

2009 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 CSREES 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 (USDA) 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 SAES, 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 SAES 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; and
- 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 multi-State 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; 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 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 areas that include 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 fiscal year 2008, appropriations language allows the use of up to 26 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; and
- 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 CSREES, 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). 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, 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:

- CSREES of 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; and
- 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 Cooperative Extension System 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 Future Farmers of America 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 2009, 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 Food Quality Protection Act (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 2009, 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, 2007, there were 380 full time employees and 15 other than permanent full time employees.

**Agency Audit Reports**

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

OMB Circular A-133 Audits

Auburn University, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002  
 College of Micronesia Land Grant Program, 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  
 Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 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  
 Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002  
 University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002  
 University of Puerto Rico, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002

University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2002  
University of Wyoming, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002  
California State University, Fresno Foundation, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
College of Micronesia Land Grant Program, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003  
Delaware State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
Howard University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
Lincoln University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003  
South Carolina State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
State of Florida, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
The Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living for the Fiscal Year Ended  
September 30, 2003  
The Oceanic Institute, 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  
Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
University of Alabama, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003  
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003  
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003  
California State University, Fresno Foundation, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004  
College of Micronesia, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2004  
Delaware State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Hope College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Howard University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Langston University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Lincoln University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2004  
Prairie View A&M University, for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2004  
South Carolina State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
State of Florida, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
The Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living for the Fiscal Year Ended  
September 30, 2004  
The Oceanic Institute, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
Tuskegee University, 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  
University of Alabama, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2004  
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2004  
University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2004  
California State University, Fresno Foundation, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
College of Micronesia, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005  
Delaware State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
Howard University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
Keck Graduate Institute, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
Kentucky State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
Lincoln University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
Northern Marianas College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005  
South Carolina State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

State of Florida, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 The Northern West Virginia Center for Independent Living for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005  
 The Oceanic Institute, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 Tuskegee University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 United Indian Health Services, Inc., for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 University of Alabama, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005  
 University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 University of Massachusetts, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005  
 University of the District, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005  
 University of the Virgin Islands, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2005  
 Bay Mills Community College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Cankdeska Cikana Community College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2006  
 Delaware State University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Drake University, for the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 2006  
 Fort Peck Community College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2006  
 Keck Graduate Institute, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Leech Lake Tribal College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Lincoln University, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Multnomah County School, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 National 4-H Council, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Nebraska Indian Community College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Northwest Indian College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Oceanic Institute and Subsidiary, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Oglala Lakota College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2006  
 Pacific International Center, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2006  
 Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2006  
 Sitting Bull College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Stone Child College, for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2006  
 Tohono O'Odham Community College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006  
 Turtle Mountain Community College, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006

OIG Reports (OIG Audit No. and Title)

13001-3-Te	CSREES Implementation of Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998
13011-3-At	Review of 1994 Tribal Land Grant Institutions
13501-01-HY	CSREES Applications Controls Review of Cooperative Research Education and Extension Management System
13601-1-Hy	National Research Initiative – Competitive Grants Program
50099-17-KC	CSREES Biosecurity Grant Funding Controls Over Biosecurity Grant Funds Usage
50601-5-At	CSREES Facilities Construction Grants
50601-13-Ch	Implementation of Renewable Energy Programs in USDA
50601-14-Te	Exports of Genetically Engineered Agricultural Commodities
50601-16-Te	Controls over Genetically Engineered Animal and Insect Research

GAO Studies (GAO Job Code and Title)

07-38	Small Business Innovation Research Program: Agencies Need to Strengthen Efforts to Improve the Completeness, Consistency, and Accuracy of Awards Data
07-100	Financial Literacy and Education Commission
07-201	Trade Adjustment Assistance: New Program for Farmers Provides Some Assistance, but Has Had Limited Participation and Low Program Expenditures

07-563	Tax Exempt Organizations with Federal Tax Debt Review
07-1090T Testimony	
07-604	Influenza Pandemic: Efforts to Forestall Onset Are Under Way; Identifying Countries at Greatest Risk Entails Challenges
07-652	Avian Influenza: USDA Has Taken Important Steps to Prepare for Outbreaks but Better Planning Could Improve Response
07-714	Science and Technology Information on Federal Programs and Interagency Efforts that Support Small Businesses Engaged in Manufacturing
07-781	Influenza Pandemic: Further Efforts Are Needed to Ensure Clearer Federal Leadership Roles and an Effective National Strategy
07-1130	Beginning Farmers Additional Steps Needed to Demonstrate the Effectiveness of USDA Assistance
07-1171R	USDA Classical Plant and Animal Breeding Research



## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

## Available Funds and Staff-Years

2007 Actual and Estimated 2008 and 2009

Item	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
<b>Direct Appropriations:</b>						
Research and Education Activities .....	\$671,419,000	225	\$668,286,000	249	\$535,277,000	235
Native American Endowment Fund .....	12,000,000	--	11,880,000	--	11,880,000	--
Endowment Interest .....	3,249,613	--	3,209,000	--	3,700,000	--
Extension Activities .....	450,346,000	158	453,265,000	172	431,753,000	190
Integrated Activities .....	55,234,080	8	55,850,000	8	20,120,000	4
Section 2501 .....	5,940,000	2	6,395,000	2	6,930,000	2
Trade and Biotechnology Activities (Specialty Crops) .....	40,000	--	--	--	--	--
Risk Management Education Program .....	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program, Section 9004 .....	1,000,000	--	--	--	--	--
Community Food Projects .....	5,000,000	--	--	--	--	--
Congressional Relations .....	119,000	--	--	--	--	--
Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative, Sec. 7218 .....	3,000,000	--	3,000,000	--	--	--
Rescission on CSREES Programs .....	--	--	8,345,000	--	--	--
<b>Total, Direct Appropriations .....</b>	<b>1,212,347,693</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,215,230,000</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,014,660,000</b>	<b>431</b>
Transfer to USDA Office of Ethics .....	--	--	-108,000	--	--	--
<b>Adjusted Direct Appropriations .....</b>	<b>1,212,347,693</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,215,122,000</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1,014,660,000</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>Obligations under other USDA appropriations:</b>						
<b>Research and Education Activities:</b>						
<b>Agricultural Research Service:</b>						
Biotechnology Risk Assessment .....	1,908,162	--	1,908,162	--	1,908,162	--
Shared Cost of the National Agricultural Research, Education, Extension, and Economics Advisory Board .....	140,000	--	140,000	--	140,000	--
IR-4 Quality Assurance Program .....	115,000	--	115,000	--	115,000	--
<b>Foreign Agricultural Service:</b>						
Salary, Benefits, and Operating Expenses for Detailee .....	303,613	--	303,613	--	303,613	--
<b>Forest Service:</b>						
Conifer Translational Genomics Network .....	1,000,000	--	--	--	--	--
Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland .....	335,000	--	335,000	--	335,000	--
National Atmospheric Deposition Program .....	316,087	--	316,087	--	316,087	--
<b>Rural Management Agency:</b>						
Soybean Rust .....	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--	5,000,000	--
<b>Various agencies sharing cost of the USDA Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) .....</b>						
Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) .....	3,201,049	--	3,228,474	--	1,979,800	--
<b>Various research agencies sharing cost of the Current Research Information System (CRIS) .....</b>						
Research Information System (CRIS) .....	582,298	9	582,298	9	582,298	9
Miscellaneous Reimbursements .....	210,817	--	210,817	--	210,817	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements .....	--	--	472,575	--	3,221,249	--
<b>Subtotal, Res/Ed. Other USDA Appropriations .....</b>	<b>13,112,026</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12,612,026</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14,112,026</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Extension Activities:</b>						
<b>Foreign Agricultural Service:</b>						
International Extension Activities .....	197,757	--	197,757	--	197,757	--
Iraq Agricultural Extension Revitalization Project .....	6,270,000	--	3,100,000	--	2,600,000	--
Structuring Agricultural Marketing .....	283,800	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Natural Resources Conservation Service:</b>						
Conservation Effects Assessment Project .....	600,000	--	600,000	--	600,000	--
<b>Office of Civil Rights:</b>						
Salary and Benefits for Detailee .....	102,177	--	102,177	--	--	--
<b>Risk Management Agency:</b>						
Support RMA Risk Management Education Division .....	260,000	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements .....	23,640	--	--	--	--	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements .....	--	--	3,000,000	--	3,000,000	--
<b>Subtotal, Extension Other USDA Appropriations .....</b>	<b>7,737,374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,999,934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,397,757</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total, CSREES Other USDA Appropriations .....</b>	<b>20,849,400</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19,611,960</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20,509,783</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total, Agriculture Appropriations .....</b>	<b>1,233,197,093</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1,234,841,960</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,035,169,783</b>	<b>440</b>

Item	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years
<b>Other Federal Funds:</b>						
<b>Research and Education Activities:</b>						
Army Corps of Engineers:						
Development of Analytical Tools .....	248,600	--	248,600	--	248,600	--
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,						
National Atmospheric Deposition Program .....	260,536	--	260,536	--	260,536	--
Department of Defense:						
Rural Economic Transition Assistance Hawaii II .....	1,830,735	--	1,400,000	--	1,400,000	--
Foot and Mouth Disease .....	200,000	--	600,000	--	600,000	--
U. S. Army Environmental Center Liaison .....	181,135	--	181,135	--	181,135	--
Department of Interior:						
Geological Survey, Atmospheric Deposition .....	716,137	--	716,137	--	716,137	--
National Park Service, Atmospheric Deposition .....	306,356	--	306,356	--	306,356	--
Environmental Protection Agency:						
National Atmospheric Deposition Program .....	446,408	--	446,408	--	446,408	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements .....	173,077	--	173,077	--	173,077	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements .....	--	--	500,000	--	2,500,000	--
Subtotal, Res./Educ. Other Federal Funds .....	4,362,984	0	4,832,249	0	6,832,249	0
<b>Extension Activities:</b>						
Department of Defense:						
Family Life Skills .....	3,155,680	--	3,155,680	--	3,155,680	--
Family Education and Advocacy Programs .....	1,934,770	--	1,934,770	--	1,934,770	--
Army Youth Development Project .....	17,505,000	--	7,505,000	--	7,505,000	--
Air Force 4-H Programs .....	715,000	--	--	--	715,000	--
Multi-Component Family Support Network Initiative .....	3,730,000	--	3,730,000	--	3,730,000	--
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Youth and Families Administration of Children .....	600,000	--	600,000	--	600,000	--
Food and Animal Residue Avoidance Database .....	958,485	--	--	--	--	--
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Healthy Homes Project .....	310,000	--	310,000	--	310,000	--
IPM Training to Public Housing Authorities .....	175,000	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental Protection Agency:			0		0	
Training for Pesticide Applicators .....	1,200,000	--	1,200,000	--	1,200,000	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements .....	127,718	--	127,718	--	127,718	--
Other Anticipated Reimbursements .....	--	--	1,500,000	--	1,000,000	--
Subtotal, Extension Other Federal Funds .....	30,411,653	0	20,063,168	0	20,278,168	0
Total, CSREES Other Federal Funds .....	34,774,637	0	24,895,417	0	27,110,417	0
Total, CSREES Available Funds .....	1,267,971,730	402	1,259,629,377	440	1,062,280,200	440

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff-Year Summary2007 Actual and Estimated 2008 and 2009

	2007	::	2008	::	2009
Grade	Headquarters	::	Headquarters	::	Headquarters
Senior Executive Service	10	::	10	::	10
GS-15	72	::	79	::	79
GS-14	62	::	63	::	63
GS-13	40	::	53	::	53
GS-12	62	::	61	::	61
GS-11	24	::	30	::	30
GS-10	1	::	1	::	1
GS-9	24	::	20	::	20
GS-8	23	::	22	::	22
GS-7	53	::	61	::	61
GS-6	18	::	28	::	28
GS-5	4	::	10	::	10
GS-4	2	::	2	::	2
GS-3	0	::	0	::	0
GS-2	1	::	0	::	0
Total Permanent Positions .....	396	::	440	::	440
Unfilled Positions end-of-year.....	-16	::	-26	::	-26
Total, Permanent Full-Time Employment, end-of-year.....	380	::	414	::	414
Staff-Year Estimate....	402	::	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, [~~\$672,997,000~~] \$535,277,000, as follows: to carry out the provisions of the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a-i), [~~\$197,192,000~~]\$139,208,000, 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)), \$40,848,000 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 2008, 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), [~~\$24,966,000~~]\$19,463,000, of which \$6,491,000 shall be allocated to eligible institutions on the same basis as such funds were allocated in FY 2008 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 eligible institutions (7 U.S.C. 3222), [~~\$41,340,000~~] \$38,331,000, provided that each institution receives no less than \$1,000,000; for special grants for agricultural research (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), [~~\$92,422,000~~] \$3,258,000, of which \$2,095,000 shall be for grants pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 3155]; for competitive grants for agricultural research on improved pest control (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)), [~~\$15,421,000~~] \$14,856,000; for competitive research grants (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)), [~~\$192,229,000~~] \$256,500,000, to remain available until expended; [for the support of animal health and disease programs (7 U.S.C. 3195), \$5,006,000; for supplemental and alternative crops and products (7 U.S.C. 3319d),

\$825,000; for grants for research pursuant to the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178 et seq.), \$1,091,000, 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), [\$1,544,000]

6 \$1,067,000, to remain available until expended; [for rangeland research grants (7 U.S.C. 3333), \$990,000;] for higher education graduate fellowship grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(6)), [\$3,701,000]

7 \$4,455,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); [for a program pursuant to section 1415A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3151a), \$875,000, to remain available until expended;] for higher education challenge grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(1)), [\$5,423,000] \$6,695,000; 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.

8 2209b); for a higher education agrosecurity education program (7 U.S.C. 3351), \$2,000,000 to remain available until expended; for an education grants program for Hispanic-serving Institutions (7 U.S.C. 3241), [\$6,089,000] \$5,588,000; for competitive 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, [\$3,218,000] \$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), [\$14,500,000] \$9,138,000; for a program of capacity building grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(4)) to institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222, [\$13,688,000] \$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, [\$3,342,000]

\$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), [\$750,000] \$495,000; and for necessary expenses of Research and Education Activities, [\$42,451,000] \$10,720,000, 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 hereafter 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 hereafter this paragraph shall not apply to research on the medical, biotechnological, food, and industrial uses of tobacco.]

The first change adds language for the allocation of funds for the Hatch Act between formula funding and competitive grants under the Multistate Research Fund (7 U.S.C. 361a-i). The change in FY 2009 proposes an alternative approach to expand and continuously recompetete the Hatch Act multi-state awards. With the alternative approach, a portion of the formula funds would be redirected to nationally, competitively awarded multi-state/multi-institutional projects from a base of 25 percent of Hatch funds currently allotted to multi-state research projects. This new approach for multi-state programming sustains the matching requirement and the leveraging of Federal funds, and allows institutions to focus on program strengths they identify and sustain through linking local issues to broad national goals. The program also can be designed to allow five year projects supporting the goal of continuity for research activities.

The second change adds language for the allocation of funds for the Cooperative Forestry program between formula funding and competitive grants (16 U.S.C. 582a through a-7). The change in FY 2009 proposes an alternative approach under the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Program (McIntire-Stennis) to redirect a portion of the formula funds to nationally, competitively awarded multi-state/multi-institutional projects from a current zero base in McIntire-Stennis. This approach for multi-state programming sustains the matching requirement and the leverage of Federal funds, and it allows institutions to focus on program strengths they identify and sustain through linking local issues to broad national issues.

The third change deletes language for the amounts pursuant to grants under (7 U.S.C. 3155).

The fourth change adds the authority for competitive research grants (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)) to remain available until expended.

The fifth change deletes language for Animal Health and Disease programs (7 U.S.C. 3195), the Supplemental and Alternative Crops and Products (7 U.S.C.3319d), and the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178 et seq.).

The sixth change deletes language for the Rangeland Research Grants Program (7 U.S.C. 3333).

The seventh change deletes language for a program pursuant to section 1415A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching Policy of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3151a).

The eighth change adds the authority for the higher education agrosecurity education program (7 U.S.C. 3351).

#### 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. (7 U.S.C. 328, 427, 427i, 1281 note, 1621, 2201, 2204, 2225, 3101 note; 10 U.S.C. 2306; 16 U.S.C. 590(a)-590(b), 590(k); 18 U.S.C. 1114; 19 U.S.C. 1306(a), 1306(c); 20 U.S.C. 191-194; 21 U.S.C. 114c, 114e-131; 42 U.S.C. 1476(e), 1483; Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular StatementRESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Appropriations Act, 2008 .....	\$688,086,000	a/
Budget Estimate, 2009 .....	550,857,000	a/
Decrease in Appropriation .....	<u>-137,229,000</u>	
Adjustments in 2008:		
Appropriations Act, 2008 .....	\$688,086,000	
Rescission under P.L. 110-161 b/ .....	4,711,000	
Adjusted base for 2008 .....	683,375,000	
Budget Estimate, Current Law, 2009 .....	550,857,000	
Decrease from adjusted base .....	<u>-132,518,000</u>	

a/ Totals include an estimate for the interest earned on the Native American Endowment Fund. That amount is \$3,209,000 in Fiscal Year 2008 and \$3,700,000 in Fiscal Year 2009.

b/ This amount is rescinded pursuant to Division A, Title VII, Section 752 of P.L. 110-161.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

<u>Item of Change</u>	<u>2008 Estimated</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>2009 Estimated</u>
Research and Education Activities:				
Payments under the Hatch Act .....	\$195,812,000	- -	-\$56,604,000	\$139,208,000
Cooperative Forestry Program .....	24,791,000	- -	-5,328,000	19,463,000
Animal Health and Disease .....	4,971,000	- -	-4,971,000	- -
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University .....	41,051,000	- -	-2,720,000	38,331,000
Special Research Grants .....	91,775,000	- -	-88,517,000	3,258,000
Improved Pest Control .....	15,313,000	- -	-457,000	14,856,000
Aquaculture Centers Sec. 1475 .....	3,928,000	- -	+28,000	3,956,000
Critical Agriculture Materials.....	1,083,000	- -	-1,083,000	- -
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program .....	14,399,000	- -	-5,261,000	9,138,000
1994 Competitive Research Grants .....	1,533,000	- -	-466,000	1,067,000
Supplemental and Alternative Crops .....	819,000	- -	-819,000	- -
Joe Skeen Inst. for Rangeland Restoration	983,000	- -	-983,000	- -
National Research Initiative .....	190,883,000	- -	+65,617,000	256,500,000
Federal Administration (Direct Appropriation) .....	42,154,000	+755,000	-32,189,000	10,720,000
Higher Education Programs:				
Graduate Fellowships Grants .....	3,675,000	- -	+780,000	4,455,000
Institution Challenge Grants .....	5,385,000	- -	+1,310,000	6,695,000
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Grants Program .....	6,046,000	- -	-458,000	5,588,000
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program .....	3,319,000	- -	-1,092,000	2,227,000
Secondary/2-Year Post Secondary .....	983,000	- -	+7,000	990,000
Agrosecurity Education .....	- -	- -	+2,000,000	2,000,000
Alaska Native-serving and Native Hawaiian-serving Institutions .....	3,196,000	- -	-229,000	2,967,000
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants	13,592,000	- -	-1,217,000	12,375,000
Multicultural Scholars .....	981,000	- -	+7,000	988,000
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas .....	745,000	- -	-250,000	495,000
Veterinary Medical Services Act .....	<u>869,000</u>	- -	<u>-869,000</u>	- -
Subtotal .....	668,286,000	+755,000	-133,764,000	535,277,000



Native American Institutions Interest .....	3,209,000	- -	+491,000	3,700,000
Native American Endowment .....	<u>11,880,000</u>	<u>- -</u>	<u>- -</u>	<u>11,880,000</u>
Total Available, Research and Education Activities .....	<u>683,375,000</u>	<u>+755,000</u>	<u>-133,273,000</u>	<u>550,857,000</u>

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Project Statement  
(On basis of appropriation)

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years
<b>Research &amp; Education Activities:</b>							
Hatch Act .....	\$322,597,000		\$195,812,000		-56,604,000	\$139,208,000	
Cooperative Forestry Research Program .....	30,008,000		24,791,000		-5,328,000	19,463,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University .....	40,680,000		41,051,000		-2,720,000	38,331,000	
Animal Health and Disease Research, Section 1433 .....	5,006,430		4,971,000		-4,971,000	--	
Special Research Grants							
Other Special Research Grants .....	--		90,164,000		-90,164,000	--	
Global Change, UV-Monitoring .....	--		1,611,000		+814,000	2,425,000	
Minor Use Animal Drugs .....	--		--		+582,000	582,000	
Nat'l Biological Impact Assessment .....	--		--		+251,000	251,000	
Total Special Research Grants .....	--		91,775,000		-88,517,000	3,258,000	
Improved Pest Control							
Expert IPM Decision Supp. System .....	155,430		154,000		+21,000	175,000	
Integrated Pest Management .....	2,395,800		2,379,000		+319,000	2,698,000	
Minor Crop Pest Mgmt, IR-4 .....	10,677,150		11,368,000		-988,000	10,380,000	
Pest Management Alternatives .....	1,421,640		1,412,000		+191,000	1,603,000	
Total Improved Pest Control .....	14,650,020		15,313,000		-457,000	14,856,000	
Critical Agricultural Materials							
Act of 1984 .....	1,090,980		1,083,000		-1,083,000	--	
Aquaculture Centers, Section 1475 .....	3,928,300		3,928,000		+28,000	3,956,000	
Sustainable Agriculture .....	12,276,000		14,399,000		-5,261,000	9,138,000	
1994 Research Program .....	1,544,000		1,533,000		-466,000	1,067,000	
Supplemental and Alternative Crops, Section 1473D .....	1,175,130		819,000		-819,000	--	
National Research Initiative (NRI) .....	190,229,000		190,883,000		+65,617,000	256,500,000	
Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration, NM, TX, MT .....	990,000		983,000		-983,000	--	

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years
Federal Administration (direct approp.)							
REIS .....	2,561,000		2,704,000		+19,000	2,723,000	
Funding for Pay Cost .....	4,961,000		4,218,000		+755,000	4,973,000	
Partial Funding for Office of Extramural Programs .....	419,000		440,000		+3,000	443,000	
Partial Funding for Peer Panels .....	307,000		397,000		+33,000	430,000	
Compliance with P.L. 106-107 and Govt Paperwork Elimination Act .....	2,030,000		2,136,000		+15,000	2,151,000	
Other .....	--		32,259,000		-32,259,000		
Total Federal Administration .....	10,278,000		42,154,000		-31,434,000	10,720,000	
Higher Education:							
Graduate Fellowships Grants .....	3,700,620		3,675,000		+780,000	4,455,000	
Institution Challenge Grants.....	5,423,000		5,385,000		+1,310,000	6,695,000	
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants .	12,375,000		13,592,000		-1,217,000	12,375,000	
Multicultural Scholars .....	988,020		981,000		+7,000	988,000	
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education Grants Program .....	5,940,000		6,046,000		-458,000	5,588,000	
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program .....	3,342,000		3,319,000		-1,092,000	2,227,000	
Secondary/2-Year Post Secondary .....	990,000		983,000		+7,000	990,000	
Agrosecurity Education .....	--		--		+2,000,000	2,000,000	
Veterinary Medical Services Act .....	495,000		869,000		-869,000	--	
Alaska Native-serving and Native-serving Institutions .....	3,217,500		3,196,000		-229,000	2,967,000	
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular Areas .....	495,000		745,000		-250,000	495,000	
Total Higher Education Grants .....	36,966,140		38,791,000		-11,000	38,780,000	
Tribal College Endowment Fund:							
Endowment Fund .....	12,000,000		11,880,000		--	11,880,000	
Interest Earned .....	3,249,613		3,209,000		+491,000	3,700,000	
Total Endowment Fund .....	15,249,613		15,089,000		+491,000	15,580,000	
Total Available or Estimate .....	686,668,613	234	683,375,000	258	-132,518,000	550,857,000	244
Interest Earned .....	-3,249,613		-3,209,000				
Rescission.....	--		+4,711,000				
Total Appropriation .....	683,419,000	234	684,877,000	258			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Project Statement  
(On basis of Available Funds)

(Includes Carryover Balance)

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff : Years	Amount	Staff : Years		Amount	Staff : Years
<b>Research &amp; Education Activities:</b>							
Hatch Act .....	\$322,552,000		\$195,812,000		-56,604,000	\$139,208,000	
Cooperative Forestry Research Program .....	30,008,000		24,791,000		-5,328,000	19,463,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University .....	40,680,000		41,051,000		-2,720,000	38,331,000	
Animal Health and Disease Research, Section 1433 .....	5,006,430		4,971,000		-4,971,000	--	
Special Research Grants							
Other Special Research Grants			90,164,000		-90,164,000	--	
Global Change, UV-Monitoring .....	--		1,611,000		+814,000	2,425,000	
Minor Use Animal Drugs .....	--		--		+582,000	582,000	
Nat'l Biological Impact Assessment .....	--		--		+251,000	251,000	
Total Special Research Grants .....	--		91,775,000		-88,517,000	3,258,000	
Improved Pest Control							
Expert IPM Decision Supp. System .....	155,430		154,000		+21,000	175,000	
Integrated Pest Management .....	2,395,800		2,379,000		+319,000	2,698,000	
Minor Crop Pest Mgmt, IR-4 .....	10,677,150		11,368,000		-988,000	10,380,000	
Pest Management Alternatives .....	1,421,640		1,412,000		+191,000	1,603,000	
Total Improved Pest Control .....	14,650,020		15,313,000		-457,000	14,856,000	
Critical Agricultural Materials							
Act of 1984 .....	1,090,980		1,083,000		-1,083,000	--	
Aquaculture Centers, Section 1475 .....	3,928,300		3,928,000		+28,000	3,956,000	
Emergency Supplemental Avian Influenza .....	1,404,000		--		--	--	
Sustainable Agriculture .....	12,276,000		14,399,000		-5,261,000	9,138,000	
1994 Research Program .....	1,431,949		1,533,000		-466,000	1,067,000	
Carryover.....	--		112,454		-112,454	--	
Supplemental and Alternative Crops, Section 1473D .....	1,175,130		819,000		-819,000	--	
National Research Initiative (NRI) .....	176,637,383		190,883,000		+65,617,000	256,500,000	
Carryover.....	--		104,553,705		-104,553,705	--	
Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration, NM, TX, MT .....	990,000		983,000		-983,000	--	

(Includes Carryover Balance)							
Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years
Federal Administration (direct approp.)							
REEIS .....	2,161,617		2,704,000		+19,000	2,723,000	
Funding for Pay Cost .....	4,961,000		4,218,000		+755,000	4,973,000	
Partial Funding for Office of							
Extramural Programs .....	419,000		440,000		+3,000	443,000	
Partial Funding for Peer Panels .....	307,000		397,000		+33,000	430,000	
Compliance with P.L. 106-107 and							
Govt Paperwork Elimination Act .....	2,457,349		2,136,000		+15,000	2,151,000	
Other .....	--		32,259,000				
Total Federal Administration .....	10,305,966		42,154,000		-31,434,000	10,720,000	
Carryover.....	--		1,001,319		-1,001,319	--	
Higher Education:							
Graduate Fellowships Grants .....	5,861,640		3,675,000		+780,000	4,455,000	
Institution Challenge Grants.....	5,423,000		5,385,000		+1,310,000	6,695,000	
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants .	11,612,782		13,592,000		-1,217,000	12,375,000	
Multicultural Scholars .....	1,050,310		981,000		+7,000	988,000	
Hispanic Serving Institutions Education							
Grants Program .....	5,940,000		6,046,000		-458,000	5,588,000	
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants							
Program .....	3,342,000		3,319,000		-1,092,000	2,227,000	
Secondary/2-Year Post Secondary .....	990,000		983,000		+7,000	990,000	
Agrosecurity Education .....	--		--		+2,000,000	2,000,000	
Veterinary Medical Services Act .....	850,000		869,000		-869,000	--	
Alaska Native-serving and Native-serving							
Institutions .....	3,217,500		3,196,000		-229,000	2,967,000	
Resident Instruction Grants for Insular							
Areas .....	495,000		745,000		-250,000	495,000	
Total Higher Education Grants .....	38,782,232		38,791,000		-11,000	38,780,000	
Carryover.....	--		8,330,657		-8,330,657	--	
Tribal College Endowment Fund:							
Endowment Fund .....	12,000,000		11,880,000		--	11,880,000	
Interest Earned .....	3,249,613		3,209,000		+491,000	3,700,000	
Total Endowment Fund .....	15,249,613		15,089,000		+491,000	15,580,000	
Total Available or Estimate .....	676,168,003	234	797,373,135	258	-246,516,135	550,857,000	244
Unobligated Balance:							
Available, start of year .....	-103,542,525		-113,998,135		+113,998,135		
Lapsing .....	45,000		--				
Available, end of year .....	113,998,135		--				
Total Available or Estimate .....	686,668,613	234	683,375,000	258	-132,518,000	550,857,000	244
Interest Earned .....	-3,249,613		-3,209,000				
Rescission.....	--		+4,711,000				
Total Appropriation .....	683,419,000	234	684,877,000	258			

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

## Justification of Increases and Decreases

## Research and Education Activities

(1) A decrease of \$56,604,000 for the Hatch Act (\$195,812,000 available in 2008) as follows:

This request supports the goal of improving the quality of research through increasing funding for competitive, peer-reviewed grants. By increasing funding for multi-State programs to approximately 70 percent or \$98.3 million, from the current base of 25 percent, the Budget request will enhance cooperative programs, enhancing relationships among the 1862 Institutions, to help fund the highest quality research for priority research. In addition, a portion of funding will continue to be allocated to institutions by formula, as in prior years.

Funding will continue to support research at the SAES 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.

The primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

(2) A decrease of \$5,328,000 for the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Program (\$24,791,000 available in 2008) as follows:

In FY 2009, CSREES will direct 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 national issues and needs that are relevant, compelling, and emerging, such as the U.S. Forest Service research portfolio, recommendations by the Forestry Research Advisory Council, and priorities expressed by other major stakeholder groups. This will ensure that we target research funds to the highest quality projects to meet critical national and regional needs.

The primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

- (3) A decrease of \$2,720,000 for the Evans-Allen Program (\$41,051,000 available in 2008) as follows:

The proposed action restores the program to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at this level will continue to provide support for program activities.

- (4) A decrease of \$4,971,000 to eliminate funding for the Animal Health and Disease, Section 1433 Research Program (\$4,971,000 available in 2008) 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.

- (5) A net decrease of \$88,974,000 for Other Special Research Grants (\$107,088,000 available in 2008) as follows:

- a. A decrease of \$90,164,000 for Special Research Grants for earmarked projects (\$90,164,000 available in 2008) 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 2009 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 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 2009. 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. An increase of \$1,190,000 for Special Research (\$16,924,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Expert IPM Decision Support System	\$154	\$21	\$175
Global Change, UV-B Monitoring	1,611	814	2,425
Integrated Pest Management and Biological Control	2,379	319	2,698
Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4)	11,368	-988	10,380
Minor Use Animal Drugs	0	582	582
National Biological Impact Assessment Program	0	251	251
Pest Management Alternatives	<u>1,412</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>1,603</u>
Total	\$16,924	\$1,190	\$18,114

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities. Grants will be peer reviewed and awarded competitively.

- (6) A decrease of \$1,083,000 to eliminate funding for Critical Agricultural Materials (\$1,083,000 available in 2008) 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 such as the National Research Initiative, 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.

- (7) A decrease of \$5,699,000 for Other Research Programs (\$19,860,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Aquaculture Centers	\$3,928	\$28	\$3,956
Sustainable Agriculture Program	14,399	-5,261	9,138
1994 Research	<u>1,533</u>	<u>-466</u>	<u>1,067</u>
Total	\$19,860	-\$5,699	\$14,161

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

- (8) A decrease of \$819,000 to eliminate funding for Supplemental and Alternative Crops (\$819,000 available in 2008) 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 such as the National Research Initiative, 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 decrease of \$983,000 to eliminate funding for the Joe Skeen Institute for Rangeland Restoration (\$983,000 available in 2008) 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 such as the National Research Initiative, 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.

- (10) A total increase of \$65,617,000 for the National Research Initiative (NRI) (\$190,883,000 available in 2008) as follows:

**BIOENERGY AND BIOBASED FUELS FROM AGRICULTURE:** An increase of \$19,170,000 is proposed for FY 2009. 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).

**DISASTER RESILIENCE IN RURAL AND AGRICULTURALLY-BASED COMMUNITIES:**  
An increase of \$2,200,000 is proposed for FY 2009. 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 inter-agency 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.

**LONG TERM INTEGRATED PROJECT IN AGROECOSYSTEMS:** An increase of \$1,000,000 is proposed for FY 2009. 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 Integrated Project in Agroecosystems (LTIPA) 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 LTIPA will identify strategies to increase the economic success and environmental sustainability of agriculture. The LTIPA will support site-based research where teams of scientists will conduct interdisciplinary, long-term and large spatial scale research on agroecosystems. The LTIPA 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 LTIPA 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.

**ONGOING ACTIVITIES:** A net increase of \$43,247,000 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 (\$41,990,000 transferred from 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 2009, 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 26 percent to a maximum of 30 percent.

In FY 2009, CSREES proposes an increase of \$2,097,000 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](http://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:

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.)

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.)

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 \$927,000 for NIWP is proposed in FY 2009.

CSREES and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) work collaboratively to ensure America's food supply is safe and wholesome. The two agencies have a history of partnering to provide the public with access to resources, information, training, and education designed to meet public health needs. In FY 2009, CSREES requests an increase of \$103,000 for the National Integrated Food Safety Initiative for continued support of food safety issues.

An increase of \$13,000 for activities under the Organic Transition Program

A decrease of \$1,883,000 is proposed for other ongoing programs under the NRI.

The budget also proposes a change in the general provisions of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriation to increase from up to 26 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.

Under the NRI, the primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

(11) A net decrease of \$31,434,000 for Federal Administration (\$42,154,000 available in 2008) as follows:

a. An increase of \$755,000 to fund pay costs (\$4,218,000 available in 2008) 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 380 full time employees at the end of FY 2007 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 \$33,000 to fund some of the peer panel costs (\$397,000 available in 2008) 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 \$32,259,000 to eliminate earmarked projects (\$32,259,000 available in 2008) 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 2009 budget proposes to eliminate these targeted earmarks.

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

- d. An increase of \$37,000 for other Federal Administration activities (\$5,280,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Office of Extramural Programs	\$440	\$3	\$443
Research, Education, and Economics Information System	2,704	19	2,723
Electronic Grants Administration	<u>2,136</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2,151</u>
Total	\$5,280	\$37	\$5,317

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

- (12) A net increase of \$480,000 for Higher Education programs including the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund Interest (\$42,000,000 available in 2008) as follows:

- a. An increase of \$1,310,000 for Institution Challenge Grants (\$5,385,000 available in 2008) as follows:

The recent emergence of a bioeconomy is being compared to the green revolution of the 1960's. The potential impact of biofuels and other bio-based products carries both hope and significant challenges for our future. If we are to be successful in entering this new age, our nation's universities must assert leadership in the formation of effective curricula.

The requested increase will establish a Biobased Products and Bioenergy Academic Center of Excellence. This center will create and deliver multidisciplinary undergraduate and graduate-level education, research and extension programs and curricula to serve the emerging bioenergy sector. The existing Institution Challenge Grants Program is designated to implement this effort because it features an existing competitive granting process that fosters innovative improvements to curriculum development and instructional delivery systems. By their nature, challenge grants encourage interdisciplinary approaches to academic instruction and require matching funds that effectively double the impact of Federal funding. The use of challenge grants will also ensure that students from underrepresented and at-risk populations have access to this program.

We envision that this center will reduce duplication among competing institutions and will focus the best biological, managerial and social sciences resources to create innovative solutions to complex educational and workforce issues. The center will promote one or more multidisciplinary themes relevant to the national bio-economy, and will involve a diverse group of faculty and other associates with appropriate expertise in research, education, and extension. Students will gain occupational competencies by focusing on problem-oriented education and research through internships and mentoring within research, extension, industry, national laboratory, or other settings.

In fiscal year 2009, CSREES will competitively award approximately \$1,310,000 to a university-led consortium. The successful consortium will comprise at least two academic institutions augmented by appropriate professional organizations, industries

and State and Federal agencies. To ensure a multidisciplinary approach, at least two academic departments from each participating institution will contribute to the center. The center will integrate scientific, technical, business, social, and ethical issues associated with the emergence of bioenergy systems to create undergraduate curricula that can be adopted by other universities. By focusing on the education of the next generation of scientists and educators, we will ensure that America remains a leader, not a follower, in the new bio-economy.

The primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

b. An increase of \$2,000,000 for the Higher Education Agrosecurity Program (no funds available in FY 2008) 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 review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

- c. A decrease of \$869,000 to eliminate funding for the Veterinary Medical Services Act (\$869,000 available in 2008) 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.

- d. A decrease of \$1,961,000 for other Higher Education programs including the Native American Endowment Fund Interest (\$35,746,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Graduate Fellowship Grants	\$3,675	\$780	\$4,455
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants	13,592	-1,217	12,375
Multicultural Scholars	981	7	988
Hispanic Education Partnership Grants	6,046	-458	5,588
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program	3,319	-1,092	2,227
Interest (Estimated) Earned on Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund	3,209	491	3,700
Secondary /2-Year Post Secondary	983	7	990
Alaska Native-Serving and Native Hawaiian Serving Institutions	3,196	-229	2,967
Resident Instruction for Insular Areas	<u>745</u>	<u>-250</u>	<u>495</u>
Total	\$35,746	-\$1,961	\$33,785

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 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.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY 2007 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2008 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2009 Estimate</u>
Agricultural Research Service .....	\$ 1,890,000	\$ 1,895,000	\$ 983,600
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service .....	49,672	20,931	40,600
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service .....	15,599,447	15,468,795	12,151,261
Economic Research Service .....	158,675	205,000	205,000
Forest Service .....	737,327	741,218	741,225
National Agricultural Statistics Service .....	6,000	6,950	0
Rural Development .....	350,000	350,000	0
FAS/International Cooperative Development .....	<u>9,375</u>	<u>9,375</u>	<u>9,375</u>
Total .....	\$18,800,496	\$18,697,269	\$14,131,061

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 and 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 agricultural, forestry, and agricultural products both in the United States and abroad.

10. Animal Waste 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-sized farms and ranches.

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2007  
 DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRIC EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

STATE	HATCH ACT AS AMENDED			COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	ANIMAL HEALTH & DIS RSCH	SPECIAL AND OTHER GRANTS	COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
	HATCH FORMULA	REGIONAL RESEARCH	TOTAL								
ALABAMA	5,276,786	1,600,330	6,877,116	1,000,838	4,174,890	105,565	0	1,672,450	1,109,053	0	14,939,912
ALASKA	1,435,715	270,188	1,705,903	719,160	0	2,276	0	1,363,982	1,443,114	0	5,234,435
AMERICAN SAMOA	1,180,589	41,017	1,221,606	24,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245,961
ARIZONA	2,069,412	1,428,611	3,498,023	531,375	0	48,143	605,213	2,864,680	1,200,038	0	8,747,472
ARKANSAS	4,409,203	1,367,481	5,776,684	831,832	1,822,123	105,586	0	1,464,507	445,072	0	10,445,804
CALIFORNIA	6,389,889	2,884,238	9,274,127	888,167	0	551,987	2,883,626	15,654,240	2,266,775	0	31,518,922
COLORADO	2,966,968	1,849,458	4,816,426	456,261	0	288,649	17,352	2,866,514	463,000	388,221	9,296,423
CONNECTICUT	2,049,506	930,498	2,980,004	249,697	0	20,522	89,200	993,705	0	399,940	4,733,068
DELAWARE	1,510,717	696,054	2,206,771	99,469	1,083,552	18,338	0	2,105,197	1,074,480	0	6,587,807
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,039,759	200,955	1,240,714	0	0	0	0	311,509	0	0	1,552,223
FLORIDA	4,155,850	1,240,375	5,396,225	775,496	1,635,859	79,262	1,720,000	3,794,141	1,415,859	0	14,816,842
GEORGIA	5,989,513	2,133,632	8,123,145	1,019,618	2,402,808	129,076	2,904,704	3,889,428	1,519,343	0	19,988,122
GUAM	1,247,692	231,347	1,479,039	43,133	0	0	0	466,932	0	0	1,989,104
HAWAII	1,477,797	724,437	2,202,234	193,361	0	5,079	735,377	112,000	1,633,577	0	4,881,628
IDAHO	2,644,666	1,126,341	3,771,007	587,711	0	62,714	257,384	515,722	48,540	192,908	5,435,986
ILLINOIS	7,192,002	1,984,746	9,176,748	418,704	0	137,354	193,216	10,136,866	48,350	0	20,111,238
INDIANA	6,991,831	1,612,063	8,603,894	475,039	0	60,068	93,990	3,242,744	598,665	0	13,074,400
IOWA	7,342,168	2,773,579	10,115,747	362,368	0	191,359	33,518	4,792,583	851,688	0	16,347,263
KANSAS	4,510,779	1,482,087	5,992,866	268,476	0	142,766	645,789	5,004,065	576,140	0	12,630,102
KENTUCKY	7,044,923	1,602,520	8,647,443	606,489	2,842,438	73,261	0	2,108,347	907,983	0	15,185,961
LOUISIANA	3,928,355	1,290,776	5,219,131	850,610	1,641,607	68,112	83,425	745,732	399,919	0	9,008,536
MAINE	2,322,271	969,817	3,292,088	794,274	0	10,678	59,911	48,000	192,000	0	4,396,951
MARYLAND	2,926,660	1,220,276	4,146,936	306,032	1,230,694	31,011	1,474,083	8,414,494	991,682	0	16,594,932
MASSACHUSETTS	2,379,621	1,191,154	3,570,775	324,811	0	42,661	0	1,610,549	435,000	0	5,983,796
MICHIGAN	7,063,699	1,747,416	8,811,115	869,388	0	102,479	2,396,659	4,244,189	824,931	0	17,248,761
MICRONESIA	1,299,774	0	1,299,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299,774
MINNESOTA	6,989,732	1,691,597	8,681,329	681,603	0	164,456	2,879,102	8,150,731	898,406	0	21,455,627
MISSISSIPPI	4,929,095	1,577,860	6,506,955	963,281	2,047,786	89,819	1,292,456	2,411,465	926,056	0	14,237,818
MISSOURI	6,941,728	1,511,190	8,452,918	625,267	2,765,251	161,578	0	4,511,135	647,463	0	17,163,612
MONTANA	2,568,136	1,261,431	3,829,567	550,153	0	60,259	459,372	1,454,567	1,925,286	0	8,279,204
NEBRASKA	4,174,964	1,714,878	5,889,842	306,032	0	157,489	143,041	2,473,806	507,451	0	9,477,661
NEVADA	1,435,514	690,666	2,126,180	155,805	0	10,552	0	726,500	0	0	3,019,037
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,858,464	697,506	2,555,970	437,482	0	6,795	0	1,417,052	0	0	4,417,299
NEW JERSEY	2,389,283	1,890,763	4,280,046	230,918	0	14,672	2,923,287	1,564,118	153,000	0	9,166,041
NEW MEXICO	2,098,597	759,900	2,858,497	399,925	0	34,105	201,570	1,116,477	882,639	0	5,493,213
NEW YORK	6,390,949	2,747,187	9,138,136	794,274	0	172,224	1,660,223	5,577,103	700,372	0	18,042,332
NORTH CAROLINA	8,386,513	2,237,498	10,624,011	982,059	3,364,044	187,198	264,680	6,645,716	1,514,589	0	23,582,297
NORTH DAKOTA	2,870,836	1,138,724	4,009,560	137,025	0	35,010	929,737	477,650	1,191,965	0	6,780,947
NORTHERN MARIANAS	1,176,423	0	1,176,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,176,423
OHIO	8,526,051	1,833,212	10,359,263	493,818	0	60,553	0	5,393,556	383,963	0	16,691,153
OKLAHOMA	4,516,183	1,122,036	5,638,219	512,596	1,798,211	135,447	171,932	2,676,177	1,493,088	0	12,425,670
OREGON	3,495,962	1,786,608	5,282,570	944,503	0	68,802	139,924	1,968,219	397,500	0	8,801,518
PENNSYLVANIA	7,819,562	2,334,269	10,153,831	662,825	0	171,541	95,094	7,716,872	279,500	34,880	19,114,543

TABLE 1 - FISCAL YEAR 2007  
 DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR RESEARCH AT STATE AGRIC EXPERIMENT STATIONS & OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

<u>HATCH ACT AS AMENDED</u>											
STATE	HATCH FORMULA	REGIONAL RESEARCH	TOTAL	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	ANIMAL HEALTH & DIS RSCH	SPECIAL AND OTHER GRANTS	COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
PUERTO RICO	3,801,037	1,389,393	5,190,430	118,247	0	9,751	0	43,615	745,000	0	6,107,043
RHODE ISLAND	1,355,603	722,262	2,077,865	80,690	0	2,715	0	1,266,377	0	0	3,427,647
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,457,638	1,288,590	5,746,228	756,717	1,811,507	23,088	0	1,215,360	0	389,083	9,941,983
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,167,223	1,148,426	4,315,649	174,583	0	65,377	0	1,304,686	749,616	0	6,609,911
TENNESSEE	6,556,250	1,597,584	8,153,834	737,938	2,611,665	48,788	0	3,362,192	835,190	280,368	16,029,975
TEXAS	9,851,961	2,322,559	12,174,520	906,945	3,717,038	331,305	636,750	8,207,600	2,800,619	0	28,774,777
UTAH	1,802,497	1,341,959	3,144,456	343,590	0	30,990	2,635,858	991,717	0	0	7,146,611
VERMONT	1,911,914	611,596	2,523,510	381,146	0	8,721	2,635,858	1,524,748	276,000	0	7,349,983
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,208,943	223,530	1,432,473	61,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,494,384
VIRGINIA	5,584,696	1,461,713	7,046,409	813,052	2,239,311	58,049	544,615	4,426,644	1,548,992	0	16,677,072
WASHINGTON	3,710,112	2,126,026	5,836,138	925,724	0	125,955	1,138,634	4,548,437	229,320	0	12,804,208
WEST VIRGINIA	3,339,531	1,016,408	4,355,939	568,931	1,177,351	9,143	50,000	959,441	959,380	0	8,080,185
WISCONSIN	7,022,806	1,720,125	8,742,931	700,382	0	99,708	143,798	5,457,202	1,460,731	0	16,604,752
WYOMING	1,721,580	1,006,444	2,728,024	212,140	0	30,323	0	841,060	149,085	0	3,960,632
OTHER	0	271,269	271,269	0	44,255	0	27,590	1,580,027	212,880	0	2,136,021
SBIR	5,880,485	1,948,383	7,828,868	727,694	986,490	120,154	855,706	2,067,247	148,500	0	12,734,659
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,699	0	375,000	0	573,699
FEDERAL ADMIN	7,036,724	2,360,575	9,397,299	900,240	1,220,400	200,257	1,426,177	5,593,473	1,415,605	0	20,153,451
SUBTOTAL	241,823,137	80,151,563	321,974,700	29,984,160	40,617,280	4,971,770	35,647,550	175,626,614	42,719,337	1,685,400	653,226,811
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	45,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	1,026,319	104,553,705	8,373,111	0	113,998,135
SUBTOTAL	241,868,137	80,151,563	322,019,700	29,984,160	40,617,280	4,971,770	36,673,869	280,180,319	51,092,448	1,685,400	767,224,946
TRIBAL ENDOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000,000	0	12,000,000
BIOTECH RISK ASSESSMENT	432,975	144,325	577,300	23,840	62,720	34,660	2,780	946,440	37,660	(1,685,400)	0
TOTAL	242,301,112	80,295,888	322,597,000	30,008,000	40,680,000	5,006,430	36,676,649	281,126,759	63,130,108	0	767,224,946

TABLE 2 - FISCAL YEAR 2008

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

STATE	HATCH ACT	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	ANIMAL HEALTH	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	4,117,000	821,000	105,000	4,213,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,256,000
ALASKA	1,023,000	591,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,616,000
AMER SAMOA	748,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	788,000
ARIZONA	2,020,000	438,000	48,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,506,000
ARKANSAS	3,509,000	683,000	105,000	1,837,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,134,000
CALIFORNIA	5,459,000	730,000	548,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,737,000
COLORADO	2,760,000	377,000	286,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,423,000
CONNECTICUT	1,870,000	208,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,098,000
DELAWARE	1,334,000	86,000	18,000	1,089,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,527,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	718,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718,000
FLORIDA	3,160,000	638,000	79,000	1,652,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,529,000
GEORGIA	5,006,000	837,000	128,000	2,424,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,395,000
GUAM	886,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	926,000
HAWAII	1,333,000	162,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000
IDAHO	2,191,000	484,000	62,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,737,000
ILLINOIS	5,704,000	346,000	136,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,186,000
INDIANA	5,150,000	392,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,602,000
IOWA	6,377,000	300,000	190,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,867,000
KANSAS	3,530,000	224,000	142,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,896,000
KENTUCKY	5,184,000	500,000	73,000	2,869,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,626,000
LOUISIANA	3,244,000	699,000	67,000	1,654,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,664,000
MAINE	1,907,000	653,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,571,000
MARYLAND	2,529,000	254,000	31,000	1,241,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,055,000
MASSACHUSETTS	2,258,000	270,000	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,570,000
MICHIGAN	5,263,000	714,000	102,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,079,000
MICRONESIA	773,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	773,000
MINNESOTA	5,128,000	561,000	163,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,852,000
MISSISSIPPI	4,103,000	791,000	89,000	2,063,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,046,000
MISSOURI	4,911,000	515,000	160,000	2,793,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,379,000
MONTANA	2,191,000	454,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,705,000
NEBRASKA	3,470,000	254,000	156,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,880,000
NEVADA	1,255,000	132,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,397,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,497,000	362,000	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,866,000
NEW JERSEY	2,845,000	193,000	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,052,000
NEW MEXICO	1,676,000	331,000	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,041,000
NEW YORK	5,739,000	653,000	171,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,563,000
NORTH CAROLINA	6,622,000	806,000	186,000	3,391,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,005,000
NORTH DAKOTA	2,453,000	116,000	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,604,000
NORTHERN MARIANAS	714,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	714,000
OHIO	6,107,000	408,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,575,000
OKLAHOMA	3,229,000	423,000	134,000	1,816,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,602,000
OREGON	2,985,000	775,000	68,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,828,000
PENNSYLVANIA	6,284,000	546,000	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000
PUERTO RICO	3,981,000	101,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,092,000
RHODE ISLAND	1,267,000	70,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,340,000
S. CAROLINA	3,495,000	622,000	23,000	1,827,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,967,000
S. DAKOTA	2,546,000	147,000	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,758,000
TENNESSEE	4,921,000	607,000	48,000	2,635,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,211,000
TEXAS	6,787,000	745,000	329,000	3,758,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,619,000
UTAH	1,869,000	285,000	31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,185,000

TABLE 2 - FISCAL YEAR 2008

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

STATE	HATCH ACT	COOP FORESTRY RSH (MS)	ANIMAL HEALTH	1890 UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	COMPET RESEARCH GRANTS	HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS	FED ADMIN DIRECT APPROP	BIOTECH RISK ASSESS	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
VERMONT	1,499,000	316,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,824,000
V. ISLANDS	864,000	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	919,000
VIRGINIA	4,261,000	668,000	58,000	2,259,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,246,000
WASHINGTON	3,668,000	760,000	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,553,000
W. VIRGINIA	2,716,000	469,000	9,000	1,188,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,382,000
WISCONSIN	5,250,000	576,000	98,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,924,000
WYOMING	1,599,000	178,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,807,000
OTHER	271,000	0	0	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	315,000
SBIR	4,754,000	601,000	119,000	995,000	3,118,000	4,581,000	163,000	774,000	0	15,105,000
PEER PANEL	0	0	0	0	26,000	2,000,000	213,000	0	0	2,239,000
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL ADMIN	5,639,000	744,000	199,000	1,232,000	5,193,000	7,636,000	1,512,000	11,186,000	0	33,341,000
SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS	194,649,000	24,751,000	4,933,000	40,980,000	8,337,000	14,217,000	1,888,000	11,960,000	0	301,715,000
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	121,602,000	280,332,000	48,420,000	31,195,000	0	481,549,000
SUBTOTAL	194,649,000	24,751,000	4,933,000	40,980,000	129,939,000	294,549,000	50,308,000	43,155,000	0	783,264,000
TRIBAL ENDOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,880,000	0	0	11,880,000
BIOTECH RISK ASSESSMENT	1,163,000	40,000	38,000	71,000	6,000	888,000	23,000	0	0	2,229,000
TOTAL	195,812,000	24,791,000	4,971,000	41,051,000	129,945,000	295,437,000	62,211,000	43,155,000	0	797,373,000

TABLE 3 - FISCAL YEAR 2009  
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
ALABAMA	881,000	216,000	3,931,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,028,000
ALASKA	240,000	155,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	395,000
AMER SAMOA	197,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	202,000
ARIZONA	346,000	115,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	461,000
ARKANSAS	737,000	180,000	1,723,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,640,000
CALIFORNIA	1,067,000	192,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,259,000
COLORADO	496,000	99,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	595,000
CONNECTICUT	342,000	54,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	396,000
DELAWARE	252,000	22,000	1,051,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,325,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	174,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,000
FLORIDA	694,000	168,000	1,533,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,395,000
GEORGIA	1,001,000	220,000	2,264,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,485,000
GUAM	208,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	217,000
HAWAII	247,000	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	289,000
IDAHO	442,000	127,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	569,000
ILLINOIS	1,201,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,291,000
INDIANA	1,168,000	103,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,271,000
IOWA	1,226,000	78,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,304,000
KANSAS	753,000	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	811,000
KENTUCKY	1,177,000	131,000	2,670,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,978,000
LOUISIANA	656,000	184,000	1,560,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,000
MAINE	388,000	172,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	560,000
MARYLAND	489,000	66,000	1,167,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,722,000
MASSACHUSETTS	397,000	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	467,000
MICHIGAN	1,180,000	188,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,368,000
MICRONESIA	217,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217,000
MINNESOTA	1,168,000	147,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,315,000
MISSISSIPPI	823,000	208,000	1,947,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,978,000
MISSOURI	1,160,000	135,000	2,586,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,881,000
MONTANA	429,000	119,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	548,000
NEBRASKA	697,000	66,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	763,000
NEVADA	240,000	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	310,000	95,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	405,000
NEW JERSEY	399,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	449,000
NEW MEXICO	351,000	86,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	437,000
NEW YORK	1,068,000	172,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,240,000
NORTH CAROLINA	1,401,000	212,000	3,187,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,800,000
NORTH DAKOTA	480,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	510,000
NORTHERN MARIANAS	197,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197,000
OHIO	1,424,000	107,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,531,000
OKLAHOMA	754,000	111,000	1,681,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,546,000
OREGON	584,000	204,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	788,000
PENNSYLVANIA	1,306,000	143,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449,000
PUERTO RICO	635,000	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	661,000
RHODE ISLAND	226,000	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	243,000
S. CAROLINA	745,000	164,000	1,714,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,623,000
S. DAKOTA	529,000	38,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	567,000
TENNESSEE	1,095,000	159,000	2,459,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,713,000
TEXAS	1,646,000	196,000	3,449,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,291,000
UTAH	301,000	74,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	375,000

**TABLE 3 - FISCAL YEAR 2009  
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
VERMONT	319,000	82,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	401,000
V. ISLANDS	202,000	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	215,000
VIRGINIA	933,000	176,000	2,112,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,221,000
WASHINGTON	620,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	820,000
W. VIRGINIA	558,000	123,000	1,108,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,789,000
WISCONSIN	1,173,000	151,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324,000
WYOMING	288,000	46,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	334,000
OTHER	271,000	0	44,000	0	0	0	0	0	315,000
SBIR	3,358,000	472,000	930,000	775,000	6,156,000	417,000	0	0	12,108,000
PEER PANEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTISTATE TO BE DISTRIBUTED	91,803,000	12,249,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	104,052,000
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>FEDERAL ADMIN</b>	<b>4,900,000</b>	<b>584,000</b>	<b>1,150,000</b>	<b>1,291,000</b>	<b>10,260,000</b>	<b>1,668,000</b>	<b>10,720,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,573,000</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>138,569,000</b>	<b>19,433,000</b>	<b>38,266,000</b>	<b>2,066,000</b>	<b>16,416,000</b>	<b>2,085,000</b>	<b>10,720,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227,555,000</b>
<b>Undistributed</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,863,000</b>	<b>239,132,000</b>	<b>40,363,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>309,358,000</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>138,569,000</b>	<b>19,433,000</b>	<b>38,266,000</b>	<b>31,929,000</b>	<b>255,548,000</b>	<b>42,448,000</b>	<b>10,720,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>536,913,000</b>
<b>TRIBAL ENDOW</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,880,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,880,000</b>
<b>BIOTECH RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>639,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>346,000</b>	<b>952,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,064,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139,208,000</b>	<b>19,463,000</b>	<b>38,331,000</b>	<b>32,275,000</b>	<b>256,500,000</b>	<b>54,360,000</b>	<b>10,720,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550,857,000</b>

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS  
Research and Education Activities  
2007 Actuals and Estimated 2008 and 2009

Personnel Compensation:	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Washington, D.C. ....	\$21,274,245	\$21,846,000	\$22,474,000
Field .....	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation .....	21,274,245	21,846,000	22,474,000
12 Personnel benefits .....	5,408,377	5,552,000	5,709,000
13 Benefits for former personnel .....	4,458	4,000	4,000
Total pers. comp. & benefits .....	26,687,080	27,402,000	28,187,000
 <b>Other Objects:</b>			
21 Travel .....	1,739,493	1,773,000	1,808,000
22 Transportation of Things .....	22,487	23,000	23,000
23.0 Rent and Communications .....	6,058	6,000	6,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others .....	82,625	84,000	86,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc. ....	645,574	658,000	671,000
24 Printing and Reproduction .....	532,722	543,000	554,000
25.0 Other Services .....	386,755	394,000	402,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services .....	314,432	320,000	327,000
25.2 Other Services (Training).....	225,203	229,000	234,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt. ....	100,894	103,000	105,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities .....	257,277	262,000	267,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts .....	1,940,982	2,034,000	1,991,000
25.6 ADP Services and Supplies (NFC) .....	30,509	31,000	32,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment ...	138,014	141,000	143,000
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons .....	46,296	47,000	48,000
26 Supplies .....	464,854	474,000	483,000
31 Equipment .....	491,625	501,000	511,000
41 Grants, Contracts, etc. ....	629,400,558	762,321,000	514,952,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment .....	27,973	27,000	27,000
Total other objects .....	636,854,331	769,971,000	522,670,000
Total direct obligations .....	663,541,411	797,373,000	550,857,000
 <b>Position Data:</b>			
Average Salary, ES .....	\$156,976	\$162,470	\$167,182
Average Salary, GS .....	\$83,908	\$86,845	\$89,364
Average Grade, GS .....	11.5	11.5	11.5



## 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 which improves 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 sustaining 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; States must expend 25 percent, or two times the level spent in fiscal year (FY) 1997 (whichever is less), on 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 FY 1979 annual appropriations have been 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 (NRI) Competitive Grants Program.** The 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 26 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, biofuels, 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 12 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 development; aquaculture; biofuels and biobased products; marketing and trade; 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.

**Selected Examples of Recent Progress:**

1. **Hatch Act.** Researchers at the **University of Illinois** studied the effects of continuous use of antibiotics in swine production to discover the potential for antibiotic resistant genes. The study revealed high levels of antimicrobial resistance not only in swine waste, but also through the waste treatment process, which raises concerns that land use of the treated waste will contribute to an environmental antibiotic resistant reservoir. According to the study, while the link between environmental resistance and public health concerns is not confirmed, further investigation is needed. The research did, however, reveal that high levels of tylosin resistance existed for years after use of the antibiotic ended and indicates the need for microbiologists, swine nutritionists and veterinarians to work together to identify effective and careful treatment systems.
2. **McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research.** Tree branch failure causes considerable damage and concern, especially in urban areas. Through studies at the **University of Connecticut**, researchers developed a method of using 3-dimensional motion capture to record tree sway, thus demonstrating the ability to analyze tree motion. The results of the study revealed that previous branch failure studies in evergreens could not be applied to hardwood forests.

3. **Evans-Allen Program**. The female paddlefish's blackish roe (eggs) are highly sought after, not for reproducing more paddlefish, but for the pricey worldwide delicacy known as caviar. Researchers at **Kentucky State University** hope to create a complete breeding program for the production of all-female paddlefish for the caviar industry which will enable U.S. fish farmers to compete more in world markets.
  
4. **National Research Initiative**. Scientists at **Cornell University in New York** discovered honeybee colonies to be more productive when the swarm is genetically diverse instead of uniform. Bees are among the few insects that practice polyandry, meaning the queen mates with multiple males. By doing so, the colonies promote genetic difference by decreasing intracolony relatedness. The researchers compared diverse and uniform colonies by measuring comb construction, brood rearing, foraging activity, food storage, population size and weight gain. The results revealed that the genetically diverse colonies' productivity far exceeded the uniform colonies' in all categories. U.S. agriculture may benefit from this discovery by leading to improved management of colonies and higher pollination effectiveness.
 

Aspen tree decline has become a common trend in western portions of the U.S., causing land managers to attempt to redevelop the trees. Currently, silvicultural treatments, which are various methods used to cultivate forests, are used to regenerate aspen. However, little is known about the environmental effect the treatments have upon the western landscape. At **Utah State University**, researchers are evaluating environmental responses to silvicultural treatments used to abundantly regenerate aspen. The study will focus on the silvicultural treatments of burning, chipping of whole trees, harvesting of merchantable timber, and chopping down of both merchantable and non-merchantable timber.
  
5. **Institution Challenge Grants Program**. **Ohio State University (OSU)** has developed a course module focused on ecological waste treatment. The Ecosystems for Waste Treatment course allows students to learn about ecological treatment systems by observing and applying changes to an ecological system that purifies wash-water from the OSU dairy facilities. The course will be used as a guide to create similar courses focused on ecological waste treatment.
  
6. **Hispanic-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program**. The University of Puerto Rico (UPR) at Mayaguez and UPR Himacao joined together for a cooperative initiative called GeMS to train a new generation of students to be more competitive in functional genomics, bioprospecting, geomicrobiology and natural resources conservation. The GeMS project allows UPR students to participate in an exchange program with the **University of Wisconsin-Madison** and the **University of Connecticut** to share what they have learned. Overall, the project will advance the UPR system curriculum by developing and implementing the first metagenomic course, which would study genetic material directly from environmental samples.

#### **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.

## 11g-5

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. COMPLETED
  - Modifying the long term performance measures to show the actual use of the results of research, rather than just the number developed. COMPLETED
  - Improving efficiencies in the review of grant proposals. COMPLETED
  - Improving the focus of grant recipient reporting on outcomes.
  - Increasing planning and coordination with the Agricultural Research Service regarding the collection of stakeholder input.
2. 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 earmarks.

### 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.

## 11g-6

### 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. COMPLETED
  - Developing improved linkages between funding and results. COMPLETED
  - Finding more innovative and cost effective ways to review grant proposals on an agency wide-basis. COMPLETED
  - Improving the focus of grant recipient reporting on outcomes.
  - Increasing planning and coordination with the Agricultural Research Service regarding the collection of stakeholder input.
3. 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. Grants are provided through competition, formulas or earmarks.

### 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. COMPLETED
- Developing additional measures to show how much of the research is reaching users through extension activities. COMPLETED
- Developing innovative ways of improving the efficiency of its grant awards process. COMPLETED
- Improving the focus of grant recipient reporting on outcomes.
- Increasing planning and coordination with the Agricultural Research Service regarding the collection of stakeholder input.

## 11g-7

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 and both received an "Effective" rating.

Grants for Nutrition and Health. This program provides grants to support research and extension programs to improve the nutritional well being of the population. The largest recipients of grants are land grant universities and State agricultural experiment stations. Grants are provided through open competition, formula, or earmarks.

### Key Findings

- This program responds to a serious problem, the negative impact that poor dietary habits are having on the health and well-being of Americans.
- The program uses expert peer review scores to measure the performance, quality and relevance of programs. It also measures the development and use of effective intervention strategies to change behavior, and tracks the achievement of participants in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP).
- While this program does include a number of projects added to the Budget by the Congress, the number is fewer than in other research programs. However, within the limitations of total funding, the inclusion of any unrequested projects reduces funding that could be used for high priority national programs.

### Improvement Plan

- Ensuring that all interested parties have the necessary access to grant information, as well as continuing to emphasize grant capacity building as appropriate. COMPLETED
- Improving the focus of grant recipient reporting on outcomes.
- Increasing planning and coordination with the Agricultural Research Service regarding the collection of stakeholder input.

Grants for Economic Opportunities and Quality of Life for Rural America. This program provides grants to support research and extension programs to improve the well being of the rural population. The largest recipients of grants are land grant universities and State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Grants are provided through open competition, formula, or earmarks.

### Key Findings

- The program addresses the problems faced by the fifty-five million Americans who live in rural areas, where in many cases population has been declining. Program efforts are directed toward improving rural communities.
- The program has a limited number of long term outcome measures with ambitious goals and timeframes.
- This programs includes a significant number of projects (earmarks) added to the budget by the Congress. Within the limitations of total funding, the inclusion of any unrequested projects reduces funding that could be used for high priority national programs.

### Improvement Plan

- Improving the focus of grant recipient reporting on outcomes.
- Increasing planning and coordination with the Agricultural Research Service regarding the collection of stakeholder input.

## 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, [\$456,460,000] \$431,753,000, 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, [\$276,596,000] \$273,181,000; payments for extension work at the 1994 Institutions under the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)), [\$3,321,000] \$3,240,000; payments for the nutrition and family education program for low-income areas under section 3(d) of the Act, [\$66,019,000] \$62,280,000; payments for the pest management program under section 3(d) of the Act, [\$9,860,000] \$10,651,000; [payments for the farm safety program under section 3(d) of the Act, \$4,759,000;] payments for New Technologies for Ag Extension under section 3(d) of the Act, [\$1,485,000] \$2,970,000; payments to upgrade research, extension, and teaching facilities at institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222, [\$17,389,000] \$16,609,000, to remain available until expended; payments for youth-at-risk programs under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act, [\$8,024,000] \$8,396,000; for youth farm safety education and certification extension grants, to be awarded competitively under section 3(d) of the Act, [\$467,000] \$494,000; payments for carrying out the provisions of the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), [\$4,036,000] \$4,052,000; payments for the federally-recognized Tribes Extension Program under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act, [\$3,000,000] \$2,970,000; payments for sustainable agriculture programs under section 3(d) of the Act, [\$4,600,000] \$3,754,000; [payments for rural health and safety education as authorized by section 502(i) of Public Law 92-419 (7 U.S.C. 2662(i)), \$1,750,000;] payments for cooperative extension work by eligible institutions (7 U.S.C. 3221), [\$36,103,000] \$34,073,000,



- 3 provided that each institution receives no less than \$1,000,000; [for grants to youth organizations pursuant to section 7630 of title 7, United States Code, \$1,750,000;] and for necessary expenses of Extension Activities, [\$17,301,000] \$9,083,000. (Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

The first change deletes the language for the farm safety program under section 3(d) of the Smith-Lever Act.

The second change deletes the language for rural health and safety education as authorized by section 502(i) of Public Law 92-419 (7 U.S.C. 2662(i)).

The third change deletes the language for grants to youth organizations pursuant to section 7630 of title 7, United States Code.

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular StatementEXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Appropriations Act, 2008 .....	\$456,460,000
Budget Estimate, 2009 .....	<u>431,753,000</u>
Decrease in Appropriation .....	<u>-24,707,000</u>

## Adjustments in 2008:

Appropriations Act, 2008 .....	\$456,460,000	
Rescission under P.L. 110-161 a/ .....	-3,195,000	
Activities transferred to Departmental Administration		
Office of Ethics b/ .....	-108,000	
Adjusted base for 2008 .....		453,157,000
Budget Estimate, Current Law, 2009 .....		<u>431,753,000</u>
Decrease from adjusted 2008 .....		-21,404,000

a/ The amount is rescinded pursuant to Division A, Title VII, Section 752 of P.L. 110-161.

b/ Beginning with 2008, the Department will transfer and consolidate all Ethics activities under the Office of Ethics in Departmental Administration (DA). On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity is \$108,000 for 2009.

Summary of Increases and Decreases  
(On basis of appropriation)

<u>Item of Change</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Changes</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Budget</u>
Extension Activities:				
Smith-Lever 3 (b) & (c) .....	\$ 274,660,000	-	-1,479,000	\$273,181,000
1890 Institutions .....	35,850,000	-	-1,777,000	34,073,000
Smith-Lever 3 (d):				
EFNEP .....	65,557,000	-	-3,277,000	62,280,000
Farm Safety .....	4,726,000	-	-4,726,000	-
New Technologies for Ag Extension .....	1,475,000	-	+1,495,000	2,970,000
Pest Management .....	9,791,000	-	+860,000	10,651,000
Children, Youth, and Families				
at Risk .....	7,968,000	-	+428,000	8,396,000
Youth Farm Safety Education				
and Certification .....	463,000	-	+31,000	494,000
Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program ..	2,979,000	-	-9,000	2,970,000
Sustainable Agriculture .....	4,568,000	-	-814,000	3,754,000
Rural Health & Safety .....	1,738,000	-	-1,738,000	-
1890 Facilities (Sec. 1447) .....	17,267,000	-	-658,000	16,609,000
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions .....	1,737,000	-	-1,737,000	-
Renewable Resources Extension Act .....	4,008,000	-	+44,000	4,052,000
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions .....	3,298,000	-	-58,000	3,240,000
Federal Administration (direct approp.):				
General Admin. Including pay cost .....	6,697,000	+736,000	+908,000	8,341,000
All Other .....	10,375,000	-	-9,633,000	742,000
Total Available, Extension				
Activities .....	<u>453,157,000</u>	<u>+736,000</u>	<u>-22,140,000</u>	<u>431,753,000</u>

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Project Statement by Program  
(On basis of appropriation)

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years
<b>Extension Activities:</b>							
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3b&c .....	\$285,565,000		\$274,660,000		-\$1,479,000	\$273,181,000	
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University .....	35,205,000		35,850,000		-1,777,000	34,073,000	
Smith-Lever, Section 3d Programs:							
EFNEP .....	63,538,000		65,557,000		-3,277,000	62,280,000	
Farm Safety .....	4,517,370		4,726,000		-4,726,000	--	
New Technologies for Ag Extension .....	1,485,000		1,475,000		+1,495,000	2,970,000	
Pest Management .....	9,860,400		9,791,000		+860,000	10,651,000	
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk .....	7,650,720		7,968,000		+428,000	8,396,000	
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification .....	439,560		463,000		+31,000	494,000	
Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program .....	3,000,000		2,979,000		-9,000	2,970,000	
Sustainable Agriculture .....	4,026,200		4,568,000		-814,000	3,754,000	
Total Section 3d Programs .....	94,517,250		97,527,000		-6,012,000	91,515,000	
Payments to Rural Health and Safety Education .....	1,945,350		1,738,000		-1,738,000	--	
1890 Facilities (Sec. 1447) .....	16,777,000		17,267,000		-658,000	16,609,000	
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions .....	1,980,000		1,737,000		-1,737,000	--	
Payments under Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA) .....	4,019,400		4,008,000		+44,000	4,052,000	
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions .....	3,321,000		3,298,000		-58,000	3,240,000	
Federal Administration (direct approp.):							
Ag in the Classroom .....	--		553,000		+189,000	742,000	
General Admin. including pay cost .....	7,016,000		6,697,000		+1,644,000	8,341,000	
Other .....	--		9,822,000		-9,822,000	--	
Total Federal Administration .....	7,016,000		17,072,000		-7,989,000	9,083,000	
Total Available or Estimate .....	450,346,000	158	453,157,000	172	-21,404,000	431,753,000	190
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program .....	1,000,000		--		--	--	
Risk Management Education .....	5,000,000		5,000,000		-5,000,000	--	
Total Available or Estimate .....	456,346,000	158	458,157,000	172	-26,404,000	431,753,000	190
Transfer of the Office of Ethics in Departmental Administration (DA) .....	--		+108,000				
Rescission .....	--		+3,195,000				
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program .....	-1,000,000		--				
Risk Management Education .....	-5,000,000		-5,000,000				
Total, Appropriation .....	450,346,000	158	456,460,000	172			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Project Statement by Program  
(On basis of available funds)

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff : Years	Amount	Staff : Years		Amount	Staff : Years
<b>Extension Activities:</b>							
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3b&c .....	\$285,520,000	:	\$274,660,000	:	-1,479,000	\$273,181,000	:
Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee University .....	35,205,000	:	35,850,000	:	-1,777,000	34,073,000	:
Smith-Lever, Section 3d Programs:							
EFNEP .....	63,538,000	:	65,557,000	:	-3,277,000	62,280,000	:
Farm Safety .....	4,517,370	:	4,726,000	:	-4,726,000	--	:
New Technologies for Ag Extension .....	1,485,000	:	1,475,000	:	+1,495,000	2,970,000	:
Pest Management .....	9,860,400	:	9,791,000	:	+860,000	10,651,000	:
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk .....	7,650,720	:	7,968,000	:	+428,000	8,396,000	:
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification .....	439,560	:	463,000	:	+31,000	494,000	:
Federally-Recognized Tribes .....	3,000,000	:	2,979,000	:	-9,000	2,970,000	:
Sustainable Agriculture .....	4,026,200	:	4,568,000	:	-814,000	3,754,000	:
Total Section 3d Programs .....	94,517,250	:	97,527,000	:	-6,012,000	91,515,000	:
Payments to Rural Health and Safety Education .....	1,945,350	:	1,738,000	:	-1,738,000	--	:
1890 Facilities (Sec. 1447) .....	16,777,000	:	17,267,000	:	-658,000	16,609,000	:
Grants to Youth Serving Institutions .....	1,980,000	:	1,737,000	:	-1,737,000	--	:
Payments under Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA) .....	4,019,400	:	4,008,000	:	+44,000	4,052,000	:
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions .....	3,321,000	:	3,298,000	:	-58,000	3,240,000	:
Federal Administration (direct approp.):							
Ag in the Classroom .....	--	:	553,000	:	+189,000	742,000	:
General Admin. including pay cost .....	7,016,000	:	6,697,000	:	+1,644,000	8,341,000	:
Other .....		:	9,822,000	:	-9,822,000	--	:
Total Federal Administration .....	7,016,000	:	17,072,000	:	-7,989,000	9,083,000	:
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program .....	1,000,000	:	--	:	--	--	:
Risk Management Education .....	5,000,000	:	5,000,000	:	-5,000,000	--	:
Total Available or Estimate .....	456,301,000	158	458,157,000	172	-26,404,000	431,753,000	190

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff	Amount	Staff	Amount	Staff
Lapsing .....	+45,000		--		--	
<b>Total Available or Estimate .....</b>	<b>456,346,000</b>		<b>458,157,000</b>		<b>-26,404,000</b>	<b>431,753,000</b>
Transfer of the Office of Ethics in Departmental Administration (DA) .....	--		+108,000			
Rescission .....	--		+3,195,000			
Biodiesel Fuel Education Program.....	-1,000,000		--			
Risk Management Education .....	-5,000,000		-5,000,000			
<b>Total, Appropriation .....</b>	<b>450,346,000</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>456,460,000</b>	<b>172</b>		

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

## Justification of Increases and Decreases

## Extension Activities

- (1)
- A decrease of \$3,256,000 for base programs (\$310,510,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Smith-Lever 3 (b) and (c)	\$274,660	-\$1,479	\$273,181
1890 Institutions	<u>35,850</u>	<u>-1,777</u>	<u>34,073</u>
Total	\$310,510	-\$3,256	\$307,254

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

- (2)
- A net decrease of \$6,012,000 for Smith-Lever 3(d) programs (\$97,527,000 available in 2008) as follows:

- a.
- A decrease of \$4,726,000 to eliminate funding for Farm Safety (\$4,726,000 available in 2008) 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 decrease of \$1,286,000 for other Smith-Lever 3(d) programs (\$92,801,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	\$65,557	-\$3,277	\$62,280
New Technologies for Ag Extension	1,475	1,495	2,970
Pest Management	9,791	860	10,651
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	7,968	428	8,396
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	463	31	494
Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program (Formerly EIRP)	2,979	-9	2,970
Sustainable Agriculture	<u>4,568</u>	<u>-814</u>	<u>3,754</u>
Total	\$92,801	-\$1,286	\$91,515

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

- (3) A decrease of \$1,738,000 to eliminate funding for Rural Health and Safety (\$1,738,000 available in 2008) 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 such as Smith-Lever, 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 \$1,737,000 to eliminate funding for Grants for Youth Serving Institutions (\$1,737,000 available in 2008) 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 such as Smith-Lever, 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) A decrease of \$672,000 for other Extension Programs (\$24,573,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 <u>( \$000 )</u>	Increase or Decrease <u>( \$000 )</u>	FY 2009 <u>( \$000 )</u>
Extension Services at 1994 Institutions	\$3,298	-\$58	\$3,240
Renewable Resources Extension Act	4,008	44	4,052
1890 Facilities	<u>17,267</u>	<u>-658</u>	<u>16,609</u>
Total	<u>\$24,573</u>	<u>-\$672</u>	<u>\$23,901</u>

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

- (6) A net decrease of \$7,989,000 for Federal Administration projects (\$17,072,000 available in 2008) as follows:

- a. An increase of \$736,000 to fund pay costs (\$6,697,000 available in 2008) 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 380 full time employees at the end of FY 2007 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. An increase of \$189,000 for Agriculture in the Classroom (\$553,000 available in 2008) as follows:

An increase of \$189,000 will restore this program to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at this level will help 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.

The primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

- c. A decrease of \$9,822,000 for to eliminate earmarked projects (\$9,822,000 available in 2008) 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 2009 budget proposes to eliminate these targeted earmarks.

Some broad aspects of many topics currently addressed by 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.

- d. An increase of \$908,000 for general administration related to the implementation of Federal programs.



Table 1A For FY 2007  
Distribution of FY 2007 Extension Funds Awarded in FY 2007

STATE	SMITH-LEVER FORMULA	PEST MGMT	FARM SAFETY	1990's UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	INDIAN RESERVATION PROGRAM	YOUTH FARM SAFETY EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION	YOUTH AT RISK	NEW TECHNOLOGIES AT AG EXT	1990 FACILITIES	RENEWABLE RESOURCES	GRANTS TO YOUTH SERVING INSTITUTIONS	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	RURAL HEALTH & SAFETY	FEDERAL ADM-SPECIAL PROJECTS	INDIAN TRIBAL 1994 COLLEGES	ARRA-RISK MANAGEMENT EDUCATION PARTNERS	Biodiesel Fuel EDUCATION PROGRAM (SECTION 9004)	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	7,009,515	245,917	0	3,444,018	0	2,141,486	0	99,174	0	1,780,556	109,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,828,017
ALASKA	1,103,392	56,308	0	0	88,750	178,008	0	0	0	83,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,509,851
AMERICAN SAMOA	863,537	24,408	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	987,945
ARIZONA	2,064,057	100,408	0	0	747,775	609,384	0	0	0	0	72,643	0	0	0	170,000	0	0	3,764,267
ARKANSAS	5,924,945	265,325	0	1,533,405	0	1,337,545	0	316,000	825,098	96,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,298,383
CALIFORNIA	7,152,340	275,421	199,000	0	0	3,606,334	0	134,000	0	100,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,467,378
COLORADO	3,077,148	142,672	199,000	0	0	575,275	0	134,000	0	61,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,189,988
CONNECTICUT	2,024,903	69,208	0	0	0	464,463	0	100,000	0	116,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,775,110
DELAWARE	1,255,427	68,408	199,000	1,057,012	0	321,312	0	0	631,943	57,673	0	0	0	0	0	900,000	0	4,480,775
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,098,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,109,378
FLORIDA	4,897,062	276,540	0	1,483,608	73,000	2,179,122	0	506,604	833,862	97,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,347,399
GEORGIA	7,931,167	413,782	146,668	2,081,390	0	2,231,404	0	134,000	938,444	109,886	0	881,476	0	0	0	0	0	14,868,217
GUAM	919,935	24,421	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,827	0	0	0	0	1,412,183
HAWAII	1,265,011	68,408	0	0	0	265,514	0	124,000	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,768,468
IDAHO	2,766,346	200,408	199,000	0	247,547	300,287	0	100,000	0	54,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	190,000	4,057,802
ILLINOIS	9,540,859	266,453	0	0	0	2,172,760	0	134,000	0	55,750	0	0	184,340	0	0	0	0	12,354,202
INDIANA	8,557,207	203,800	180,000	0	0	1,204,613	421,280	0	0	52,579	633,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,253,177
IOWA	9,389,308	382,891	0	0	0	893,490	0	106,995	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,818,620
KANSAS	5,893,422	209,754	177,829	0	0	694,802	0	783,035	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	85,000	0	0	7,890,378
KENTUCKY	9,367,156	124,246	0	2,606,687	0	1,733,939	0	282,000	1,035,651	80,708	0	0	322,205	0	0	0	0	15,552,592
LOUISIANA	5,460,862	273,589	0	1,394,804	0	1,945,979	0	100,000	774,605	92,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,942,933
MAINE	2,213,169	143,618	0	0	0	423,255	0	0	0	65,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,945,540
MARYLAND	3,400,303	100,408	0	1,110,639	0	938,220	0	234,000	721,376	57,873	633,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,195,229
MASSACHUSETTS	2,512,862	100,408	0	0	0	986,951	0	134,000	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,780,757
MICHIGAN	8,831,575	193,608	180,000	0	92,710	1,805,277	0	168,907	0	135,321	0	15,670	0	85,523	0	0	0	11,509,581
MICRONESIA	959,051	24,408	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083,459
MINNESOTA	9,185,771	234,608	191,969	0	115,000	993,384	0	225,000	0	60,357	0	881,476	0	263,000	0	300,000	0	12,450,555
MISSISSIPPI	6,841,836	327,847	150,000	1,653,486	68,465	1,775,557	0	134,000	1,055,410	94,143	0	0	359,052	0	0	0	0	12,459,796
MISSOURI	8,513,394	231,729	150,000	2,613,656	0	1,630,956	0	134,000	829,662	82,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	770,000	14,855,641
MONTANA	2,609,865	145,016	0	0	502,882	302,995	0	0	0	63,428	0	0	0	0	749,882	0	0	4,374,068
NEBRASKA	5,085,448	234,608	199,000	0	0	537,802	0	134,000	1,425,600	46,536	0	0	0	170,000	1,200,000	0	0	7,607,394
NEVADA	1,215,105	56,308	0	0	74,458	190,336	0	100,000	0	48,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,684,278
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,683,228	68,408	0	0	0	242,239	0	134,000	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,174,411
NEW JERSEY	2,661,108	160,408	0	0	0	1,093,780	0	134,000	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,095,832
NEW MEXICO	2,185,524	68,408	0	0	160,000	523,414	0	134,000	0	68,036	0	0	0	255,000	0	0	0	3,394,382
NEW YORK	8,622,772	225,031	0	0	0	3,495,579	0	284,000	0	92,607	633,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,353,588
NORTH CAROLINA	11,968,647	351,757	0	3,013,238	70,000	2,582,086	0	134,000	1,048,835	106,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,275,378
NORTH DAKOTA	3,468,613	100,407	0	0	103,357	343,274	0	134,000	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	771,000	0	0	4,967,187
NORTHERN MARIANAS	845,837	24,407	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	970,244
OHIO	10,218,000	234,607	0	0	0	2,211,804	0	134,000	0	64,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,863,375
OKLAHOMA	5,480,926	232,977	199,000	1,576,743	101,604	1,141,711	0	0	876,610	68,423	0	0	326,000	0	0	0	0	10,003,994
OREGON	3,784,641	194,507	0	0	64,000	514,427	0	123,543	0	91,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,772,189
PENNSYLVANIA	9,779,533	229,513	199,000	0	0	2,703,486	0	134,000	0	88,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,133,932
PUERTO RICO	6,371,892	49,707	0	0	0	1,497,175	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,018,774
RHODE ISLAND	1,023,977	56,307	0	0	0	307,546	0	0	0	46,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,434,366
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,557,596	212,088	0	1,502,479	0	1,598,967	0	134,000	820,868	116,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,942,313
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,494,354	100,407	0	0	176,083	387,808	0	134,000	0	46,536	0	0	272,800	0	169,999	0	0	4,781,987
TENNESSEE	9,231,621	193,244	150,000	2,315,911	0	2,044,234	0	100,000	978,314	172,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,185,767
TEXAS	12,806,113	744,104	0	3,330,264	0	4,319,959	0	134,000	1,312,733	112,957	0	0	0	0	0	1,200,000	0	23,960,130
UTAH	1,806,541	68,407	199,000	0	0	321,295	0	104,010	0	49,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,468,721
VERMONT	1,771,603	56,307	180,000	0	0	236,919	0	0	0	46,536	0	1,166,669	0	0	0	0	0	3,458,034
VIRGIN ISLANDS	891,342	24,407	0	0	0	100,000	0	134,000	0	11,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,160,886
VIRGINIA	7,105,737	134,507	199,000	1,959,453	0	1,763,103	0	0	904,620	100,672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,167,092
WASHINGTON	4,250,345	134,507	0	0	88,709	712,496	0	134,000	0	78,786	0	0	0	185,000	1,200,000	0	0	6,793,843
WEST VIRGINIA	4,032,856	56,307	149,992	1,120,207	0	1,058,584	0	134,000	737,333	136,956	0	0	334,403	0	0	0	0	7,760,740
WISCONSIN	8,545,380	192,069	723,640	0	0	964,282	0	0	0	77,250	0	0	0	268,000	0	0	0	10,774,621
WYOMING	1,552,095	68,407	164,808	0	105,660	192,432	0	0	0	51,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,134,345
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEER PANEL/CSAA	0	0	979	0	0	0	0	697	273,823	0	0	0	909	0	15,756	0	0	292,164
REMBURGABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>277,884,800</b>	<b>9,465,884</b>	<b>4,336,675</b>	<b>33,796,800</b>	<b>2,880,000</b>	<b>63,197,160</b>	<b>421,877</b>	<b>7,344,691</b>	<b>1,425,600</b>	<b>16,105,920</b>	<b>3,858,624</b>	<b>1,900,800</b>	<b>3,855,152</b>	<b>1,867,536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,188,160</b>	<b>4,800,000</b>	<b>437,293,979</b>
FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	7,635,100	394,416	180,695	1,408,200	120,000	340,840	17,583	396,029	59,400	671,080	160,776	79,200	161,048	77,814	7,016,000	132,840	200,000	19,001,021
<b>SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>285,520,000</b>	<b>9,860,400</b>	<b>4,517,370</b>	<b>35,205,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>63,538,000</b>	<b>439,560</b>	<b>7,650,720</b>	<b>1,485,000</b>	<b>16,777,000</b>	<b>4,019,400</b>	<b>1,980,000</b>	<b>4,026,200</b>	<b>1,945,350</b>	<b>7,016,000</b>	<b>3,321,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>456,301,000</b>
UNOBLIGATED BALANCE	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>285,565,000</b>	<b>9,860,400</b>	<b>4,517,370</b>	<b>35,205,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>63,538,000</b>	<b>439,560</b>	<b>7,650,720</b>	<b>1,485,000</b>	<b>16,777,000</b>	<b>4,019,400</b>	<b>1,980,000</b>	<b>4,026,200</b>	<b>1,945,350</b>	<b>7,016,000</b>	<b>3,321,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>456,346,000</b>

Table 2A For FY 2008  
Distribution of Federal Payments for Extension at Cooperative Extension Service

STATE	SMITH-LEVER FORMULA	PEST MGMT	FARM SAFETY	1890's UNIV & TUSK UNIV (EA)	INDIAN RESERVATION PROGRAM	YOUTH FARM SAFETY EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION	YOUTH AT RISK	NEW 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	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS	
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
FLORIDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LOUISIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MICRONESIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER	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	
REIMBURSABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
FEDERAL ADMIN	7,352,950	391,640	189,040	1,434,000	119,160	421,600	18,520	318,720	59,000	690,680	160,320	69,480	182,720	69,520	7,250,000	131,920	18,859,270
<b>SUBTOTAL OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>7,352,950</b>	<b>391,640</b>	<b>189,040</b>	<b>1,434,000</b>	<b>119,160</b>	<b>421,600</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>318,720</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>690,680</b>	<b>160,320</b>	<b>69,480</b>	<b>182,720</b>	<b>69,520</b>	<b>7,250,000</b>	<b>131,920</b>	<b>18,859,270</b>
UNDISTRIBUTED	267,307,050	9,399,360	4,536,960	34,416,000	2,859,840	65,135,400	444,480	7,649,280	1,416,000	16,576,320	3,847,680	1,667,520	4,385,280	1,668,480	9,822,000	3,166,080	434,297,730
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274,660,000</b>	<b>9,791,000</b>	<b>4,726,000</b>	<b>35,850,000</b>	<b>2,979,000</b>	<b>65,557,000</b>	<b>463,000</b>	<b>7,968,000</b>	<b>1,475,000</b>	<b>17,267,000</b>	<b>4,008,000</b>	<b>1,737,000</b>	<b>4,568,000</b>	<b>1,738,000</b>	<b>17,072,000</b>	<b>3,298,000</b>	<b>453,157,000</b>

**Table 3A For FY 2009**  
**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	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
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>265,533,516</b>	<b>32,710,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,989,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>358,084,289</b>
<b>FEDERAL ADMIN</b>	<b>7,184,740</b>	<b>1,362,920</b>	<b>335,840</b>	<b>19,760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118,800</b>	<b>150,160</b>	<b>425,080</b>	<b>290,520</b>	<b>118,800</b>	<b>163,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664,360</b>	<b>129,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,083,000</b>	<b>20,046,660</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL, OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>272,718,256</b>	<b>34,073,000</b>	<b>335,840</b>	<b>19,760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118,800</b>	<b>150,160</b>	<b>425,080</b>	<b>62,280,000</b>	<b>118,800</b>	<b>163,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664,360</b>	<b>129,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,083,000</b>	<b>380,279,736</b>
<b>UNOBLIGATED BALANCE</b>	<b>462,744</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,060,160</b>	<b>474,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,851,200</b>	<b>3,603,840</b>	<b>10,225,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,851,200</b>	<b>3,888,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,944,640</b>	<b>3,110,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,473,264</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273,181,000</b>	<b>34,073,000</b>	<b>8,396,000</b>	<b>494,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,970,000</b>	<b>3,754,000</b>	<b>10,651,000</b>	<b>62,280,000</b>	<b>2,970,000</b>	<b>4,052,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,609,000</b>	<b>3,240,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,083,000</b>	<b>431,753,000</b>

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTSExtension Activities2007 Actuals and Estimated 2008 and 2009

Personnel Compensation:	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Washington, D.C. ....	\$11,704,233	\$12,253,000	\$13,568,000
Field .....	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation .....	11,704,233	12,253,000	13,568,000
12 Personnel benefits .....	2,906,094	3,043,000	3,372,000
13 Benefits for former personnel .....	2,332	3,000	3,000
Total pers. comp. & benefits .....	14,612,659	15,299,000	16,943,000
 <b>Other Objects:</b>			
21 Travel .....	942,142	960,000	979,000
22 Transportation of Things .....	12,324	13,000	13,000
23.0 Rent and Communications .....	13,252	14,000	14,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others .....	43,247	44,000	45,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc. ....	340,678	347,000	354,000
24 Printing and Reproduction .....	760,697	775,000	791,000
25.0 Other Services .....	544,206	555,000	566,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services .....	336,190	343,000	349,000
25.2 Other Services (Training).....	116,521	119,000	121,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt. ....	53,306	54,000	56,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities .....	138,127	141,000	143,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts .....	2,462,151	3,380,000	2,431,000
25.6 ADP Services and Supplies (NFC) .....	17,066	17,000	18,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment ...	73,629	75,000	77,000
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons .....	24,261	25,000	25,000
26 Supplies .....	271,217	276,000	282,000
31 Equipment .....	253,968	259,000	263,000
41 Grants, Contracts, etc. ....	435,264,768	435,441,000	413,263,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment .....	20,591	20,000	20,000
Total other objects .....	441,688,341	442,858,000	419,810,000
Total direct obligations a/.....	456,301,000	458,157,000	436,753,000

## Position Data:

Average Salary, ES .....	\$156,976	\$162,470	\$167,182
Average Salary, GS .....	\$83,908	\$86,845	\$89,364
Average Grade, GS .....	11.5	11.5	11.5

a/ Includes Risk Management Education funds.

## 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; and 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, 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. 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 a formula basis and 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)**. Local milk quality teams in Wisconsin are building capacity among farm service professionals who provide ongoing support for preventive mastitis management. As a result, producers are adopting best management practices such as performing bulk tank cultures; culturing for clinical mastitis; keeping better treatment records; developing standard, written milking routines; wearing gloves during milking; and consulting with dairy professionals and using team management. On average, the 113 dairies working with University of Wisconsin-Extension Milk Money teams each decreased their herd's clinical mastitis cases and improved monthly milk income by more than \$1,000. These families will receive a total \$116,730 more per month and about \$1.3 million a year if improvements continue.
2. **Smith-Lever 3 (d)**. EFNEP helps Americans improve their overall health and well-being by learning and adopting healthier eating habits. In 2006, 92 percent of adult participants reported healthier diets by eating more fruits and vegetables by 1.4 servings per day. Similarly, 71 percent of youth participants reported eating a wider variety of food, with 69 percent stating their knowledge of the essentials of human nutrition had increased. EFNEP programs in North Dakota resulted in 85 percent of elementary students reporting a continued increase in calcium and milk intake after two months of the "Think Your Drink" lesson.
3. **1890 Institutions**. Prices for pulpwood in southern Mississippi reached an all time low of \$5 a ton in August 2004, causing farmers to look for alternatives for low pulpwood prices and tree removal compensation. To help producers in Pike and Walthall counties in Mississippi, 44 limited-resource individuals were trained in the alternative enterprise of shiitake mushroom production. The pre- and post-test results revealed 100 percent of the training participants gained substantial knowledge of shiitake mushroom production.

## 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).

Integrated Activities

For the integrated research, education, and extension grants programs, including necessary  
 1 administrative expenses, [~~\$56,244,000~~] \$20,120,000, as follows: [for competitive grants programs  
 authorized under section 406 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act  
 of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7626), \$42,286,000, including \$12,738,000 for the water quality program,  
 \$14,699,000 for the food safety program, \$4,125,000 for the regional pest management centers  
 program, \$4,419,000 for the Food Quality Protection Act risk mitigation program for major food  
 crop systems, \$1,375,000 for the crops affected by Food Quality Protection Act implementation,  
 \$3,075,000 for the methyl bromide transition program, and \$1,855,000 for the organic transition  
 program;] 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, [~~\$2,000,000~~] \$1,990,000; for grants  
 programs authorized under section 2(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 89-106, as amended, [~~\$737,000~~]  
 2 \$2,475,000, to remain available until September 30, [~~2009~~]2010, for the critical issues program;  
 [~~\$1,321,000~~] \$1,378,000 for the regional rural development centers program; and [~~\$9,900,000~~]  
\$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  
 3 September 30, [~~2009~~]2010. (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)(1)(B), 3292b, 3351, 7626; Agriculture, Rural  
 Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

The first change deletes language for competitive grants programs authorized under section 406 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7626).

The second and third changes allow these funds to remain available until September 30, 2010.

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular StatementINTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations Act, 2008.....	\$56,244,000
Budget Estimate, 2009.....	<u>20,120,000</u>
Decrease in Appropriation.....	<u>-36,124,000</u>

## Adjustments in 2008:

Appropriations Act, 2008.....	\$56,244,000
Rescission under P.L. 110-161 a/.....	<u>- 394,000</u>
Adjusted base for 2008.....	55,850,000
Budget Estimate, Current Law, 2009.....	<u>20,120,000</u>
Decrease over adjusted 2008.....	<u>-35,730,000</u>

a/ The amount is rescinded pursuant to Division A, Title VII Section 752 of P.L. 110-161.

Summary of Increases and Decreases

<u>Item of Change</u>	<u>2007 Estimated</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Changes</u>	<u>2008 Budget</u>
Integrated Activities:				
Water Quality b/.....	\$ 12,649,000	--	\$-12,649,000	--
Food Safety b/.....	14,596,000	--	-14,596,000	--
Regional Pest Management Center b/.....	4,096,000	--	- 4,096,000	--
Crops at Risk From FQPA Implementation b/.....	1,365,000	--	- 1,365,000	--
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop System b/.....	4,388,000	--	- 4,388,000	--
Methyl Bromide Transition b/.....	3,054,000	--	- 3,054,000	--
Organic Transition Program b/.....	1,842,000	--	- 1,842,000	--
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Homeland Security).....	9,830,000	--	+ 4,447,000	\$14,277,000
International Science Education Grants Programs.....	1,986,000	--	+ 4,000	1,990,000
Critical Issues .....	732,000	--	+ 1,743,000	2,475,000
Rural Development Centers.....	<u>1,312,000</u>	--	<u>+66,000</u>	<u>1,378,000</u>
Total Available, Integrated Activities.....	<u>\$ 55,850,000</u>	--	<u>-35,730,000</u>	<u>\$20,120,000</u>

b/ The funding for these programs is included in the National Research Initiative, at \$45,130,000, an increase of \$3,140,000 above the FY 2008 funding.



COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Project Statement  
(On basis of Appropriation)

Project	2007 Actual Amount	Staff Years	2008 Estimated Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated Amount	Staff Years
<u>Integrated Activities:</u>							
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Homeland Security) .....	\$9,900,000		\$9,830,000		+\$4,447,000	\$14,277,000	
Water Quality .....	12,738,330		12,649,000		-12,649,000	--	
Food Safety .....	14,698,530		14,596,000		-14,596,000	--	
Regional Pest Management Centers .....	4,125,330		4,096,000		-4,096,000	--	
Organic Transition Program .....	1,855,260		1,842,000		-1,842,000	--	
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems .....	4,419,360		4,388,000		-4,388,000	--	
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation .....	1,375,110		1,365,000		-1,365,000	--	
Methyl Bromide Transition Program .....	3,074,940		3,054,000		-3,054,000	--	
Critical Issues - Plant and Animal Diseases .....	736,560		732,000		+1,743,000	2,475,000	
Regional Rural Development Centers .....	1,320,660		1,312,000		+66,000	1,378,000	
International Science and Education Grants .....	990,000		1,986,000		+4,000	1,990,000	
<b>Total Available or Estimate .....</b>	<b>55,234,080</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55,850,000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-35,730,000</b>	<b>20,120,000</b>	<b>4</b>
Recission.....	--		+394,000				
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>55,234,080</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56,244,000</b>	<b>8</b>			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE  
INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Project Statement  
(On basis of Available Funds)

Project	2007 Actual			2007 CR Amount			Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated		
	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years			Amount	Staff Years	
<u>Integrated Activities:</u>										
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Homeland Security) .....	\$9,900,000			\$9,830,000			+4,447,000	\$14,277,000		
Water Quality .....	12,738,330			12,649,000			-12,649,000	--		
Food Safety .....	14,683,530			14,596,000			-14,596,000	--		
Regional Pest Management Centers .....	4,125,330			4,096,000			-4,096,000	--		
Organic Transition Program .....	1,855,260			1,842,000			-1,842,000	--		
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems .....	4,419,360			4,388,000			-4,388,000	--		
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation .....	1,375,110			1,365,000			-1,365,000	--		
Methyl Bromide Transition Program .....	3,074,940			3,054,000			-3,054,000	--		
Critical Issues - Plant and Animal Diseases .....	49,233			732,000			+1,743,000	2,475,000		
Carryover .....				687,327			-687,327	--		
Regional Rural Development Centers .....	1,320,660			1,312,000			+66,000	1,378,000		
International Science and Education Grants .....	39,600			1,986,000			+4,000	1,990,000		
Carryover .....				1,052,703			-1,052,703	--		
<b>Total Obligations Estimate .....</b>	<b>53,581,353</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>57,590,030</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>-37,470,030</b>	<b>20,120,000</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Unobligated Balance:</b>										
Available, start of year.....	-450,867			-1,740,030			+1,740,030	--		
Lapsing.....	+15,000			--			--	--		
Available, end of year.....	+1,766,030			--			--	--		
Prior Year Recoveries.....	+331,564									
<b>Total Available or Estimate.....</b>	<b>55,243,080</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>55,850,000</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>35,730,000</b>	<b>20,120,000</b>	<b>4</b>	
Recission.....	--			+394,000						
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>55,243,080</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>56,244,000</b>						

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

## Justification of Increases and Decreases

## Integrated Activities

- (1) A decrease of \$41,990,000 to transfer funding for Section 406 programs (\$41,990,000 available in 2008) as follows:

In FY 2009, 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 \$45.130 million and administered through the National Research Initiative. (New program initiatives are described in the NRI section of these notes.) 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 2009, 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 26 percent to a maximum of 30 percent. The programs are as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
Water Quality	\$12,649	-\$12,649	\$0
Food Safety	14,596	-14,596	0
Regional Pest Management Centers	4,096	-4,096	0
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	1,365	-1,365	0
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for			
Major Food Crop Systems	4,388	-4,388	0
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	3,054	-3,054	0
Organic Transition Program	<u>1,842</u>	<u>-1,842</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$41,990	-\$41,990	\$0

- (2) An increase of \$4,447,000 for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative activities (\$9,830,000 available in 2008) 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, which will address not only soybean rust, but also other pathogens of lesser served crops, such as dry beans, dry peas, and organic soybean.

The National Plant Diagnostic Network, 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 \$2,170,000 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.

The primary performance measure will be a review score of the portfolio to which the program contributes. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

- (3) An increase of \$1,813,000 for other Integrated Programs (\$4,030,000 available in 2008) as follows:

	FY 2008 ( \$000 )	Increase or Decrease ( \$000 )	FY 2009 ( \$000 )
International Science and Education			
Grants Program	\$1,986	\$4	\$1,990
Critical Issues	732	1,743	2,475
Regional Rural Development Centers	<u>1,312</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>1,378</u>
Total	\$4,030	\$1,813	\$5,843

The proposed action restores individual programs to the FY 2008 President's budget level. Funding at these levels will continue to provide support for these activities.

TABLE 1B - FISCAL YEAR 2007

CSREES

INTEGRATED PROGRAMS

STATE	Critical Issues - Plant and Animal Diseases	Homeland Security	Organic Research and Extension Initiative	International Science and Education Grants	Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop System	Food Safety	Methyl Bromide	Organic Transition Risk Assessment	Regional Pest Management Centers	Rural Development Centers	Water Quality	TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,010	0	0	0	152,010
ARIZONA	0	310,000	0	0	0	0	0	884,330	0	0	0	550,000	1,744,330
CALIFORNIA	0	1,140,000	0	0	403,175	0	599,997	802,835	0	981,479	0	0	3,927,486
COLORADO	0	300,000	0	0	111,636	39,890	0	0	0	0	0	757,000	1,208,526
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399,000	399,000
FLORIDA	0	1,130,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	414,591	0	0	0	1,544,591
GEORGIA	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	2,804,157	0	0	0	0	575,000	3,679,157
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	598,926	0	0	0	0	734,601	1,333,527
ILLINOIS	0	5,000	0	0	0	624,608	0	0	0	981,479	0	575,000	2,186,085
INDIANA	0	760,000	0	0	0	0	599,972	0	0	0	0	554,000	1,913,972
IOWA	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	509,252	0	0	0	314,317	575,000	1,698,569
KANSAS	0	920,000	500,698	0	0	0	599,265	0	0	0	0	0	2,019,963
KENTUCKY	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
LOUISIANA	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297,100	0	0	0	297,100
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603,000	603,000
MICHIGAN	0	1,029,000	139,813	0	0	1,500,000	578,681	612,199	0	0	0	0	3,859,693
MINNESOTA	0	50,000	747,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	797,993
MISSISSIPPI	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314,318	0	976,517
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	598,914	0	0	0	0	0	598,914
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	425,880	0	0	0	0	0	450,000	875,880
NEBRASKA	0	50,000	755,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,000	1,255,937
NEW JERSEY	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700,000	750,000
NEW MEXICO	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	599,691	0	0	0	0	0	649,691
NEW YORK	0	1,130,000	0	0	0	0	599,984	0	0	0	0	0	1,729,984
NORTH CAROLINA	0	300,000	0	0	277,306	0	0	0	0	981,841	0	327,273	1,886,420
OHIO	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	858,507	0	0	0	3,408,507
OREGON	0	50,000	611,985	0	506,924	0	596,440	0	0	0	0	0	1,765,349
PENNSYLVANIA	0	70,000	0	0	0	980,804	0	0	0	981,478	314,317	0	2,346,599
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	480,264	0	0	0	0	1,207,000	1,687,264
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	250,000
TENNESSEE	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	599,814	0	0	0	0	0	649,814
TEXAS	0	300,000	0	0	0	612,199	1,054,258	0	0	0	0	1,245,000	3,211,457
UTAH	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	596,396	0	0	0	314,317	0	960,713
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	796,000	796,000
WASHINGTON	0	310,000	30,394	0	0	0	0	0	44,000	0	0	395,000	779,394
WISCONSIN	0	300,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	982,000	1,332,000
WYOMING	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
BIOTECH	2,093	0	0	0	0	7,325	13,254	3,837	0	0	0	8,371	34,880
SBIR	17,678	0	0	0	11,001	35,355	117,588	24,600	14,842	33,003	10,565	101,907	366,539
PEER PANEL	0	0	43,180	0	10,064	16,527	63,736	11,942	0	1,037	0	43,645	190,131
Federal ADMIN Obligated	29,462	396,000	120,000	39,600	55,004	176,774	572,941	122,998	74,210	165,013	52,826	509,533	2,314,361
SUBTOTAL	49,233	9,900,000	3,000,000	39,600	1,375,110	4,419,360	14,683,530	3,074,940	1,855,260	4,125,330	1,320,660	12,738,330	56,581,353
UNOBLIGATED	687,327	0	0	1,052,703	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,755,030
TOTAL	736,560	9,900,000	3,000,000	1,092,303	1,375,110	4,419,360	14,698,530	3,074,940	1,855,260	4,125,330	1,320,660	12,738,330	58,336,383

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

INTEGRATED PROGRAMS

TABLE 3B - FISCAL YEAR 2008

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	17,568	32,760	105,312	350,304	73,296	44,208	98,304	31,488	0	47,664	303,576	235,920	0	1,340,400
BIOTECH RISK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL ADMIN OBLIGATED	29,280	54,600	175,520	583,840	122,160	73,680	163,840	52,480	0	79,440	505,960	393,200	0	2,234,000
UNOBLIGATED	685,152	1,277,640	4,107,168	13,661,856	2,858,544	1,724,112	3,833,856	1,228,032	0	1,858,896	11,839,464	9,200,880	0	52,275,600
TOTAL	732,000	1,365,000	4,388,000	14,596,000	3,054,000	1,842,000	4,096,000	1,312,000	0	1,986,000	12,649,000	9,830,000	0	55,850,000

TABLE 3B - FISCAL YEAR 2009  
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	19,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,024	0	15,920	0	114,216	0	160,960
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	55,120	0	79,600	0	571,080	0	804,800
UNOBLIGATED	2,356,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,311,856	0	1,894,480	0	13,591,704	0	19,154,240
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

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTSIntegrated Activities2007 Actuals and Estimated 2008 and 2009

Personnel Compensation:	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Washington, D.C. ....	\$981,011	\$981,000	\$407,000
Field .....	0	0	0
<hr/>			
11 Total personnel compensation .....	981,011	981,000	407,000
12 Personnel benefits .....	161,000	161,000	87,000
13 Benefits for former personnel .....	278	0	0
Total pers. comp. & benefits .....	1,142,289	1,142,000	494,000
<b>Other Objects:</b>			
21 Travel .....	120,591	123,000	61,000
22 Transportation of Things .....	1,568	3,000	1,000
23.0 Rent and Communications .....	1,714	4,000	4,000
23.2 Rent Paid to others .....	5,648	6,000	1,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc. ....	41,448	51,000	6,000
24 Printing and Reproduction .....	93,690	31,000	9,000
25.0 Other Services .....	17,550	20,000	5,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services .....	131,436	49,000	7,000
25.2 Other Services (Training).....	16,900	55,000	55,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt. ....	9,021	5,000	2,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities .....	19,009	10,000	2,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts .....	330,450	706,000	102,000
25.6 ADP Services and Supplies (NFC) .....	2,042	3,000	3,000
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment ...	11,076	41,000	7,000
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons .....	5,968	6,000	6,000
26 Supplies .....	33,955	46,000	12,000
31 Equipment .....	33,892	38,000	14,000
41 Grants, Contracts, etc. ....	54,561,886	58,250,000	19,328,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment .....	1,220	1,000	1,000
Total other objects .....	55,439,064	59,448,000	19,626,000
Total direct obligations a/.....	<u>56,581,353</u>	<u>60,590,000</u>	<u>20,120,000</u>
<b>Position Data:</b>			
Average Salary, ES .....	\$156,976	\$162,470	\$167,182
Average Salary, GS .....	\$83,908	\$86,845	\$89,364
Average Grade, GS .....	11.5	11.5	11.5

a/ Includes Organic Research and Extension Initiative funds in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

## 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 is used to increase the ability to protect the Nation from disease threats by identifying, containing, and minimizing disease threats. The funds also are used to maintain and enhance pest risk management tools for Asian soybean rust and other pathogens of legumes.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress:

1. **Food Safety Program.** Foodborne illnesses have become a growing concern for the retail food industry. **Utah State University** has developed a Retail Food Safety Consortium to help the retail food industry as it faces shrinking budgets, new technologies, emerging pathogens and changing consumer demands. Comprised of food safety professionals from five land-grant universities—**Utah State University, Purdue University (Indiana), Rutgers University (New Jersey), University of Arkansas, and North Carolina State University;** professional societies; and government agencies, the Consortium aims to reduce the occurrences of foodborne illnesses in the U. S. through increased cooperation between retail food safety professionals, as well as, identifying and scientifically validating retail food safety practices. It will collect, develop, review, and distribute retail food safety resources and help identify and prioritize retail food safety needs. By encouraging cooperation among the retail food safety organizations, the Consortium hopes to maximize resources and minimize duplicative efforts.
2. **Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation Program.** **Michigan State University** began research in summer 2007 to find an alternative insect management strategy for eastern U. S. vineyards. **Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York** wine and juice grape production are centered in sensitive lakeshore regions where organophosphates and carbamates are used for insect management programs. Proposed new regulations against the use of these pesticides could cause growers to face major economic impacts. Researchers will focus on developing a diverse set of effective, alternative management methods that will provide economic uses of pest control in the future, while having a low environmental impact on grape production. The overall result could lead to widespread use of alternative insect management uses, greater use of vineyard scouting activities and general reduction of FQPA-targeted insecticides.



3. **FOPA Risk Mitigation Program.** A Consortium for Integrated Management of Store Product Insect Pests was established through the collaboration between **Kansas State University, Oklahoma State University, Purdue University (Indiana)** and the **USDA Grain Marketing and Production Research Center**. The Consortium will focus on biological hazards that can occur from the farm to the table. By identifying the specific points of occurrence, researchers will identify methods of controlling the hazard and create ways to manage it. Overall, the Consortium seeks to provide useful recommendations for people to use throughout the range of their interaction with stored products.
  
4. **Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (FADI) Program.** Through coordinated efforts at **North Carolina State University, University of Florida and Kansas State University** the project "Creation of National Training Program in Crop Biosecurity for First Detectors" currently is in development to establish a fully automated online training program for First Detectors. The training will teach First Detectors, like crop consultants and county agents, how to detect and report suspected acts of crop bioterrorism. With partial assistance from the National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN), educators have developed an on-line program that consists of six modules: 1) Mission of the NPDN; 2) Monitoring for High-risk Pests; 3) Diagnosing Plant Problems; 4) Submitting Diagnostic Samples; 5) Photography for Diagnostics; and, 6) Disease and Pest Scenarios. Each module takes 30-45 minutes to complete and has a 10 question learning assessment.

During the spring of 2007, **Pennsylvania State University** and the **University of Maryland** hosted the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Extension Disaster Education Network Regional Animal Agrosecurity Conference. The conference was the first of six regional conferences that allow attendees to discuss the roles of Extension and other agencies/organizations on animal agrosecurity within their region and to improve interagency communication. Sixty-five participants attended the event, representing the States of **Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont** and **Virginia**. **Clemson University (South Carolina), Colorado State University, North Dakota State University** and the **University of Missouri** have scheduled similar regional conferences for 2008.

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).

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), [~~\$6,440,000~~] \$6,930,000, to remain available until expended. (Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.)

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

SECTION 2501

Appropriations Act, 2008.....	\$6,440,000
Budget Estimate, 2009.....	<u>6,930,000</u>
Increase in Appropriation.....	<u>+ 490,000</u>

Adjustments in 2008:

Appropriations Act, 2008 .....	\$6,440,000
Rescission under P.L. 110-161 <u>a/</u> .....	<u>-45,000</u>

Adjustment base for 2008.....	6,395,000
Budget Estimate, Current Law, 2009.....	<u>6,930,000</u>
Increase over adjusted 2008.....	<u>+ 535,000</u>

a/ The amount is rescinded pursuant to Division A, Title VII, Section 752 of P.L. 110-161.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

<u>Item of Change</u>	<u>2008 Estimated</u>	<u>Pay Costs</u>	<u>Program Change</u>	<u>2009 Estimated</u>
Section 2501, Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers .....	\$6,395,000	--	+535,000	\$6,930,000

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

SECTION 2501, OUTREACH

PROJECT STATEMENT  
(On basis of Appropriation)

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years
<u>Section 2501</u>							
Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers .....	\$5,940,000		\$6,395,000		+\$535,000	\$6,930,000	
<b>Total Available or Estimate .....</b>	<b>5,940,000</b>		<b>6,395,000</b>		<b>+535,000</b>	<b>6,930,000</b>	<b>2</b>
Rescission .....	--		+45,000				
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>5,940,000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,440,000</b>	<b>2</b>			

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

SECTION 2501, OUTREACH

PROJECT STATEMENT  
(On basis of Available Funds)

Project	2007 Actual		2008 Estimated		Increase or Decrease	2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years		Amount	Staff Years
<u>Section 2501</u>							
Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers .....	\$6,145,580		\$6,395,000		+\$535,000	\$6,930,000	
Carryover.....	--		158,460		-158,460	--	
Total obligations Estimate .....	<u>6,145,580</u>		<u>6,553,460</u>		<u>+376,540</u>	<u>6,930,000</u>	<u>2</u>
Unobligated Balance:							
Available, start of year.....	-258,712		-158,460		+158,460	--	
Prior Year Recoveries.....	-105,328		--		--	--	
Available, end of year.....	158,460		--		--	--	
Total Available or Estimate .....	<u>5,940,000</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6,395,000</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>+535,000</u>	<u>6,930,000</u>	<u>2</u>
Rescission .....	0		+45,000				
Total Appropriation .....	<u>5,940,000</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6,440,000</u>	<u>2</u>			

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Justification of Increases and Decreases

## Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Activities

An increase of \$535,000 for Section 2501, Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers (\$6,395,000 available in 2008) 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 2009 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. CSREES has created portfolios or programs, each encompassing a set of continuing CSREES-funded activities broadly focused on a current and/or emerging issue of societal importance and which serves the foundation for agency planning and evaluation. These portfolios 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. This score serves as the primary performance measure for CSREES-funded activities and is the most suitable measure of performance for this program.

TABLE 1C - FISCAL YEAR 2007

<u>STATE</u>	Section 2501, Outreach for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers 2007
ALABAMA	\$600,000
ARIZONA	295,910
ARKANSAS	541,434
CALIFORNIA	299,405
GEORGIA	299,723
KENTUCKY	300,000
LOUISIANA	298,260
MAINE	300,000
MARYLAND	300,000
MASSACHUSETTS	298,749
MISSISSIPPI	265,000
MONTANA	300,000
NEW MEXICO	300,000
NEW YORK	65,530
NORTH CAROLINA	478,143
NORTH DAKOTA	104,743
OKLAHOMA	300,000
VIRGINIA	525,573
PEER PANEL	<u>35,510</u>
SUBTOTAL	5,907,980
FEDERAL ADMIN	<u>237,600</u>
Subtotal Obligations	6,145,580
Unobligated	<u>158,460</u>
SUBTOTAL	158,460
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><b>6,304,040</b></u>

TABLE 2C-FISCAL YEAR 2008  
SECTION 2501, OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

FEDERAL ADMIN	\$225,800
UNDISTRIBUTED	<u>6,169,200</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$6,395,000</u>

TABLE 3C- FISCAL YEAR 2009  
SECTION 2501, OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

FEDERAL ADMIN	\$277,200
UNDISTRIBUTED	<u>6,652,800</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$6,930,000</u>

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS  
Section 2501 Activities  
2007 Actuals and Estimated 2008 and 2009

Personnel Compensation:	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Washington, D.C. ....	\$138,596	\$161,000	\$161,000
Field .....	0	0	0
11 Total personnel compensation .....	138,596	161,000	161,000
12 Personnel benefits .....	34,823	54,000	54,000
13 Benefits for former personnel .....	31	0	0
Total pers. comp. & benefits .....	173,450	215,000	215,000
<b>Other Objects:</b>			
21 Travel .....	12,862	13,000	13,000
22 Transportation of Things .....	161	0	0
23.0 Rent and Communications .....	177	0	0
23.2 Rent Paid to others .....	566	1,000	1,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, etc. ....	4,501	5,000	5,000
24 Printing and Reproduction .....	1,888	2,000	2,000
25.0 Other Services .....	6,268	6,000	6,000
25.1 Advisory & assist. Services .....	2,353	2,000	2,000
25.2 Other Services (Training).....	1,913	2,000	2,000
25.3 Purchases of G&S from Govt. ....	1,060	1,000	1,000
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of facilities .....	2,750	3,000	3,000
25.5 Research and Development Contracts .....	17,379	17,000	17,000
25.6 ADP Services and Supplies (NFC) .....	242	0	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment ...	1,738	2,000	2,000
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons .....	431	0	0
26 Supplies .....	4,863	5,000	5,000
31 Equipment .....	3,794	4,000	4,000
41 Grants, Contracts, etc. ....	5,907,980	6,274,000	6,651,000
43 Interest Prompt Payment .....	1,204	1,000	1,000
Total other objects .....	5,972,130	6,338,000	6,715,000
Total direct obligations .....	6,145,580	6,553,000	6,930,000

## Position Data:

Average Salary, ES .....	\$156,976	\$162,470	\$167,182
Average Salary, GS .....	\$83,908	\$86,845	\$89,364
Average Grade, GS .....	11.5	11.5	11.5



**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. In **Nebraska**, the Hispanic and Native American Farmer and Rancher Outreach Project educates and supports Hispanic and Native American communities applying for USDA loan programs. Part of the education and support provided by the project included translating into Spanish the USDA manual "Producer's Guide to FSA Loan Programs". The project expanded its efforts to include Central and Western Nebraska and developed new partnerships with Panhandle Community Services, the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and the Elkhorn Logan Valley Public Health Department. The project results revealed a 10 percent increase in the target group participating in USDA programs, which assisted them in increasing farm ownership and retaining farms and ranches.
2. An **Alabama A&M University** program helped participating small farmers and ranchers increase their farm income by approximately 8.78 percent. Overall, 463 farmers and ranchers have adopted improved farm business record systems; 237 have adopted new technologies or practices; and, 285 have attended comprehensive training. Active participants include 528 small and limited resource farmers and ranchers, while 1,396 small and limited resource farmers and land owners remain on active mailing lists that provide newsletters and other educational information. Innovative expansion has led to working with the Tri-State Rabbit Growers Association, the Alabama Farmers Association, Alabama Sheep and Goat Producers Association, and the Northwest Alabama Small Farmers Agricultural Improvement Association in identifying viable markets for rabbit meat, goat meat and pastured poultry.

**COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE**

**Summary of Budget and Performance  
Statement of Goals and Objectives**

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

<b>USDA Strategic Goal/Objective</b>	<b>Agency Strategic Goal</b>	<b>Agency Objectives</b>	<b>Programs that Contribute</b>	<b>Key Outcome</b>
<b>USDA Strategic Goal 1:</b> Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture  <b>USDA Strategic Objective 1.2:</b> Support International Economic Development and Trade Capacity Building	<b>Agency Goal 1:</b> Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture	<b>Objective 1.2:</b> Support International Economic Development and Trade Capacity Building	Research Integrated Higher Education	<b>Key Outcome 1.2:</b> 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
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 1:</b> Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 1.3:</b> Improved Sanitary and Phytosanitary System (SPS) to Facilitate Agriculture Trade</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 4:</b> Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply</p>	<p><u>Objective 4.1:</u> Reduce The Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses and Contaminants Through Research, Education, and Extension</p> <p><u>Objective 4.2:</u> Develop and Deliver Research, Education, and Extension to Reduce the Number and Severity of Agricultural Pest and Disease Outbreaks</p>	<p>Extension Research Integrated Higher Education</p> <p>Extension Research Integrated Higher Education</p>	<p><u>Key Outcome 4.1:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Key Outcome 4.2:</u> 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.</p>

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 2:</b> Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies</p> <p><b>USDA Objective 2.1:</b> Expand Domestic Market Opportunities</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 2:</b> Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.1:</b> Provide Research, Education, and Extension to Expand Domestic Market Opportunities</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education Integrated</p>	<p><b>Key Outcome 2.1:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 2:</b> Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 2.2:</b> Increase the Efficiency of Domestic Agricultural Production and Marketing Systems</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 2:</b> Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.2:</b> Provide Research, Education, and Extension to Increase the Efficiency of Agricultural Production and Marketing Systems</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education Integrated Section 2501</p>	<p><b>Key Outcome 2.2:</b> 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.</p>

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 2:</b> Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 2.3:</b> Provide Risk Management and Financial Tools to Farmers and Ranchers</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 2:</b> Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies</p>	<p><b>Objective 2.3:</b> Provide Risk Management and Financial Tools to Farmers and Ranchers</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education Integrated Section 2501</p>	<p><b>Key Outcome 2.3:</b> Increased producers' knowledge of principles and techniques of risk management.</p>

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 3:</b> Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 3.1:</b> Expand Economic Opportunities by Using USDA Financial Resources to Leverage Private Sector Resources and Create Opportunities for Growth</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 3:</b> Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3.1:</b> Expand Economic Opportunities in Rural America by Providing Research, Education, and Extension to Create Opportunities for Growth</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education</p>	<p><b>Key Outcome 3.1:</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 3:</b> Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 3.2:</b> Improve the Quality of Life through USDA Financing of Quality Housing, Modern Utilities, and Needed Community Facilities</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 3:</b> Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America.</p>	<p><b>Objective 3.2:</b> Provide Research, Education, and Extension to Improve the Quality of Life in Rural Areas</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education Integrated</p>	<p><b>Key Outcome 3.2:</b> Increased knowledge among county based staff and community leadership in order to provide research-based practices to encourage appropriate community capitol development which enhances business and economic development, the availability of appropriate education and health services, transportation networks and the vibrant community connections. Electronic deployment of information to increase the social, cultural, human and economic capitol available for more nimble and creative community responses to needs.</p>

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 4:</b> Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 4.1:</b> Reduce the Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses Related to Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products in the U.S.</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 4:</b> Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply.</p>	<p><u>Objective 4.1:</u> Reduce the Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses and Contaminants Through Research, Education, and Extension</p>	<p>Research Extension Integrated Higher Education</p>	<p><u>Key Outcome 4.1:</u> 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.</p>
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 4:</b> Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 4.2:</b> Reduce the Number and Severity of Agricultural Pest and Disease Outbreaks</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 4:</b> Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply.</p>	<p><u>Objective 4.2:</u> Develop and Deliver Research, Education, and Extension to Reduce the Number and Severity of Agricultural Pest and Disease Outbreaks</p>	<p>Extension Research Integrated Higher Education</p>	<p><u>Key Outcome 4.2:</u> 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.</p>

USDA Strategic Goal/Objective	Agency Strategic Goal	Agency Objectives	Programs that Contribute	Key Outcome
<b>USDA Strategic Goal 5:</b> Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health  <b>USDA Strategic Objective 5.1:</b> Ensure Access to Nutritious Food	<b>Agency Goal 5:</b> Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health.	<u>Objective 5.1:</u> Ensure Access to Nutritious Food	Research Higher Education Extension	<u>Key Outcome 5.1:</u> New knowledge that clarifies dietary health relationships in order to support better dietary recommendations and improved food products
<b>USDA Strategic Goal 5:</b> Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health  <b>USDA Strategic Objective 5.2:</b> Promote Healthier Eating Habits and Lifestyles	<b>Agency Goal 5:</b> Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health.	<u>Objective 5.2:</u> Promote Healthier Eating Habits and Lifestyles	Research Extension Higher Education Integrated	<u>Key Outcome 5.2:</u> 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
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 6.1:</b> Protect Watershed Health to Ensure Clean and Abundant Water</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment.</p>	<p><u>Objective 6.1:</u> Ensure Clean, Abundant Water And Clean, Healthy Air</p>	<p>Research Higher Education Extension</p>	<p><u>Key Outcome 6:</u> Expanded and disseminated science-based knowledge and information for management of the nation's natural resources and environment, including soil, air and water, in agricultural, forest, and range working lands and ecosystems.</p>
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 6.2:</b> Enhance Soil Quality to Maintain Productive Working Cropland</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment.</p>	<p><u>Objective 6.2:</u> Enhance Soil Quality to Maintain Productive Working Lands</p>	<p>Research Higher Education Extension</p>	
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic Objective 6.3:</b> Protect Forests and Grasslands</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment.</p>	<p><u>Objective 6.3:</u> Protect Enhance, and Manage Forests and Rangelands</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education Integrated</p>	
<p><b>USDA Strategic Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment</p> <p><b>USDA Strategic - Objective 6.4:</b> Protect and Enhance Wildlife Habitat to Benefit Desired, At-Risk and Declining Species</p>	<p><b>Agency Goal 6:</b> Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment.</p>	<p><u>Objective 6.4:</u> Protect and Enhance Wildlife Habitat to Benefit Desired, at-Risk and Declining Species</p>	<p>Research Extension Higher Education Integrated</p>	



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

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

Strategic Objective 1.2:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$3,154,000	1	\$3,519,000	1	-\$1,180,000	\$2,339,000	1
Education	401,000	0	420,000	0	-26,000	394,000	0
Integrated	990,000	0	1,986,000	0	+4,000	1,990,000	1
Total, Strategic Objective 1.2	4,545,000	1	5,925,000	1	-1,202,000	4,723,000	2

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Expand Domestic Market Opportunities

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

Strategic Objective 2.1:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$63,939,000	22	\$71,333,000	27	-\$17,680,000	\$53,653,000	23
Education	4,424,000	2	4,620,000	2	-314,000	4,306,000	2
Extension	40,206,000	15	40,786,000	16	-2,105,000	38,681,000	17
Integrated	1,768,000	0	920,000	0	-920,000	0	0
Mandatory	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	-3,000,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 2.1	113,337,000	39	120,659,000	45	-24,019,000	96,640,000	42

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

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

	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
<u>Strategic Objective 2.2:</u>							
Research	\$210,411,000	72	\$190,313,000	70	-\$33,004,000	\$157,309,000	71
Education	9,683,000	3	10,079,000	4	+586,000	10,665,000	5
Extension	44,709,000	15	44,973,000	17	-4,470,000	40,503,000	18
Integrated	6,577,000	2	7,651,000	2	-7,651,000	0	0
Section 2501	5,940,000	2	6,395,000	2	+535,000	6,930,000	2
Total, Strategic Objective 2.2	277,320,000	94	259,411,000	95	-44,004,000	215,407,000	96

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

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

Strategic Objective 2.3:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$10,342,000	4	\$10,381,000	4	-\$3,331,000	\$7,050,000	3
Education	1,609,000	1	1,680,000	1	-108,000	1,572,000	1
Extension	29,919,000	9	29,950,000	11	-1,029,000	28,921,000	13
Integrated	55,000	0	56,000	0	-56,000	0	0
<b>Total, Strategic Objective 2.3</b>	<b>41,925,000</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42,067,000</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-4,524,000</b>	<b>37,543,000</b>	<b>17</b>

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2009 Proposed Resource Level:

Enhance International Competitiveness of American Agriculture

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 2.1 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 emphasis encouraging faculty to develop innovative undergraduate instruction 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 2.2 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.

Measurements of feed kinetics and mathematical modeling will result in:

- Increased efficiency of production systems
- Expanded use of dynamic models that account for excretion of excess nutrients, fluctuations in body condition (body fat) of beef and dairy cows
- Decreased environmental impact of production farming (e.g., decreased nitrogen and phosphorus)
- A foundation for the next generation of nutrition modelers, which will increase the accuracy of prediction of nutrient availability and aid in reducing excretion of nutrients

Funding under the Hispanic-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program will continue to provide access to severely underrepresented and underprivileged members of rural and urban communities in the need areas of natural resources, water quality, nutrition, food safety, and biotechnology.

The Alaska-Native Serving and Native-Hawaiian Serving Institutions Education Grants Program (ANNH) 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.

By 2009, ANNH will fund 6-15 individual and consortium projects to continue institutional support for native student enrollment and retention. BY 2009, Tribal Colleges Research Grants Program will fund 12-15 individual and joint applications and reaching 100 percent participation in research of the eligible institutions.

**Key Outcome 2.3 Expected Accomplishment:** The Trade Adjustment and Assistance (TAA) 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.

The TAA Program for Farmers and Fishermen is being considered by Congress for reauthorization, as the current program responsibilities ended in September 2007. If the program is reauthorized, the Risk Management Education Centers, which deliver all program responsibilities on behalf of CSREES, intend to continue working toward building program evaluation and impacts as the program moves forward, conducive to the reauthorized authorities continued in new enabling legislation. It is anticipated that the newly reauthorized responsibilities will continue to require mandatory technical assistance and intensive technical assistance to farmers and fishermen whose production and marketing of agricultural products are affected adversely by imports.

### **Means and Strategies**

CSREES funds the production and dissemination of science-based information, education and technical assistance that lead to capacity building in developing countries, promoting economic, political, and social stability. CSREES supports numerous research and extension activities to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of rural and farm economies, ranging from the development of new products to improvements in productivity and financial management. Research discovers more productive and environmentally benign ways to produce food and fiber, not only in the U.S., but worldwide. Education programs strengthen the foundation for this goal by building capacity in the agricultural research and extension system and training the next generation of scientists and educators.

CSREES sponsors vital research and development contributions for new food and non-food products and technologies, quality improvements, new uses, and value added processes that enhance market opportunities for agricultural and forest products. Through extension, CSREES and its partners effectively demonstrate and transfer this knowledge to users.

CSREES funds research, education, and extension programs to develop and transfer technology, practices, and skills to support economically viable farms and ranches of various size and scale. This work reduces per unit and overall production costs, improves quality and yields, reduces environmental impact, improves marketing and management decisions, develops new products and uses for by-products, and finds new ways of adding value to traditional crops and products. Research ranges from using genomics to develop hybrids requiring fewer chemical inputs, to systems for more informed decision making, to new precision technology and nanotechnology to improve management of crops and animals.

Farming in the 21st century requires substantial resources and extensive management skills. USDA helps agricultural producers manage the risks associated with agricultural production, improve good farming practices and become good stewards of the land, and recover economically and structurally when natural disaster strikes. CSREES contributes to the improvement and strengthening of this dynamic agricultural system through sponsored research into alternative methods to identify, assess, and manage risk, providing relevant education, and extending information and practices to improve production and market decision making through enhanced risk management.

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. Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects support these objectives. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious competitive proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work. CSREES supports the base programs of State

Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Cooperative Extension System nationwide at land-grant universities, providing working funds to researchers and extension personnel at land-grant institutions all over the United States.

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.

Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects are specifically linked to enhancing international competitiveness of American agriculture and the competitiveness and sustainability of rural and farm economies. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work.

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

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

Strategic Objective 3.1:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$30,968,000	11	\$42,108,000	16	-\$18,714,000	\$23,394,000	10
Education	2,411,000	1	2,522,000	1	-167,000	2,355,000	1
Extension	53,922,000	18	53,979,000	20	-1,854,000	52,125,000	23
Total, Strategic Objective 3.1	87,301,000	30	98,609,000	37	-20,735,000	77,874,000	34



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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)

Strategic Objective 3.2:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$10,823,000	4	\$9,825,000	4	-\$935,000	\$8,890,000	4
Education	4,419,000	2	4,620,000	2	-304,000	4,316,000	2
Extension	79,773,000	27	79,898,000	30	-3,625,000	76,273,000	33
Integrated	3,314,000	0	3,351,000	0	-1,973,000	1,378,000	1
Total, Strategic Objective 3.2	98,329,000	33	97,694,000	36	-6,837,000	90,857,000	40

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2009 Proposed Resource Level:

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

**Key Outcome 3.1 Expected Accomplishment:** The personal finance component of eXtension, launched in 2007, with funding from CSREES, provides reliable, research-based, and up-to-date financial and consumer information including learning modules, fact sheets, and commonly asked questions with unbiased, peer reviewed answers anytime on any Internet-ready device. The site, which currently focuses on financial preparation for a secure retirement, will be expanded to serve the financial literacy needs of youth and financially vulnerable audiences, such as bankruptcy filers. Key links with strategic partner organizations will expand the marketing potential. Evaluation strategies for on-line learning, plus significant effort to assure project sustainability, are expected.

The CSREES-sponsored Cooperative Extension program will provide key leadership for “America Saves Week”, designed to encourage all Americans, especially those of low to moderate means, to take financial action leading to achieving, personal wealth, not debt. America Saves Week activities, coordinated by Extension, expect to result in 20,000 savers signed up in 30 States who set an aggregate savings goal of \$4 million. America Saves Week is a special emphasis effort of the overall program America Saves, which is offered by Extension via a partnership with the Consumer Federation of America.

**Key Outcome 3.2 Expected Accomplishment:** The Rural E-Commerce Extension Initiative (funded by CSREES and coordinated by the Southern Rural Development Center with its three sister Regional Rural Development Centers) will carry out national training for Extension educators on e-commerce educational curricula developed through a competitive grants program. It will match or surpass its base training rate of 65 educators from 28 States set in 2007. It will continue to manage a national competitive grants program to invest in the development of high priority and science-based e-commerce related products, roll-out new educational curricula, and continued to conduct multi-state web-based training programs.

The Regional Rural Development Centers will deploy training and conduct research targeted to minority and underserved stakeholders to enhance business and economic development. Centers in the North Central and Western regions will partner with First Nations’ Extension programs to build professional capacity among Extension educators and to provide training for First Nations’ members in rural entrepreneurship. The Center in the Northeast region will continue its “Small Farms Industry Clusters” research project (funded by CSREES-NRI) to research networks of Hmong farmers, new Hispanic farmers, and female-headed farms. The Center’s research will provide a new framework for understanding complex economic, social, biological and environmental forces that interact in agriculture and connect to rural communities. It will provide entrepreneurship training and support for producer networks tailored to these concentrations of farmers and improve the vitality of small US farms and rural communities. The Southern Center will coordinate “The New Hispanic South,” an Information Exchange Network designed to improve Extension programs and identify research priorities for Hispanics in the southern region.

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.

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**

CSREES promotes the well-being of America through research, education, and extension to better understand the economic, demographic, and environmental forces affecting regions and communities, and using knowledge to develop strategies that make maximum use of local assets. CSREES supports the education and training of residents and community and business leaders to help their communities thrive in the global economy. Education programs strengthen the foundation for this goal by building capacity in the agricultural research and extension system and training the next generation of scientists and educators.

CSREES supports the generation, dissemination, and use of research-based information and knowledge to support new and innovative economic opportunities for communities and to assist public and private sector leaders in their decision making of rural issues. CSREES sponsors analysis of policy and translate research results into recommendations for business management and community leadership to optimize public and private decision-making; education, research, and extension on economic diversification, e-commerce, entrepreneurship, community planning, service infrastructure, local government, workforce development, leadership development and civic engagement; and sponsors research and analyses on the structure and performance of rural economies and on services and resources that promote economic development.

CSREES sponsors research, education, and extension to improve the understanding of socioeconomic conditions in rural America, and to promote community, youth and family well-being. Supported activities include research-based information on community assets and liabilities that affect youth, family and community well-being; research on policies and programs addressing circumstances that impact the well-being of individuals, family and communities; education, research, and extension to support effective family decision-making in managing their social and economic capital; regional rural development training, research and information access; analysis and education on issues that impact the well-being of communities and families, characterize people and places in need of assistance, and on the effectiveness of related public policies and programs; and education and extension to help parents provide a safe, healthy and nurturing atmosphere in which children and youth can grow and learn.

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. Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects support these objectives. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious competitive proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work. CSREES supports the base programs of State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Cooperative Extension System nationwide at land-grant universities, providing working funds to researchers and extension personnel at land-grant institutions all over the United States.

Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects are specifically linked to supporting increased economic opportunities and improved quality of life in rural America. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE  
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.1: Reduce the Incidence of Foodborne Illnesses Related to Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products in the U.S.

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

Strategic Objective 4.1:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$27,121,000	9	\$34,754,000	12	-\$7,881,000	\$26,873,000	11
Education	2,009,000	1	2,099,000	1	-137,000	1,962,000	1
Extension	20,178,000	7	20,197,000	7	-693,000	19,504,000	9
Integrated	3,701,000	1	3,351,000	1	-3,351,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 4.1	53,009,000	18	60,401,000	21	-12,062,000	48,339,000	21

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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)

Strategic Objective 4.2:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$130,119,000	46	\$126,152,000	52	-\$25,793,000	\$100,359,000	49
Education	4,418,000	1	4,619,000	2	+1,696,000	6,315,000	4
Extension	14,034,000	7	13,970,000	5	+716,000	14,686,000	6
Integrated	20,050,000	3	19,548,000	3	-2,796,000	16,752,000	2
Total, Strategic Objective 4.2	168,621,000	57	164,289,000	62	-26,177,000	138,112,000	61

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2009 Proposed Resource Level:

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

Key Outcome 4.1 Expected Accomplishment: CSREES will sponsor National Research Initiative (NRI) food safety projects specifically targeting emerging issues in food safety, particularly produce; food and agricultural defense; and will increase focus on projects dealing with nanotechnology for functional foods and food safety.

Key Outcome 4.2 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**

Through cooperation with its partners, CSREES sponsors the development and distribution of scientific-based information, technology and practices to producers, manufacturers, the work force, and regulatory agencies to help ensure the safety of agriculture and the food supply to domestic and global consumers. Education programs strengthen the foundation for this goal by building capacity in the agricultural research and extension system and training the next generation of scientists and educators.

Maintaining an affordable and safe national food supply is essential to agriculture and the nation. The ability to detect and prevent contamination by intentional or naturally occurring causes is a priority to ensuring food safety throughout the production, processing and distribution system. Collecting and disseminating accurate scientific knowledge will promote food safety from production to consumption. CSREES sponsors education, research, extension, and technology development to identify and assess organisms, pathogens, and toxins that cause human disease throughout the agricultural environment, in foods, and in the processing and distribution system, and supports the development and transfer of practices and intervention strategies that manage, reduce or eliminate food safety risk throughout the food chain.

Agricultural pests and diseases threaten the quality of agricultural products and the economic success of a farm operation and its surrounding community. Through basic and applied research, host-pathogen interactions can be identified, epidemiological and economic impacts of diseases and pests described, and control measures improved and validated. Through education and extension, producers and practitioners understand the threats from diseases and pests, and can implement effective and efficient means of control. CSREES sponsored research and analysis is a primary source of information on pests and diseases that impact the food and fiber system. The Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative seeks to prevent post-harvest bio-terrorism and disasters, improve homeland security and ensure growers can handle additional crops and new pests in an emergency.

Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects are specifically linked to enhancing protection and safety of the nation's agriculture and food supply. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work.

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.1: Ensure Access to Nutritious Food

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

	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
<u>Strategic Objective 5.1:</u>							
Research	\$15,386,000	5	\$16,101,000	6	-\$1,488,000	\$14,613,000	5
Education	1,206,000	0	1,259,000	0	-80,000	1,179,000	1
Extension	20,525,000	7	20,548,000	8	-707,000	19,841,000	9
Total, Strategic Objective 5.1	37,117,000	12	37,908,000	14	-2,275,000	35,633,000	15

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.2: Promote Healthier Eating Habits and Lifestyles

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

Strategic Objective 5.2:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$10,696,000	4	\$10,684,000	4	+\$918,000	\$11,602,000	5
Education	3,616,000	1	3,778,000	1	-249,000	3,529,000	2
Extension	93,314,000	32	95,155,000	36	-6,081,000	89,074,000	40
Integrated	1,103,000	0	1,113,000	0	-1,113,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 5.2	108,729,000	37	110,730,000	41	-6,525,000	104,205,000	47



Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2009 Proposed Resource Level:

Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health

Key Outcome 5.1 Expected Accomplishment: The NRI 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 Hatch Multi-State Research Projects will provide support for 65 graduate students.

Key Outcome 5.2 Expected Accomplishment: The historically Black 1890 Land Grant institutions will maintain a larger base to sustain the growth of program outreach in addition to enhanced support and training from the Federal partner. Additional funding will provide new opportunities for educators in minority neighborhoods to reach at risk families with culturally appropriate materials to improve the quality of their diets. The funding will allow all States to enhance Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program by increasing the emphasis on appropriate physical activity and enhancing community based support for food security.

**Means and Strategies**

CSREES sponsors research and analysis to improve the scientific knowledge base concerning nutrition and health, and sponsors education and extension to promote healthy diets, reach children early, ensure access to healthy food, and utilize scientifically valid information to improve food, diet, and activity level decisions. Education programs strengthen the foundation for this goal by building capacity in the agricultural research and extension system and training the next generation of scientists and educators.

CSREES partners develop, test and release new technologies and innovative production practices to enhance the nutritional properties of foods, and increase accessibility to more healthy and nutritious food products for the entire population. Research helps verify new classes of food compounds that play a role in human health through optimal nutrition. Education of professionals and practitioners helps ensure that relevant, scientifically valid information and recommendations reach consumers. Extension reduces risks from adoption of unproven and dangerous practices through science-based education.

CSREES intends to use its nutrition education efforts as key opportunities to promote healthier eating and more physical activity across the Nation. In addition, CSREES sponsors research, education and extension involving the community to increase better lifestyles decision making and selection of healthy, nutritious affordable foods; on food assistance policy, health promotion, and community dimensions of nutrition and food security; to improve the quality and quantity of data to assess dietary and nutritional status and physical fitness; and on food choices and their determinants, including cost, education, and environmental and socioeconomic factors.

Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects are specifically linked to improving the nation's nutrition and health. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work.

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

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

Strategic Objective 6.1:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$43,563,000	15	\$44,570,000	17	-\$10,335,000	\$34,235,000	15
Education	402,000	0	420,000	0	-25,000	395,000	0
Extension	4,445,000	1	4,442,000	2	-60,000	4,382,000	2
Total, Strategic Objective 6.1	48,410,000	16	49,432,000	19	-10,420,000	39,012,000	17

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

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

Strategic Objective 6.2:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$35,969,000	12	\$31,555,000	12	-\$4,867,000	\$26,688,000	12
Education	403,000	0	422,000	0	-27,000	395,000	0
Extension	4,444,000	1	4,442,000	2	-60,000	4,382,000	2
Total, Strategic Objective 6.2	40,816,000	13	36,419,000	14	-4,954,000	31,465,000	14

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.3: Protect Forests and Grazing Lands

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

Strategic Objective 6.3:	FY 2007 Actual		FY 2008 Budget			FY 2009 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$34,338,000	12	\$32,440,000	14	-\$7,242,000	\$25,198,000	12
Education	2,609,000	1	2,730,000	1	-182,000	2,548,000	1
Extension	22,438,000	9	22,462,000	8	-772,000	21,690,000	9
Integrated	8,838,000	1	8,937,000	1	-8,937,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 6.3	68,223,000	23	66,569,000	24	-17,133,000	49,436,000	22

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE  
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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)

Strategic Objective 6.4:	FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Budget			FY 2008 Estimated	
	Amount	Staff Years	Amount	Staff Years	Increase or Decrease	Amount	Staff Years
Research	\$7,623,000	3	\$5,760,000	3	-\$1,466,000	\$4,294,000	2
Education	2,607,000	1	2,732,000	1	-183,000	2,549,000	1
Extension	22,439,000	10	22,463,000	10	-772,000	21,691,000	9
Integrated	8,838,000	1	8,937,000	1	-8,937,000	0	0
Total, Strategic Objective 6.4	41,507,000	15	39,892,000	15	-11,358,000	28,534,000	12

Selected Accomplishments Expected at the FY 2009 Proposed Resource Level:

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

Key Outcome 6 Expected Accomplishment: New NRI research projects under the CSREES Global Change and Climate Program will be developed in collaboration with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other U.S. Federal agencies on the terrestrial carbon cycle. Projects will focus on identifying the size, variability, and potential future changes to reservoirs and fluxes of carbon within the agricultural and forest ecosystems and provide the scientific underpinning for evaluating options to manage carbon sources and sinks. Projects will contribute to the federally managed North American Carbon Program and will analyze the impact of land-use change and resource management practices on carbon sources and sinks; project future atmospheric carbon dioxide and methane concentrations and changes in land-based carbon sinks; and the distribution of carbon sources and sinks and how they are changing. These projects will also contribute to the U.S. Climate Change Science Program and the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

Renewable Resources Extension Act and Smith-Lever funds will continue to support the Master Tree Farmer program. This satellite broadcasted educational event is potentially available through all land grant universities and can reach a diverse and ever changing forest landowner demographic. Master Tree Farmer is an intensive educational program designed to introduce landowners to the multitude of forest management topics. The goal is not to make landowners foresters but provide them with the foundation to effectively converse regarding sustainable management of their property. It has been shown that private landowners are more willing to have forestry practiced on their lands when they understand why things are done.

Crop residue burning is an important land use practice in the U.S. On average 12 percent of all fires detected by satellite in the contiguous U.S. are agricultural fires. These fires are a source of trace gas and particulate emissions and affect local and regional air quality. NRI Air Quality funds will be used to estimate the seasonal and temporal distribution of emissions released from cropland burning in the contiguous U.S., using satellite and ground based observations. These estimates will support the improvement of the Environmental Protection Agency's National Emissions Inventory. The research will provide significant contributions to understanding the nation's air quality by providing spatially and temporally explicit emission data from cropland burning. In addition, this research could be used as a prototype for an operational system to monitor agricultural burning, fire management practices, and associated air quality.

**Means and Strategies**

The development of the scientific and policy knowledge base and educational and extension efforts to achieve maximum sustainable benefits from both private and common property natural resources is a goal of CSREES. Education programs strengthen the foundation for this goal by building capacity in the agricultural research and extension system and training the next generation of scientists and educators.

Specific resource concerns that can be addressed best through an airshed or watershed approach include water quality and quantity, siting of production facilities, wetland restoration, and other terrestrial and aquatic habitat improvement issues. CSREES sponsors basic and applied research integrated with education and extension to better understand the complex environmental interrelationships affecting agricultural, forest, and rangeland ecosystems, to improve scientific and lay understanding of water and air for improved management of working lands, and to minimize adverse environmental impacts of resource management.

High-quality soils support the efficient production of crops for food, fiber and energy. CSREES sponsors integrated education, research, and extension work to better understand the complex environmental interrelationships affecting agricultural, forest, and rangeland production practices, to improve scientific and lay understanding of soil for better production management, and to minimize adverse environmental impacts.

Healthy, vigorous plant communities are critical to healthy forest and rangeland ecosystems to protect soil quality, prevent accelerated soil erosion, and to maintain and improve water quality and quantity. These ecosystems also provide fiber; sequester carbon; and supply forage, cover, and habitat for livestock and wildlife. Active, science-based management is essential to maintaining healthy, diverse and resilient forests and rangelands. CSREES and its partners collaborate with landowners, industry, non-governmental organizations, citizens and other interested stakeholders to develop, validate and disseminate knowledge and technologies to help manage these communities for sustainable natural resource and ecosystem services.

Annual activities ensure that the relevance, quality and productivity of newly funded education, research, and extension projects are specifically linked to protecting and enhancing the nation's natural resource base and environment. This is accomplished through guidance for annual plans of work, the preparation of requests for applications, funding meritorious proposals and plans, and oversight of previously funded work.

## COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

Summary of Budget Performance  
Key Performance Outcomes and MeasuresApplication 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 2007, all 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 International Competitiveness of American Agriculture

Goal 2: Enhance the Competitiveness and Sustainability of Rural and Farm Economies

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	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.
2.1	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.
2.2	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.
2.3	Increased producers' knowledge of principles and techniques of risk management.
4.1	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.
4.2	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 Measure:

- 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.
- Cumulative number of biochemical or thermochemical technologies which are developed and used commercially for the conversion of biomass to fuels.
- Cumulative number of new crops that have been developed and used commercially.
- Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant review.
- Proposal Review Time in Days.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target
<p>Primary Performance Measure</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&amp;D criteria of relevance, quality &amp; performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.</p>	80	82	86	87	88	89
Cumulative number of biochemical or thermochemical technologies which are developed and used commercially for the conversion of biomass to fuels.	NA	2	3	3	4	4

Cumulative number of new crops that have been developed and used commercially	NA	6	6	6	6	7
Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant review	\$0	\$320,807	\$506,463	\$642,547	\$712,085	\$818,583
Proposal Review Time in Days	214.5	204	198	194	192	189

Goal 3: Support Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Quality of Life in Rural America

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
3.1	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.
3.2	Increased knowledge among county based staff and community leadership in order to provide research-based practices to encourage appropriate community capitol development which enhances business and economic development, the availability of appropriate education and health services, transportation networks and the vibrant community connections. Electronic deployment of information to increase the social, cultural, human and economic capitol available for more nimble and creative community responses to needs.

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
- Percentage of Cooperative Extension Educators trained and using evidence-based programming in rural communities to facilitate informed decisions that increase economic opportunities and improve quality of life.
- Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant review.
- Proposal review time in days.
- Benefits to farmers changing their risk management behavior per the net dollar cost of the Risk Management Education Program.
- The number of farmers and ranchers that gained an economic, environmental or quality-of-life benefit from a change in practice learned by participating in a SARE project.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target
<p>Primary Performance Measure</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&amp;D criteria of relevance, quality &amp; performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.</p>	NA	NA	82	87	88	89
Percentage of Cooperative Extension Educators trained and using evidence-based programming in rural communities to facilitate informed decisions that increase economic opportunities and improve quality of life.	NA	75%	77%	79%	81%	83%
Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant review	\$0	\$146,274	\$230,925	\$292,973	\$324,680	\$373,238
Proposal review time in days	214.5	204	198	194	192	189
Benefits to farmers changing their risk management behavior per the net dollar cost of the Risk Management Education Program	156	229	251	262	274	300
The number of farmers and ranchers that gained an economic, environmental or quality-of-life benefit from a change in practice learned by participating in a SARE project	8,100	8,870	9,610	10,200	10,800	11,300

## Goal 4: Enhance Protection and Safety of the Nation's Agriculture and Food Supply

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
4.1	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.

4.2	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.
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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.
- Methods that reduce food contamination and growth of foodborne organisms.
- Proposal review time in days.
- Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant review.
- The cumulative number of specific plant diseases labs are prepared to detect.
- The cumulative number of specific animal diseases labs are prepared to detect.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target
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.  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.	82	85	90	91	92	93
Methods that reduce food contamination and growth of foodborne organisms	6	8	10	12	14	16
Proposal review time in days	214.5	204	198	194	192	189
Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant review	\$0	\$175,584	\$277,197	\$351,678	\$389,738	\$448,027
The cumulative number of specific plant diseases labs are prepared to detect	3	5	6	7	8	9
The cumulative number of specific animal diseases labs are prepared to detect	6	7	8	8	9	9

## Goal 5: Improve the Nation's Nutrition and Health

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
5.1	New knowledge that clarifies dietary health relationships in order to support better dietary recommendations and improved food products.
5.2	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.
- Dietary improvements by EFNEP participants.
- Development and use of effective intervention methods and strategies to change behavior and improve diet and physical activity in target populations.
- Cumulative dollars saved each year for Grant Review.
- Proposal review time in days.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target
<b>Primary Performance Measure</b>  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.  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.	NA	NA	86	90	91	92
Dietary improvements by EFNEP participants	NA	93%	92%	93%	93%	93%
Development and use of effective intervention methods and strategies to change behavior and improve diet and physical activity in target populations	NA	1	2	3	4	5
Cumulative dollars saved each year for Grant Review	\$0	\$102,683	\$162,108	\$205,664	\$227,922	\$262,010
Proposal review time in days	214.5	204	198	194	192	189

## Goal 6: Protect and Enhance the Nation's Natural Resource Base and Environment

Key Outcomes:

Agency Objective Number	Key Outcome
6.1	Expanded and disseminated science-based knowledge and information for management of the nation's natural resources and environment, including soil, air and water, in agricultural, forest, and range working lands and ecosystems.
6.2	
6.3	
6.4	

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.
- Cumulative number of ecological-economic models developed and used for management of invasive species.
- Proposal review time in days.
- Assessment and control technologies for agricultural emissions developed and used.

Key Performance Targets:

Performance Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Target	2009 Target
<p>Primary Performance Measure</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Units: The reviews assessed the portfolios based on the OMB R&amp;D criteria of relevance, quality &amp; performance. They are then assigned an overall quantitative score from 1-100.</p>	NA	79	84	83	85	86
Cumulative number of ecological-economic models developed and used for management of invasive species	0	0	1	2	3	5
Cumulative dollars saved each year for grant proposal	\$0	\$140,566	\$221,914	\$281,541	\$312,010	\$358,673
Proposal review time in days	214.5	204	198	194	192	189
Assessment and control technologies for agricultural emissions developed and used	3	5	7	8	10	12

## 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:

PART Goal 1 - The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goals 1 and 2 was evaluated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY2004. CSREES achieved a score of "moderately effective" from OMB. External expert panels that were convened prior to the PART assigned an average score of 80 (i.e., "meets expectations") to all portfolios under Goals 1 and 2.

### Follow-up Action Requests:

- 2005, CSREES continue to improve its long-term measures for these programs.  
**Action completed:** CSREES met with OMB and agreed that new R&D long-term outcomes included in this budget submission capture the degree to which Agency R&D are used by direct customers.
- 2005, CSREES emphasized funding through competitive grants, by proposing to increase the National Research Initiative (NRI), and increasing competitive grants through the Hatch and McIntire-Stennis programs.  
**Action completed:** FY 2007, 2008, and 2009 Budgets proposed this increase in funding and competitive focus.
- 2006, CSREES modify the long-term measures to show actual use of results of research.  
**Action completed:** CSREES has modified all long-term measures to reflect the actual uses of the results of research in addition to the number of methods developed.
- 2006, CSREES improve efficiencies in the grant review process.  
**Action completed:** The 2006 efficiency target for time per proposal processed (202 days) was exceeded in 2006. CSREES is on track to meet its 2007 efficiency target (199 days).
- 2006, CSREES improve the efficiency of the grants review process by using "Grants.gov" (a web based peer review system), as well as virtual panels when appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has required all competitive discretionary grant applications to be filed through Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007. Also, CSREES has implemented a web-based virtual panel alternative for agency grant managers.

PART Goal 2 - The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 3 was evaluated by OMB in FY 2006. CSREES achieved a score of "effective" from OMB. External expert panels that were convened prior to the PART assigned an average score of 82 to the Goal 3 portfolio of programs.

### Follow-up Action Requests:

- 2006, CSREES continue to emphasize the use of competitive and peer reviewed grants.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has proposed an increase in budget request for NRI, and elimination of earmarks in the budget.
- 2006, CSREES improve the efficiency of the grants review process by using "Grants.gov" (a web based peer review system), as well as virtual panels when appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has required all competitive discretionary grant applications to be filed through Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007. Also, CSREES has implemented a web-based virtual panel alternative for agency grant managers.

- 2006, CSREES ensure that all interested parties have the necessary access to grant information, as well as to continue to emphasize grant capacity building as appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES posts 100 percent of competitive discretionary funding information on Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007.

PART Goal 3 - The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goals 4 was evaluated by OMB in FY2005. CSREES achieved a score of “moderately effective” from OMB. External expert panels that were convened prior to the PART assigned an average score of 86 to the Goal 4 portfolio.

Follow-up Action Requests:

- 2006, CSREES develop measures that show the actual use of discoveries and technologies that are developed by the program as well as to develop targets related to extension activities.  
**Action completed:** CSREES has modified all long-term measures to reflect the actual uses of the results of research in addition to the number of methods developed.
- 2006, CSREES find more innovative and cost-effective ways to review grant proposals on an agency-wide basis.  
**Action completed:** The 2006 efficiency target for time per proposal processed (202 days) was exceeded in 2006. CSREES is on track to meet its 2007 efficiency target (199 days).
- 2006, CSREES re-evaluate the efficiency measures, proposing new ones if appropriate.  
**Action completed:** The efficiency measures were revised in FY 2007 to show actual days per proposal processed and cumulative cost savings.
- 2006, CSREES improve the efficiency of the grants review process by using "Grants.gov" (a web based peer review system), as well as virtual panels when appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has required all competitive discretionary grant applications to be filed through Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007. Also, CSREES has implemented a web-based virtual panel alternative for agency grant managers.

PART Goal 4 - The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 5 was evaluated by OMB in FY2006. CSREES achieved a score of “effective” from OMB. External expert panels that were convened prior to the PART assigned an average score of 86 to the Goal 5 portfolio of programs.

Follow-up Action Requests:

- 2006, CSREES continue to emphasize the use of competitive and peer reviewed grants.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has proposed an increase in the budget request for NRI.
- 2006, CSREES improve the efficiency of the grants review process by using "Grants.gov" (a web based peer review system), as well as virtual panels when appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has required all competitive discretionary grant applications to be filed through Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007. Also, CSREES has implemented a web-based virtual panel alternative for agency grant managers.
- 2006, CSREES ensure that all interested parties have the necessary access to grant information, as well as to continue to emphasize grant capacity building as appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES posts 100 percent of competitive discretionary funding information on Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007.



PART Goal 5 – The portfolio of programs designed to achieve USDA Strategic Goal 6 was evaluated by OMB in FY2005. CSREES achieved a score of “effective” from OMB. External expert panels that were convened prior to the PART assigned an average score of 79 to the Goal 6 portfolio of programs.

Follow-up Action Requests:

- 2006, CSREES enhance the tracking of measures in the budget justification, as well as the use of research and technologies  
**Action completed:** Measures were incorporated in the FY 2008 and FY 2009 budget materials.
- 2006, CSREES develop additional measures that show how much of the actual research is reaching users through extension activities.  
**Action completed:** CSREES has modified all long-term measures to reflect the actual uses of the results of research in addition to the number of methods developed.
- 2006, CSREES develop innovative ways of improving the efficiency of the grants award process.  
**Action completed:** The 2006 efficiency target for time per proposal processed (202 days) was exceeded in 2006. CSREES is on track to meet its 2007 efficiency target (199 days).
- 2006, CSREES develop a strategic plan for the portfolio in response to the panel evaluation and as guidance for the reallocation of resources.  
**Action taken:** A strategic plan for this portfolio has been developed in FY 2007.
- 2006, CSREES improve the efficiency of the grants review process by using "Grants.gov" (a web based peer review system), as well as virtual panels when appropriate.  
**Action taken:** CSREES has required all competitive discretionary grant applications to be filed through Grants.gov beginning with FY 2007. Also, CSREES has implemented a web-based virtual panel alternative for agency grant managers.

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$3,028	\$3,378	\$2,245
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	80	89	60
	Indirect Costs	46	52	34
	Total Costs	3,154	3,519	2,339
	FTE's	1	1	1
Education	Program	385	403	378
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	10	11	10
	Indirect Costs	6	6	6
	Total Costs	401	420	394
	FTE's	0	0	0
Integrated	Program	950	1,907	1,910
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	26	51	51
	Indirect Costs	14	28	29
	Total Costs	990	1,986	1,990
	FTE's	0	0	1
Total Costs for Objective 1.2 (program, direct, indirect)		4,545	5,925	4,723
FTE's		1	1	2

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

Strategic Objective 2.1: Expand Domestic Market Opportunities		2007	2008	2009
Program	Program Items	Amount (\$000)	Amount (\$000)	Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$61,381	\$68,480	\$51,507
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,636	1,826	1,373
	Indirect Costs	922	1,027	773
	Total Costs	63,939	71,333	53,653
	FTE's	22	27	23
Education	Program	4,247	4,435	4,134
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	113	118	110
	Indirect Costs	64	67	62
	Total Costs	4,424	4,620	4,306
	FTE's	2	2	2
Extension	Program	38,598	39,155	37,134
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,029	1,044	990
	Indirect Costs	579	587	557
	Total Costs	40,206	40,786	38,681
	FTE's	15	16	17
Integrated	Program	1,697	883	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	45	24	0
	Indirect Costs	26	13	0
	Total Costs	1,768	920	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
Mandatory (Organic)	Program	2,880	2,880	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	77	77	0
	Indirect Costs	43	43	0
	Total Costs	3,000	3,000	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
Total Costs for Objective 2.1 (program, direct, indirect)		113,337	120,659	96,640
FTE's		39	45	42

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$201,995	\$182,700	\$151,017
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	5,385	4,872	4,027
	Indirect Costs	3,031	2,741	2,265
	Total Costs	210,411	190,313	157,309
	FTE's	72	70	71
	Education	Program	9,296	9,676
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	248	258	273
	Indirect Costs	139	145	154
	Total Costs	9,683	10,079	10,665
	FTE's	3	4	5
Extension	Program	42,921	43,174	38,883
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,144	1,151	1,037
	Indirect Costs	644	648	583
	Total Costs	44,709	44,973	40,503
	FTE's	15	17	18
Integrated	Program	6,314	7,345	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	168	196	0
	Indirect Costs	95	110	0
	Total Costs	6,577	7,651	0
	FTE's	2	2	0
Section 2501	Program	5,702	6,139	6,653
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	152	164	177
	Indirect Costs	86	92	100
	Total Costs	5,940	6,395	6,930
	FTE's	2	2	2
Total Costs for Objective 2.2 (program, direct, indirect)		277,320	259,411	215,407
FTE's		94	95	96

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$9,928	\$9,966	\$6,768
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	264	266	180
	Indirect Costs	150	149	102
	Total Costs	10,342	10,381	7,050
	FTE's	4	4	3
Education	Program	1,545	1,613	1,509
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	41	43	40
	Indirect Costs	23	24	23
	Total Costs	1,609	1,680	1,572
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	28,722	28,752	27,764
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	766	767	740
	Indirect Costs	431	431	417
	Total Costs	29,919	29,950	28,921
	FTE's	9	11	13
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)		41,925	42,067	37,543
FTE's		14	16	17

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$29,729	\$40,424	\$22,458
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	792	1,078	599
	Indirect Costs	447	606	337
	Total Costs	30,968	42,108	23,394
	FTE's	11	16	10
	Education	Program	2,315	2,421
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	61	65	60
	Indirect Costs	35	36	34
	Total Costs	2,411	2,522	2,355
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	51,765	51,820	50,040
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,380	1,382	1,334
	Indirect Costs	777	777	751
	Total Costs	53,922	53,979	52,125
	FTE's	18	20	23
		Total Costs for Objective 3.1 (program, direct, indirect)	87,301	98,609
	FTE's	30	37	34

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$10,390	\$9,432	\$8,534
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	276	252	228
	Indirect Costs	157	141	128
	Total Costs	10,823	9,825	8,890
	FTE's	4	4	4
	Education	Program	4,242	4,435
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	113	118	111
	Indirect Costs	64	67	62
	Total Costs	4,419	4,620	4,316
	FTE's	2	2	2
Extension	Program	76,582	76,702	73,222
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	2,042	2,045	1,953
	Indirect Costs	1,149	1,151	1,098
	Total Costs	79,773	79,898	76,273
	FTE's	27	30	33
Integrated	Program	3,181	3,217	1,323
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	85	86	35
	Indirect Costs	48	48	20
	Total Costs	3,314	3,351	1,378
	FTE's	0	0	1
Total Costs for Objective 3.2 (program, direct, indirect)		98,329	97,694	90,857
FTE's		33	36	40

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$26,036	\$33,364	\$25,798
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	693	890	688
	Indirect Costs	392	500	387
	Total Costs	27,121	34,754	26,873
	FTE's	9	12	11
Education	Program	1,929	2,015	1,884
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	51	54	50
	Indirect Costs	29	30	28
	Total Costs	2,009	2,099	1,962
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	19,371	19,389	18,724
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	516	517	499
	Indirect Costs	291	291	281
	Total Costs	20,178	20,197	19,504
	FTE's	7	7	9
Integrated	Program	3,553	3,217	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	95	86	0
	Indirect Costs	53	48	0
	Total Costs	3,701	3,351	0
	FTE's	1	1	0
	Total Costs for Objective 4.1 (program, direct, indirect)	53,009	60,401	48,339
	FTE's	18	21	21



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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$124,914	\$121,106	\$96,345
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	3,330	3,229	2,569
	Indirect Costs	1,875	1,817	1,445
	Total Costs	130,119	126,152	100,359
	FTE's	46	52	49
	Education	Program	4,241	4,434
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	113	118	162
	Indirect Costs	64	67	91
	Total Costs	4,418	4,619	6,315
	FTE's	1	2	4
Extension	Program	13,473	13,411	14,099
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	359	358	376
	Indirect Costs	202	201	211
	Total Costs	14,034	13,970	14,686
	FTE's	7	5	6
Integrated	Program	19,248	18,766	16,082
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	513	500	429
	Indirect Costs	289	282	241
	Total Costs	20,050	19,548	16,752
	FTE's	3	3	2
Total Costs for Objective 4.2 (program, direct, indirect)		168,621	164,289	138,112
FTE's		57	62	61

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

Strategic Objective 5.1		Ensure Access to Nutritious Food		
Program	Program Items	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$14,771	\$15,457	\$14,028
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	393	412	374
	Indirect Costs	222	232	211
	Total Costs	15,386	16,101	14,613
	FTE's	5	6	5
Education	Program	1,158	1,209	1,132
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	31	32	30
	Indirect Costs	17	18	17
	Total Costs	1,206	1,259	1,179
	FTE's	0	0	1
Extension	Program	19,704	19,726	19,047
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	525	526	508
	Indirect Costs	296	296	286
	Total Costs	20,525	20,548	19,841
	FTE's	7	8	9
Total Costs for Objective 5.1 (program, direct, indirect)		37,117	37,908	35,633
FTE's		12	14	15

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$10,268	\$10,257	\$11,138
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	273	273	297
	Indirect Costs	155	154	167
	Total Costs	10,696	10,684	11,602
	FTE's	4	4	5
	Education	Program	3,471	3,627
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	93	97	90
	Indirect Costs	52	54	51
	Total Costs	3,616	3,778	3,529
	FTE's	1	1	2
Extension	Program	89,581	91,349	85,507
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	2,389	2,436	2,283
	Indirect Costs	1,344	1,370	1,284
	Total Costs	93,314	95,155	89,074
	FTE's	32	36	40
Integrated	Program	1,059	1,068	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	28	29	0
	Indirect Costs	16	16	0
	Total Costs	1,103	1,113	0
	FTE's	0	0	0
	Total Costs for Objective 5.2 (program, direct, indirect)	108,729	110,730	104,205
	FTE's	37	41	47

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$41,820	\$42,787	\$32,866
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	1,115	1,140	876
	Indirect Costs	628	643	493
	Total Costs	43,563	44,570	34,235
	FTE's	15	17	15
	Education	Program	386	403
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	10	11	10
	Indirect Costs	6	6	6
	Total Costs	402	420	395
	FTE's	0	0	0
Extension	Program	4,267	4,264	4,207
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	114	114	112
	Indirect Costs	64	64	63
	Total Costs	4,445	4,442	4,382
	FTE's	1	2	2
	Total Costs by Objective 6.1 (program, direct, indirect)		48,410	49,432
FTE's		16	19	17

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$34,530	\$30,293	\$25,620
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	920	807	684
	Indirect Costs	519	455	384
	Total Costs	35,969	31,555	26,688
	FTE's	12	12	12
	Education	Program	387	405
Administrative (Direct Costs)		10	11	10
Indirect Costs		6	6	6
Total Costs		403	422	395
FTE's		0	0	0
Extension		Program	4,266	4,264
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	114	114	112
	Indirect Costs	64	64	63
	Total Costs	4,444	4,442	4,382
	FTE's	1	2	2
	Total Costs for Objective 6.2 (program, direct, indirect)		40,816	36,419
FTE's		13	14	14

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

Strategic Objective 6.3		Protect Forests and Grazing Lands		
Program	Program Items	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$32,964	\$31,142	\$24,190
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	878	830	645
	Indirect Costs	496	468	363
	Total Costs	34,338	32,440	25,198
	FTE's	12	14	12
	Education	Program	2,505	2,621
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	67	70	65
	Indirect Costs	37	39	37
	Total Costs	2,609	2,730	2,548
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	21,540	21,564	20,822
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	575	575	556
	Indirect Costs	323	323	312
	Total Costs	22,438	22,462	21,690
	FTE's	9	8	9
Integrated	Program	8,484	8,580	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	227	228	0
	Indirect Costs	127	129	0
	Total Costs	8,838	8,937	0
	FTE's	1	1	0
Total Costs for Objective 6.3 (program, direct, indirect)		68,223	66,569	49,436
FTE's		23	24	22

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	2007 Amount (\$000)	2008 Amount (\$000)	2009 Amount (\$000)
Research	Program	\$7,318	\$5,530	\$4,122
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	194	146	110
	Indirect Costs	111	84	62
	Total Costs	7,623	5,760	4,294
	FTE's	3	3	2
	Education	Program	2,503	2,623
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	67	70	65
	Indirect Costs	37	39	37
	Total Costs	2,607	2,732	2,549
	FTE's	1	1	1
Extension	Program	21,541	21,564	20,823
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	575	575	556
	Indirect Costs	323	324	312
	Total Costs	22,439	22,463	21,691
	FTE's	10	10	9
Integrated	Program	8,484	8,580	0
	Administrative (Direct Costs)	227	228	0
	Indirect Costs	127	129	0
	Total Costs	8,838	8,937	0
	FTE's	1	1	0
Total Costs for Objective 6.4 (program, direct, indirect)		41,507	39,892	28,534
FTE's		15	15	12