

2017 President's Budget  
Rural Development  
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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Available Funds and Staff Years (SYs)  
(Dollars in thousands)

Item	2014 Actual		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Estimate	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Rural Community Facility Program Account a/.....	\$32,520	--	\$30,278	--	\$42,278	--	\$37,000	--
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account: Subsidy d/.....	47,304	--	95,843	--	87,713	--	90,299	--
Rural Housing Assistance Grants e/.....	32,239	--	32,239	--	32,239	--	28,701	--
Rental Assistance Program .....	1,110,000	--	1,088,500	--	1,389,695	--	1,405,033	--
Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program f/.....	32,239	--	24,000	--	37,000	--	37,362	--
Mutual and Self-help Housing Grants g/.....	25,000	--	27,500	--	27,500	--	18,493	--
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account b/i/.....	462,371	--	464,857	--	522,365	--	461,593	--
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications								
Program Account: Subsidy, including RESPA .....	--	--	--	--	8,104	--	14,071	--
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program h/.....	39,195	--	36,872	--	36,872	--	74,442	--
Rural Business Program Account c/.....	96,539	--	74,000	--	62,687	--	90,779	--
Intermediary Relending Loan Program Account: Subsidy.....	4,082	--	5,818	--	5,217	--	5,476	--
Rural Economic Development Loans								
Program Account: Subsidy j/.....	[2,795]	--	[4,224]	--	[4,429]	--	[12,079]	--
Rural Economic Development Grants Rescission.....	-179,000	--	-179,000	--	-179,000	--	-151,487	--
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,904	--
Rural Energy for America Program.....	3,500	--	1,350	--	500	--	18,515	--
Rural Cooperative Development Grants k/.....	26,050	--	22,050	--	22,050	--	22,250	--
Rural Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community Grants l/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rural Business Investment Program Account .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,577	--
Healthy Foods, Healthy Neighborhoods Initiative .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--
Sequestration.....	[-921]	--	[-1,284]	--	[-1,117]	--	--	--
Temporary Sequestration Restoration.....	--	--	[921]	--	[1,284]	--	[1,117]	--
Subtotal, Ongoing Programs.....	1,732,039	--	1,724,307	--	2,095,220	--	2,165,008	--
Farm Bill Authorities:								
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program r/.....	3,000	--	3,000	--	3,000	--	3,000	--
Biorefinery Assistance Program s/.....	100,000	--	50,000	--	50,000	--	--	--
Energy Assistance Payments t/.....	27,000	--	15,000	--	15,000	--	15,000	--
Rural Energy for America Program u/.....	50,000	--	50,000	--	50,000	--	50,000	--
Rural Cooperative Development Grants m/.....	63,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sequestration.....	--	--	-8,614	--	-8,024	--	--	--
Subtotal, Farm Bill Authorities.....	243,000	--	109,386	--	109,976	--	68,000	--
Salaries and Expenses n/.....	662,020	4,606	683,723	4,759	706,164	5,026	698,515	5,168
Total, Salaries and Expenses & Program Resources.....	2,637,059	4,606	2,495,713	4,759	2,911,360	5,026	2,931,523	5,168
<u>Obligations under other USDA Appropriations:</u>								
Reimbursements from:								
Farm Service Agency.....	8,530	--	9,000	--	9,000	--	9,000	--
Natural Resources & Conservation Service.....	43	--	500	--	500	--	500	--
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	0	--	500	--	500	--	500	--
Foreign Agriculture Services.....	59	--	70	--	70	--	70	--
Miscellaneous Reimbursements.....	955	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	1,000	--
Total, Other USDA appropriations.....	9,587	--	11,070	--	11,070	--	11,070	--
Total, Agriculture Appropriations.....	4,378,685	4,606	4,231,090	4,759	5,017,650	5,026	5,107,601	5,168
Rural Economic Development Loans o/.....	2,795	--	4,224	--	4,429	--	12,079	--
Rural Economic Development Grants o/.....	10,000	--	10,000	--	12,000	--	12,000	--

Item	2014 Actual		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Estimate	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
<u>Other Federal Funds:</u>								
Appalachian Regional Commission Program p/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delta Regional Authority Grants /.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NADBank q/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Department of Commerce.....	181	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal, Other Federal Funds.....	181	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total, Rural Development.....	4,391,661	4,606	4,245,314	4,759	5,034,079	5,026	5,131,680	5,168

- a/ Excludes \$16,256,324.18 of unobligated balances and \$7,280,359.10 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$15,795,296.05 of unobligated balances and \$4,175,217.44 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$13,513,261.87 of unobligated balances and \$3,369,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$8,645,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$2,735,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- b/ Excludes \$130,237,461.62 in unobligated balances and \$57,775,192.58 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$112,164,112.64 unobligated balances and \$59,211,282.94 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$92,375,768.23 of unobligated balances and \$51,398,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes a rescission of unobligated balances in the amount of \$13,000,000 in 2016.  
Excludes \$104,465,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$51,899,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- c/ Excludes \$20,294,288.84 of unobligated balances and \$13,155,968.02 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$20,573,634.61 of unobligated balances and \$18,006,351.89 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$28,124,288.43 of unobligated balances and \$11,146,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$12,080,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$9,905,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- d/ Excludes \$22,945,716.20 of unobligated balances and \$752,829.01 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Also excludes \$1,314,000 in rescission of unobligated balances in 2014.  
Excludes \$14,511,505.39 of unobligated balances and \$3,864,707.49 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$21,656,993.95 of unobligated balances and \$2,721,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$16,986,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$2,601,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- e/ Excludes \$3,570,608.00 of unobligated balances and \$999,186.08 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$3,692,486.45 of unobligated balances and \$1,625,131.65 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$4,305,787.58 of unobligated balances and \$500,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$3,855,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$500,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- f/ Excludes \$32,231,740.41 of unobligated balances and \$3,333,232.17 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$41,966,137.11 of unobligated balances and \$5,158,777.74 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$29,929,619.23 of unobligated balances and \$2,900,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$16,932,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$2,742,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- g/ Excludes \$9,458,825.36 of unobligated balances and \$2,388,820.01 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$18,558,290.31 of unobligated balances and \$1,306,845.44 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$8,971,984.45 of unobligated balances and \$778,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$9,687,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$772,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- h/ Excludes \$38,728,805.97 of unobligated balances and \$7,480,485.95 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$13,784,683.92 of unobligated balances and \$6,931,642.65 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$22,172,401.57 of unobligated balances and \$1,776,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$8,417,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$1,711,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- i/ Excludes \$16,497,015.67 of unobligated balances and \$869,369.70 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$17,494,259.37 of unobligated balances available in 2015.  
Excludes \$19,010,006.37 of unobligated balances and \$700,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$12,216,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$607,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- j/ Excludes \$4,891,316.93 of unobligated balances and \$767,838.23 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$1,019,761.88 of unobligated balances and \$570,212.36 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$570,212.45 of unobligated balances and \$592,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$592,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$600,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- k/ Excludes \$13,006,379.33 of unobligated balances and \$2,060,981.50 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$13,856,008.83 of unobligated balances and \$3,024,540.81 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$3,565,013.68 of unobligated balances and \$1,281,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.  
Excludes \$1,989,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$1,199,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- l/ Excludes \$33,456.33 in unobligated balances available in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017.
- m/ Excludes \$849,911.75 in unobligated balances and \$743,213.30 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014.  
Excludes \$64,540,006.05 of unobligated balances and \$23,501.48 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015.  
Excludes \$41,964,807.09 of unobligated balances and \$425,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016.

- Excludes \$14,557,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$421,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- n/ Includes \$16,558,706.80 for IT Carryover in 2015. Includes \$23,300,000.00 for IT Carryover in 2016.
- o/ Section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act provides the authority to make grants with the earnings generated from the interest differential on voluntary cushion of credit payments made by RUS borrowers.
- p/ Excludes \$17,340,522.03 of unobligated balances available in 2014. Excludes \$12,438,705.73 of unobligated balances available in 2015. Excludes \$2,749,167.86 of unobligated balances available in 2016.
- q/ Excludes \$251,858.36 of unobligated balances which were available in 2014. Excludes \$138,077.48 of unobligated balances available in 2015. Excludes \$37,665.53 of unobligated balances which were available in 2016.
- r/ Excludes \$2,222,834.87 in unobligated balances and \$929,320.90 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014. Excludes \$2,511,635.77 in unobligated balances and \$551,415.10 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015. Excludes \$2,170,661.87 in unobligated balances and \$342,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016. Excludes \$374,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$410,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.
- s/ Excludes \$71,177,825.00 of unobligated balances and \$27,760,000 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014. Also excludes rescission of \$40,694,000 in unobligated balances in 2014. Excludes \$111,846,573.09 of unobligated balances available in 2015. Excludes \$124,100,471.78 in unobligated balances available in 2016. Excludes \$122,860,000 of estimated unobligated balances available in 2017.
- t/ Excludes \$51,131,398.68 of unobligated balances which were available in 2014. Also excludes rescission of \$8,000,000 in unobligated balances in 2014. Excludes \$21,834,390.23 of unobligated balances and \$500,000 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015. Excludes \$9,298,036.28 in unobligated balances available in 2016. Excludes \$7,053,000 in estimated unobligated balances available in 2017.
- u/ Excludes \$24,762,478.11 of unobligated balances and \$7,017,691.90 in recoveries of prior year obligations which were available in 2014. Excludes \$57,421,864.69 in unobligated balances and \$5,619,587.47 in recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2015. Excludes \$10,688,306.57 of unobligated balances and \$3,743,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2016. Excludes \$4,007,000 of estimated unobligated balances and \$3,440,000 in estimated recoveries of prior year obligations available in 2017.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Year Summary

Item	2014 Actual			2015 Actual			2016 Enacted			2017 Estimate		
	Wash. D.C.	Field	Total									
SES.....	14	-	14	18	-	18	18	-	18	18	-	18
SL.....	3	-	3	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4
GS-15.....	51	47	98	68	42	110	68	42	110	68	42	110
GS-14.....	102	3	105	130	8	138	130	8	138	130	8	138
GS-13.....	368	360	728	398	380	778	398	380	778	404	385	789
GS-12.....	184	1,176	1,360	193	1,130	1,323	343	1,080	1,423	343	1,130	1,473
GS-11.....	102	414	516	96	455	551	108	455	563	108	455	563
GS-10.....	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
GS-9.....	77	421	498	91	506	597	91	506	597	91	506	597
GS-8.....	66	23	89	69	19	88	69	19	88	69	19	88
GS-7.....	314	692	1,006	347	635	982	357	635	992	357	635	992
GS-6.....	36	134	170	27	122	149	37	122	159	37	122	159
GS-5.....	39	80	119	76	144	220	76	144	220	76	144	220
GS-4.....	20	30	50	5	66	71	5	66	71	5	66	71
GS-3.....	1	10	11	2	9	11	2	9	11	2	9	11
GS-2.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Ungraded Positions.....	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3
Total Perm. Positions.....	1,385	3,391	4,776	1,529	3,518	5,047	1,711	3,468	5,179	1,717	3,523	5,240
Unfilled, EOY..	13	217	230	38	198	236	50	103	153	15	57	72
Total, Perm. Full-Time Employment, EOY.....	1,372	3,174	4,546	1,491	3,320	4,811	1,661	3,365	5,026	1,702	3,466	5,168
Staff Year Est...	1,364	3,242	4,606	1,472	3,287	4,759	1,661	3,365	5,026	1,702	3,466	5,168

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MOTOR VEHICLE FLEET DATA

Size, Composition, and Annual Operating Costs of Vehicle Fleet  
(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Number of Vehicles by Type *							Annual Operating Costs (\$ in 000)	
	Sedans and Station Wagons	Light Trucks, SUVs, and Vans		Medium Duty Vehicles	Ambulances	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles		Total Number of Vehicles
		4x2	4x4						
FY 2014	592	124	91				807	\$5,220	
Change	-22	+13	+13				+4	-570	
FY 2015	570	137	104				811	4,650	
Change	-	-	-				-	-	
FY 2016	570	137	104				811	4,650	
Change	-	-	-				-	-	
FY 2017	570	137	104				811	4,650	

\* Numbers include vehicles owned by the agency and leased from commercial sources or GSA.

The passenger motor vehicles of Rural Development (RD) are used almost exclusively by RD State field office staff in order to provide program delivery to essential facilities, such as services for water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities, and electric and telephone services. In the course of their daily work, these personnel often need to travel to communities, individual farms, commercial firms, and State agricultural offices which are only accessible by vehicle.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

### Rural Development Salaries and Expenses (including transfers of funds):

- For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs in the Rural Development mission area, including activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of
- 1 agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; [~~\$225,835,000~~] \$230,679,000: *Provided*, [That no less than \$19,500,000 shall be for the Comprehensive Loan Accounting System: *Provided further*,] That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for advertising
  - 2 and promotional activities that support the Rural Development mission area[: *Provided further*, That any balances available from prior years for the Rural Utilities Service, Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service salaries and expenses accounts shall be paid to this appropriation].

The first change removes language for the Comprehensive Loan Accounting System which will be completed in 2016. The funding will be completed in 2016, however, the project will continue.

The second change removes language which is no longer applicable to this account. The last year the individual agency salaries and expenses accounts were funded was in 2000 and those accounts have been closed out.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES  
Lead-off Tabular Statement

Budget Estimate, 2017.....	\$698,515,000
2016 Enacted.....	682,864,000
Change in Appropriation.....	15,651,000.00

Summary of Increases and Decreases  
(Dollars in thousands)

Item of Change	2014 Actual	2015 Change	2016 Change	2017 Change	2017 Estimate
Salary and Expenses.....	\$657,441	+\$20,777	+\$4,646	+\$15,651	\$698,515
General Provision 738.....	4,850	-4,850	-	-	-
Total.....	662,291	15,927	4,646	15,651	698,515

Salaries and Expenses by Source of Funding  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Direct Approp.</u>	<u>RUS E&amp;T</u>	<u>RHS RHIF</u>	<u>RBS RDLF</u>	<u>Total</u>
2016 Enacted.....	\$225,835	\$34,707	\$417,854	\$4,468	\$682,864
Pay Costs.....	2,475	380	4,581	49	7,485
GSA Rent.....	400	61	741	8	1,210
Decrease for Comprehensive Loan Program.....	-6,449	-991	-11,932	-128	-19,500
CIO IT System Maintenance.....	1,944	299	3,598	38	5,879
CIO IT Projects.....	786	121	1,454	16	2,377
Field and Headquarters Staff (131 FTEs) and Rural Corps.....	5,192	798	9,607	103	15,700
Connectivity Corps.....	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Strike Force Community Base Funding.....	496	76	918	10	1,500
Change from 2016.....	4,844	1,744	8,967	96	15,651
Total, 2017 President's Budget.....	230,679	36,451	426,821	4,564	698,515

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Project Statement  
Adjusted Appropriations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)  
(Dollars in thousands)

Program	2014 Actual		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Inc. or Dec.		2017 Estimate	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
<b>Discretionary Appropriations:</b>										
Salary and Expenses.....	\$183,424	1,425	\$209,201	1,573	\$206,335	1,661	+\$24,344	+41	\$230,679	1,702
Comprehensive Loan Program.....	20,000	-	15,000	-	19,500	-	-19,500	-	-	-
Global Settlement a/.....	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	208,274	1,425	224,201	1,573	225,835	1,661	+4,844	+41	230,679	1,702
Total Adjusted Appropriations.....	208,274	1,425	224,201	1,573	225,835	1,661	+4,844	+41	230,679	1,702
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net) .....	454,229	3,181	454,229	3,186	457,029	3,365	+10,807	+101	467,836	3,466
Total Appropriation.....	662,503	4,606	678,430	4,759	682,864	5,026	+15,651 (1)	+142	698,515	5,168
<b>Transfers In:</b>										
Transfer for Congressional Relations.....	212	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Electrification & Telecommunications Loans.....	34,478	242	34,478	242	34,707	256	+1,744	+19	36,451	275
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account.....	415,100	2,908	415,100	2,913	417,854	3,076	+8,967	+81	426,821	3,157
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account.....	4,439	31	4,439	31	4,468	33	+96	+1	4,564	34
Subtotal.....	454,229	3,181	454,229	3,186	457,029	3,365	+10,807	+101	467,836	3,466
Recoveries.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections.....	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	16,703	-	16,559	-	23,300	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	679,242	4,606	694,989	4,759	706,164	5,026	+15,651	+142	698,515	5,168
Lapsing Balances.....	-663	-	-4,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-16,559	-	-23,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	662,020	4,606	667,376	4,759	706,164	5,026	+15,651	+142	698,515	5,168

a/ Includes \$4,850 in FY 2014 for the settlement of Federal Litigation concerning Federal Mortgage Loans; General Provision 738.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Project Statement  
 Obligations Detail and Staff Years (SYs)  
 (Dollars in thousands)

Program	2014 Actual		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		Inc. or Dec.		2017 Estimate	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
<b>Discretionary Obligations:</b>										
Salary and Expenses.....	\$187,260	1,425	\$198,147	1,573	\$229,635	1,661	+\$1,044	+41	\$230,679	1,702
Comprehensive Loan Program.....	20,000	-	15,000	-	19,500	-	-19,500	-	-	-
Global Settlement <sup>a/</sup> .....	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal.....	207,791	1,425	213,147	1,573	249,135	1,661	-18,456	+41	230,679	1,702
<b>Reimbursables:</b>										
Transfers for Congressional Relations.....	212	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Electrification & Telecommunications Loans.....	34,478	242	34,478	242	34,707	256	+1,744	+19	36,451	275
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account.....	415,100	2,908	415,100	2,913	417,854	3,076	+8,967	+81	426,821	3,157
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account.....	4,439	31	4,439	31	4,468	33	+96	+1	4,564	34
Subtotal.....	454,229	3,181	454,229	3,186	457,029	3,365	+10,807 (1)	+101	467,836	3,466
Total Obligations.....	662,020	4,606	667,376	4,759	706,164	5,026	-7,649	+142	698,515	5,168
Lapsing Balances.....	663	-	4,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	16,559	-	23,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	679,242	4,606	694,989	4,759	706,164	5,026	-7,649	+142	698,515	5,168
Transfers In.....	-454,229	-3,181	-454,229	-3,186	-457,029	-3,365	-10,807	-101	-467,836	-3,466
Rescissions, Transfers, and Seq. (Net).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections.....	-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-16,703	-	-16,559	-	-23,300	-	+23,300	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	208,274	1,425	224,201	1,573	225,835	1,661	+4,844	+41	230,679	1,702

<sup>a/</sup> Includes \$4,850 in FY 2014 for the settlement of Federal Litigation concerning Federal Mortgage Loans; General Provision 738.

### Justification of Increases and Decreases

Rural Development's (RD) salaries and expenses account which covers administrative expenses will continue to support the USDA Strategic Goal of assisting rural communities to create prosperity so they are self-sustaining, repopulating, and economically thriving. This funding level is critical to ensuring quality level management of the RD portfolio of approximately \$210 billion.

- (1) A net increase of \$15,651,000 and 142 staff years for Salaries and Expenses (\$682,864,000 and 5,026 staff years available in 2016).

This budget request for 2017 covers the areas of information technology, headquarters and field staff, program delivery, and portfolio management and are an integral part of the funding and staff year request.

The funding change is requested for the following items:

- a. An increase of \$7,485,000 for pay costs (\$1,572,000 for annualization of the 2016 pay increase and \$5,913,000 for the 2017 pay increase).

This increase will enable RD to maintain staffing levels at the 2016 level, which is critical to achieving the objectives of the mission area. The pay cost increase will prevent a reduction in general support and program operations which would hamper RD's commitment to protecting and managing its portfolio.

- b. An increase of \$1,210,000 for the GSA Rent and Security (\$20,133,000 available in 2016).

This increase will cover the projected increase in GSA rent and DHS security costs and, therefore, will prevent a decrease in general support.

- c. A net decrease of \$11,244,000 for Information Technology Investments.

i. A decrease of \$19,500,000 for the completion of the capital investment required to support the Comprehensive Loan Program (CLP) current modernization objective. The completion of the full development scope of CLP will happen in 2016. The funding will be complete in 2016, however, the project will continue.

ii. An increase of \$5,879,000 for system maintenance. The requested increase is a portion of the net increases that the Office of the Chief Information Officer has identified to maintain the current systems and is primarily for anticipated increases in the USDA Client Technology Services Investment to support enhanced services for additional end user desktop support, and shared services expenses. The completion of the full development scope of the Comprehensive Loan Program (CLP) will happen in 2016. The CLP funding will be complete in 2016, however, the project itself will continue. The CLP investment has had nearly \$60 million in development, modernization and enhancement funds in the past three years and will be completing this modernization in 2016 but work will continue through 2018. This increase in funding is necessary to ensure new functionality realized through the CLP and new regulation requirements can be properly maintained. Additionally, as Salesforce, the new cloud based platform, is adopted and used to automate various administrative business functions, there will be a need to upgrade the user license types to ensure full and proper use of the platform.

iii. An increase of \$2,377,000 for IT projects. Information Technology budgets can be categorized into three areas: Run, Grow, and Transform. Run encompasses the area of maintaining the business. This is addressed in the IT operational budget. Transform is how the business is modernized and information technology and business processes and practices are changed. Rural Development (RD) has been able to transform the business through the Comprehensive Loan Program (CLP). The grow part of the budget categorization is about improving capabilities. As the concentration has been in running and transforming the business, RD must address the need to grow the business. As

part of growing the business RD must plan for system modifications based on policy and regulation changes, continued expansion of the electronic customer file, etc. We will address the grow side of the business by exploring and pinpointing the needs of our employees, partners, and public; and the ways the service will fit their needs to manage the RD portfolio.

Specifically, in terms of the grow side, two legislative changes for the Rural Housing Service will require system enhancements. The first proposal for new legislation to charge a Guaranteed Underwriting User Fee requires the development of an automated underwriting platform for the Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program (SFHGLP). The second proposal for delegated lender authority for the (SFHGLP) requires extensive modifications to existing IT systems, as well as new system development.

d. An increase of \$15,700,000 and 131 staff years for the RD mission area.

Rural Development's (RD) salaries and expenses account which covers administrative expenses will continue to support the USDA Strategic Goal of assisting rural communities to create prosperity so they are self-sustaining, repopulating, and economically thriving. This funding level is critical to ensure quality level management of the RD portfolio of approximately \$210 billion.

This increase in staff years will allow RD to continue the efforts to look at new ways to do business by enhancing business processes, streamlining services, and leveraging resources that were included in the base request.

RD's mission is to serve as a viable conduit to rural prosperity through high volume loan and grant making activity that corresponds to large-scale program funding levels. Still, the Agency must have the resources and tools to service the loans and grants, incorporating new skills employees must possess and modernized information technology (IT) resources that not only improve customer relationship management (CRM) strategies, but also mitigate risk. There are simply not enough headquarter and field staff to sufficiently meet the growing demands.

The Agency must have the capacity and staffing resources to meet the growing needs of RD's customers, stakeholders, and constituent base. RD is requesting an additional \$15.7 million and 131 staff years to deliver RD's increasing portfolio of programs and services, distributed proportionally between field and Headquarters operations. Meeting these staffing needs will help RD meet the priorities in critical areas that have direct impact on the agency's ability to be sustainable, relevant, and results-oriented in delivering much-needed programs and services to rural America.

This increase in staff years will allow RD to look at new ways to do business by enhancing business processes, streamlining services, and leveraging resources. RD's workforce has decreased by 20 percent in the past five years, from a workforce of over 6,000 in 2011 to approximately 4,800 in 2015. In comparison, the total USDA workforce size declined between 10 and 12 percent during that same time period. New hiring has been limited. Smooth natural turnover in a workforce of 6,000 would result in a turnover average of about 200 separations/hires per year. In contrast, Rural Development incurred well over 1,100 separations (of various types, including VERA-VSIP) in 2011 alone, and experienced a rate of over 300 separations annually in 2012, 2013, and nearly as many in 2014.

Over the past five years, RD has seen the staff level decrease dramatically through early-outs, buy-outs, and retirements while the program dollars and inventory of loans and grants has significantly increased. The majority of RD's assistance is through loans, not grants, requiring more long-term servicing and sustainable financial and risk management strategies. In 2015 alone, more than \$18.6 billion was invested in the Single Family Housing (SFH) Guaranteed Program. In addition, Community and Business projects are more complex and are awarded at higher loan amounts. RD's total portfolio has increased from approximately \$161 billion in 2011 to \$210 billion today, an increase of more than 30%.

The Agency must have the capacity and staffing resources to meet the growing needs of RD's customers, stakeholders, and constituent base. RD is requesting \$698,515,000 to support an FTE level of 5,168 employees to deliver RD's increasing portfolio of programs and services, distributed proportionally between field and Headquarters operations. RD's staffing needs are described below, in accordance with priorities in critical areas that have direct impact on the agency's ability to be sustainable, relevant, and results-oriented in delivering much-needed programs and services to rural America.

### **Risk Management**

The mission of RD is to help improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. RD implements a diverse portfolio of programs through its three component administrations— the Rural Housing Service (RHS), the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), and Rural Business and Cooperative Service (RBCS). RD currently manages a \$210 billion portfolio of loans and loan guarantees, and plans to deliver \$38 billion in loans, loan guarantees, and grants in 2016.

In order to execute programs and deliver on mission, Federal agencies necessarily take on risk. There is risk inherent in the nature of lending and providing funding to underserved markets. Avoiding all risk would inhibit the ability to meet needs of rural communities.

RD currently manages its risks within its business units—RHS, RUS, RBCS, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), and Operations and Management (O&M). RD seeks to complement its existing risk management capabilities by creating a centralized Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and risk mitigation function. Moreover, RD will implement strategies throughout the Mission Area to support this important work. RD's field offices play such a vital role in utilizing sound financial stewardship and accepted lending practices to ensure subsidy and delinquency rates do not jeopardize the portfolio or USDA's reputation. An aggressive check-and-balance system will be implemented with more oversight, review and audit capacity.

Further, select field staff will work with the National Office to develop and implement procedures and processes that manage critical assets and mitigate risk. Collaboratively, risk management activities will include the following:

- Reviewing and Analyzing the Current State of the Assets (Portfolio)
- Reviewing and Analyzing the Level of Service
- Reviewing and Analyzing the Critical Assets (Where is the Most Vulnerability)
- Developing a Long Term Plan to Provide Oversight and Resolution to Maintaining High Quality Portfolio

The FTE increase will allow RD to create a more strategic, risk management process at headquarters, state and field office level. RD will hire more field staff with risk mitigation, internal and quality control, financial management, underwriting, and auditing experience from both the public and private sectors. RD has conducted extensive research on best practices in both sectors and will use staff talent to administer a well-rounded, well-informed risk management program.

### **Strengthening Our Core Business**

With the complexity of RD's programs and services in mind, RD must look toward building a modern, 21<sup>st</sup> century workforce with the skills needed to adapt to the changing loan making and servicing environment. Analytical skills, community economic development expertise, and underwriting knowledge are but a few of the critical talents needed by RD employees. At the same time, RD is in the process of "building a bench" due to the large, steady number of retirements projected to occur for the foreseeable future. With 70% of RD's workforce located in the field offices, RD will need to make an intentional investment in its people while also investing in the expertise and tools needed to protect the portfolio and deliver the programs. RD has conducted an extensive analysis of program delivery including loan making, loan servicing, and the administrative and program support services required.

RD delivers this program through a network of field offices. This field-based delivery is essential to the success of this program and reaching this clientele. Face-to-face interaction with the customers is critical as a high level of technical assistance is required to bring the loan to fruition, which could include assistance in completing the application, credit counseling, home ownership training and other actions.

To effectively utilize existing resources, strengthening its program delivery team and provide the specialized experience required for multi-jurisdictional processes and concentrated technical assistance, RD will hire and deploy staff with focused experience and field delivery expertise.

Additionally, RD intends to expand upon Jump Teams which are mentoring teams that will assist states that have new employees or have experienced high turnover in staff with outreach, underwriting and servicing.

### **Single Family Housing Direct Program**

The FTE increase will allow RD to staff positions at the regional and field level to deliver direct single family housing loans to RD's customers. This program provides housing assistance to families and individuals, both first time home-buyers and the elderly needing essential repairs, that otherwise would not have any other source of funding. These are low- and very-low income families in rural areas. RD is the only Federal agency that provides direct loans for these purposes. Families receiving this assistance have incomes less than 80 percent of the area median income and need the potential subsidy that can be available with these loans. If this funding and the staff available to deliver this funding were not available, many of these families would not be able to afford a home.

In 2015, RD made an investment of more than \$900 million to more than 7,060 very-low and low-income families to purchase their own homes through the 502 Direct Program. Even with this high number of families helped and the dollars expended, RD needs to enhance its efforts to ensure funds provided for this program are maximized.

These customers do not qualify for traditional housing loans from other lenders, nor do they qualify for the RD Single Family Housing Guaranteed Program. RD needs dedicated staff to deliver this program. Voluntary reductions in staff have hampered the Agency's ability to outreach and make sure we are reaching the customers that desperately need this program assistance. RD staff will have the financial services expertise to address customers' credit worthiness concerns and ensure borrowers' ability to repay their loans is solidified early and monitored often.

### **Information Technology**

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) oversees the IT infrastructure for the Mission Area with direct impact on the quality of rural customers' and lenders' IT experience, and ensures RD employees have the technology they need to provide services in a mobile environment. The OCIO is also intricately tied to Departmental initiatives to move USDA's systems into the 21st century. The OCIO plans to introduce a modernized infrastructure providing enhanced services and support to the mission. The plan will require internal expertise to ensure optimization, sustainment, and expandability while providing excellent customer service. RD's IT capacity is approaching a critical mass posture in three key areas:

1. Run => Ongoing operations to support the Blueprint for Stronger Service, including modernization in USDA shared platforms and services to mitigate cybersecurity and other risks
2. Grow => Enhance information systems and services to optimize performance and improve risk identification and management
3. Transform => New technologies and processes that fundamentally promote change in customer relationship management (CRM) and IT environment

The OCIO is requesting additional FTEs to support the agency's IT modernization strategies to keep RD robust and competitive. Staffing would include additional Tier II/III technical experts ensuring that IT

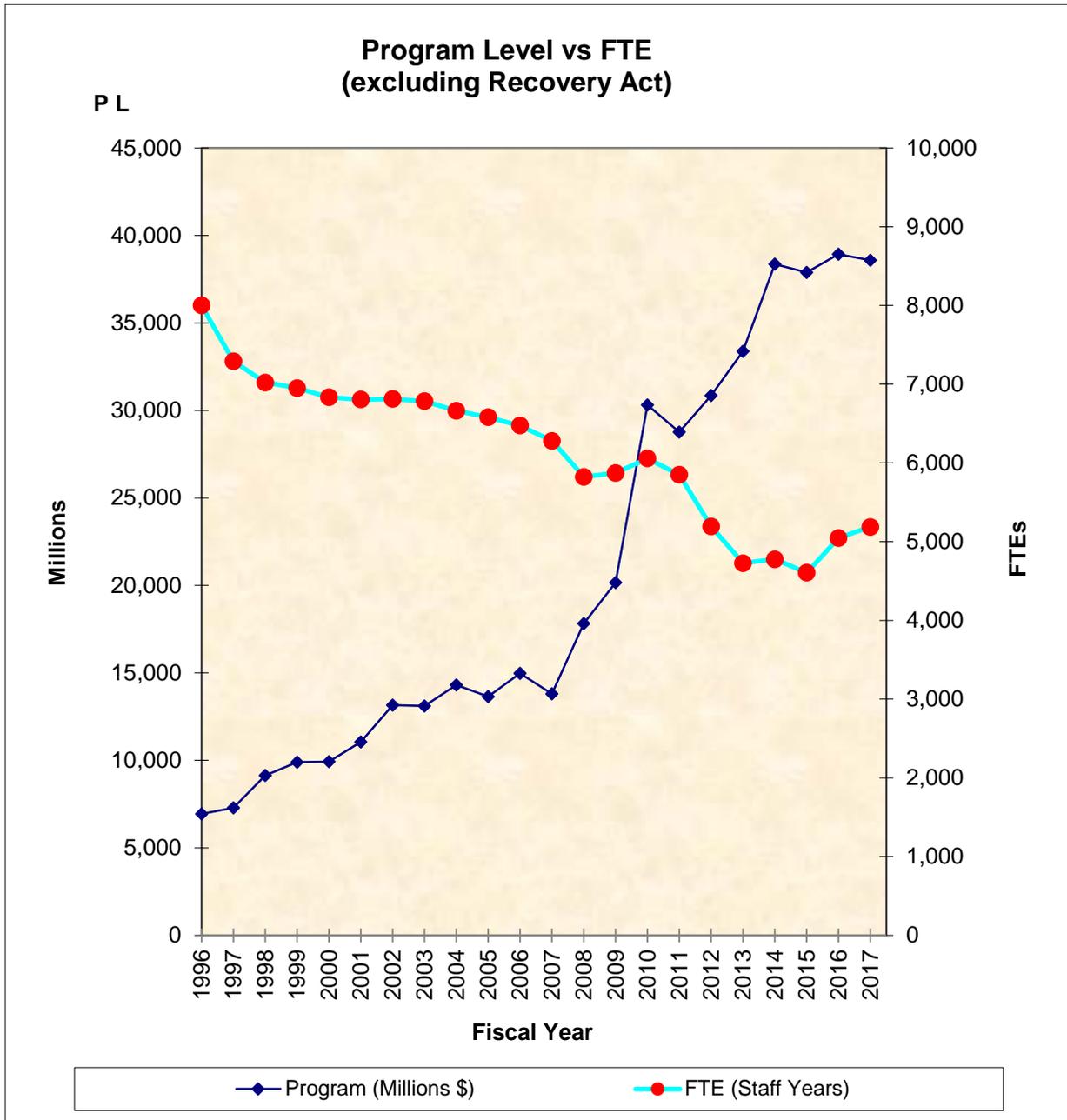
services are delivered effectively and efficiently. In addition, the OCIO will require additional FTEs for the shared services of financial management designed to enhance the capabilities and capacity of the National Financial Operations and Accounting Center (NFAOC). The requested staff would have immediate benefit for Rural Development and the Farm Service Agency as those agencies are currently serviced by the loans accounting functions provided by NFAOC. In the future, these enhancements to NFAOC operations will enable RD to attract additional Federal shared service customers on a reimbursable basis which will allow USDA to partially defray the costs of its on-going investments in the infrastructure supporting NFAOC operations.

### **Rural Corps**

Of this increase, \$5 million will be devoted to creating a Rural Corps, a mobile, modern workforce with an ability to provide targeted delivery of economic and community development expertise to low-capacity, high poverty rural areas with a cadre of people committed to community economic development and public service. Rural Corps would move staff and resources to areas that need the most support and supplement these resources with grassroots, community-based partners and stakeholders.

Rural Corps community economic development professionals will provide technical assistance and hands-on support to low-income rural areas. The Rural Corps will support of initiatives such as StrikeForce and Promise Zones that focus on areas of concentrated poverty without the overhead incurred by operating in traditional brick-and-mortar facilities. The distinction between the Rural Corps and the place-based staffing request identified below, however, is that the Rural Corps will focus on identifying Rural Development resources that can expand economic opportunities throughout the affected communities. The place-based request, by contrast, will focus on better coordinating resources of the three Service Center Agencies (SCAs) in areas of high poverty. By identifying the RD resources as part of the Rural Corps, the Department will be better positioned to establish partnerships with community-based organizations and private funding entities. Through these strategic partnerships RD will leverage its resources with other federal agencies and partner with community service organizations and stakeholders to create a team of experts to deliver programs and services specifically targeted towards eradicating poverty.

By emphasizing strategies that facilitate regional and local economic development and public-private partnerships, RD will be a catalyst for spurring investment in community and social infrastructure and for attracting new business, quality jobs and improving economic growth and stability in underserved areas.



- e. An increase of \$1,000,000 and 6 staff years to establish the Connectivity Corps (\$0 and 0 staff years available in 2016).

This increase will enable the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) to establish a Connectivity Corps to support a priority of the White House Chief Technology Officer to map laid-fiber and identify opportunities in high-need rural areas. The Connectivity Corps will deploy a top-flight cohort of network engineers under the leadership of the White House Chief Technology Officer to unlock rural connectivity by tapping into existing infrastructure. The Connectivity Corps will work closely with RUS's general field representatives in the field, but would engage more proactively with high priority, high-potential regions to identify opportunities for higher performance, lower cost, and faster broadband deployments, significantly improving the investments already made. This level of funding will support 6 engineers primarily in the

RUS Telecommunication Program, and an additional smart-grid engineer in the Electric Program. plus support staff such as business manager and/or project manager.

- f. An increase of \$1,500,000 and 5 staff years to enhance program effectiveness and coordination through place-based activities (\$0 and 0 staff years available in 2016).

Currently, 85 percent of our country's persistent poverty counties are in rural America. These counties are defined as places where over 20 percent of the population has been living at or below the poverty line for 30 years or more. The fact that a person's zip code is such a strong determinant of their life opportunities, can only be understood by considering place in a broader framework in which race, class, education, and other forces are important factors. For instance, recent data shows that more than one third of rural Americans and one in four rural American children live in poverty. Those children that grow up in families earning twice the poverty threshold or below are nearly three times as likely as other children to have poor health, are more likely to finish two fewer years of school, and are more likely to earn half as much money in their adult life. In order to break this cycle, it is necessary to combat the issues underlying these high rates of poverty in rural America. Recognizing this, the Department shifted its focus to place-based program delivery in the communities that are most affected by persistent poverty. Since 2010, USDA has delivered this strategy through the StrikeForce initiative that now operates in 970 counties, in 25 States and in Puerto Rico. The addition of resources dedicated exclusively to the coordination of USDA investments in these communities is essential to achieve further advancement of StrikeForce and other place-based initiatives.

The USDA's StrikeForce initiative utilizes a dual strategy for place-based work; undertaking micro-scale, place-based initiatives that tackle problems at the local level; while working to simultaneously address macro-scale issues through high-level systems change. This collaborative approach to addressing "spatially-concentrated poverty" combines supporting initiatives and civic infrastructure capacity building, with community based learning centers, community colleges, and cooperative extension resources to create a "campus of learners" where residents can live in an educational setting designed, not as a long-term subsidized destination, but as a place to prepare for an independent future. When this approach is focused by area, it allows for the concentration of resources in close proximity, developing synergies and investment vehicles that would otherwise be impractical on a larger scale. The resulting development of neighborhood topology is crucial because the proximity of different income groups creates natural ladders for household advancement. Low-income families are more likely to hear about promising employment opportunities if they are living near and socializing with people who have solid jobs with career ladders. Low-income parents are more likely to get engaged in educational oversight and governance when they regularly witness the engagement of middle class parents in the process. Start-up entrepreneurs are more likely to succeed if they have access to more established business owners and customers.

USDA's StrikeForce initiative has demonstrated the overwhelming success of this comprehensive approach to Federal engagement in rural America each year by partnering with more than 1,500 community organizations, businesses, foundations, universities, and other groups to support almost 188,000 projects, investing close to \$23.8 billion in high poverty areas. In 2015 alone, StrikeForce created or saved more than 11,595 jobs and made over 133,000 investments in housing members of those communities. Despite these results, the long-term success of this strategy is dependent on consistent and strategic investments with an ever expanding scope of impact.

Taking the view that communities are not monolithic entities but they are complex, ever-changing collections of diverse populations, interest groups, factions, stakeholders, and organizations which require analysis based on their civic capacity for collaborative problem solving, creating a shared community narrative, and attracting residents who are new economic participants, mandates an in-depth understanding of local community factors and personal relationships with community leaders. This has increasingly become a challenge as the growth of StrikeForce and other important place based initiatives has overtaken field staff capacity for implementation. Due to its inarguable success, StrikeForce has grown exponentially, more than doubling its geographic footprint each year, rapidly exceeding the capability of

State and local staff that often accomplish place-based activities as a collateral duty, detrimentally affecting the group's ability to engage communities where they are and meet their needs.

Further, public policies provide an overall environment for directing resources to areas of concentrated poverty, and local initiatives ensure that specific neighborhoods can absorb those resources. Conversely, neighborhood initiatives provide prototype solutions and proof points that inform and build the case for public policies. This combination of policy and problem solving, with demonstrable results, would be accomplished through the continuity of a strategic place-based focus complemented by a dedicated and permanent staffing structure to ensure the long-term and continued success of this policy priority. Provision of the requested funding to each of the three USDA Service Center Agencies (SCAs), RD, FSA, and NRCS would support five additional field staff per SCA, whose primary focus will be to ensure that USDA resources are coordinated to address rural poverty challenges through place-based strategies. In particular, there will be an emphasis on focusing resources in support of Alaskan Native communities. It is expected that at least two staff from each SCA would focus on supporting these communities. In addition, each of the place-based staff will focus on improved coordination of USDA activities in support of economic recovery activities stemming from natural disasters and other emergency events.

These critical employees would enhance the collaborative results of USDA programs in the field by providing a center-point relational understanding of all programs available to a community while empowering community leaders as they see how their neighborhood initiatives are integrated with policy, help create an impetus where independent neighborhood initiatives learn from one another based on self-defined needs, and foster replication of best practices in a free form, decentralized manner. The ability of these staff to facilitate the communication and coordination among SCAs that is necessary to effectively leverage USDA resources across the country for a common purpose, will also enhance the capability of Departmental resources to improve economic recovery efforts by taking advantage of expanded cost saving measures accomplished through newly realized strategic sourcing opportunities, yielding efficiencies in activities such as outreach and strategic planning of community investments.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and Staff Years  
(Dollars in thousands and Staff Years (SYs))

State/Territory	2014 Actual		2015 Actual		2016 Enacted		2017 Estimate	
	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs	Amount	SYs
Alabama.....	\$6,909	75	\$7,706	81	\$7,887	86	\$8,068	88
Alaska.....	3,168	27	3,849	29	3,940	31	4,030	32
Arizona.....	4,433	42	4,978	47	5,095	50	5,212	51
Arkansas.....	7,613	78	7,590	81	7,769	86	7,947	88
California.....	11,793	107	12,970	112	13,275	118	13,579	122
Colorado.....	5,166	50	5,049	47	5,168	50	5,286	51
Connecticut.....	1,174	13	1,138	12	1,165	13	1,192	13
Delaware.....	3,055	27	3,663	33	3,749	35	3,835	36
District of Columbia.....	338,696	1,364	330,625	1,473	338,407	1,550	346,164	1,594
Florida.....	8,754	86	9,408	91	9,629	96	9,850	99
Georgia.....	9,885	96	10,708	101	10,960	107	11,211	110
Hawaii.....	3,463	31	3,627	31	3,712	33	3,797	34
Idaho.....	5,403	50	5,570	50	5,701	53	5,832	54
Illinois.....	9,116	96	8,874	93	9,083	98	9,291	101
Indiana.....	7,328	74	7,864	77	8,049	81	8,233	84
Iowa.....	8,759	86	8,746	86	8,952	91	9,157	94
Kansas.....	5,221	51	5,315	51	5,440	54	5,565	55
Kentucky.....	8,767	88	9,126	91	9,341	96	9,555	99
Louisiana.....	7,403	77	7,406	74	7,580	78	7,754	81
Maine.....	5,247	57	5,276	57	5,400	60	5,524	62
Maryland.....	1,436	15	1,341	11	1,373	12	1,404	12
Massachusetts.....	3,652	31	3,751	31	3,839	33	3,927	34
Michigan.....	10,613	105	11,358	114	11,625	121	11,891	124
Minnesota.....	8,133	82	8,353	82	8,550	87	8,746	89
Mississippi.....	10,650	117	10,762	113	11,015	120	11,267	123
Missouri.....	10,466	111	10,261	106	10,502	112	10,743	115
Montana.....	4,094	40	4,207	39	4,306	41	4,405	42
Nebraska.....	4,951	49	4,955	48	5,072	51	5,188	52
Nevada.....	2,750	25	2,688	23	2,751	24	2,814	25
New Hampshire.....	1,633	17	1,813	19	1,856	21	1,899	21
New Jersey.....	3,172	31	3,281	30	3,358	32	3,435	33
New Mexico.....	3,933	40	3,912	39	4,004	41	4,096	42
New York.....	9,109	98	9,291	97	9,510	102	9,728	105
North Carolina.....	12,450	130	13,307	134	13,620	142	13,932	146
North Dakota.....	4,288	42	4,658	43	4,768	45	4,877	47
Ohio.....	7,962	83	8,607	93	8,810	98	9,012	101
Oklahoma.....	6,585	67	6,682	64	6,839	68	6,996	70
Oregon.....	5,399	52	6,813	51	6,973	54	7,133	55
Pennsylvania.....	8,252	79	8,467	89	8,666	94	8,865	97
Puerto Rico.....	5,554	58	5,621	57	5,753	60	5,885	62
Rhode Island.....	280	3	318	3	325	3	332	3
South Carolina.....	7,700	76	8,144	77	8,336	81	8,527	84
South Dakota.....	5,878	58	5,938	57	6,078	60	6,217	62
Tennessee.....	10,437	102	11,134	110	11,396	116	11,657	120
Texas.....	12,912	136	13,107	136	13,415	144	13,722	148
Utah.....	3,584	35	3,698	37	3,785	39	3,872	40
Vermont.....	3,041	30	3,151	32	3,225	34	3,299	35
Virginia.....	7,490	74	7,521	72	7,698	76	7,874	78
Washington.....	6,918	66	7,009	64	7,174	68	7,338	70
West Virginia.....	5,508	58	5,397	53	5,524	56	5,651	58
Wisconsin.....	7,425	79	7,496	77	7,672	81	7,848	83
Wyoming.....	2,879	28	3,114	27	3,187	29	3,260	30
Western Pacific Areas.....	1,262	11	1,231	11	1,260	11	1,289	12
Virgin Islands.....	271	3	290	3	297	3	304	3
Obligations.....	662,020	4,606	667,164	4,759	682,864	5,026	698,515	5,168
Lapsing Balances.....	663	-	4,313	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Available, EOY.....	16,559	-	23,300	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Available or Estimate.....	679,242	4,606	694,777	4,759	682,864	5,026	698,515	5,168

RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Classification by Objects  
(Dollars in thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Actual	Enacted	Estimate
Personnel Compensation:				
Washington, D.C.	\$110,595	\$115,319	\$120,805	\$125,746
Field	229,428	241,504	247,776	258,795
11.0 Total personnel compensation.....	340,023	356,823	368,581	384,541
12.0 Personnel benefits.....	110,157	120,516	122,923	128,257
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	172	190	-	-
Total, personnel comp. and benefits.....	450,352	477,529	491,504	512,798
Other Objects:				
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	12,603	14,748	17,833	20,681
22.0 Transportation of things.....	2,124	131	173	173
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	-	19,701	20,114	21,324
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	14,925	1,224	15,309	15,309
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	2,377	2,458	2,608	2,859
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	977	2,178	2,607	2,643
25 Other contractual services.....	-	-	-	-
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	28,507	27,909	27,212	27,503
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources.....	46,402	1,706	35,865	24,621
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	61,304	5,249	34,061	34,305
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	8,006	6,321	4,634	4,634
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	23,913	99,359	22,586	22,586
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	569	1,562	869	869
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	3,117	3,379	3,170	3,516
31.0 Equipment.....	5,929	3,100	4,319	4,694
33.0 Investments and Loans.....	168	1	-	-
42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities.....	703	551	-	-
43.0 Interest and dividends.....	44	58	-	-
Total, Other Objects.....	211,668	189,635	191,360	185,717
99.9 Total, new obligations.....	662,020	667,164	682,864	698,515
DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3).....	-	\$2,345	\$2,482	\$2,606
Position Data:				
Average Salary (dollars), ES Position.....	\$141,048	\$142,458	\$143,925	\$145,925
Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	\$54,534	\$55,079	\$55,795	\$56,520
Average Grade, GS Position.....	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Shared Funding Projects  
(Dollars in thousands)

	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Enacted	2017 Estimate
<b>Working Capital Fund:</b>				
Administration:				
HR Enterprise System Management.....	-	-	\$35	\$35
E-Training.....	-	-	-	117 a/
Mail and Reproduction Management.....	\$1,140	\$979	1,061	1,116
Material Management Service Center.....	206	92	127	137
Procurement Operations.....	27	80	44	42
Integrated Procurement System.....	127	129	148	148
Subtotal.....	1,500	1,279	1,416	1,595
Communications:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center.....	945	1,044	939	979
Finance and Management:				
NFC/USDA.....	\$3,793	2,871	2,919	2,948
Financial Management Services.....	1,672	1,620	1,468	1,468
Internal Control Support Services.....	205	190	222	226
Subtotal.....	5,669	4,681	4,609	4,642
Information Technology:				
NITC/USDA.....	\$12,360	19,510	21,378	19,085
Client Technology Service.....	55,352	39,005	31,009	30,584
Subtotal.....	67,712	58,515	52,388	49,669
Correspondence Management.....	241	239	243	297
Total, Working Capital Fund.....	76,067	65,758	59,594	57,182
<b>Department Shared Cost Programs:</b>				
1890's USDA Initiatives.....	\$139	136	136	136
Classified National Security Information.....	0	49	49	49
Continuity of Operations Planning.....	95	98	98	98
E-GOV Initiatives HSPD-12.....	319	497	497	497
Emergency Operations Center.....	109	108	108	108
Facility and Infrastructure Review and Assessment.....	21	21	21	21
Faith-Based Initiatives and Neighborhood Partnerships.....	10	18	18	18
Federal Biobased Products Preferred Procurement Program.....	16	-	-	-
Hispanic-Serving Institutions National Program.....	94	92	92	92
Honor Awards.....	4	4	4	4
Human Resources Transformation (inc. Diversity Council).....	81	80	80	80
Intertribal Technical Assistance Network.....	145	143	143	143
Medical Services.....	20	41	41	41
People's Garden.....	27	34	34	34
Personnel and Document Security.....	46	38	38	38
Pre-authorizing Funding.....	171	176	176	176
Retirement Processor/Web Application.....	27	28	28	28
Sign Language Interpreter Services.....	37	-	-	-
TARGET Center.....	43	65	65	65
USDA 1994 Program.....	36	36	36	36
Virtual University.....	92	92	92	92
Visitor Information Center.....	11	-	-	-
Total, Department Shared Cost Programs.....	1,543	1,756	1,756	1,756
<b>E-Gov:</b>				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business.....	5	5	9	9
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan.....	20	15	19	21
Enterprise Human Resources Integration.....	106	98	94	94
E-Rulemaking.....	49	37	24	23
E-Training.....	132	129	117	- a/
Financial Management Line of Business.....	8	8	6	4
Geospatial Line of Business.....	0	-	25	38
GovBenefits.gov.....	53	51	67	73
Grants.gov.....	29	25	32	30
Human Resources Line of Business.....	13	13	13	13
Integrated Acquisition Environment.....	121	119	418	1,075
Total, E-Gov.....	536	497	824	1,381
Agency Total.....	78,146	68,011	62,175	60,318

a/ Included in WCF for 2017.