTION 2501

Estimate, 2007	$5,681,000
Budget Estimate, 2008	6,930,000
Increase in Appropriation	+1,249,000

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

Item of Change	2007 Estimated	Pay Costs	Program Change	2008 Estimated
Section 2501, Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers	$5,681,000	- -	+1,249,000	$6,930,000

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

SECTION 2501, OUTREACH

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of Appropriation)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Section 2501							
Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers	$5,940,000		$5,681,000		+$1,249,000	$6,930,000	
Total Available or Estimate	5,940,000		5,681,000		+1,249,000	6,930,000	
Rescission	60,000		--		--	--	
Total Appropriation	6,000,000	2	5,681,000	2	+1,249,000	6,930,000	2

EXHIBIT 9

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

SECTION 2501, OUTREACH

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of Available Funds)

Project	2006 Actual Amount	2006 Actual Staff Years	2007 Estimated Amount	2007 Estimated Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2008 Estimated Amount	2008 Estimated Staff Years
Section 2501							
Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers	$5,923,303		$5,681,000		+$1,249,000	$6,930,000	
Carryover	--		258,712		-258,712		
Total obligations Estimate	5,923,303		5,939,712		+990,288	6,930,000	2
Unobligated Balance:							
Available, start of year	-257,015		-258,712		+258,712	--	
Lapsing	15,000		--		--		
Available, end of year	258,712						
Total Available or Estimate	5,940,000	2	5,681,000	2	+1,249,000	6,930,000	2
Rescission	60,000		--				
Total Appropriation	6,000,000	2	5,681,000	2			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Justification of Increases and Decreases

Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Activities

An increase of $1,249,000 for Section 2501, Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers ($5,681,000 available in the FY 2007 Estimate) as follows:

The overall objective of Section 2501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) is to enhance the ability of minority farmers and ranchers to operate farms and ranches independently and produce income adequate to service debt, maintain operations and provide a reasonable lifestyle. Section 2501 provides grants to educational institutions and community-based organizations to encourage and assist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to own and operate farms and ranches, to participate in USDA agricultural programs; and to become integral parts of the agricultural community. This program contributes to the USDA goal of enhancing the competitiveness and sustainability of rural and farm economies.

Increased funding in 2008 will provide opportunities for broader outreach in more states and more communities and will allow more depth in interaction with individual farmers. Grantees report that one-on-one contact, as well as rigorous follow-up with disadvantaged producers, is frequently required to give adequate assistance with USDA program applications. One-on-one contact, combined with workshops, conferences, and new mobile technology options are operative in prior year 2501 projects. An exciting development in several previously funded projects is the advent of mobile internet access units which allow grantees to bring internet capability and technological advances in farm and ranch management to the target groups in rural areas. The benefits of computer literacy training enhance their target groups' capacity to function effectively in their enterprises. Increased funding would make this technology much more widely available to disadvantaged producers and is crucial to the success of these farmers and ranchers as e-government is more fully implemented.

The primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. Portfolios that address Agency and Departmental national goals (comprised of contributing Agency programs) are subject to rigorous assessment by experts on an annual and periodic (5-year) basis to determine the extent to which they are making progress toward solving targeted national problems. A recently implemented assessment tool will be used to review the portfolio's relevance, quality, and performance, assigning a quantitative score to its performance. Using recommendations from these expert reviewers, National Program Leaders will work to improve portfolio performance. Such portfolio reviews will be informed by performance criteria and evaluation studies relevant to the portfolio mission.

TABLE 1C- FISCAL YEAR 2006
SECTION 2501, OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

STATE	Section 2501 Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers 2006
ALABAMA	300,000
ARKANSAS	599,856
CALIFORNIA	588,391
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	299,391
FLORIDA	265,009
GEORGIA	119,586
HAWAII	296,593
MARYLAND	200,000
MICRONESIA	119,552
MISSOURI	214,421
MONTANA	600,000
NEW MEXICO	300,000
OKLAHOMA	300,000
TEXAS	899,994
VIRGINIA	261,476
WASHINGTON	285,513
Peer Panel	50,921
SUBTOTAL	5,700,703
FEDERAL ADMIN	222,600
Subtotal Obligations	5,923,303
UNOBLIGATED	16,697
TOTAL	5,940,000

TABLE 2C-FISCAL YEAR 2007
SECTION 2501, OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

FEDERAL ADMIN	$227,240
UNDISTRIBUTED	5,453,760
TOTAL	$5,681,000

TABLE 3C- FISCAL YEAR 2007
SECTION 2501, OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

FEDERAL ADMIN	$277,000
UNDISTRIBUTED	6,653,000
TOTAL	$6,930,000

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
Section 2501 Activities

Classification by Objects
2006 Actual and Estimated 2007 and 2008

Personnel Compensation:	2006	2007	2008
Washington, D.C.	$150,616	$180,240	$180,240
Field	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation	126,758	161,240	161,240
12 Personnel benefits	23,790	19,000	19,000
13 Benefits for former personnel	68	0	0
Total pers. comp. & benefits	150,616	180,240	180,240
Other Objects:			
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons	10,058	13,000	16,500
22 Transportation of Things	210	0	0
23.1 Rent to GSA	157	2,000	3,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others	569	1,000	2,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc.	3,929	2,000	3,000
24 Printing and Reproduction	1,591	2,000	3,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services	1,905	1,000	2,500
25.2 Other Services	9,503	7,000	15,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt.	537	0	0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities	382	0	0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	23,169	12,000	42,460
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2,533	1,000	2,500
26 Supplies	2,954	3,000	3,500
31 Equipment	838	3,000	3,500
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	5,714,332	5,453,760	6,652,800
43 Interest Prompt Payment	20	0	0
Total other objects	5,772,687	5,500,760	6,749,760
Total direct obligations	5,923,303	5,681,000	6,930,000
Position Data:			
Average Salary, ES	$155,778	$159,205	$163,981
Average Salary, GS	$80,244	$82,009	$84,470
Average Grade, GS	11.4	11.4	11.4

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

STATUS OF PROGRAM

SECTION 2501, OUTREACH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS AND RANCHERS ACTIVITIES:

Current Activities

This program helps African American, Tribal, Hispanic and other minority farmers and ranchers from socially disadvantaged groups participate in specific USDA loan, conservation, technical assistance, and related programs. The program enhances the ability of minority farmers and ranchers to operate farms and ranches independently and to produce income adequate to service debt, maintain operations, and provide a reasonable lifestyle. The program provides grants to educational institutions and community-based organizations to encourage and assist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to own and operate farms and ranches, to participate in USDA agricultural programs, and to become an integral part of the agricultural community.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

1. The **University of Texas-Pan American and the Texas Border Coalition** created the Farm Ownership and Rural Growers Empowerment project in rural Texas, which focuses on increasing and improving outreach networks for assisting socially disadvantaged Hispanic farmers and ranchers. The program includes bilingual curricula, internet training, and farm management training. The staff collaborated with other network organizations and assisted 6,624 socially disadvantaged producers (SDP), and helped process 1,074 USDA loan and conservation program applications. This resulted in SDP's securing approximately $2.638 million in USDA program assistance.

2. **Georgia's** Federation of Southern Cooperatives' Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers program continues to build a Regional Marketing System that links SDP cooperatives in **Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina**. Opportunities for producers improved in both commercial and direct marketing. Acreage devoted to farming alternative crops, including seedless watermelon and a variety of vegetables, increased by 20 percent giving producers a broader market. Producer participation in farmers' markets, retail grocers, farmer-owned processing operations and institutional buyers increased sales by 38 percent.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Summary of Budget and Performance
Statement of Goals and Objectives

CSREES has five strategic goals and thirteen strategic objectives that contribute to the six USDA strategic goals and sixteen objectives.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 1: Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture **USDA Strategic Objective 1.1:** Expand and Maintain International Export Opportunities	**Agency Goal 1:** Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers.	Objective 1.1: Provide information, knowledge and education to help expand markets and reduce trade barriers.	Extension Research Integrated Higher Education	Key Outcome 1.1: Increased ability to compete in world markets and increased knowledge of market principles, alternatives, techniques, and utilization of sustainable farm operations.
USDA Strategic Goal 1: Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture **USDA Strategic Objective 1.2:** Support International Economic Development and Trade Capacity Building **USDA Strategic Objective 1.3:** Improved Sanitary and Phytosanitary System (SPS) to Facilitate Agriculture Trade	**Agency Goal 1:** Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers.	Objective 1.2: Support international economic development and trade capacity building through research, education and extension.	Extension Research Integrated Higher Education	Key Outcome 1.2: Expanded international economic development and trade capacity building through (1) partnerships between U.S. and counterpart faculty in developing or transitioning countries to strengthen science applications and (2) technical assistance provided to these countries to support market and agricultural sector development.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 2: Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies **USDA Objective 2.1:** Expand Domestic Market Opportunities	**Agency Goal 1:** Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers.	Objective 1.3: Provide science-based knowledge and technologies to generate new or improved high quality products and processes to expand markets for the agricultural sector.	Research Extension Higher Education	Key Outcome 1.3: Expanded science-based knowledge and technologies to generate high-quality products and processes by (1) increasing knowledge of bioenergy and biomass conversion, (2) creating new commercially viable and marketable alternative crops, and alternative markets for non-food products from existing crops, and (3) establishing new integrated research and extension programs and multi-disciplinary graduate education training programs.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 2: Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies **USDA Strategic Objective 2.2:** Increase the Efficiency of Domestic Agricultural Production and Marketing Systems	**Agency Goal 1:** Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers.	Objective 1.5: Contribute science-based information, analysis and education to promote the efficiency of agricultural production systems.	Research Extension Higher Education	Key Outcome 1.5: Increased efficiency of the agricultural production system by (1) expanding information to model feed utilization for animal species, (2) releasing new or improved varieties or germplasm with enhanced pest or disease resistance, (3) further understanding the biological role of gene sequences in plants, animals, microbes and insects, (4) strengthening Masters degree level courses in the food and agricultural sciences, particularly at minority-serving institutions, (5) increasing the number of minority students participating in the workforce by funding minority-serving projects at Hispanic Serving Institutions, 1890 institutions, 1994 institutions, Alaska Native Serving, Native-Hawaiian Serving institutions, and (6) increasing the number of socially disadvantaged minority farmers and ranchers who are knowledgeable, eligible, and participating in USDA Farm Programs.
USDA Strategic Goal 2: Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies **USDA Strategic Objective 2.3:** Provide Risk Management and Financial Tools to Farmers and Ranchers	**Agency Goal 1:** Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers.	Objective 1.4: Provide science-based information, knowledge, and education to facilitate risk management by farmers and producers.	Research Extension Higher Education	Key Outcome 1.4: Increased producers' knowledge of principles and techniques in risk management.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 3: Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America **USDA Strategic Objective 3.1:** Expand Economic Opportunities by Using USDA Financial Resources to Leverage Private Sector Resources and Create Opportunities for Growth	**Agency Goal 2:** Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America.	Objective 2.1: Expand economic opportunities in rural America by bringing scientific insights into economic and business decision-making.	Research Extension	Key Outcome 2.1: Expanded economic opportunities in rural America and increased knowledge pertaining to economic diversification, community planning, service infrastructure, local government, youth/adult workforce planning, and civic engagement through innovative integrated research and extension projects targeted to regional business, economic and business development.
USDA Strategic Goal 3: Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America **USDA Strategic Objective 3.2:** Improve the Quality of Life through USDA Financing of Quality Housing, Modern Utilities, and Needed Community Facilities	**Agency Goal 2:** Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America.	Objective 2.2: Provide science-based technology, products and information to facilitate informed decisions affecting the quality of life in rural areas.	Research Extension	Key Outcome 2.2: Increased knowledge among county-based staff to enable them to provide advice pertaining to economic and business development planning; the legal basis for land use; multi-modal transportation; downtown revitalization; farmland and open space preservation strategies; and local government finances. Electronic deployment of science-based extension information and education, including the delivery of for-credit college level courses in science disciplines.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 4: Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply **USDA Strategic Objective 4.1:** Reduce the Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses Related to Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products in the U.S.	**Agency Goal 3:** Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply.	Objective 3.1: Reduce the incidence of food borne illnesses and contaminants through science-based knowledge and education.	Integrated Higher Education	Key Outcome 3.1: Reduced incidence or prevalence of food borne illnesses and contaminants through increased knowledge and/or the development of mitigation, intervention, or prevention strategies via research or integrated research, education, and extension projects in the following food safety areas: pre-harvest food production and transportation, post-harvest processing and distribution, retail preparation and distribution, and consumer preparation, consumption, and behavior.
USDA Strategic Goal 4: Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply **USDA Strategic Objective 4.2:** Reduce the Number and Severity of Agricultural Pest and Disease Outbreaks	**Agency Goal 3:** Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply.	Objective 3.2: Develop and deliver science-based information and technologies to reduce the number and severity of agricultural pest and disease outbreaks.	Extension Research Integrated Higher Education	Key Outcome 3.2: Expanded science-based information and technologies and reduced number and severity of agricultural pest and disease outbreaks through (1) connection and data exchange among National Plant and Animal Disease Diagnostic Networks, (2) increased resource efficiency and decreased economic risk regarding the adoption of sustainable pest management tactics, (3) developed capacity to minimize or mitigate occupational and non-occupational human health risks associated with pest management, and (4) increased capacity in minimizing or mitigating environmental risk associated with pest management.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 5: Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health **USDA Strategic Objective 5.1:** Ensure Access to Nutritious Food	**Agency Goal 4:** Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health.	Objective 4.1: Expand the knowledge base of food and nutrition-based components of human health.	Research	Key Outcome 4.1: Increased understanding of the relationship between diet, nutrition, and health.
USDA Strategic Goal 5: Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health **USDA Strategic Objective 5.2:** Promote Healthier Eating Habits and Lifestyles	**Agency Goal 4:** Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health.	Objective 4.2: Promote healthier food choices and lifestyles through research and education.	Research Extension	Key Outcome 4.2: Reduced proportion of adult participants age 20 years and older who are obese, and of children and adolescents who are obese and overweight by increasing healthier food choices and lifestyles.

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
USDA Strategic Goal 6: Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment **USDA Strategic Objective 6.1:** Protect Watershed Health to Ensure Clean and Abundant Water **USDA Strategic Objective 6.2:** Enhance Soil Quality to Maintain Productive Working Cropland	**Agency Goal 5:** Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment.	Objective 5.2: Improve management of private lands (provide science-based knowledge and education to improve management of soil, air, and water to support production of food, forests and fiber).	Research Higher Education Extension Integrated	Key Outcome 5.2: Expanded and disseminated science-based knowledge for management of natural resources and environment, including soil, air and water through research, education and extension activities.
USDA Strategic Goal 6: Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment **USDA Strategic Objective 6.3:** Protect Forests and Grazing Lands **USDA Strategic - Objective 6.4:** Protect and Enhance Wildlife Habitat to Benefit Desired, At-Risk and Declining Species	**Agency Goal 5:** Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment.	Objective 5.1: Provide science-based knowledge and education to improve management of forest and range lands.	Research Extension Higher Education	Key Outcome 5.1: Expanded and disseminated science-based knowledge for management of natural resources and environment, including agriculture, forest and rangeland ecosystems through research, education and extension activities.

EXHIBIT 13

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: Expand and Maintain International Export Opportunities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2: Support International Economic Development and Trade Capacity Building

Summary of Objective and Funding Matrix
(On basis of appropriation)

	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Strategic Objective 1.1:							
Research	$24,543,000	9	$23,453,000	8	-$3,902,000	$19,551,000	8
Education	2,012,000	1	2,109,000	1	-75,000	2,034,000	1
Extension	14,412,000	5	14,412,000	5	-671,000	13,741,000	5
Integrated	1,105,000	0	1,121,000	0	-1,121,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 1.1	42,072,000	15	41,095,000	14	-5,769,000	35,326,000	14
Strategic Objective 1.2:							
Research	6,092,000	2	5,984,000	2	-45,000	5,939,000	2
Education	502,000	0	528,000	0	-19,000	509,000	0
Integrated	0	0	0	0	+$1,990,000	1,990,000	0
Total, Strategic Objective 1.2	6,594,000	2	6,512,000	2	+1,926,000	8,438,000	2
Total Available	48,666,000	17	47,607,000	16	-3,843,000	43,764,000	16

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Expand Domestic Market Opportunities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.2: Increase the Efficiency of Domestic Agricultural Production and Marketing Systems

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.3: Provide Risk Management and Financial Tools to Farmers and Ranchers

Summary of Objective and Funding Matrix
(On basis of appropriation)

	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Strategic Objective 2.1:							
Research	$45,912,000	16	$43,669,000	15	-$8,299,000	$35,370,000	15
Education	3,517,000	1	3,689,000	1	-132,000	3,557,000	1
Extension	26,169,000	9	26,169,000	11	-1,300,000	24,869,000	11
Integrated	663,000	0	673,000	0	-673,000	0	0
Mandatory	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	0
Total, Strategic Objective 2.1	79,261,000	26	77,200,000	27	-10,404,000	66,796,000	27
Strategic Objective 2.2:							
Research	189,985,000	65	186,721,000	63	-34,038,000	152,683,000	63
Education	12,058,000	4	12,645,000	5	-452,000	12,193,000	5
Extension	45,105,000	16	45,105,000	18	-4,375,000	40,730,000	18
Integrated	7,567,000	1	7,679,000	0	-7,679,000	0	0
Section 2501	5,940,000	2	5,681,000	2	+1,249,000	6,930,000	2
Total, Strategic Objective 2.2	260,655,000	88	257,831,000	88	-45,295,000	212,536,000	88
Strategic Objective 2.3:							
Research	14,507,000	5	13,736,000	7	-3,688,000	10,048,000	7
Education	2,012,000	1	2,109,000	1	-75,000	2,034,000	1
Extension	30,228,000	9	30,228,000	12	-1,404,000	28,824,000	12
Integrated	55,000	0	56,000	0	-56,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 2.3	46,802,000	15	46,129,000	20	-5,223,000	40,906,000	20
Total Available	386,718,000	129	381,160,000	135	-60,922,000	320,238,000	135

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2008 Proposed Resource Level:

Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture

Key Outcome 1.1 Expected Accomplishment: Research and education activities in the areas of agricultural marketing and alternative farming methods will provide outreach and potential alternative marketing opportunities to farmers and ranchers. Land-grant university extension use of information technology will provide farmers and ranchers with the education and tools they need to become more competitive, increase their income levels, and become economically more viable. In addition, curricula innovations will prepare future graduates for emerging employment opportunities. Focused efforts to utilize the knowledge and expertise of U.S. scientists and educators will also strengthen the capacity of institutions in other regions of the developing world.

Key Outcome 1.2 Expected Accomplishment: International Science and Education grant projects are expected to enhance the international content of curricula; ensure that faculty work beyond the U.S. and bring lessons learned back home; promote international research partnerships; enhance the use and application of foreign technologies in the U.S.; and strengthen the role that colleges and universities play in maintaining U.S. competitiveness.

Grants to higher education institutions will train students at the baccalaureate, masters and doctorate level to expand human capital development in emerging areas (i.e. biotechnology, food systems, economics and marketing, etc.). As a result, workforce ready graduates with core competencies in sustainable sciences will be able to respond to the national needs in the Economics and Trade arena through the Higher Education Multicultural Scholars Program and the Food and Agricultural Science National Needs Graduate and Post Graduate Fellowship Grants Program.

Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies

Key Outcome 1.3 Expected Accomplishment: Funding will be used to a) generate original fundamental knowledge on the development of new processes and new or improved food and nonfood products through basic research, including research on biofuels and on functional food nutrition; b) develop new processes and value added food and nonfood products through applied research; c) conduct outreach programs for the commercialization of new processes and products developed and demonstrate the use of new products; and d) provide leadership in the delivery of research-based knowledge through extension, outreach, and information dissemination to strengthen the capacity of public and private decision makers impacting agriculture.

The Higher Education Challenge Grants Program has recently added an emphasis area on innovative undergraduate instruction methods to promote the importance of biorenewable resource management. Funded projects in Iowa and North Carolina will lead in establishing virtual education centers where, online, other faculty can find resources to develop and deliver improved undergraduate coursework promoting biorenewable resources management.

Key Outcome 1.4 Expected Accomplishment: The Trade Adjustment and Assistance Program will help agricultural producers and fishermen adjust to foreign import competition; will assist producers in obtaining information regarding the feasibility and desirability of substituting alternative commodities for the adversely affected agricultural commodity; and will provide technical assistance to improve the competitiveness of the production and marketing of the adversely affected producer. The program will provide technical information and advice to farmers and fishermen to provide them with risk management information that can help them become more competitive in the marketplace.

Key Outcome 1.5 Expected Accomplishment: Functional genomics of corn and other key crops will result in:

- Increased training of young scientists at the interface of modern sequencing technologies and bioinformatics, and promote increased participation by members of underrepresented groups;
- Increased the efficiency of breeding programs;

- Streamlined delivery of new traits, e.g. higher photosynthetic activity, and increased fertilizer utilization;
- Discovery and enhancement of the innate properties of corn, e.g. drought tolerance, disease resistance, and hybrid vigor;
- Recognition and understanding of the traits that will allow corn to be an ideal crop for food and feed, e.g. low phytate corn, improved amino acid profile, control of mycotoxins; fuel and industrial uses, e.g. quality and quantity; and
- Decreased adverse environmental impact of production farming, e.g. water quality/quantity, pesticide application.

CSREES will fund approximately 30 grants to institutions offering graduate level courses in the food and agricultural sciences under the Higher Education Challenge Grants Program to strengthen MS level courses in these sciences. The Alaska-Native Serving and Native-Hawaiian Serving Institutions Education Grants Program will fund 6 to 15 single and consortium Alaska-Native Serving and Native Hawaiian-Serving institutions to increase the number of minority students participating in the workforce. Additional projects will be funded at 1890 Land Grant Institutions through a variety of funding mechanisms.

Means and Strategies

CSREES supports the base programs of State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Cooperative Extension System nationwide at land-grant universities. As USDA's primary extramural research agency, CSREES provides working funds to researchers at institutions of higher education all over the United States. These research programs benefit all Americans.

CSREES helps ensure that a high-quality higher education infrastructure will be available at the nation's land-grant universities to address national needs, and it uses the infrastructure of scientific expertise from these and other colleges and universities, and also of public and private laboratories, to partner in addressing national priorities.

Means

Funding in FY 2008 will support Strategic Goals 1 and 2 by:

1) Increasing American agriculture's ability to compete worldwide by fostering international research collaboration,
2) Helping to build commercially adaptable processes that convert biomass to fuels through developing cost effective biochemical or thermochemical technologies,
3) Increasing rural America's capabilities to handle disasters,
4) Increasing minority higher education and the minority workforce in the food and agricultural sciences, and,
5) Increasing the number of socially disadvantaged minority farmers and ranchers who are able to successfully participate in USDA Farm Programs.

Funds provided by Section 2501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (FACT, Section 2501) are needed to enhance the ability of minority and small farmers and ranchers to operate farming or ranching enterprises independently and produce income adequate to service debt, maintain operations, and provide a reasonable life style. The provision of funds from Section 2501 supports educational institutions and community-based organizations to encourage and assist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to own and operate farms, participate in agricultural programs, and become an integral part of the agricultural community.

The CSREES Workforce plan reflects recent organizational changes and management improvements, helps the agency effectively forecast needs for recruiting and selecting new personnel, and for retraining or restructuring the current workforce. To continue effective administration of its Federal assistance programs, CSREES will focus on the transition to e-grants, as well as to other e-Government activities, and the impact this will have on employees' needs for training as the agency transforms to an electronic enterprise. This budget will provide resources for CSREES implementation of training and other actions in

its Workforce Plan and will result in more emphasis on program planning and evaluation, post-award management, and improved relationships with partners and stakeholders through customer service.

Strategies

Information Technology investments in the Research, Education, and Economics Information System (REEIS) and Current Research Information System (CRIS) will enable greater accountability by providing information on Goal 1 accomplishments, outcomes and impacts. OMB designated the Presidential Initiative E-Grants system, Grants.gov, to be the common electronic application and reporting system. The Government Paperwork Elimination Act
(P.L. 105-277, Title VII) (GPEA) required CSREES to provide for the optional electronic maintenance, submission, or disclosure of information, when practicable as a substitute for paper and for the use of electronic signatures. In addition to legal requirements, the university community has expressed a strong desire for Federal research agencies to support electronic grant activities through the Grants.gov as soon as possible. Currently, CSREES receives approximately 6,000 proposals annually, resulting in about 2,000 grants and cooperative agreements. In 2006 CSREES has already received over 700 proposals electronically. CSREES anticipates receiving 95 percent or more of its proposals electronically in 2007. CSREES continues to develop and enhance the capability to receive, process, and award proposals electronically, including electronic distribution to reviewers worldwide, and support for electronic financial and technical reporting on awards.

Deployment of complex systems does not occur without some unexpected difficulties and evolving Federal requirements. CSREES developed and deployed systems rapidly to meet the GPEA deadline; the systems will need enhancements to make them more functional and reliable, and to meet changing requirements. CSREES is moving from paper to electronic processing to realize further improvements in efficiency and effectiveness and is actively working with the National Science Foundation on the Grants Line of Business to further leverage efficiencies in electronic grants processing.

IT investments in the REEIS and CRIS systems will enable greater accountability by providing information on accomplishments, outcomes and impacts in this goal.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: Expand Economic Opportunities by Using USDA Financial Resources to Leverage Private Sector Resources and Create Opportunities for Growth

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.2: Improve the Quality of Life Through USDA Financing of Quality Housing, Modern Utilities, and Needed Community Facilities

Summary of Objective and Funding Matrix

(On basis of appropriation)

	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Strategic Objective 3.1:							
Research	$38,060,000	14	$33,354,000	4	-$14,681,000	$18,673,000	4
Education	3,014,000	1	3,161,000	1	-112,000	3,049,000	1
Extension	54,480,000	19	54,480,000	22	-2,531,000	51,949,000	22
Total, Strategic Objective 3.1	95,554,000	34	90,995,000	27	-17,324,000	73,671,000	27
Strategic Objective 3.2:							
Research	14,678,000	5	14,578,000	12	-552,000	14,026,000	12
Education	5,526,000	2	5,796,000	2	-207,000	5,589,000	2
Extension	79,444,000	29	79,444,000	32	-3,390,000	76,054,000	32
Integrated	3,314,000	1	3,363,000	1	-1,985,000	1,378,000	1
Total, Strategic Objective 3.2	102,962,000	37	103,181,000	47	-6,134,000	97,047,000	47
Total, Available	198,516,000	71	194,176,000	74	-23,458,000	170,718,000	74

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2008 Proposed Resource Level:

Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America

Key Outcome 2.1 Expected Accomplishment: A revitalized rural workforce, with upgraded skills, will attract employers to relocate to smaller towns and rural areas. Employers will migrate to smaller towns and rural areas to take advantage of the skilled rural workforce that costs less due to lower costs of living. Increased investments in programs will increase the number of skilled workers in rural areas.

Key Outcome 2.2 Expected Accomplishment: The Sustainable Community Innovation Grants Program will competitively fund new projects that pursue local strategies to link sound farm and non-farm economic development with agricultural and natural resource management. Proposals are solicited that will increase knowledge, build capacity, and make connections among on- and off-farm sustainable agriculture activities, economic and community development efforts, civic engagement, nutrition and health, and local government policy.

Identify and support creative and innovative approaches to eXtension through a competitive process. Deploy the valuable information and education that the Cooperative Extension Service has to offer.

The electronic deployment of "Growing a Nation, The History of American Agriculture," will be supplemented by teacher workshops throughout the country. As a result, students will learn about the history and importance of agriculture in their lives. The program will also serve as a mechanism to introduce students to the agricultural sciences and highlight the importance of agriculture in the U.S. and world economies.

Means and Strategies

Means

The national New Technologies for Agricultural Extension (NTAE) network will capitalize on the research-based information, education, and guidance that is available in U.S. states and territories gaining multi-state efficiencies and incorporating expertise in different locations offering high quality, anywhere-anytime information that is co-branded with states and county offices. The NTAE network will be a quality source of unbiased, peer-reviewed, and research-based information and education that is conveniently available in multiple digital formats. Cooperation across the system and use of standards both in terms of content and technology will enable efficient, consistent, and high quality programming, and provide users, including large segments of the population that previously have not been customers, with access to the best expertise of extension across the nation. The NTAE includes: 1) A national web-based information/ education system with access to certificate/credit courses, individual learning modules, diagnostics and decision-support tools, as well as frequently asked questions and "ask the expert" features in such areas as food safety, homeland security, and financial planning; 2) Consistent standards for defining the nature and format of concise, trustworthy, easy-to-use, and accessible information so that information can be shared, duplicative efforts through the extension system can be reduced, quality can be ensured and flexibility maintained to accommodate new and yet-to-be-developed technologies; and 3) Strategies for an NTAE system that take full advantage of current intellectual and other resources, and that allow for continuous change and improvement.

Therefore, CSREES is requesting funds to continue the implementation of the eXtension Initiative as part of New Technologies for Agricultural Extension activities to offer Americans unparalleled access to scientifically-derived and unbiased information through a highly interactive virtual learning environment available on the Internet, and responding to the cultural change of how people are seeking information and education.

The CSREES Workforce plan reflects recent organizational changes and management improvements, helps the agency effectively forecast needs for recruiting and selecting new personnel, and for retraining or

restructuring the current workforce. To continue effective administration of its Federal assistance programs, CSREES will focus on the transition to e-grants, as well as to other e-Government activities, and the impact this will have on employees' needs for training as the agency transforms to an electronic enterprise. This budget will provide resources for CSREES implementation of training and other actions in its Workforce Plan and will result in more emphasis on program planning and evaluation, post-award management, and improved relationships with partners and stakeholders through customer service.

Strategies

OMB designated the Presidential Initiative E-Grants system, Grants.gov, to be the common electronic application and reporting system. The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (P.L. 105-277, Title VII) (GPEA) required CSREES to provide for the optional electronic maintenance, submission, or disclosure of information, when practicable as a substitute for paper and for the use of electronic signatures. In addition to legal requirements, the university community has expressed a strong desire for Federal research agencies to support electronic grant activities through the Grants.gov as soon as possible. Currently, CSREES receives approximately 6,000 proposals annually, resulting in about 2,000 grants and cooperative agreements. In 2006 CSREES has already received over 700 proposals electronically. CSREES anticipates receiving 95 percent or more of its proposals electronically in 2007. CSREES continues to develop and enhance the capability to receive, process, and award proposals electronically, including electronic distribution to reviewers worldwide, and support for electronic financial and technical reporting on awards.

Deployment of complex systems does not occur without some unexpected difficulties and evolving Federal requirements. CSREES developed and deployed systems rapidly to meet the GPEA deadline; the systems will need enhancements to make them more functional and reliable, and to meet changing requirements. CSREES is moving from paper to electronic processing to realize further improvements in efficiency and effectiveness and is actively working with the National Science Foundation on the Grants Line of Business to further leverage efficiencies in electronic grants processing.

IT investments in the REEIS and CRIS systems will enable greater accountability by providing information on accomplishments, outcomes and impacts in this goal.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.1: Reduce the Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses Related to Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products in the U.S.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.2: Reduce the Number and Severity of Agricultural Pest and Disease Outbreaks

Summary of Objective and Funding Matrix
(On basis of appropriation)

	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Strategic Objective 4.1:							
Research	$38,612,000	14	$35,888,000	10	-$8,834,000	$27,054,000	10
Education	2,512,000	1	2,635,000	1	-95,000	2,540,000	1
Extension	20,386,000	8	20,386,000	8	-948,000	19,438,000	8
Integrated	3,701,000	0	3,924,000	0	-3,924,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 4.1	65,211,000	23	62,833,000	19	-13,801,000	49,032,000	19
Strategic Objective 4.2:							
Research	133,430,000	49	129,559,000	52	+24,000	129,583,000	52
Education	5,525,000	2	5,794,000	4	+4,794,000	10,588,000	4
Extension	14,078,000	6	14,078,000	6	+596,000	14,674,000	6
Integrated	20,050,000	4	20,179,000	3	-3,427,000	16,752,000	3
Total, Strategic Objective 4.2	173,083,000	61	169,610,000	65	+1,987,000	171,597,000	65
Total, Available	238,294,000	84	232,443,000	84	-11,814,000	220,629,000	84

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2008 Proposed Resource Level:

Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply

Key Outcome 3.1 Expected Accomplishment: CSREES will sponsor National Research Initiative food safety projects specifically targeting emerging issues in food and agricultural defense; and will increase focus on projects dealing with nanotechnology for functional foods and food safety.

Key Outcome 3.2 Expected Accomplishment: In addition to continuing risk reductions and increased efficiencies of traditional CSREES Integrated Pest Management Programs, the National Plant Diagnostic Network expects to make significant progress, which builds on past accomplishments and includes:

- Increasing the ability of laboratories in all 50 States to rapidly and accurately diagnose plant pathogens of regional and national interest through improved diagnostic equipment, training, and methods;
- Improving the biocontainment, biosafety, and biosecurity of regional diagnostic centers and other partner laboratories;
- Increasing the utilization of non-public National Agricultural Pest Information Systems data for the early detection of bio-terrorism related, accidental, or natural outbreaks that have the potential to threaten the nation's plant resources, trade position, or consumer confidence.

Means and Strategies

Means

The U.S. agricultural system has become increasingly vulnerable to accidental and intentionally-introduced animal and plant pests and pathogens, suffering economic losses of over $130 billion annually. Education, research, and extension activities help states and territories develop the capacity to detect and combat invasive species by adopting sustainable pest management practices. More focus is needed on the development of technology and management strategies that will lead to improved detection, early identification, control, and prevention strategies for agricultural diseases and pests that threaten the economic viability of agricultural production and the food supply. CSREES-supported research is a primary source of information on exotic and invasive pests, leading to the development of methods and practices to prevent or control outbreaks. Our partners develop methods to detect current and emerging pests and diseases, and develop effective means for prevention and control. Through extension, producers gain an understanding of threats from diseases and pests, and learn effective and efficient means of control of economically significant pests, pathogens and diseases.

Therefore, several NRI programs that perform this function are seeking increased funding. Using long term, systems-level analysis, the Long Term Agroecosystem Research will identify strategies to increase the economic success and environmental sustainability of agriculture. The National Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Initiative will consolidate four existing programs into a single comprehensive competitive grants program, thus allowing greater flexibility, increased program coordination, and enhanced responsiveness to critical agricultural issues.

Finally, the Food & Agriculture Defense Initiative (FADI) seeks to improve homeland security and ensure growers can handle additional crops and new pests in an emergency.

The CSREES Workforce plan reflects recent organizational changes and management improvements, helps the agency effectively forecast needs for recruiting and selecting new personnel, and for retraining or restructuring the current workforce. To continue effective administration of its Federal assistance programs, CSREES will focus on the transition to e-grants, as well as to other e-Government activities, and the impact this will have on employees' needs for training as the agency transforms to an electronic enterprise. This budget will provide resources for CSREES implementation of training and other actions in its Workforce Plan and will result in more emphasis on program planning and evaluation, post-award management, and improved relationships with partners and stakeholders through customer service.

Strategies

OMB designated the Presidential Initiative E-Grants system, Grants.gov, to be the common electronic application and reporting system. The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (P.L. 105-277, Title VII) (GPEA) required CSREES to provide for the optional electronic maintenance, submission, or disclosure of information, when practicable as a substitute for paper and for the use of electronic signatures. In addition to legal requirements, the university community has expressed a strong desire for Federal research agencies to support electronic grant activities through the Grants.gov as soon as possible. Currently, CSREES receives approximately 6,000 proposals annually, resulting in about 2,000 grants and cooperative agreements. In 2006 CSREES received over 700 proposals electronically. CSREES anticipates receiving 95 percent or more of its proposals electronically in 2007. CSREES continues to develop and enhance the capability to receive, process, and award proposals electronically, including electronic distribution to reviewers worldwide, and support for electronic financial and technical reporting on awards.

Deployment of complex systems does not occur without some unexpected difficulties and evolving Federal requirements. CSREES developed and deployed systems rapidly to meet the GPEA deadline; the systems will need enhancements to make them more functional and reliable, and to meet changing requirements. CSREES is moving from paper to electronic processing to realize further improvements in efficiency and effectiveness and is actively working with the National Science Foundation on the Grants Line of Business to further leverage efficiencies in electronic grants processing.

IT investments in the REEIS and CRIS systems will enable greater accountability by providing information on accomplishments, outcomes and impacts in this goal.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.1: Ensure Access to Nutritious Food

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.2: Promote Healthier Eating Habits and Lifestyles

Summary of Objective and Funding Matrix
(On basis of appropriation)

	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Strategic Objective 5.1:							
Research	$13,362,000	5	$13,068,000	11	-$1,164,000	$11,904,000	11
Education	1,509,000	1	1,581,000	1	-56,000	1,525,000	1
Extension	20,737,000	7	20,737,000	7	-963,000	19,774,000	7
Total, Strategic Objective 5.1	35,608,000	13	35,386,000	19	-2,183,000	33,203,000	19
Strategic Objective 5.2:							
Research	6,055,000	2	5,933,000	2	-715,000	5,218,000	2
Education	4,521,000	2	4,740,000	2	-170,000	4,570,000	2
Extension	92,070,000	33	92,072,000	38	-2,981,000	89,091,000	38
Integrated	1,103,000	0	1,117,000	0	-1,117,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 5.2	103,749,000	37	103,862,000	42	-4,983,000	98,879,000	42
Total, Available	139,357,000	50	139,248,000	61	-7,166,000	132,082,000	61

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2008 Proposed Resource Level:

Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health

Key Outcome 4.1 Expected Accomplishment: The National Research Initiative expects to provide support in the area of Human Nutrition for 35 graduate students and 12 postdoctoral fellows. Funding will continue to provide support for 8-10 Postdoctoral Fellows, and Regional Research Projects will provide support for 65 graduate students.

Key Outcome 4.2 Expected Accomplishment: The Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) geographic coverage will be expanded toward new service areas not previously served by CSREES. EFNEP reaches out with Nutrition and Food Safety research-based education to low income eligible families with young children.

Means and Strategies

Means

EFNEP has a proven record of accomplishment in achieving sustainable behavior change via nutrition education for low income youth and families. Participants have improved nutrition, safer food, better food resource management practices, and a healthier diet. EFNEP youth participants eat a variety of foods, have increased nutrition knowledge, increased ability to select low-cost, nutritious foods, and improved practices in food preparation and safety. Research by partners supplies findings on food and nutrition, but gaps remain. EFNEP currently operates in only 800 of 3,150 U.S. counties, serving 100,000 families, including 400,000 children, per year.

With sustained funding historically black 1890 Land Grant institutions will acquire resources to implement EFNEP. Funding will provide new opportunities for educators in minority neighborhoods in any State or territory to be trained in the Families First-Nutrition Education and Wellness System curriculum developed by the 1890 Land Grant institutions.

The CSREES Workforce plan reflects recent organizational changes and management improvements, helps the agency effectively forecast needs for recruiting and selecting new personnel, and for retraining or restructuring the current workforce. To continue effective administration of its Federal assistance programs, CSREES will focus on the transition to e-grants, as well as to other e-Government activities, and the impact this will have on employees' needs for training as the agency transforms to an electronic enterprise. This budget will provide resources for CSREES implementation of training and other actions in its Workforce Plan and will result in more emphasis on program planning and evaluation, post-award management, and improved relationships with partners and stakeholders through customer service.

Strategies

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COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.1: Protect Watershed Health to Ensure Clean and Abundant Water

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.2: Enhance Soil Quality to Maintain Productive Working Cropland

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.3: Protect Forests and Grazing Lands

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.4: Protect and Enhance Wildlife Habitat to Benefit Desired, At Risk and Declining Species

Summary of Objective and Funding Matrix
(On basis of appropriation)

	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Strategic Objective 6.1:							
Research	$39,416,000	14	$37,370,000	18	-$7,503,000	$29,867,000	18
Education	504,000	0	528,000	0	-18,000	510,000	0
Extension	4,472,000	2	4,472,000	3	-100,000	4,372,000	3
Total, Strategic Objective 6.1	44,392,000	16	42,370,000	21	-7,621,000	34,749,000	21
Strategic Objective 6.2:							
Research	32,827,000	11	32,200,000	12	-2,808,000	29,392,000	12
Education	504,000	0	528,000	0	-19,000	509,000	0
Extension	4,472,000	2	4,472,000	3	-99,000	4,373,000	3
Total, Strategic Objective 6.2	37,803,000	13	37,200,000	15	-2,926,000	34,274,000	15
Strategic Objective 6.3:							
Research	31,865,000	11	31,228,000	11	-5,630,000	25,598,000	11
Education	3,264,000	1	3,423,000	1	-122,000	3,301,000	1
Extension	22,671,000	10	22,670,000	9	-1,052,000	21,618,000	9
Integrated	8,838,000	1	8,969,000	0	-8,969,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 6.3	66,638,000	23	66,290,000	21	-15,773,000	50,517,000	21
Strategic Objective 6.4:							
Research	7,164,000	3	7,205,000	3	-123,000	7,082,000	3
Education	3,264,000	1	3,424,000	1	-122,000	3,302,000	1
Extension	22,671,000	10	22,671,000	9	-1,053,000	21,618,000	9
Integrated	8,838,000	1	8,969,000	0	-8,969,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 6.4	41,937,000	15	42,269,000	13	-10,267,000	32,002,000	13
Total, Available	190,770,000	67	188,129,000	70	-36,587,000	151,542,000	70

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2008 Proposed Resource Level:

Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment

Key Outcome 5.1 Expected Accomplishment: The Renewable Resources Extension Act and Smith-Lever funds will continue to support Master Tree Farmer and Master Woodland Stewards and supporting activities targeted toward private forest landowners.

Key Outcome 5.2 Expected Accomplishment: Six to ten new Water Supply for Agriculture projects will be competitively funded to focus on water cycle issues.

Means and Strategies

Means

CSREES efforts to help protect and enhance the Nation's natural resource base and the environment have focused on soil and water quality, conservation, and resource management, resulting in sustainable high yields, adoption of resource protecting technologies and best management practices, and in an overall increase in water supply and quality, reduced erosion, and the sustainable maintenance of soil tilth and fertility.

One of the greatest concerns in modern agriculture, particularly in the Western U.S., is the availability of plentiful, uncontaminated water to support agricultural systems. Competing demands from rapidly growing urban and suburban areas, coupled with an increase in pollution of surface and groundwater aquifers have limited the availability of water resources. The requested funds will support fundamental research and advanced computational modeling of 1) the hydrogeology in agricultural areas and rural communities, 2) fate, transport and regeneration of water in agricultural aquifers, 3) natural attenuation of contaminants and water-borne pathogens on agricultural lands, and 4) the impact of climate change on regional water supplies. The successful outcome of this research is to provide farmers with new tools and approaches for water conservation and management on agricultural lands.

Therefore, the proposed increase to the National Integrated Water Program will address water reuse, conservation, and wastewater reuse for agricultural, rural, and urbanizing watersheds. Research is needed into new and emerging treatment and reuse technologies, such as membrane bioreactors as well as the socioeconomic impacts of reuse projects. Education and outreach efforts also will be critical for public acceptance of this technology and the potential risk posed by water reuse in agriculture.

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COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Summary of Budget Performance
Key Performance Outcomes and Measures

Application of the Research and Development (R&D) Criteria at CSREES

CSREES has established a process for assessing the relevance, quality and performance of a series of discrete portfolios of work that are defined by their contribution to strategic objectives of the CSREES Strategic Plan. The results of these assessments are used in program planning, management, and budget development. Independent, external, expert panels conduct portfolio assessments on a five-year cycle to determine the extent to which the agency is making progress toward solving targeted national problems. Self-assessments are conducted annually by agency experts to evaluate progress since the last external, expert panel. An assessment tool, framed by the three R&D investment criteria, is used by the external, expert panels and by the self-assessment teams to review the portfolio's relevance, quality, and performance and assign a quantitative assessment score, which becomes the primary performance measure for the portfolio. As of FY 2006, all fourteen CSREES portfolios have been evaluated and scored by external, expert panels and self-assessments are occurring annually.

CSREES is actively utilizing the results and recommendations from this portfolio evaluation process. Some of the portfolio reviews identified program gaps and the portfolio teams have initiated strategic planning exercises in response. CSREES has also shifted personnel and funding in response to the evaluation results. The agency is also responding with changes in management and reporting processes to improve future evaluations and become more efficient.

Key outcomes and performance measures under each of the agency's strategic goals as outlined below:

Goal 1: Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
1.1	Increased ability to compete in world markets and increased knowledge of market principles, alternatives, techniques, and utilization of sustainable farm operations.
1.2	Expanded international economic development and trade capacity building through (1) partnerships between U.S. and counterpart faculty in developing or transitioning countries to strengthen science applications and (2) technical assistance provided to these countries to support market and agricultural sector development.
1.3	Expanded science-based knowledge and technologies to generate high-quality products and processes by (1) increasing knowledge of bioenergy and biomass conversion, (2) creating new commercially viable and marketable alternative crops, and alternative markets for non-food products from existing crops, and (3) establishing new integrated research and extension programs and multi-disciplinary graduate education training programs.
1.4	Increased producers' knowledge of principles and techniques of risk management.
1.5	Increased efficiency of the agricultural production system by (1) expanding information to model feed utilization for animal species, (2) releasing new or improved varieties or germplasm with enhanced pest or disease resistance, (3) further understanding the biological role of gene sequences in plants, animals, microbes and insects, (4) strengthening Masters degree level courses in the food and agricultural sciences, particularly at minority-serving institutions, (5) increasing the number of minority students participating in the workforce by funding minority-serving projects at Hispanic Serving Institutions, 1890 institutions, 1994 institutions, Alaska-Native Serving, Native-Hawaiian Serving institutions, and (6) increasing the number of socially disadvantaged

	minority farmers and ranchers who are knowledgeable, eligible, and participating in USDA Farm Programs.

Key Performance Measures:

a. Primary Performance Measure: Portfolio Review Score. Portfolios of projects are assessed by experts on an annual (internal experts) and 5-year basis (external experts) to determine progress toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and department goals.
b. NRI-Bioenergy Biobased Fuels from Agriculture: Develop new processes to increase use of transportation fuels from biomass.
c. NRI-Disaster Resilience in Rural and Agriculturally-based Communities: Develop preparedness and response options for rural communities.
d. Hatch Act: We expect 20 multi-state grants to be awarded in FY 2008.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Target	2008 Target
Primary Performance Measure a. Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&D criteria of relevance, quality & performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.	N/A	76	80	81	82	83
b. Units: New Processes to increase use of transportation fuels from biomass	N/A	N/A	3	5	5	19
c. Units: Number of preparedness and response options developed for rural communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
d. Units: Multi-State Grants	0	0	0	0	20	20

Goal 2: Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
2.1	Expanded economic opportunities in rural America and increased knowledge pertaining to economic diversification, community planning, service infrastructure, local government, youth/adult workforce planning, and civic engagement through innovative integrated research and extension projects targeted to regional business, economic and business development.
2.2	Increased knowledge among county-based staff to enable them to provide advice pertaining to economic and business development planning; the legal basis for land use; multi-modal transportation; downtown revitalization; farmland and open space preservation strategies; and local government finances. Electronic deployment of science-based extension information and education, including the delivery of for-credit college level courses in science disciplines.

Key Performance Measures:

Primary Performance Measure: Portfolio Review Score. Portfolios of projects are assessed by experts on an annual (internal experts) and 5-year basis (external experts) to determine progress toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and department goals.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Target	2008 Target
Primary Performance Measure Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&D criteria of relevance, quality & performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.	N/A	N/A	N/A	82	83	84

Goal 3: Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
3.1	Reduced incidence or prevalence of food borne illnesses and contaminants through increased knowledge and/or the development of mitigation, intervention, or prevention strategies via research or integrated research, education, and extension projects in the following food safety areas: pre-harvest food production and transportation, post-harvest processing and distribution, retail preparation and distribution, and consumer preparation, consumption, and behavior.
3.2	Expanded science-based information and technologies and reduced number and severity of agricultural pest and disease outbreaks through (1) connection and data exchange among National Plant and Animal Disease Diagnostic Networks, (2) increased resource efficiency and decreased economic risk regarding the adoption of sustainable pest management tactics, (3) developed capacity to minimize or mitigate occupational and non-occupational human health risks associated with pest management, and (4) increased capacity in minimizing or mitigating environmental risk associated with pest management.

Key Performance Measures:

a. Primary Performance Measure: Portfolio Review Score. Portfolios of projects are assessed by experts on an annual (internal experts) and 5-year basis (external experts) to determine progress toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and department goals.
b. NRI-Long Term Agro-Ecosystem Research: Establish a project.
c. NRI-National Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Initiative: In FY 2008, we expect that an IPM tactic and an IPM practice will be adopted. In addition, we expect that 10 new crop profiles, 5 new pest alerts, and a new regional or national training program.
d. Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative: We expect there will be 5 new tools and approaches available to growers for additional crops and pests.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Target	2008 Target
Primary Performance Measure a. Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&D criteria of relevance, quality & performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.	N/A	N/A	86	86	87	87
b. Units: Projects established	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
c. Units: Number of new IPM tactics adopted	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
Units: Number of new IPM practices adopted	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
Units: Number of new crop profiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	10	10
Units: Number of new pest alerts	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	5	5
Units: Number of new regional or national training programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
d. Number of new tools and approaches available to growers for additional crops and pests	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	5

Goal 4: Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
4.1	Increased understanding of the relationship between diet, nutrition, and health.
4.2	Reduced proportion of adult participants age 20 years and older who are obese, and of children and adolescents who are obese and overweight by increasing healthier food choices and lifestyles.

Key Performance Measures:

Primary Performance Measure: Portfolio Review Score. Portfolios of projects are assessed by experts on an annual (internal experts) and 5-year basis (external experts) to determine progress toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and department goals

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Target	2008 Target
Primary Performance Measure Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&D criteria of relevance, quality & performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	87	88

Goal 5: Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
5.1	Expanded and disseminated science-based knowledge for management of natural resources and environment, including agriculture, forest and rangeland ecosystems through research, education and extension activities.
5.2	Expanded and disseminated science-based knowledge for management of natural resources and environment, including soil, air and water through research, education and extension activities.

Key Performance Measures:

a. Primary Performance Measure: Portfolio Review Score. Portfolios of projects are assessed by experts on an annual (internal experts) and 5-year basis (external experts) to determine progress toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and department goals.
b. McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry: We expect 3 competitive, multi-state/multi-institution projects in FY 2008.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Target	2008 Target
Primary Performance Measure a. Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&D criteria of relevance, quality & performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.	N/A	N/A	79	80	81	82
b. Units: Competitive/multi-state/multi-institution projects	0	0	0	0	3	3

PART ASSESSMENTS

CSREES conducts PART reviews based on portfolio performance by goal. Portfolios of projects are assessed by experts on an annual (internal experts) and 5-year basis (external experts) to determine progress

toward solving targeted national problems reflected in the agency and department goals. The PART review schedule by goal follows:

Goal 1-Enhance Economic Opportunities for Agricultural Producers was PARTed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY 2004, receiving a score of "moderately effective" from OMB. Key findings and actions that have been taken to address them are:

- A portion of the programs are earmarked through Congressional appropriations to a specific location and purpose. However, it was recognized that the agency subjects proposals for earmarks to a strong, internal merit-review process, and will withhold funding until any concerns are adequately addressed. Further, the agency continues to emphasize the competitive process in its budget requests.
- Program Results/Accountability was given a score of 58 percent because of the nascent state of performance measurement and evaluation for the program. CSREES has since accumulated more data for the performance measures, has developed additional long-term measures, and has continued internal assessments of the program on an annual basis.

Goal 2-Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America was PARTed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY 2006, receiving a score of "effective" from OMB. Key findings and actions that have been taken to address them are:

- A portion of the programs are earmarked through Congressional appropriations to a specific location and purpose. However, it was recognized that the agency subjects proposals for earmarks to a strong, internal merit-review process, and will withhold funding until any concerns are adequately addressed. Further, the agency continues to emphasize the competitive process in its budget requests.
- The program received a "large extent" because it could was too early to determine the extent to which the portfolio review score was on track to meet its FY 2011 target. CSREES will continue to evaluate the program on an annual basis and will track the results against the target, taking corrective action as necessary.

Goal 3-Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply was PARTed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY 2005, receiving a score of "moderately effective" from OMB. Key findings and actions that have been taken to address them are:

- Annual measures are established but long term measures are in the process of being assessed. CSREES now has long term measures for this program in place.
- The Budget justification does not clearly link the impact of funding decisions on key performance measures. CSREES is continuing to improve its budget submissions to clearly link the impact of funding decisions to results. Agency decision makers have made changes to allocation of resources and in budget requests as a result of the portfolio evaluation process and PART.
- The program received a "small extent" because it only met its two efficiency measure targets. The third, which is the portfolio review, and over time will affect its long term portfolio review measure. CSREES completed its internal annual assessment on this Goal for 2006. CSREES will continue to evaluate the program on an annual basis and will track the results against the target, taking corrective action as necessary.
- The answer received a "small extent" because no study was provided to show a direct comparison between this program and other similar ones. However, the Agency has solicited panel members from universities, agencies, and the private sector entities with similar purposes and goals to conduct independent external assessments of the agency portfolios. The high score from their independent and expert assessment as measured by the R&D criteria of relevance, quality and performance, is testimony to the strength of the CSREES programs relative to programs with similar goals.

Goal 4-Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health was PARTed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY 2006, receiving a score of "effective" from OMB. No key findings were reported.

Goal 5–Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment was PARTed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY 2005, receiving a score of "moderately effective" from OMB. Key findings and actions that have been taken to address them are:

- Since the long term performance measures are newly developed, there is no evidence of achieving targets. CSREES is tracking progress on all performance measures as data becomes available.
- The Budget justification does not clearly link the impact of funding decisions on key performance measures. CSREES is continuing to improve its budget submissions to clearly link the impact of funding decisions to results. Agency decision makers have made changes to allocation of resources and in budget requests as a result of the portfolio evaluation process and PART.
- The answer received a "small extent" because no study was provided to show a direct comparison between this program and other similar ones. However, the Agency has solicited panel members from universities, agencies, and the private sector entities with similar purposes and goals to conduct independent external assessments of the agency portfolios. The high score from their independent and expert assessment as measured by the R&D criteria of relevance, quality and performance, is testimony to the strength of the CSREES programs relative to programs with similar goals.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 1.1: Expand and Maintain International Export Opportunities

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$23,561	$22,515	$18,769
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	627	599	499
	Indirect Costs	355	339	283
	Total Costs	24,543	23,453	19,551
	FTE's	9	8	8
Education	Program	1,932	2,025	1,953
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	51	54	52
	Indirect Costs	29	30	29
	Total Costs	2,012	2,109	2,034
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	13,836	13,836	13,191
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	369	369	352
	Indirect Costs	207	207	198
	Total Costs	14,412	14,412	13,741
	FTE's	5	5	5
Integrated	Program	1,061	1,076	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	28	29	0
	Indirect Costs	16	16	0
	Total Costs	1,105	1,121	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 1.1 (program, direct, indirect)	42,072	41,095	35,326
	FTE's	15	14	14

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 1.2: Support International Economic Development and Trade Capacity Building

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$5,848	$5,745	$5,701
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	155	152	151
	Indirect Costs	89	87	87
	Total Costs	6,092	5,984	5,939
	FTE's	2	2	2
Education	Program	482	507	489
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	13	13	13
	Indirect Costs	7	8	7
	Total Costs	502	528	509
	FTE's	0	0	0
Integrated	Program	0	0	1,910
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	0	0	51
	Indirect Costs	0	0	29
	Total Costs	0	0	1,990
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 1.2 (program, direct, indirect)	6,594	6,512	8,438
	FTE's	2	2	2

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 2.1: Expand Domestic Market Opportunities

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$44,076	$41,922	$33,955
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,174	1,117	905
	Indirect Costs	662	630	510
	Total Costs	45,912	43,669	35,370
	FTE's	16	15	15
Education	Program	3,376	3,541	3,415
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	90	95	91
	Indirect Costs	51	53	51
	Total Costs	3,517	3,689	3,557
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	25,122	25,122	23,874
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	670	670	637
	Indirect Costs	377	377	358
	Total Costs	26,169	26,169	24,869
	FTE's	9	11	11
Integrated	Program	636	646	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	17	17	0
	Indirect Costs	10	10	0
	Total Costs	663	673	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
Mandatory (Organic)	Program	2,880	2,880	2,880
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	77	77	77
	Indirect Costs	43	43	43
	Total Costs	3,000	3,000	3,000
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 2.1 (program, direct, indirect)	79,261	77,200	66,796
	FTE's	26	27	27

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 2.2: Increase the Efficiency of Domestic Agricultural Production and Marketing Systems

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$182,386	$179,252	$146,576
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	4,862	4,779	3,907
	Indirect Costs	2,737	2,690	2,200
	Total Costs	189,985	186,721	152,683
	FTE's	65	63	63
Education	Program	11,576	12,139	11,705
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	308	324	312
	Indirect Costs	174	182	176
	Total Costs	12,058	12,645	12,193
	FTE's	4	5	5
Extension	Program	43,301	43,301	39,101
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,155	1,155	1,043
	Indirect Costs	649	649	586
	Total Costs	45,105	45,105	40,730
	FTE's	16	18	18
Integrated	Program	7,264	7,372	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	194	196	0
	Indirect Costs	109	111	0
	Total Costs	7,567	7,679	0
	FTE's	1	0	0
Section 2501	Program	5,702	5,454	6,653
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	152	145	177
	Indirect Costs	86	82	100
	Total Costs	5,940	5,681	6,930
	FTE's	2	2	2
	Total Costs for Objective 2.2 (program, direct, indirect)	260,655	257,831	212,536
	FTE's	88	88	88

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 2.3: Provide Risk Management and Financial Tools to Farmers and Ranchers

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$13,927	$13,187	$9,646
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	370	350	256
	Indirect Costs	210	199	146
	Total Costs	14,507	13,736	10,048
	FTE's	5	7	7
Education	Program	1,932	2,025	1,953
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	51	54	52
	Indirect Costs	29	30	29
	Total Costs	2,012	2,109	2,034
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	29,019	29,019	27,671
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	774	774	738
	Indirect Costs	435	435	415
	Total Costs	30,228	30,228	28,824
	FTE's	9	12	12
Integrated	Program	53	54	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1	1	0
	Indirect Costs	1	1	0
	Total Costs	55	56	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 2.3 (program, direct, indirect)	46,802	46,129	40,906
	FTE's	15	20	20

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 3.1 Expand Economic Opportunities by Using USDA Financial Resources to Leverage Private Sector Resources and Create Opportunities for Growth

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$36,538	$32,020	$17,926
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	973	853	477
	Indirect Costs	549	481	270
	Total Costs	38,060	33,354	18,673
	FTE's	14	4	4
Education	Program	2,893	3,035	2,927
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	77	81	78
	Indirect Costs	44	45	44
	Total Costs	3,014	3,161	3,049
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	52,301	52,301	49,871
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,395	1,395	1,330
	Indirect Costs	784	784	748
	Total Costs	54,480	54,480	51,949
	FTE's	19	22	22
	Total Costs for Objective 3.1 (program, direct, indirect)	95,554	90,995	73,671
	FTE's	34	27	27

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 3.2 Improve the Quality of Life Through USDA Financing of Quality Housing, Modern Utilities, and Needed Community Facilities

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$14,091	$13,995	$13,465
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	375	372	358
	Indirect Costs	212	211	203
	Total Costs	14,678	14,578	14,026
	FTE's	5	12	12
Education	Program	5,305	5,564	5,365
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	141	148	143
	Indirect Costs	80	84	81
	Total Costs	5,526	5,796	5,589
	FTE's	2	2	2
Extension	Program	76,266	76,266	73,012
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	2,034	2,034	1,947
	Indirect Costs	1,144	1,144	1,095
	Total Costs	79,444	79,444	76,054
	FTE's	29	32	32
Integrated	Program	3,181	3,228	1,323
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	85	86	35
	Indirect Costs	48	49	20
	Total Costs	3,314	3,363	1,378
	FTE's	1	1	1
	Total Costs for Objective 3.2 (program, direct, indirect)	102,962	103,181	97,047
	FTE's	37	47	47

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 4.1 Reduce the Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses Related to Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products in the U.S.

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$37,068	$34,452	$25,972
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	987	918	691
	Indirect Costs	557	518	391
	Total Costs	38,612	35,888	27,054
	FTE's	14	10	10
Education	Program	2,412	2,530	2,438
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	64	67	65
	Indirect Costs	36	38	37
	Total Costs	2,512	2,635	2,540
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	19,571	19,571	18,660
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	522	522	498
	Indirect Costs	293	293	280
	Total Costs	20,386	20,386	19,438
	FTE's	8	8	8
Integrated	Program	3,553	3,767	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	95	100	0
	Indirect Costs	53	57	0
	Total Costs	3,701	3,924	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 4.1 (program, direct, indirect)	65,211	62,833	49,032
	FTE's	23	19	19

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 4.2 Reduce the Number and Severity of Agricultural Pest and Disease Outbreaks

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$128,093	$124,377	$124,400
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	3,415	3,315	3,316
	Indirect Costs	1,922	1,867	1,867
	Total Costs	133,430	129,559	129,583
	FTE's	49	52	52
Education	Program	5,304	5,562	10,164
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	141	148	271
	Indirect Costs	80	84	153
	Total Costs	5,525	5,794	10,588
	FTE's	2	4	4
Extension	Program	13,515	13,515	14,087
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	360	360	376
	Indirect Costs	203	203	211
	Total Costs	14,078	14,078	14,674
	FTE's	6	6	6
Integrated	Program	19,248	19,372	16,082
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	513	516	429
	Indirect Costs	289	291	241
	Total Costs	20,050	20,179	16,752
	FTE's	4	3	3
	Total Costs for Objective 4.2 (program, direct, indirect)	173,083	169,610	171,597
	FTE's	61	65	65

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 5.1 Ensure Access to Nutritious Food

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$12,828	$12,545	$11,428
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	341	334	304
	Indirect Costs	193	189	172
	Total Costs	13,362	13,068	11,904
	FTE's	5	11	11
Education	Program	1,449	1,518	1,464
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	38	40	39
	Indirect Costs	22	23	22
	Total Costs	1,509	1,581	1,525
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	19,908	19,908	18,983
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	531	531	506
	Indirect Costs	298	298	285
	Total Costs	20,737	20,737	19,774
	FTE's	7	7	7
	Total Costs for Objective 5.1 (program, direct, indirect)	35,608	35,386	33,203
	FTE's	13	19	19

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 5.2 Promote Healthier Eating Habits and Lifestyles

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$5,813	$5,696	$5,009
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	154	151	133
	Indirect Costs	88	86	76
	Total Costs	6,055	5,933	5,218
	FTE's	2	2	2
Education	Program	4,340	4,550	4,387
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	116	122	117
	Indirect Costs	65	68	66
	Total Costs	4,521	4,740	4,570
	FTE's	2	2	2
Extension	Program	88,387	88,389	85,527
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	2,357	2,357	2,281
	Indirect Costs	1,326	1,326	1,283
	Total Costs	92,070	92,072	89,091
	FTE's	33	38	38
Integrated	Program	1,059	1,072	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	28	29	0
	Indirect Costs	16	16	0
	Total Costs	1,103	1,117	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 5.2 (program, direct, indirect)	103,749	103,862	98,879
	FTE's	37	42	42

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 6.1 Protect Watershed Health to Ensure Clean and Abundant Water

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$37,839	$35,875	$28,672
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,008	956	764
	Indirect Costs	569	539	431
	Total Costs	39,416	37,370	29,867
	FTE's	14	18	18
Education	Program	484	507	490
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	13	13	13
	Indirect Costs	7	8	7
	Total Costs	504	528	510
	FTE's	0	0	0
Extension	Program	4,293	4,293	4,197
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	115	115	112
	Indirect Costs	64	64	63
	Total Costs	4,472	4,472	4,372
	FTE's	2	3	3
	Total Costs by Objective 6.1 (program, direct, indirect)	44,392	42,370	34,749
	FTE's	16	21	21

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 6.2 Enhance Soil Quality to Maintain Productive Working Cropland

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$31,514	$30,912	$28,216
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	839	823	752
	Indirect Costs	474	465	424
	Total Costs	32,827	32,200	29,392
	FTE's	11	12	12
Education	Program	484	507	489
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	13	13	13
	Indirect Costs	7	8	7
	Total Costs	504	528	509
	FTE's	0	0	0
Extension	Program	4,293	4,293	4,198
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	115	115	112
	Indirect Costs	64	64	63
	Total Costs	4,472	4,472	4,373
	FTE's	2	3	3
	Total Costs for Objective 6.2 (program, direct, indirect)	37,803	37,200	34,274
	FTE's	13	15	15

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 6.3 Protect Forests and Grazing Lands

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$30,590	$29,979	$24,574
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	815	798	654
	Indirect Costs	460	451	370
	Total Costs	31,865	31,228	25,598
	FTE's	11	11	11
Education	Program	3,133	3,286	3,169
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	84	88	84
	Indirect Costs	47	49	48
	Total Costs	3,264	3,423	3,301
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	21,764	21,763	20,753
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	580	580	554
	Indirect Costs	327	327	311
	Total Costs	22,671	22,670	21,618
	FTE's	10	9	9
Integrated	Program	8,484	8,610	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	227	230	0
	Indirect Costs	127	129	0
	Total Costs	8,838	8,969	0
	FTE's	1	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 6.3 (program, direct, indirect)	66,638	66,290	50,517
	FTE's	23	21	21

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE
FULL COST BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Strategic Objective 6.4 Protect and Enhance Wildlife Habitat to Benefit Desired, At-Risk and Declining Species

Program	Program Items	2006 Amount ($000)	2007 Amount ($000)	2008 Amount ($000)
Research	Program	$6,877	$6,917	$6,799
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	183	183	180
	Indirect Costs	104	105	103
	Total Costs	7,164	7,205	7,082
	FTE's	3	3	3
Education	Program	3,133	3,287	3,170
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	84	88	84
	Indirect Costs	47	49	48
	Total Costs	3,264	3,424	3,302
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	21,764	21,764	20,753
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	580	580	554
	Indirect Costs	327	327	311
	Total Costs	22,671	22,671	21,618
	FTE's	10	9	9
Integrated	Program	8,484	8,610	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	227	230	0
	Indirect Costs	127	129	0
	Total Costs	8,838	8,969	0
	FTE's	1	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 6.4 (program, direct, indirect)	41,937	42,269	32,002
	FTE's	15	13	13