

**AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD
AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2012**

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

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

JACK KINGSTON, Georgia, *Chairman*

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NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Rogers, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Dicks, as Ranking
Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

MARTIN DELGADO, TOM O'BRIEN, BETSY BINA, and ANDREW COOPER,
Staff Assistants

PART 7

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

**PART 7—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2012**

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**AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD
AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RE-
LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR
2012**

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 2011.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—NATURAL
RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

WITNESSES

**HARRIS SHERMAN, UNDER SECRETARY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT**

DAVE WHITE, CHIEF, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

MICHAEL YOUNG, BUDGET OFFICER, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OPENING REMARKS

Mr. KINGSTON. The committee will come to order.

We are pleased today to have Mr. Harris Sherman, Under Secretary for the Natural Resources Conservation Service; and also Dave White, who is the chief; and Mr. Mike Young, who is just a regular. Could not go through a week without having a hearing up here.

But we appreciate the good work that the NRCS does. And the Natural Resources and Environment mission is always a solid one. It is one that works with farmers and provides technical assistance, which—it appears that often farmers these days are more fearful of the government, and they do not see it the way they used to, in terms of, okay, this is helpful on things that I want to accomplish. But NRCS does work closely with private landowners, and we appreciate that.

The budget also is a decrease of about \$100 million from 2010 because of the proposed cancellation of three programs. And we think that that is helpful under this environment. And we look forward to your testimony.

It is an interesting week. We were just commenting, Mr. Under Secretary, this is the last hearing, and we will be going to markup in the next couple of weeks. Today, the budget comes out. This Friday, the CR is either settled or the gap becomes wider. We don't know. And the backdrop of Libya and everything else, these are interesting times.

So we look forward to your testimony.

Mr. Farr.

[The information follows:]

As Prepared for Delivery

**Chairman Jack Kingston
House Committee on Appropriations – Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies
USDA Natural Resources and Environment FY 2012 Budget Hearing
Opening Statement
April 5, 2012**

Good morning and welcome. Today is the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee's final budget hearing for fiscal year 2012. We want to welcome Under Secretary Harris Sherman; Mr. Dave White, Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service; and Mr. Mike Young, USDA's budget director, to the subcommittee.

USDA's Natural Resource and Environment mission area includes the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the U.S. Forest Service. As you know, the Forest Service is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee. Today, we will focus on the Natural Resources Conservation Service and its work on behalf of private farm, ranch and forest land conservation.

This year, Congress will provide about \$5.7 billion through mandatory and discretionary programs for private lands conservation. NRCS will manage about \$3.7 billion of that. While this subcommittee does not control the mandatory farm bill conservation program spending, we are uniquely situated to ensure NRCS manages taxpayers' dollars wisely. We also must ensure that NRCS remains connected to the farmers, ranchers and forest landowners. These Americans work the land that feeds and clothes us and provides us fuel for our vehicles and a healthy, bountiful environment.

The President's budget request proposes \$898 million for NRCS operations for fiscal year 2012. This is a decrease of about \$110 million from fiscal year 2010 due to the proposed cancellation of three programs. We will be scrutinizing this request, especially in light of the Congressional Budget Office's announcement that the February 2011 budget deficit was \$223 billion.

I know that discretionary spending is a relatively small portion of the budget crisis this nation faces. But as we begin to develop the fiscal year 2012 agriculture appropriations bill, we simply must be mindful of the federal budget deficit and do our part. I look forward to working with USDA and NRCS on this.

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Mr. FARR. I have no opening remarks. I will just take it to questions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay.

Mr. Under Secretary, your testimony has been summarized, so you are welcome to abbreviate it as much as you feel comfortable doing.

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay, thank you.

STATEMENT BY MR. SHERMAN

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. It is a pleasure for Chief White and I to be here today to present our budget to the committee.

I would like, at the outset, just to emphasize the mission of the Natural Resources Conservation Service—NRCS. It is about voluntary conservation of private farms, ranches, and forests. It is about stewardship of the Nation's water resources, soils, wetlands, wildlife, vegetation, and other natural resources. And it is about conservation that we believe keeps agriculture strong and well-positioned, while providing jobs to rural America.

It is also important to emphasize the context in which these programs exist. Seventy percent of the United States is in private landownership. That is about 1.4 billion acres. I think it is fair to say, over the past hundred years, much of the emphasis on conservation and stewardship has been about our public lands. But, today, I think there is a recognition that our private lands are often the lands in greatest risk, and they are lands where these conservation efforts will produce the greatest gains.

NRCS is uniquely positioned to do good work in these areas. Today, we have a remarkable suite of conservation programs. These are programs that affect every geographic area of the United States. They are highly diverse in their functions and their applications. And I think it is fair to say there is high demand from landowners to the technical and the financial assistance that we provide.

There are tens of millions of acres now benefitting from flagship conservation and easement programs. You are very familiar with these. They have many alphabet names to them, but Environmental Quality Incentives Program—EQIP—Wetlands Reserve Program—WRP—the Conservation Stewardship Program—CSP—the Conservation Reserve Program—CRP—and many others are part of this panoply of programs that we are providing.

And the programs are delivering major benefits. In 2010 alone, farmers installed conservation practices on 14 million acres of cropland. NRCS enrolled 25 million acres into the Conservation Stewardship Program in 2010. And we are very proud of the fact that our Wetlands Reserve Program enrolled 270,000 acres into the program during 2010.

The National Resources Inventory that was released in 2010 and our recent Conservation Effects Assessment Program—CEAP—studies in the Chesapeake Bay and the Upper Mississippi River, clearly show that there are significant reductions that occur to sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus in our waterways as a result of these conservation practices. And so, too, we are starting to stem

the tide of fragmentation and development of our farms, ranches and private forests.

I was struck recently by the statistic that one-third of the land ever developed in the United States occurred between 1982 and 2007, a 25-year period. Forty million acres were removed from the rural land base during this period of time, 12 million acres of which relates to prime farmland. So I think NRCS is uniquely positioned to help to deal with these issues of fragmentation and development of our rural land base.

The 2012 budget is a continuation of the core NRCS programs. As you have mentioned, we have had to make some painful, difficult choices, but, in these budgetary times, we were left with no choice. We are proposing the elimination of several of our 2012 discretionary programs. This includes support for the Resource Conservation and Development—RC&D—councils, support for the watershed and flood control projects, support for the watershed rehabilitation programs, a Grazing Land Conservation Initiative, and the earmarks associated with the Conservation Operations budget.

At the same time, we are proposing modest, strategic efforts to improve our efficiency and our effectiveness in the conservation delivery programs. Chief White will talk more about the Strategic Watershed Action Teams. We would like to continue to expand their work. The streamlining of our business models to enhance conservation delivery, the so-called Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative—CDSI—program. Greater assistance in our assessment programs, the CEAP programs, which demonstrate what is working, what is not working, and how can we accordingly improve our programs. And lastly, a USDA-coordinated IT infrastructure modification which will allow NRCS to better communicate and work with the Farm Service Agency—FSA—and Rural Development—RD.

Overall, the 2012 budget will reflect an 11 percent reduction in our discretionary budget from 2010 levels to \$899 million. And on the mandatory side, the President's budget is at \$3.6 billion, with \$124 million for technical assistance as part of the CRP program. This level reflects an increase of prior years, although it is below authorized levels, particularly with respect to EQIP and to the Wetlands Reserve Program.

I should mention that, as part of our efforts, in addition to the core programs, we are continuing to focus on landscape scale initiatives, better targeting within regions, better coordinating programs and coordinating practices. We believe this will pay greater dividends.

Currently, we have some 10 landscape scale initiatives under way. A number of them deal with river basin programs, such as Chesapeake and the Upper Mississippi River and the Bay Delta; some that deal with wildlife, with respect to the Migratory Bird Habitat initiative or the Sage-Grouse initiative; and some that deal with forestry and vegetation, such as the Longleaf Pine and the New England and New York Forestry programs. We think these are innovative programs. We think that they are incorporating new tools, such as certainty and safe harbor agreements. And we are excited about where they are going.

So let me just conclude my opening statement by saying we think this is a balanced, strong budget, and we look forward to responding to your questions.

I know Chief White also, if he can, would like to have a few opening comments.

[The information follows:]

Natural Resources and Environment
Statement of Harris Sherman, Under Secretary
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug
Administration, and Related Agencies

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you today to present the fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget and program proposals for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the Department of Agriculture. I appreciate the ongoing support of the Chairman and members of this Subcommittee for voluntary, private lands conservation and the protection of soil, water and other natural resources.

As NRCS reflects on the celebration of its 75th anniversary during FY 2010, it is clear that the voluntary incentive based conservation work of the agency is as important now as it ever has been. When the Secretary of Agriculture testified before this Subcommittee in March, he emphasized the Administration's commitment to investing in innovation and job creation while at the same time taking serious steps to reduce the deficit and reform government for the 21st century. The FY 2012 budget we are proposing for NRCS highlights both of these goals—we propose difficult cuts to programs the Secretary and I care about, while simultaneously making strategic investments in programs and initiatives that we feel will better position NRCS to be a leader in 21st century conservation.

Investments in Strategic Watershed Action Teams (SWATs), the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI), and the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) will help NRCS accomplish its conservation objectives more efficiently with better science. These efforts are already providing NRCS with tools and information to improve service to its customers and to improve the agency's ability to target its funding where it will maximize conservation outcomes.

Building on Recent Success

Over the past two years, NRCS has established new approaches to delivering conservation assistance - for example, through targeted geographic- and species-focused initiatives addressing some of our nation's most critical natural resource issues. The agency has also pioneered efforts, working with federal and state partners, to provide regulatory certainty to farmers, ranchers and forest landowners based on the voluntary conservation actions undertaken on their operations. Mindful of its 75 years of historical achievement and commitment to its customers, NRCS has undertaken these innovative approaches while maintaining the core delivery system of technical and financial assistance that can help in the long-term growth of rural America.

In FY 2010, NRCS helped farmers, ranchers, and other customers install practices on 14 million acres of cropland. Of this area, over 13 million acres or 90 percent was treated to improve soil quality. In a single calendar year, NRCS enrolled 25 million acres into the Conservation Stewardship Program and had a record year for Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) enrollments, signing up 272,000 acres. Included in this figure is one of the largest, contiguous WRP easements in the program's history, 26,000 acres along Fisheating Creek in the Northern Everglades Ecosystem.

Assessing the State of the Nation's Private Lands

Beyond its more visible role of providing technical and financial assistance to producers throughout the country, NRCS' history is rooted in the resource assessments and inventories that provide the baseline information and data that help prioritize our work.

In FY 2010, NRCS released the 2007 National Resources Inventory, providing updated information on the status, condition, and trends of land, soil, water, and related resources on the Nation's non-Federal lands. The survey findings show that since 1982, American farmers have reduced erosion rates by 43 percent. The inventory also shows about 40 million acres of land were newly developed and removed from the rural land base between 1982 and 2007, bringing the total to about 111 million acres, a 56 percent increase. This means that more than one-third of all land that has ever been developed in the lower 48 states was developed during the last quarter century. Of particular concern is the approximately 12 million acres of prime farmland that was developed between 1982 and 2007. Cropland acreage declined about 15 percent. About half of this reduction is accounted for by enrollments of environmentally sensitive cropland in USDA's Conservation Reserve Program, which NRCS helps to implement.

Since 2003, NRCS has used the National Resources Inventory as a basis for a state-of-the-art effort, the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP), designed to estimate the effects of conservation practices on the landscape. In FY 2010, USDA released the results of the first nationwide assessment of the effects of conservation practices on cropland in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, prepared as part of the CEAP. CEAP combines comprehensive farmer surveys and detailed soils information with edge-of-field and in-stream modeling to produce state-of-the-art reports on the estimated effects that conservation is having on cropland. The Upper Mississippi report showed that producers have made significant strides in limiting erosion

and reducing nitrogen and phosphorus runoff, though nitrogen runoff and leaching remain our biggest concerns. The report's conclusions also highlight that suites of practices designed to work in concert with each other have greater impact than practices used in isolation. Most importantly, the report reinforces the notion that we get a bigger return on investments in conservation when we target treatments to critical acres—rather than across all acreage equally. The return can be as much as three to five times greater.

NRCS released the second CEAP cropland report, this one on the Chesapeake Bay watershed, in March 2011. In many ways, its findings echoed those in the Upper Mississippi CEAP report, though the report showed that the inherent natural resource challenges facing producers in the Bay watershed are much greater than those in the Upper Mississippi watershed. For example, more land with steeper slopes and greater annual rainfall provides greater challenges to Bay watershed producers to limit nutrient and sediment runoff.

Beyond describing the conservation successes and continued areas for improvement for the agricultural sector, CEAP has the potential to be a key tool supporting our programs and policies moving forward. We are just beginning to incorporate CEAP findings into agency standards, program approaches and delivery, and policies, and I am excited for what the future holds for NRCS and CEAP.

Addressing Critical Needs

One way CEAP will help us in the future is through improved targeting of technical and financial assistance in key landscapes. NRCS currently has nine landscape initiatives that complement our broad dissemination of technical and financial assistance to producers throughout the nation. In most of the initiatives, we are leveraging our technical and financial resources with those of our partners to tackle our greatest natural resource challenges. Through these

initiatives, NRCS is focusing on geographic areas such as the Chesapeake Bay, California Bay-Delta, and Mississippi River Basin, or on critical plant and animal species such as longleaf pine and lesser prairie chicken. I will now go into some detail about the Sage-Grouse Initiative (SGI) to provide the Subcommittee with a better idea of how our initiatives are changing the way NRCS approaches private lands conservation.

For a very long time, ranchers in the Western U.S. have been concerned about the potential for sage-grouse to be listed as a threatened or endangered species. A sage-grouse listing could have a significant impact on agricultural operations and energy development, among other economic sectors. NRCS, seeing an opportunity to make a difference across a broad swath of 11 western states, established the SGI.

The SGI is an excellent example of how NRCS is aggressively pursuing what Secretary Vilsack calls an "all lands" approach to landscape-scale conservation. Through SGI, NRCS focuses conservation delivery within habitat core areas to help maintain large and intact grazing lands. NRCS identified practices that can be implemented through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program, the Grassland Reserve program and the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program to increase and protect grouse habitat and populations on 640,000 acres in the 11 western states. In FY 2010, NRCS contracted with 223 ranching operations for a total \$18.5 million in financial assistance to remove sage-grouse threats and help sustain working ranches.

This new conservation approach enables NRCS to prioritize assistance to ensure that the best conservation practices are implemented in the right landscapes to expect a positive sage-grouse population-level response. Primary conservation practices implemented include sustainable grazing systems to improve hiding cover for birds, marking or moving "high risk"

fences near breeding sites to reduce bird collisions and removal of encroached conifer to allow re-colonization of otherwise suitable sage-grouse habitat.

In FY 2010, NRCS and its partners implemented enhanced grazing systems on 1,000 square miles of large and intact sagebrush to increase hiding cover for nesting birds. This is significant because scientific research tells us that a modest increase in residual grass cover increases nest success by 8-10 percent. NRCS also marked or removed 180 miles of high-risk fencing near breeding sites that has prevented and estimated 800 to 1,000 mortalities through fence collisions in just the first year. These prevented deaths are equivalent to the combined male sage-grouse populations of Alberta, Saskatchewan, North and South Dakota, Oregon, and Washington.

This initiative also presented an opportunity for NRCS and its Federal partners to enter into a landmark agreement that provides regulatory certainty to ranchers who take actions to improve sage-grouse habitat on their land. In early 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) determined sage-grouse to be a "candidate" species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), which means that the bird's population is at risk and could face extinction if positive actions are not taken. NRCS and FWS, in record time, negotiated a first-of-its kind regional agreement that provides "certainty" to ranchers in the event that the sage-grouse is listed as threatened or endangered under ESA. Participating landowners now have assurance that, if they make investments in conserving sage-grouse habitat today, they will be able to continue ranching on their land in the future in the event the sage-grouse is listed.

The SGI demonstrates how NRCS is changing and adapting its practices in the 21st Century, quickly responding to critical natural resource issues, merging science and program delivery in

new ways, and targeting both practices and geography to make a proactive difference on the landscape.

America's Great Outdoors

Our work on sage-grouse is an excellent example of the type of conservation action encouraged by the Administration's America's Great Outdoors initiative. In February, the President announced the America's Great Outdoors plan for developing a 21st Century conservation and recreation agenda. This plan describes how federal agencies plan to work in partnership with landowners, conservation groups, states and others to conserve our working lands and our public lands and to reconnect Americans – especially our nation's youth – with opportunities to stay active. One priority called for in the report is to conserve rural working farms, ranches and forests through various means including: large-scale conservation partnership projects that provide economic incentives and technical assistance to landowners; a significant acceleration of conservation on working farms, ranch and forest lands; and increased financial incentives for land stewardship for farmers, ranchers, forest landowners, and tribes. The President's 2012 Budget supports these actions through various conservation programs and technical assistance.

President's Fiscal Year 2012 Budget

The FY 2012 budget includes a total of \$4.5 billion for NRCS and other conservation programs. The proposed budget prioritizes limited resources to ensure the Agency is positioned to meet the needs of America's farmers and ranchers. Additionally, the budget emphasizes protecting water quality by providing funding across a range of conservation programs to support the installation of High Impact Targeted (HIT) practices designed to improve water quality in priority

watersheds. Chief Dave White will review the President's 2012 budget request in greater detail during his testimony.

The proposal funds discretionary programs at \$899 million, an 11 percent reduction from FY 2010. As the Secretary stated before the Subcommittee in March, difficult choices had to be made to reduce the deficit while continuing to grow the economy. In this regard, funding was eliminated for the watershed programs, Grazing Land Conservation Initiative and Resource Conservation and Development. NRCS supports the goals of these programs, but the same goals can be achieved through other USDA programs, and partner investments, or are the responsibility of local project sponsors. For example, many of the goals of the Grazing Land Conservation Initiative are being met through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program and the Grassland Reserve Program.

The budget proposal also reflects the need to continue to improve program efficiency and to take other actions to streamline and reduce administrative costs. It supports the strategic investments made over the past several years in business process improvements including: Strategic Watershed Action Teams; Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative; Common Computing Environment; and Conservation Effects Assessment Project.

The proposal funds mandatory programs at \$3.6 billion and an additional \$124 million for technical assistance through the Conservation Reserve Program. These funding levels reflect an overall increased investment in conservation program spending.

With these resources, NRCS will be well equipped to continue assisting farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to plan and install conservation measures on their operations to address their individual resource concerns. And, with continued investments in the landscape initiatives,

NRCS and its partners can continue making measurable gains in tackling regional- and national-scale conservation goals.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the President's FY 2012 Budget for NRCS includes a thoughtful balance of deficit reduction measures and sound investments in private lands conservation. The budget enables NRCS to continue fulfilling its historic commitment to providing assistance to farmers, ranchers and forest landowners. In addition, NRCS will continue to explore new approaches to fully take the agency and private lands conservation into the 21st century.

I thank members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to appear, and would be happy to respond to any questions that Members might have.

Mr. KINGSTON. Without objection.

STATEMENT BY MR. WHITE

Mr. WHITE. Wow. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Farr, Mr. Graves. You know, looking around here, I have to tell you, I never, ever expected I would be sitting in this chair. This is really like a dream come true for me. And thanks for having me.

Mr. KINGSTON. Is this a good thing or a bad thing?

Mr. WHITE. This is a great thing. I mean, I wish you guys would bring me up more often because there is so much cool stuff happening in conservation I would like to share with you.

Now, I was trying to think about how I would approach this, and I know you would probably like to have, like, a middle-aged bureaucrat read numbers to you for five minutes. But I thought, no, why don't I do something different? So I would like to share two things with you that are going to give you an idea of what we are doing on the land.

You should have some color photographs in front of you. And, basically, it is a series of before-and-afters of what conservation is looking like.

SAGE-GROUSE INITIATIVE

And Mr. Sherman mentioned sage-grouse. And Mr. Kingston, you, in your opening remarks, talked about how people, farmers and ranchers are more fearful of the government than they used to be. And I want to talk to you a little bit about sage-grouse and how we are trying to change the paradigm of how this Nation approaches threatened and endangered species.

The sage-grouse is an iconic species. It is found throughout 11 western States. There used to be millions of them; now we are down to about 200,000. For several years, it has been on the candidate list as a potential listing as threatened/endangered. Last year, the Fish and Wildlife Service made the determination it is warranted to be listed but precluded because they have higher-priority species.

So we have, essentially, a couple of years to work on this bird species. And our goal is nothing less than to prevent the listing of the sage-grouse. And I don't mean that through any nefarious measures, but, rather, to make the habitat so darn good as to preserve the species that the listing will become unnecessary.

And the reason this is important is, many of you were here when the spotted owl was listed, back in the early 1990s, and how the listing of the spotted owl really disrupted forestry throughout the Northwest—people thrown out of work, a lot of anger. The sage-grouse has the same potential as the spotted owl, but it covers 10 times the area. Because of the fragmented ownership, with Federal private lands throughout the West, it would completely disrupt ranching in the western United States as we know it.

So we are working with the partners. We have great support from the Fish and Wildlife Service. They have issued the first-ever conference reports that says, if a person works with us on sage-grouse, even if the bird is listed, they won't have any further regu-

lation. They are trying to take some of the “black helicopter” fear out of these issues.

The Bureau of Land Management—BLM—has given us their data. The State Fish and Wildlife Service have shown us where the core areas are. We know now, if we can protect 25 percent of the core areas, we can preserve 75 percent of the species.

The cool thing about this is, we are not talking about providing palliative care for every sage-grouse that is alive today. There will be energy development in the West. We need wind energy, we need oil and gas. There will be areas that will be developed. Our cities will grow. But if we do this right, we can preserve the species.

And we can do it in an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. We have the wholehearted support of other Federal agencies, State agencies, governors, and private groups; both agricultural and conservation groups are 100 percent behind this. So we are doing it in an atmosphere of trust and cooperation.

Mr. Harris mentioned the Strategic Watershed Action Teams, where we are going to try and leverage Federal dollars with private and local dollars to get more boots on the ground. In the sage-grouse area, we offered \$4 million as potential match. Partners there came up with 45, 46, more than 50 percent match, to get range conservationists, some biologists to work with ranchers.

We are getting support from people we never thought about, like the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Mule Deer Foundation, because if you protect this one species, you are also providing habitat for hundreds of others.

So instead of battle lines being drawn, Mr. Chairman, we are trying to focus on cooperation and trying to do things that really matter for the American people.

CONSERVATION DELIVERY STREAMLINING INITIATIVE

The other thing I would like to talk to you about is a little initiative we have mentioned in there, the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative. We believe—essentially, we have a problem. We are stuck with business models and processes that are from 1950, 1960, 1970. They are not serving us well. We are redesigning those for the future.

What we would like to do is have clients—farmers, ranchers—be able to sit at their homes, come into our system, look at their conservation plans, look at their contracts, find out where a cost-share check is, find out when they have a practice due, and make that available to every one of our clients.

We would like to have a unified desktop, which would free up our people from duplicative data entries. We are going to go in the whole area of mobile computing. There is no reason why, when we go out to a farm and, working with the rancher, why they can't just sign up for an EQIP contract. We can rank them and do the contract right there on the spot and just have them start work tomorrow or the next day.

There are all kinds of stuff like that. And I guess the reason this is important is, you know as well as anyone, the world population is projected to rise to 9 billion. We are going to have to have huge increases in food production. One of the things I saw was 50 per-

cent increase in production by the year 2030. That is less than two decades.

And how are we going to do that? How are we going to increase our food supply, make room for all these wonderful critters we live with, have clean air, clean water, and healthy environment, and do it in harmony with a productive, vibrant agriculture that is going to feed us and part of the world? And I think, with your support, we can do this. You are the ones providing the resources. I am very grateful for it.

And, with that, Mr. Kingston, I will conclude my remarks and be ready to answer any questions.

[The information follows:]

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Statement of Dave White, Chief

**Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug
Administration, and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss our fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget request for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Last year NRCS celebrated its 75th anniversary, recognizing the Agency's many contributions to Americans' quality of life and our Nation's prosperity. We looked back at the landmark achievements of our predecessors in the Soil Conservation Service and NRCS, but we also continued to make some history of our own. Before providing the Subcommittee details of our FY 2012 budget, I would like to share a few of our accomplishments in FY 2010 as well as some of the work we have underway in FY 2011.

NRCS staff and partners had a record year in conservation program delivery in FY 2010. Of special note is the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). A nationwide emphasis on wetlands conservation resulted in a record-setting WRP enrollment of 272,762 acres, exceeding the next-highest yearly total by more than 58,000 acres and nearly doubling our average annual enrollment. In addition, more than 129,000 acres of wetlands were created, restored or enhanced.

NRCS finalized the Conservation Stewardship Program rule and conducted two sign-ups resulting in the enrollment of 25.2 million acres. Almost 21,000 farmers, ranchers and forest owners were awarded contracts related to enhanced conservation efforts.

NRCS successfully entered into 1,400 contracts, grants and agreements, awarding \$340 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding to rebuild American infrastructure and improve natural resources. This represents 100 percent of the funding the agency received. The agency's ARRA projects are being implemented through its Floodplain Easements, Watershed Operations, and Watershed Rehabilitation programs.

These programs, along with all of our Farm Bill programs and activities funded through Conservation Operations provide benefits to producers and the public through installation of additional conservation practices and adoption of activities that improve water, soil, and air quality, and enhance wildlife habitat. They also provide flood prevention, groundwater recharge, erosion and sediment reduction, and opportunities for education and recreation.

NRCS issued two key reports, providing further evidence that voluntary conservation on private lands works. The 2007 release for the National Resources Inventory underscored the need to focus on working lands. The results showed that we have reduced soil erosion by 43 percent between 1982 and 2007. However, the nation increased development of its rural land base by 56 percent over the same period. Both findings underscore the benefits of voluntary, private lands conservation and the continued need for further conservation investments.

The second report, prepared through the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP), presented the first results of the first nationwide assessment of the effects of conservation practices on cropland. One of 14 regional reports, the Upper Mississippi River Basin CEAP Cropland Report quantified the great progress farmers have made in reducing sediment and

nutrient losses from cropland and the need for focusing conservation efforts on nutrient management. A few key highlights from the basin assessment include:

- Voluntary, incentive-based conservation works. Reduced tillage is used on 95 percent of the cropland - sediment losses are reduced 69 percent.
- Nutrient management is the greatest need. Much can be done through expanded adoption of existing practices. About 60 percent of the cropland needs nutrient management; Timing, rate and method of application are important factors in managing nutrient application.
- Targeting can greatly enhance program effectiveness. Treating the most critical acres can have 3 to 5 times the benefit of treating acres with less serious problems.
- Comprehensive conservation planning is essential. Suites of practices that address multiple resource concerns are more effective than single practices.

In FY 2010, NRCS used landscape-scale initiatives to address priority resource concerns in working landscapes and watersheds nationwide. Two of these initiatives were begun prior to FY 2010 - the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative, supported by the statutory Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program in the Farm Bill and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, supported by financial assistance transferred from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Great Lakes Restoration Action Plan. The other initiatives are the Sage Grouse (which Under Secretary Sherman previously mentioned), the Longleaf Pine, California Bay-Delta, Lesser Prairie Chicken, Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds, New England Forestry, and the Migratory Bird Habitat. These initiatives were formed based on recommendations from state conservationists to address natural resources concerns that are broader than just a single state and from the knowledge gained from the NRI and CEAP reports.

Under Secretary Sherman focused on the Sage Grouse Initiative and our landmark agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and I will focus on another compelling initiative that suggests why the landscape-scale approach can be a powerful tool --- the Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative (MBHI).

In the wake of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill disaster, NRCS and its partners in a matter of weeks designed and delivered the MBHI to provide critical habitat resources for wetland-dependant wildlife potentially impacted by the Gulf Oil Spill during Fall 2010 and Spring 2011 bird migrations. This initiative enhanced habitat on privately-owned land along the migratory bird flyways in the region and was developed in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the region U.S. Joint Ventures, state departments of wildlife and private conservation organizations. Scientists estimate that upwards of 50 million birds migrate through the Gulf of Mexico region annually, and this initiative helped to mitigate the impacts of the oil spill in the sensitive wetland habitats.

The response from both landowners and wildlife has been immense. NRCS obligated approximately \$40 million in financial assistance and made habitat improvements on over 400,000 acres through the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and the Wetland Reserve Program. This was a strategic and coordinated habitat restoration effort that prioritized the ecologically most valuable areas of migratory bird flyways in the Gulf region. The initiative included parts of eight states, including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas. Perhaps most importantly, this initiative demonstrated on a massive geographic scale the concept of "working wetlands," that having productive agricultural lands and wildlife habitat are not mutually exclusive.

Last year, NRCS continued to make investments to transform our field operations, harness information age technologies, and make ourselves more efficient through the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative. This initiative has three overarching objectives: *Simplify Conservation Delivery* – The new business model will be easier for customers and employees; *Streamline Business Processes* – New business processes will increase operating efficiency and deliver technical and financial assistance in a fully integrated manner; and *Ensure Science-based Assistance* – The new business model will reinforce the delivery of technically sound products and services.

These efforts provide a snapshot of just a few of NRCS' activities in FY 2010. While we made great achievements last year, there remain areas that need improvement. Since 2008, NRCS has undergone an annual financial audit. In each of those years, the external auditors have identified critical weaknesses related to our financial management processes and data. NRCS currently has seven material weaknesses that we are actively working to address. NRCS takes these findings very seriously, and we have launched an in-depth campaign to overhaul our financial management operations. NRCS is streamlining financial processes and technology and improving management and oversight controls.

We expect to see positive results from these investments in the coming year, but it will take time to fully transform our financial processes. Since 2002, the scope of NRCS's conservation programs has grown by almost 400 percent. Under our current effort we will make significant improvements, putting in place robust accounting and documentation procedures. I am committed to having transparent financial records that accurately represent the important work that is being conducted by NRCS and our many conservation partners and demonstrate that the public investment is being managed responsibly and for the benefit of all Americans.

Current Activities

In FY 2011, we expect to release additional CEAP reports, starting with the Cropland report for the Chesapeake Bay. The Department is also finalizing the Soil and Waters Resource Conservation Act Appraisal which will describe important changes in the structure of U.S. agriculture, the changes in conditions of the land base, and the allocation of public resources for natural resource conservation.

NRCS will continue many of our ongoing conservation activities, working with our federal, state and local partners. One area NRCS is pursuing is the intersection between food safety requirements and the important conservation work accomplished by farmers and ranchers across the country. To ensure that food safety efforts recognize the benefits of conservation, NRCS is collaborating with the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on co-management of environmental stewardship and on-farm produce safety guidelines and regulations. In the past, conflicts between these two objectives have resulted in the removal of conservation measures and concern exists about resulting environmental consequences. Current areas of collaboration include:

- o Produce Safety Alliance – A partnership effort among USDA, FDA, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, and Cornell University. NRCS is serving on the steering team guiding this project which will provide produce growers and packagers with fundamental, on-farm food safety and co-management knowledge.
- o Produce Safety Rule Development and Implementation – NRCS is providing technical input regarding effective co-management to FDA to assist in its ongoing development of a regulation on food safety.

- o Educational Outreach – NRCS will be developing a short-term educational outreach strategy on co-management, and a long-term educational outreach strategy to support the FDA Rule implementation.

NRCS is actively delivering Farm Bill conservation programs and we have sign-ups underway across the country. We are on track to have another successful year of conservation program delivery.

The President's FY 2012 Budget

Discretionary Funding

The President's FY 2012 budget was developed after closely examining all NRCS programs and our operations in the coming years. The budget prioritizes limited resources to ensure NRCS is positioned to meet the needs of America's farmers and ranchers while doing its share to help reduce the budget deficit. It also makes a number of difficult decisions that were necessary to support the President's goals of reducing the budget deficit and improving program delivery through streamlining operations and administrative efficiencies.

Conservation Operations

The purpose of Conservation Operations (CO) is to provide technical assistance supported by science-based technology and tools that help people conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources. The major program components of CO are: Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA); Soil Survey, Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting (SSWSF); and Plant Materials Centers (PMCs).

Funding in the Conservation Operations account provides for the development and delivery of a major portion of the products and services associated with four of the Agency's five business lines: 1) Conservation Planning and Technical Consultation; 2) Conservation Implementation; 3) Natural Resource Inventory and Assessment; and 4) Natural Resource Technology Transfer. The fifth business line (Financial Assistance) is funded primarily through other conservation programs.

The President's FY 2012 budget request for Conservation Operations (CO) proposes a funding level of \$898.6 million, which includes \$782.6 million for Conservation Technical Assistance, \$93.94 million for the Soil Survey, \$10.97 million for Snow Surveys and \$11.1 million for Plant Material Centers.

Within this level of Conservation Operations funding, the budget eliminates funding for Congressional earmarks and re-prioritizes funding through the following increases:

- \$15 million to implement Strategic Watershed Action Teams (SWATs). NRCS will deploy teams consisting of five to seven conservation professionals for periods of three to five years to address specific needs in high-priority landscapes. These teams of additional field personnel will bolster our existing field personnel in order to provide more timely and comprehensive service.
- \$11.3 million to enhance conservation delivery and support the conservation streamlining initiative I described earlier.
- \$7 million for the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) to collect better data and more effectively estimate the environmental outcomes from our conservation efforts.
- \$25 million for IT hardware investments under the USDA Common Computing Environment effort.

The CO budget does not include funding for the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative. NRCS will continue to maintain and improve the management, productivity and health of the Nation's privately owned grazing land through ongoing activities within other NRCS programs, such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program and the Grassland Reserve Program.

The budget proposes legislation for a user fee to cover the costs of providing technical assistance for completing a conservation plan. This fee would be applied based on the complexity of the natural resource issues addressed in the conservation plan. Total collections from this proposal are estimated to be \$22 million, which will reduce appropriation needs in future years.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide technical and financial assistance to entities of State and local governments and Tribes (project sponsors) for planning and installing watershed projects. The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program is available nationwide to protect and improve watersheds up to 250,000 acres in size. Currently there are approximately 300 active small watershed projects throughout the country. The Flood Control Act of 1944 is available only in areas authorized by Congress; and these areas cover about 38 million acres in 11 States.

The FY 2012 budget does not include funding for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program, including the Watershed Operations (PL 534) and Small Watersheds (PL 566). This reduction is in keeping with the Administration's efforts to curb spending. In addition,

recent funding for this program has not been fully prioritized based on anticipated project outcomes or measurable impacts.

Watershed Rehabilitation Program

The purpose of the Watershed Rehabilitation Program is to extend the service life of dams and bring them into compliance with applicable safety and performance standards or to decommission the dams so that they do not pose a threat to life and property. NRCS may provide technical and financial assistance for the planning, design, and implementation of rehabilitation projects that may include upgrading or removing the dams.

Eleven dam rehabilitations were completed in FY 2010, and there are 23 dam rehabilitation projects currently under construction. Additionally, there were 650 ongoing assessments of high hazard dams that provided communities with technical information about the condition of their dams and alternatives for rehabilitation for dams that do not meet Federal dam safety standards.

The FY 2012 budget does not include funding for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program reflecting the many difficult choices that were made in order to ensure fiscal responsibility within the current economic climate. Further, the continuing operations and maintenance of Federally-built dams under the program has long been understood to be the responsibility of local project sponsors.

Resource Conservation and Development

The Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program encourages and improves the capability of State and local units of government and non-profit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop, and implement programs for resource conservation and development. NRCS provides program administration and assistance to RC&D areas through volunteer non-profit RC&D Councils.

The FY2012 budget does not include funding for the Resource Conservation and Development program, as other USDA agencies provide technical and limited financial assistance to RC&D Councils, which also obtain assistance from State, local, and other Federal agencies, private organizations, and foundations to carry out specific projects.

Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008

The President's FY 2012 budget includes \$3.6 billion in Farm Bill program spending and an additional \$124 million is included for Conservation Reserve Program technical assistance. The following discussion summarizes NRCS administration of the Farm Bill conservation programs.

Wetlands Reserve Program

The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) provides technical and financial assistance to enable eligible landowners to restore, protect and enhance valuable wetland ecosystems, including associated habitats such as uplands, riparian areas, and forest lands. The goal of WRP is to achieve the greatest wetlands functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. WRP addresses wetland, wildlife habitat, soil, water and

related natural resource concerns on private lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program achieves solutions to local community issues related to farms, ranches, rural lands, and other areas by establishing easements and long-term agreements on eligible farmlands and by establishing 30-year contracts on Tribal lands. This unique program offers landowners an opportunity to establish, at minimal cost, long-term conservation and wildlife habitat enhancement practices and protection.

During FY 2010, NRCS enrolled a total of 272,762 acres in WRP in 1,414 projects. Of these, the majority were in easements (206,094 acres in 951 permanent easements and 61,935 acres in 30-year easements). Also during FY 2010, NRCS created, restored, and enhanced 129,082 acres of wetlands that are part of WRP easements and contracts in prior years.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$785 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Wetlands Reserve Program and NRCS expects to enroll 271,158 acres.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers to help them address environmental challenges. To meet these challenges, EQIP provides incentives for the application of farming and other land use practices that maintain or improve the condition of soil, water, air, and other natural resources. The program assists agricultural and forest land users in identifying natural resource issues and opportunities to improve their agricultural operations and provides technical and financial assistance to address them in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. EQIP-promoted practices meet a variety of environmental and natural resource challenges.

In FY 2010, EQIP financial assistance obligations by States reached almost \$840 million in 36,500 contracts covering an estimated 13 million acres. In addition to regular EQIP projects, these funds also supported projects in resource based initiatives such as air quality, on-farm energy audits, migratory bird habitat, and the Mississippi River Basin Initiative, and projects that emphasize environmental protection and agricultural production as compatible goals such as organic production and seasonal high tunnels.

In FY 2010, NRCS provided \$37.5 million in financial and technical assistance to 12 States through the national Air Quality Initiative to help producers meet requirements of the Clean Air Act. Through this initiative, NRCS provides assistance to farmers and ranchers to reduce air pollution generated from agricultural operations in areas designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-attainment areas for ozone and particulate matter. During FY 2010, over 950 contracts supported some 3,800 practices on more than 220,000 acres. In the Central Valley of California alone, we estimate that these air quality projects over the past two years have had the equivalent impact of removing the NOx emissions from 400,000 vehicles from the area's roads each year.

In FY 2010, NRCS worked to provide financial assistance to more than 240 producers for on-farm energy audits by offering the Agricultural Energy Management Plan through EQIP. In partnership with the private sector and other organizations, NRCS is developing technical tools and training to evaluate and reduce agricultural energy consumption through implementation of on-farm energy audit recommendations and to help producers adapt plans and practices for better energy efficiency and on-farm energy production.

The Organic Initiative is a nationwide special initiative within EQIP to provide assistance to organic producers as well as producers in the process of transitioning to organic production. In FY 2010, NRCS obligated nearly \$24 million in financial assistance to treat 148,000 acres in organic production or in transition to organic production. The most often recommended practices include nutrient management, cover crop, pest management, conservation crop rotation, and prescribed grazing.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$1.408 billion in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

Agricultural Water Enhancement Program

The purpose of the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP) is to promote improved ground and surface water conservation and water quality by leveraging the Federal government's investment in natural resources conservation with services and resources of other eligible partners. The AWEP program was specifically created to address serious surface and ground water shortages as well as water quality concerns in many agricultural areas. The security of the nation's food supply is dependent upon the continued delivery of clean, reliable irrigation water to farms and ranches.

This is the second year in which AWEP has been implemented and interest from the agricultural sector has remained steady. In FY 2010, NRCS obligated \$60.8 million in 1,489 new contracts to implement conservation practices on nearly 271,000 acres of agricultural land. The ability to leverage funding through partnership agreements has also remained strong. Partners provided approximately \$50.5 million in technical and financial assistance in FY 2010, nearly matching NRCS' AWEP investment. Through AWEP, the agency approved 28 new partner project areas

during FY 2010, and continued to provide support for 63 existing project areas approved during FY 2009.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$60 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program.

Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program

The Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) provides wildlife habitat, wetland wildlife habitats, to benefit threatened, endangered and other at-risk species. This effort is accomplished while educating and changing public attitudes toward wildlife habitat management and land stewardship on private agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, and Tribal land, but the benefits extend far beyond wildlife. Focused efforts on habitat for fish and wildlife also contribute to more sustainable use of resources. By prioritizing specific geographic areas, WHIP is able to target financial and technical assistance funds to benefit habitats for specific declining wildlife species such as the sage grouse.

In FY 2010, NRCS obligated almost \$63 million in financial assistance in more than 4,700 agreements to enroll over one million acres in WHIP. Sixty-eight of these contracts valued at over \$3.7 million are with American Indian and Alaskan Natives participants to benefit habitat for culturally important species. Since the program began in 1998, national enrollment has included almost 37,000 agreements on over 6.5 million acres.

The FY2012 budget includes \$73 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program

The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) protects the Nation's highly productive agricultural lands by providing matching funds to keep productive farm and ranch lands in agricultural uses. Farm and ranch lands enrolled in FRPP are protected from threats of conversion to non-agricultural uses, and remain productive and sustainable sources of food, fiber, and feed for the Nation. Keeping land in agricultural use reduces the amount of urban pollution (nitrogen, phosphorus and sedimentation) from land that would otherwise be converted to lawns and impervious surfaces. Additionally, FRPP supports the President's *America's Great Outdoors* initiative by preserving the natural landscape features of non-urbanized areas and encouraging the continued agricultural uses of the lands.

In FY 2010, over 170,000 acres were enrolled in FRPP in 35 States. The average size easement enrolled in FY 2010 was 423 acres.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$200 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.

Conservation Security Program

The Conservation Security Program was a voluntary program that provided financial and technical assistance for the conservation, protection, and improvement of natural resources on tribal and private working lands. It provided payments for producers who practice good stewardship on their agricultural lands and provided incentives for those who wanted to do more. Under the 2008 Farm Bill, NRCS is not authorized to enter into new Conservation

Security Program contracts but continues to make payments to producers with five- to ten-year contracts from prior years.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$197 million in mandatory funding for the Conservation Security Program.

Conservation Stewardship Program

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) encourages agricultural and forestry producers to maintain existing conservation activities and to adopt additional ones on their operations. CSP provides opportunities to both recognize excellent stewards and deliver valuable new conservation. The program helps producers identify natural resource problems in their operation and provides technical and financial assistance to go beyond existing conservation and deliver new environmental benefits in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner.

CSP is a voluntary program available through a continuous sign-up process, with announced cut-off dates for ranking and funding applications. Applications are evaluated relative to other applications addressing similar priority resource concerns to facilitate a competitive ranking process among applications that face similar resource challenges.

In FY 2010, CSP supported conservation by obligating more than \$320 million in financial assistance funding. These funds will be used to treat 25,164,328 acres leading to more productive working lands, improved water quality and energy efficiency. These are among the many benefits of addressing the natural resource concerns of agricultural and forestry producers.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$788 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Conservation Stewardship Program to enroll 12 million acres.

Grasslands Reserve Program

The Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP) helps landowners and operators restore and protect rangeland, pastureland, and other grassland while maintaining the land's suitability for grazing. Participants voluntarily limit future development and cropping uses of the land while retaining the right to conduct common grazing practices and operations related to the production of forage and seeding. Limiting development and providing habitat desperately needed by threatened and endangered species preserves agricultural heritage and green space, provides for recreational activities and ensures the Nation's ability to produce its own food.

During FY 2010, the program obligated and committed \$90.3 million of the financial assistance funding allocated to the States and enrolled 335,332 acres in the program. Of the funding provided, approximately 60 percent enrolled GRP easements and 40 percent enrolled rental contracts.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$67 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Grasslands Reserve Program to enroll an estimated 203,515 acres.

Agricultural Management Assistance

NRCS administers the conservation provisions of the Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) program, which provides financial assistance to agricultural producers to address water management, water quality, and erosion control issues by incorporating conservation into their farming operations. With AMA funds, producers may construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming.

In FY 2010, \$6 million was obligated into 429 contracts covering 11,102 acres.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$2.5 million in mandatory funding for the Agricultural Management Assistance program.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program

The Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (CBWP) helps agricultural producers improve water quality and quantity, and restore, enhance, and preserve soil, air, and related resources in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed through the implementation of conservation practices. These conservation practices reduce soil erosion and nutrient levels in ground and surface water; improve, restore, and enhance wildlife habitat; and help address air quality and related natural resource concerns. CBWP encompasses all tributaries, backwaters, and side channels, including their watersheds, draining into the Chesapeake Bay. This area includes portions of the states of Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

NRCS implements CBWP through the various natural resources conservation programs authorized by subtitle D, Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985. In FY 2010, NRCS implemented CBWP through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). NRCS announced the availability of CBWP funding through a request for proposals.

In FY 2010, nearly 2,900 agricultural producers submitted applications to NRCS to participate in CBWP. NRCS approved more than 950 contracts for more than \$33.5 million of financial assistance to treat an estimated 156,700 acres of high priority agricultural land.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$50 million in mandatory funding for financial and technical assistance for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program.

Healthy Forest Reserve Program

Healthy Forest Reserve Program (HFRP) assists landowners in restoring, enhancing, and protecting forest ecosystems to: 1) promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species; 2) improve biodiversity; and 3) enhance carbon sequestration.

HFRP provides financial assistance for specific conservation actions completed by the landowner. As funds are made available, NRCS solicits project proposals State Conservationists have developed in cooperation with partnering organizations. States selected for funding provide public notice of the availability of funding within the selected area.

During FY 2010, NRCS received 164 applications in the 13 States with approved projects. Fourteen landowners were enrolled, encompassing 5,583 acres, with financial assistance obligations valued over \$6 million.

The FY 2012 budget includes \$9.75 million in mandatory funding for the Healthy Forest Reserve Program.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today to discuss the work of NRCS. I am happy to answer any questions from the Subcommittee members.

Sage-grouse Habitat Initiative

Goal: Prevent the listing of the Sage-grouse as a threatened or endangered species while improving grazing lands



A LIFE-SAVING SOLUTION: Snap-on plastic strips mark wire fences making it easier for sage-grouse and other bird species to see when they take off and land.



In Idaho, a sage-grouse on habitat surrounded by a marked fence.

2010 accomplishments include:

Prevented 800 - 1,000 sage-grouse fence collisions, a figure approaching the number of all male sage-grouse on known habitats in California, North Dakota, Washington, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, combined.

What's good for the grouse is good for the cow: The initiative improved grazing systems on 640,000 acres.

Juniper and conifer removal on nearly 40,000 acres created important habitats in key breeding, brood-rearing and wintering sites.

Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative

Goal: Provide new high quality habitat for migrating birds while keeping working lands in agriculture



BEFORE: A farmer in Dexter County, Missouri, prepares field for flooding.



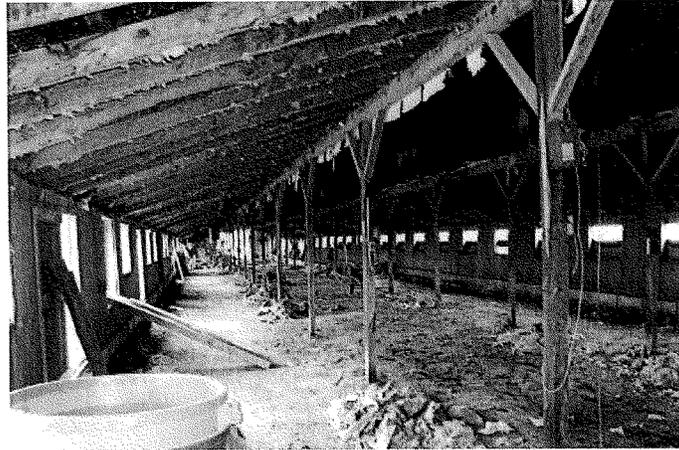
During: Once prepared, the field is flooded and begins its progression toward becoming a functioning wetland.



AFTER: The same field, after flooding, has become habitat crowded with ducks and other species of migratory birds.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative

Goal: Sustain thriving agriculture while protecting soil and water resources in the Chesapeake Bay watershed



BEFORE: This is an abandoned poultry house in Delaware. Over time, harmful nutrients from animal waste can build up in the soil under the floors of buildings like this. Water flowing over and through the soil can carry these nutrients into the Chesapeake Bay where they threaten water quality, fish and wildlife, and local economies.



AFTER: NRCS worked with the landowner to demolish the house, grind up the wood, and remove the soil and apply it to cropland where it was needed for fertilizer. Clean soil was placed on the site and it was reseeded with native grasses. These actions benefit water quality in the bay.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative



BEFORE: Working with NRCS, an Augusta Co. Virginia landowner installed fencing and a conservation buffer to exclude his cattle from a stream whose waters feed tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay.



AFTER: Two months later, vegetation has returned to the streambanks, reducing the amount of sediment deposited in the water, while conservation buffers filter out nutrients that could impair water quality in the stream and other bay tributaries.

Mississippi River Delta
*Goal: Create habitat to aid in the recovery of the
threatened Louisiana Black Bear*



At left, a WRP site;
restored from cropland.



2007: First Louisiana Black Bear cubs
born in the Delta of Mississippi in more
than three decades.

At right, a second generation of
black bears, born in 2010, is now
thriving, thanks in large part to
these restoration efforts.

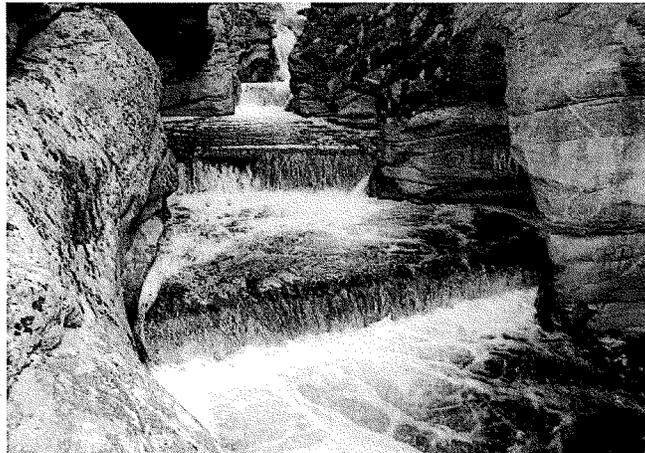


Omak Creek Restoration

Goal: Restore fish passage and protect cultural resources



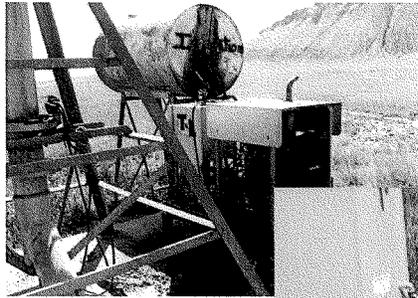
BEFORE: Explosions during railroad excavation and construction in the 1920's sent boulders into Mission Falls on Omak Creek in north-central Washington. The boulders cut off spring Chinook salmon from their traditional spawning waters in the upper reaches of the stream.



AFTER: NRCS and the Confederated Colville Tribes removed most of the barriers, allowing spring Chinook and Steelhead to migrate upstream and have access to approximately 60 miles of spawning habitat. Thanks to this work and other fish passage removal projects throughout the watershed, the spring Chinook salmon has returned as a part of the tribe's rich, cultural heritage.

Utah Energy/Water Savings

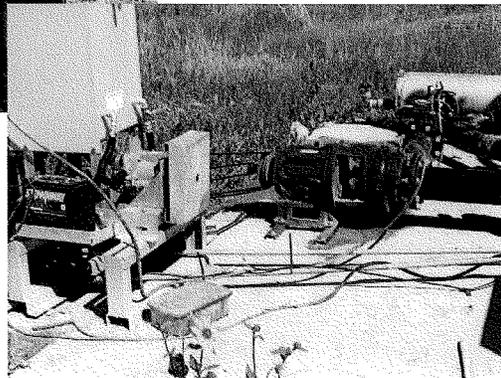
Goal: Improve agricultural productivity while conserving energy and water



Above, old diesel system.



Figure 1



New turbine system generates electricity.

NRCS introduced water turbine technology to landowners that could be placed at the center point of the pivot and generate electricity to run the pivot off of the excess pressure in the pipeline.

How it works:

The water enters the pivot point at 75 psi and travels thru the vanes of the turbine (see fig. 1) causing the turbine to spin and turn a generator, reducing the water pressure to 25 psi.

The spinning action of the turbine generates electricity at that point and can be used to operate the system at very little cost.

These systems cost about \$15,000 or one year's operating cost of the old diesel engine systems.

Annual operating cost of the new turbine system is less than \$100.

This practice eliminates the emissions associated with the motors, and also reduces the need to store diesel fuel and oil on the farm, and lessens our dependence on foreign sources of oil.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank both of you.

And I wanted to ask right off the bat, on some of the programs that you are proposing elimination of RC&D, I want to clarify for the record the situation in terms of what would happen if your proposal is accepted. Do the people lose their jobs? Can they be transferred within the agency? You know, what is the situation? And what happens for the rest of the year?

Mr. SHERMAN. Do you want to take it?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

It is about a \$50 million account. We have about 391 people involved. It would be our intent to reprogram, reposition these people within the agency. Some of them may be transferred. Some of them would stay in the same office. Some would move to a local field office.

We have looked at the jobs, their qualifications. Many of them would fit right into conservation operations work or farm bill work. A lot of them are biologists, soil conservationists, agronomists. So the disciplines they have we would need.

We would also probably go for early-out/buy-out authority, Mr. Kingston. There are over 100 of these people that are eligible right now for retirement, so we think we could reduce the ranks some that way.

But, essentially, it would be our intent that no one would lose their job and that we would reposition the people within the agency doing other work.

Mr. KINGSTON. How does a buy-out work? Just walk me through an example.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Vilsack has made the commitment that he wants all USDA to have the same parameters, so NRCS treats its people the same as RD or Extension or whatever. In the past, how it has worked is a buy-out would give you an incentive to retire. If you would leave now, you would get a buy-out check. And, in the past, it has been somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

So if you look, we are about halfway through the year. If someone is making, say, \$100,000 a year, for \$25,000 they would be gone, and we would actually have a financial savings, even in this year if we move quickly. But it is an incentive for them to do that.

The same with an early-out, an incentive for someone who is going to retire early and take a reduction in their retirement.

Mr. KINGSTON. What about the RC&D councils? And how many are there?

Mr. WHITE. Three hundred and seventy five.

Some of those councils would survive; some would not.

My best guess would be, if you look at what the RC&D organization has done, they have a thing called Circle of Diamonds, a certification program for councils where they have to meet all kinds of financial and different kinds of criteria where they are really up to snuff. There are about 140 of them that have this Circle of Diamonds certification. My guess would be, those would be the healthiest and most robust councils.

Mr. KINGSTON. And those have NRCS employees supporting their efforts, correct?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, our support for these councils is in the form of providing coordinators for the councils and, often, office space.

So, again, our hope is that, if this funding is not available, these councils will find a way to continue that coordination. And they clearly will qualify for other Federal programs, but—

Mr. KINGSTON. Uh-huh.

Mr. SHERMAN [continuing]. At least in terms of providing the coordination—

Mr. KINGSTON. So they keep their TSP, they keep their—

Mr. SHERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. KINGSTON [continuing]. Retirement, and they move into a different—unless they take the early-out, which those hundreds were.

Out of the \$50 million, \$51 million, how much is personnel costs?

Mr. WHITE. Eighty percent.

Mr. KINGSTON. Eighty percent?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KINGSTON. And the President's budget also proposed—well, I mean, you are the President's budget. So it is eliminated in H.R. 1. If H.R. 1 passes with it eliminated, how does that affect you mid-stream here?

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, I think the significance of H.R. 1 versus the President's budget here is that we would prefer to have time to implement this phase-down. And under H.R. 1, it would come immediately. It would present some real hardships, to make this transition as quickly as it does. But the President's budget does call for, during 2012, this phase-down.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay.

Well, my time has expired. Mr. Farr.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Heretofore, I have been one of your biggest supporters, and after reading about the way you are cutting this thing, I am not sure I support you anymore.

You know, you are cutting this watershed program, and you cut the earmarks. We put together the model for the whole country out in my district, with eight counties involved. We had a watershed management plan. It has been in operation for about a decade. It is working with NOAA through the National Marine Sanctuary through eight counties. All the farm bureaus have signed on. It is a remarkable program.

And I don't see—are you going to fund it? You say there are other ways in which you can fund these programs. It is not on your priority for your new watershed enhancement program. It should be. It should be your model, because it is already in place and all the political buy-in is there.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well—

Mr. FARR. Mr. White is the one that—

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay.

Mr. FARR. I mean, you talked, you showed these pictures. It is great. We have done all that and more so.

Mr. WHITE. I know you have, sir.

Now, the watershed program proposed for elimination in the President's budget—I think is different from the one in your area.

Mr. FARR. Well, ours, frankly, was an earmark.

Mr. WHITE. I understand. The 534—

Mr. FARR. It shouldn't have been. It should have been in your program because it is working better. I mean, it is the model the Chesapeake Bay—all these places around the country now are finding out about it and wanting to know what we did.

And you had all this private-sector buy-in. It took a long time to build all that trust.

Mr. WHITE. I understand, sir.

Mr. FARR. So what are you going to do about it?

Mr. WHITE. The two programs that are slated for elimination, one passed in 1944, the other was 1954—

Mr. FARR. I don't care about, you know, the bureaucracy of it. Just, are you going to be able to fund that watershed program?

Mr. WHITE. We will still continue landscape initiatives, particularly in areas where water quality or threatened endangered species, air quality—

Mr. FARR. Well, can you answer my question? You know what the program is out in the whole Monterey Bay. I mean, I just can't believe that you would eliminate funding for that.

Mr. WHITE. Well, actually, the funding has already been eliminated in the CR that we are currently in. It is—

Mr. FARR. Well, you want some money to do this new program that you brag about. Can you fund it under that program?

Mr. WHITE. We will continue, sir, to the extent of our capability—

Mr. FARR. Why did you choose the Sacramento Basin? What is the politic there? Why is that the one that you put in your B-WET program or your—not B-WET. What the heck is it called? One was the Mississippi Basin, and the other was the Upper Mississippi River plan and the California Bay Delta plan for your new chosen SWAT teams, Watershed Action Teams.

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. Those were initiatives we had nationally. And that is where we had \$20 million, and that is who we worked with.

Mr. FARR. Why.

Mr. WHITE. That is where the initiatives we were working on—

Mr. FARR. What do you mean by "the initiatives"?

Mr. WHITE. We are trying to take—

Mr. FARR. Is this a top-down initiative, or is this a bottom-up initiative?

Mr. WHITE. Actually, Bay Delta was bottom-up. So was New England Forestry. There were three that I—

Mr. FARR. And so was the Monterey Bay.

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. It was an earmark that has been funded. We think it is a good project. And, to the extent we can, we will continue to support it.

Mr. FARR. It is a good project? Your folks in California think it is the best project.

Mr. WHITE. And we give great deference to our State leaders on how they allocate their funds.

Mr. FARR. But you are not answering my question then. If you are giving deference to them, if you are giving deference, your State conservationist, Ed Burton, says that this program needs to continue.

Mr. WHITE. Then we will talk to Mr. Burton on the future of that. Just because it is not listed as one of our national initiatives doesn't mean it has no value. We are doing things all around the Nation.

VEHICLES

Mr. FARR. How many people in your program work in Washington?

Mr. WHITE. Four hundred or 500, out of the 11,000.

Mr. FARR. So about a quarter or what?

Mr. WHITE. Oh, no. Four percent maybe.

Mr. FARR. Do they use vehicles from the—do they use vehicles, trucks and cars, that are purchased by NRCS?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir. We do not have any in national headquarters.

Mr. FARR. Well, then, why do you have more trucks and cars than you have personnel?

Mr. WHITE. We do have a lot of vehicles. And we are trying to reduce that number. That number—

Mr. FARR. You have more than one for every single person.

Mr. WHITE. No, sir.

Mr. FARR. Yes. You have 11,000 staff positions, and you have 11,300 trucks and cars.

Mr. WHITE. We have—

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, can I just—on the question of vehicles, we are looking into this. But I just want to say that—I just want to say that we share—

[The information follows:]

(As a field-based agency, the majority of NRCS employees work directly with private landowners on their farms and ranches and with local entities to achieve conservation of our Nation's natural resources. By their very nature, these are rural locations where public transportation is non-existent, uneconomical, or inadequate. NRCS maintains a fleet of vehicles that is distributed among its field locations in the 50 States and the Caribbean and Pacific Basin areas. In order to maximize their use, NRCS currently has agreements for sharing its vehicles with other USDA agencies and partners in nearly 70 percent of our field locations. NRCS is aggressively assessing its inventory in each state to justify its fleet, coordinate trips among staff members, maximize vehicle sharing, and dispose of older, high maintenance, high-emission, and under-utilized vehicles.

As reported in the FY 2012 President's Budget and in the table below, NRCS expected to have 10,982 vehicles at the end of FY 2011 and 10,940 vehicles at the end of FY 2012. However, the agency is currently taking steps in FY 2011 to reduce the vehicle fleet by over 10% and maintain that level in FY 2012 unless a critical mission need arises.

FY	Number of Vehicles	Staff years
2008	8,791	11,337
2009	10,130	11,186
2010	11,308	11,446
2011	10,982	13,023
2012	10,940	12,219

Mr. FARR. Looking into this? You are cutting out incredible programs, and you are looking into the fact that you got more damn vehicles than you got people. I mean, I think your priorities are upsidedown.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Under Secretary, we will let you get back on that.

Mr. Graves.

REQUEST FOR REDUCED BUDGET PROPOSALS

Mr. GRAVES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Under Secretary, we thank you for being here, and appreciate the willingness to show that you can operate with less in some areas. And I know that is something we don't see a whole lot of that comes before this committee, are agencies presenting us with some cuts.

But one thing I would like to add as we move forward—and I think we will be looking for additional savings, wherever possible. I have a letter to submit to the chair that would ask that you work with us in providing us with additional savings, up to 20 and 25 percent, how you could accomplish your core mission.

And I think you have already demonstrated a willingness to move in that direction, so I hope we can count on your support in that effort.

Mr. SHERMAN. We will be very happy to work with you on exploring where additional possible cuts are.

Mr. GRAVES. Great. Well, thank you.

And I want to go back to—Mr. Farr was bringing up a point, and you mentioned that it is currently out, or been eliminated through the CR already. Was that in the CR adopted in December, or was it the one—

Mr. WHITE. The current one we are in.

Mr. GRAVES. The current.

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. GRAVES. So it is the 3-week we are under right now.

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. GRAVES. Okay. Okay. So we currently have already eliminated that, and you are just recommending that that stays eliminated, as well, moving into the future.

Mr. WHITE. Actually, that is not part of the President's recommendation for 2012. The President's recommendation for 2012 would be that the money be transferred to other projects.

Mr. GRAVES. Okay.

Mr. WHITE. So maybe it is a semantic term.

Mr. GRAVES. Sure. And if you had to think about other areas—and I know, oftentimes, we are talking about dollars in cuts, hard cuts—are there areas that you might be able to recommend to the subcommittee, whether just policies that the legislative branch has passed that you are still implementing or is causing you to carry out activities that are no longer necessary where you have moved into the 21st century in some way and the agency is doing something that maybe is just not necessary during this time?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Graves, we are looking at a variety of things where we think we can achieve savings. The streamlining I talked about briefly in the oral statement, we think, at the out end of

that, we will eliminate 80 percent of the clerical and admin-type work we have to do, and we will have our field people spending at least 75 percent of their time one-on-one with producers, which we want them to do. If that goes through the way we are projecting, that would be essentially the equivalent of getting 1,500 more people.

What I would hope that the committee would work with us on is that, right now, the tax on government innovation is 100 percent. So if you save money, it is generally taken away. So I would hope that there would be some ability to work with the committee to ensure that some of those savings can be plowed back into better customer service.

Mr. GRAVES. Sure. Sure. Great. Well, thank you.

And, Mr. Chairman, as I close, I would just—any recommendations you can give us to help you accomplish more savings for the taxpayer, we are open to that. And if it is policy, as well, if you want to repeal anything or move something out of the way, know that we are open to joining with you in that effort.

And, Mr. Chairman, I have this letter I would like to submit for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
 SUBCOMMITTEES:
 AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND
 DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES
 COMMERCE, JUSTICE,
 SCIENCE AND RELATED AGENCIES
 FINANCIAL SERVICES AND
 GENERAL GOVERNMENT



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House of Representatives
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The Honorable Harris Sherman
 Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment
 United States Department of Agriculture
 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W.
 Washington, DC 20250

Dear Under Secretary Sherman:

I am writing today to request that your agency submit budgets to the Sub-Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies within the Committee on Appropriations that represent in detail how your agency would operate with a 25 percent reduction in funds, a 20 percent reduction in funds and a 10 percent reduction in funds.

As you know, as of this writing, we are months away from reaching our debt ceiling of \$14.29 trillion. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that the gross federal debt will increase every year of the 2011-2020 period, reaching \$23.1 trillion in 2020 and costing Americans over \$1 trillion in interest payments alone by 2020.

According to CBO, at the end of the fiscal year of 2008, the debt held by the public was \$5.8 trillion. Since then the public debt has shot to \$9 trillion by the end of fiscal year 2010. While the government experienced lower tax revenues due to the economic recession, the response by the Administration and Congress to jolt the economy with higher federal spending coupled with the past imbalance between spending and revenues has led to an unsustainable debt.

Our fiscal situation is unacceptable. The responsibility for our debt is shared jointly by Democrat and Republican Administrations and Congresses of the past and finding solutions must be a bipartisan endeavor. That is why I am writing to you today to ask that your agency work with Republicans to begin reigning in spending and start our nation on a fiscally responsible course.

Thank you in advance for your willingness to work with the Sub-Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Tom Graves
 Member of Congress

Mr. KINGSTON. Do you want to yield any time to the Under Secretary to answer the car question that Mr. Farr asked?

Mr. GRAVES. That would be fine.

VEHICLES

Mr. SHERMAN. One aspect of the car question is that, in these offices, these 2,000-plus offices that we have around the country, we are sharing these offices with FSA and with Rural Development and with the districts. And these vehicles are being used by all of the agencies. So one of the things we are looking into is the extent to which these other agencies are using the vehicles.

But, obviously, we are focused on the numbers that you mentioned, Congressman Farr, and we are going to try to get that number down.

Mr. FARR. It is in your budget.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is in our budget, but these other agencies are using these vehicles.

Mr. KINGSTON. The chair would yield to Ms. DeLauro a point of personal privilege.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION FOR BRIAN RONHOLM

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very, very much, Mr. Chairman and my colleagues and our witnesses this morning.

I just wanted to—it is kind of a bit bittersweet for me today, as well as at the end of the week, when a very, very trusted and loyal staff person named Brian Ronholm, who has been with me for 5 years and has sat through thick and thin and through all the efforts that we try to make in the Ag Subcommittee—and he has taken this on.

You know, I often say that the Members get a chance to speak from these microphones and we get a chance to stand up and to speak and we get recognized for what we do, but it is that same sense of passion for issues, the same caring, the same kind of, and in some respects more, diligence goes into the efforts that we, as Members, try to make. And our staff, they have the same kinds of values that Members have in making the fights and the issues that we take on.

And they are oftentimes the unsung heroes. I want to say, personally and publicly, that for whatever our opportunities were to make some progress on the Agriculture Subcommittee, Mr. Chairman and fellow Members, that Brian Ronholm holds the lion's share of that accomplishment. And I couldn't ever have done the job without him.

He is going to work for USDA, which is your gain, for FSIS, an area that has been near and dear to our hearts over the last several years.

So, Brian, many, many thanks, and Godspeed. And we know you will do an outstanding job, and you will be briefing someone who is sitting at that table in the not-too-distant future. Thank you very, very much.

Mr. KINGSTON. I think we should have him come up to testify quickly. And Mr. White has already outlined what a joy it is, so we need to get him up here. And I plan to ask you a lot of hard questions, too.

But, Brian, we appreciate, on the majority side and as we were on the minority side, we appreciated working with you over the years and all your professionalism and the fact that you have always been accessible, straightforward, and diligent and extremely knowledgeable. So it is a great pickup for the USDA, and I know it is a great loss for Rosa's office. And we wish you well.

[Applause.]

Mr. KINGSTON. Ms. DeLauro.

CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAM SPENDING

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am concerned, as others have expressed their views, on the level of changes in mandatory program spending, the CHIMPS, if you will, that are in the President's budget request.

According to CBO, the 2012 request would reduce farm bill conservation spending by \$4.7 billion over the course of the next 10 years and \$2.5 billion over the 5 years of the 2012 farm bill that we will be covering next year. That puts a very big hole in which to put conservation and environmental protection efforts.

Now, I realize there are times when we have to make modest CHIMPS, but, as I read this, we are talking about a really very serious—in the billions of dollars here. So we make those modest CHIMPS in order to achieve the priorities that we are called on to address. But the size of the cuts that are proposed in the request, the long-term impact of the proposed cuts, in my view, may be too extreme.

And I also think it is a little unfair to single out the conservation title alone among the titles of the farm bill. If we need to make changes to mandatory spending programs in the context of the appropriations bill, then we should be willing to take a look at all of the farm programs and not just single out conservation.

And my two questions in this regard are: What is going to be the impact of these CHIMPS on the conservation programs? What kind of impact would it have on the natural resource conservation and environmental protection in general?

We look at Wetlands Reserve, \$365 million. I mean, it goes on. You know the numbers, you know, probably better than I do. But my questions: impact of the CHIMPS on conservation programs, impact on natural resource conservation and environmental protection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, Congresswoman, we really do share your concern about the degree to which some of these programs will be affected. But it is a reflection of the difficult budgetary times we are in.

Ms. DELAURO. I understand that. But my question is not about the difficult budgetary times, because that gets us to process versus substance. What I am interested in is the effect, short-term, long-term effect, which is I think what we need to focus on in order to be pennywise and pound-foolish, if I might say that.

And I just would like to—you know, what is the impact of this scale of cut on conservation programs that, as has been pointed out, have been successful programs? And maybe some not, but you could, you know—there is a way to deal with—everybody wants to

take a look at what doesn't work, what does work, and be effective about that.

Long-term effect; and on conservation and environmental protection in general.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, the effect is, it will involve a delay in implementing a variety of programs that we are currently pursuing. So, with respect to the EQIP program, I think the change in mandatory program—CHIMP—is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$350 million.

Ms. DELAURO. Three hundred and forty-two, yeah, million dollars, right.

Mr. SHERMAN. With the WRP program, that is probably another \$350 million, approximately.

Ms. DELAURO. Yeah.

Mr. SHERMAN. So for these programs—their implementation, in certain respects, will be delayed. And the benefits that come from these programs will, in fact, be delayed.

Ms. DELAURO. And you find that you do derive benefits from these programs; is that correct?

Mr. SHERMAN. Absolutely.

Ms. DELAURO. Absolutely. So the delay in those benefits creates what for the longer term?

I am of the view that, when you cut back on what is I consider infrastructure pieces, which allow you to build a framework in which you can go forward, you can almost never rebuild the infrastructure that you need to carry on once it really is significantly delayed or impaired in any way. And that is true in rail or in roads and bridges, in the defense industry, which I represent.

So what about this infrastructure that these programs provide to all of these areas? What happens?

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, I refer to this as the Nation's green infrastructure.

Ms. DELAURO. Right.

Mr. SHERMAN. And it is as important as roads and bridges—

Ms. DELAURO. Amen.

Mr. SHERMAN [continuing]. And schools and hospitals and so forth. But what this means is that the ecosystem services, the benefits, the environmental benefits, that come from these programs will be delayed, in terms of clean water, clean air, benefits to wildlife, benefits to drinking water.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. So it is a negative impact on those efforts.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is a negative benefit.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

Mr. SHERMAN. But our hope is, in better times, we will be able to expand these programs and move forward.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentlewoman's time has expired.

Mr. FARR, do you want a point of personal privilege?

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY TO TROY PHILLIPS

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

I don't want to step on a great message here or wonderful message, but you all know my aide that has been with me in this committee for years and years, Troy Phillips, and Troy has had a year

of disasters. His father died, and his grandfather died, and his aunt and uncle died. And last Friday, he found out that his brother was killed in a motorcycle accident.

Ms. DELAURO. Oh, my word.

Mr. FARR. So that is why he is not here today. But I hope when he comes back that you will all—yeah, because he has gone through a lot this year, and it is real tough.

So thank you. I mean, I knew you all know him, so thank you.

Mr. KINGSTON. Troy is another great staffer and somebody that we enjoy working with. And our thoughts and prayers are with him and his family.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Ms. Lummis.

SAGE-GROUSE INITIATIVE

Mrs. LUMMIS. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As everybody on this committee knows, I am a tightfisted tough cookie when it comes to spending. But I rarely say I would like to sit next to Mrs. DeLauro, but on her comments that she just made, I would like to sit next to Ms. DeLauro and work on these programs.

Because the NRCS, in my State—and I want to commend NRCS in Wyoming. What great staff people you have. They do a wonderful job. The technical assistance that they provide is significant and instrumental. And especially with some of the things we are grappling with like sage grouse, trying to keep them off the Endangered Species list. ESA in the West, the conservation technical assistance is widely acknowledged by Wyoming farmers and ranchers as significant.

And so, a rare expression of kudos. And thank you, Ms. DeLauro, for your comments.

I want to ask some questions about a few of these programs.

First of all, the sage grouse initiative. Your voluntary conservation program provides regulatory certainty for ranchers. And so they can help prevent the sage grouse from being listed under the ESA. But if it is listed, they know, because of these programs, that they will be able to continue ranching on their land in the future.

Now, can you describe to this committee how that guarantee of regulatory certainty for volunteer landowners affected the participation rate?

Mr. WHITE. I would say it really helped.

Earlier, I mentioned in my opening remarks that Fish and Wildlife Service really was outstanding in this. They, for the first time ever, did a conference report that offered that certainty. And they didn't do it on a piecemeal basis; they did it globally.

So I think when you take the fear of regulation out of these issues, you dramatically increase the participation and the willingness of producers to do this.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Well, I couldn't agree more. It has really made a huge difference in my State.

With regard to conservation technical assistance, could some of the program payment dollars be used to match additional technical assistance dollars coming from fees?

What I heard during—there was stimulus money that was put out, and the NRCS was trying to shove money out the door. And ranchers and farmers in Wyoming were saying, we want the technical assistance more than we want the money. Matching?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, we are trying to do it. And it relates to a proposal Mr. Farr was talking about earlier, the Strategic Watershed Action Teams, where we are actually putting Federal funds out to see if there are local partners willing to match it.

And in the sage-grouse area, they are doing more than a one-to-one match in the sage grouse area.

And what it means is there will be more boots on the ground to do these projects. They won't have a Federal foot in that boot, but it would still be direct assistance to the producers. So we are trying that to leverage the Federal dollars.

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Mrs. LUMMIS. Okay.

A question about conservation programs and how they might be more effectively administered: Around Wyoming, ranchers and farmers are telling me they would like to see the CRP program scaled back and the FRPP program either preserved or have some combination of these programs.

And when it comes to conservation programs, would providing States more flexibility allow us to get more bang for our buck with Federal dollars?

Mr. WHITE. Well, when you look specifically at the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program—FRPP—, the final rule gives a whole bunch of flexibility to the States. We have really tried to accommodate State needs and interests in there.

Regarding the CRP, I think all these programs, within the context of the 2012 Farm Bill, are—it is a perfect opportunity to look at consolidation, streamlining, efficiency gains. And if we can't do that kind of stuff in the budget climate we are in, when can we do it?

Mrs. LUMMIS. Exactly. Yeah. And I just want you to know that, in my State, I hear from ranchers and farmers all over the State that we ought to scale back CRP and keep FRPP. Anyway, that is just a—excuse me.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, Representative Lummis, if I can also point out, the President's 2012 budget with respect to FRPP does call for authorized levels of funding.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Okay.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is \$200 million going forward.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Thank you.

Mr. WHITE. And, Ms. Lummis, that picture up there? I would defer to a range conservationist, but I think that is cheatgrass, that brown grass?

Mrs. LUMMIS. Indeed. I recognize that.

Mr. WHITE. It is from Asia, I think. It is terrible.

Mrs. LUMMIS. And after a fire, it just goes crazy.

Mr. WHITE. If there is a fire that goes through there, it will be 50 years for that sagebrush to come back.

Mr. SHERMAN. We will be happy to provide you with another photograph, an after photograph.

Mr. KINGSTON. Submit some samples.
Mr. Bishop.

FARM BILL PROGRAMS

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me welcome the panelists. Good to see you again, especially Mr. White. You have been made an honorary Georgian. Thanks a lot for what you do.

And based on the feedback from a number of our State's producers, I would like to share with you how they believe that our State benefits from the leadership of NRCS in several areas of conservation, including the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program. \$1.38 million has been invested for innovative conservation practices, particularly in the Flint River district; and the EQIP program, which provided nearly \$17 million to promote agricultural production, forest management, and environmental quality.

My question centers on the effectiveness of these programs, which are both mandatory and discretionary farm bill programs, in meeting their stated objectives. Just tell us—of course, I know, but just for the record—why should the U.S. taxpayer continue to support these programs? And what has been the positive return on investment to taxpayers for every dollar that is spent in the programs?

Mr. WHITE. If you look at Flint River, that is an area where there is groundwater depletion. It is tied up with Atlanta's water supply, which is kind of a crucial issue. And the producers there, I think, are doing some of the absolutely most cutting-edge irrigation water efficiency in the country.

You have the groundwater moisture sensors, where when the pivot goes around it reads the moisture, it shuts it off, it turns it on, it lowers it down. It is extraordinary, the water savings that those farmers are doing. And what it means to the water supply of Atlanta is important. All of us need water. And it is just some incredible work that your producers are doing.

NATIONAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Mr. SHERMAN. Congressman Bishop, if I can just supplement that, I mean, beyond Georgia, nationally—we just released this year, this past year, the National Resources Inventory. This is an inventory based on 800,000 geographic reference points in the country, and it reflects progress over a period of 30 years. And without question, there is enormous progress being made with sediment reduction, nitrogen reduction, phosphorus reduction.

CONSERVATION EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS

Similarly, the Conservation Effects Assessment Projects are showing dramatic benefits that are coming from the application of these suites of conservation practices.

So I think we are beginning to see through these assessments that this work is important and it is paying off.

LONGLEAF PINE INITIATIVE

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

Can you tell us about the Longleaf Pines initiative, which I understand was funded at \$5.7 million, to assist producers with both managing and re-establishing the Longleaf Pines?

As you know, Georgia pines have a long and storied history, and timber production has always been vital to agriculture in Georgia.

Mr. WHITE. Well, Mr. Bishop, the Longleaf Pine actually helped build this Nation in its early years. It produced the stores to keep the wooden ships afloat. It built Savannah and Williamsburg. It is a long-grained, rot-resistant, wonderful pine. And we had over 90 million acres, and now we are down to about three million acres. And this is certainly an effort to restore that ecosystem of the Longleaf.

We think it is commercially viable now. If you look at a Longleaf forest where it grew up under a fire regime, it was almost like a savannah. I don't know how many hundreds of species live in a vibrant Longleaf Pine forest. And if it can make income for producers and produce all these environmental benefits, it is certainly something I believe we should continue to support.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

In the past, the inspector general has criticized the Department for deficiencies within the Department, in particular, the need for improvements of overall financial management. One of the specific areas cited was management of contracts. In Georgia, NRCS has over \$36 million in obligated funds for 2,100 contracts for fiscal year 2010 funding.

Do you expect any issues or any problems with these contracts? Do you expect any cancellations or any other issues due to funding reductions?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much.

I think my time has expired. Right on time.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Under Secretary, I wanted to ask you about the Inspector General's report in December 2010. It was very critical. It says, for the third year, that the NRCS has received a report in which the inspector general issued a disclaimer on the financial statement and identified a number of significant deficiencies, including accounting and controls over undelivered orders; accounting and controls over the revenue and unfilled customer order process; accounting and controls over accrued expenses; controls over financial reporting; accounting and controls for property, plant, and equipment; general and application controls on the environment; and controls over purchase and fleet car transaction.

And I think what is disturbing about this is that it is the third year. And so, two questions: How did we get in this situation? And what is being done about it?

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me make a few general comments about this, and then I would ask for Chief White to go into some of the specifics here.

This agency has seen a three- to fourfold increase in its budget since 2002. And this is an agency that is also experiencing the im-

plementation of many new programs that did not exist prior to 2002.

The agency clearly realizes the importance of accountability and transparency, and this audit report continues to show that we have work to do. We have important work to do to get to where we can be fully accountable for how we are spending the taxpayers' money.

But I want to point out that we are at least gratified that there has yet to be any showing of mismanagement, fraud or Federal monies being misspent. We need to do a better job, though, with respect to transparency and accountability, and we are working very hard to that end.

I would appreciate if Chief White could just take you through these different areas of the audit, because I think the agency is doing its best to address each and every one of them.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you.

AUDIT FINDINGS

Mr. WHITE. First, Mr. Chairman, no excuses. The Under Secretary is right; we have to do a better job. We are on that pathway.

In 1980 the Chief Financial Officer Act was passed. USDA had to undergo an audit at that time, and there were three agencies—RD, the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Forest Service—all had to have independent audits.

If you fast-forward to 2007–2008, we were the first agency to have our own standalone audit since 1980. And it generally takes from 5 to 10 years for an agency to move from the first audit to a clean audit. We are in year 3 of that process.

That said, there are seven material weaknesses that you talked about. I brought this here. I will call this the mother of all audit remediation plans. This is how we are going to address the issue this year.

Each one of those seven deficiencies has one of the top NRCS senior executives owning it. Every State conservationist in the country is on one of those teams. There is one team for each of the seven deficiencies. And then there is an eighth team, headed up by our Management Deputy Chief, which is the crosscutting team providing the training, the policy coordination, where the CFO will make the decisions.

We think that we can take care of three of them this year, and then we would be down to four. We think we can take care of the reimbursable contracts. We have centralized those in three locations. We pulled them out of all 50 States and put them in three, and April 1st we are standing up the consolidation unit. We think that with the purchase cards, we are probably there, but we want to make darn sure before we give our auditor that information. And then the other one I think we can fix is the security access.

Mr. KINGSTON. Where does the buck stop? Who is in charge?

Mr. WHITE. Me.

Mr. KINGSTON. So if next year this is still—you get a fourth year that is this bad, what will happen to you?

Mr. WHITE. I will offer my resignation to Secretary Vilsack.

Mr. KINGSTON. I would think that would be fair, to the degree that it has to be changed. And knowing that you do have that earnestness and drive to change something, do you feel that there are

stumbling blocks underneath you that are going to prevent you from making that happen? Not your resignation, but correction.

Mr. WHITE. I have thought about resignation. Stress level goes down, life expectancy goes up. It is not all that bad.

But, yes, Mr. Graves touched on it. We have to change some of our business processes. We cannot survive with 1960s and 1970s business processes. We have 51 financial units. How do you corral that many? We are going to have to do some sort of consolidation. I don't know if it is in 1 or in 20 or 5 units. But we are going to have some business process change if we are going to fix this thing for the long term.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, my time has expired.

Mr. Farr.

STRATEGIC WATERSHED ACTION TEAMS

Mr. FARR. Yeah, there are two questions I want to get into. I want to follow up on the SWAT team proposal and also on the cutting out of the funding for RC&D.

First of all, on the SWAT team, what I understand from your budget authority is that you are going to—perhaps, it says, that the two possible programs in regions would be the Bay Delta and the Upper Mississippi. And then you go on to describe the SWAT team: 5- to 7-member teams, working for 3 to 5 years, putting all these experts on the ground, goal is to reach every landowner in the region, high-priority watersheds where you have nitrogen loading. And although you don't put it in there, I think you ought to also put one that would relate it to food safety, because it is certainly a high priority with everyone else.

And what I am upset about is that all of the reasons you are putting together this SWAT team is why we did it before you ever had a program like this. We put that together in the greater Monterey Bay area and now have six, seven counties, the largest in the United States, that have been involved in this program, and it has been going on for about 10 years.

And it is everything that you want to do. And we did it—yes, we did it through earmarks because there was no program like this.

So I am excited that you are doing—I think you are moving in the right direction. But I don't want to see you pull the rug out from under the people that are doing the very thing that you have and have gotten that buy-in from all those landowners and have gotten that regional politic. In fact, it is the only press conference I go to annually where the watershed quality report is put out, where the marine scientists and the ag scientists, essentially the soil scientists, and the farmers are leading it, and they are praising these environmental scientists. You don't find that anyplace else. I mean, it never happens. They are the enemy. So it is a wonderful buy-in where people realize, yes, I can do better farming and have less adverse effects from it.

So, I mean, go back and look at the criteria when you are selecting your areas. And I would hate to see you pull the rug out from what is everything that you outline in this program.

And I would like you to add one other thing, is that in those regions we have—the specialty crops we grow are called coastal crops. It is the cold-climate crops. It is all the things that go into

a salad. That is why my district is called the "salad bowl capital in the world." Every salad you eat today anywhere in the United States comes from the Salinas Valley. And that lettuce and broccoli and all those things were picked 3 days ago, and they are here today.

What has come up is that a lot of those, particularly lettuce, is not a kill-step process. You don't cook it. So we have a whole new program. And we have had Dr. Hamburg out there, from FDA, just amazed at, sort of, the laboratory. You have to get suited up to go into a field now to pick anything. You have to wear, just like you do in surgery, gloves and masks and the hair nets and everything.

And this is a high priority for the State of California and for the United States in food safety. So this watershed, because it has to deal with water quality and nitrate buildup and all kinds of other things, of wildlife getting into the fields, I mean, it is just the perfect laboratory.

And I am just making a plea, when you go back—and I will tell you, what sells you—what Mrs. Lummis was talking about—what sells you on the ground is the professionalism of your people. You have one of the guys that I have just been so impressed with, Daniel Mountjoy. I think he is one of the most outstanding public servants I have ever met—a big, burly guy who looks like a big old bear. He has had some horrible tragedies; his wife just passed away and all kinds of things. But I will tell you, there isn't a farmer in the area that doesn't respect and call upon Daniel Mountjoy, because he is a very practical guy. And he is the kind of guy that has built this whole infrastructure base out there.

So, again, I am pleading with you to go back and look at that. And if you pull the rug out from under that, you will have me as your enemy forever and ever.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Now, to the second question. Secretary Vilsack was here and, I think, made a very interesting statement about how he is trying to create a new rural strategy for America because rural America has been in a depression for the last 10 years.

Why, in building that rural strategy, would you cut out the RC&D? I mean, you look at the statistics of the number of people employed, the number of programs—it is the recovery plan for rural America. Now, did you cut this out because you were ordered to, or do you really believe we ought to get rid of it?

Mr. WHITE. First, I will commit to you to find out more about what is going on in your watershed area and work with Ed Burton. Because you are ground zero on food safety, and I know the co-management that we have to do.

Regarding the RC&D, this is a proposal that has been around for 4 or 5 years. It was certainly developed and put in before my term. And I certainly support the President's budget.

[The information follows:]

NRCS is committed to the best of our ability with available resources to help the landowners deal with increasing regulatory pressures and environmental challenges in critical watersheds such as the Monterey Bay area.

We expect the majority of the existing RC&D Councils will decide to adjust positively to this change in support from NRCS and continue to operate successfully as nonprofit corporations. However, in the absence of USDA support, more of their ef-

forts will be directed toward obtaining funding for office overhead and staffing. This may temporarily have the effect of limiting other accomplishments, including rural job creation, but we expect most of the councils will overcome this short term effect and continue to implement projects that foster the creation and retention of jobs in rural areas.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman's time has expired.
Mr. Latham.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES: 590 STANDARD

Mr. LATHAM. I think the answer is, how do you spell "OMB"?
But, anyway.

First of all, welcome, everyone.

According to the 590 standard, which was issued in January, it says, "Nutrients shall not be surface-applied except under emergency provisions in accordance with State law to frozen and/or snow-covered soils during seasons of high run-off potential or during periods of winter dormancy," end quote.

This obviously is a major concern for a lot of cattle producers in the upper Midwest and, I would guess, throughout the West also, because it prevents land application of manure for all but just a very few days of the year.

Under this definition, isn't the entire winter and spring periods when you couldn't apply manure?

Mr. WHITE. Well, first, I am all over this issue, Mr. Latham.

Mr. LATHAM. Good.

Mr. WHITE. We have 149 standards in NRCS. And every single one of them gets updated with current science about every 5 years. The 590 standard, without question, is the most controversial one because it deals with nutrient management.

For almost a year, we have been through several iterations of drafts that have been given to the agriculture groups, the conservation groups, and agencies. We have published it in the Federal Register and received hundreds of comments. And in a couple weeks, they are supposed to be bringing me the final recommendations.

I am very aware of the issue of where the 590 says you are not supposed to put manure on frozen ground. I understand this could have a huge impact on the producers in the northern climes: New England, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, anywhere like that.

There are other issues in there, too, that I have heard complaints about. For example the draft says once you reach 10 times the phosphorous in a soil, stop application. There are producers in the southern no-rainfall zone that say, "What do you care? We don't get any rain. We are 60 miles from a creek."

So what I am thinking about doing, Mr. Latham—most of our standards are national in scope, but this one is so controversial. It is controversial not because we just use it for our voluntary programs, but regulatory agencies sometimes take our standards and use them in regulatory programs because the science is so darn good. So I am actually thinking we may need to regionalize this so we can address those cold-weather issues. Otherwise, these producers are going to have to build huge storage areas for the manure over winter. We are going to have to look at the southern issues, where it never freezes.

There are a lot of things that I am very aware of, Mr. Latham. And, God willing, we will have something out there that can work for agriculture and protect the environment no matter what region of the country you are in.

Mr. LATHAM. And is there any estimate—did you do a cost-benefit analysis or any kind of estimate as far as cost to the producers—

Mr. WHITE. No.

Mr. LATHAM [continuing]. If they cannot apply manure, to store, stockpile manure?

Mr. WHITE. No.

Mr. LATHAM. So what are they supposed to do with it during these months when they can't apply it?

Mr. WHITE. Well, if you are in the South, it doesn't matter; you just put it on pretty much anytime.

But the agriculture groups that have come forward in opposition to this say it would be hugely expensive to have to build structures to store it. So, a concrete tank, an earthen container, someplace where you would have to store it.

But I am cognizant of that, and I think we should work with the State authorities on this issue, the conservation districts, and try to come up with a way that would tailor this standard for different regions of the country to take into account, what do you do if the ground is frozen for—I mean, Montana, it is frozen, like, 8, 9 months of the year.

Mr. LATHAM. Well, and in a place like Iowa, where, if you can't apply it in the winter—I mean, I understand if you drive around some areas, you will smell, obviously—

Mr. WHITE. Oh, yeah.

Mr. LATHAM [continuing]. The manure out there. But if you can't apply it in the winter or the spring, and in Iowa the rest of the year or, at least, you know, through the summer months, you are in production on that land, so you can't apply it then, so you have to spend a tremendous amount of money to have facilities to stockpile this until fall or something?

Mr. WHITE. Understood. Now, the other side of the coin, I have also gotten letters from environmental groups who say we are complete sellouts and this would destroy the environment. So there has to be some answer in there, and I think a regional approach may be the way to go.

Mr. LATHAM. Maybe—excuse me?

Mr. WHITE. Maybe the way to address this is to have the States work it out with their partners in that locale.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Ms. DeLauro.

FOOD SAFETY AND CONSERVATION

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. White, in your testimony, you mentioned that one area that NRCS is pursuing is the intersection between food safety requirements and the important conservation work accomplished by farmers and ranchers. You also mentioned that you are collaborating with AMS and FDA on co-management of environmental stewardship on farm product safety guidelines and regulations.

You outlined the current areas of collaboration, such as the produce safety alliance, produce safety rule development and implementation, and education outreach. Can you explain in detail what some of this collaboration involves? What are the conservation goals that NRCS is trying to achieve with these collaborations? And can you also outline situations where food safety goals and conservation goals conflict and how they get resolved?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. This goes back to Mr. Farr's area. Remember the 2006 spinach E. coli outbreak?

Ms. DELAURO. Remember it well.

Mr. WHITE. That led to the leafy-green marketing order. And what we were seeing then was, where farmers had put in buffers or riparian area protection, ponds for wildlife or air-quality benefits or water quality, something like that, and they were faced with: You choose between food safety and conservation. And a lot of them were just ripping out conservation practices.

The Food and Drug Administration has authority for this. In USDA, the lead is the Agricultural Marketing Service—AMS. They have asked us in. They have opened the door for our participation.

Cornell University has a term of art, like “best management practices” in this area. So we are on the steering committee. In fact, Thursday of this week, the Secretary's office is convening a meeting with the Food and Drug Administration—FDA—and NRCS and AMS and the Agricultural Research Service—ARS, the researchers, to talk about this issue.

So what we are hoping is that we can achieve both, where you have the good things we want for the environment and also the food safety that we must have.

Ms. DELAURO. Uh-huh. Are you looking to set out some national criteria? Because, otherwise, as Mr. Farr knows from that prior time, the folks are on their own to put something together in order to safeguard their efforts and come up with, you know, marketing orders, et cetera.

But at the Federal level, is there an intent to try to lay out some criteria guidelines or standards?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. FDA is supposed to come out with a rule sometime in 2011.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay.

Mr. WHITE. I don't know what that is going to contain, at this point, but I know that they have opened the door for us, and we are very grateful. And we will be advocating for conservation throughout that process, ma'am.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you. Well, we will follow it.

Mr. WHITE. And we will be calling Daniel Mountjoy for advice on how to do it.

Ms. DELAURO. I would just submit to you, because I can't let the opportunity go, that, with all of the agencies that are involved, wouldn't it be simpler, the whole process would be simpler if we had a single food safety agency?

Mr. KINGSTON. Now, that is an idea we haven't heard.

Ms. DELAURO. An idea whose time has come. Anyway—in so many regards, including deficit reduction, I might add.

Mr. WHITE. Well, don't you think we should have a little bit of conservation input, though?

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ms. DELAURO. I am happy for the input, but at one agency. So we can build in a capacity in an agency to do that.

Let me just talk about the RC&D program. It was eliminated. And you are right, it has come up before, and every year we bring it back.

You say the same goals can be achieved through other USDA programs, partner investments, local project sponsors. Can you outline how this will be done with resource conservation and development?

RC&D focuses on energy resource management projects, waste management utilization projects, community improvement projects, economic development water projects. Can all of these areas really be covered by other programs or partner investments?

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, let me start and then see if Dave wants to add anything to that. I do believe that most of the goals and mission areas of RC&D are addressed in a variety of the programs that we have.

Ms. DELAURO. I won't have enough time for you to list them, but I would like to know where those—if you can get for us, where you pick up the slack if RC&D is gone.

Mr. SHERMAN. We would be happy to provide that to you.

Do you want this now?

Ms. DELAURO. No, no. I was just—is there anything else you want to, you know, add about—the light went off. I am going to assume it is a red light here.

Mr. KINGSTON. Your time has expired.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. So if you just would get us that information, it would be very helpful.

Mr. SHERMAN. We will get you that information.

[The information follows:]

Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Councils implement natural resource and community improvement projects with funding from various sources including private and corporate foundations, state and local agencies; and various federal agencies including USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Food and Nutrition Service, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Forest Service, and Rural Development. These programs complement the technical assistance provided by NRCS.

Federal funding sources outside of USDA that contribute to RC&D Council projects include: the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of Health and Human Services, the National Historic Preservation Program, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since RC&D Councils compete for these Federal funds along with other non-profit organizations, we do not have information on the funding levels of the numerous grant programs of these departments and agencies that may be awarded to RC&D Councils in FY 2012.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

Mr. KINGSTON. And, also, if I could add on the councils that disappear and the councils that don't disappear, that assumes some councils are more equal than others or some are doing a more effective job. And if you could address why certain councils will remain and certain ones won't, that will be helpful.

Ms. DELAURO. Is that right? Certain councils will remain? I thought it was all eliminated.

Mr. SHERMAN. We don't know which councils will continue. If this funding is eliminated, I assume there will be certain councils which will, through voluntary efforts or through other fundraising efforts, what have you, partnership efforts, will find coordinators to continue to run their activities.

But in the event that you eliminate this from the budget, we will report back to you as to which councils continue and which councils—

[The information follows:]

NRCS does not have information on the financial strength of each of the nonprofit RC&D councils. We expect the majority of the existing Councils will decide to adjust positively to this change in support from NRCS and continue to operate successfully as nonprofit corporations. For several years USDA has partnered with the National Association of Councils across the country. Many councils have increased their partnerships and financial portfolios so that they are less reliant on NRCS direct technical and financial assistance.

Ms. DELAURO. But they won't be continued with Federal dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, the payment for coordination, the hiring of the coordinators, would not continue.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Graves.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Mr. GRAVES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And forgive me for my lack of institutional knowledge. I still have a little bit to gain. But I was curious, if you could explain, there is a line item called "other planning and application" that nearly doubles from 2010 to 2012. What drives that? And I guess that is the mandatory side?

Mr. WHITE. What chart are you on, do you know?

Mr. GRAVES. Page 25–16 of the explanatory notes.

Mr. WHITE. Okay. Getting there.

We think that is the technical assistance for the Conservation Reserve Program. The program is administered by the Farm Service Agency, but we do most of the technical work. So, as they have this new signup, that would be an increase that is not going to happen every year. That is only when they would have large, multi-million-acre signups.

Mr. GRAVES. So what is driving that large increase?

Mr. WHITE. They announced they are going to sign up 4 million acres into the program. And this would be a person going out, working with the farmer, developing the seeding recommendations, the plans that need to be developed, that kind of stuff.

Mr. GRAVES. And I guess, where is that coming from? Who is requesting the additional acreage?

Mr. WHITE. We work with the Farm Service Agency to develop those costs, so it would be coming from us both. The funding source would be the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. GRAVES. And so, is it formula-driven? I mean, what makes it mandatory?

Mr. WHITE. It is basically acre-driven and number of plans projected. And I cannot remember the amount per plan off the top of my head.

[The information follows:]

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a voluntary program that provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. It encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as tame or native grasses, wildlife plantings, trees, filter strips, or riparian buffers. CRP reduces soil erosion, protects the Nation's ability to produce food and fiber, reduces sedimentation in streams and lakes, improves water quality, establishes wildlife habitat, and enhances forest and wetland resources.

The program began in 1985 and is funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation. In general, the Corporation's programs, including CRP, are classified as mandatory spending programs and therefore, the Corporation does not require annual appropriations in order to make outlays for them. Instead, the Corporation borrows funds from the Department of the Treasury to finance these programs; this borrowing is later repaid with appropriated funds. CRP is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) providing technical land eligibility determinations, conservation planning and practice implementation.

Farmers receive an annual rental payment for a 10- or 15-year rental contract. Cost-share payments may be provided to establish the vegetative cover practices. There are two ways farmers can enroll in CRP: a continuous signup for which offers are not subject to competitive bidding and general signups which are open only during designated periods. Congress capped total CRP enrollment at 32 million acres. FSA monitors acres coming out of the program and designates general signups periods to maintain the 32 million acre cap.

NRCS continuous signup CRP workload and the associated costs vary each year depending on the number of contracts FSA plans to enroll through continuous and general signups. For example, in FY 2009, FSA enrolled 448,000 acres under 24,000 contracts in the CRP continuous signup, requiring NRCS to develop 24,000 conservation plans; in FY 2010, FSA enrolled approximately 600,000 acres and NRCS developed 33,000 conservation plans; in FY 2011, FSA anticipates enrolling 500,000 acres in the continuous CRP sign up, requiring 31,000 conservation plans.

NRCS workload associated with the general signups also varies and the number of contracts depends in large part on the number of acres that are due to expire. Table 1, below, identifies the CRP contract acres that expired by fiscal year:

Table 1: Acres coming out of CRP by fiscal year (millions of acres)

FY	FY	FY
2009	2010	2011
2.8	4.4	4.4

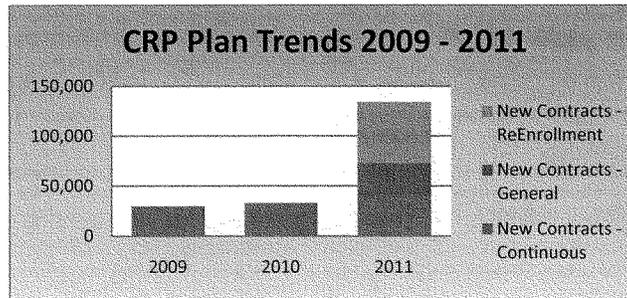
FSA did not hold a general CRP signup in FY 2009. In FY 2010, there was no general signup until the end of the fiscal year. As a result, NRCS provided technical assistance for that signup, as well as the FY 2011 general signup and continuous CRP signup in FY 2011. Thus, NRCS has an unusually large FY 2011 CRP workload and associated costs. In total, FSA expects NRCS to provide 134,000 conservation plans for over 8 million acres in FY 2011, an increase of 400% from FY 2010.

Table 2: Acres and Number of Plans by Fiscal Year

CRP Signup Type	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Continuous Signup			
Acres	448,000	600,000	500,000
Conservation Plans		33,000	31,000
General Signup			
Acres	N/A	N/A*	7,900,000
Conservation Plans			103,000
Total Acres	448,000	600,000	8,400,000
Total Plans	24,000	33,000	134,000

* General Sign Up #39 closed late in FY 2010; NRCS completed conservation plans in FY 2011.

The chart below shows the trends in the number of CRP conservation plans developed from 2009 through 2011.



Mr. GRAVES. So is it mandatory or not mandatory?

Mr. WHITE. This is mandatory spending. The source of the money is from the Commodity Credit Corporation—CCC.

Mr. GRAVES. So I guess there is another authorizing committee that has put something in place that drives it to this new level—

Mr. WHITE. No.

Mr. GRAVES [continued]. To get the formula? Or is it—

Mr. WHITE. It is Farm Bill funding. So it would be the same funding source as EQIP or Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, things of that nature.

Mr. GRAVES. Okay.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Bishop.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much.

It is my understanding, still on the RC&D, that as a result of the proposed elimination of RC&D that Georgia will lose approximately 10 NRCS staff persons. And while these employees may be transferred to other positions in the agency, what will the practical impact of these staff losses be in terms of program support?

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay, these 10 individuals, we will make an effort to reassign them to other work for which they are qualified. Some of—

Mr. BISHOP. Same State?

Mr. WHITE. That would be my goal.

Mr. SHERMAN. That would be our goal.

And some of these people may be eligible for retirement. Some of them may be eligible for early retirement. Prior to your getting here, we talked about a buy-out program, an early buy-out program that the government has.

So we will make every effort to try to find a place for the employees who wish to remain within the NRCS system.

Mr. BISHOP. I was really—my question was going to the impact that it would have on the programs, on the services that they provided to their respective areas, their expertise.

Mr. SHERMAN. These individuals currently serve as coordinators of RC&D councils. So if the funding is not there for these councils, then I think the question is whether these councils will reach out to others on a voluntary basis or find others that they are willing to pay for who can step in and coordinate the efforts of the council. If they can't—

Mr. BISHOP. They won't have any federally funded coordinators?

Mr. SHERMAN. They will not have federally funded coordinators. Eighty percent—

Mr. BISHOP. Pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, so to speak?

Mr. SHERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. BISHOP. Get their own funding.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. But we might have more help for Flint River.

NRCS STRATEGIC PLAN

Mr. BISHOP. Okay.

Let me shift gears for a moment and ask if you would just talk about your strategic plan. Over the past few years, you have had discussions about strategic planning at NRCS. Can you tell us if your strategic planning process has taken into account the tight budgetary environment that we are currently facing and the likelihood that this will spill over into the current farm bill negotiations?

How do you see the proposed changes would impact that plan, particularly in terms of the Department's internal and external assessments of natural resources, human capital, civil rights, and the other issues?

Mr. WHITE. Well, we have revised the strategic plan, and it is going to come out shortly. And it is pretty simple. What I wanted was something you can put on one page, maybe front and back at most. We want to get our house in order, and that is directly related to fixing the financial arena and those processes that are bogging us down.

So, first get our house in order; two, get more conservation on the ground, streamline how we work with producers, make it more producer-friendly and better there; and, three, work with our partners where we can to create a climate where voluntary, incentive-based conservation can succeed, or continue to succeed.

And regardless of the budget—up, down, in between—I think that those strategic goals are relevant regardless of what happens to the budget, sir.

PROGRAM ELIMINATIONS

Mr. BISHOP. Okay. I appreciate that very much.

Let me shift again. Overall, with your recommendations, with the administration's position, I guess driven by OMB or whomever, that some of these programs and functions will have to be eliminated, and you are recommending not funding them.

Does this really reflect the ability or an approach to do more with less, to eliminate redundancies and overlapping programs so, at the end of the day, you will still be able to accomplish the mission that you have to accomplish but just doing it more efficiently? Or is this simply an exercise in just cutting the budget to comply with the necessity of the difficult financial crisis that we are in?

Mr. SHERMAN. Congressman, I think it is both. I think there are areas where we probably won't be able to accomplish everything that we sought to do. I think there will be other areas where we try to identify efficiencies, better ways of doing things, where we can stretch our dollars more effectively and further.

But it is really both. In the areas where we have proposed cuts, hopefully our local partners will find ways to continue doing a number of the things that previously were done. But we will have to wait and see whether that happens.

Mr. KINGSTON. The gentleman's time has expired.

Ms. Lummis.

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARDS

Mrs. LUMMIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to add on to and support Mr. Latham's line of questioning with regard to the land manure standards and—

Mr. WHITE. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. LUMMIS [continued]. Specifically would be interested in knowing at some point what the scientific basis is for limiting phosphorous and potassium to 10 times the crop removal rate.

But since you recognize that this 590 rule is a problem and you are all over it, as you say, just know that I share Mr. Latham's concern.

Mr. WHITE. Yes, ma'am.

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

Mrs. LUMMIS. Okay. Great.

A question about the Wetland Reserve Program. Has the NRCS looked into provision exemptions that would allow haying and grazing in the same year, where that is appropriate for wetland reserves?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Oh, good.

Mr. WHITE. In 2002, I was loaned to Senator Harkin and worked on that Farm Bill. No, 2002 was Senator Lugar; 2008 was Senator Harkin. But in the 2008 Farm Bill, we put a special provision in the Wetlands Reserve Program that made it through the adoption phase to allow haying and grazing as part of the WRP. Because, instead of making it a land retirement program, I think it would be better served as a working lands program.

The reason is, particularly as you go west, you know, west of the 100th meridian, those wetlands grew up under the ungulates. Every 18 months or 2 years, buffalo come down there and they would make it look like a nuclear bomb hit it, and then they would move on, and the wetlands came back. They grew up under that ecosystem.

So we do have the authorities for reserved rights for grazing. For regular WRP, we can also work with the landowner to do a plan to allow the grazing.

Mrs. LUMMIS. So is that on a case-by-case basis? Or do you have standards that you are going to publish?

Mr. WHITE. It is on a case-by-case basis for the existing WRPs. If you come under the reserved rights, it is actually in the agreement—the rancher says, okay, that is mine, if I do it according to a plan. So there are two different scenarios right now.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Okay.

Well, that was the only additional question I have, Mr. Chairman, and so I will yield back the balance of my time. Thank you.

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentlewoman.

And we will begin our third round.

I want to ask you, Mr. Under Secretary, about the Conservation Security Program, which, as you know, was basically discontinued or at least had a major name change and overhaul in 2008. However, under the Conservation Security Program contracts, we are still paying farmers to participate in the failed program. It doesn't take new enrollees, but if you are already on the paper, you get paid.

That is really repugnant to taxpayers. What can we do to get out of that?

Mr. SHERMAN. I am not the expert on this program, but my understanding is, it is being phased out. Obviously, the Conservation Stewardship Program is now in place, and we are enrolling. We enrolled 25 million acres during 2010, and we are adding about 12 million acres a year to this program going forward.

So we are phasing out of this other program. There were certain problems that were in that program that we are attempting to correct under the Conservation Stewardship Program.

But I would turn to Chief White to be more specific in response to your question.

Mr. BISHOP. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. BISHOP. Is it a legal problem, that you can't just terminate those contracts because they have already been signed and it would result in some kind of legal liability, and that is why we are continuing to pay them even though we are discontinuing the program and going on with a different approach? But you have those existing programs, and they are still obligated because of the contracts, and there will be legal liability if those contracts are breached.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is my understanding.

Mr. WHITE. Okay. Can I address that as part of the response—

Mr. KINGSTON. And throw in there how much money is paid out. For 2012, what will it be? And what will it be aggregate during the life of those contracts? And how much would you estimate it would cost you to take the legal hit and close them out?

Mr. WHITE. Okay. All right. You are referring to the OIG audit of the Conservation Security Program. They went in five States. This happened a couple years ago. They found a huge error rate, a 50 percent error rate. It was stunning.

When I became chief in 2009 and became aware of this, there were 23 recommendations in that OIG report. And I have to tell you, OIG was very fair. I think they did an honest job on this.

And I can also tell you where I think the major error in the Conservation Security Program occurred, and that was, to save money, they made a decision to allow farmers to self-certify. So if you told us you had 100 acres and terraces, we said, well, you have 100 acres and terraces, and that is what it was based on. But when the OIG actually went into the field, maybe you had 98 acres, maybe you had 105, maybe you didn't have terraces. These were a lot of the errors that they particularly cited.

So when I became chief, I did not have us go back and look at the contracts in those five States; I ordered a top-to-bottom review from Maine to Hawaii, every single contract, 21,000 of them. Go to the field, verify it. If there is a problem with anything—eligibility, paperwork—fix it. And if you can't fix it, we have to cancel it and get out of it.

We have canceled gobs of them. We have fixed gobs of them. We are down to a handful that are really kind of ugly right now. They will probably end up in some lawsuits. I am trying to remember, there are 28 or 30 contracts still out where we are asking for major amounts of money back. We recovered a couple of million, and

there are still some more out there. But we are progressing and working with the inspector general to clean this up.

Mr. BISHOP. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

CANCELLED CONTRACTS

Mr. BISHOP. The ones that you were able to cancel, you were able to do that because you found that they were in breach of their obligations under the contract. And, therefore, if they were in breach, you were justified in canceling it. But those who were proceeding according to what was expected of them or where there was a legitimate dispute, those are the ones that—

Mr. WHITE. That remain. The ones that are remaining are okay. They are eligible. They are doing what they are supposed to do. They are carrying out their contracts. And it would take \$197 million in 2012 to pay all the existing contracts. So I think that we should continue to pay the existing contracts—

Mr. KINGSTON. \$198 million?

Mr. SHERMAN. \$197 million.

Mr. WHITE. \$197 million.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay.

Mr. WHITE. Well, \$197 million is close enough.

Mr. KINGSTON. And the ones who were in violation, were they dropped immediately, as Mr. Bishop said? And are they banned from participating in future—not just that program under the new name, Conservation Stewardship Program, but under other programs?

Mr. WHITE. Now, that I don't know. I will have to find out, Mr. Kingston.

Mr. KINGSTON. When somebody is in violation of a farm program, can they go on to other programs? If you violate WRP, could you still be eligible for EQIP?

Mr. WHITE. Well, there is a list, a debarment list that you can put people on, and it would preclude them from participating in just about any Federal program. But I have to check and see what it would mean for these farmers.

[The information follows:]

Egregious conservation program contract violations may serve as the basis for suspension and debarment actions by NRCS. Provisions at 2 CFR Part 417 establish the USDA policies and procedures for debarment and suspension. Generally, the period of debarment is based on the seriousness of the cause(s) upon which the debarment is based and usually does not exceed three years. However, if circumstances warrant, debarring officials may impose a longer period. Any individual, organization, corporation, or other entity convicted of a felony for knowingly defrauding the United States in connection with any program administered by USDA can be permanently debarred from participation in USDA programs.

All NRCS Conservation Program Contracts (financial assistance agreements) contain language in the terms and conditions regarding participant self-certification that to the best of their knowledge and belief, they are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. My time has expired.

One last question: Will you give us a copy of your remediation plan, switching back on the OIG report?

Mr. WHITE. Oh, for this?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. You betcha.
[The information follows:]

Information has been provided to the Committee.

Mr. KINGSTON. Can't wait to read it.

Mr. BISHOP. We may need a budget increase this year to offset that.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Farr.

FARM BILL PROGRAMS

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment you on having this kind of a hearing. I think so much of this right now, the CRs that we passed and even the President's budget, what we failed to do on the legislative side, Congress, is to understand the implications of these cuts as they trickle down into communities.

And I was just—it was interesting, I wish Mrs. Lummis and Mr. Graves were still here, because there are 12 programs that Natural Resources Conservation Service manages. I mean, we mentioned the WRP, the CRP, the EQIP. There is the WHIP, and there is the FRP, and there is a bunch of others, including AMA, which I don't know what they are. I am looking them up.

But if you look at that list of how these States benefit from these programs, it is very disproportional. I mean, it isn't, you know, one size fits all. This formula isn't across the country. And some States very heavily use—I mean, Wyoming is the number one in the country by tens of millions of dollars under the EQIP program. There is no other State—excuse me, not EQIP. I was thinking of the FRPP program.

And it just seems to me that, indeed, if Mr. Graves wants to cut everything across the board, what I would ask the Secretary and the chief here is, break down what kind of impact that is going to have by State and by congressional district.

Mr. WHITE. Okay.

Mr. FARR. You know, in essence, this process has to be a political one, and it has to involve the community. And I fault this administration because they are willing to bring in cuts in their budget, but when you ask them, how is this going to affect people on the ground, they won't tell you, because we support the cuts.

And I don't think that is the way to communicate to people, to say, okay, because the President wants it and because the Republican leadership has agreed to it, that we don't have to tell you what it is going to be. We have to tell people what it is going to be whether we like the news or not. Because the political side is then to make sure that people get involved, and how are they going to trust government if we don't engage them in what we are trying to do? We become so Beltway-interested. And I would hope that we can have more and more hearings about—we are going to be in this mood for a couple years, I think, of cut, squeeze, and trim. And, I mean, that is the political reality.

But we ought to be smart about, okay, let's really engage the public in understanding what that cut, squeeze, and trim is going to do. And, as I said, even in your agency, with all these 12 different programs, it is going to have all different kind of disproportionate effects on different congressional districts.

Mr. BISHOP. Will the gentleman yield on that?

Mr. FARR. Yes.

Mr. BISHOP. You mentioned earlier that, in looking at the regulations in the application, you had to look at it on a regional basis. It would seem to me that, as we evaluate these programs, that they have to be looked at on a regional basis, because there are some areas that benefit from certain programs and not from others. And somehow there has to be an equitable balance so that programs that will benefit certain regions, because of geography or because of crops or because of whatever, that they will be able to continue to utilize the benefits of those programs, whereas, you know, in other parts of the country—maybe it is Wyoming—other programs are more compatible with their needs.

Mr. WHITE. Exactly. That is a good point. And we would be happy to do runs on the various budget scenarios. That is—

Mr. BISHOP. As we go into the farm bill, we need to have this kind of information, we need to have that kind of analysis. Because, depending upon who is making the decisions, who is at the table and what region they are from, they tend to think of it in terms of what is good for their region, as opposed to what will benefit—

Mr. WHITE. America.

Mr. BISHOP [continuing]. Everybody in those respective areas.

Mr. WHITE. Exactly.

Mr. KINGSTON. And if the gentleman will yield—and I actually think it is Mr. Farr's time—one of the things that would be of interest to this committee, because we often get into who is getting the most, which State is, it would be interesting—now, you know, obviously, there is acreage consideration and environmental sensitivity and growth factors. But I think it would be interesting to know which States are getting the money the most, just for our own—because any way you look at the statistics, you could use it on a superficial basis to come to a conclusion that is wrong—you know, money per head, money per acre, any way you can do it. But it is something that comes up all the time on this committee, so we would be interested.

Mr. SHERMAN. Would you like this for all of the mandatory programs and the discretionary programs?

Mr. KINGSTON. I think it would be very interesting.

Mr. SHERMAN. All right. We will be happy to get that.

Mr. KINGSTON. And I am not sure in what way to format it so that people could use it.

Mr. Farr, Mr. Bishop and I enjoyed your time. Do you have—

Mr. FARR. I just want to make sure that you report back, as Mr. Graves has asked for a 25 percent reduction—I don't know if it is across the board or he wants you to figure out how to do that 25 percent. All I am just saying, whatever way you respond to him, I want you to add to that what the impact will be on congressional districts.

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay.

Mr. WHITE. I think we can do it by congressional district, but I know we can do it by State.

[The information follows:]

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
 Farm Security and Rural Investment Program
 Geographic Breakdown of Obligations
 PROJECTED 25% REDUCTION FROM ESTIMATED FY 2012 BUDGET OBLIGATIONS

	NRR	CRP	EDGE	GRIP	MILE	FRP	CRMR	ANRR	GR	CEMR	IFRR	AMA
ALABAMA	\$14,066,197	\$1,021,356	\$14,984,194	\$8,230,323	\$2,291,736	\$568,819	\$1,182,425	\$855,742	\$33,165	-	-	-
ALASKA	39,198	12,177	9,333,221	2,138,473	2,048,691	10,446	15,304	-	11,157	-	-	-
ARIZONA	60,632	-	21,535,204	6,367,261	406,518	8,989	186,214	-	42,540	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	17,599,552	1,158,262	22,047,877	19,287,358	2,701,105	-	5,438,272	525,261	34,132	-	\$8,280	-
CALIFORNIA	26,884,274	74,187	82,624,375	10,747,382	1,885,796	5,135,909	3,157,619	14,921,171	74,154	-	587,208	-
COLORADO	1,427,253	1,449,380	34,189,451	19,696,763	321,988	6,385,748	2,473,199	631,496	72,830	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	68,843	832	7,611,896	162,198	854,282	6,508,786	31,860	-	417,940	-	-	\$30,593
DELAWARE	1,148,916	65,876	6,951,855	307,124	209,973	5,066,766	577,120	-	29	\$2,132,311	-	35,827
FLORIDA	138,218,820	240,020	21,440,253	2,230,791	1,101,339	8,627,979	16,569	847,000	166,170	-	-	-
GEORGIA	5,264,016	1,022,092	19,436,630	17,599,623	1,406,637	24,489	1,954,371	1,265,561	18,401	-	89,111	-
HAWAII	86,266	38,196	8,540,059	495,872	211,012	15,474	258,545	-	54,912	-	-	87,121
IDAHO	4,781,986	777,411	14,776,896	7,288,188	260,965	1,374,272	8,642,099	2,375,190	28,836	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	9,645,596	8,439,690	14,006,783	16,160,813	196,610	16,883	5,131,572	47,245	20,164	-	-	-
INDIANA	12,529,677	8,060,431	13,991,691	9,617,705	665,049	991	4,511,402	794,364	22,179	-	1,294,205	-
IOWA	12,565,374	9,614,436	24,991,672	34,914,443	655,011	-	12,489,910	80,650	89,082	-	-	-
KANSAS	5,238,872	5,697,341	26,850,841	30,139,026	1,647,915	836,192	5,161,701	2,894,914	252,722	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	6,210,538	3,307,658	12,405,378	3,097,160	871,610	2,515,901	391,243	-	36,039	-	56,165	-
LOUISIANA	35,896,147	474,650	25,579,215	9,771,496	2,700,969	-	125,116	-	33,368	-	-	-
MAINE	322,127	120,895	11,904,893	1,092,566	1,738,641	674,719	431,560	-	7,884	-	42	50,506
MARYLAND	6,817,665	324,181	8,017,490	1,659,683	173,446	4,568,854	2,389,088	-	13,502	6,084,253	-	129,170
MASSACHUSETTS	2,734,909	81	7,918,894	286,853	696,399	8,850,296	17,229	-	10,398	-	-	65,029
MICHIGAN	4,253,763	1,389,738	19,038,787	8,911,019	995,789	6,276,994	4,358,512	1,482,690	47,016	-	11,180	-
MINNESOTA	14,343,006	5,653,037	32,871,004	38,709,741	547,048	1,435,203	3,402,679	811,997	26,850	-	12	-
MISSISSIPPI	24,344,101	1,195,644	21,082,259	15,065,586	2,463,005	-	720,387	1,420,532	28,836	-	-	976,311
MISSOURI	21,090,347	4,142,156	30,588,845	31,705,316	2,230,701	20,966	16,615,126	-	109,929	-	-	-
MONTANA	1,145,271	1,430,249	23,896,335	25,193,201	944,161	2,654,705	6,535,286	431,038	85,695	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	22,288,517	3,498,168	27,524,474	36,958,784	674,578	1,145,168	7,068,395	3,552,636	46,720	-	-	-
NEVADA	40,973	-	8,969,671	574,390	648,418	5,439,701	171,784	-	8,279	-	-	211,310
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,244,344	-	5,969,855	238,701	865,192	2,483,337	1,139	-	6,711	-	-	40,235
NEW JERSEY	1,175,354	114,974	4,200,629	247,772	384,746	9,136,979	87,550	151,593	5,447	-	-	95,381
NEW MEXICO	913,635	449,026	23,001,125	9,569,750	678,160	618,270	746,073	283,195	109,107	-	-	-
NEW YORK	6,071,660	332,373	16,052,866	6,313,319	827,809	4,311,188	341,353	321,546	61,559	1,942,162	-	180,667
N. CAROLINA	9,420,486	830,957	15,775,144	2,798,877	543,751	2,622,353	584,906	45,721	1,441	-	-	-
N. DAKOTA	32,975,977	3,280,292	19,372,601	31,863,902	478,368	10,613	5,194,814	1,887,728	43,301	-	-	-
OHIO	8,900,019	7,747,065	21,311,383	6,381,357	187,800	3,768,079	9,724,463	-	65,305	-	-	10,177
OKLAHOMA	8,144,934	565,506	26,273,337	28,219,596	741,520	245,964	3,176,292	620,296	90,119	-	-	1,383,661
OREGON	11,586,144	434,204	15,608,823	13,082,219	797,658	6,758	14,598,595	2,131,517	24,839	-	-	2,879,851
PENNSYLVANIA	4,016,409	2,249,998	15,356,740	8,490,814	701,335	6,824,992	1,605,518	-	66,885	11,487,573	912	273,134
PUERTO RICO	1,595,933	5,405	6,401,306	101,056	5,427	-	107,580	-	6,328	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	315,752	-	4,396,569	309,818	647,905	3,950,543	15,411	-	67	-	-	24,682
S. CAROLINA	5,085,790	716,662	8,361,266	6,589,767	1,770,152	3,567,020	1,450,373	-	20,380	-	-	-
S. DAKOTA	18,764,951	5,663,720	17,653,882	24,748,273	514,406	107	2,236,234	57,218	151,852	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	16,156,690	1,166,145	13,147,322	5,749,900	712,835	1,272,416	939,134	-	49,959	-	-	-
TEXAS	36,174,573	3,456,447	86,882,272	29,182,557	5,832,586	2,111,530	947,303	3,568,662	388,212	-	-	-
UTAH	1,566,162	272,471	19,299,914	3,132,073	208,496	270,396	1,865,966	-	18,325	-	-	151,961
VERMONT	1,352,892	155,272	10,066,617	191,922	855,466	3,219,020	33,470	-	48,136	-	-	106,238
VIRGINIA	902,297	380,093	13,248,297	6,493,556	571,657	1,227,733	514,801	-	87,568	10,911,711	-	-
WASHINGTON	1,364,070	469,864	18,556,913	10,172,992	864,639	6,306,331	3,743,367	1,261,730	32,709	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	557,746	144,837	7,463,834	2,247,211	736,627	5,802,177	179,340	-	143,938	2,177,888	-	87,055
WISCONSIN	10,596,364	2,262,345	19,221,173	13,142,825	514,808	1,944,299	2,986,210	-	30,908	-	-	-
WYOMING	2,421,385	265,086	18,223,811	7,578,232	447,808	21,107,770	1,444,268	361,413	109,556	-	-	306,002
NATIONAL HOOPER	6,662,748	2,951,548	62,790,741	10,686,295	2,194,459	1,111,735	2,307,120	1,100,232	46,830,038	570,749	232	-
CHYPTERS	1,492,226	1,374,678	12,235,141	3,751,849	836,096	317,487	1,133,783	270,748	216,278	193,353	13,263	-
Total	588,594,000	93,000,000	1,056,000,000	590,729,250	54,750,000	150,000,000	147,813,750	45,000,000	50,404,500	37,500,000	7,312,000	1,875,000

Mr. FARR. Well, that will be helpful. Some States are pretty big. I mean, I was just showing Mr. Latham, I mean, here we are, the CRP program. Iowa gets \$6 million out of the CRP program. California, the number-one ag State in the country, gets \$47,000. Excuse me, \$47 million—no, I guess—it doesn't say millions. No, it just says \$47,000. And then Wyoming gets \$169,000. I mean, it is very, very small. California and Wyoming are very small, but other States—you know, Wyoming gets \$21,000 out of the FRP program, and Georgia gets \$24,000.

So it is just a whole different aspect of how these programs affect States. And what is good for one is horrible for the other.

Mr. WHITE. Like the guys in your district would not accept a \$50- or \$100-an-acre rental rate for land that is producing—you know, you are a high-value specialty crop, so the CRP is of limited interest to—

Mr. KINGSTON. CRP is, like, \$10 an acre or something.

Mr. WHITE. Well, it is \$40 maybe. Forty-five dollars is the national average; you go below that. And then you also have higher-value crops in Iowa.

Mr. FARR. Our ag land is \$40,000 an acre. You can't grow anything on it that would give you \$40,000 return—

Mr. WHITE. That is why California doesn't have much in the—

CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND FOOD SAFETY

Mr. FARR. Well, we don't sell ag land. You either inherit it or marry it, if you want it.

Well, let me just ask the last part of—since you used my time. But I would just like to comment that the point of what was happening with the E. coli issue is that all the corporate buyers—you know, McDonalds buys all their lettuce from growers in the Salinas Valley. So their lawyer comes in and says, "Oh, my God. I am the risk management for the corporation. Do you know that birds fly over your fields? Couldn't that be dangerous?" You know, or animals come in. Yes. We farm in the open space.

But that is where you have this—and what was lost is that—the credibility has always been with the government. I mean, FDA has a lot of credibility and trust by the consumer. But in this area of food safety, the evolving of that is that nobody trusts anybody in it. So then the corporations come out and use these sort of models for risk analysis that have nothing to do with practicing farm practices in a rural area and start telling farmers that they have to sort of grow everything in sheds and use sterilized water. I mean, it is nuts. And we have to recapture the science of that. And the science is in your agency, along with FDA.

So I think this whole new movement of reprofessionalizing and gaining the confidence of everyone that the rules and procedures that we develop between the private-sector and public-sector managers are the standard bearer, and we don't go out and start privatizing rulemaking.

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Latham.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I am glad to hear Mr. Farr saying those things, because it does become ridiculous sometimes, some of the rules and regulations. And I think the 590 stuff is going to prove to be unworkable, most of that.

Going back to CSP, how many of the contracts were—you say it was self-certified. How many were not in compliance of the—you said 21,000 contracts?

Mr. WHITE. That is how many total were in the old CSP.

Mr. LATHAM. But how many of those were—

Mr. WHITE. I don't have that number. I guess—

Mr. LATHAM. Is it half?

Mr. WHITE. In the five States they looked at, they found a 50 percent error rate. I don't know if that was nationwide. We will have to get you the numbers on that.

What I was told is that most of the contracts that had errors were nonsubstantive—they were technical in nature. You may not have had every single lease agreement of the farms you had, in there in the file. There were things that were technical corrections that we had to make.

The category where there was actual out and out, "You got to go," I don't know exactly how large that was.

[The information follows:]

Nationally, NRCS reviewed 20,653 active Conservation Security Program contracts. Of those reviewed, 7,666 had some error. Thus, the rate of error nationally is approximately 37 percent. However, many of these errors were minor or technical in nature and were readily corrected.

In particular, the number of contracts that had errors that were technical in nature was 5,495. A total of 2,099 contracts had errors relating to incorrect payment levels. All corrective actions were taken by December 31, 2009. Most of the actions taken were contract modifications to correct the errors, or collection of missing documentation. A total of 333 contracts were cancelled or terminated. In cases where applicable, money was recovered from the participants. To date, \$4.618 million has been collected.

There are several outstanding contracts that have required extra investigation. These contracts have recently been issued demand/termination letters to collect an additional \$2.295 million.

Mr. LATHAM. The idea of that, supposedly, was to improve water quality, air quality, and soil quality. On an individual piece of property, have you ever been able to quantify benefits?

Mr. WHITE. We are getting there. Because that is how—

Mr. LATHAM. But your answer is, no, you haven't, right?

Mr. WHITE. I would say, we can do that now in certain areas. We have some—

Mr. LATHAM. Where?

Mr. WHITE. Well, actually, in the Chesapeake Bay. We can now—

Mr. LATHAM. On individual properties?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. LATHAM. Not the watershed?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. We have surrogates now that could tell you the sediment, the nitrogen and the phosphorous reductions.

Mr. LATHAM. How about air quality?

Mr. WHITE. No, not there. No.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. So we are spending—I mean, this program has been a disaster from the start. We have never been able to quantify benefits. We are spending \$198 million this year on a pro-

gram that you are going to discontinue because it is apparently full of fraud, according to the OIG.

I mean, it is mind-boggling to me on this whole thing. It never has been workable. We have never been able to quantify anything, and yet we are spending all this money.

Mr. WHITE. The old CSP was intended to—the rationale behind it was that farmers produce more than corn, cotton, wheat, soybeans; they also produce clean air, clean water. It was a stewardship program. It—

Mr. LATHAM. Which was unworkable.

Mr. WHITE. It was implemented at the watershed level, where, if you were in the watershed, you were okay; if you were out, you had to wait 8 years. There were some issues.

In 2008, Congress specifically set that one aside and revamped it. What we have now is completely different. We learned a lot of things not to do.

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Mr. WHITE. But now we have gone back and reviewed all the old ones. Those people are in compliance with their contracts. The fraud is not there anymore. What we have left is pretty solid stuff that is doing some benefits for the Nation.

Mr. LATHAM. But you cannot quantify on an individual piece of ground any benefit?

Mr. WHITE. That has always been our issue in the past, regardless of program. I mean, we are excellent at counting acres, feet, miles—

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Mr. WHITE [continued]. But I can't tell you the impact on benthic macroinvertebrates.

Mr. LATHAM. Well, it is bad enough—

Mr. WHITE. But we are getting there.

PROGRAM ELIMINATIONS

Mr. LATHAM [continued]. That you have done away with it, and hopefully fixed it, because it was insane, the way it was started.

In your budget, you are eliminating the watershed programs. And I will just make kind of an aside here. A lot of us have been here long enough to know that administrations propose things kind of with a wink and a nod, saying, "We know Congress is going to protect it, and we are not really going to do this, but we have to say we are going to do it."

I will tell you, under the budget situation here we are in, we are probably going to take everything that you say to get rid of. And, I mean, I think you better be realistic as to what you are proposing here, because this stuff is probably going to happen, unlike in years past. I mean, this is a whole different dynamic we are in today.

But I don't know how you have any—you know, in Iowa, we have had a lot of floods—with doing away with this program, how you are going to have any role in the evaluation of flood protection, small and rural areas. If you can very briefly—obviously, we are out of time—but comment on that.

Mr. WHITE. I know. There are a lot of projects there, and they do a lot of good. And I fully understand how the system used to work. In 1609, the Japanese invented kabuki theater, and it was

perfected to a fine art here several years ago. But the rules have changed, and now a lot of things we would maybe have liked to have kept are not going to be available to us.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. I yield.

Mr. KINGSTON. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

I thank my colleague, Mr. Bishop, again for yielding to me.

And, Mr. Chairman, thank you for your very positive demeanor during these meetings.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you.

WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN PARTNERSHIP

Ms. KAPTUR. And we want to welcome our visitors from USDA.

My questions are regional, somewhat, in nature here. As you probably know, Mr. White, for a long time, we have had a Western Lake Erie Basin Partnership study ongoing involving not just NRCS but the Army Corps of Engineers, the EPA, the U.S. Geological Survey, and three States—Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana—because of this massive watershed that we are a part of in what I like to call “Amsterdam America”—very flat land and a tremendous flat watershed, which drains into the largest river that flows into the Great Lakes, the Maumee River. Your people out there, Terry Cosby and Steve Davis, have been marvelous in trying to embrace this.

But one of my questions is, as we transition to this new budget, how can we implement, after 10 years of effort, many of the recommendations that had been made?

Because we have continuous flooding. We just had another problem, again, in Finley, Ohio, represented by Jim Jordan. Mike Pence has problems over in Indiana. We have problems. Bob Latta has problems. It spans congressional districts.

And we have this issue of programs that NRCS has—your Wetlands Reserve Program. You have Ag Water Enhancement Programs, Strategic Watershed Teams. There are a lot of parts of your budget. What is a little unclear to us is, how do we piece this together to keep making progress in this region and have a real roll-out so we fix what is wrong and help to better filter our water or hold our water, move with the Corps to dry dam, swales, whatever we have to do across this region?

I guess it is a good problem, to have too much water. The problem is, it is doing a lot of damage. And unlike certain other Representatives, I don't just represent agriculture. I have major cities in between all this, and they get flooded, too.

So how do we work with you and maybe the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to kind of prioritize what needs to be done a little more clearly so the local mayors, the local county commissioners, we all understand what we are doing in view of the budget you are submitting? That would be my first question.

WILDLIFE AND COMMUNITY LIFE

And then my second question involves Lake Erie and the fact that the algal blooms on Lake Erie and the phosphorous loading has been significant. Some say we have actually gone backward

now in terms of the progress that we have made with cleaning up Lake Erie.

And we have this added problem of wildlife habitat, which is an asset because we are on the Mississippi Flyway, but we have geese now living in the city of Toledo by the thousands, on our Boy Scout reservation and our city parks. It is not too healthy. These are not the kind of geese you can eat. So there are issues that are involved with Canadian honkers that just cover the area.

So my other question really has to do with, how does one balance, in an area, human health and community wellbeing where these geese, though they are up at the national wildlife refuges, there are so many of them that they are coming into the urban areas and they are a real nuisance? What does one do? What is the balance in nature?

So my first question is relative to the Western Lake Erie Basin Partnership. My second question relates to, how do we balance the wildlife with human life and community life?

ENERGY PROGRAM

And my third question is, you have an energy program—oh, gosh, I saw it in your testimony. My question is, can it be applied to the greenhouse industry? I was reading in your testimony—oh, here—on page 13, you do farm energy audits, and also you have organic initiatives mentioned on page 14. For our greenhouse growers that are located in urban counties, which is what I represent also, we have massive greenhouse industries, would those programs apply there? Because 40 percent of their cost of doing business is energy.

Mr. WHITE. Yes. Whew, I think I have it all down.

Ms. KAPTUR. One, two, three.

WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN PARTNERSHIP

Mr. WHITE. You bring up an issue of how we work together, and Mr. Farr brought that up earlier. If the earmarks truly are going away and they are not going to be here, there are many worthwhile things. So what do we do in California or Georgia or Ohio? What options are in the programs?

Because we always want to work with local people, whether it is water quality, air quality, soil quality, wildlife, whatever the conservation issue is. You have outlined a pretty dramatic one, with the Maumee and the water quality going into Lake Erie.

So what I think I have to do is figure out how we, in the absence of earmarks, can meet these local needs with the spectrum of programs that we have available to us, you know, as long as they are meeting the statutory purposes, of wildlife, water, air, soil.

The Lake Erie algae blooms? Oh, my goodness.

Ms. KAPTUR. Massive. That is scary, actually.

Mr. WHITE. That is, like, something we ought to be on top of and trying to do everything we can to prevent. We have work in the Mississippi River, you know, and the Chesapeake Bay. We are doing a lot of things, so that is kind of sad that that is occurring again. And you say we may be taking a step backward.

Ms. KAPTUR. Absolutely. And everybody doesn't know, why all this phosphorous loading? What is the reason? It is like—

Mr. WHITE. Yes. And I will have to get with Terry Cosby on how we work in the future and what path we go down—

[The information follows:]

NRCS is committed to the best of our ability with available resources to help the landowners deal with increasing regulatory pressures and environmental challenges in critical watersheds such as the Great Lakes Basin.

Ms. KAPTUR. If you could just get us one, two, three, four, five, what are we supposed to do as a region? What could we work toward here?

Mr. KINGSTON. And let me say, the gentlewoman's time has expired, but I am yielding 3 minutes from my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Mr. SHERMAN. Can I just also add, this obviously is a very broad set of issues you are raising, and it involves sister departments that we have—the Environmental Protection Agency—EPA— Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—NOAA— Department of Defense, so forth. And I really do think that whatever solutions we are exploring here we have to do on a much broader, intergovernmental effort. It is really important.

Ms. KAPTUR. I think the Great Lakes Initiative provides us with—

Mr. SHERMAN. A model.

Ms. KAPTUR [continued]. Some ability, but I think you have the data set. They don't necessarily have the data set, to help us address this massive watershed. I mean, what does Mike Pence do over in his district? What does Jim do? What does Bob Latta do? What do I do? It would be nice if we knew.

You know, your wetlands programs, you have so many programs. But what happens first, second, third, fourth, fifth? And then, of course, with Lake Erie, it isn't just Ohio; we have the whole Michigan issue. Maybe the phosphorous is coming from up there. I don't know. All I know is the problem that we have.

Mr. WHITE. Well, both of you have given me some ideas to think on in the future. Because we really want to address local conservation needs, whatever they may be across the country.

These are not NRCS programs. We don't have ownership. We only have them because of your good graces. They are American conservation programs. Whether you are big or small, organic, conventional, we don't care. There ought to be something in those programs that our farmers and ranchers want to do on their place.

The geese thing?

Ms. KAPTUR. Yes.

WILDLIFE AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Mr. WHITE. I hate to say this, but there is a program in USDA, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, called Wildlife Services. Now, God knows I would never want to be serviced the way they would service wildlife. But they actually, like—

Ms. KAPTUR. Help.

Mr. WHITE [continued]. Kill them.

Ms. KAPTUR. See, but how do you have a kill in the city? I mean, do they bag them?

Mr. WHITE. Well, they did it in Staunton, Virginia, with some black vultures. They have cannons to shoo them away or other

methods. They have a variety of things. Wildlife Services, if it is a city-type thing, is who I would contact.

Ms. KAPTUR. All right. Thank you.

ENERGY PROGRAM

Mr. WHITE. And the energy program, I have to check and see if greenhouse growers—I guess, as long as they are ag producers, it would be okay with me. You are talking about the audit issues?

Ms. KAPTUR. The audit issues and the organic technical assistance that you give. This would be a perfect fit for our growers. We have hundreds of them.

Mr. WHITE. Okay.

[The information follows:]

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) can and does provide technical assistance and program financial assistance to agricultural producers who may utilize greenhouse facilities in their operations. The agency does not record or keep track of the number of producers associated with greenhouse operations, but they are an important client that we assist in many States.

Examples of technical assistance NRCS provides these producers include development of conservation plans which address resource issues such as water quality, erosion control, pests, nutrient management, water conservation and other issues of importance to these operations. NRCS may recommend conservation practices such as irrigation water management, integrated pest management, nutrient management, erosion practices, seasonal high tunnels, and other practices that are commonly associated with greenhouse growers.

NRCS has also provided financial assistance to greenhouse growers through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) to help these growers implement the conservation practices identified above.

Many greenhouse growers are specialty crop or organic producers. NRCS recognizes the importance of these producers and they receive priority assistance. The agency has also launched efforts to help agricultural producers evaluate and conserve on-farm energy. NRCS offers assistance through EQIP for participants to develop farm energy audits, which can include on-farm facilities such as greenhouses. The audit helps the grower identify activities or improvements that can be made to conserve energy and address other resource concerns.

Ms. KAPTUR. But USDA generally doesn't see them because they are not only farming in dirt, they are farming in dirt inside of houses. So they don't necessarily offer technical assistance to them.

Mr. BISHOP. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. KAPTUR. Yes, I would be pleased to yield.

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

Mr. BISHOP. Are there some prohibitions in terms of population centers where your programs are eligible or there is no limit? I know there are some other USDA programs that are limited in terms of population as to whether or not you are authorized to provide the assistance. But with NRCS, it doesn't matter whether it is urban or rural.

Mr. WHITE. Location is an issue. We still have to comply with the adjusted gross income and any highly erodible land conservation issues compliance. But I would just have to check. If they were to go down to their local FSA office, I don't—I will just have to check on that, Ms. Kaptur.

[The information follows:]

There are no special requirements that must be met by a greenhouse grower in order to receive NRCS technical assistance. NRCS technical assistance is provided to greenhouse growers upon request and is dependent upon availability of staff to provide these services.

Under NRCS conservation programs, greenhouse grower applicants must meet program specific land eligibility requirements and most of our programs require that applicants be agricultural producers in order to receive financial assistance. Many NRCS conservation programs are authorized by Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. Thus, in addition to meeting NRCS program specific eligibility criteria, a program applicant must visit the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) county office to establish farm records and determine their payment eligibility under the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) provisions and the Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation Provisions (HEL/WC).

The AGI provisions require that applicants requesting certain conservation program payments, either directly or indirectly are subject to average AGI provisions. Applicants who have adjusted gross nonfarm income exceeding \$1 million are ineligible for conservation programs, unless at least 66.66% of total AGI was farm income. (Note: This limitation may be waived on a case-by-case basis for the protection of environmentally sensitive land of special significance.)

The HEL/WC provisions tie program eligibility to their land management practices, including dis-incentives to farmers and ranchers who produce annually tilled agricultural commodity crops on highly erodible cropland without adequate erosion protection. In addition, these dis-incentives apply to farmers and ranchers who produce annually tilled agricultural commodities or make possible the production of agricultural commodities on land classified as wetlands.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. Thank you.

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. White, let me ask you, on the Conservation Steward Program, I am still confused as to what farmers do who are participating in that that they would not be doing anyhow, particularly if they are participating in a direct payment crop program or something like that.

Mr. WHITE. You know, I have spent most of my thoughts on the Conservation Stewardship instead of the old Security. We are talking Stewardship, right, the new one?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Okay. Congress revamped the program in the 2008 Farm Bill and made two categories. One, you have to agree to maintain that which you are already doing, keep it up to snuff, keep delivering benefits year after year after year. And Congress also put in there, you have to do more. It is not money for nothing; you have to do more.

The last report I saw, Mr. Kingston, was that there are 80,000 new conservation practices going to be installed on the 25.2 million acres that are enrolled.

Do I have the right to revise and extend if I want?

[The information follows:]

Section 1238E of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, identifies the purpose of the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) is to encourage producers to address resource concerns in a comprehensive manner by: 1) undertaking additional conservation activities; and 2) by improving, maintaining, and managing existing conservation activities. Section 1238G(e) requires NRCS to compensate CSP for maintaining existing conservation activities as well as for undertaking additional conservation activities. CSP participants are required to select one or more additional conservation activities to adopt over the course of the contract. Most of these activities are high-level conservation enhancements that go beyond NRCS conservation practice standards to deliver valuable conservation benefits.

Mr. KINGSTON. Absolutely. Because I think that this program probably is a duplication of other things, and I have a lot of concerns about it. So, my time is about expired, but I would like to

know exactly what they do that is different, and why should we be paying farmers to do what they were already doing?

Well, I think that is my question. If you want to get back to us, we would be very—you know, CRP program, which Georgia is a major participant in, it pays farmers not to farm. And that is one of the things that people are always very critical of. So Conservation Steward Program, paying farmers to do what they were doing already, it is well-intended, but—Mr. Farr?

Mr. FARR. I will yield you my time. I have no other further questions.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay.

Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. I yield.

Mr. KINGSTON. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. I think I have covered the questions that I wanted to. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, thank you.

Mr. BISHOP. If I might make a comment, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. KINGSTON. Sure.

Mr. BISHOP. I just wanted to thank the agency for what you do, and particularly in Georgia, which is where I come from, and let you know that, of all of the USDA agencies in Georgia, that NRCS gets really, really high marks from our producers.

And I just want to thank you for the work that our State conservationist, James Tillman, does, as well as the work that all of your folks do, because, I mean, our producers really, really, really speak very highly and think very highly of NRCS. And I want to thank you for what you do.

Mr. SHERMAN. We appreciate those comments.

And we appreciate the chance to work with this committee. We look forward to it in the future. Thanks very much.

Mr. WHITE. Do I get anything for being an honorary Georgian?

Mr. KINGSTON. You will get a lot of questions for the record, and free peanuts. The committee stands adjourned.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Questions for the Record by Mr. Kingston

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS FROM FY 2010

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a status report on each congressionally designated project from fiscal year 2010, including recipient, location, purpose, appropriations provided, obligations to date, and any unobligated balances.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Conservation Operations						
Operation Oak Program	National Wild Turkey Foundation	AL, AR, FL, GA, IA, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TN, VA, TX, WV	Operation Oak - To supply oak and other mast producing hardwood species seedlings to landowners to meet the needs of timber production and wildlife management and to reverse the decline of hardwood regeneration in the South.	\$267,000	\$267,000	-
Mojave Water Agency Non-Native Plant Removal, CA	Mojave Water Agency	CA	Non-Native Plant Removal. Removing non-native plant species that have caused wildlife habitat degradation, flooding and erosion problems.	667,000	667,000	-
Municipal Water District of Orange County for Efficient Irrigation, CA	Municipal Water District of Orange County	CA	Efficient Irrigation - to distribute approximately 4,000 SmartTimer Irrigation Controllers to the highest water using residential and commercial properties.	150,000	150,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated Balances
Water Quality Protection Program for the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, CA	Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation, Central Coast Ag. Water Quality Coalition, Regents University UCCE, Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	CA	Water Quality Protection Program. Establish innovative collaborative approach to protect the resources. The Earmark supports the work of the Agriculture Water Quality Alliance (AWQA) led by a steering committee of representatives.	400,000	400,000	-
Fountain Creek Watershed Project, CO	Lower Arkansas Valley Water Conservancy District	CO	Fountain Creek Watershed Project - improve watershed health by reducing erosion, sedimentation and flooding; improving water quality; create stable riparian wetland ecosystems.	500,000	500,000	-
Cooperative Agreement with Tufts University, CT	Tufts University	CT	Cooperative Agreement - To develop a practical way to encourage family farm to diversify and enable them to provide area consumers with locally grown livestock products.	333,000	333,000	-
Massaro Community Farm, CT	Massaro Farm	CT	Massaro Community Farm - to implement the conservation plan on a community assisted farm operation.	300,000	300,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Audubon Conservation Curriculum	Audubon Society	CT, NY, VA, DC	Audubon Conservation Curriculum. To develop and pilot messages, programs, and outreach materials to raise public awareness and engage public on issues related to habitat value of private properties and community spaces.	333,000	333,000	-
Chesapeake Bay Activities	NRCS	DE, MD, NY, PA, VA, WV	Chesapeake Bay Activities - Provides assistance to the unique regional partnership that has been directing and conducting the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay since the signing of the historic Chesapeake Bay Agreement.	3,998,000	3,998,000	-
Green Institute, FL	Northern Florida Community College and Green Industries Institute		Green Institute - to provide training and education on a statewide, national and even international basis for credentialing and certification of professional development for members of the horticultural and landscaping industries.	267,000	267,000	-
Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission Cooperative Agreement, GA	GA Soil and Water Commission	GA	Cooperative Agreement - to provide agricultural water storage facilities for irrigation of cropland.	2,423,000	2,423,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Agricultural Development and Resource Conservation, Hawaii RC&D Councils, HI	NRCS Pacific Islands Area	HI	Agricultural Development and Resource Conservation, Hawaii RC&D Councils - to stimulate agricultural community development programs.	1,400,000	1,400,000	-
Watershed Planning Staff, NRCS Pacific Island Area	East Kauai Soil and Water Conservation District, Mauna Kea Soil and Water Conservation District, USDA-NRCS-PIA	HI	Watershed Planning Staff, NRCS Pacific Island Area - allow for the hiring of a resource conservationist, a hydrologist, an economist, and specialized consultants.	500,000	500,000	-
Hawaii Plant Materials Center, HI	USDA NRCS PIA Hoolehua Plant Materials Center	HI	Hawaii Plant Materials Center - provides technical assistance and native plant seeds to the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission (KIRC) to enable them to re-introduce native plant species.	106,000	106,000	-
Appropriate Wetland and Wet-Mesic Species, IA	University of Northern Iowa	IA	Appropriate Wetland and Wet-Mesic Species -to complete the development of a prairie restoration "how-to" manual and the construction of the prairie seed propagation facility at the University of Northern Iowa.	134,000	134,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
CEMSA with Iowa Soybean Association, IA	Iowa Soybean Association	IA	Certified Environmental Management Systems for Agriculture (CEMSA) to implement an Environmental Management System (EMS), which is practical and feasible for use in a farming operation.	288,000	288,000	-
Hungry Canyons Alliance, IA	Hungry Canyons Alliance	IA	Hungry Canyons Alliance - to focus attention on the problems of, and develop solutions to, stream channel degradation in 22 counties within the deep loess soils region of western Iowa.	282,000	282,000	-
Watershed Demonstration Project, IA	Iowa Soybean Association	IA	Watershed Demonstration Project - to address the important relationship between livestock and row-crop agricultural sectors.	134,000	134,000	-
Illinois Conservation Initiative, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, IL	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	IL	Illinois Conservation Initiative - to improve water quality and wildlife habitat in the Illinois River Basin by implementing multi-purpose conservation practices.	576,000	576,000	-
Yankee Tank Dam, NRCS KS	Wakarusa Watershed Joint District No. 35	KS	Yankee Tank Dam, NRCS - a dam rehabilitation project.	1,000,000	277,306	\$722,694

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Phosphorous Reduction Cooperative Agreement, Kansas Livestock Foundation, KS	Kansas Livestock Foundation	KS	Phosphorous Reduction Cooperative Agreement (Upper Walnut) - Control flooding and provide protection to the communities, cropland, roads, and bridges within their watershed.	1,000,000	991,468	8,532
Cane Run Creek Watershed Remediation, KY	University of Kentucky Research Foundation	KY	Cane Run Creek Watershed Remediation - to define the problems and opportunities associated with water, recreation, related land resources, and pollutants generated by various non-point sources including agriculture, wastewater treatment, and runoff.	400,000	400,000	-
Green River Water Quality and Biological Diversity Project, Western Kentucky University Research Foundation, KY	Western Kentucky University Research Foundation	KY	Green River Water Quality and Biological Diversity Project - to provide water quality monitoring in the eight counties of the Upper Green River.	100,000	100,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Kentucky Soil Erosion Control, KY	Purdue University; of Tennessee; University of Kentucky Research Foundation	KY	Kentucky Soil Erosion Control - Provides Technical Assistance on highly erodible lands and address animal waste resource concerns from beef, dairy, poultry and swine operations to reduce erosion on croplands and grazing lands and animal waste resource concerns.	724,000	724,000	-
Technical Assistance Grants to Kentucky Soil conservation Districts, Kentucky Division of Conservation, KY	Kentucky Conservation Districts	KY	Technical Assistance Grants to Kentucky Soil Conservation Districts- to more effectively implement the Farm Bill programs by hiring and/or continuation of employment of technical staff to support the conservation districts, and provide technical service provider support and leadership development at the Kentucky Division of Conservation.	545,000	545,000	-
Best Management Practices and Master Farmer Special Research Grant with LSU, LA	Louisiana State University	LA	Best Management Practices and Master Farmer Special Research Grant - to build on the Louisiana Master Farmer Program by evaluating effectiveness of EMP's.	267,000	267,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Chenier Plain Sustainability Initiative, McNeese State University, LA	McNeese State University	LA	Chenier Plain Sustainability Initiative - To assist the Louisianan Native Plant Initiative in the collection, assembly, selection, and release of new Louisiana native plant materials.	500,000	500,000	-
UMASS-Amherst Ecological Conservation Initiative, MA	University of Massachusetts	MA	UMASS-Amherst Ecological Conservation Initiative - to produce GIS mapping of high conservation value areas in the north quadrant of the state.	140,000	140,000	-
Conservation Planning, MA and WI	Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association and the Plymouth County Conservation District, Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association	MA, WI	Conservation Planning - to facilitate and accelerate the preparation of conservation plans with cranberry growers in Massachusetts by providing technical assistance focusing on environmental quality and the implementation of measures that protect water quality, irrigation water use and implementation of management practices for water conservation, and wetland conservation.	423,000	423,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Deer Creek Watershed Conservation and Restoration, MD	Harford County, MD	MD	Deer Creek Watershed Conservation and Restoration - to assist in the implementation of the Deer Creek Watershed Restoration Action Strategy recommendations, promoting conservation efforts and completing stream bank restoration.	400,000	400,000	-
Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	The Great Lakes Commission	MI,OH	Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control - Assess current NRCS evaluation tools, develop a web-based portal/online collaboration space for improved communication and information dissemination, conduct an analysis of the environmental merit of different management choices. Provide training on products delivered.	404,000	404,000	-
Upper White River Basin Water Quality, MO	Southwest Missouri RC&D Council	MO	Upper White River Basin Water Quality - to provide voluntary assistance to the region in watershed planning, water resource protection, urban conservation, and forestry to protect water resources.	287,000	287,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Delta Conservation Demonstration, Washington County, MS	MS Soil and Water Conservation Commission	MS	Delta Conservation Demonstration, Washington County - to establish and operate a research center.	376,000	376,000	-
Delta Water Study, NRCS MS	Yazoo Water Management District	MS	Delta Water Study - initiated in 1993 in response to Delta leadership concerns about adequate agricultural water supplies and maintenance of regional water quality.	235,000	235,000	-
Mississippi Conservation Initiative, NRCS MS	MS NRCS	MS	Mississippi Conservation Initiative- for assisting several sites or towns in Mississippi with drainage improvements.	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Conservation Operations General Provision - National Carbon Inventory and Accounting System	Critigen	National	Prototype for a National Carbon Inventory and Accounting System.	1,000,000	735,670	264,330
Technical Assistance to Livestock/Poultry Producers, NC	North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Division of Soil and Water Conservation	NC	Technical Assistance to Livestock/Poultry Producers - Accelerate technical assistance to Livestock and Poultry producers in developing comprehensive nutrient management plans (CNMPs) and adopt environmentally superior waste treatment technology.	300,000	300,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Town of Cary Swift Creek Stream Bank Restoration, NC	Town of Cary	NC	Swift Creek Stream Bank Restoration - determine the present condition of the communities, the plants and animals that populate the communities, and the current conditions of the landscape that may impact water quality (such as, erosive areas, stream degradation, etc).	199,000	199,000	-
Great Plain Riparian Initiative, National Wild Turkey Federation, NE	National Wild Turkey Federation Home office Edgefield, SC Western Region office in Allen, KS	NE	Great Plain Riparian Initiative - to improve wildlife habitat on riparian areas in Nebraska for wild turkey and other wildlife species.	500,000	500,000	-
Quabbin to Cardigan Conservation Initiative, NH	Society for the Protection of NH Forests	NH	Quabbin to Cardigan Conservation Initiative - for habitat protection.	282,000	282,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Conservation Technical Assistance in NJ	NJ Dept. of Agriculture State Soil Conservation Committee, New Jersey Association of Conservation Districts, Burlington County Soil Conservation District	NJ	Conservation Technical Assistance in New Jersey - This funding supports the delivery of technical assistance to install conservation practices associated with both Federal and New Jersey agricultural cost share programs.	236,000	236,000	-
Riparian Restoration along the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Canadian Rivers, New Mexico Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, NM	New Mexico Association of Conservation Districts	NM	Riparian Restoration along the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Canadian Rivers- to assist local landowners with replanting vegetation and protecting areas along the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers after eradication efforts to remove the invasive species have been completed.	200,000	200,000	-
Carson City Waterfall Fire Restoration, Carson City, NV	Carson City	NV	Waterfall Fire Restoration - to provide additional financial support to conduct ecosystem restoration and reforestation on private lands damaged due the Waterfall Fire incident.	375,000	375,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Conservation Fuels Management and Restoration, Wildfire Support Group, NV	Nevada Association of Counties (NACO)	NV	Conservation Fuels Management and Restoration, Wildfire Support Group - to reduce the threat of wildfire from sweeping into a community and the risk of community or structure fires from spreading into adjacent open lands and causing widespread devastation.	269,000	269,000	-
Genesee River Watershed, NY	The Research Foundation of State University of New York - (SUNY Brockport)	NY	Genesee River Watershed - to study and identify water quality issues to provide a basis for prescribing Best Management Practices.	500,000	500,000	-
Long Island Sound Watershed, NY	Westchester County & Westchester County SWCD	NY	Long Island Sound Watershed - to improve water quality in the Long Island Sound Watershed through stream bank stabilization, freshwater and tidal wetland restoration, coastal dune creation, and pond rehabilitation.	133,000	133,000	-
Pace University Land Use Law Center, White Plains, NY	Pace University - Land Use Law Center	NY	Pace University Land Use Law Center, White Plains - to develop a suite of services to assist the leaders and decision makers in the region.	133,000	133,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Pastureland Management/Rotational Grazing, NY	Oneida County SWCD	NY	Pastureland Management/Rotational Grazing - Improve the grazing efficiencies on dairy farms in Central New York, thereby encouraging sustainability.	400,000	400,000	-
Watershed Agricultural Council, NY	Watershed Agricultural Council	NY	Watershed Agricultural Council - to reduce the risk of water quality impairment due to erosion, sedimentation, pathogen reduction and/or control, more efficient use of pesticides.	480,000	480,000	-
Maumee Watershed Hydrological and Flood Mitigation, OH	Heidelberb University, Friendship New Vision Inc, City of Toledo, Toledo Botanical Garden, American Rivers Inc.	OH	Maumee Watershed Hydrological and Flood Mitigation - to study river sediment loadings to the Maumee and determine alternatives for treatment in the watershed.	667,000	667,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Soil Surveys, NRCS RI	University of Rhode Island	RI	Soil Surveys - to develop coastal and underwater soil mapping techniques, classification, and soil analysis, as well as provide ongoing training that will allow for the collection of resource data associated with shallow aquatic systems throughout the United States coasts, estuaries, rivers, lakes, and ponds.	134,000	134,000	-
Nitrate Pollution Reduction, NRCS RI	University of Rhode Island	RI	Nitrate Pollution Reduction - to develop nitrate control strategies with agricultural producers, landowners, and rural residents that reduce nitrate contamination at the source and at the aquifer and watershed scale.	155,000	155,000	-
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center, MS	NHQ-NRCS	States	Ag wildlife Conservation Center. To develop a list of priority actions that can be taken in the near term to maximize the effectiveness of the agency in meeting fish, wildlife and wetlands objectives.	939,000	939,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Conservation Technical Assistance in NRCS TN	NRCS Tennessee	TN	Conservation Technical Assistance - to provide as many as 351 local Federal conservationists to assist the current employees of NRCS and current District employees in implementing these growing programs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Center for Invasive Species Eradication, Texas AgriLife Research, TX	Texas Water Resources Institute	TX	Center for Invasive Species Eradication, Texas AgriLife Research - to expand educational efforts to prevent the spread of giant Salvinia, an invasive species.	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Assistance to Improve Water Quality for Tarrant County, TX	Texas AgriLife Research	TX	Assistance to Improve Water Quality for Tarrant County - to improve water quality while accommodating varied activities related to growing population and urbanization.	336,000	336,000	-
Range Revegetation for Fort Hood, TX	Texas Water Resources Institute	TX	Range Revegetation for Fort Hood - to develop, install and monitor revegetation best management practices on Fort Hood utilizing composted dairy manure.	333,000	333,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education Watershed Project, Texas State University, TX	Texas State University	TX	Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education Watershed Project - to provide assistance to produce an educational program on the general subject watershed management entitled Water and food production in the United States.	300,000	300,000	-
Watershed Protection Plan for Hood County, TX	Texas AgriLife Extension Service	TX	Watershed Protection Plan for Hood County - to provide a mechanism to educate local stakeholders about water quality issues that are affecting Lake Granbury.	67,000	67,000	-
Utah Conservation Initiative, NRCS UT	NRCS STC - UT	UT	Utah Conservation Initiative - provide funds for additional conservation operation needs within the state of Utah.	2,500,000	2,292,276	207,724
Farm Viability Program, VT	Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	VT	Farm Viability Program - to enhance the economic viability of Vermont agricultural producers by offering business planning services, technical advice, and other forms of assistance to which eligible farmers can voluntarily apply.	300,000	300,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Phosphorous Loading in Lake Champlain, Poultney Conservation District, VT	Poultney-Mettowee Natural Resources Conservation District	VT	Phosphorous Loading in Lake Champlain - to find new agricultural manure and wastewater management technologies that will reduce the nutrient content (particularly phosphorous) of agricultural waste streams.	179,000	179,000	-
Conservation Internships, Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association, WI	Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association	WI	Conservation Internships - to recruit and place students in summer internships that focus on resource conservation activities.	120,000	120,000	-
Conservation Technology Transfer, University of Wisconsin - Platteville	Board of Regents University of Wisconsin Systems, University of Wisconsin - Platteville	WI	Conservation Technology Transfer, University of Wisconsin - to enhance the existing "Farmer Certification Program for Nutrient Management", training program for conservation professionals and Technical Service Providers.	516,000	516,000	-
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative, WI	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, & Consumer Protection	WI	Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative - to enhance the technical assistance to Wisconsin producers wishing to switch to a grazing system or wanting to enhance their existing system.	835,000	835,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Sand County Foundation, WI	Sand County Foundation	WI	Sand County Foundation - to demonstrate, test, and evaluate the cost effectiveness of techniques to reduce runoff of nitrogen from agricultural practices.	892,000	892,000	-
Potomac River Tributary Strategy, NRCS WV	WV NRCS	WV	Potomac River Tributary Strategy - to develop a tributary strategy for the Potomac River that improve the water quality of the river.	168,000	168,000	-
Risk Management Initiative, NRCS WV	WV NRCS	WV	Risk Management Initiative - to increase outreach to Appalachian farmers to address livestock-grassland management, riparian grazing, and management of winter feeding.	673,000	673,000	-
Soil Phosphorus Studies, NRCS WV	WV NRCS	WV	Soil Phosphorus Studies - to provide science-based information to assist landowners and nutrient management plans in the application of animal manure and P fertilizers to avoid P loading of surface waters and diminish water quality concerns.	202,000	202,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Accelerated Soil Mapping Survey, NRCS WY	WY- NRCS- Soils	WY	Accelerated Soil Mapping Survey - to complete soil maps for all lands in Wyoming by 2025 or sooner through an acceleration of the ongoing NRCS soil mapping program.	200,000	200,000	-
Subtotal Conservation Operations				\$38,382,000	\$37,178,720	\$1,203,280
Watershed Operations						
Big Slough Watershed Improvement Project, AR	Big Slough Watershed Improvement District	AR	Big Slough Watershed Project - This project revises an existing authorized watershed project plan that addresses floodwater damages to approximately 17,000 acres of cropland.	\$57,000	\$57,000	-
Departee Creek Watershed Project, AR	Departee Creek Watershed Improvement District	AR	Departee Creek Watershed Project - Reduce flooding by at least 50 percent, reduce sediment and scour erosion significantly and provide a fishing lake for the public in the project area.	110,000	110,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Alameda Creek Watershed Project, CA	Alameda County Resource Conservation District	CA	Alameda Creek Watershed Project - to enhance and protect agricultural viability and natural resource protection and enhancement through education, outreach, and direct technical assistance.	1,337,000	-	\$1,337,000
Dry Creek Watershed, City of Rocklin, CA	City of Rocklin	CA	Dry Creek Watershed - to assist the City of Rocklin with stream restoration work on the Antelope creek tributary of Dry Creek	500,000	500,000	-
Farmington River Restoration Project, Riverton, CT	Town of Barkhamsted	CT	Farmington River Restoration Project, Riverton - for erosion and flood control.	500,000	500,000	-
Richland Creek Reservoir, Paulding County, GA	Paulding County Water System, Director	GA	Richland Creek Reservoir, Paulding County - to be used for engineering and design services for the dam structure and appurtenances.	100,000	100,000	-
Lahaina Watershed, NRCS HI	County of Maui, Dept. of Public Works	HI	Lahaina Watershed - to protect the town of Lahaina against the 1 percent (100 year) flood, and reduce the discharge of sediment to the Pacific Ocean.	1,000,000	1,000,000	-

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed Project, HI	State of Hawaii, USDA, Agricultural Resource Management Division	HI	Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed Project - to alleviate the shortage of agricultural water along the Hamakua Coast, by providing a stable, adequate, and affordable supply through the Lower Hamakua Ditch.	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	State of Hawaii, USDA, Agricultural Resource Management Division	HI	Upcountry Maui Watershed Project - Increase the availability and reliability of irrigation water in the Upper Kula area.	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Maui Alenuihouki Watershed Project, HI	County of Hawaii, Dept. of Public Works Engineering Division	HI	Maui Alenuihouki Watershed Project - to protect the northern part of Hilo against the 1-percent (100-year) flood.	250,000	250,000	-
Soap Creek Watershed Project, IA	Soap Creek Watershed Board	IA	Soap Creek Watershed Project - to provide for the construction of eight small flood control dams.	984,000	934,146	49,854
Little Sioux Watershed Project, IA	NRCS, IA	IA	Little Sioux Watershed Project - to assist the sponsors in working with landowners determining the feasibility of continuing work on this project and to complete one preliminary survey and preliminary design of a flood prevention measure.	1,146,000	1,141,123	4,877

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS							
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances	
DuPage County Watershed, IL	DuPage County Caldwell County Commission, North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission	IL	DuPage County Watershed - to alleviate flooding by improving drainage and creating storm water detention areas.	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	
Missouri Watershed Project, NRCS MO - Little Otter Creek		MO	Missouri Watershed Projects - for flood control and rural water supply development.	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	
Missouri Watershed Project, NRCS MO - East Locust Creek	North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission	MO	Missouri Watershed Projects - for flood control and rural water supply development.	500,000	500,000	-	
Hurricane Katrina Related Watershed Restoration Project, MS	Town Creek Water Management District	MS	Hurricane Katrina Related Watershed Restoration Project - provides for critical drainage improvements in Jackson County, MS, which are needed as a result of heavy silting of local streams, creeks and bayous due to the damaging impact of Hurricane Katrina.	229,000	229,000	-	
Upper Clark Fork Watershed Restoration Coalition, MT	Watershed Restoration Coalition	MT	Upper Clark Fork Watershed, Watershed Restoration Coalition - for watershed protection.	200,000	77,200	122,800	

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS							
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances	
Lake Oscawana Management and Restoration Plan, NY	The Town of Putnam Valley OH NRCS Staff TA expended in FY-10, USGS - per agreement NRCS-67-5E34-10-042; all work in agreement completed in FY-10	NY	Lake Oscawana Management and Restoration Plan - for flood control.	400,000	400,000	-	
South Fork of the Licking River Watershed Project, OH		OH	South Fork of the Licking River Watershed Project - to assess a storm water detention dam and by-pass channel.	125,000	125,000	-	
Pidcock-Mill Creeks Watershed Project, PA	Bristol Borough	PA	Pidcock-Mill Creek's Watershed Project - to ease the flood impact on communities within the Pidcock-Mill Creeks Watersheds and restore riverbanks and floodplains to a more natural condition.	573,000	555,747	17,253	
Pocasasset River Watershed, NRCS RI	Town of Johnston, Rhode Island, City of Cranston, Rhode Island	RI	Pocasasset River Watershed - to mitigate flooding in the critical areas identified within the Pocasasset Watershed located in the City of Cranston, RI and the Town of Johnston, RI.	2,000,000	1,800,000	200,000	
Ashley Valley Flood Control, Uintah County, UT	Ashley Valley Flood Control	UT	Ashley Valley Flood Control, Uintah County for flood control.	300,000	-	300,000	

STATUS OF FY 2010 CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Dunloup Creek Watershed Project, NRCS WV	WV NRCS, Fayette County Commission	WV	Dunloup Creek Watershed Project - for flood control.	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Lost River, NRCS WV	WV NRCS, Potomac Valley Conservation District, West Virginia State Conservation Committee	WV	Lost River - to reduce flooding in the Potomac River Watershed.	4,000,000	4,000,000	-
Subtotal Watersheds				\$22,111,000	\$18,579,216	\$3,531,784
Totals				\$60,493,000	\$55,757,936	\$4,735,064

ACTIVE CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a similar list for any congressionally designated projects from previous fiscal years that are active. Include information on recipient, location, purpose, appropriations provided, obligations to date, and any unobligated balances.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The Information follows:]

ACTIVE CONGRESSIONALLY DESIGNATED PROJECTS FROM PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS						
Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated Balances
Conservation Operations						
Native Plant Materials Evaluating and Developing	2006 State of Alaska	AK	Native Plant Commercialization and Evaluation of Native Plant Materials	\$297,000	\$297,000	-
Native Plant Materials Evaluating and Developing	2008 State of Alaska	AK	Native Plant Commercialization and Evaluation of Native Plant Materials	132,069	132,069	-
U.S. Cold Regions Botanical Research Network	2006 State of Alaska	AK	U.S. Cold Regions Botanical Research Network - Obtain and evaluate plant material/seeds to assist landowners with planning and applying conservations measures.	297,000	297,000	-
U.S. Cold Regions Botanical Research Network	2008 State of Alaska	AK	U.S. Cold Regions Botanical Research Network - Obtain and evaluate plant material/seeds to assist landowners with planning and applying conservations measures.	132,069	132,069	-
City of Seward Japanese Creek	2001 City of Seward	AK	Levee construction	1,250,000	1,250,000	-
Alaska Association of Conservation District	2009 AACD	AK	Cooperative Agreements with Soil and Water Conservation Districts	864,000	864,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Inland Empire Plant Removal & Education Outreach Projects for the Santa Ann Watershed	2003 Inland Empire RCD 2009 Million Trees Los Angeles Community Partners	CA	Invasive Species Eradication Projects/Watershed Protection	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Urban Forestry Conservation Project		CA	Tree Planting for Air Quality, Temperature Control/Water Savings	188,000	188,000	-
Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS)	2002 Florida West Coast RC&D	FL	Manatee Agricultural Reuse system (MARS) - used for agricultural water reuse and easement acquisition of any associated lands needed to accomplish project objectives.	500,000	500,000	-
Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS)	2003 Florida West Coast RC&D	FL	Manatee Agricultural Reuse system (MARS) - used for agricultural water reuse and easement acquisition of any associated lands needed to accomplish project objectives.	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS)	2004 Florida West Coast RC&D	FL	Manatee Agricultural Reuse system (MARS) - used for agricultural water reuse and easement acquisition of any associated lands needed to accomplish project objectives.	2,000,000	2,000,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS)	2005 Florida West Coast RC&D	FL	Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS) - used for agricultural water reuse and easement acquisition of any associated lands needed to accomplish project objectives.	1,984,000	1,984,000	-
Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS)	2006 Florida West Coast RC&D	FL	Manatee Agricultural Reuse System (MARS) - Used for agricultural water reuse and easement acquisition of any associated lands needed to accomplish project objectives.	1,980,000	1,980,000	-
Altamaha River Basin	2008 Georgia Southern University	GA	Water Quality in Altamaha River Basin - Effects of upland development & industry on coastal areas	70,503	70,503	-
Molokai Agricultural Development & Resource Conservation	2009 Tri-Isle RC&D Council, Inc.	HI	Stimulate agricultural community development programs on Molokai	67,000	67,000	-
Agricultural Development & Resource Conservation - Hawaii	2009 Oahu RC&D Council	HI	Stimulate agricultural community development projects on Maui, Kauai, Hawaii and Oahu	376,000	376,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Cooperative Agreement with University of N. Iowa - Native Vegetation	2009 University of Northern Iowa	IA	Tallgrass Prairie Center - Native Seed Testing Lab - to complete the development of a prairie restoration "how-to" manual and the construction of the prairie seed propagation facility at the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls, Iowa.	298,000	298,000	-
Hungry Canyons Project (Loess Hills Soil Erosion)	2008 Hungry Canyons Alliance	IA	Erosion Control	851,994	851,994	-
Hungry Canyons Alliance	2009 Hungry Canyons Alliance	IA	Erosion Control	282,000	282,000	-
CEMSA with Iowa Soybean Association	2009 Iowa Soybean Association	IA	Water quality improvement - CEMSA	288,000	288,000	-
Watershed Demonstration Project	2009 Iowa Soybean Assoc	IA	Water quality improvement - Watershed demonstration	134,000	134,000	-
Kentucky Soil Erosion Control	2008 University of Kentucky, Ag Experiment Station	KY	Improve water quality and reduce soil erosion, by implementing Best Management Practices.	169,525	169,525	-
Green River WQ and Biological Diversity Project, Western KY Research Foundation	2009 Western KY Research Foundation	KY	To provide water quality monitoring of the Green River Water Quality and Biological Diversity Project, in the 8 counties of the Upper Green River.	84,000	84,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Project	2009 Louisville Olmstead Park	KY	To remove invasive plant species from Iroquois Park, a 1,000 acre park managed by the Louisville Olmstead Parks Conservancy (LOPC)	235,000	235,000	-
Weed it Now	2008 Nature Conservancy	MA	Eliminate invasive weeds from the Berkshire Taconic Landscape in New York	47,664	47,664	-
Weed it Now	2009 Nature Conservancy	MA	Eliminate invasive weeds from the Berkshire Taconic Landscape in New York	45,000	45,000	-
Town of Cary Swift Creek Stream Bank Restoration	2009 Town of Cary	NC	Stream restoration and greenway development in the Town of Cary	199,000	199,000	-
Technical Assistance to Livestock and Poultry Producers	2009 Dep. of Environment and Natural Resources, Div. of Soil and Water Conservation	NC	To assist livestock and poultry producers develop waste management plans and implement new and improved technology.	300,000	300,000	-
Quabbin to Cardigan Conservation Initiative	2009 Society for the Protection of NH Forests	NH	To support the permanent protection of priority lands in the Quabbin-to-Cardigan (Q2C) region	282,000	282,000	-
Hudson River Shoreline	2009 Village of Tarrytown	NY	Hudson River Shoreline - Pierson Park Restoration. Wetland habitat and environmental play area.	167,000	167,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations.	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
	2009 Conservation Districts, Sister of Saint Frances, USGS, Toledo Botanical Garden, Sylvania Township, MI Dept. of Agriculture, Maumee River Watershed, Inc. Indiade State Department of Agriculture	OH	Keep the water clean and available in the Western Lake Erie Basin through Maumee River sediment studies and watershed treatment alternatives.	667,000	667,000	-
Maumee Watershed Hydrologic and Flood Mitigation			Keep the water clean and available in the Western Lake Erie Basin through Maumee River sediment studies and watershed treatment alternatives.			
	2008 Several Recipients	OH	Keep the water clean and available in the Western Lake Erie Basin through Maumee River sediment studies and watershed treatment alternatives.	709,995	709,995	-
Maumee Watershed Hydrologic and Flood Mitigation			Keep the water clean and available in the Western Lake Erie Basin through Maumee River sediment studies and watershed treatment alternatives.			
	2002 Several Recipients	OH	Keep the water clean and available in the Western Lake Erie Basin through Maumee River sediment studies and watershed treatment alternatives.	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Soil Survey	2009 University of Rhode Island	RI	MapCoast/Subaqueous Soils Mapping	134,000	134,000	-
Nitrate Pollution Reduction	2009 University of Rhode Island	RI	Reduce nitrate pollution into Narragansett Bay	155,000	155,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Range Revegetation for Fort Hood	2009 Texas Agrilife	TX	Documentation of the efficacy of new and existing conservation practices designed to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality and vegetation growth on Ft. Hood/Cowhouse Creek Watershed	333,000	333,000	-
Utah Conservation Initiative	2009 Counties of Iron, Grand, Garfield; South Jordan City, Spanish fork city, Wasatch Conservation District; Conestoga Rovers Associates, inc. and State of Utah	UT	Provide funds for additional conservation operation needs within the state of Utah.	2,457,000	2,457,000	-
Utah Conservation Initiative	2006 Several Recipients	UT	Provide funds for additional conservation operation needs within the state of Utah.	2,625,678	2,625,678	-
Utah Conservation Initiative	2006 Several Recipients	UT	Provide funds for additional conservation operation needs within the state of Utah.	4,950,500	4,950,500	-
Utah Farm Bureau Water Quality AFO/CARC Grant	2009 Utah Farm Bureau	UT	Addresses water quality concerns resulting from animal feeding operations	236,000	236,000	-
Farm Viability Program	2009 Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	VT	To provide on-farm business planning and technical assistance	236,000	236,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Phosphorus Loading in Lake Champlain	2008 Poulthney-Mettowee NRCDD	VT	To reduce phosphorus in Lake Champlain's Basin	178,740	178,740	-
Phosphorus Loading in Lake Champlain	2009 Poulthney-Mettowee NRCDD	VT	To reduce phosphorus in Lake Champlain's Basin	168,000	168,000	-
Sand County Foundation	2006 Sand County Foundation	WI	Demonstrate & evaluate the cost-effectiveness of practices to reduce runoff of nitrogen from agricultural land into watersheds.	1,188,000	1,128,600	\$59,400
Sand County Foundation	2008 Sand County Foundation	WI	Demonstrate & evaluate the cost-effectiveness of practices to reduce runoff of nitrogen from agricultural land into watersheds.	851,944	846,994	4,950
Sand County Foundation	2009 Sand County Foundation	WI	Demonstrate & evaluate the cost-effectiveness of practices to reduce runoff of nitrogen from agricultural land into watersheds.	892,000	892,000	-
Environmental Compliance, WI Dairy Business Association	2008 Dairy Business Foundation	WI	Assist Wisconsin Dairy producers in meeting environmental compliance issues within the State of WI.	178,740	148,740	30,000

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Environmental Compliance, WI Dairy Business Association	2009 Dairy Business Foundation	WI	Assist Wisconsin Dairy producers in meeting environmental compliance issues within the State of WI. To assist producers in complying w/Federal, State & local land use rules and laws.	207,000	207,000	-
Conservation Technology Transfer, University of Wisconsin	2009 Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin System	WI	Develop a comprehensive training program for conservation professionals in the public and private sectors.	516,000	516,000	-
Conservation Planning, Massachusetts and Wisconsin (Cranberry)	2009 Wisconsin Cranberry Growers Association	WI	Develop a "whole farm planning" process & nutrient management program to benefit the cranberry producers of the state.	211,500	186,500	25,000
Driftless Area Initiative (MN and WI)	2009 Southwest Badger RC&D	WI	Contribute resources to the Driftless Area Initiative (DAI), an initiative aimed at developing a system that integrates all resource data available to identify and prioritize watersheds with the greatest potential to improve water quality with a targeted approach.	145,500	145,500	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Grazing Land Conservation Initiative	2009 Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection	WI	Maintain the existing Grazing Land Conservation Initiative (GLCI) activities.	732,000	732,000	-
Soil Phosphorus Study	2008 West Virginia University Research Corp	WV	To provide technically sound data for decision-makers to use in assigning soil phosphorus retention values to major soil series.	215,481	215,481	-
Soil Phosphorus Study	2009 West Virginia University Research Corp	WV	To provide technically sound data for decision-makers to use in assigning soil phosphorus retention values to major soil series.	202,000	202,000	-
Risk Management Initiative	2009 West Virginia State Soil Conservation Agency	WV	To provide mutual support and promotion of grasslands and grassland conservation technology to and through WV Conservation Districts and WV Conservation District supervisors and the SCC staff.	673,000	673,000	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
National Water Management Center in Lonoke, AR	2008 NRCS-NHQ	States	National Water Management Center - assists NRCS state level personnel in the planning of specific projects, develops and delivers new technology, tools and training for assessment, and planning.	2,703,433	2,703,243	190
National Water Management Center in Lonoke, AR	2006 NRCS-NHQ	States	National Water Management Center - assists NRCS state level personnel in the planning of specific projects, develops and delivers new technology, tools and training for assessment, and planning.	2,728,000	2,726,990	1,010
GIS Center of Excellence at West Virginia University	2008 NRCS-NHQ	States	GIS Center of Excellence at West Virginia University - to enhance the current Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) technology framework to identify, explore, and research business applications and thereby the delivery of conservation to the land.	3,249,000	3,245,500	3,500

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
GIS Center of Excellence at West Virginia University	2006 NRCS-NHQ	States	GIS Center of Excellence at West Virginia University - to enhance the current Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) technology framework to identify, explore, and research business applications and thereby the delivery of conservation to the land.	4,464,000	4,447,876	16,124
National Wildlife Center (AWCC)	2009 NHQ-NRCS	States	Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center. To develop a list of priority actions that can be taken in the near term to maximize the effectiveness of the agency in meeting fish, wildlife and wetlands objectives.	939,000	938,118	882
National Wildlife Center (AWCC)	2008 NHQ-NRCS	States	Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center. To develop a list of priority actions that can be taken in the near term to maximize the effectiveness of the agency in meeting fish, wildlife and wetlands objectives.	1,489,500	1,483,839	5,661

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
National Wildlife Center (AWCC)	2006 NHO-NRCS	States	Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center. To develop a list of priority actions that can be taken in the near term to maximize the effectiveness of the agency in meeting fish, wildlife and wetlands objectives.	5,719,872	5,646,775	73,097
Farm Pilot Project Coordination	2004 NHO-NRCS	States	Farm Project Coordination - to assist in implementing innovative treatment technologies to address the growing animal waste issues emanating from animal feeding operations (AFOs).	5,000,000	4,858,668	141,332
Farm Pilot Project Coordination	2005 NHO-NRCS	States	Farm Pilot Project Coordination - to assist in implementing innovative treatment technologies to address the growing animal waste issues emanating from animal feeding operations (AFOs).	5,456,000	5,436,685	19,315
Subtotal Conservation Operations				\$68,133,707	\$67,753,246	\$380,461

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Watershed Operations						
Colgan Creek Restoration Project	City of Santa Rosa, Public Works	CA	Lower Colgan Creek Restoration Project	\$382,000	\$382,000	-
Alameda Creek Watershed Project	Alameda County RCD	CA	Alameda Creek Watershed Project	1,337,000	1,337,000	-
Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	2009 State of Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture	HI	Irrigation Water Management - Upcountry Maui FY 2009	1,815,000	1,815,000	-
Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	2008 State of Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture	HI	Irrigation Water Management - Upcountry Maui FY 2006	207,000	207,000	-
Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	2006 State of Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture	HI	Irrigation Water Management - Maui FY 2006	1,980,200	1,980,200	-
Upcountry Maui Watershed Project, HI	2005 State of Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture	HI	Irrigation Water Management - Upcountry Maui FY 2005	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed Project, HI	State of Hawaii Dept. of Agriculture	HI	Irrigation Water Management - Lower Hamakua FY 2009	1,169,000	1,169,000	-
Lehaina Watershed, HI	2005 County of Maui Dept. of Public Works	HI	Flood protection - Lehaina Watershed FY 2005	300,000	300,000	-
Wailuku-Alenaio WSP	2009 County of Hawaii Dept. of Public Works	HI	Flood Protection - Wailuku-Alenaio FY 2009	191,000	191,000	-
Bear Creek Watershed	2004 Winmeshiek SWCD	IA	Flood control and water quality	304,000	304,000	-
Bear Creek Watershed	2006 Winmeshiek SWCD	IA	Flood control and water quality	362,500	362,500	-
Mill Creek Watershed	Page County SWCD	IA	Soil erosion control	68,500	68,500	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Soap Creek Watershed	2006 Soap Creek Watershed Board	IA	Flood control	1,979,200	1,979,200	-
Soap Creek Watershed	2009 Soap Creek Watershed Board	IA	Flood control	984,000	984,000	-
Little Sioux Watershed Project	Several Recipients	IA	Little Sioux Watershed Project Soil erosion control.	1,146,000	1,146,000	-
Churchill Woods Dam Removal Project	DuPage County Churchill Wood WS	IL	Dam removal project to restore the ecological health of an impounded segment of the East Branch DuPage River	764,000	764,000	-
Great Lakes Basin Program	Great Lakes Commission	MI	To carry out the Great Lakes Basin Program for soil erosion and sediment control.	404,000	404,000	-
Little Otter Creek	Caldwell County Commission	MO	Construction of multi-purpose reservoir Little Otter FY 09	3,859,000	3,859,000	-
Missouri Watersheds	Caldwell County Commission	MO	Construction of multi-purpose reservoir	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
East Locust Creek	2009 North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission	MO	Design of multi-purpose reservoir	1,498,803	1,498,803	-
East Locust Creek	2008 North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission	MO	Acquisition for the multi-purpose reservoir	2,799,300	2,799,300	-
Buck and Duck Creek Watershed Project	Nemaha NRD	NE	Duck and Buck Watershed to address floodwater damages through construction of flood prevention structures	2,470,600	2,470,600	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Rangeland Conservation and Fuels Management;	Nevada Fire Safe Council	NV	Hazardous fuels reductions (cheatgrass)	142,992	142,992	-
Pidcock - Mill Creeks Watershed	2009 Bristol Borough Manager	PA	Pidcock-Mill Ck - To provide watershed protection, flood damage reduction, water quality improvement, the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. FY 2009	573,000	573,000	-
Tulpehocken Creek	2008 Several Recipients	PA	Tulpehocken Creek Watershed Land Treatment FY 2008	844,100	844,100	-
Neshaminy Creek	2008 County of Bucks	PA	Installation of nonstructural works of improvement for flood damage reduction on the lower Neshaminy Creek, Bucks Co., PA. FY 2008	2,494,400	2,494,400	-
Indian Creek	Mountain Watershed Indian Creek	PA	Improve water quality and aquatic habitat in Indian Creek & tributaries. Remove health & safety hazards associated with deep mines. FY 2005	937,220	937,220	-
Big Creek (Tri-County) Watershed	Falls County WCID #1	TX	Designs for dams in Big Creek (Tri-County) WS (Sites 16, 17, 18)	804,300	804,300	-

Project	Recipient	Location	Purpose	Appropriations	Obligations to date	Unobligated balances
Attoyac Bayou WS Site 23A	Nacogoches County	TX	Construction of basic recreation facilities at multi-purpose Attoyac Bayou WS Site 23A.	3,461,400	3,461,400	-
Lost River Watershed Project	Gannett Fleming	WV	A&E Design of new dams and for the rehabilitation of existing earth fill dams in WV	288,300	288,300	-
Lost River Watershed Project	Potomac Valley	WV	Relocation Assistance/ Real Property Appraisals and Acquisition for Lost River Watershed	3,829,100	3,829,100	-
Subtotals Watershed Operations				\$41,395,915	\$41,395,915	-
Totals				\$109,529,622	\$109,149,161	\$380,461

TEN-YEAR FUNDING TABLES

Mr. Kingston: Please provide ten-year funding tables for Conservation Operations, the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program, the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, and the Emergency Watershed Program and the Resource Conservation and Development Program.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority	Outlays	Unobligated Balance
2001	\$712,693	\$745,029	\$15,660
2002	778,587	800,148	9,535
2003	819,641	750,900	26,042
2004	848,118	785,314	27,143
2005	831,157	783,405	9,534
2006	831,322	838,072	25,415
2007	763,360	842,797	27,478
2008	834,444	822,543	16,366
2009	853,400	839,929	34,502
2010	888,629	825,559	44,108

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority	Outlays	Unobligated Balance
2001	\$99,224	\$84,765	\$4,493
2002	106,472	85,211	6,991
2003	109,285	79,660	4,377
2004	86,487	73,022	5,296
2005	74,971	85,568	22,346
2006	74,250	81,066	13,964
2007	8,875	77,547	12,047
2008	29,790	44,170	7,733
2009	24,289	41,857	24,237
2010	30,000	19,331	38,366

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority	Outlays	Unobligated Balance
2001	-	-	-
2002	\$10,000	\$5,545	\$218
2003	29,805	9,674	686
2004	29,629	18,706	1,222
2005	27,280	21,232	985
2006	31,245	21,463	3,078
2007	31,309	22,433	2,429
2008	19,860	31,116	4,907
2009	40,000	23,992	9,946
2010	40,161	31,906	10,352

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority	Outlays	Unobligated Balance
2001	\$145,258	\$89,840	\$81,209
2002	94,000	89,090	106,128
2003	-	65,228	48,216
2004	149,115	46,109	157,953
2005	354,500	117,084	154,180
2006	350,955	254,838	311,425
2007	10,692	243,552	169,415
2008	490,464	146,047	527,364
2009	-	181,538	332,403
2010	-	142,667	101,217

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority	Outlays	Unobligated Balance
2001	\$41,923	\$38,398	\$2,028
2002	47,973	49,196	1,482
2003	50,669	49,030	2,354
2004	51,641	50,854	1,232
2005	51,228	51,295	1,117
2006	50,787	50,904	1,063
2007	51,088	51,610	1,536
2008	50,730	51,530	2,346
2009	50,730	50,786	2,775
2010	50,730	49,893	2,843

Note: Unobligated balances include carryover from prior years.

STATE ALLOCATIONS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a chart showing the final allocation for fiscal year 2010 and the estimated allocation for fiscal 2011 to the states of conservation technical assistance and financial assistance for all discretionary and mandatory conservation programs managed by NRCS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS ALLOCATIONS - TECHNICAL/FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

	2010 Actual		TOTAL
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	
Discretionary			
Conservation Technical Assistance	\$555,395,318	-	\$555,395,318
Soil Survey	69,064,410	-	69,064,410
Snow Survey	6,743,638	-	6,743,638
Plant Materials Center	8,984,723	-	8,984,723
Watershed Operations, P.L. 534	1,837,951	\$11,737,000	13,574,951
Small Watersheds, P.L. 566	11,204,830	33,031,980	44,236,810
Emergency Watershed Protection	38,756,577	249,501,387	288,257,964
Watershed Rehabilitation	17,990,558	30,024,481	48,015,039
Resource Conservation & Development	47,571,750	-	47,571,750
SUBTOTAL	757,549,755	324,294,848	1,081,844,603

	2010 Actual		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	TOTAL
Mandatory			
Agricultural Management Assistance Program	1,227,427	6,048,438	7,275,865
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program	9,317,132	60,813,288	70,130,420
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program	9,585,705	33,632,201	43,217,906
Conservation Reserve Program	57,150,266	-	57,150,266
Conservation Security Program	17,124,860	199,927,828	217,052,688
Conservation Stewardship Program	60,405,844	320,397,871	380,803,715
Healthy Forest Reserve Program	2,017,009	15,514,671	17,531,680
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	252,473,278	838,985,212	1,091,458,490
Farm & Ranch Lands Protection Program	4,503,010	144,125,820	148,628,830
Grassland Reserve Program	3,555,977	3,538,471	7,094,448
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	15,913,053	62,602,140	78,515,193
Wetlands Reserve Program	29,217,264	610,481,908	639,699,172
SUBTOTAL	462,490,825	2,296,067,847	2,758,558,672
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,220,040,580	\$2,620,362,695	\$3,840,403,275

	2011 Estimate		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	TOTAL
Discretionary			
Conservation Technical Assistance	\$276,674,500	-	\$276,674,500
Soil Survey	35,516,506	-	35,516,506
Snow Survey	3,159,400	-	3,159,400
Plant Materials Center	4,570,900	-	4,570,900
Watershed Operations, P.L. 534	1,450,251	\$10,739,000	12,189,251
Small Watersheds, P.L. 566	6,627,268	22,271,522	28,898,790
Emergency Watershed Protection	30,459,948	60,210,392	90,670,340
Watershed Rehabilitation	14,781,006	12,259,489	27,040,495
Resource Conservation & Development	23,055,449	-	23,055,449
SUBTOTAL	396,295,228	105,480,403	501,775,631
Mandatory			
Agricultural Management Assistance Program	1,230,000	1,135,001	2,365,001
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program	8,210,959	34,609,999	42,820,958
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program	7,951,387	49,175,478	57,126,865
Conservation Reserve Program	78,171,718	-	78,171,718
Conservation Security Program	17,110,463	180,395,792	197,506,255
Conservation Stewardship Program	33,608,327	321,063,730	354,672,057
Healthy Forest Reserve Program	1,959,117	14,246,155	16,205,272

	2011 Estimate		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	TOTAL
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	257,478,228	765,466,845	1,022,945,073
Farm & Ranch Lands Protection Program	4,177,476	127,685,036	131,862,512
Grassland Reserve Program	3,607,207	1,611,095	5,218,302
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	14,856,756	43,327,755	58,184,511
Wetlands Reserve Program	23,197,595	411,872,524	435,070,119
SUBTOTAL	451,559,233	1,950,589,410	2,402,148,643
GRAND TOTAL	\$847,854,461	\$2,056,069,813	\$2,903,924,274

*Fiscal Year 2011 Discretionary Programs are based on the Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011, and Carryover Budget Authority.

STATE BY STATE ALLOCATIONS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a state-by-state summary of the final allocation for fiscal year 2010 and estimated allocation for fiscal year 2011 of conservation technical assistance and financial assistance for all discretionary and mandatory conservation programs managed by NRCS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

{The information follows:}

CONSERVATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$9,383,197	-	\$9,383,197	\$5,292,300	-	\$5,292,300
Alaska	2,984,549	-	2,984,549	1,688,000	-	1,688,000
Arizona	5,431,243	-	5,431,243	3,054,000	-	3,054,000
Arkansas	10,850,682	-	10,850,682	5,725,900	-	5,725,900
California	18,691,159	-	18,691,159	9,479,300	-	9,479,300
Colorado	13,867,292	-	13,867,292	7,072,200	-	7,072,200
Connecticut	3,953,052	-	3,953,052	1,791,200	-	1,791,200
Delaware	2,097,370	-	2,097,370	1,225,000	-	1,225,000
Florida	8,591,600	-	8,591,600	4,570,400	-	4,570,400
Georgia	13,954,195	-	13,954,195	6,275,100	-	6,275,100
Hawaii	8,451,937	-	8,451,937	3,270,000	-	3,270,000
I Idaho	9,060,760	-	9,060,760	4,786,400	-	4,786,400
Illinois	16,426,927	-	16,426,927	8,241,600	-	8,241,600
Indiana	11,731,479	-	11,731,479	6,129,800	-	6,129,800
Iowa	21,804,763	-	21,804,763	11,376,700	-	11,376,700
Kansas	21,118,568	-	21,118,568	10,006,300	-	10,006,300
Kentucky	13,049,737	-	13,049,737	5,992,700	-	5,992,700
Louisiana	10,089,234	-	10,089,234	4,861,800	-	4,861,800
Maine	3,804,861	-	3,804,861	2,134,200	-	2,134,200
Maryland	5,859,364	-	5,859,364	2,324,400	-	2,324,400
Massachusetts	3,781,275	-	3,781,275	1,783,700	-	1,783,700
Michigan	11,395,682	-	11,395,682	5,838,400	-	5,838,400
Minnesota	14,120,130	-	14,120,130	7,544,400	-	7,544,400
Mississippi	15,178,356	-	15,178,356	6,547,600	-	6,547,600
Missouri	19,433,293	-	19,433,293	10,131,600	-	10,131,600
Montana	14,961,027	-	14,961,027	8,148,400	-	8,148,400
Nebraska	16,998,336	-	16,998,336	8,586,700	-	8,586,700
Nevada	3,631,747	-	3,631,747	1,654,400	-	1,654,400
New Hampshire	3,327,535	-	3,327,535	1,599,500	-	1,599,500
New Jersey	4,195,246	-	4,195,246	2,059,000	-	2,059,000
New Mexico	8,573,054	-	8,573,054	4,415,400	-	4,415,400
New York	11,160,597	-	11,160,597	4,913,300	-	4,913,300
North Carolina	10,176,854	-	10,176,854	5,176,800	-	5,176,800
North Dakota	14,695,106	-	14,695,106	8,291,600	-	8,291,600
Ohio	12,153,003	-	12,153,003	5,999,500	-	5,999,500
Oklahoma	14,872,018	-	14,872,018	7,720,100	-	7,720,100

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Oregon	9,730,380	-	9,730,380	5,344,300	-	5,344,300
Pennsylvania	11,130,333	-	11,130,333	5,105,800	-	5,105,800
Rhode Island	2,490,221	-	2,490,221	1,212,600	-	1,212,600
South Carolina	7,447,968	-	7,447,968	3,882,900	-	3,882,900
South Dakota	12,381,219	-	12,381,219	6,449,300	-	6,449,300
Tennessee	12,608,062	-	12,608,062	6,125,300	-	6,125,300
Texas	41,951,607	-	41,951,607	20,915,200	-	20,915,200
Utah	8,492,983	-	8,492,983	3,330,800	-	3,330,800
Vermont	3,669,281	-	3,669,281	1,721,000	-	1,721,000
Virginia	10,137,446	-	10,137,446	4,738,000	-	4,738,000
Washington	10,505,890	-	10,505,890	5,568,400	-	5,568,400
West Virginia	7,062,856	-	7,062,856	3,019,200	-	3,019,200
Wisconsin	16,424,743	-	16,424,743	7,359,700	-	7,359,700
Wyoming	7,769,549	-	7,769,549	4,248,900	-	4,248,900
Puerto Rico	3,737,553	-	3,737,553	1,945,400	-	1,945,400
Total, CTA	\$555,395,318	-	\$555,395,318	\$276,674,500	-	\$276,674,500

Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011, Budget Authority Level.

SOIL SURVEY PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$1,921,000	-	\$1,921,000	\$1,013,400	-	\$1,013,400
Alaska	1,514,860	-	1,514,860	794,301	-	794,301
Arizona	2,670,000	-	2,670,000	1,394,400	-	1,394,400
Arkansas	1,180,600	-	1,180,600	612,100	-	612,100
California	3,284,100	-	3,284,100	1,698,401	-	1,698,401
Colorado	1,816,000	-	1,816,000	934,800	-	934,800
Connecticut	618,489	-	618,489	323,200	-	323,200
Delaware	134,000	-	134,000	64,501	-	64,501
Florida	1,315,716	-	1,315,716	685,000	-	685,000
Georgia	1,658,400	-	1,658,400	862,500	-	862,500
Hawaii	623,749	-	623,749	323,800	-	323,800
Idaho	966,000	-	966,000	501,200	-	501,200
Illinois	1,243,000	-	1,243,000	644,900	-	644,900
Indiana	1,271,600	-	1,271,600	662,100	-	662,100

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Iowa	1,037,000	-	1,037,000	536,100	-	536,100
Kansas	1,590,000	-	1,590,000	825,501	-	825,501
Kentucky	1,677,628	-	1,677,628	841,101	-	841,101
Louisiana	798,000	-	798,000	413,800	-	413,800
Maine	1,360,000	-	1,360,000	704,800	-	704,800
Maryland	790,000	-	790,000	395,600	-	395,600
Michigan	1,190,000	-	1,190,000	619,900	-	619,900
Minnesota	2,676,000	-	2,676,000	1,388,700	-	1,388,700
Mississippi	1,017,000	-	1,017,000	527,300	-	527,300
Missouri	1,726,500	-	1,726,500	877,000	-	877,000
Montana	2,708,500	-	2,708,500	1,406,900	-	1,406,900
Nebraska	1,449,978	-	1,449,978	721,400	-	721,400
Nevada	1,366,542	-	1,366,542	712,000	-	712,000
New Hampshire	192,000	-	192,000	93,700	-	93,700
New Jersey	588,043	-	588,043	255,000	-	255,000
New Mexico	1,184,600	-	1,184,600	620,400	-	620,400
New York	1,455,430	-	1,455,430	757,800	-	757,800
North Carolina	1,453,266	-	1,453,266	764,100	-	764,100
North Dakota	1,904,000	-	1,904,000	991,000	-	991,000
Ohio	803,000	-	803,000	404,400	-	404,400
Oklahoma	1,200,800	-	1,200,800	618,400	-	618,400
Oregon	2,020,800	-	2,020,800	1,051,900	-	1,051,900
Pennsylvania	790,000	-	790,000	395,600	-	395,600
Rhode Island	232,000	-	232,000	83,300	-	83,300
South Carolina	772,000	-	772,000	403,400	-	403,400
South Dakota	1,262,712	-	1,262,712	654,800	-	654,800
Tennessee	1,215,909	-	1,215,909	630,800	-	630,800
Texas	4,475,663	-	4,475,663	2,311,500	-	2,311,500
Utah	1,177,000	-	1,177,000	610,500	-	610,500
Vermont	698,000	-	698,000	363,300	-	363,300
Virginia	1,239,203	-	1,239,203	643,901	-	643,901
Washington	1,307,000	-	1,307,000	680,300	-	680,300
West Virginia	1,407,000	-	1,407,000	704,200	-	704,200
Wisconsin	1,428,627	-	1,428,627	718,300	-	718,300
Wyoming	1,546,656	-	1,546,656	718,300	-	718,300
Puerto Rico	353,000	-	353,000	180,100	-	180,100
Total, SOIL	\$69,064,410	-	\$69,064,410	\$35,516,506	-	\$35,516,506

Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011, Budget Authority Level.

SNOW SURVEY PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate³

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alaska	\$555,107	-	\$555,107	\$230,200	-	\$230,200
Arizona	142,011	-	142,011	66,800	-	66,800
California	64,316	-	64,316	30,200	-	30,200
Colorado	1,103,300	-	1,103,300	514,600	-	514,600
Idaho	911,612	-	911,612	429,900	-	429,900
Montana	1,050,081	-	1,050,081	492,700	-	492,700
Nevada	218,469	-	218,469	102,700	-	102,700
New Mexico	148,728	-	148,728	70,400	-	70,400
Oregon	1,037,307	-	1,037,307	499,500	-	499,500
Utah	1,080,453	-	1,080,453	518,800	-	518,800
Washington	219,315	-	219,315	103,200	-	103,200
Wyoming	212,939	-	212,939	100,400	-	100,400
Total, SNOW	\$6,743,638	-	\$6,743,638	\$3,159,400	-	\$3,159,400

³Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011, Budget Authority Level.

PLANT MATERIALS CENTER PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate¹

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alaska	\$50,000	-	\$50,000	-	-	-
Arizona	320,700	-	320,700	\$302,200	-	\$302,200
Arkansas	290,000	-	290,000	150,900	-	150,900
California	422,700	-	422,700	192,600	-	192,600
Colorado	210,000	-	210,000	109,300	-	109,300
Florida	362,000	-	362,000	187,400	-	187,400
Georgia	310,000	-	310,000	150,900	-	150,900
Hawaii	390,000	-	390,000	200,900	-	200,900
Idaho	376,479	-	376,479	195,200	-	195,200
Iowa	134,000	-	134,000	-	-	-
Kansas	430,200	-	430,200	216,000	-	216,000
Louisiana	322,000	-	322,000	156,200	-	156,200
Maryland	419,100	-	419,100	218,600	-	218,600
Michigan	326,061	-	326,061	161,400	-	161,400
Mississippi	240,000	-	240,000	124,900	-	124,900
Missouri	319,000	-	319,000	158,800	-	158,800
Montana	350,000	-	350,000	182,200	-	182,200
Nevada	289,323	-	289,323	130,100	-	130,100
New Jersey	304,000	-	304,000	150,900	-	150,900
New Mexico	345,000	-	345,000	179,600	-	179,600
New York	334,685	-	334,685	169,200	-	169,200
North Dakota	472,000	-	472,000	239,400	-	239,400
Oregon	347,000	-	347,000	179,600	-	179,600
Texas	992,500	-	992,500	502,300	-	502,300
Washington	310,000	-	310,000	161,400	-	161,400
West Virginia	297,975	-	297,975	150,900	-	150,900
Puerto Rico	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
Total, PMC	\$8,984,723	-	\$8,984,723	\$4,570,900	-	\$4,570,900

¹Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011, Budget Authority Level.

WATERSHED OPERATIONS- P.L. 78-534 ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Iowa	\$230,000	\$998,000	\$1,228,000	\$34,367	-	\$34,367
Oklahoma	200,000	-	200,000	-	-	-
Texas	52,648	-	52,648	134,000	-	134,000
West Virginia	1,355,303	10,739,000	12,094,303	1,281,884	10,739,000	12,020,884
Total, P.L. 78-534	\$1,837,951	\$11,737,000	\$13,574,951	\$1,450,251	\$10,739,000	\$12,189,251

Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Carryover Budget Authority Level.

WATERSHED OPERATIONS - P.L. 83-566 ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$13,569	-	\$13,569	-	-	-
Alaska	2,130,000	\$8,000,000	10,130,000	\$2,274,685	\$8,000,000	\$10,274,685
Arizona	100,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	150,000	-	150,000
Arkansas	222,780	-	222,780	-	-	-
California	846,150	2,817,000	3,663,150	475,695	2,817,000	3,292,695
Colorado	4,000	-	4,000	3,500	-	3,500
Connecticut	50,000	450,000	500,000	-	-	-
Georgia	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	-
Hawaii	2,647,198	3,360,000	6,007,198	990,970	860,000	1,850,970
Illinois	50,000	950,000	1,000,000	-	-	-
Iowa	227,965	784,000	1,011,965	77,819	769,000	846,819
Kansas	39,100	27,742	66,842	-	3,000	3,000
Kentucky	32	90,900	90,932	3,738	-	3,738
Louisiana	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-
Maine	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	87,000	-	87,000
Michigan	1,912	-	1,912	-	-	-
Minnesota	31,000	160,000	191,000	180,000	850,000	1,030,000
Mississippi	30,000	-	29,000	-	-	-
Missouri	2,345,851	5,132,079	7,477,930	356,900	5,084,381	5,441,281
Montana	41,000	265,000	306,000	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	136,000	136,000	-	-	-

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Nevada	1,452	-	1,452	-	-	-
New York	40,000	360,000	400,000	-	-	-
North Carolina	181,200	49,023	230,223	50,000	-	50,000
Ohio	165,326	30,000	195,326	-	-	-
Oklahoma	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	293,000	615,971	908,971	78,250	-	78,250
Rhode Island	24,415	1,800,000	1,824,415	321,860	-	321,860
Tennessee	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Texas	1,118,641	340,471	1,459,112	772,000	300,000	1,072,000
Virginia	154,500	4,717	159,217	95,000	1,350	96,350
Washington	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
West Virginia	252,240	2,460,077	2,712,317	659,851	3,586,791	4,246,642
Total, P.L. 83-566	\$11,204,830	\$33,031,980	\$44,236,810	\$6,627,268	\$22,271,522	\$28,898,790

Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Carryover Budget Authority Level.

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$767,546	\$4,178,589	\$4,946,135	\$338,245	\$331,853	\$670,098
Alaska	1,319,782	6,504,716	7,824,498	633,888	-	633,888
Arizona	393,908	2,123,163	2,517,071	160,275	280,000	440,275
Arkansas	1,546,153	3,282,500	4,828,653	1,697,073	81,600	1,778,673
California	1,169,262	3,239,988	4,409,250	623,172	1,905,475	2,528,647
Colorado	7,800	39,000	46,800	260,000	1,300,000	1,560,000
Connecticut	31,885	318,852	350,737	-	-	-
Florida	3,427,585	17,552,000	20,979,585	1,316,096	2,113,327	3,429,423
Georgia	443,600	4,376,000	4,819,600	797,941	5,257,093	6,054,934
Hawaii	706,637	5,501,134	6,207,771	330,103	86,065	416,168
Idaho	-	9,450	9,450	-	-	-
Illinois	32,000	175,000	207,000	45,236	6,000	51,236
Indiana	101,420	618,365	719,785	666,086	80,430	746,516
Iowa	1,049,717	47,074,001	48,123,718	1,500,024	2,115,600	3,615,624
Kansas	88,866	446,712	535,578	9,000	45,000	54,000
Kentucky	3,874,728	16,581,877	20,456,605	2,066,009	7,268,122	9,334,131
Louisiana	786,819	6,959,301	7,746,120	1,123,267	-	1,123,267

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Maine	61,000	319,588	380,588	11,879	-	11,879
Massachusetts	72,500	320,000	392,500	70,150	258,750	328,900
Michigan	24,275	121,373	145,648	-	-	-
Minnesota	66,475	332,075	398,550	-	-	-
Mississippi	4,511,729	18,305,274	22,817,003	2,958,473	2,179,251	5,137,724
Missouri	3,190,000	27,493,037	30,683,037	3,430,981	5,034,443	8,465,424
Montana	11,327	56,637	67,964	-	-	-
New Hampshire	46,469	270,000	316,469	28,469	110,000	138,469
New Jersey	40,000	200,000	240,000	-	-	-
New Mexico	100,724	75,000	175,724	-	-	-
New York	579,721	6,092,532	6,672,253	333,142	2,328,616	2,661,758
North Carolina	200,700	1,003,500	1,204,200	41,610	-	41,610
North Dakota	444,392	3,857,305	4,301,697	513,451	454,395	967,846
Ohio	-	-	-	60,600	303,000	363,600
Oklahoma	1,591,627	4,715,779	6,307,406	1,088,398	1,904,414	2,992,812
Oregon	100,000	500,000	600,000	31,523	-	31,523
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	188,745	188,745
Rhode Island	145,000	775,000	920,000	139,185	1,061,478	1,200,663
South Carolina	243,591	963,618	1,207,209	81,500	-	81,500
South Dakota	-	-	-	38,000	191,950	229,950
Tennessee	2,939,609	16,779,563	19,719,172	3,650,055	14,754,586	18,404,641
Texas	3,172,108	11,178,549	14,350,657	1,928,623	5,398,442	7,327,065
Utah	4,635,174	32,965,264	37,600,438	3,391,072	2,300,000	5,691,072
Vermont	19,050	112,750	131,800	-	-	-
Virginia	46,500	232,500	279,000	37,922	195,000	232,922
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	464,000	2,220,000	2,684,000	680,650	2,401,757	3,082,407
Wisconsin	172,197	487,986	660,183	378,250	120,000	498,250
Wyoming	130,702	1,143,409	1,274,111	-	155,000	155,000
Total, EWP	\$38,756,577	\$249,501,387	\$288,257,964	\$30,459,948	\$60,210,392	\$90,670,340

Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Carryover Budget Authority Level.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate*

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$6,799	-	\$6,799	-	-	-
Arizona	1,273,000	\$15,800,000	17,073,000	\$1,500,000	\$5,200,000	\$6,700,000
Arkansas	60,000	-	60,000	20,000	-	20,000
Colorado	346,000	-	346,000	340,000	-	340,000
Connecticut	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
Georgia	375,000	-	375,000	495,000	-	495,000
Iowa	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Kansas	140,000	-	140,000	378,753	1,379,327	1,758,080
Kentucky	333,970	-	333,970	42,447	-	42,447
Massachusetts	526,900	719,000	1,245,900	705,001	41,607	746,608
Mississippi	1,112,400	1,200,000	2,312,400	184,940	-	184,940
Missouri	439,079	-	439,079	350,000	-	350,000
Nebraska	785,000	-	785,000	1,674,999	500,000	2,174,999
Nevada	83,600	-	83,600	-	-	-
New Jersey	106,000	-	106,000	226,678	-	226,678
New Mexico	619,116	-	619,116	167,530	-	167,530
New York	55,538	-	55,538	281,853	-	281,853
North Carolina	352,000	-	352,000	-	-	-
North Dakota	607,000	1,541,537	2,148,537	842,000	3,725,280	4,567,280
Ohio	347,941	-	347,941	194,000	0	194,000
Oklahoma	3,336,500	9,800,000	13,136,500	2,358,998	700,000	3,058,998
Oregon	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	771,280	56,700	827,980	762,463	-	762,463
South Carolina	10,705	-	10,705	-	-	-
Tennessee	185,000	20,000	205,000	50,000	13,275	63,275
Texas	1,944,485	-	1,944,485	1,660,256	700,000	2,360,256
Utah	664,386	-	664,386	849,369	-	849,369
Virginia	516,589	819,244	1,335,833	630,999	-	630,999
West Virginia	2,383,936	68,000	2,451,936	675,000	-	675,000
Wisconsin	394,081	-	394,081	15,500	-	15,500
Wyoming	149,253	-	149,253	375,220	-	375,220
Total, REHAB	\$17,990,558	\$30,024,481	\$48,015,039	\$14,781,006	\$12,259,489	\$27,040,495

*Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011 and Carryover Budget Authority Level.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$1,116,397	-	\$1,116,397	\$561,434	-	\$561,434
Alaska	1,177,927	-	1,177,927	555,673	-	555,673
Arizona	766,998	-	766,998	379,244	-	379,244
Arkansas	886,412	-	886,412	421,781	-	421,781
California	1,623,862	-	1,623,862	768,454	-	768,454
Colorado	959,723	-	959,723	471,094	-	471,094
Connecticut	289,936	-	289,936	142,536	-	142,536
Delaware	145,354	-	145,354	71,432	-	71,432
Florida	909,245	-	909,245	425,856	-	425,856
Georgia	1,385,639	-	1,385,639	695,181	-	695,181
Hawaii	928,857	-	928,857	426,727	-	426,727
Idaho	994,272	-	994,272	462,267	-	462,267
Illinois	1,262,248	-	1,262,248	600,177	-	600,177
Indiana	1,139,116	-	1,139,116	528,783	-	528,783
Iowa	1,929,658	-	1,929,658	904,226	-	904,226
Kansas	1,133,595	-	1,133,595	559,338	-	559,338
Kentucky	1,793,650	-	1,793,650	874,063	-	874,063
Louisiana	919,647	-	919,647	449,074	-	449,074
Maine	652,239	-	652,239	320,806	-	320,806
Maryland	384,796	-	384,796	189,033	-	189,033
Massachusetts	449,079	-	449,079	210,424	-	210,424
Michigan	895,699	-	895,699	424,803	-	424,803
Minnesota	998,742	-	998,742	501,766	-	501,766
Mississippi	871,290	-	871,290	414,437	-	414,437
Missouri	999,839	-	999,839	469,332	-	469,332
Montana	950,531	-	950,531	453,091	-	453,091
Nebraska	1,440,285	-	1,440,285	728,089	-	728,089
Nevada	406,655	-	406,655	192,406	-	192,406
New Hampshire	296,307	-	296,307	140,542	-	140,542
New Jersey	291,237	-	291,237	138,388	-	138,388
New Mexico	985,816	-	985,816	458,676	-	458,676
New York	1,058,715	-	1,058,715	508,579	-	508,579
North Carolina	1,236,088	-	1,236,088	622,009	-	622,009
North Dakota	951,622	-	951,622	465,077	-	465,077
Ohio	1,161,019	-	1,161,019	580,385	-	580,385
Oklahoma	1,135,332	-	1,135,332	544,364	-	544,364
Oregon	641,380	-	641,380	318,318	-	318,318
Pennsylvania	1,108,672	-	1,108,672	548,753	-	548,753

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Rhode Island	130,757	-	130,757	60,957	-	60,957
South Carolina	854,581	-	854,581	426,141	-	426,141
South Dakota	791,884	-	791,884	394,836	-	394,836
Tennessee	1,286,212	-	1,286,212	620,244	-	620,244
Texas	2,776,597	-	2,776,597	1,392,621	-	1,392,621
Utah	839,482	-	839,482	412,903	-	412,903
Vermont	279,985	-	279,985	138,310	-	138,310
Virginia	879,931	-	879,931	441,819	-	441,819
Washington	807,112	-	807,112	382,480	-	382,480
West Virginia	718,732	-	718,732	335,245	-	335,245
Wisconsin	885,416	-	885,416	434,536	-	434,536
Wyoming	606,050	-	606,050	287,089	-	287,089
Puerto Rico	437,133	-	437,133	201,650	-	201,650
Total, RC&D	\$47,571,750	-	\$47,571,750	\$23,055,449	-	\$23,055,449

Fiscal Year 2011 Estimate based on Continuing Resolution through April 8, 2011, and Carryover Budget Authority Level.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$142,762	\$1,634,642	\$1,777,404	\$112,895	\$1,234,089	\$1,346,984
Alaska	1,835	21,168	23,003	3,202	17,351	20,553
Arizona	22,341	257,782	280,103	19,545	194,231	213,836
Arkansas	651,517	7,523,825	8,175,342	605,669	5,705,821	6,311,490
California	392,493	4,354,036	4,746,529	382,169	3,586,067	3,968,236
Colorado	299,038	3,432,893	3,731,931	249,860	2,778,156	3,028,016
Connecticut	3,917	43,980	47,897	10,377	34,925	45,302
Delaware	65,059	731,375	796,434	52,199	422,638	474,837
Florida	1,987	22,928	24,915	15,183	11,060	26,243
Georgia	237,718	2,709,101	2,937,819	214,952	2,311,008	2,525,960
Hawaii	31,091	358,454	389,545	29,074	336,248	365,322
Idaho	960,407	11,157,375	12,117,782	751,963	10,598,674	11,350,637
Illinois	626,268	7,115,318	7,741,586	606,773	6,665,481	7,272,254
Indiana	549,713	6,231,136	6,780,849	533,777	5,699,674	6,233,451
Iowa	1,097,707	17,679,714	18,777,421	1,817,403	17,320,411	19,137,814
Kansas	622,751	7,135,473	7,758,224	652,593	6,496,273	7,148,866
Kentucky	48,594	539,530	588,124	57,384	273,545	330,929

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Louisiana	15,217	172,837	188,054	30,800	156,092	186,892
Maine	51,787	597,065	648,852	71,870	552,983	624,853
Maryland	289,178	3,302,593	3,591,771	374,261	2,254,147	2,628,408
Massachusetts	2,090	23,806	25,896	11,033	23,737	34,770
Michigan	527,441	6,039,094	6,566,535	502,927	5,016,086	5,519,013
Minnesota	408,950	4,706,290	5,115,240	508,005	4,606,707	5,114,712
Mississippi	54,961	292,449	347,410	41,516	189,820	231,336
Missouri	1,979,657	22,692,976	24,672,633	1,689,302	21,688,267	23,377,569
Montana	789,625	9,033,230	9,822,855	570,326	8,138,712	8,709,038
Nebraska	852,876	9,771,519	10,624,395	1,200,424	8,402,268	9,602,692
Nevada	20,179	238,020	258,199	30,270	203,240	233,510
New Hampshire	136	1,576	1,712	6,045	2,172	8,217
New Jersey	11,087	120,886	131,973	13,841	91,077	104,918
New Mexico	85,503	1,036,766	1,122,269	85,629	950,797	1,036,426
New York	91,302	1,023,089	1,114,391	103,682	735,751	839,433
North Carolina	68,780	782,022	850,802	106,097	689,525	795,622
North Dakota	644,095	7,163,862	7,807,957	505,949	6,746,311	7,252,260
Ohio	1,191,860	13,424,787	14,616,647	1,071,272	12,280,801	13,352,073
Oklahoma	412,672	4,363,053	4,775,725	511,043	3,568,766	4,079,809
Oregon	1,758,917	20,214,445	21,973,362	1,302,824	19,323,671	20,626,495
Pennsylvania	122,220	1,389,111	1,511,331	227,597	1,161,667	1,389,264
Rhode Island	2,325	20,866	23,191	5,067	14,910	19,977
South Carolina	175,608	1,981,959	2,157,567	215,988	1,784,462	2,000,450
South Dakota	271,681	3,089,460	3,361,141	217,754	2,203,405	2,421,159
Tennessee	115,260	1,296,671	1,411,931	123,007	978,269	1,101,276
Texas	108,910	1,314,921	1,423,831	96,533	1,029,609	1,126,142
Utah	233,073	2,576,930	2,810,003	179,770	2,312,525	2,492,295
Vermont	4,021	46,397	50,418	9,291	45,395	54,686
Virginia	61,831	712,186	774,017	113,466	661,260	774,726
West Virginia	21,839	247,770	269,609	48,368	217,273	265,641
Wisconsin	365,961	4,126,040	4,492,001	460,364	3,855,346	4,315,710
Wyoming	161,680	1,858,953	2,020,633	149,075	1,725,810	1,874,885
Puerto Rico	13,202	151,649	164,851	28,217	43,562	71,779
Total, CSP	\$17,124,860	\$199,927,828	\$217,052,688	\$17,110,463	\$180,395,792	\$197,506,255

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$1,343,983	\$4,087,316	\$5,431,299	\$585,847	\$4,089,178	\$4,675,025
Alaska	81,673	1,329,565	1,411,238	133,335	1,329,565	1,462,900
Arizona	195,722	4,003,337	4,199,059	594,401	4,003,337	4,597,738
Arkansas	1,536,901	11,185,938	12,722,839	863,908	11,188,842	12,052,750
California	1,117,460	5,975,203	7,092,663	798,912	5,975,203	6,734,115
Colorado	1,252,310	11,746,128	12,998,438	1,231,687	11,747,774	12,979,461
Connecticut	54,171	52,907	107,078	16,281	52,907	69,188
Delaware	123,260	349,904	473,164	30,101	349,904	380,005
Florida	585,917	1,216,126	1,802,043	121,356	1,216,126	1,337,482
Georgia	1,368,774	10,245,599	11,614,373	715,136	10,257,816	10,972,952
Hawaii	222,000	105,873	327,873	17,824	105,873	123,697
Idaho	666,604	4,143,039	4,809,643	403,557	4,197,998	4,601,555
Illinois	1,984,625	8,696,724	10,681,349	712,652	8,705,238	9,417,890
Indiana	1,133,871	5,212,795	6,346,666	380,141	5,220,936	5,601,077
Iowa	2,785,327	20,255,574	23,040,901	1,711,046	20,346,079	22,057,125
Kansas	2,085,626	18,000,610	20,086,236	1,521,140	18,043,839	19,564,979
Kentucky	1,206,089	928,525	2,134,614	190,480	928,525	1,119,005
Louisiana	893,513	5,554,729	6,448,242	442,142	5,554,729	5,996,871
Maine	192,861	528,394	721,255	130,494	528,394	658,888
Maryland	361,307	741,914	1,103,221	69,398	741,914	811,312
Massachusetts	131,155	58,135	189,290	13,881	58,135	72,016
Michigan	1,206,519	4,678,331	5,884,850	578,965	4,688,669	5,267,634
Minnesota	4,166,633	21,377,320	25,543,953	1,901,056	21,421,367	23,322,423
Mississippi	963,599	8,980,074	9,943,673	496,380	8,980,074	9,476,454
Missouri	4,364,975	16,527,444	20,922,444	2,240,241	16,567,397	18,807,638
Montana	1,561,545	15,066,536	16,628,081	1,606,406	15,101,959	16,708,365
Nebraska	4,236,019	20,152,534	24,388,553	2,133,976	20,179,737	22,313,713
Nevada	78,911	300,124	379,035	29,813	300,124	329,937
New Hampshire	111,119	46,650	157,769	16,194	46,650	62,844
New Jersey	108,349	71,225	179,574	9,001	71,465	80,466
New Mexico	902,724	5,412,752	6,315,476	1,128,091	5,412,752	6,540,843
New York	878,903	3,287,632	4,166,535	369,388	3,302,500	3,671,888
North Carolina	912,046	1,054,090	1,966,136	181,738	1,099,301	1,281,039
North Dakota	1,539,768	19,486,721	21,026,489	1,368,463	19,491,643	20,860,106
Ohio	1,331,744	3,013,683	4,345,427	353,730	3,026,278	3,380,008
Oklahoma	2,448,790	16,175,899	18,624,689	1,506,469	16,196,526	17,702,995
Oregon	1,163,851	7,551,677	8,715,528	865,631	7,535,843	8,401,674
Pennsylvania	1,628,738	3,974,217	5,602,955	573,525	4,003,314	4,576,839

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Rhode Island	28,321	46,311	74,632	19,667	46,311	65,978
South Carolina	972,163	3,423,141	4,395,304	540,994	3,419,406	3,960,400
South Dakota	1,463,784	14,873,702	16,337,486	1,277,686	15,011,610	16,289,296
Tennessee	1,667,441	2,127,807	3,795,248	434,457	2,127,807	2,562,264
Texas	4,071,394	15,185,771	19,257,165	2,219,761	15,199,099	17,418,860
Vermont	91,187	35,471	126,658	7,427	35,471	42,898
Virginia	936,776	3,313,041	4,249,817	319,110	3,314,217	3,633,327
Washington	710,480	6,008,341	6,718,821	467,987	6,053,858	6,521,845
West Virginia	702,691	780,412	1,483,103	256,186	781,401	1,037,587
Wisconsin	2,042,938	6,650,195	8,693,133	1,032,965	6,650,195	7,683,160
Wyoming	396,797	4,590,762	4,987,559	754,704	4,590,762	5,345,466
Puerto Rico	50,551	19,066	69,617	9,458	19,066	28,524
Total, CSTP	\$60,405,844	\$320,397,871	\$380,803,715	\$33,608,327	\$321,063,730	\$354,672,057

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$3,953,526	\$12,705,873	\$16,659,399	\$4,013,397	\$11,502,276	\$15,515,673
Alaska	2,287,117	8,089,839	10,376,956	2,313,939	7,956,393	10,270,332
Arizona	5,967,020	17,984,692	23,951,712	5,926,775	19,335,282	25,262,057
Arkansas	5,486,291	19,036,393	24,522,684	6,634,010	20,185,802	26,819,812
California	16,695,557	75,167,081	91,862,638	14,120,165	56,655,662	70,775,827
Colorado	10,122,175	28,108,016	38,230,191	9,429,888	25,468,366	34,898,254
Connecticut	2,097,208	6,400,925	8,498,133	2,180,922	6,016,003	8,196,925
Delaware	1,807,826	5,961,864	7,769,690	1,915,206	5,291,132	7,206,338
Florida	6,235,038	17,602,011	23,837,049	6,279,791	16,381,274	22,661,065
Georgia	5,003,779	16,608,655	21,612,434	4,851,936	12,918,059	17,769,995
Hawaii	2,617,410	6,938,245	9,555,656	2,544,715	6,523,632	9,068,347
Idaho	3,936,975	12,493,639	16,430,614	4,037,660	13,906,310	17,943,970
Illinois	4,091,890	11,494,834	15,586,724	4,358,093	12,228,888	16,586,981
Indiana	3,896,859	11,658,860	15,555,719	4,112,465	11,909,712	16,022,177
Iowa	6,639,988	21,145,685	27,785,673	7,247,391	21,277,034	28,524,425
Kansas	7,015,375	22,836,844	29,852,219	7,223,761	18,773,075	25,996,836
Kentucky	3,315,556	10,555,751	13,871,307	3,933,870	12,944,565	16,878,435
Louisiana	4,508,104	23,931,766	28,439,870	5,264,637	13,040,195	18,304,832
Maine	2,951,196	10,285,692	13,236,887	3,327,917	9,970,523	13,298,440
Maryland	2,323,490	6,596,691	8,920,181	2,845,320	5,820,100	8,665,420
Massachusetts	2,100,669	6,703,395	8,804,065	2,132,193	6,651,704	8,783,897
Michigan	6,098,423	15,231,856	21,330,279	5,545,296	13,768,136	19,313,432
Minnesota	8,311,586	28,233,986	36,545,572	8,311,552	24,275,086	32,586,638
Mississippi	4,603,286	18,837,348	23,440,634	4,987,453	16,346,138	21,333,591
Missouri	7,019,227	26,904,591	33,923,818	6,781,412	21,068,363	27,849,775
Montana	6,684,636	22,107,817	28,792,453	6,827,218	23,693,325	30,520,543
Nebraska	6,608,169	23,993,138	30,601,307	6,308,234	20,592,308	26,900,542
Nevada	2,413,690	7,546,295	9,959,985	2,400,398	8,241,710	10,642,108
New Hampshire	1,771,617	4,866,216	6,637,833	1,665,000	3,582,765	5,247,765
New Jersey	1,732,231	5,184,245	6,916,476	1,727,451	5,133,797	6,861,248
New Mexico	5,963,880	19,639,293	25,603,173	6,208,543	19,041,193	25,249,736
New York	4,585,380	13,264,015	17,849,395	4,577,083	11,850,835	16,427,918
North Carolina	4,059,573	13,545,968	17,605,541	4,166,338	13,766,036	17,932,374
North Dakota	5,256,109	16,262,566	21,518,675	5,575,012	17,444,166	23,019,178
Ohio	5,121,931	18,572,253	23,694,184	5,198,314	12,449,888	17,648,202
Oklahoma	7,153,676	22,061,832	29,215,508	7,356,917	22,026,739	29,383,656
Oregon	4,082,139	13,319,100	17,401,239	4,124,554	14,557,773	18,682,327

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Pennsylvania	4,156,822	12,919,488	17,076,310	5,177,822	13,287,248	18,465,070
Rhode Island	1,273,132	3,625,145	4,898,277	1,236,731	3,159,896	4,396,627
South Carolina	2,538,074	6,797,616	9,335,690	2,556,454	6,406,113	8,962,567
Tennessee	3,603,324	11,016,141	14,619,465	3,450,827	10,011,024	13,461,851
Texas	20,643,984	75,950,046	96,594,030	20,129,735	64,115,100	84,244,835
Utah	5,975,759	15,491,255	21,467,014	6,637,032	17,460,779	24,097,811
Vermont	2,509,349	8,682,731	11,192,080	3,285,893	8,601,117	11,887,010
Virginia	3,314,514	11,416,672	14,731,186	4,260,923	11,047,157	15,308,080
Washington	4,771,806	15,866,752	20,638,558	4,385,358	13,795,485	18,180,843
West Virginia	2,486,972	5,811,210	8,298,182	2,672,128	5,531,376	8,203,504
Wisconsin	5,906,728	15,508,193	21,414,921	6,239,458	15,106,775	21,346,233
Wyoming	4,112,678	13,924,402	18,037,080	4,137,930	13,945,528	18,083,458
Puerto Rico	1,815,240	5,317,347	7,132,587	1,827,592	5,117,700	6,945,292
Total, EQIP	\$252,473,278	\$838,985,212	\$1,091,458,490	\$257,478,228	\$765,466,845	\$1,022,945,073

GRASSLAND RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$63,246	\$6,000	\$69,246	\$63,246	\$12,000	\$75,246
Alaska	22,420	-	22,420	8,095	-	8,095
Arizona	60,823	24,150	84,973	60,823	-	60,823
Arkansas	58,410	9,750	68,160	58,410	-	58,410
California	147,658	-	147,658	152,658	1,539	154,197
Colorado	83,132	64,545	147,677	83,132	50,727	133,859
Connecticut	75,826	758,000	833,826	75,766	4,000	79,766
Delaware	58	-	58	9,801	-	9,801
Florida	140,581	189,684	330,265	140,631	35,799	176,430
Georgia	40,361	-	40,361	40,361	40,000	80,361
Hawaii	97,079	12,000	109,079	97,079	25,000	122,079
Idaho	33,550	144,500	178,050	33,550	13,500	47,050
Illinois	63,420	75,000	138,420	63,420	60,000	123,420
Indiana	32,289	12,560	44,849	43,482	-	43,482
Iowa	85,301	93,112	178,413	85,301	160,000	245,301
Kansas	120,436	381,497	501,933	97,536	18,000	115,536

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Kentucky	64,773	11,300	76,073	64,773	-	64,773
Louisiana	24,004	42,268	66,272	24,604	-	24,604
Maine	15,693	-	15,693	15,693	-	15,693
Maryland	17,763	10,000	27,763	17,763	-	17,763
Massachusetts	20,651	1	20,652	14,930	-	14,930
Michigan	66,959	35,906	102,865	66,959	5,802	72,761
Minnesota	54,118	-	54,118	54,118	-	54,118
Mississippi	48,247	12,800	61,047	48,247	3,500	51,747
Missouri	148,177	70,361	218,538	168,022	-	168,022
Montana	142,891	33,873	176,764	142,891	-	142,891
Nebraska	93,057	-	93,057	93,057	1,490	94,547
Nevada	16,482	-	16,482	51,282	-	51,282
New Hampshire	9,347	14,320	23,667	9,027	15,400	24,427
New Jersey	16,577	-	16,577	16,577	-	16,577
New Mexico	181,217	35,677	216,894	181,217	50,000	231,217
New York	87,697	34,619	122,316	87,697	8,677	96,374
North Carolina	2,867	-	2,867	31,350	1,500	32,850
North Dakota	86,001	-	86,001	86,001	-	86,001
Ohio	69,405	86,179	155,584	68,286	27,500	95,786
Oregon	57,425	-	57,425	62,425	-	62,425
Pennsylvania	65,975	67,100	133,075	65,975	22,000	87,975
Rhode Island	133	-	133	8,571	-	8,571
South Carolina	22,608	28,000	50,608	22,608	-	22,608
South Dakota	147,830	154,647	302,477	147,830	23,000	170,830
Tennessee	77,358	45,075	122,433	77,358	35,000	112,358
Texas	371,295	461,829	833,124	371,295	900,000	1,271,295
Utah	39,448	-	39,448	39,448	-	39,448
Vermont	15,973	79,828	95,801	14,291	10,500	24,791
Virginia	64,926	116,612	181,538	50,526	43,461	93,987
Washington	57,422	11,960	69,382	45,422	30,000	75,422
West Virginia	38,521	247,416	285,937	38,521	1,200	39,721
Wisconsin	59,362	2,300	61,662	59,362	10,000	69,362
Wyoming	81,561	136,100	217,661	71,561	1,500	73,061
Puerto Rico	12,430	-	12,430	36,634	-	36,634
Total, GRP	\$3,555,977	\$3,538,471	\$7,094,448	\$3,607,207	\$1,611,095	\$5,218,302

HEALTHY FORESTS RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010		2011		Total	Total
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance		
Arkansas	\$8,663	\$5,000	\$63,663	\$55,000	\$10,000	\$65,000
California	45,000	600,000	645,000	600,000	108,270	708,270
Georgia	448,875	2,850,000	3,298,875	2,850,000	339,772	3,189,772
Indiana	202,061	1,154,293	1,356,354	500,000	100,231	600,231
Kentucky	25,000	60,000	85,000	285,000	1,184,500	1,469,500
Maine	10,000	-	10,000	-	14,451	14,451
Michigan	8,648	20,000	28,648	508,355	106,733	615,088
Mississippi	133,875	886,020	1,019,895	53,753	15,847	69,600
Ohio	8,648	20,000	28,648	509,400	100,243	609,643
Oklahoma	547,710	4,500,000	5,047,710	3,523,651	219,494	3,743,145
Oregon	553,529	5,309,358	5,862,887	2,527,446	223,558	2,751,004
Pennsylvania	25,000	60,000	85,000	934,050	150,518	1,084,568
South Carolina	-	-	-	1,000,000	285,000	1,285,000
Total, HFRP	\$2,017,009	\$15,514,671	\$17,531,680	\$14,246,155	\$1,959,117	\$16,205,272

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Connecticut	\$31,901	\$86,444	\$118,345	\$32,871	\$29,655	\$62,526
Delaware	48,855	95,030	143,885	48,855	28,921	77,776
Hawaii	40,428	297,027	337,455	41,717	40,363	82,080
Maine	22,976	172,319	195,295	22,976	40,594	63,570
Maryland	89,900	413,354	503,254	88,400	61,185	149,585
Massachusetts	27,896	223,538	251,434	27,396	33,327	60,723
Nevada	27,907	789,156	817,063	41,207	64,030	105,237
New Hampshire	22,369	133,261	155,630	22,369	28,096	50,465
New Jersey	53,157	324,715	377,872	53,157	52,873	106,030
New York	170,112	528,605	698,717	170,112	160,973	331,085
Pennsylvania	201,006	855,069	1,056,075	196,406	201,298	397,704
Rhode Island	14,512	81,069	95,581	14,512	17,115	31,627
Utah	112,104	481,920	594,024	105,718	131,685	237,403
Vermont	169,129	242,105	411,234	169,129	31,707	200,836
West Virginia	63,217	273,625	336,842	63,217	62,194	125,411
Wyoming	131,958	1,051,201	1,183,159	131,958	150,985	282,943
Total, AWA	\$1,227,427	\$6,048,438	\$7,275,865	\$1,230,000	\$1,135,001	\$2,365,001

WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$551,483	\$2,920,448	\$3,471,931	\$710,872	\$2,181,946	\$3,532,818
Alaska	490,910	2,613,114	3,104,024	438,926	2,131,497	2,570,423
Arizona	297,545	318,490	616,035	302,833	359,671	662,504
Arkansas	660,873	3,433,585	4,094,458	337,293	362,994	700,287
California	557,057	2,299,684	2,856,741	553,509	2,320,789	2,874,298
Colorado	245,197	546,065	791,262	196,279	482,099	678,378
Delaware	91,255	230,482	321,737	69,876	86,029	155,905
Florida	330,511	1,338,251	1,668,762	349,028	698,535	1,047,563
Georgia	370,442	1,730,382	2,130,824	1,003,318	5,318,570	6,321,888
Hawaii	159,073	160,758	319,831	160,453	194,751	355,204
Idaho	174,352	220,915	395,267	191,625	519,369	710,994
Illinois	89,415	208,410	297,825	96,897	256,026	352,923
Indiana	270,309	737,107	1,007,416	205,873	297,138	503,011
Iowa	289,334	705,734	995,068	232,702	310,700	543,402

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Kansas	460,063	2,035,927	2,495,990	477,484	1,817,179	2,294,663
Kentucky	310,549	1,024,706	1,335,255	157,548	195,184	352,732
Louisiana	668,079	3,559,259	4,227,338	655,894	1,084,358	1,740,252
Maine	523,501	2,171,041	2,694,543	614,822	2,232,167	2,846,989
Maryland	133,286	134,489	267,775	117,712	100,581	218,293
Massachusetts	262,700	792,091	1,054,791	300,225	897,622	1,197,847
Michigan	319,379	1,223,688	1,543,067	193,929	351,626	545,555
Minnesota	239,008	590,194	829,202	212,186	417,210	629,396
Mississippi	590,114	3,141,940	3,732,054	469,063	1,404,597	1,873,660
Missouri	545,698	2,833,942	3,378,740	354,594	340,776	695,370
Montana	292,586	1,137,650	1,430,236	149,085	373,518	522,603
Nebraska	277,156	744,616	1,021,772	211,949	446,083	658,032
Nevada	183,188	798,987	982,175	141,314	657,090	798,404
New Hampshire	280,097	1,030,488	1,310,585	403,553	905,773	1,309,326
New Jersey	165,954	417,068	583,022	132,949	213,627	346,576
New Mexico	195,228	758,197	953,425	130,373	325,526	455,899
New York	217,681	1,036,501	1,254,182	128,401	453,048	581,449
North Carolina	176,030	650,694	826,724	287,075	1,032,347	1,319,422
North Dakota	211,124	513,429	724,553	181,199	299,037	480,236
Ohio	96,973	187,759	284,732	96,973	188,043	285,016
Oklahoma	277,779	845,926	1,123,705	175,775	205,472	381,247
Oregon	345,022	894,781	1,239,803	304,104	983,421	1,287,525
Pennsylvania	240,098	822,168	1,062,266	97,735	178,557	276,292
South Carolina	477,449	2,246,756	2,724,205	373,185	1,217,548	1,590,733
South Dakota	211,570	567,568	779,138	183,793	383,937	567,730
Tennessee	234,103	846,310	1,080,413	144,793	256,007	400,800
Texas	1,353,529	7,480,662	8,834,191	1,102,068	4,502,709	5,604,777
Utah	104,533	215,646	320,179	144,973	467,716	612,689
Vermont	268,065	1,028,424	1,296,489	506,314	1,284,839	1,791,153
Virginia	216,014	655,447	871,461	226,524	454,199	680,723
Washington	204,232	1,106,926	1,311,158	131,501	263,153	394,654
West Virginia	256,266	859,543	1,115,809	149,822	201,886	351,708
Wisconsin	262,764	519,589	782,353	219,677	287,325	507,002
Wyoming	202,543	475,723	678,266	212,675	525,973	738,648
Puerto Rico	1,257	8,220	9,477	16,447	107,496	123,943
Total, WHIP	\$15,913,053	\$62,602,140	\$78,515,193	\$14,856,756	\$43,327,755	\$58,184,511

FARM AND RANCH LANDS PROTECTION ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$27,400	\$542,670	\$570,070	\$33,158	\$793,585	\$826,743
Alaska	10,904	-	10,904	22,072	700,000	722,072
Arizona	9,000	-	9,000	24,080	982,061	1,006,141
Arkansas	-	-	-	6,915	-	6,915
California	106,930	5,025,748	5,132,678	98,520	3,200,739	3,299,259
Colorado	129,490	6,451,882	6,581,372	100,024	5,389,023	5,489,047
Connecticut	200,505	6,313,320	6,513,825	196,595	5,294,695	5,491,290
Florida	114,882	8,513,780	8,628,662	68,613	2,404,927	2,473,540
Georgia	32,066	-	32,066	51,066	810,000	861,066
Hawaii	15,536	-	15,536	45,819	1,565,221	1,611,040
Idaho	38,648	1,334,670	1,373,318	37,847	1,226,188	1,264,035
Illinois	8,621	8,256	16,877	40,221	1,349,094	1,389,315
Indiana	192	-	192	9,369	-	9,369
Iowa	-	-	-	37,677	-	37,677
Kansas	19,597	816,015	835,612	29,697	1,247,921	1,277,618
Kentucky	78,294	2,439,980	2,518,274	85,194	2,732,659	2,817,853
Louisiana	-	-	-	18,647	804,516	823,163
Maine	54,492	620,000	674,492	63,422	1,000,000	1,063,422
Maryland	259,104	4,309,600	4,568,704	239,751	3,430,379	3,670,130
Massachusetts	193,347	8,653,800	8,847,147	181,118	5,500,000	5,681,118
Michigan	143,673	6,176,675	6,320,348	126,384	2,426,927	2,553,311
Minnesota	48,712	1,385,800	1,434,512	47,675	1,160,802	1,208,477
Mississippi	-	-	-	9,515	371,717	381,232
Missouri	20,437	775	21,212	39,087	793,585	832,672
Montana	64,376	2,588,540	2,652,916	65,420	6,370,042	6,435,462
Nebraska	26,509	1,120,085	1,146,594	25,073	3,799,808	3,824,881
Nevada	141,711	5,292,500	5,434,211	101,096	3,131,053	3,232,149
New Hampshire	175,540	2,506,165	2,681,705	173,540	2,425,000	2,598,540
New Jersey	256,950	8,878,894	9,135,844	241,013	7,235,782	7,476,795
New Mexico	17,841	600,000	617,841	22,406	793,585	815,991
New York	149,075	4,159,765	4,308,840	141,997	2,665,208	2,807,205
North Carolina	91,304	2,557,614	2,648,918	101,904	2,848,614	2,950,518
North Dakota	10,606	-	10,606	10,606	-	10,606
Ohio	108,134	3,659,500	3,767,634	130,267	7,264,686	7,394,953
Oklahoma	69,281	276,485	345,766	62,893	904	63,797
Oregon	7,422	-	7,422	28,422	-	28,422
Pennsylvania	377,264	6,442,992	6,820,256	336,378	4,028,817	4,365,195
Rhode Island	144,323	2,922,013	3,066,336	166,802	3,865,359	4,032,161

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
South Carolina	64,323	3,504,800	3,569,123	59,923	2,958,422	3,018,345
South Dakota	308	-	308	6,104	290,287	296,391
Tennessee	21,810	1,250,000	1,271,810	32,907	1,722,207	1,755,114
Texas	35,075	2,075,000	2,110,075	46,167	2,902,023	2,948,190
Utah	15,166	255,690	270,856	27,666	793,585	821,251
Vermont	211,156	3,006,400	3,217,556	211,379	3,000,000	3,211,379
Virginia	52,622	1,177,500	1,230,122	66,855	1,587,170	1,654,025
Washington	108,655	6,195,963	6,304,618	89,198	1,768,429	1,857,627
West Virginia	156,265	5,641,913	5,798,178	131,613	2,776,222	2,907,835
Wisconsin	97,427	1,846,888	1,944,315	97,427	1,954,295	2,051,722
Wyoming	437,575	20,655,544	21,093,119	37,492	18,400,901	18,438,393
Total, FRPP	\$4,503,010	\$144,125,820	\$148,628,830	\$4,177,476	\$127,685,036	\$131,862,512

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$636,452	\$14,720,892	\$15,357,344	\$334,238	\$14,192,902	\$14,527,140
Alaska	42,335	500	42,835	41,493	-	41,493
Arizona	52,221	13,350	65,571	43,236	-	43,236
Arkansas	1,248,640	21,931,711	23,180,351	988,998	11,085,161	12,074,159
California	1,301,748	27,480,602	28,782,350	1,180,648	40,154,228	41,334,876
Colorado	279,468	1,546,014	1,825,482	159,605	1,248,994	1,408,599
Connecticut	73,228	10,000	83,228	52,103	45,550	97,653
Delaware	118,644	1,112,563	1,231,207	93,149	1,111,969	1,205,118
Georgia	302,891	6,205,475	6,508,366	210,316	5,292,050	5,502,366
Hawaii	76,607	17,000	93,607	69,019	664,313	733,332
Idaho	221,139	5,034,716	5,255,855	162,248	5,088,499	5,250,747
Illinois	992,279	9,441,431	10,433,710	538,831	10,955,148	11,493,979
Indiana	908,512	13,527,759	14,436,271	626,891	9,403,464	10,030,355
Iowa	917,219	12,483,372	13,400,591	1,198,483	21,351,227	22,549,710
Kansas	445,528	5,168,969	5,614,497	301,612	4,610,286	4,911,898
Kentucky	340,285	6,331,997	6,672,282	292,458	3,998,397	4,290,855
Louisiana	1,638,930	38,344,523	39,983,453	1,498,946	30,027,700	31,526,646
Maine	98,618	247,443	346,061	95,292	986,210	1,081,502
Maryland	418,227	7,038,683	7,456,910	214,153	6,949,674	7,163,827
Massachusetts	139,718	2,789,731	2,929,449	96,803	2,358,506	2,455,309
Michigan	554,583	4,078,780	4,633,363	448,549	4,014,774	4,463,323

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Minnesota	1,309,281	14,059,765	15,369,046	1,273,264	39,261,115	40,534,379
Mississippi	1,236,071	25,023,004	26,259,075	1,603,236	20,170,469	21,779,705
Missouri	1,230,152	22,034,858	23,265,010	993,097	6,806,420	7,799,517
Nebraska	1,224,973	23,000,715	24,225,688	762,021	8,379,001	9,141,022
Nevada	42,670	-	42,670	120,503	6,126,425	6,246,928
New Hampshire	440,631	9,775,165	10,215,796	220,331	1,830,198	2,050,529
New Jersey	101,235	1,184,214	1,285,449	76,949	1,159,396	1,236,345
New Mexico	80,057	920,328	1,000,385	87,917	1,486,118	1,574,035
New York	988,444	5,515,591	6,504,035	1,130,646	5,261,950	6,392,596
North Carolina	611,966	9,615,444	10,227,410	365,048	7,080,533	7,445,581
North Dakota	1,001,379	34,358,480	35,359,859	1,686,513	31,298,576	32,985,089
Ohio	671,838	8,857,497	9,529,335	342,712	7,298,663	7,641,375
Oklahoma	566,803	8,760,201	9,327,004	465,387	8,203,428	8,668,815
Oregon	558,987	11,855,058	12,414,045	407,078	6,774,215	7,181,293
Pennsylvania	201,901	4,098,356	4,300,257	160,883	4,190,597	4,351,480
Rhode Island	89,032	469,249	558,281	55,493	465,312	520,805
South Carolina	425,521	5,301,495	5,727,016	507,834	5,250,915	5,758,749
South Dakota	775,033	19,315,771	20,090,804	676,187	19,659,252	20,335,439
Tennessee	581,687	17,061,685	17,643,372	379,847	8,855,191	9,235,038
Texas	1,252,722	37,673,978	38,926,700	547,983	15,758,543	16,306,526
Utah	154,310	2,102,261	2,256,571	131,841	1,527,449	1,659,290
Vermont	194,997	1,292,469	1,487,466	87,715	1,254,588	1,342,303
Virginia	145,865	531,907	677,772	79,493	1,155,642	1,235,135
Washington	273,345	1,786,688	2,060,033	219,120	1,191,635	1,410,755
West Virginia	194,581	402,577	597,158	61,175	698,544	759,719
Wisconsin	713,890	10,659,889	11,373,779	628,637	8,319,673	8,948,310
Wyoming	294,632	2,445,277	2,739,909	153,511	2,308,583	2,462,094
Puerto Rico	44,388	1,664,419	1,708,806	-	-	-
Total, WRP	\$29,217,264	\$610,481,908	\$639,699,172	\$23,197,595	\$411,872,524	\$435,070,119

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
 FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$655,240	-	\$655,240	\$1,192,182	-	\$1,192,182
Alaska	8,909	-	8,909	2,413	-	2,413
Arkansas	742,557	-	742,557	453,407	-	453,407
California	47,514	-	47,514	60,189	-	60,189
Colorado	929,099	-	929,099	4,419,739	-	4,419,739
Connecticut	533	-	533	-	-	-
Delaware	44,261	-	44,261	29,022	-	29,022
Florida	154,199	-	154,199	181,227	-	181,227
Georgia	665,464	-	665,464	711,737	-	711,737
Idaho	498,297	-	498,297	916,277	-	916,277
Illinois	5,410,972	-	5,410,972	6,275,200	-	6,275,200
Indiana	3,881,519	-	3,881,519	2,729,821	-	2,729,821
Iowa	6,161,901	-	6,161,901	9,191,628	-	9,191,628
Kansas	3,648,942	-	3,648,942	10,204,018	-	10,204,018
Kentucky	2,127,469	-	2,127,469	1,314,980	-	1,314,980
Louisiana	303,996	-	303,996	241,904	-	241,904
Maine	77,429	-	77,429	75,324	-	75,324
Maryland	218,537	-	218,537	441,934	-	441,934
Massachusetts	52	-	52	2,011	-	2,011
Minnesota	3,622,246	-	3,622,246	3,119,353	-	3,119,353
Mississippi	765,778	-	765,778	1,887,918	-	1,887,918
Missouri	2,653,025	-	2,653,025	3,790,362	-	3,790,362
Montana	917,306	-	917,306	1,454,477	-	1,454,477
Nebraska	2,240,709	-	2,240,709	2,995,638	-	2,995,638
Nevada	970	-	970	-	-	-
New Jersey	73,819	-	73,819	26,562	-	26,562
New Mexico	287,626	-	287,626	68,764	-	68,764
New York	213,092	-	213,092	158,060	-	158,060
North Carolina	748,808	-	748,808	813,397	-	813,397
North Dakota	2,132,524	-	2,132,524	2,804,846	-	2,804,846
Ohio	4,962,316	-	4,962,316	2,096,575	-	2,096,575
Oklahoma	364,877	-	364,877	2,298,397	-	2,298,397
Oregon	278,169	-	278,169	516,947	-	516,947
Pennsylvania	1,441,043	-	1,441,043	577,059	-	577,059
South Carolina	461,505	-	461,505	567,287	-	567,287
South Dakota	3,627,413	-	3,627,413	3,060,930	-	3,060,930
Tennessee	748,199	-	748,199	1,046,728	-	1,046,728

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Texas	2,213,736	-	2,213,736	6,430,831	-	6,430,831
Utah	175,427	-	175,427	603,194	-	603,194
Vermont	99,457	-	99,457	19,085	-	19,085
Virginia	569,568	-	569,568	436,306	-	436,306
Washington	301,644	-	301,644	1,502,296	-	1,502,296
West Virginia	92,832	-	92,832	24,995	-	24,995
Wisconsin	1,463,610	-	1,463,610	1,986,438	-	1,986,438
Wyoming	169,778	-	169,778	424,989	-	424,989
Puerto Rico	9,060	-	9,060	-	-	-
Total, CRP	\$57,150,266	-	\$57,150,266	\$78,171,718	-	\$78,171,718

CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Delaware	\$308,954	\$2,195,904	\$2,504,858	\$350,230	\$2,369,646	\$2,719,876
Maryland	2,023,559	7,514,336	9,537,895	1,704,068	9,478,583	11,182,651
New York	309,520	1,974,654	2,284,174	374,728	3,385,208	3,759,936
Pennsylvania	3,811,906	9,705,749	13,517,655	2,641,754	15,571,958	18,213,712
Virginia	2,704,432	10,129,087	12,833,519	2,353,312	14,307,833	16,661,145
West Virginia	427,334	2,112,471	2,539,805	527,295	4,062,250	4,589,545
Total, CBWI	\$9,585,705	\$33,632,201	\$43,217,906	\$7,951,387	\$49,175,478	\$57,126,865

AGRICULTURAL WATER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
FY 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate

State	2010			2011		
	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	\$178,587	\$1,194,842	\$1,373,429	\$157,109	\$636,192	\$793,301
Arkansas	88,716	754,375	843,091	146,609	550,075	696,684
California	2,802,670	21,124,912	23,927,582	2,473,282	10,278,286	12,751,568
Colorado	72,105	941,296	1,013,401	94,048	243,347	337,395
Florida	163,740	1,194,523	1,358,263	151,058	298,215	449,273
Georgia	647,191	1,383,222	2,030,413	337,186	852,829	1,190,015
Idaho	526,798	3,282,346	3,809,144	532,381	2,870,388	3,402,769
Illinois	22,011	53,848	75,859	19,052	47,846	66,898
Indiana	132,524	1,141,360	1,273,884	204,595	877,946	1,082,541
Iowa	43,466	85,865	129,331	17,510	63,202	80,712
Kansas	276,804	4,366,950	4,643,754	456,766	1,959,313	2,416,079
Michigan	243,186	2,222,080	2,465,266	349,093	1,948,339	2,297,432
Minnesota	103,946	1,198,173	1,302,119	191,237	909,631	1,100,868
Mississippi	405,320	1,874,379	2,279,699	301,036	1,351,909	1,652,945
Montana	42,388	648,805	691,193	86,630	397,064	483,694
Nebraska	556,890	5,139,962	5,696,852	590,277	2,411,190	3,001,467
New Jersey	24,506	223,816	248,322	46,351	159,048	205,399
New Mexico	359,944	96,381	456,325	139,308	39,762	179,070
New York	42,227	473,690	515,917	68,395	254,477	322,872
North Carolina	22,184	53,684	75,868	12,360	49,703	62,063
North Dakota	449,486	2,577,586	3,027,072	427,689	1,692,820	2,120,509
Oklahoma	107,781	887,983	995,764	130,067	705,180	835,247
Oregon	415,952	3,013,585	3,429,537	419,883	1,581,953	2,001,836
South Dakota	5,949	85,803	91,752	22,241	143,912	166,153
Texas	1,346,489	4,376,108	5,722,597	625,761	3,270,427	3,896,188
Washington	201,782	1,872,657	2,074,439	134,484	471,396	605,880
Wyoming	34,490	545,057	579,547	76,551	545,549	622,100
Total, AWEP	\$9,317,132	\$60,813,288	\$70,130,420	\$8,210,959	\$34,609,999	\$42,820,958

APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE FOR MANDATORY FARM BILL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide the apportionment schedule for mandatory farm bill conservation programs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record, which includes two apportionment schedules: one for the no-year account and one for the annual account. The apportionment for the annual account, dated February 7, 2011, is a re-apportionment that made a technical correction to the initial apportionment dated September 30, 2010. Both the annual and no-year mandatory Farm Bill conservation programs had approved apportionments for fiscal year 2011 that enabled programs to operate on October 1, 2010, the first day of the fiscal year.

[The information follows:]

BF 132 APPORTIONMENT AND REAPPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

FY 2011 Apportionment
Funds provided by Public Law 110-246

Line No.	Line Title / Cat B Sub / Line Boff	Previous Approved	Agency Request	CMS Action	CMS Position	Memorandum Obligations
1000	Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (098-65-1000)					
1001	TAFB: 12-1000 X					
1002	Reporting Categories					
1003	Adjustment Authority provided					
1004	Uncl Bal. Brought forward, October 1					
1005	BA, Mand. Appropriations Act: nonexp. trans net					
1006	Total Available for Allocation (098-65-1000)		9,050,500	9,050,500	9,050,500	
1007	FY 2011 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (Technical Assistance)		81,750,000	81,750,000	81,750,000	
1008	FY 2011 Healthy Forests Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)		18,804,000	18,804,000	18,804,000	
1009	FY 2011 Healthy Forests Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)		10,524,000	10,524,000	10,524,000	
1010	FY 2011 Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (10-year Techn		1,927,000	1,927,000	1,927,000	
1011	Total Available for Allocation		103,955,500	103,955,500	103,955,500	

Submitted: Donald K. Blaw, Dir., Director, USDOHQP&B, Budget, Legislation, and Regulatory Systems Date: September 22, 2010

Approved: James W. Adams, OAD, Natural Resources Division Date: September 30, 2010

SF 132 APPORTIONMENT AND REPORTING SCHEDULE

FY 2011 Apportionment
Funds provided by Public Law 110-246

Line No.	Line Split	Bureau/Account Title / Cat B Sub / Line Split	Revenue Approved	Agency Request	DBA Action	Memoranda Obligations
		Department of Agriculture Bureau: National Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (405-53-4604) TAPE: 13-1004 (2011)	3,414,000,000 83,430,000	3,398,047,000 83,430,000	3,394,966,000 83,430,000	
		Reporting Category Adjustment Authority provided				
		Budgetary Resources BA: Mand. Appropriations Act: new/used trans not BA: Mand. Spending with Agric. com. (tribes, other) Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and avail.)	3,414,000,000 83,430,000 3,497,430,000	3,398,047,000 83,430,000 3,481,477,000	3,394,966,000 83,430,000 3,478,397,000	
		Application of Budgetary Resources Category B Projects				
8011		FY 2011 Wetland Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	412,000,000	405,000,000	412,000,000	
8012		FY 2011 Farmland Protection Program (Financial Assistance)	565,157,000	545,276,000	565,157,000	
8013		FY 2011 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	164,127,000	152,300,000	164,127,000	
8014		FY 2011 Wetlands Conservation Program (Financial Assistance)	690,330,000	679,196,000	672,390,000	
8015		FY 2011 Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	52,467,000	52,467,000	50,467,000	
8016		FY 2011 Conservation Security Program (Financial Assistance)	182,468,000	182,468,000	182,468,000	
8017		FY 2011 Conservation Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	74,277,000	74,277,000	74,277,000	
8018		FY 2011 Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (Financial Assistance)	62,229,000	62,229,000	62,229,000	
8019		FY 2011 Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (Financial Assistance)	1,270,000	1,270,000	1,270,000	
8020		FY 2011 Conservation Stewardship Program (Financial Assistance)	525,521,000	525,521,000	525,521,000	
8031		FY 2011 Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs (Technical Assistance)	688,591,000	688,591,000	688,591,000	
8100		Total budgetary resources available	3,497,430,000	3,481,477,000	3,478,397,000	

Submitted: Donald K. Biss, Dep. Director, USDA/OBP/Budget, Legislative, and Regulatory Systems Date: October 20, 2010

Approved: Janet Link, Acting DMO, Natural Resources Division Date: February 1, 2011

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM SUBPROGRAM OBLIGATIONS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a chart showing the subprograms within the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and the technical assistance and financial assistance obligated to each. Please provide the final allocations for fiscal year 2010 and estimated allocation for fiscal year 2011.

Response: The table below shows the final Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) financial and technical assistance funds allocated for fiscal year 2010, and funds allocated and estimated to be allocated in fiscal year 2011.

[The information follows:]

Environmental Quality Incentives Program Allocated Financial and Technical Assistance				
Sub-Program	Final FY 2010 Obligations /1		FY 2011 Allocations Estimate /2	
	FA	TA	FA	TA
EQIP General	\$724,655,525	\$237,191,282	\$656,393,404	\$251,273,911
EQIP Air Quality	33,825,000	3,675,000	33,825,000	3,675,000
Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG)	17,211,635	-	20,000,000	40,000
Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI)	57,171,004	6,548,996	65,122,655	7,357,345
EQIP Organic	23,834,313	5,050,000	50,000,000	5,050,000
Totals	\$856,697,477	\$252,465,278	\$825,341,059	\$267,396,256

Notes:

/1 Data source: FFIS 9/30/2010

/2 Data source: FFIS 4/6/2011

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM (EQIP) LIVESTOCK FUNDING

Mr. Kingston: How much funding was allocated to livestock concerns through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program for fiscal years 2010 and 2011? Please provide the actual dollar amount and percentage for fiscal year 2010 and estimated for fiscal year 2011.

Response: For each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011, NRCS has managed EQIP funds to assure the statutory requirement that at least 60 percent of available program funds are made available for practice payments related to livestock production. The following table shows the allocated financial assistance funding during fiscal year 2010 and the estimated funding to be obligated during fiscal year 2011 based upon the current rate of obligation.

An estimated 62.7 percent of fiscal year 2011 EQIP funds will be obligated to livestock related concerns based on the current obligation rate as of March 31, 2011.

[The information follows:]

EQIP Livestock Related Contract Obligations

Fiscal Year	Financial Assistance Allocated for Livestock	Total Allocated EQIP Financial Assistance	Percent of Livestock
2010 /1	\$508,844,012	\$839,485,842	60.6
2011 /2	469,441,477	748,710,490	62.7

Notes:

/1 Actual obligation for FY 2010. The total allocated EQIP financial assistance excludes \$17,211,635 EQIP funds obligated to Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG), not subject to the livestock exclusion as they are not producer contracts.

/2 Estimated using the obligation rate as of March 31, 2011, excluding \$20,000,000 allocated to CIG.

COMPREHENSIVE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANS

Mr. Kingston: How many comprehensive nutrient management plans has NRCS completed since 2002? How many were completed in fiscal year 2010 and are estimated to be completed in fiscal year 2011?

Response: NRCS has completed approximately 43,071 comprehensive nutrient management plans (CNMPs) since 2002. Approximately 3,088 of these CNMPs were completed in fiscal year 2010. The target number of CNMPs to be completed in fiscal year 2011 is 2,850.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: How many new conservation practices have been installed or implemented through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program since 2008?

Response: For fiscal years 2008 through 2010, there have been 563,949 conservation practices installed through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS (CIG)

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a list of the Conservation Innovation Grants awarded in fiscal years 2010 and 2011. Please include information on the recipient, location of the recipient, amount of the award, purpose, and whether any nonfederal funding was provided.

Response: The fiscal year 2010 information is provided for the record. For fiscal year 2011, NRCS published a Greenhouse Gas CIG Announcement of Program Funding which closed on February 11, 2011, and a regular CIG Announcement of Program Funding which closed on March 4, 2011. These applications are in the process of eligibility review, peer panel technical review, and Grants Review Board evaluation before the selection decisions are made by the Chief.

[The information follows:]

FY 2010 National Component CIG Awards

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Washington State University	WA	\$236,791	Refine Feed Nutrient Management Planning Economics decision aid tool and conduct trainings to enhance the adoption of NRCS feed management practice standard code 592 via use of Feed Nutrient Management Planning Economics and supporting implementation tools.	\$236,791
Island Paradise Aquaponics, LLC	HI	100,000	Implement new approaches to conserve energy, water, fertilizer input while achieving sustainable organic agricultural productivity and demonstrate novel technologies and approaches that can easily and inexpensively be adopted by small-scale producers in order to address concerns and problems of the farmers, producer and landowners.	100,000
Community Alliance with Family Farmers	CA	50,000	Provide outreach activities and new educational materials and technology, demonstrating innovative conservation practices that can be easily adopted by beginning, limited resource and small-farmers in California's Central Coast region.	50,000
Regents of the University of Minnesota	MN	209,874	Integrate innovative approaches that utilize a GIS-based spatial analysis framework and participatory design methods and develop a tool for strategic placement, implementation and adoption of conservation practices in diversified agricultural landscapes of the Minnesota River Basin.	209,874
Iowa Heartland Resource Conservation and Development, Inc	IA	25,000	Implement a replicable public/private outreach partnership to find and assist traditionally-underserved (including beginning, limited resource, and socially disadvantaged farmers) owners of small-scale farms not currently involved in USDA conservation programs.	25,000
Chester River Association	MD	300,000	Demonstrate new approaches to reducing nitrogen loads from cropland to the Chesapeake Bay.	300,000
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	MD	999,987	Implement and demonstrate the effectiveness of gypsum curtains for reducing soluble P on farms in Somerset County, Maryland.	999,987

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Pollinator Partnership	CA	82,425	Demonstrate the effectiveness of habitat improvement techniques that incorporate nest site and floral resource provision for native bee species in Arizona and California landscapes.	82,425
Xerces Society, Inc	OR	117,983	Restore habitat for declining pollinator and wildlife, improve crop production by supporting native bees, build new markets for native seed industry, and enhance the effectiveness of NRCS pollinator conservation programs by increasing the availability of non-weedy species of milkweed.	117,983
Missouri & Mississippi Divide Resource Conservation & Development	IA	42,953	Educate landowners/ producers of the practices that can assist in solving the nutrient water quality issues in the MRBI target areas.	42,953
Indiana State Department of Agriculture	IN	450,000	Demonstrate and take the On-Farm Network approach to deliver and document improvements in nutrient management that will better engage farmers, be sustainable over time by making changes economically beneficial, and document reductions in nitrogen application of 30-40% on average in targeted watersheds in the Mississippi River Basin in Indiana.	450,000
Michael Robichaux for Frank Martin Farms, Inc	LA	8,000	Develop a tool to utilize post-harvest crop residue to promote soil quality, limit water/runoff loss, and improve sugar cane yields.	8,000
Center for Rural Affairs	NE	128,594	Provide conservation professionals in seven upper Midwestern States (IA, KS, NE, MN, ND, SD, and WI) with training and curriculum tools for a targeted outreach program to women farmland owners, to help them meet their soil and water conservation goals using accepted best management practices.	128,594
International Center for the Preservation of Wild Animals dba The Wilds	OH	403,982	Demonstrate three replicable options, based on life cycle analysis of carbon balance, of growing high diversity prairie in reclaimed coal mined land in order to initiate the process of improving soil, sequestration carbon and	403,982

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
			generating feedstock for energy production of high quality food, thus transitioning from carbon-extracting past to a CO2 sequestering economy of the future.	
B.F. Smith Foundation - Delta F.A.R.M.	MS	434,575	Develop two Mississippi River Basin Initiative demonstration sites and an outreach program that will stimulate the adoption of system-based approaches to managing nutrients and reducing nutrient loads.	434,575
Iowa County Soil and Water Conservation District	IA	167,910	Evaluate the effectiveness of various length/width ratios of grass waterways along with newly introduced best management practices, namely the integration of sediment basins and alternative tile intakes in controlling nutrient and sediment/phosphorous loads, respectively, in an intensive agriculture watershed in Clear Creek, Iowa of the upper Mississippi River Basin.	167,910
Western United Dairymen	CA	111,692	Demonstrate the methodology, technology, and cost effectiveness of performing a water balance approach for seepage measurements from liquid dairy manure storage ponds, and to develop and disseminate a technical field manual to facilitate technology transfer nationwide.	111,692
Arctic Grayling Recovery Program	MT	15,000	Develop, install and demonstrate a new fish screen design for extremely low head applications.	15,000
The Longleaf Alliance, Inc	AL	189,000	Increase availability of affordable native understory species of longleaf pine forests and promote increased utilization of native species in ecosystem restoration.	189,000
Dairy Science Institute, Inc	IL	225,000	Address the lack of capacity and build capacity for farm energy audits by training EQIP-eligible farmers in 10 states (AZ, CA, GA, MI, NM, NY, OK, PA, SD, UT) to collect data to support on-farm energy audits in dairy farms.	225,000
WNC Communities	NC	62,342	Demonstrate innovation by applying proven composting technology to a large livestock market and by creating compost suitable for use in various farms to reduce manure	62,342

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
			management.	
Fermentation Experts, Inc	SD	492,579	Demonstrate the use of fermented liquid feeding in swine feeding operations for increased phosphorous uptake by pigs, reduced phosphorous excretion in swine manure, lower pathogen counts at feeding sites and in manure, increased swine performance, and reduce protein/amino acid concentrations in diets due to increase in protein/amino acid digestibility of feed-stuffs.	492,579
American Farmland Trust	DC	524,970	Improve the health of water quality in the Mississippi River Basin by permanently reducing nutrients leaving agriculture lands in Illinois.	524,970
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	DC	384,000	Design and demonstrate active water management and transaction tools with agricultural producers implemented through emerging ecosystem markets that result in real water quality and quantity improvement to benefit rivers and streams with federally listed anadromous fish species.	384,000
National Association of RC&D	DC	246,712	Perform on-farm energy conservation audits with socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and assist with the implementation of audit recommendations.	246,712
New England Farmers Union Educational Foundation	MA	202,799	Use ecosystem service markets to help mitigate global climate and improve environmental quality, while enhancing the long-term productivity and revenue streams of New England farmers by assisting them to participate in the development of carbon offset markets.	202,799
World Resource Institute	DC	600,000	Build an online multistate platform for water quality trading that builds on existing state trading platforms and will include a registry; marketplace; interactive map; calculation tool to estimate on-farm nitrogen, phosphorous and sediment losses as well as carbon sequestration rates; and a farm profit calculator to help farmers and aggregators understand potential cost and benefits associated with	600,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
			generating credits in the water quality trading market.	
Manure Energy Research Corp	FL	400,000	Demonstrate a cost effective way to reduce cropland loading from poultry operations and reduce CO2.	400,000
Texas A&M Research Foundation	TX	89,535	Increase the knowledge and application of prescribed fire to production agriculture to support rangeland sustainability, improve watershed integrity, promote wildlife and forest health, and manage excessive fuel loads to prevent catastrophic wildfires.	89,535
The Forest Guild	NM	147,057	Promote the adoption of new, innovative conservation practices for the production, harvest, and handling of sustainable forest biomass for renewable energy.	147,057
University of Guam	Guam	182,000	Increase the number of land managers who incorporate land management practices that improve ecosystem services of agroforest habitats, improve habitat health for maintaining native biological diversity on island farms, and generate the local carbon and nutrient sequestration.	182,000
The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	VT	99,700	Decrease agricultural nonpoint source nutrient pollution, specifically phosphorus, to the Lake Champlain Basin and Connecticut River watersheds by developing, evaluating, and verifying the effectiveness of nutrient management strategies that will help maintain and improve water quality.	99,700
The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	VT	43,466	Develop, demonstrate, evaluate, and monitor the effectiveness of at least five annual and/or perennial forage systems that meet the needs of the organic livestock community.	43,466

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks	VT	170,000	Determine the effect of different grazing treatments and rotations on sage-grouse habitat selection and vital rates, particularly during the critical nest and brood periods, leading to fall and spring recruitment and provide specific metrics for predicting population responses under similar environmental conditions, which will have broad application for conservation and mitigation needs.	170,000
Washington State University	WA	750,000	Demonstrate a novel, integrated nutrient recovery, Class-A biosolids and H ₂ S scrubbing technology that works in concert with dairy anaerobic digesters.	750,000
California Land Stewardship Institute	CA	142,000	Demonstrate the use of technology new to grape growers within the Russian River watershed to lead to significant improvements in water management and produce benefits to multiple ecosystem services.	142,000
American Bird Conservancy	VA	83,000	Implement innovative habitat management activities for bird conservation within the context of standard management practices for forest health; and concurrently use outreach and educational activities to broadcast our concept to a regional governmental and private audience which will enhance both bird conservation and the participation in and delivery of NRCS programs to support ecological and economic goals in ponderosa pine habitats on private lands.	83,000
Washington State University	WA	531,625	Evaluate, demonstrate, and document the impacts of anaerobic digestion on NH ₃ and H ₂ S emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, odor emissions, in a communal anaerobic digester, and utilization of NH ₃ -N for corn silage production.	531,625
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	LA	503,954	Demonstrate the recycling of sugarcane and rice residue into biochar and document beneficial effect of biochar application to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance soil carbon sequestration, and improve water quality in sugarcane and rice production.	503,954

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Cornell University	NY	284,444	Advance the adoption of adaptive nitrogen management practices in corn production in several states, and specifically to conduct an educational program on precise nitrogen (N) management using the Adapt-N tool, targeting 500 growers in the Northeast and Midwest; modify the current Adapt-N tool for application to the Midwest U.S. and to include a cover crop input option; demonstrate the performance of the adaptive N management approach compared to conventional methods for N recommendations in strip trials over 2 growing seasons on 40 farms; and produce a next-generation Adapt-N tool for N management in corn production.	284,444
Mississippi State University	MS	393,978	Demonstrate and promote the effectiveness of native warm season grass based biofuels as a positive influence on pollinator diversity and abundance; grassland bird abundance; and carbon sequestration in working landscapes.	393,978
National Audubon Society	NY	162,807	Enhance habitat for declining birds by identifying, promoting and implementing bird friendly conservation practices on priority grasslands, shrub lands and forests.	162,807
The Pennsylvania State University	PA	256,960	Stimulate adoption of no-tillage, cover crops, and manure injection through education and an interactive outreach approach.	256,960
Great Lakes Ag Energy, LLC	WI	362,233	Reduce nutrients in dairy-farm wastewater and produce biomass.	362,233
Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System	WI	143,396	Demonstrate improved implementation of precision nutrient management planning using innovative approaches to deriving soil/nutrient field management decision zones and on-farm demonstration techniques.	143,396
The Regents of the University of California, Davis	CA	343,884	Develop, evaluate, and transfer standard operating procedures for the assessment of created pollinator habitat function in terms of benefit to pollinators, effects on pest and beneficial insects, and relationship between floral resource quality and support of pollinators.	343,884

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Arkansas Land & Farm Development Corporation	AR	328,865	Demonstrate an effective method of fostering increased adoption of conservation practices, particularly those using bio-energy crops, among minority and limited resource farmers and landowners in the Mississippi River Basin.	328,865
NC State University	NC	659,655	Demonstrate installation and operation of the NCSU under floor belt manure collection system and to quantify the recoverable energy in the collected solids by either gasification or anaerobic digestion and determine the form, availability, and mass of nitrogen and phosphorus in liquid and solid residues so a proper land application system can be designed.	659,655
Purdue University	IN	118,357	Increase the rate of adoption of emerging nutrient management practices through an innovative determination of optimal selection and placement of the practices for environmental benefits; adaptive selection and placement of practices based on local goals, attitudes, and site-specific targets through stakeholder input; participation with local watershed groups to apply practices, and monitoring of success of early adopters to encourage adaptive management.	118,357
Conservation Commission of Oklahoma	OK	303,592	Develop, demonstrate, and implement carbon sequestration verification protocols for agricultural and silvicultural practices that are recognized to have carbon market value to ensure environmental benefits of ecosystem market transactions.	303,592
Maryland Department of Agriculture	MD	264,700	Utilize an on farm nutrient assessment and BMP credit calculation tool developed to facilitate ecosystem market trading for inventorying farmer's voluntary conservation practices.	264,700

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
The Wetlands Initiative	IL	60,000	Develop a communication and outreach strategy to engage the producers in the targeted sub-watersheds of the MRBI CCPI program in order to provide information and technical assistance for the implementation of specific conservation practices that will reduce nutrient and sediment loading rates in the Big Bureau Creek Watershed.	60,000
Agriculture & Land-Based Training Association	CA	120,000	Demonstrate and transfer conservation technology and practices to primarily Spanish-speaking Beginning Farmers and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and introduce and support the target farmers' partnership with NRCS by demonstrating and transferring technologies and practices.	120,000
East Arkansas Enterprise Community	AR	60,000	Create a Mississippi River Basin Initiative (MRBI) demonstration and program outreach that includes a combination of avoiding, controlling, and trapping practices to manage nutrients and reduce nutrient loads to improve producer adoption of conservation practices/resource management systems and approaches to manage nutrients.	60,000
Environmental Defense Fund, Inc	NY	638,793	Develop a set of rangeland carbon offsets protocols for three general project types: avoided conversion of native rangelands and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands to croplands, restoration of croplands to grasslands, and conservation management of native rangelands.	638,793
National Wild Turkey Federation	SC	99,300	Develop a four tier system for NRCS field offices to make proper recommendations to landowners for longleaf pine ecosystem restoration efforts.	99,300
Genesis Industries LLC	FL	1,000,000	Build, install, and operate Genesis CR-2 Machines which consume waste biomass waste (including poultry litter), capture CO2, and generate both biochar and renewable energy.	1,000,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Montana State University	MT	1,000,000	Foster the adoption of innovative conservation approaches to invasive riparian plant management by monitoring herbicide treatment and control sites for short and long-term ecological changes, riparian system health and function, environmental protection, and natural resource enhancement; demonstrate the use of innovative biofuel technologies that promote the utilization of invasive plant biomass as a fuel source; and utilize the MRWC's management and communications infrastructure and network to coordinate all components of the project, and transfer project findings, products and technologies to a broad range of regional stakeholders, including the private sector and NRCS.	1,000,000
National Center for Appropriate Technology	MT	502,659	Work with eleven leading sustainable and organic agriculture organizations, six consulting experts, EQIP eligible producers to integrate sustainable -including organic- production systems into NRCS programs and procedures, and to make NRCS programs more accessible to sustainable and organic farmers.	502,659
Wild Farm Alliance	CA	140,000	Strengthen the capacity of NRCS to assist specialty crop growers in the integration of new food safety requirements with resource conservation efforts.	140,000
Meridian Institute	CO	750,000	Develop a comprehensive standard and national certification program for sustainable production of cellulosic biomass to address the full complement of natural resource and sustainability concerns.	750,000
National Component Total				\$17,900,000

FY 2010 State Component CIG Awards

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Utah State University, Inc.	UT	\$74,906	The bona fide need and purpose of this project is to demonstrate and stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies relating to cow-calf animal feeding in rural Utah. This project will help prove the success of a new viable feeding alternative when finishing cattle for slaughter in Utah and high-elevation areas of the Western United States.	\$74,906
Utah State University, Inc.	UT	51,733	There is a bona fide need and public purpose to demonstrate the advantages of using solar powered radio for the purpose of transmitting data to a website that can then be used by ranchers located in Kane, Garfield and Washington Counties in Utah to determine if livestock water levels have dropped at remote locations. This system will provide a method of reducing operating costs through better management of livestock watering and improved time management.	51,733
Colorado State University (Kostrzewa)	CO	50,000	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado State University to establish the Colorado Agriculture Energy Audit CAEA Program. The focus of the project is to create a one year program that will identify energy efficiency and conservation opportunities for Colorado's agricultural industry.	50,000
Stewart Environmental Consultants, LLC	CO	75,000	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Stewart Environmental Consultants, LLC for scaled validation of low moisture anaerobic digestion process for cattle feedlot manure. The focus of the project is to validate the design, cost and efficiency of a scaled separate-stage anaerobic digesters process capable of generating methane from high solids, low moisture content waste.	75,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Colorado Big Country RC&D, Inc.	CO	16,000	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado Big Country Resource Conservation and Development, Inc. to develop a feasibility project to confirm results which shows trained dogs with handlers are more time and cost efficient than humans when locating Yellow Star thistle infestations in Mesa County, Colorado. The focus of the project is to provide data that will assist the Mesa County investment in the Weed-Dog Program. This project will also provide benefit to local land producers to eradicate the weeds on their lands and return it to productivity.	16,000
Colorado State University (Nissen)	CO	72,210	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado State University to increase understanding of interaction between fires and tamarisk in the Arkansas River Watershed in Colorado. The focus of the project is to evaluate current tamarisk management strategies to areas affected by fire.	72,210
University of Denver	CO	74,938	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado Seminary, which owns and operates the University of Denver to monitor Colorado riparian zones on the east and west slopes after tamarisk removal. The focus of the project is to develop a best management practices guide for riparian zones in Colorado.	74,938
Upper CO Environmental Plant Center	CO	71,250	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Upper Colorado Environmental Plant Center to provide tree and shrub species that will adapt to successfully treated tamarisk and Russian olive sites in Colorado. The focus of the project is to determine field establishment success with direct seeding and greenhouse products, root development in a modified root growth control system and the costs.	71,250

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Colorado State University (Jayanty)	CO	72,708	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado State University to improve the quality of the stored potatoes in Colorado. The focus of the project is to field test and evaluate sustainable potato production practices, such as reducing late season nitrogen application or using organic practices.	72,708
Colorado State University (Stonaker)	CO	74,961	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado State University to demonstrate year round high tunnel production in Colorado. The focus of the project is to successfully exhibit organic production in high tunnels throughout the year without supplemental heating.	74,961
Northeast Colorado RC&D Council	CO	18,300	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Northeast Colorado Resource and Conservation Development Council to evaluate the effect of different types, amounts and placement of commercial fertilizers alone and also determine the effect of liquid beet/cane molasses on nematode control and soil quality in Logan County in Colorado. The focus of the project is to determine if fertilizer cost and the use of fossil fuel to produce the commercial fertilizers can be reduced; if air quality can be improved with the use of an organic liquid beet/cane molasses. This amendment would be in conjunction with lower rate of commercial fertilizers to control and reduce nematodes in the soil and improve soil quality.	18,300
Colorado State University (Bauder)	CO	73,906	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado State University to address concerns related to conservation tillage under furrow irrigation and increase adoption of this practice in the Colorado South Platte watershed. The focus of the project is to demonstrate and compare conventional to conservation tillage systems under furrow and center pivot irrigation.	73,906

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Prowers Conservation District	CO	75,000	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Prowers Conservation District to demonstrate the importance of electronic data gathering and reporting of water usage of the Lower Arkansas River in Colorado. The focus of the project is to utilize modern technologies to collect data.	75,000
Montezuma Valley Irrigation Company	CO	75,000	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Montezuma Valley Irrigation Company to use technologies to improve irrigation operations and conserve water in Colorado. The focus of the project is to assist irrigation operators with the modern tools available to manage their systems in a conservative manner.	75,000
Colorado State University (Cabot)	CO	24,306	This agreement is to provide financial assistance to Colorado State University to offer technical guidance for converting formerly irrigated ground into healthy grass lands in the San Luis Valley. The focus of the project is to find grass species that will be sustainable and economically feasible for retiring irrigated farmlands. The species will be regionally adapted and will assist NRCS to fulfill goals of erosion control, water conservation and improve upland wildlife habitat.	24,306
Georgia Assn. of Conservation District Supervisors	GA	40,000	The purpose of this agreement between NRCS and the GACDS is to encourage the adoption of conservation technologies by exhibiting their effectiveness, usability, and affordability on the farm.	40,000
University of Guam	Guam	75,000	Address the following natural resource concerns: Pest Control for plant productivity, health, and vigor. Purpose is to develop, demonstrate, and facilitate the adoption of farm pest management practices in eggplant that will enable growers to transition away from the use of high-risk pesticides in Guam and other Pacific Islands.	75,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
University of Guam	Guam	39,362	Improve soil health by conducting a green waste to mulch demonstration project and compost education program for farmers in Guam. Project will be organized and implemented through a multi-agency and organization partnerships to benefit soil health on agricultural land. This hands-on project will educate agricultural producers on composting methods and the importance of building soil organic matter in Guam agricultural lands.	39,362
Hawaii Agriculture Research Center	HI	75,000	Address the following natural resource concerns: Plant Condition. Purpose is to demonstrate to Hawaii farmers and ranchers the benefits of koa reforestation using newly selected, disease resistant koa.	75,000
University of Hawaii	HI	75,000	Address the following Natural Resource Concerns: Water Quality, Soil Condition, Soil Erosion, and Plant Condition. Evaluate and demonstrate an innovative cover cropping system for organic cucurbit growers in the tropic that will reduce soil erosion, suppress nematode pests, enhance soil nutrient cycling organisms, provide a niche for natural enemies of insect pests, and ultimately enhance crop productivity.	75,000
University of Hawaii	HI	61,820	Address the following natural resource concerns: Water Quality, Air Quality, and Domestic Animal Stress and Mortality. Purpose is to provide scientific based information on innovative waste management system for commercial and small swine operations using the inoculated deep litter system.	61,820
University of Idaho	ID	74,926	Adapt the OSU Cover Crop Calculator for Idaho growing conditions, to assist growers with nutrient management, especially organic growers.	74,926
Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts	ID	30,000	Develop complex mapping capabilities for the ONEPLAN nutrient management component.	30,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides	ID	49,885	Implement and demonstrate the use of BmJ for Potato Virus Y control.	49,885
Defenders of Wildlife (DOW)	ID	3,220	Test effectiveness of night corrals in reducing wolf-livestock interactions in central Idaho, and demonstrate to area ranchers.	3,220
Small Woodland Owners Assoc of Maine	ME	27,500	Create and market a program for novice woodland owners.	27,500
Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association	ME	35,000	Increase farmers that are aware of NRCS and conservation technology.	35,000
Down East RC&D	ME	1,887	Assess soil quality and demonstrate the impacts of soil quality on the production yields and quality of crops.	1,887
University of Maine	ME	27,507	Evaluate conservation systems that use seasonal high tunnels.	27,507
Jeff McCabe	MI	72,800	Implement a pilot project that will demonstrate the efficacy of a coordinated effort, at the local level, to attract, train, and retrain four-season farmers in Southeast Michigan.	72,800
Cherry Growers Inc.	MI	46,390	Conduct a pilot study to demonstrate an innovative air sparging.	46,390
Wayne Conservation District	MI	29,093	Demonstrate how farming with native wildflower border strips can protect the environment and restore habitat for native pollinators.	29,093
NTH Consultants	MI	75,000	Complete a detailed evaluation of a unique device/concept intended and designed to rapidly and directly measure specific discharge from existing animal waste storage facilities.	75,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
University of Missouri - Columbia	MO	49,995	This project will empower crop producers to measure yield response to phosphorus (P) on their farms, and apply P fertilizer only when their own measurements prove that it's needed. We will attempt to work with ten to fifteen crop producers over the three-year span of this experiment. This number may be constrained by available resources, depending on the number of producers who continue their participation over the three years of the project. The objectives of the project will be to: 1. reduce P applications on the farms of producers who can demonstrably do so without compromising their income; 2. help producers determine on their farms and their individual fields whether reducing P applications will reduce their income; 3. leverage existing producer investment in yield monitors to help them reduce P fertilizer use and P runoff to water while increasing profitability.	49,995
Watershed Committee of the Ozarks	MO	50,000	The purpose of this grant is to demonstrate urban agricultural practices that are beneficial to the producer, the environment, and the consuming public. This grant will also be used to educate other producers and the public about how innovative urban conservation practices can be integrated into the urban environment, how these practices are implemented, and their potential benefits. Practices will be demonstrated that can satisfy local rules and regulations while protecting the environment and allowing producers to be economically viable businesses.	50,000
Hamilton Native Outpost	MO	50,000	The aim of this project is to establish a stand of diverse native plants to be utilized in a grazing operation and simultaneously provide quality wildlife habitat, quality pollinator habitat, and a high level of ecosystem services.	50,000
Thomas Jefferson Agricultural Institute	MO	20,000	The general goal of this project is to provide outreach and technology transfer that help beginning farmers adopt conservation practices that	20,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
			enhance soil conservation, water quality, and biodiversity.	
X5 Ranch	MT	30,079	The primary goal of the project is to reduce the cost of ranch operations while conserving operational and environmental resources on the ranch.	30,079
Montana State University	MT	74,980	Evaluate herbicides that would control (or eliminate) establishment and persistence of cheatgrass and/or Japanese brome on Montana rangelands.	74,980
Beartooth RC&D	MT	45,000	The purpose of this project is to provide educational outreach to Montana farmers and ranchers to utilize innovative new technology to pre-condition their manure prior to field application.	45,000
LAKE REGION STATE COLLEGE	ND	68,604	The purpose of this award is for the grantee to develop a producer-friendly web-based educational module that North Dakota and other high plains agricultural producers could use to evaluate the economic benefit (or lack thereof) and projected environmental impact of precision agricultural technologies that could be integrated within their individual agricultural enterprise(s).	68,604
Nicole's Greenhouse	NH	14,490	To install ebb and flow bench systems into existing greenhouse structures to reduce impact on surface water, ground water, and soils from fertilizer use and reduce or eliminate use of pesticides and herbicides in the greenhouses.	14,490
Westwick Farming, LLC	NH	38,500	Establish mixed no-till forages and covercrops and no-till transplanting with on-farm plot management and education.	38,500
Granite State Shellfish	NH	31,404	Demonstrate how aquacultured organisms, specifically oysters and seaweeds, can be used as bioextractive agents to remove excess nitrogen while providing local, nutritious seafood.	31,404
D&R Greenway	NJ	75,000	Demonstrate to NJ farmers that there is a market for locally grown native plant seed products.	75,000
Remote Well Solutions, LLC	NM	28,700	Install propane powered electric generators in remote livestock well situations to improve energy efficiency and reduce costs of water delivery.	28,700

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
Elephant Butte Irrigation District	NM	75,000	Demonstrate benefits of a new practice for generating electricity using a micro-power generator for irrigation canals.	75,000
Spirit of Life Christian Center	OH	75,000	Develop more sustainable water conservation and heating source that will allow aquaculture production to become more cost efficient.	75,000
Ohio State University	OH	70,134	To demonstrate and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of bioreactors and end of tile filters in conjunction with drainage water management.	70,134
Crossroads RC&D	OH	20,000	Provide landowners simple solutions for increasing pollinator habitat.	20,000
Oregon Environmental Council	OR	60,000	The purpose of this award is for the grantee to: To develop proven, practical, cost effective recommendations, tools and outreach materials to enable the Oregon nursery industry to measure and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	60,000
Defenders of Wildlife	OR	75,000	The purpose of this award is for the grantee to: Develop metrics for three priority habitats in Oregon (oak woodland, bottomland hardwood forest, and sage) which will become part of a coordinated effort in the Northwest and beyond to develop functions-based accounting tool for use in programs that provide conservation incentives, payments for ecosystem services, and market-based approaches like conservation banking and water quality trading.	75,000
Rodale Institute	PA	74,954	Analyze carbon (C) changes in the soil when farmers adopt conservation practices that promote the accumulation of organic matter such as no till and cover crops. The C will be measured out in the field using NIRS technology.	74,954
Octoraro Watershed	PA	55,300	Outreach to transfer the conservation planning process to the Amish community and help these farmers meet environmental regulations.	55,300
Penn Soil RC&D	PA	69,746	Reduce nutrient pollution of a local stream by utilizing a waste management system that among other things includes solid separation, aeration, low-rate irrigation and	69,746

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
			wastewater chemical treatment.	
Virginia Tech University	VA	69,769	To evaluate cover crops in order to reduce nutrient and sediment loading to the Chesapeake Bay by increasing adoption and successful establishment of winter cover crops.	69,769
Virginia Tech University	VA	73,285	To develop improved slug management technologies that will result in increased acreages of corn and soybeans that are no-till planted in Virginia.	73,285
University of Vermont Center for Sustainable Agriculture	VT	69,154	The purpose of this project is to increase farmers' access to land for livestock production by reclaiming marginal pasture and existing pasture through the biological control of weeds. Farmers in Vermont will be able to train livestock to act as biological controls of weeds, creating a sustainable and valuable tool to reduce the negative impacts of weeds on livestock production, increasing farm profitability, and improving Vermont's working landscapes. The project will monitor the efficacy of this project and its usefulness and share the practice and farmers' stories.	69,154
University of Vermont	VT	-	Increase the use of marginal pastures in grazing management systems to increase farm profitability.	(No Cost)
Steve Camp	WA	27,733	Provide a model for other producers to use to both grow oil seed crops and complete the processing into biodiesel at the farm level.	27,733
Washington State University	WA	31,259	Make Forestry TSP's available for EQIP participants in WA and possibly neighboring states.	31,259
Trout Unlimited	WA	50,000	Provide an additional economic incentive for producers to implement BMPs, by gaining market share and price increases through certification of farming practices.	50,000
Foster Creek CD	WA	49,789	Provide an increased level of effectiveness in best management practices (BMP) design and implementation for sage grouse habitat.	49,789

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
No Till on the Plains	OK	73,868	Enhance the overall soil health of cropland and deteriorated rangeland.	73,868
Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	CA	74,477	Improve conservation outcomes for water quality, create new economic opportunities for farmers, and create replicable models to be used by others.	74,477
Bachand & Associates	CA	75,000	Demonstrate cost effective agricultural BMPs to retain and infiltrate storm water.	75,000
California Native Plant Society	CA	65,791	Establish baseline knowledge about natural grasslands and invasive plants on grazing lands.	65,791
Dixon Ridge Farms	CA	9,969	Demonstrate and promote novel methods to conserve irrigation water and energy.	9,969
Sustainable Conservation	CA	62,200	Increase opportunities for renewable energy production from methane digesters.	62,200
Mission Resource Conservation District	CA	38,563	Establish riparian buffers to filter sediment and uptake nutrients from agricultural runoff. Demonstrate irrigation efficiency for improved water quality in the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers.	38,563
Solum, Inc.	CA	49,000	Demonstrate the viability of using Solum's rapid soil nitrate measurement technology for in season management of nitrogen.	49,000
Texas AgriLife Research	CA	75,000	Reduce PM emissions from almond harvest operation through innovative harvester design.	75,000
Univ of Puerto Rico Mayaguez	PR	50,000	To build management and marketing capacity in women farmers who face business challenges.	50,000
FINCA GRIPINAS	PR	8,774	The purpose of this project is to establish a coffee drying system designed to conserve very high quantities of energy, capable of producing high quality specialty coffee.	8,774
Botanical Gardens Municipality of Caguas	PR	60,000	Demonstrate appropriate forest management in an effort to increase farmers' knowledge and skills that will transform relatively unproductive forests into agroforests.	60,000
Mision Alborada	PR	10,000	The purpose of this project is to demonstrate the numerous values in planting <i>Moringa Oleifera</i> intercropped with productive trees and annual crops, and to promote the use of this simple, sustainable and inexpensive practice among underserved farmers and landowners in Puerto Rico	10,000

Recipient	Location of Recipient	Amount of Award	Purpose	Non-Federal Funding
			through an extensive outreach program.	
Utah State University	UT	74,911	Demonstrate no-till drill farming on irrigated cropping systems with the goal of integrating this methodology in the Utah communities of Cache, Box Elder, Utah and Millard.	74,911
The Camelid Center	UT	50,000	Demonstrate scalable and anaerobic digestion technologies for a relatively new sector of livestock in the region. Anaerobic digesters are a proven technology in reducing waste in streams when associated with livestock and at the same time producing a renewal energy source. This technology will improve air quality through the capture of nitrogen and with the use of the digested manure as fertilizer, will improve soil quality and water quality.	50,000
Trout Unlimited	UT	75,000	Demonstrate the use of conserved water from irrigation system upgrades on 121 acres of irrigated agricultural lands to benefit native Bonneville cutthroat trout under the new Utah State Law House Bill 117 entitled "In-stream Flow to Protect Trout Habitat" (2008 General Session). This demonstration will also include incorporation of inline hydroelectric system to produce electricity for on farm use	75,000
Price River Conservation District	UT	15,000	Demonstrate through the purchase and use of two no-till aeration drills, the effective use of a no-till aeration system as a method of obtaining higher crop root growth and resulting crop yields due to greater water filtration and fertilizer disbursement. Benefits of no-till aeration have been demonstrated in other parts of the country and this demonstration project will bring this technology to the Price River Conservation District area.	15,000
State Component Total				\$4,100,000

Mr. Kingston: What innovations have come from the program? How are innovations disseminated to others involved in private lands conservation? Has NRCS conducted any analyses of the program? If so, please share the analyses with the committee.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Examples of innovations from CIG projects include:

- Due to the scarcity of tools to help farmers identify energy conservation opportunities on the farm, University of Wisconsin developed and tested (against 30 professional energy audits), a series of web-based energy self assessment tools to help farmers evaluate their energy use and identify potential energy conservation measures. This has led to the development of eleven energy conservation self-assessment tools that include "Beef and Replacement Heifers", "Dairy Farm", "Grain Drying", "Greenhouse", "Irrigation", "Lighting", "Potato Storage", "Ventilation", and "Water Fountain".
- Propane Education & Research Council supported a California high school which used steam sprayer technology and propane for the organic control of weeds while reducing engine emissions, fuel consumption, water quantity, and labor for irrigation. While the project was very small, it was successful in presenting a replicable model of intelligent moisture management. The school is currently loaning their equipment to local farmers and training them to interpret the data. The technology was designed for orchards and vineyards but has gained interest among organic growers. The sprayer is being adapted for use on row crops. NRCS is working with the producers to determine applicability on larger acreages. This technology is of particular interest to organic growers.
- High sediment levels from agricultural lands are an issue in the Great Lakes Basin. A CIG project with the Michigan Department of Agriculture was funded to develop a system that facilitates "High Impact Targeting" of areas at high risk of erosion with concentrated conservation practices. Through this project, an on-line GIS tool was developed that allows users to simulate Best Management Practice (BMP) scenarios at the watershed scale, prioritize watersheds by BMP cost-benefits, and map areas at high risk of erosion. The tool was designed to be compatible with NRCS Toolkit, and is now available for the entire Great Lakes Basin. Educational/training sessions were held by Conservation District Technicians reaching more than 2,500 people that included Conservation Technicians, watershed groups and agricultural producers.
- University of Georgia Research Foundation implemented a Variable Rate Irrigation (VRI) suitability index to identify VRI-suitable pivots (primarily in Georgia and South Carolina), cost-share the installation of VRI systems on 18 producer-owned center pivot systems over a 3-year period, and to inform and educate stakeholders and policymakers as to how VRI systems can play a role in benefiting urban and rural communities. Every VRI installation has had a unique need for the technology. These have included the elimination of off-site application, meeting soil moisture needs for varying soil types, avoiding runoff, and meeting the needs of multiple crops under a single pivot. Results showed that VRI can increase center pivot water use efficiency. Irrigation water is applied in a more precise manner to optimize crop production. Turf/sod producers have shown a keen interest in VRI as they are very interested in producing their high-value crop in an optimal manner. Among the 18 VRI systems that were cost-shared, irrigation water savings have averaged 12 percent over water normally applied in an average rainfall year. The project findings gained acceptance of VRI technology as a component of our Irrigation Sprinkler System NRCS conservation practice and was added as an eligible item for state NRCS EQIP cost-share funding.

At the conclusion of the CIG project, a technical assessment is conducted that describes the project, lessons learned, and recommendations for technology adoption or transfer. Technical discipline leaders and National Program Managers aid the incorporation of new technologies and approaches into NRCS program and technical manuals, handbooks, user guides and technology infrastructure. NRCS disseminates new innovative technologies or approaches to others involved in private lands conservation through news releases, examples in technical or program training courses, conference presentations, conference proceedings, and features on the NRCS website.

Since 2006, NRCS has hosted an annual CIG Showcase in conjunction with a professional society annual conference. This meeting facilitates information exchange on innovative technologies or approaches for CIG grantees, NRCS employees, conservation partners, and other natural resource professionals.

NRCS has recently contracted with consultants and begun to employ the Continuous Process Improvement approach to define, measure, analyze, improve, and control the various components of the CIG program. This approach provides a deliberate, well-tested methodology for identifying and implementing substantive changes in every step of the CIG program, from announcement of funding, to adoption of results.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM

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

Response: The following table summarizes the number of active Conservation Security Program (CSP) contracts by State and the associated financial assistance obligation. All active contracts will expire on or before 2015.

[The information follows:]

Summary of Active CSP Contracts and Obligations by State

State	Total Number Active Contracts	Total Financial Assistance Obligations/Estimated Payments
Alabama	90	\$8,958,664
Alaska	6	147,088
Arizona	14	1,575,699
Arkansas	790	71,889,359
California	374	33,241,269
Colorado	232	23,633,869
Connecticut	20	316,600
Delaware	45	4,024,171
Florida	1	14,275
Georgia	204	21,997,447
Hawaii	20	1,566,070
Idaho	501	67,973,581
Illinois	563	54,879,461
Indiana	496	45,917,283
Iowa	1,391	111,427,530
Kansas	498	49,621,523
Kentucky	57	2,676,969
Louisiana	30	1,186,879
Maine	99	2,787,508
Maryland	392	22,851,472
Massachusetts	13	86,689
Michigan	553	44,264,216
Minnesota	323	32,201,811
Mississippi	45	2,475,342
Missouri	1,239	149,640,153
Montana	358	60,724,679
Nebraska	966	59,761,534
Nevada	34	2,296,972
New Hampshire	3	5,477
New Jersey	19	809,220
New Mexico	75	8,680,882
New York	145	7,889,963
North Carolina	43	4,648,919
North Dakota	340	44,317,534
Ohio	1,071	89,720,912
Oklahoma	644	29,181,760
Oregon	897	147,436,230
Pennsylvania	240	7,603,794
Rhode Island	9	130,270
South Carolina	211	14,002,098
South Dakota	150	11,058,202

State	Total Number Active Contracts	Total Financial Assistance Obligations/Estimated Payments
Tennessee	123	4,003,755
Texas	72	9,821,051
Utah	143	16,718,344
Vermont	10	238,788
Virginia	90	3,829,138
Washington	240	33,883,727
West Virginia	85	1,568,821
Wisconsin	555	29,798,698
Wyoming	151	11,685,074
Caribbean	18	171,342
Pacific Basin	6	137,320
Totals	14,694	\$1,355,479,432

Mr. Kingston: In 2009, NRCS conducted a review of all Conservation Security Program contracts. Please provide a summary of that review. How many contracts were active in 2009? How many were reviewed? How many were found to lack information or were otherwise deficient? What was the error rate?

Response: NRCS withheld FY 2010 payments in late FY 2009 to review all active Conservation Security Program contracts. Corrective actions on all errors found were to be implemented by December 31, 2009. There were an estimated 20,711 contracts active as of October 1, 2009. Of that number, 20,653 active Conservation Security Program contracts were reviewed. Of those reviewed, 7,666, or 37 percent, had some errors. Many of these errors were minor or technical in nature and were readily corrected by obtaining revisions on map labels or additional documentation.

Mr. Kingston: How many contracts had errors that were technical in nature? How many contracts had errors that were serious? How have they been resolved? Do any remain to be resolved? What is the status of these contracts?

Response: The number of contracts that had errors that were technical in nature was 5,495. A total of 2,099 contracts had errors relating to incorrect payment levels. All corrective actions were taken by December 31, 2009. Most of the actions taken were contract modifications to correct the errors, or collection of missing documentation. A total of 333 contracts were cancelled or terminated. In cases where applicable, money was recovered from the participants. To date, \$4.618 million has been collected.

There are several outstanding contracts that have required extra investigation. These contracts have recently been issued demand/termination letters to collect an additional \$2.295 million.

Mr. Kingston: How many new conservation practices were installed under the Conservation Security Program?

Response: There have been 1,010 new conservation practices installed under the Conservation Security Program to date. Conservation practices are activities that meet the minimum NRCS standards and specifications. There have also been 911,419 enhancements installed under the Conservation Security Program to date. Enhancements are activities that provide increased resource benefits beyond minimum requirements.

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: How many acres have been enrolled in the Conservation Stewardship Program since 2008? What is the average cost per acre of all enrolled contracts? What is the average size of acreage enrolled?

Response: Through the end of FY 2010, NRCS has enrolled 25,164,328 acres in the Conservation Stewardship Program since 2008. Based on the \$380,338,253 financial and technical assistance dollars obligated for those contracts, the average cost per acre was \$15.11. CSP contracts average about 1,223.5 acres in size. However, the program is designed to be size-neutral with a complex payment structure. Results of making simple comparisons between CSP and other programs based on average size or summary data could be misleading.

Mr. Kingston: How many were enrolled in the Conservation Stewardship Program in fiscal year 2010? How many are estimated to be enrolled in fiscal year 2011? What is the average cost per acre for these years?

Response: NRCS held the first sign-up for the Conservation Stewardship Program in late fiscal year 2009 and the second in fiscal year 2010. The 25,164,328 acres from both sign-ups were enrolled in fiscal year 2010. The average cost per acre for fiscal year 2010 enrollment is \$15.11 per acre. OMB has apportioned an allowable enrollment of up to 12 million acres for fiscal year 2011. However, NRCS is currently in the middle of the fiscal year 2011 sign up and cannot determine the average cost per acre for fiscal year 2011 or the overall average for both years at this time.

Mr. Kingston: How much funding was allocated to maintain existing practices and how much was allocated for new practices in fiscal year 2010 for the Conservation Stewardship Program? How much is estimated to be allocated for these purposes in fiscal year 2011?

Response: NRCS does not allocate Conservation Stewardship Program funding based on additional activities or maintenance and management of existing activities. However, these conservation activities do generate payment point values that are used to calculate the participants' payment level. This data will allow NRCS to extract funds paid by 'new' or 'existing' activities.

Due to the short time frame, NRCS has not been able to complete this contract-by-contract analysis, but will provide the information to the Committee when completed.

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a chart showing the cumulative total number of acres enrolled in permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements in the Wetlands Reserve Program. Please also provide the actual acreage enrollment by category for fiscal year 2010.

Response: Table 1 below shows the cumulative total number of acres enrolled in permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements in the Wetlands Reserve Program. Table 2 below provides the actual acreage enrollment by category for fiscal year 2010.

[The information follows:]

Enrollment Type	Cumulative Acres
30-year and permanent easements	2,173,551
Restoration cost-share agreements	170,946
30-year contracts with Tribes	2,631
Total	2,347,128

Enrollment Type	Acres
30-year easement	61,935
Permanent easement	206,184
Restoration cost-share agreement	4,190
30-year contracts with Tribes	453
Total	272,762

Mr. Kingston: How much funding was allocated to permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements in fiscal year 2010 in the Wetlands Reserve Program? What is the technical assistance cost associated with each?

Response: Funding was allocated to permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes and restoration cost-share agreements in fiscal year 2010 in the Wetlands Reserve Program as shown in the table below.

[The information follows:]

Wetlands Reserve Program Fiscal Year 2010 Funding Summary by Agreement Type	
Agreement Type	Amount
Permanent Easements	\$449,362,466
30-Year Easements	76,788,973
30-Year Contract with Tribes	359,000
Restoration Agreements Associated with Easements or 30-Year Contracts with Tribes	32,769,732
Stand-alone Restoration Cost-Share Agreements	1,780,070

a/ Data is not available to break out funding for Restoration Agreements associated with Easements or 30-year Contracts with Tribes by type of easement.

The WRP technical assistance obligated in fiscal year 2010 was approximately \$35.9 million. Data regarding technical assistance costs associated with each enrollment type is not collected by NRCS.

Mr. Kingston: What was the average cost of permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements for the Wetlands Reserve Program for fiscal year 2010?

Response: The fiscal year 2010 average cost of permanent easements, 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration cost-share agreements for the Wetlands Reserve Program is in the table below.

[The information follows:]

Wetlands Reserve Program Fiscal Year 2010 Summary of Average Cost by Agreement Type					
Type of Agreement	Amount	Number of Agreements	Acres	Average Cost per Easement	Average Cost Per Enrolled Acre
Permanent Easements	\$449,362,466	951	206,184	\$472,516	\$2,179
30-Year Easement	76,788,973	428	61,935	179,413	1,240
30-Year Contract with Tribes	359,000	4	453	89,750	792
Restoration Cost-Share Agreement	1,780,070	31	4,190	57,422	425

GRASSLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a chart showing the cumulative total number of acres enrolled in rental contracts, permanent easements and restoration agreements in the Grasslands Reserve Program. Please also provide the actual acreage enrollment by category for fiscal year 2010.

Response: The cumulative total number of Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP) acres enrolled in permanent easements is represented in the first chart below. The second chart below includes the actual GRP easement acreage enrollment for fiscal year 2010. There are no stand-alone restoration agreements - all GRP restoration agreements are associated with existing easements.

[The information follows:]

Cumulative Acres Enrolled in
GRP for Fiscal Years
2003 - 2010

Type	Acres
Easement	225,751
Rental	981,202

Number of Acres Enrolled in GRP
Fiscal Year 2010

Type	Acres
Easement	61,813
Rental	276,938

Mr. Kingston: How much funding was allocated to rental contracts, permanent easements and restoration agreements in fiscal year 2010 in the Grasslands Reserve Program? What is the technical assistance cost associated with each?

Response: In fiscal year 2010, over \$52 million was used to purchase permanent easements and the associated restoration agreements through the Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP). Over \$29 million was obligated in fiscal year 2010 rental agreements. GRP restoration agreements always are in association with either a rental contract or an easement; therefore, there never will be a stand-alone restoration agreement.

In fiscal year 2010, technical assistance costs for GRP easements and associated restoration agreements were about \$2.1 million.

GRP is jointly administered by NRCS and FSA. Easements are administered by NRCS and rental agreements are administered by FSA with technical support from NRCS.

Mr. Kingston: What is the average cost of rental agreements, permanent easements and restoration agreements in the Grassland Reserve Program?

Response: The average cost of permanent easements and the associated restoration agreements in the Grassland Reserve Program is in the table below.

[The information follows:]

Grasslands Reserve Program
Fiscal Year 2010 Summary of Average Costs

Type of Agreement	Amount	Number	Acres	Average Cost Per Easement or Contract	Average Cost Per Acre
Permanent Easements and Associated Restoration Agreements	\$52,318,210	140 easements	61,813	\$373,702	\$846
Rental Contracts/1	\$29,781,721	424 contacts	276,938	\$70,240	\$108

/1 The Farm Service Agency is responsible for implementing GRP rental agreements; further information related to those agreements can be obtained from FSA.

Mr. Kingston: How many cooperative agreements has NRCS entered into under the Grassland Reserve Program? Please list the name and location of each current cooperator.

Response: NRCS has entered into eight cooperative agreements under GRP. The name and location of each current cooperator is identified in the chart below.

[The information follows:]

Grasslands Reserve Program
FY 2010 Cooperative Agreement Summary

Location of Cooperative Agreement Project	Cooperator Name	Cooperative Agreement Status
California	American Land Conservancy	Active
Colorado	San Isabel Land Protection Trust	Closed (purchased easement)
Colorado	The Nature Conservancy	Active
Connecticut	CT Department of Environmental Protection	Active

Grasslands Reserve Program
FY 2009 Cooperative Agreement Summary

Location of Cooperative Agreement Project	Cooperator Name	Cooperative Agreement Status
Kansas	Ranchland Trust of Kansas	Closed (purchased easement)
Montana	The Nature Conservancy	Expired
North Carolina	Triangle Land Conservancy	Active (extended to Aug 13, 2011)
Wyoming	The Nature Conservancy	Expired

FARM AND RANCH LANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: How many acres have been enrolled through the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program since 2008? How many acres were enrolled in fiscal year 2010 and are estimated to be enrolled in fiscal year 2011?

Response: Since 2008, more than 258,000 acres have been enrolled through the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program. Approximately 170,000 acres were enrolled in fiscal year 2010. It is estimated that 180,000 acres will be enrolled in fiscal year 2011.

Mr. Kingston: How many States and organizations participate in the program? Please provide a list of these entities.

Response: All States are eligible to participate in the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program. In fiscal years 2009 and 2010, there were 186 cooperating entities, which are listed below by State.

[The information follows:]

FRPP Cooperating Entities Participating with fiscal year 2009 and 2010 Agreements by State	
State	Cooperating Entity Name
Alabama	State of Alabama, Department of Agriculture and Industries
Alaska	Alaska Farmland Trust
California	American River Conservancy
California	Solano Land Trust
California	State Of California Department Of Conservation
California	American Land Conservancy
California	Central Valley Farmland Trust
California	Marin Agriculture Land Trust
California	State Of California Department Of Conservation
California	Yolo Land Trust
Colorado	Boulder County Parks & Open Space
Colorado	City Of Fort Collins
Colorado	Colorado Cattlemen's Agricultural Land Trust
Colorado	Colorado Open Lands
Colorado	Gunnison Ranchland Conservation Legacy
Colorado	Mesa Land Trust
Colorado	Montezuma Land Conservancy
Colorado	Palmer Land Trust
Colorado	Rio Grande Headwaters Land Trust

FRPP Cooperating Entities Participating with fiscal year 2009 and 2010 Agreements by State	
Colorado	San Isabel Land Protection Trust
Colorado	The Nature Conservancy
Colorado	Valley Land Conservancy
Connecticut	City Of Middletown
Connecticut	Connecticut Farmland Trust
Connecticut	Goshen Land Trust
Connecticut	State Of Connecticut
Connecticut	Town Of Lebanon
Connecticut	Town Of Pomfret
Connecticut	Town Of Woodstock
Delaware	Delaware Agricultural Lands Preservation Foundation
Delaware	State Of Delaware
Florida	Miami Dade County
Florida	Saint Johns River Water Mgt Dist
Florida	Alachua County
Hawaii	Maui Coastal Land Trust
Idaho	The Nature Conservancy
Idaho	Sagebrush Steppe Regional Land Trust
Idaho	The Nature Conservancy
Illinois	Kane County
Kansas	Kansas Land Trust, Inc
Kansas	Ranchland Trust Of Kansas, Inc
Kansas	The Nature Conservancy
Kentucky	Fayette Co Rural Land Management Board, Inc
Kentucky	Scott County Rural Land Management Board, Inc
Maine	Great Works Regional Land Trust
Maryland	Cecil Land Trust
Maryland	Eastern Shore Land Conservancy
Maryland	Prince Georges Soil Conservation District
Maryland	Queen Anne's County
Maryland	Worcester County Commissioners
Maryland	Lower Shore Land Trust
Massachusetts	Commonwealth Of Massachusetts
Michigan	Ann Arbor Charter Township
Michigan	City Of Ann Arbor
Michigan	Kent County Register Of Deeds
Michigan	Scio Township
Michigan	Barton Hills Village
Michigan	Ingham County Treasurer
Michigan	Leelanau Conservancy
Michigan	State Of Michigan
Michigan	Webster Township
Minnesota	Dakota County Treasurer
Montana	Gallatin Valley Land Trust
Montana	Flathead Land Trust
Montana	Montana Land Reliance
Nebraska	The Nature Conservancy
Nevada	American Land Conservancy
Nevada	Lahontan Valley Land And Water Alliance
Nevada	Nevada Land Conservancy
Nevada	Ranch Open Space Of NV Inc
New Hampshire	Ausbon Sargent Land Preservation Trust

FRPP Cooperating Entities Participating with fiscal year 2009 and 2010 Agreements by State	
New Hampshire	City Of Rochester
New Hampshire	Five Rivers Conservation Trust
New Hampshire	Londonderry Conservation Commission
New Hampshire	Pembroke Conservation Commission
New Hampshire	Russell Piscataquog River Watershed Foundation
New Hampshire	Rye Conservation Commission
New Hampshire	Southeast Land Trust Of New Hampshire
New Hampshire	SPNHF
New Hampshire	The Trust For Public Land
New Hampshire	Town Of Lee
New Hampshire	Town Of Loudon
New Hampshire	Town Of New Boston
New Hampshire	Town Of Stratham
New Jersey	D&R Greenway Land Trust
New Jersey	Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance
New Jersey	New Jersey Conservation Foundation
New Jersey	State Agriculture Development Committee
New Mexico	NML-New Mexico Land Conservancy
New York	Agricultural Stewardship Association
New York	Genesee Valley Conservancy
New York	Town Of Dryden
New York	Town Of Warwick
New York	Genesee Land Trust LLC
New York	Open Space Conservancy, Inc
New York	Suffolk County Treasurer
New York	Town Of Gorham
New York	Town Of Macedon
North Carolina	Alamance County
North Carolina	Buncombe County Soil And Water
North Carolina	Land Trust For Central North Carolina, Inc
North Carolina	Black Family Land Trust
North Carolina	Catawba Lands Conservancy
North Carolina	County Of Durham
North Carolina	County Of Orange
North Carolina	Foothills Conservancy Of North Carolina, Inc
North Carolina	Haywood Soil And Water Conservation District
North Carolina	North American Land Trust
North Carolina	Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy
North Carolina	Triangle Land Conservancy
North Carolina	Triangle Land Conservancy
Ohio	Elizabeth Township
Ohio	Lake Soil And Water Conservation District
Ohio	Ohio Department Of Agriculture
Ohio	Tecumseh Land Preservation Association
Ohio	Three Valley Conservation Trust
Oklahoma	Land Legacy
Oklahoma	Norman Area Land Conservancy, Inc
Oklahoma	The Nature Conservancy
Pennsylvania	Buckingham Township
Pennsylvania	Lancaster Farmland Trust
Pennsylvania	Lebanon Co Agricultural Land Preservation Board
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department Of Agriculture

FRPP Cooperating Entities Participating with fiscal year 2009 and 2010 Agreements by State	
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department Of Agriculture
Pennsylvania	The Land Conservancy Of Adams County
Pennsylvania	Western Pennsylvania Conservancy
Pennsylvania	Westmoreland Co Ag Land Preservation Board
Rhode Island	Aquidneck Island Land Trust
Rhode Island	City Of Cranston
Rhode Island	Glocester Land Trust
Rhode Island	Town Of Bristol
South Carolina	Horry Soil & Water Conservation District
South Carolina	Beaufort County Open Land Trust
South Carolina	Sumter Soil & Water Conservation District
South Carolina	Oconee Soil & Water Conservation District
Tennessee	Land Trust For Tennessee
Texas	Hill Country Conservancy
Texas	Texas Land Conservancy
Utah	Marriott-Slaterville City
Utah	Virgin River Land Preservation Association
Vermont	Vermont Housing And Conservation Board
Virginia	Albemarle County
Virginia	Clarke County
Virginia	Clarke County
Virginia	Clerk Of The Court Spotsylvania County
Virginia	County Of Frederick
Virginia	The Nature Conservancy
Virginia	Virginia Outdoors Foundation
Washington	Clallam County
Washington	Whidbey Camano Land Trust
Washington	Snohomish County
Washington	Puget Consumer Cooperative Farmland Trust
Washington	Capitol Land Trust
Washington	Cascade Land Conservancy
Washington	Inland Northwest Land Trust
Washington	King County Dept Of Natural Resources & Parks
Washington	Methow Conservancy
Washington	Skagit County
Washington	The Trust For Public Land
Washington	Whatcom County
West Virginia	Berkeley County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Fayette County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Greenbrier Farmland Protection Program
West Virginia	Hampshire County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Mineral County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Monroe County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Morgan County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Nicholas County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Pendleton Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	Pocahontas County Farmland Protection Board
West Virginia	WV Farmland Protection Authority
Wisconsin	County Of Dane
Wisconsin	Drumlin Area Land Trust
Wisconsin	Jefferson County

FRPP Cooperating Entities Participating with fiscal year 2009 and 2010 Agreements by State	
Wisconsin	Natural Heritage Land Trust, Inc
Wisconsin	Town Of Dunn
Wisconsin	Town Of Windsor
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department Of Natural Resources
Wyoming	Green River Valley Land Trust
Wyoming	Jackson Hole Land Trust
Wyoming	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Wyoming	The Conservation Fund
Wyoming	The Nature Conservancy
Wyoming	Wyoming Game & Fish Commission
Wyoming	Wyoming Stock Growers Agricultural Land Trust

HEALTHY FOREST RESERVE PROGRAM

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

Response: During FY 2010, NRCS received 164 applications in the 13 States with approved projects. Eleven projects were enrolled, encompassing 5,635 acres, with financial assistance obligations valued over \$6 million. In FY 2011, NRCS did not approve any additional States for participation in the Healthy Forest Reserve Program (HFRP) in order to continue to focus on projects and areas that were already approved. The number of acres enrolled, the location and associated costs of HFRP are provided in the table below. There currently are unobligated balances in HFRP of approximately \$12,000,000.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year 2010 Acres Enrolled, Location, and Associated Costs			
State	Number of Projects	Acres	Dollars Obligated
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	1	2,747	\$599,988
Indiana	4	453	1,154,293
Georgia	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	58,500
Maine	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	11,645
Mississippi	1	786	882,139
Ohio	-	-	10,600
Oklahoma	4	1,517	976,349
Oregon	1	132	2,781,912
Pennsylvania	-	-	950
South Carolina	-	-	-
Totals	11	5,635	\$6,476,376

Notes:
1. Table includes mandatory and discretionary programs for HFRP.
2. Information in the table includes enrollment in restoration cost-share agreements.
3. Table shows actual dollars obligated, rather than dollars allocated to each state.

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a status report on the Emergency Watershed Program. Please include the funding history, current activities, and location of those activities. Are there any unobligated balances? If so, how much?

Response: The purpose of the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program is to undertake emergency measures, including the purchase of floodplain easements, for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from natural disasters. The typical process for delivery of this program starts with the local sponsor requesting assistance for a disaster recovery effort. NRCS then conducts a damage assessment to identify if the project is eligible and develop an estimated cost. Typical work under this program includes debris removal from clogged streams caused by flooding; installing conservation measures, like reseeding native grasses, to prevent soil erosion on hillsides after a fire; and replanting and reshaping streambanks due to erosion caused by flooding. Typically, the President's Budget does not propose funding this program. Historically, Congress has elected to fund this program through emergency supplemental appropriations as disasters occur.

[The information follows:]

EWP Funding History
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority
1996	\$80,517
1997	229,000
1998	80,000
1999	95,000
2000	84,000
2001	146,531
2002	94,000
2003	-
2004	149,115
2005	354,500
2006	350,955
2007	10,692
2008	490,464
2009	-
2010	-

No appropriations were provided in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Emergency Watershed Protection Program
Status of Funds Table
(March 31, 2011)

States	Allocations	Total Obligations	Allocations Available (unobligated)	Commitment Amount	Available Funds Less Commitments
ALABAMA	\$587,892	\$151,169	\$436,723	-	\$436,723
ALASKA	633,888	53,540	580,348	-	580,348
ARIZONA	440,275	74,457	365,818	-	365,818
ARKANSAS	326,700	83,935	242,765	-	242,765
CALIFORNIA	2,373,647	439,286	1,934,361	-	1,934,361
COLORADO	1,430,000	1,378,957	51,043	-	51,043
FLORIDA	2,417,455	529,486	1,887,969	-	1,887,969
GEORGIA	5,585,525	17,986	5,567,539	-	5,567,539
HAWAII	323,168	82,410	240,758	-	240,758
ILLINOIS	6,000	431	5,569	-	5,569
INDIANA	96,516	70,641	25,875	-	25,875
IOWA	2,149,536	1,909,490	240,046	-	240,046
KANSAS	54,000	16,509	37,491	-	37,491
KENTUCKY	9,069,929	3,406,365	5,663,564	-	5,663,564
LOUISIANA	610,722	-	610,722	-	610,722
MAINE	11,879	2,687	9,192	-	9,192

States	Allocations	Total Obligations	Allocations Available (unobligated)	Commitment Amount	Available Funds Less Commitments
MASSACHUSETTS	328,900	301,652	27,248	-	27,248
MISSISSIPPI	3,765,530	1,080,793	2,684,737	\$305,750	2,378,987
MISSOURI	8,388,692	4,721,356	3,667,336	-	3,667,336
NEW HAMPSHIRE	138,469	106,789	31,680	-	31,680
NEW YORK	2,661,758	711,157	1,950,601	8,550	1,942,051
NORTH CAROLINA	41,610	5,155	36,455	-	36,455
NORTH DAKOTA	744,746	106,512	638,234	-	638,234
OHIO	333,300	327,781	5,519	-	5,519
OKLAHOMA	2,682,435	1,824,850	857,585	21,411	836,174
OREGON	31,523	28,288	3,235	-	3,235
PENNSYLVANIA	188,745	-	188,745	-	188,745
RHODE ISLAND	1,200,663	1,181,841	18,822	-	18,822
SOUTH CAROLINA	81,500	30,049	51,451	-	51,451
SOUTH DAKOTA	229,950	23,699	206,251	-	206,251
TENNESSEE	18,400,296	2,635,321	15,764,975	-	15,764,975
TEXAS	7,181,475	2,379,662	4,801,813	1,390,516	3,411,297
UTAH	2,515,546	2,079,588	435,958	-	435,958
VIRGINIA	232,922	118,705	114,217	-	114,217
WEST VIRGINIA	2,892,407	387,055	2,505,352	1,000	2,504,352
WISCONSIN	244,000	176,619	67,381	-	67,381
WYOMING	155,000	126,301	28,699	-	28,699
National Headquarters	252,834	52,327	200,507	0	200,507
TOTALS	\$78,809,433	\$26,622,849	\$52,186,584	\$1,727,227	\$50,459,357

NOTE: The Status of Funds table includes "Allocations, Total Obligations, Allocations Available, Commitments and Available Funds less Commitments". The existing commitment column indicates amounts that have been dedicated to specific and ongoing disaster restoration projects, but have not been obligated due to various reasons (i.e., engineering studies, sponsors obtaining land rights, getting permits).

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a status report on the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program. Please include a list of authorized projects, estimated costs per project and funding provided by State and local sponsors. Are there any unobligated balances? If so, how much?

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

The Watershed Program uniquely complements other USDA programs by assisting public entities to install measures that benefit multiple land users or entire communities and address natural resource needs in entire watersheds.

Background Information

The Watershed Program is being utilized by communities to address a variety of needs, including:

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

There are 1,756 authorized watershed projects, including 300 that are actively installing planned measures. The backlog currently exceeds a federal share of \$900 million.

NRCS is providing, for the record, information on currently funded active projects including currently active construction and design projects. All efforts will be made to complete the projects that are in construction through the use of unobligated balances carried forward which is the only funding available for this program.

[The information follows:]

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROGRAM

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Cost per project	Funding provided by Sponsor	Unobligated Balances
Small Watershed				
Buffalo River Tributaries	01-AR; 02-AR; 03-AR	\$4,564,450	\$1,017,625	-
Apache-Junc Gilbert Pwrl	AZ-01,06	16,101,987	7,180,000	\$150,000
Soap Creek	02-IA; 03-IA	10,978,188	2,417,000	65,000
North Black Vermillion	01-KS; 02-KS	13,387,906	1,806,000	-
Bayou Duralde-Lower Nezpique	07-LA	7,014,000	2,315,000	13,600
Spring Brook	08-MN	1,000,000	-	-

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Cost per project	Funding provided by Sponsor	Unobligated Balances
Little Otter Creek	06-MO	7,000,000	-	5,084,271
Buck and Duck Creeks	01-NE	1,494,295	-	-
Medicine 80-A	03-NE	3,709,277	706,000	-
Indian Creek	09-PA; 12-PA; 18-PA	4,166,000	2,129,000	-
Neshaminy Creek	08-PA; 13-PA	75,950,000	46,650,000	-
Tulpehocken Creek	06-PA; 16-PA; 17-PA	9,535,000	2,246,000	-
Attoyac Bayou	01-TX	15,102,894	4,659,000	60,000
Elm Creek (1250)	11-TX; 19-TX	22,719,759	4,034,000	-
Dunloup Creek	03-WV	12,525,000	-	-
Upper Deckers Creek	01-WV	1,944,050	283,131	3,000
Big Slough	ARK-01	24,525,751	6,665,327	-
Alameda	CA-10,11	2,674,000	-	2,300,000
Dry Creek	CA-04	500,000	-	490,000
Central Sonoma Colgan Creek	CA-01,06	19,025,415	1,404,000	50,000
East Locust CK	MO-06	6,949,100	969,500	-
Pidcock-Mill	PA-08	1,100,000	-	-
Elm Creek (1250) site 1A Rev.	TX-17,31	8,799,208	635,000	393,000
Big Creek (Tri County) sites 16,17,18	TX-17,31	4,738,801	49,000	80,000
Watershed Operation				
Little Sioux - Big Coon Creek	05-IA	826,290	34,761	5,000
Potomac - Lost River	02-WV	37,485,800	3,643,700	10,739,000
Sugar Creek Farrow Drop	01-OK	22,261,168	4,732,689	-
Trinity - Elm Fork	13-TX	6,707,958	2,455,358	10,000
Lahaina Watershed	02-HI	2,421,000	-	-
Lower Hamakua Ditch Watershed	02-HI	10,592,000	5,296,000	-
Waliluka Alenaio Watershed	02-HI	1,257,000	-	-
Upcountry Maui Watershed	02-HI	9,223,000	4,611,500	-
Churchill Woods	06-IL,14	2,400,000	-	-
Dupage County	06-IL,14	1,000,000	-	-
Farmington	01-CT	500,000	-	-

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Cost per project	Funding provided by Sponsor	Unobligated Balances
River Restoration				
Pocasset River Watershed Study	02-RI	2,380,000	-	-
Upper Tygarts	02-WV	39,630,357	10,053,798	-
Total		\$412,189,654	\$115,993,389	\$19,442,871

Note: Funds remain unobligated for several reasons:

- a) Very expensive projects accumulate funds for the project over several years.
- b) Local sponsors may have lost their financial ability to continue with the project.
- c) Construction projects are multi-year in nature, e.g. design, permitting, obtaining land rights, etc.
- d) Upward obligations for cost overruns or unforeseen events doing construction.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a status report on the Watershed Rehabilitation program. Please include a list of proposed projects, estimated costs per project and funding provided by state and local sponsors.

Response: NRCS does not collect or keep a separate list of 'proposed' projects. All projects eligible for funding, through NRCS, must meet the policy criteria set forth in the National Watershed Manual and then are authorized for funding.

Local communities have constructed more than 11,000 watershed dams with assistance from NRCS since 1948. These dams protect America's communities and natural resources with flood control but many also provide the primary source of drinking water for some areas, as well as recreation and wildlife areas for others. These projects have become an integral part of the communities they were designed to protect. Like highways, utilities, and other public infrastructure, these dams need to be maintained to protect public health and safety and to meet changing resource needs.

Some communities that have been protected by these watershed dams are now more vulnerable to flooding because many of the dams have reached or will soon reach the end of their 50-year design life-span. In 2009, 1,344 watershed dams reached the end of their designed life-span. By 2015, this number will exceed 4,300. Time has taken its toll on many of the dams: spillway pipes have deteriorated and reservoirs have filled with sediment. More significantly, subdivisions and businesses have been built in areas that were once agricultural land the dams protected from flooding. As a consequence, if a dam should fail, a serious threat would be posed to the health and safety of those living downstream and to the communities that depend on the reservoir for drinking water. A dam failure could create serious adverse environmental impacts to the ecosystem.

Information for authorized projects is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Watershed Rehabilitation Authorized Projects

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Cost per project	Funding provided by Sponsor
Big Creek (Craighead)	AR-01	\$583,000	\$161,700
Muddy Fork Of Illinois River	AR-03	1,840,200	410,300
Muddy Fork Of Illinois River	AR-03	2,440,600	708,500
Poteau River	AR-04	463,600	99,000
West Fork Point Remove Creek	AR-02	1,119,300	247,500
Magma	AZ-06	4,474,400	3,874,400
Apache Junction-Gilbert/Williams-Chandler	AZ-06	15,384,615	5,384,615
Buckeye	AZ-02	17,437,900	4,926,100
Fredonia	AZ-01	5,544,300	1,144,300
White Tank Mountains	AZ-02	18,076,100	5,076,100
Franktown-Parker Tributaries Of Cherry C	CO-06	346,000	121,000
Boxelder Creek	CO-04	9,231,000	3,231,000
Dry Creek Dam	CO-06	1,538,000	538,000
Sallacoa Creek Area		3,298,000	1,154,200
Yellow River	GA-07	2,981,260	981,260
Yellow River	GA-07	1,529,564	1,429,564
Yellow River	GA-07	896,250	796,250
Yellow River	GA-07	1,100,000	1,000,000
Haynes Creek-Brushy Fork Creek	GA-07	2,831,390	990,986
Spring Creek (Reno)	KS-04	1,151,000	402,645
Lower Wakarusa	KS-02	2,875,000	1,006,367
Switzler Creek	KS-02	724,673	699,673
Fox Creek	KY-04	3,077,000	1,077,000
Su-As-Co		2,423,000	848,000
Su-As-Co	MA-03	1,846,000	646,000
Su-As-Co	MA-03	1,231,000	431,000
Su-As-Co	MA-05	3,077,000	1,077,000
Su-As-Co	MA-03	4,462,000	1,562,000
Su-As-Co	MA-05	2,827,000	989,500
South Fork Of Blackwater River	MO-04	769,000	269,000
South Fork Of Blackwater River	MO-04	769,000	269,000
Chiwapa Creek	MS-01	654,000	229,000
Chiwapa Creek	MS-01	1,846,000	646,000
Town Creek	MS-01	3,846,000	1,346,000
Town Creek	MS-01	1,846,000	646,000
Town Creek	MS-01	1,538,000	538,000
Richland Creek	MS-03	1,538,000	538,000
Richland Creek	MS-03	1,538,000	538,000
2nd Creek	MS-03	1,928,100	674,800
Upper Turtle River	ND-00	1,538,000	538,000
Tongue River	ND-00	8,538,000	2,988,000
Mud Creek	NE-01	1,866,800	866,800
Wilson Creek	NE-01	753,000	253,000
Big Indian Creek	NE-01	769,000	269,000
Upper Big Nemaha	NE-01	769,000	269,000
Up. Salt &	NE-01	1,154,000	404,000

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Cost per project	Funding provided by Sponsor
Swedeburg			
Stony Brook	NJ-12	3,231,000	1,131,000
Stony Brook	NJ-12	769,000	69,000
Santa Cruz River	NM-03	2,308,000	808,000
Upper Gila Valley Arroyos	NM-02	1,231,000	431,000
Hatch Valley Arroyos	NM-02	769,000	269,000
Hackberry Draw	NM-02	308,000	108,000
Conewango Creek	NY-27	1,154,000	404,000
Ischua Creek	NY-29	923,000	323,000
Nanticoke Creek	NY-20	3,077,000	1,077,000
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B	NY-24	1,538,000	538,000
Upper Hocking River	OH-07	1,538,000	538,000
Scraper Holler	OK-02	1,231,000	431,000
Little Deep Fork Creek	OK-03	1,538,000	538,000
Bear; Fall & Coon Creeks	OK-03	1,846,000	646,000
Fourche Maline Creek	OK-02	2,308,000	808,000
Upper Black Bear Creek	OK-03	3,077,000	1,077,000
Sallisaw Creek	OK-02	1,154,000	404,000
Sallisaw Creek	OK-02	6,154,000	2,154,000
Sallisaw Creek	OK-02	6,154,000	2,154,000
Sallisaw Creek	OK-02	6,154,000	2,154,000
Cottonwood Creek	OK-03	3,077,000	1,077,000
Quapaw Creek	OK-03	4,615,000	1,615,000
Okfuskee Tributaries	OK-02	1,154,000	404,000
Washita - Barnitz Creek	OK-03	1,846,000	646,000
Washita - Barnitz Creek	OK-03	1,538,000	538,000
Washita - Barnitz Creek	OK-03	1,231,000	431,000
Washita - Cobb Creek (Fast Runner)	OK-03	1,308,000	458,000
Washita - Fort Cobb Laterals	OK-03	231,000	81,000
Brandywine Creek	PA-06	2,308,000	808,000
Brandywine Creek	PA-06	9,231,000	3,231,000
Conneatville Dam	PA-03	1,538,000	538,000
Pine Creek	TN-01	1,154,000	404,000
Pine Creek	TN-01	1,154,000	404,000
Mary's & Dand Creeks	TN-07	923,000	323,000
Lower Brushy Creek	TX-31	1,154,000	404,000
Olmitos And Garcias Creeks	TX-28	3,283,000	1,149,000
Plum Creek	TX-25	615,000	215,000
Plum Creek	TX-25	5,202,000	1,821,000
Trinity - Mountain Creek	TX-06	3,646,000	1,276,000
Trinity - East	TX-04	275,000	96,000

Authorized Project	Congressional District	Estimated Cost per project	Funding provided by Sponsor
Fork Above Lavon			
Trinity - East Fork Above Lavon	TX-04	4,509,000	1,578,000
Trinity - East Fork Above Lavon	TX-04	222,000	78,000
American Fork-Dry Creek	UT-03	3,846,000	1,346,000
American Fork-Dry Creek	UT-03	6,154,000	2,154,000
Ferron	UT-02	4,615,000	1,615,000
Warner Draw	UT-02	2,692,000	942,000
Warner Draw	UT-02	1,538,000	538,000
Potomac - South River	VA-06	4,923,000	1,723,000
Potomac - Upper North River	VA-06	3,846,000	1,346,000
Pohick Creek	VA-11	3,385,000	1,185,000
Coon Creek	WI-03	3,077,000	1,077,000
West Fork Kickapoo	WI-03	2,308,000	808,000
West Fork Kickapoo	WI-03	3,077,000	1,077,000
Upper Deckers Creek	WV-01	7,692,000	2,692,000
Salem Fork of Ten Mile Creek	WV-01	1,538,000	538,000
North Fork Powder River	WY-00	6,154,000	2,154,000

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a status report on the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program, including a list of current RC&D districts, the location of the districts and associated costs per district.

Response: There are 375 designated RC&D areas. Since 2008, the RC&D appropriation has been \$50.7 million per year. The appropriation has covered costs of RC&D coordinators, office space, equipment, supplies, training and travel. The cost per RC&D area is approximately \$135,200.

In FY 2011, no funding was appropriated for this program, and NRCS is currently working with the RC&D Councils to transition previous Federal responsibilities to the Councils and close down the Federal program.

A list of RC&D areas by State is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Status of RC&D Program		
State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Alaska	Bering Strait	Bering Strait Region
Alaska	Copper Valley	Valdez-Cordova
Alaska	Interior Rivers	Native Owned Land
Alaska	Kenai	Kenai Borough
Alaska	Lower Kuskokwim	Bethel Area
Alaska	Mat-Su	Matanuska-Susitna Borough
Alaska	Southeast Conference	Haines, Gateway, Juneau, Sitka Boroughs
Alaska	Yukon Flats	Native Owned Land
Alabama	Alabama Mountains, Rivers, And Valleys	Choctaw, Clarke, Conecuh, Dallas, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Washington, Wilcox
Alabama	Ala-Tom	Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, Shelby, Walker
Alabama	Cawaco	Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega, Tallapoosa
Alabama	Coosa Valley	Baldwin, Escambia, Mobile
Alabama	Gulf Coast	Autauga, Bullock, Butler, Elmore, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery
Alabama	Mid-South	Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston
Alabama	Northwest Alabama	Cullman, De Kalb, Jackson, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan
Alabama	Tombigbee	Bibb, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Lamar, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa
Alabama	Wiregrass	Barbour, Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Pike, Russell
Arkansas	Arkansas River Valley	Conway, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Montgomery, Perry, Polk, Pope, Scott, Sebastian, Yell
Arkansas	Central Arkansas	Faulkner, Garland, Hot Spring, Lonoke, Monroe, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline
Arkansas	East Arkansas	Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis
Arkansas	Northwest Arkansas	Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton, Searcy, Washington
Arkansas	Ozark Foothills	Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Lawrence, Randolph, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, White, Woodruff
Arkansas	Southeast Arkansas	Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Cleveland, Desha, Drew, Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Arkansas	Southwest Arkansas	Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Dallas, Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Quachita, Pike, Sevier, Union
American Samoa	American Samoa	Ta'u, Luanuu, Vaifanua, Saole, Sua(Numbers 1&2), Ma'oputasi(Numbers 1&5), Itu'au, Fofu, Lealataua, Ma'upu, Tualatai, Leasina
Arizona	Cocopai	Yavapai, Po Coconino, Mohave
Arizona	Coronado	Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Santa Cruz
Arizona	Hohokam	Gila, Maricopa, Pinal
Arizona	Little Colorado River Plateau	Po Apache, Coconino, Navajo (Az), Po Mckinley, San Juan (Nm)
Arizona	Lower Colorado River	La Paz, Yuma, Po Coconino, Mohave (Az), Po Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino (Ca), Po Clark (Nv)
Arizona	Navajo Nation	Apache, Coconino, Navajo(Az), Bernalillo(Nm), Cibola(Nm), Mckinley(Nm), Rio Arriba(Nm), Sandoval(Nm), San Juan(Nm), Socorro(Nm), San Juan(Ut)
California	Central Coast	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Po Santa Clara
California	Central Sacramento Valley	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Butte
California	Central Sierra	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Northern Mono
California	High Sierra	Amador, Nevada, Sierra, Yuba, Po El Dorado, Placer
California	Desert-Mountain	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino, Tulare
California	North Cal-Neva	Lassen, Plumas, Po Modoc (Ca), Po Washoe (Nv)
California	North Coast	Sonoma, Marin, Lake, Mendocino
California	Northwest California	Siskiyou, Po Modoc (Ca), Klamath(Or), Lake (Or), Shasta
California	Ore-Cal	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura
California	South Coast	Imperial, Po Riverside, Po San Diego
California	Southern Low Desert	Trinity
California	Yosemite/Sequoia	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Tulare
Colorado	Colorado Big Country	Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Jackson, Mesa, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, Summit, Po Gunnison
Colorado	East Central Colorado	Cheyenne, Elbert, KitCarson, Lincoln, Washington, Po El Paso
Colorado	Northeast Colorado	Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Yuma, Po Weld
Colorado	Painted Sky	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, Po Saguache
Colorado	San Juan	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, Po Archuleta, Hinsdale, Mineral, San Juan, San Miguel, (Co), Po San Juan (Nm)
Colorado	San Luis Valley	Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, Saguache, Po Archuleta, Hinsdale, Mineral, San Juan
Colorado	Sangre De Cristo	Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Lake, Las Animas, Pueblo
Colorado	Southeast Colorado	Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Prowers, Eastern Half Of Las Animas
Connecticut	Eastern Connecticut	Middlesex, New London, Tolland, Windham, Po Hartford
Connecticut	King's Mark	Fairfield, Litchfield, New Haven, Po

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Delaware	First State	Hartford
Florida	Central Florida	Kent, New Castle, Sussex
Florida	Florida West Coast	Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lake, Osceola, Polk, Sumter
Florida	South Florida	Sarasota, Manatee, Hillsborough, Pinellas
Florida	Suwannee River	Broward, Dade, Monroe
Florida	Three Rivers	Columbia, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor
Florida	Treasure Coast	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Holmes, Washington, Walton, Bay
Florida	West Florida	Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, St. Lucie
Georgia	Central Savannah River	Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla
Georgia	Chestatee-Chattahoochee	Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Screven, Warren, Wilkes, Bullock, Candler
Georgia	Coastal Georgia	Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White
Georgia	Golden Triangle	Evans, Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Tattnall
Georgia	Limestone Valley	Baker, Calhoun, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Terrell
Georgia	Oconee River	Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield, Chattooga, Catoosa, Dade, Gordon, Walker
Georgia	Pine Country	Baldwin, Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putman, Walton, Taliaferro
Georgia	Rolling Hills	Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Treutlen, Washington, Wheeler, Wilcox
Georgia	Seven Rivers	Bartow, Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Floyd, Haralson, Heard, Paulding, Polk
Georgia	Two Rivers	Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Berrien, Brantley, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Cook, Echols, Jeff Davis, Lanier, Lowndes, Pierce, Ware, Wayne
Georgia	Upper Ocmulgee	Butts, Chattahoochee, Fayette, Harris, Lamar, Marion, Meriwether, Monroe, Muscogee, Pike, Spalding, Talbot, Troup, Upson
Hawaii	Big Island	Gwinnett, Henry, Jasper, Newton, Rockdale
Hawaii	Garden Island	Hawaii
Hawaii	O'ahu	Kauai
Hawaii	Tri-Isle	Honolulu
Iowa	Cedar Valley	Maui
Iowa	Chariton Valley	Bremer, Butler, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Black Hawk, Grundy
Iowa	Geode RC&D, Inc.	Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne
Iowa	Golden Hills	Des Moines, Henry, Lee, Louisa, Washington
Iowa	Iowa Heartland	Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Shelby
Iowa	Iowa Lakes	Dallas, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Polk, Warren
Iowa		Buena Vista, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
		Palo Alto
Iowa	Iowa Valley	Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Tama, Linn, Poweshiek
Iowa	Limestone Bluffs	Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Jackson, Jones, Dubuque
Iowa	Missouri And Mississippi Divide	Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Greene, Guthrie, Sac
Iowa	Northeast Iowa	Allamakee, Buchanan, Clayton, Fayette, Howard, Winneshiek
Iowa	Pathfinders	Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Van Buren, Wapello
Iowa	Prairie Partners	Calhoun, Humboldt, Kossuth, Pocahontas
Iowa	Prairie Rivers	Boone, Hamilton, Hardin, Marshall, Story, Webster
Iowa	Prairie Winds	Cerra Gordo, Franklin, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, Wright
Iowa	Sioux Rivers	Cherokee, Ida, Monona, Plymouth, Woodbury
Iowa	Southern Iowa	Adair, Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Union
Idaho	Clearwater	Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce
Idaho	High Country	Butte, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton, Po Bonneville (Id), Po Teton (Wy)
Idaho	Mid-Snake	Cassia, Jerome, Minidoka, Twin Falls
Idaho	Panhandle Lakes	Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone
Idaho	Southwest Idaho	Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Po Owyhee, Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Po Elko (Nv)
Idaho	Three Rivers	Bannock, Bingham, Power
Idaho	West Central Highlands	Adams, Boise, Gem, Valley, Washington, Payette
Idaho	Wood River	Blaine, Camas, Gooding, Lincoln
Illinois	Blackhawk Hills	Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside
Illinois	Interstate	Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Muscatine (Ia), Scott (Ia)
Illinois	Lincoln Heritage	Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Vermilion
Illinois	Post Oak Flats	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion
Illinois	Prairie Hills	Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Warren
Illinois	Prairie Rivers	Bureau, LaSalle, Livingston, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, Tazewell, Woodford
Illinois	Shawnee	Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, Wayne, White, Williamson
Illinois	Southwestern Illinois	Bond, Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington
Illinois	Two Rivers	Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Pike, Schuyler
Illinois	Wabash Valley	Clark, Crawford, Edwards, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne
Indiana	Arrow Head Country	Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Kosciusko, Marshall, Miami, Newton, Pulaski, Starke, White
Indiana	Four Rivers	Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Martin, Pike, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Greene
Indiana	Historic Hoosier Hills	Clark, Dearborn, Franklin, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, Scott,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Indiana	Hoosier Heartland	Switzerland Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Shelby
Indiana	Lincoln Hills	Crawford, Harrison, Perry, Spencer, Washington
Indiana	Northwest Territory	Lake, Porter, St Joseph
Indiana	Sycamore Trails	Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo, Fountain, Montgomery, Owen
Indiana	White River	Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, Washington
Indiana	Wood-Land-Lakes	DeKalb, Elkhart, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Whitley
Kansas	Central Prairie	Barton, Edwards, McPherson, Pawnee, Reno, Rice, Stafford, Ellsworth
Kansas	Flint Hills	Butler, Chase, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Dickinson, Geary, Wabaunsee
Kansas	Glacial Hills	Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Nemaha, Marshall
Kansas	Lake Region	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Linn, Miami, Osage
Kansas	Santa Fe Trail	Finney, Grant, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Morton, Stanton, Wichita, Scott
Kansas	See-Kan	Allen, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson
Kansas	Solomon Valley	Norton, Phillips, Smith, Graham, Rooks, Osborne
Kansas	Sunflower	Barber, Kingman, Harper, Sumner, Comanche, Kiowa, Cowley
Kansas	Western Prairie	Cheyenne, Decatur, Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace
Kentucky	Big Sandy	Boyd, Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Magoffin, Martin, Pike
Kentucky	Cumberland Valley	Bell, Clay, Estill, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Leslie, Rockcastle, Whitley
Kentucky	Cumberland-Green Lakes	Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Taylor, Wayne
Kentucky	Eagle	Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Oldham, Boone
Kentucky	Gateway	Bath, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lewis, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan
Kentucky	Green River	Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Mclean, Ohio, Union, Webster
Kentucky	Heritage	Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Mercer, Nelson, Shelby, Spencer, Washington
Kentucky	Jackson Purchase	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken, Marshall
Kentucky	Kentucky River	Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Powell, Wolfe
Kentucky	Licking River Valley	Bourbon, Bracken, Fleming, Harrison, Mason, Nicholas, Pendleton, Robertson
Kentucky	Lincoln	Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Hardin, Larue, Meade
Kentucky	Mammoth Cave	Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Simpson, Warren

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Kentucky	Pennyrile	Caldwell, Christian, Crittenden, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Muhlenberg, Todd, Trigg
Kentucky	Thoroughbred	Clark, Fayette, Franklin, Jessamine, Madison, Scott, Woodford
Louisiana	Acadiana	Acadia, Avoyelles, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St.Landry, St.Martin, St.Mary, Vermilion
Louisiana	Bayou Land	Jefferson, La Fourche, Orleans, Plaquemine, St Bernard, St Charles, St John The Baptist, Terrebonne
Louisiana	Capital	Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St.Helena, St.Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
Louisiana	Imperial Calcasieu	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis
Louisiana	Northeast Delta	Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, La Salle, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, West Carroll
Louisiana	Trailblazer	Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Webster, Winn
Louisiana	Twin Valley	Caddo, De Soto, Grant, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Vernon
Massachusetts	Berkshire-Pioneer	Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Worcester
Massachusetts	Patriot	Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk
Massachusetts	The Pilgrim Area	Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Plymouth
Maryland	Maryland Eastern Shore	Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester
Maryland	Southern Maryland	Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Anne Arundel
Maryland	Western Maryland	Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Washington
Maine	Down East	Hancock, Po Penobscot, Washington
Maine	Heart Of Maine	Piscataquis, Somerset, Po Penobscot
Maine	St. John-Aroostook	Po Aroostook, Penobscot, Washington
Maine	Threshold To Maine	Cumberland, Franklin, Oxford, York
Maine	Time And Tide	Androscoggin, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo
Michigan	Conservation Resource Alliance	Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Osceola, Wexford
Michigan	Huron Pines	Alcona, Alpena, Cheboygan, Crawford, Iosco, Montmorency, , Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon
Michigan	Potawatomi	Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Jackson, Hillsdale, Eaton
Michigan	Saginaw Bay	Arenac, Bay, Clare, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Huron, Isabella, Lapeer, Livingston, Midland, Saginaw, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola
Michigan	Sauk Trails	Allegan, Berrien, Cass, Van Buren
Michigan	Timberland	Tonia, Kent, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Ottawa, Clinton, Ingham
Michigan	Upper Peninsula	Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
		Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft
Minnesota	Giziibii	Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Lake Of The Woods, Mahnomon
Minnesota	Hiawatha Valley	Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha, Winona
Minnesota	Laurentian	Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, St.Louis
Minnesota	Onanegozie	Aitkin, Carlton, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine
Minnesota	Pembina Trail	Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau
Minnesota	Prairie Country	Big Stone, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Mcleod, Meeker, Renville, Swift, Yellow Medicine
Minnesota	Three Rivers	Blue Earth, Brown, Faribault, Lesueur, Martin, Nicollet, Sibley, Waseca, Watonwan
Minnesota	Wesmin	Becker, Cass, Clay, Crow Wing, Douglas, Grant, Morrison, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Wilkin
Missouri	Big Springs	Butler, Carter, Reynolds, Ripley, Wayne
Missouri	Bootheel	Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, Stoddard
Missouri	Green Hills	Harrison, Mercer, Putnam, Daviess, Grundy, Sullivan, Caldwell, Livingston, Linn
Missouri	Northeast Missouri	Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Schuyler, Scotland
Missouri	Osage Valley	Bates, Benton, Cass, Henry, Hickory, Miller, Morgan, St.Clair, Vernon, Camden
Missouri	Prairie Rose	Carroll, Chariton, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, Ray, Saline, Jackson
Missouri	Southwest Missouri	Barry, Barton, Cedar, Christian, Dade, Dallas, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Polk, Stone, Taney, Webster
Missouri	Top Of The Ozarks	Dent, Douglas, Howell, Laclede, Oregon, Ozark, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Wright
Mississippi	Central Mississippi	Attala, Claiborne, Hinds, Leake, Madison, Neshoba, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Warren, Winston, Yazoo
Mississippi	Mississippi Coastal Plains	George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, Stone
Mississippi	North Central Mississippi	Benton, Desoto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Pontotoc, Tate, Tippah, Union
Mississippi	Northeast Mississippi	Alcorn, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Itawamba, Kemper, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Tishomingo, Webster
Mississippi	Northwest Mississippi	Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Montgomery, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica, Washington, Yalobusha
Mississippi	Southeast Mississippi	Clarke, Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jasper, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Newton, Perry, Smith, Wayne
Mississippi	Southwest Mississippi	Adams, Amite, Franklin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall, Wilkinson, Jefferson Davis, Marion,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
		Copiah
Montana	Beartooth	Carbon, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Big Horn, Yellowstone
Montana	Bitter Root	Mineral, Missoula, Ravalli
Montana	Central Montana	Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum, Wheatland
Montana	Eastern Plains	Carter, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Treasure, Valley, Wibaux
Montana	Headwaters	Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Madison, Powell, Silver Bow, Granite
Montana	North Central Montana	Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Phillips, Pondera, Teton, Toole
Montana	Northern Rocky Mountain	Gallatin, Meagher, Park
Montana	Northwest Montana	Lake, Lincoln, Sanders
North Carolina	Albemarle	Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington
North Carolina	Blue Ridge	Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey
North Carolina	Cape Fear	Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover, Pender, Bladen
North Carolina	Carolina Land And Lakes	Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Iredell, Lincoln
North Carolina	Environmental Impact	Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Lee
North Carolina	Mid-East	Beaufort, Bertie, Hertford, Martin, Pitt
North Carolina	Mountain Valleys	Buncombe, Cleveland, Henderson, Madison, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania
North Carolina	Piedmont Conservation Council Inc	Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, Randolph, Durham
North Carolina	Pilot View	Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davidson
North Carolina	Southwestern No. Carolina	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain
North Dakota	Dakota Prairies	Mercer, Oliver, Morton, Grant, Sioux, Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Mclean, Sheridan
North Dakota	Dakota West	Adams, Billings, Bowman, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Slope, Stark
North Dakota	Lake Agassiz	Cass, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill
North Dakota	Northern Plains	Benson, Cavalier, Eddy, Ramsey, Rolette, Towner
North Dakota	Red River	Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Walsh
North Dakota	Sheyenne James	Barnes, Dickey, Foster, Griggs, La Moure, Logan, Mcintosh, Stutsman, Wells
North Dakota	Upper Dakota	Bottineau, Burke, Mchenry, Mountrail, Pierce, Renville, Ward
North Dakota	Williston Basin	Divide, Mckenzie, Williams
Nebraska	Five Rivers	Gage, Jefferson, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, Saline
Nebraska	Loup Basin	Blaine, Custer, Garfield, Greeley, Howard, Loup, Sherman, Valley, Wheeler
Nebraska	Nebraska Great Plains	Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Seward, Butler, Cass, Polk, Saunders, York
Nebraska	Nebraska Loess Hills	Burt, Cuming, Dakota, Dodge, Thurston, Washington

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Nebraska	North Central	Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Holt, Keya Paha, Rock
Nebraska	Northeast Nebraska	Antelope, Cedar, Dixon, Knox, Pierce, Wayne
Nebraska	Panhandle	Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Garden, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux
Nebraska	Prairie Land	Boone, Colfax, Madison, Nance, Platte, Stanton
Nebraska	Sandhills	Arthur, Mc Pherson, Grant, Hooker, Thomas, Keith, Lincoln, Logan
Nebraska	South Central Nebraska	Adams, Buffalo, Dawson, Gosper, Hall, Hamilton, Kearney, Merrick, Phelps
Nebraska	Southwest Nebraska	Chase, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Hayes, Hitchcock, Red Willow, Perkins
Nebraska	Trailblazer	Clay, Fillmore, Franklin, Harlan, Nuckolls, Thayer, Webster
New Hampshire	North Country	Belknap, Carroll, Coos, Grafton
New Hampshire	Southern New Hampshire	Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, Sullivan
New Jersey	North Jersey	Hunterdon, Morris, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren
New Jersey	South Jersey	Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem
New Mexico	Adelante	Colfax, Mora, San Miguel
New Mexico	Black Range	Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna
New Mexico	El Llano Estacado	Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Quay, Roosevelt, Union
New Mexico	Hub	Bernalillo, Cibola, Pomckinley, Sandoval, Sanjuan, Torrance, Santa Fe, Valencia
New Mexico	Jornada	Dona Ana, Sierra, Socorro
New Mexico	Northern Rio Grande	Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, Po Santa Fe, Taos
New Mexico	South Central Mountain	Lincoln, Otero
New Mexico	Sureste	Eddy, Lea, Chaves
Nevada	Da Ka Doiyabe	Elko, Eureka, Lander, Northeast Nye, White Pine, Humboldt, Pershing
Nevada	High Desert	Clark, Lincoln, Nye, Esmeralda
Nevada	Western Nevada	Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, Po Washoe, Mineral
New York	Black River-St. Lawrence	Franklin, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Herkimer, Oneida, Oswego
New York	Finger Lake	Clinton, Essex, Hamilton, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Fulton
New York	Greater Adirondack	Albany, Columbia, Greene, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Schenectady
New York	Hudson-Mohawk	Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Ulster, West Chester, Orange
New York	Lake Plains	Genesee, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Wayne, Erie
New York	Lower Hudson-Long Island	Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Livingston, Wyoming
New York	Seneca Trail	Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Onondaga, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins
New York	South Central New York	Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Yates, Ontario
Ohio	Buckeye Hills	Athens, Belmont, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Ohio	Crossroads	Columbiana, Mahoning, Trumbull, Stark, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Guernsey, Jefferson, Wayne
Ohio	Erie Basin	Ashland, Crawford, Erie, Huron, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot
Ohio	Heart Of Ohio	Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Knox, Licking, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway
Ohio	Maumee Valley	Allen, Defiance, Henry, Fulton, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Williams
Ohio	Miami Valley	Preble, Greene, Montgomery, Clinton, Warren, Butler, Hamilton, Clermont, Fayette
Ohio	Ohio Valley	Adams, Brown, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton
Ohio	Top Of Ohio	Auglaize, Champaign, Darke, Logan, Mercer, Shelby, Union, Clark, Hardin, Miami
Ohio	Western Reserve	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, Summit, Wayne, Trumbull
Oklahoma	Cherokee Hills	Caddo, Cotton, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, McClain, Stephens, Tillman
Oklahoma	Cross Timbers	Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Nowata, Ottawa, Sequoyah, Mayes, Wagoner
Oklahoma	Fun Country	Creek, Lincoln, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Oklahoma, Cleveland
Oklahoma	Great Plains	Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Coal, Garvin, Johnston, Love, Marshall, Murray, Pontotoc
Oklahoma	High Plains	Beckham, Custer, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Washita
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Chisholm Trail	Beaver, Cimarron, Dewey, Ellis, Harper, Texas, Woods, Woodward
Oklahoma	Ouachita Mountains	Latimer, Haskell, Le Flore, Pittsburg, Choctaw, Mccurtain, Pushmataha, Hughes
Oklahoma	Tall Grass	Osage, Tulsa, Washington, Pawnee, Payne, Rogers
Oklahoma	Wheatland	Alfalfa, Blaine, Canadian, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble
Oregon	Cascade Pacific	Polk, Marion, Linn, Lane, Benton, Lincoln
Oregon	Columbia-Blue Mountain	Gilliam, Umatilla, Morrow, Grant, Wheeler
Oregon	Northwest Oregon	Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill
Oregon	Southwest Oregon	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine
Oregon	Wy'east	Crook, Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Sherman, Wasco
Pennsylvania	Capital	Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Franklin, York
Pennsylvania	Community Partnerships	Tioga, Susquehanna, Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Lycoming
Pennsylvania	Endless Mountains	Centre, Clinton, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, Mckean, Potter
Pennsylvania	Headwaters	Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Union, Perry
Pennsylvania	Penn Soil	Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Erie,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Pennsylvania	Penn's Corner	Clarion, Forest, Lawrence, Warren
Pennsylvania	Pocono-Northeast	Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland
Pennsylvania	Southeastern Pa	Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery
Pennsylvania	Southern Alleghenies	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset
Pacific Basin	Marianas	Guam, Northern Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico	El Atlantico	Arecibo, Po Aguadilla, Ponce
Puerto Rico	El Caribe	Guayama, Mayaguez, Ponce, Po Aguadilla
Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands	St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix
Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington
South Carolina	East Piedmont	Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Lancaster, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, Union, York
South Carolina	Edisto-Savannah	Allendale, Bamberg, Orangeburg, Calhoun, Aiken, Barnwell
South Carolina	Foothills	Anderson, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
South Carolina	Lowcountry	Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton, Jasper, Orangeburg
South Carolina	Ninety Six District	Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda
South Carolina	Pee Dee	Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Marion, Marlboro
South Carolina	Santee-Wateree	Clarendon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter, Williamsburg
South Dakota	Badlands	Bennett, Haakon, Jackson, Shannon
South Dakota	Black Hills	Custer, Lawrence, Meade, Pennington, Fall River, Butte
South Dakota	Lower James	Aurora, Davison, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Sanborn, Yankton
South Dakota	North Central South Dakota	Campbell, Hyde, Hughes, Lyman, Potter, Sully, Walworth, Stanley
South Dakota	Randall	Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Douglas, Brule, Buffalo, Gregory
South Dakota	South Central	Jones, Mellette, Todd, Tripp
South Dakota	Tatanka	Corson, Dewey, Harding, Perkins, Ziebach
Tennessee	Appalachian	Carter, Greene, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington
Tennessee	Buffalo-Duck River	Hickman, Lewis, Perry, Wayne
Tennessee	Central Basin	Davidson, Rutherford, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson
Tennessee	Chickasaw-Shiloh	Chester, Decatur, Hardeman, Haywood, Henderson, Hardin, Madison, McNairy
Tennessee	Clinch-Powell	Claiborne, Grainger, Hancock, Hawkins, Union
Tennessee	Cumberland Mountain	Anderson, Campbell, Morgan, Roane, Scott
Tennessee	Five Rivers	Cheatham, Dickson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart
Tennessee	Hull-York Lakeland	Clay, De Kalb, Pentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Cumberland, White, Cannon, Van Buren, Warren
Tennessee	Smoky Mountain	Blount, Sevier, Cocke, Jefferson, Hamblen, Knox
Tennessee	Southeast Tennessee	Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
		Loudon, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie, Monroe
Texas	Alamo	Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Frio, Guadalupe, Kendall, Kerr, Medina, Wilson
Texas	Big Country	Brazos, Burleson, Freestone, Grimes, Lee, Leon, Madison, Robertson, Waller, Washington
Texas	Bluebonnet	Borden, Fisher, Garza, Glasscock, Howard, Jones, Kent, Mitchell, Nolan, Scurry, Sterling, Taylor
Texas	Central Texas	Ellis, Hill, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Parker, Rockwall
Texas	Chihuahuan Desert	Bastrop, Bell, Caldwell, Coryell, Falls, Hays, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Travis, Williamson
Texas	Chisholm Trail	Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Presido
Texas	Concho Valley	Archer, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Denton, Grayson, Jack, Montague, Young, Wichita, Wise
Texas	De-Go-La	Coke, Coleman, Concho, Crockett, Irion, McCulloch, Menard, Reagan, Runnels, Schleicher, Sutton, Tom Green, Upton
Texas	Four Winds	Aransas, Fayette, Karnes, Refugio, Wilson, De Witt, Gonzales, Lavaca, Calhoun, Goliad, Jackson, Victoria, Bee, Live Oak, McMullen, San Patricio, Nueces
Texas	High Plains	Baylor, Childress, Cottle, Dickens, Foard, Hardeman, Haskell, King, Knox, Motley, Stonewall, Throckmorton, Wilbarger
Texas	Hill Country	Armstrong, Carson, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hartley, Hutchinson, Moore, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Sherman, Swisher, Hansford
Texas	Leon-Bosque	Blanco, Burnet, Gillespie, Kimble, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, San Saba
Texas	North Rolling Plains	Bosque, Brown, Callahan, Comanche, Eastland, Erath, Hamilton, Hood, Mills, Palo Pinto, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens
Texas	Northeast Texas	Briscoe, Collingsworth, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Roberts, Wheeler
Texas	Pecos Valley	Bowie, Delta, Fannin, Lamar, Red River, Camp, Cass, Franklin, Hopkins, Marion, Morris, Rains, Titus
Texas	Piney Woods	Crane, Ector, Loving, Pecos, Reeves, Terrell, Ward, Winkler
Texas	Post Oaks	Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Houston, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby, Trinity
Texas	Rio Bravo	Duval, Starr, Zapata, Jim Hogg, Webb, Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Willacy
Texas	Rio Grande-Nueces	Dimmit, Edwards, Kinney, Lasalle, Maverick, Real, Uvalde, Zavala, Val Verde
Texas	Sam Houston	Austin, Brazoria, Colorado, Fort Bend, Harris, Matagorda, Montgomery, Walker, Wharton, Po Galveston
Texas	Southeast	Orange, Jasper, Newton, Jefferson,

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
		Hardin, Tyler, Polk, Chambers, Liberty, San Jacinto, Po Galveston
Texas	Wes-Tex	Andrews, Bailey, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Floyd, Gaines, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Terry, Yoakum
Utah	Bear River	Box Elder, Cache, Rich (Ut), Bear Lake, Oneida, Franklin, Po Caribou (Id)
Utah	Castleland	Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, Weber
Utah	Color Country	Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan
Utah	Dinosaurland	Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Washington
Utah	Great Salt Lake	Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah
Utah	Panoramaland	Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Wayne
Utah	Uinta Headwaters	Summit, Utah, Wasatch
Virginia	Black Diamond	Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Wise
Virginia	Eastern Shore	Accomack, Northampton
Virginia	New River-Highlands	Bland, Carroll, Floyd, Giles, Grayson, Montgomery, Pulaski, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wythe, And Cities Of Bristol, Galax, Radford
Virginia	Old Dominion	Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Prince Edward
Virginia	Shenandoah	Augusta, Clarke, Frederick, Page, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, Harrisonburg, Staunton, Waynesboro, Winchester
Virginia	South Centre' Corridors	Prince George, Dinwiddie, Sussex, Greenville, Southampton
Virginia	Tidewater	Essex, Gloucester, King And Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland
Vermont	George D. Aiken	Windsor, Windham, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Po Orange
Vermont	Northern Vermont	Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Orleans, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Washington, Po Orange
Washington	Big Bend	Adams, Franklin, Grant, Lincoln
Washington	Blue Mountain	Walla Walla, Asotin, Garfield, Columbia
Washington	Columbia-Pacific	Wahkiakum, Pacific, Grays Harbor
Washington	North Central Washington	Yakima, Kittitas
Washington	North Olympic Peninsula	Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan
Washington	South Central Washington	Jefferson, Clallam
Washington	Upper Columbia	Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Spokane, Whitman
Wisconsin	Glacierland	Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Fond Du Lac, Sheboygan
Wisconsin	Golden Sands	Adams, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Monroe, Portage, Waushara, Wood, Waupaca
Wisconsin	Lumberjack	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Shawano, Vilas
Wisconsin	Pri-Ru-Ta	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn

State	RC&D Areas	Counties Covered By RC&D
Wisconsin	River Country	Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix, Trempealeau
Wisconsin	Southwest Badger	Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Sauk, Vernon, Richland, Lacrosse
Wisconsin	Town And Country	Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee
West Virginia	Great Kanawha	Boone, Cabell, Clay, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Putnam, Wayne
West Virginia	Little Kanawha	Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Roane, Ritchie, Tyler, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood
West Virginia	Mountain	Braxton, Fayette, Greenbrier, McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming, Webster
West Virginia	Northern Panhandle	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio
West Virginia	Potomac Headwaters	Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton
West Virginia	Wes-Mon-Ty	Barbour, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur
Wyoming	Big Horn Basin	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie, Fremont, Po Park
Wyoming	Historic Trails	Carbon, Natrona
Wyoming	Northeastern Wyoming	Sheridan, Johnson, Campbell, Crook, Weston, Niobrara
Wyoming	Southeastern Wyoming	Albany, Converse, Goshen, Laramie, Platte
Wyoming	Western Wyoming	Lincoln, Uinta, Sublette, Sweetwater, Po Teton (WY), Po Caribou, Bonneville (Id)

Mr. Kingston: How many pending applications are there for new RC&D areas? Please provide a list of the proposed RC&Ds. How much would it cost to fund all of them?

Response: There are 39 RC&D applications pending approval at the United States Department of Agriculture. The funding level needed for the RC&D applications on file for designation is \$5.3 million.

[The information follows:]

Pending RC&D Applications

State	RC&D Area	Counties Covered by Proposed Area
Alaska	Delta Region	Upper Tanana Valley Region
California	California Delta	San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa
California	San Francisco Bay Area	Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo
California	San Joaquin Valley	Kings, Merced, Stanislaus, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, Kern
Florida	East Central	Brevard, Orange, Seminole
Florida	Floridan	Flagler, St. Johns, Volusia, Duval, Nassau
Florida	North Central Florida Renewable	Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Marion, Union
Florida	Southwest Florida	Charlotte, Collier, Hendry, Glades, Lee
Georgia	Mid-South Georgia	Ben Hill, Brooks, Colquitt, Crisp, Irwin, Thomas, Tift, Turner, Worth

State	RC&D Area	Counties Covered by Proposed Area
Guam	Chuuk	Weno, Dublon, Parem, Fefan, Uman, Eot, Kuop, Pis Palu, Udot, Tol, Patta, Polle, Namonunito, Nomwin, Murilo, Pulap Puluwat, Pulusuk, Nama, Losap, Namoluk, Etal, Lukunor, Satawan
Guam	Kosrae	Utwe, Tafunsak, Malem, Lelu
Guam	Pohnepi	Nett, Sokehs, Kitti, Madolenihmw, Kapingamarangi Atoll, Nukuroro Atoll, Ngatik Atoll, Mokil Atoll, Pinglap Atoll, Oroluk Atoll
Guam	Yap	Ulithi, Fais, Ngulu, Sorol, Faraulep, Olimarao, Woleai, Eauripik, Elato, Italik, Satawal
Iowa	Northwest Prairie	Lyon, O'brien, Osceola, Sioux (Withdrawal 5/15/06)
Illinois	Heartland Of Illinois	Dewitt, Macon, Mclean, Moultrie, Piatta, Shelby
Illinois	Illini Valley	Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Morgan, Scott
Illinois	Lower Sangamon River	Cass, Christian, Logan, Mason, Menard, Sanagamon
Indiana	Greater Wabash River	Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Howard, Tippecanoe
Kansas	Coronado Crossing	Clark, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Hodgeman, Meade, Seward
Kansas	Smokey Hills	Ellis, Gove Lane, Ness, Rush, Russell, Trego
Michigan	Southeast Michigan	St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Monroe
Minnesota	Coteau Des Prairies	Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln, Murray, Pipestone, Cottonwood, Jackson, Nobles Rock
Minnesota	Mid Minnesota Mississippi	Benton, Sherburne, Stearns, Wright,
Missouri	Gateway	Franklin, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, St. Charles, St. Louis, Warren
Missouri	Heart Of Missouri	Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Iron, Madison, Perry, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington
Missouri	Northwest Missouri	Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Dekalb, Gentry, Holt, Nodaway, Worth
North Carolina	Four Rivers	Granville, Vance, Warren, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe
North Carolina	South Central Piedmont	Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly
North Carolina	Tar-Neuse	Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Wake, Wilson
New Jersey	Liberty	Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic
Oregon	Eagle Cap	Baker, Union, Wallowa
Oregon	Southeast Oregon	Malheur, Harney
Puerto Rico	Oriente	Humacao, Juncos, Las Piedras, Yabucoa, Naguabo, Caguas, Cayey, Gurabo, San Lorenzo, Cidra, Aguas Buenas, Loiza, Canovanas, Carolina, Rio Grande, Luquillo, Fajardo, Ceiba, Vieques, Culebra
South Dakota	Dakota Central	Mcpherson, Edmunds, Faulk, Hand, Brown, Spink, Beadle
South Dakota	Vermillion Watershed	Clay, Kingsbury, Lake Mccook, Miner, Turner
Tennessee	Davy Crockett	Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Henry, Lake, Obion, Weakley

State	RC&D Area	Counties Covered by Proposed Area
Tennessee	Southern Middle Tennessee	Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Giles, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore
Texas	Sabine-Neches	Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Panola, Smith, Upshur, Wood, Van Zandt
Virginia	South Hampton Roads	Isle Of Wight, Surry

CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a summary of all NRCS special initiatives, such as the Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative. Please include funding allocation by program and by state.

Response: In order to address critical, regionally important conservation needs, NRCS established nine landscape-scale initiatives with local, state and national partners to support voluntary conservation on private lands in FY 2010. They are: Sage Grouse, Longleaf Pine, Bay Delta, Lesser Prairie Chicken, Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds, Great Lakes Restoration, Chesapeake Bay Watershed, New England/New York Forestry, and Migratory Bird Habitat. In FY 2011, the Illinois River Sub-Basin and the Eucha-Spavinaw Lake Watershed initiative was established.

In FY 2011, NRCS has provided funding and technical assistance to support the initiatives at the state level through a variety of 2008 Farm Bill Conservation Programs, including: the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP; \$68,729,135), Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP; \$31,698,330), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP; \$30,788,100), Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (FRPP, \$23,000,000), Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program (WREP; \$46,018,506), Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative (CBWI; \$59,761,113) and Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA; \$4,500,000). In addition, 400,172 acres from the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) are allocated to the Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative.

Funding by initiative, program, and state are submitted for the record in the accompanying tables. Summaries of each initiative are included below.

[The information follows:]

The Sage Grouse Initiative (SGI) supports grazing land improvement and protection to maximize sage grouse habitat in the traditional range of the species. Participating states include: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Funding is provided through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), and the Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program (FRPP).

SAGE GROUSE

State	EQIP	FRPP	WHIP	WRP
CA	\$5,394,900	-	\$1,960,100	-
CO	550,500	\$2,500,000	115,300	-
ID	3,303,000	-	172,950	-
MT	2,642,400	3,500,000	11,530	-
NV	1,101,000	-	576,500	\$5,068,000
ND	495,450	-	57,650	-
OR	3,082,800	-	807,100	-
SD	550,500	-	115,300	-
UT	1,101,000	-	345,900	-
WA	1,101,000	-	57,650	-
WY	3,798,450	17,000,000	345,900	-
Total	\$23,121,000	\$23,000,000	\$,565,880	\$5,068,000

The Longleaf Pine Initiative (LPI) helps private landowners and land users improve the health of longleaf pine forest ecosystems in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Funding is provided through the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP).

LONG LEAF PINE

State	WHIP
AL	\$2,882,500
FL	461,200
GA	5,765,000
LA	864,750
MS	1,153,000
NC	922,400
SC	1,153,000
TX	576,500
VA	172,950
Total	\$13,951,300

The Bay Delta Initiative (BDI) addresses the critical water quality, water quantity, and habitat restoration needs of the Bay-Delta Central Valley watershed in California. Funding (\$25,720,100) is provided through the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP).

The Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative (LPCI) seeks to restore native rangeland habitat for the lesser prairie chicken and other wildlife in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Funding is provided through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP).

LESSER PRAIRIE CHICKEN

State	EQIP	WHIP
CO	\$330,300	\$115,300
KS	550,500	1,729,500
NM	1,376,250	-
OK	946,860	-
TX	3,303,000	3,459,000
Total	\$6,506,910	\$5,303,800

The Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watershed Initiative (MRBI) targets resources and technical support to manage agricultural nutrients within fields, minimize runoff, and reduce nutrient loading in 43 priority watersheds in Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. In FY 2011, South Dakota was added to the initiative. Funding is provided through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI), and the Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program (WREP).

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN HEALTHY WATERSHEDS (MRBI)
DISTRIBUTED

State	EQIP	WHIP	WREP	CSP-CCPI Acres*
AR	\$3,609,527	\$74,966	\$3,192,840	17,500
IA	3,546,245	50,977	5,243,737	10,222
IL	358,708	11,994	499,198	55,556
IN	1,848,303	137,281	790,608	5,339
KY	3,375,248	-	-	-
LA	478,613	5,206	597,517	4,667
MN	2,072,080	61,618	7,009,726	8,055
MO	4,968,084	89,959	-	20,833
MS	3,345,246	-	3,344,880	-
OH	375,028	-	-	-
TN	588,306	-	-	-
WI	434,613	-	-	-
Total	\$25,000,000	\$432,000	\$20,678,506	122,172

UNDISTRIBUTED

State	EQIP	WHIP	WREP	CSP-CCPI Acres
Total	\$10,000,000	\$585,000	\$25,340,000	278,000

*CSP is appropriated, apportioned and allocated by acres according to statute. Funding levels will be determined later.

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) focuses on cleaning up the most-polluted areas in the Great Lakes, combating invasive species, protecting watersheds and shorelines from non-point source pollution, restoring wetlands

and other habitats, and working with strategic partners on education, evaluation, and outreach in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The initiative is funded through an interagency transfer from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative (CBWI) seeks to improve water quality and reduce sediments in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. The initiative targets agricultural lands in priority watersheds in Delaware, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Funding was provided through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), and Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI, Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP), Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP, Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP), Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HRFP) in FY 2010. In FY 2011, funding is provided only through EQIP, WHIP, CSP and CCPI.

CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED INITIATIVE
DISTRIBUTED

State	CTA
DE	\$2,696,105
MD	11,146,262
NY	3,742,015
PA	18,014,068
VA	15,713,375
WV	4,558,129
Total	\$55,869,954

UNDISTRIBUTED

	CBWI-CCPI
Total	\$3,891,159

The Illinois River Sub-Basin and the Eucha-Spavinaw Lake Watershed Initiative (IRWI) was added in FY 2011 to improve water quality while maintaining agricultural food and fiber production on private lands in northwestern Arkansas and northeastern Oklahoma. Funding is provided through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

ILLINOIS RIVER/EUCHA SPAVINAW

State	EQIP
AR	\$3,303,000
OK	798,225
Total	\$4,101,225

The New England/New York Forestry Initiative (NE/NYFI) supports USDA's All Lands Policy to keep private forests as forests in order to maintain drinking water, rural economies and wildlife, and to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Participating states include: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Funding is provided through the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP).

NEW ENGLAND FORESTRY

State	WHIP
CT	\$864,750
ME	2,306,000
MA	807,100
NH	922,400
NY	288,250
RI	288,250
VT	1,383,600
Total	\$6,860,350

The Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative (MBHI) was established to increase habitat availability and safeguard food resources for shorebirds, waterfowl and other migratory birds in the Mississippi Basin. It quickly demonstrated the potential for agricultural lands to remain productive and, simultaneously, provide needed habitat for wildlife. To date, no funding has been allocated to the initiative in FY 2011.

GRAZING LANDS CONSERVATION INITIATIVE FUNDING

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a table showing funding provided to the grazing lands conservation initiative (GLCI) for fiscal years 2008 through 2011. Does NRCS provide funding for grazing lands issues in addition to what is provided through GLCI? If so how much?

Response: The following information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

GRAZING LANDS CONSERVATION INITIATIVE FUNDING (TA ONLY)

State/Territory	FY 2008 GLCI Allocations	FY 2009 GLCI Allocations	FY 2010 GLCI Allocations	FY 2011 GLCI Allocations
Alabama	\$450,360	\$460,257	\$439,009	\$439,009
Alaska	502,816	488,787	515,263	515,263
Arizona	520,514	531,921	533,368	533,368
Arkansas	492,952	491,346	480,530	480,530
California	677,955	692,750	694,714	694,714
Colorado	662,071	676,525	678,439	678,439
Connecticut	70,778	70,303	68,995	68,995
Delaware	77,448	79,318	75,502	75,502
Florida	504,059	503,680	491,362	491,362
Georgia	372,050	371,863	362,678	362,678
Hawaii	97,015	99,306	99,388	99,388
Idaho	383,674	392,135	393,169	393,169
Illinois	387,935	377,158	378,169	378,169
Indiana	401,628	390,463	391,522	391,522
Iowa	592,252	575,691	577,347	577,347
Kansas	602,430	615,600	617,345	617,345
Kentucky	539,031	550,837	552,367	552,367
Louisiana	522,296	507,715	509,185	509,185
Maine	168,376	163,814	164,154	164,154
Maryland	157,940	161,543	153,968	153,968
Massachusetts	70,308	72,025	68,536	68,536
Michigan	341,936	332,460	333,332	333,332
Minnesota	594,475	577,851	579,530	579,530
Mississippi	433,710	421,636	422,796	422,796
Missouri	890,768	910,144	912,835	912,835
Montana	679,584	694,415	696,324	696,324
Nebraska	740,358	744,483	744,636	744,636
Nevada	181,014	185,114	185,488	185,488
New Hampshire	82,647	82,884	80,570	80,570
New Jersey	77,880	79,760	75,917	75,917
New Mexico	761,511	778,106	780,268	780,268
New York	458,260	445,492	446,745	446,745
North Carolina	326,840	334,079	320,233	320,233
North Dakota	447,394	434,933	436,133	436,133
Ohio	505,418	491,315	492,695	492,695
Oklahoma	1,110,059	1,078,841	1,082,140	1,082,140

State/Territory	FY 2008 GLCI Allocations	FY 2009 GLCI Allocations	FY 2010 GLCI Allocations	FY 2011 GLCI Allocations
Oregon	502,413	513,430	514,849	514,849
Pennsylvania	571,973	555,986	557,584	557,584
Rhode Island	68,250	66,522	66,534	66,534
South Carolina	274,061	266,506	267,169	267,169
South Dakota	687,897	668,629	670,563	670,563
Tennessee	665,320	679,843	681,800	681,800
Texas	3,330,797	3,402,693	3,413,123	3,413,123
Utah	410,846	419,892	421,014	421,014
Vermont	273,186	265,656	266,342	266,342
Virginia	482,001	468,560	469,866	469,866
Washington	368,153	357,935	358,899	358,899
West Virginia	427,333	415,440	416,607	416,607
Wisconsin	1,099,871	1,068,941	1,072,269	1,072,269
Wyoming	514,229	525,501	526,910	526,910
Pacific Basin	41,793	61,495	61,470	61,470
Puerto Rico	170,790	173,079	175,002	175,002
Total	\$25,774,655	\$25,774,658	\$25,774,653	\$25,774,653

NRCS provides additional technical and financial assistance through existing Farm Bill programs. NRCS has also provided approximately \$16M annually in additional technical assistance support for GLCI from Farm Bill Programs. Approximately 60 percent of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program funding is used for livestock related conservation practices, which includes brush management, prescribed burning, prescribed grazing, seeding, and several other conservation practices to improve the productivity and health of grazing land resources. In addition, 100 percent of the Grassland Reserve Program is supporting grazing land conservation.

GRAZING LANDS

Mr. Kingston: How many NRCS employees were dedicated to grazing lands issues in fiscal years 2008 through 2011?

Response: The first table below represents the total number of staff providing grazing land technical assistance, including soil conservationists, resource conservationists and others. The second table is a breakout of grazing land specialists: range conservationists, forage agronomists, and grassland specialists.

[The information follows:]

GRAZING LANDS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE STAFF*

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Staff</u>
2008	1,053
2009	1,067
2010	1,026
2011 est.	1,026

* Staff members utilizing at least 50 percent of their time to provide technical assistance on grazing land.

GRAZING LANDS STAFF SPECIALISTS

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Range Conservationists</u>	<u>Forage Agronomists</u>	<u>Grassland Specialists</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	263	15	68	346
2009	278	18	60	356
2010	291	22	79	392
2011 est.	291	22	79	392

Mr. Kingston: If funding is not set aside for GLCI in the fiscal year 2012 agriculture appropriations bill, how much would NRCS allocate to grazing land issues?

Response: NRCS will continue to maintain and improve the management, productivity and health of the Nation's privately owned grazing lands through ongoing activities within other NRCS programs, such as Conservation Technical Assistance, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program and the Grassland Reserve Program.

It is estimated that approximately sixty percent of the fiscal year 2012 EQIP funding would be used for livestock related conservation practices, which includes brush management, prescribed burning, prescribed grazing, seeding, and several other conservation practices to improve the productivity and health of grazing land resources. The grasslands protected through the Grasslands Reserve Program are predominantly grazing lands.

CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE

Mr. Kingston: How much did NRCS spend on wetlands determinations and conservation compliance in fiscal years 2008 through 2011?

Response: NRCS conducts Food Security Act status compliance reviews each year on a randomly identified sample of cropland tracts. Tracts owned by USDA employees are added to the list of those to be reviewed.

Compliance reviews are conducted on a yearly basis with a national sample of farm tracts provided to the States. The national sample of farm tracts is derived from records kept by the Farm Service Agency in a Kansas City mainframe computer. The sample size is approximately one percent of the farm tracts that received a farm payment in the past year and contain cropland. The tracts are provided to the States on January 1 and they can conduct the compliance review at any time during the year. The compliance review determinations must be available to national headquarters by December 1.

The following table summarizes the total hours spent each year completing conservation compliance on selected cropland tracts. The amount of time spent conducting the compliance reviews decreased two staff years in 2010. Total time for 2010 was 24.3 staff years, compared to 26 staff years in

2009, 30.1 staff years in 2008, 27 staff years in 2007. This decrease reflects the decrease in the number of sample tracts by approximately 3,850 tracts.

The reviews for fiscal year 2011 have not been completed to date. All dollar estimates are stated in terms of the fiscal year 2010 hourly rate of \$61.30.

[The information follows:]

Time Spent Conducting Compliance Reviews
(All Types)

	2008	2009	2010
Hours	63,048	54,090	50,610
Cost	\$3,864,842	\$3,315,717	\$3,102,393

This work does not represent the universe of NRCS costs associated with wetland and highly erodible land determinations. NRCS does not track activities and costs at this level of detail.

TECHNICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS (TSP)

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

Response: The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has 1,380 certified TSPs registered in TechReg, the NRCS electronic TSP registry. Producers are able to obtain technical services directly from these registered TSPs. Overall, TSPs provide NRCS with a highly flexible means of expanding the availability of technical services to its conservation program participants. In addition to the TSPs available through TechReg, NRCS also enters into acquisition contracts and cooperative agreements with qualified TSPs to assist program participants with their technical service needs. TSPs who work directly with NRCS are not required to be registered in TechReg but must meet professional qualifications for the services provided. NRCS estimates that approximately \$20 million will be associated with TSP-provided services to NRCS conservation program participants in fiscal year 2011.

PERSONNEL

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a table showing NRCS personnel assigned to headquarters, States, national centers and any other offices.

Response: Listed below is the table showing the NRCS personnel assigned to National Headquarters (NHQ), States, national centers and other offices. The numbers below reflect all active employees to include: permanent full time and part time. This data is as of March 25, 2011, (pay period 6) from the National Finance Center reporting system.

[The information follows:]

NRCS Personnel Assigned to Various Locations

Location	Number	Percent
State/Field Offices	10,578	91.3
NHQ	489	4.3
National Centers and Other	513	4.4
Total	11,580	100.0

NATIONAL CENTERS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a list of the national centers, including location, funding and staff levels associated with each center for fiscal years 2008 through 2011.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL CENTERS
LOCATION, FUNDING, AND STAFF YEARS

National Center Name	Location	Funding ¹ (dollars in thousands)				Staff Levels ²			
		FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
National Employee Development Center	Fort Worth, Texas	\$2,870	\$3,149	\$5,342	\$6,672	17	17	20	22
National Information Technology Center	Fort Collins, Colorado	7,373	15,353	26,991	25,546	42	36	33	40
National Geospatial Management Center	Fort Worth, Texas	7,632	8,421	11,584	6,852	69	59	56	49
National Soil Survey Center ³	Lincoln, Nebraska	8,232	7,607	11,406	9,348	61	61	69	78
National Water and Climate Center	Portland, Oregon	3,559	2,573	2,774	2,729	18	19	19	18
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center ⁴	Madison, Mississippi	1,635	1,458	2,193	360	4	5	5	5
National Agroforestry Center ⁵	Lincoln, Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Design, Construction Soil Mechanics Center	Fort Worth, Texas	3,059	2,799	3,276	2,826	20	20	18	20
National Soil Mechanics Center	Lincoln, Nebraska	1,485	1,459	1,459	1,688	17	16	15	17
National Water Management Center	Little Rock, Arkansas	2,110	2,062	1,830	1,895	15	15	12	13
National Plant Data Center ⁶	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1,127	812	267	-	5	5	2	-
National Geospatial Development Center	Morgantown, West VA	2,902	1,987	188	-	7	7	1	-
Wildlife Habitat Management Center ⁷	Fort Worth, Texas	334	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
East Remote Sensing Laboratory	Greensboro, North Carolina	8,302	1,248	1,736	2,510	8	8	24	38
Central Remote Sensing Laboratory	Fort Worth, Texas	1,357	1,466	2,602	3,571	14	14	34	50
West Remote Sensing Laboratory	Portland, Oregon	727	6,684	1,280	1,861	5	6	16	25
National Technology Support Center - West	Portland, Oregon	6,084	6,007	5,921	6,076	39	37	38	39
National Technology Support Center - Central ⁸	Fort Worth, Texas	4,939	5,373	5,370	5,020	30	35	34	32
National Technology Support Center - East ⁹	Greensboro, North Carolina	4,530	4,860	4,870	4,455	27	30	29	29

¹ FY 2011 funding is based on Initial Center Activities, and based on the assistance provided during the year, funding levels may fluctuate.

² Staffing levels include occupied positions and approved vacant positions anticipated to be filled before year end.

³ National Soil survey Center includes funding and staff levels for the Geospatial Center during FY 2010, however the employees are located in West Virginia.

⁴ The AWCC is not fully funded in FY 2011. Amount is for expenses through March 18, 2011. The Center employees have been reassigned work.

⁵ National Agroforestry Center funding is included in National Technology Support Center - Central.

⁶ National Plant Data Center merged into National Technology support Center - East beginning in FY 2010 with completion in FY 2011.

⁷ Wildlife Habitat Management Center merged into National Technology Support Center - Central beginning in FY 2008 with completion in FY 2009.

⁸ In FY 2008 through FY 2011, NRCS assigned one staff position, National Agroforester, from the Central National Technology Support Center (Lincoln, Nebraska) to the USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC) (Lincoln, Nebraska.) The NAC facility is owned and operated by the USDA Forest Service, but the agroforestry technology transfer program is a partnership between NRCS and the Forest Service.

⁹ East NTSC include funding and staff levels for the National Plant Data Center for FY 2011; it was merged effective FY 2011.

NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT CENTERS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a list of the national technology support centers, including their location and funding and staff levels associated with each center, for fiscal years 2008 through 2011.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

National Technical Support Centers (NTSC)									
NTSC Name	Location	Funding (\$ in thousands)				Staff Level ¹			
		FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
West NTSC	Portland, Oregon	\$6,084	\$6,007	\$5,921	\$6,076	39.3	37.1	38.4	39.2
Central NTSC ²	Fort Worth, Texas	4,939	5,373	5,370	5,020	30.1	35.0	33.7	32.1
East NTSC ³	Greensboro, North Carolina	4,530	4,860	4,870	4,455	27.4	29.8	28.7	29.0

¹Staffing level includes occupied positions and approved vacant positions anticipated to be filled before year-end.

²In FY 2008 through FY 2011, NRCS assigned one staff position, National Agroforester, from the Central National Technology Support Center (Lincoln, Nebraska) to the USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC), (Lincoln, Nebraska). The NAC facility is owned and operated by the USDA Forest Service, but the agroforestry technology transfer program is a partnership between NRCS and the Forest Service. Funding and staff level for this position are included in the table.

³East NTSC includes funding and staff levels for the National Plant Data Center for FY 2011; it was merged with the East NTSC in FY 2011.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Mr. Kingston: Did any NRCS employees travel internationally in fiscal years 2010 and 2011? If so, please describe the purpose of the trip, the associated cost funding and destination.

Response: In fiscal year 2010, 70 NRCS employees completed international assignments that included travel. In fiscal year 2011 to date, 19 employees have traveled internationally. Information is provided in the following tables.

[The information follows:]

FY 2010

Country	Count	Cost	Purpose
Antarctica	1	\$708	Work with partners in developing new technology
Australia	9	42,713	Present papers at international science meeting (includes \$625 for lay-over in Japan)
Australia	1	5,459	Work with partners on projects in developing new technology
Belgium	2	12,701	Work with partners in developing new technology
Canada	10	17,540	Work with international partners on trans-border issues
China 1/	1	354	Present paper at international science meeting
Czech Republic	1	1,956	Present paper at international science meeting
Spain	1	7,874	Work with partners on projects in developing new technology
Holland	1	2,636	Work with partners on projects in developing new technology
Indonesia	1	7,730	Present paper at international science meeting
Italy	5	25,974	Work with partners in developing new technology
Japan	2	6,861	Support Compact of Free Association with Palau and Micronesia.
Korea, South 1/	1	759	Invited to present at international science meeting (includes \$360 for lay-over in Japan)
Mexico	1	1,830	Present paper at international science meeting
Mexico	2	6,711	Work with international partners on trans-border issues
Micronesia	18	58,400	Support Compact of Free Association with host country
Norway	1	3,422	Work with partners on projects in developing new technology
New Zealand	3	18,274	Present papers at international science meeting
New Zealand	1	3,788	Work with partners in developing new technology
Palau	3	8,577	Support Compact of Free Association with host country (includes \$3,214 for lay-over in Japan)
Qatar	2	7,265	Support US-Afghan-Pakistan Initiative
Tanzania	2	7,591	Work with partners in developing new technology
United Arab Emirates	1	1,928	Reimbursable technical assistance
Totals	70	\$251,051	

FY 2011

Country	Count	Cost	Purpose
Antarctica	1	\$3,859	Work with partners in developing new technology
Australia	1	4,592	Training in new technology
Canada	1	1,180	Training in new technology
Canada	8	10,894	Work with international partners on trans-border issues
Micronesia	5	13,277	Support Compact of Free Association with host country
Palau	2	3,509	Support Compact of Free Association with host country
Peru	1	803	Leadership development program
Totals	19	\$38,114	

Note:

1/ Invitational travel to present technical papers at international conferences. The conference hosts paid travel and lodging expenses; NRCS covered incidental expenses.

NRCS EMPLOYEES SERVING INTERNATIONALLY

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

Response: NRCS has 16 employees serving in foreign countries. Eleven employees are in Afghanistan supporting Operation Enduring Freedom and three employees are in Iraq supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom. NRCS does not incur any costs for these 14 employees; their salaries and expenses total approximately \$3,139,108 and are paid by the Foreign Agricultural Service. In addition, NRCS has one employee serving in Micronesia and one employee serving in Palau as part of the Compact for Free Association associated with each country. Total salary and support costs for the employees in Micronesia and Palau in FY 2011 are estimated to be \$397,000.

PUBLISHED SOIL SURVEYS

Mr. Kingston: How many soil surveys were published in fiscal years 2008 through 2011? How many are currently underway?

Response: NRCS is transitioning from its traditional, static soil surveys published in bound hardcopy to a more fluid online format that allows NRCS to continually update soil survey data as needed and from which the customer can download site-specific custom reports. Therefore the number of "published" or hardcopy surveys for FY 2011 is estimated at nine, a number which will continue to decrease with each coming year.

Conversely, the number of custom reports is anticipated to increase with time. In FY 2005, NRCS implemented the Web Soil Survey. Web Soil Survey allows users to prepare custom reports for their particular area of interest, save a digital copy, and/or print a copy. During FY 2010, the first year for which statistics are available, over 135,000 custom reports were developed by users. It is anticipated that over 150,000 custom reports will be generated in FY 2011.

There are currently 32 soil surveys underway for which no digital maps are available. These soil surveys and maps will be completed in digital format and be made available on the Web Soil Survey. In addition to these 32 soil

surveys, updates are being done on soil survey data across the country to allow better interpretive results where new interpretive applications have been developed.

[The information follows:]

Published Soil Surveys

Fiscal Year	Number Published	Custom Reports
2008	75	NA
2009	39	NA
2010	20	135,000
2011 Estimated	9	150,000

GIS ACTIVITIES

Mr. Kingston: How much funding was spent on GIS activities in fiscal years 2008 through 2011?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DIGITIZING OF SOILS INFORMATION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY

Digitize Soils (Dollars in Millions)			Digital Orthophotography (Dollars in Millions)			
Year	NRCS	Other Federal & State Agencies	NRCS	USGS	FSA	Other Federal & State Agencies
2007	\$9.80	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.50
2008	9.80	0.30	0.50	0.20	10.07	3.50
2009	9.80	0.30	2.30	1.75	22.80	3.60
2010	*9.80	0.30	2.40	1.90	23.90	2.50
2011 Est.	9.80	0.30	1.90	1.90	10.50	3.50

*Funds used toward Ecological Site Inventory Initiative.

PLANT MATERIALS CENTERS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a list of all Plant Materials Centers, including location, funding and staff levels for fiscal years 2008 through 2011.

Response: Information on the Plant Materials Centers (PMC) is provided below. Operating costs and staff levels (FTE) for fiscal years 2008 - 2010 are actual, and fiscal year 2011 are estimates. 'Operating Costs' include staff costs, normal operating expenses, equipment maintenance and replacement, and facility maintenance and upgrades.

[The information follows:]

PLANT MATERIAL CENTERS OPERATING COSTS AND FTES
 FY 2008 - 2010 Actual and FY 2011 Estimate
 (Dollars in Thousands)

PMC Location	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Cost	FTE	FTE									
Tucson, Arizona	\$274	3	3	\$349	2	2	\$324	3	3	\$463	3	3
Booneville, Arkansas	246	3	3	321	3	3	290	4	4	350	4	4
Lockeford, California	318	3	3	390	4	4	430	3	3	440	4	4
Brooksville, Florida	290	3	3	389	4	4	363	5	5	400	4	4
Americus, Georgia	271	3	3	391	3	3	316	3	3	350	3	3
Molokai, Hawaii	348	3	3	421	4	4	401	4	4	360	3	3
Aberdeen, Idaho	382	5	5	460	4	4	378	4	4	422	4	4
Manhattan, Kansas	373	6	6	442	6	6	430	6	6	455	6	6
Golden Meadow, Louisiana	280	5	5	357	5	5	360	4	4	350	4	4
Beltsville, Maryland	535	4	4	434	4	4	472	4	4	480	5	5
East Lansing, Michigan	302	3	3	370	3	3	324	4	4	350	4	4
Coffeeville, Mississippi	259	4	4	277	3	3	239	3	3	300	4	4
Elsberry, Missouri	302	4	4	329	4	4	359	4	4	350	3	3
Bridger, Montana	357	4	4	409	3	3	351	3	3	377	3	3
Fallon, Nevada	342	3	3	297	3	3	296	3	3	252	2	2
Cape May, New Jersey	278	3	3	328	4	4	308	3	3	375	3	3
Los Lunas, New Mexico	364	3	3	415	4	4	344	4	4	372	4	4
Big Flats, New York	318	3	3	390	5	5	342	4	4	360	3	3
Bismarck, North Dakota	412	6	6	501	7	7	472	6	6	460	5	5
Corvallis, Oregon	337	3	3	409	4	4	352	3	3	375	3	3
Texas (Three Centers)	1,008	11	11	1,207	10	10	1,010	9	9	1,050	9	9
Pullman, Washington	297	4	4	360	3	3	319	4	4	352	4	4
Alderson, West Virginia	279	3	3	357	3	3	274	3	3	320	3	3
Other NRCS	2,668	10	10	2,592	6	6	2,734	5	5	1,438	2	2
Sub-total, NRCS Locations	\$10,840	102	102	\$12,195	101	101	\$11,488	98	98	\$10,801	92	92

Operated by Cooperating Agencies or others with NRCS Assistance:

Palmer, Alaska	262	na	na	95	na	na	54	na	na	75	na	na
Meeker, Colorado	233	na	na	242	na	na	210	na	na	212	na	na
Subtotal, Others	495	na	na	337	na	na	264	na	na	287	na	na
Total, Obligated or Estimated	\$11,335	102	102	\$12,532	101	101	\$11,752	98	98	\$11,088	92	92

ROYALTY PAYMENTS

Mr. Kingston: Does NRCS receive any royalty payments on new plants and cultivars? How much has been collected since 2002?

Response: The last previous cultivar plant releases cleared for royalty collection were 'Rush' intermediate wheatgrass and 'Bannock' thickspike wheatgrass released in 1994. Royalties received by NRCS for these two releases since 2002 total \$4,024.52 and have been disbursed to the inventors of these releases per the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, 15 USC Chapter 63, Section 3710c(a)(1).

NRCS does not generally apply for Plant Variety Protection on new plants for several reasons: 1) NRCS releases very few new plants as cultivars, which is required to apply for Plant Variety Protection, 2) the potential royalty income is too low to justify the expense of Plant Variety Protection since conservation plant species are niche crops (compared to commodity crops), and 3) charging a royalty on sales of conservation plants could potentially limit the number of seed producers and the purchase of such plants by landowners.

CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a list of all NRCS contracts and cooperative agreements (or other arrangements) for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, including the dollar amount and purpose of the contract.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

The table that follows reflects cooperative agreements and basic contracts awarded in FY 2010 and FY 2011, respectively. The list of contracts excludes modifications, delivery/task orders under General Services Administration Federal supply schedules, and blanket purchase agreements.

[The information follows:]

NRCS FISCAL YEAR 2010 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Alabama A&M	Scholarships for minority students in natural resource conservation and soil science	\$20,000
Alabama Association of Conservation Districts	Joint conference including AACD and NRCS staff	35,000
Alameda County RCD	Alameda Creek Watershed Earmark	15,000
Alaska Association of Conservation Districts	Invasive weed specialist space	5,000
Alaska Association of Conservation Districts	Juneau watershed partnership	5,000
Alaska Association of Conservation Districts/Plant Materials Center	Invasive weed program	45,000
Ala-Tom RC&D	Outreach programs to socially disadvantaged and small scale farmers to promote participation in conservation programs	50,000
Albany County SWCD	EQUIP & Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)	6,443
Alleghany SCD	Shared office resources	24,754
Alleghany Soil Conservation District	Technical Service Provider (TSP)	46,600

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Altar Valley Conservation Alliance	Collaborative efforts to support conservation stewardship efforts within the watershed boundaries of the Altar Valley.	20,000
ANCA	GLCI (program earmark)	37,350
Anza-Borrego Foundation	Archeological Field Surveys	46,560
Applied Ecological Services (AES)	Wetland Restorations	1,500,000
AR Grazing Lands Coalition	Grazing Lands Education	23,500
AR Land & Farm Development Corp	Youth Enterprise in Agriculture Program	30,000
Arizona Dept. of Water Resources	PL-566; Engineering Services	65,000
Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies	Support of AFWA annual meeting that brings together conservation organizations to discuss current issues in the field	10,000
AZ Dept. of Water Resources	PL566; Dam repair	5,000,000
AZ Natural Resource Conservation	Activities that involve implementation of conservation activities on eligible producer's lands through the use of conservation planning and EQUIP.	20,000
AZ Natural Resource Conservation	Inform and train partners at all levels of government and landowners in new Farm Bill policies and procedures. Helping NRCS to increase its management of agricultural lands, providing producers information on assistance available through partnerships, increase conservation applied to improve soil quality, water quality, plant and animal communities, air quality, energy conservation and improve the capability of working farm and ranch lands.	85,750
Baxter County Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Berger Levee District	EWP Agreement	77,940
Big Island Levee Association	EWP Agreement	99,907
Big Island Levee Association	EWP Agreement	346,456
Boone County Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Bremer County SWCD	Wetland and Floodplain Improvement	37,520
Buffalo Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Burlington County Soil Conservation District	Provide technical assistance to complete 400 Highly Erodible Land Determinations at the Columbus Service Center.	40,050
Butte Co RCD (Oroville RFP)	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	30,000
CA Conservation Corps	Plant Materials Center Field Work	9,900
CA Conservation Corps	Plant Materials Center Field Work	12,911
CA RC&D State Association	Strategic planning of RC&D Program, outreach for the 12 RC&Ds	63,500
CA Waterfowl Assn	ARRA Floodplain Easement Technical Assistance	4,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
CA Waterfowl Assn	WRP Technical Assistance	15,500
Caddo SWCD	Installation of a pump station and pipeline between the Red River and Red Bayou and to construct three (3) weirs to create a reservoir for irrigation purposes in Red Bayou. (ARRA FUNDS)	3,000,000
Calflora	Maintain eVegGuide on Calflora Server	35,000
California Land Stewardship Institute	Agriculture Water Enhancement Program Assistance-	30,000
California Rangeland Conservation Coalition	Technical Assistance - T&E species (Bay Delta Initiative)	75,000
Calvert Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	20,440
Calvert Soil Conservation District	TSP	25,000
Cane Creek Watershed District	ARRA Project - Stabilization of highly erosive sections of Cane Creek and tributaries in Lauderdale County, Tennessee	647,361
Cane Creek Watershed District	ARRA Project - Stabilization of highly erosive sections of Cane Creek and tributaries in Lauderdale County, Tennessee	2,500,000
Cape Fear RC&D	Security Investigations	128
Carolina Land & Lakes RC&D	Hmong Agreement	6,020
Caroline	TSP	33,588
Carroll Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	68,603
Carroll Soil Conservation District	TSP	18,950
Catoctin Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	15,255
CC Dorian Geological Services LLC	Guidance of NRCS soil survey crews in remote high elevations of Baxter State Park	30,000
Cecil Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources (1/1/10-9/30/10)	35,847
Cecil Soil Conservation District	TSP	95,000
Central Coast Ag Water Quality Coalition	FY 10 Monterey Bay Earmark Water Quality/Water Quantity	55,000
Central Coast RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Central FL RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	10,000
Central MS RC&D Council	Annual Plan of Work	12,000
Central Sacramento Valley RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Central Sierra RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Central State University	To promote the study of agriculture and natural resource fields of study to underrepresented groups through the USDA-NRCS Ohio Scholarship Program	74,070
Charles Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	12,594
Chenango County SWCD	GLCI (program earmark)	16,071
Chenango County SWCD	GLCI (program earmark)	51,800
Chilton County Soil and Water Conservation District	Strategic collocation of NRCS employees for programmatic support	7,200

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Claiborne County SWCD	GLCI Field Day & Demonstration Project	2,500
Clemson University	Solid-Liquid Separation Alternatives for Manure Handling and Treatment	16,500
CO Department of Agriculture - CSCB	4 Watershed - ARRA projects	150,000
CO State Conservation Board	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control	500,000
Colorado Association of Conservation Districts	Watershed Meetings	15,000
Colorado State	COMET-Farm Enhancement, Testing and Implementation	293,183
Colorado State University	COMET-Farm Enhancement, Testing and Implementation	548,980
Colorado State University	CESU Agreement Soils -Soils	250,000
Community Partners-Million Trees	FY 10 Earmark - Urban Reforestation	178,000
Conservation Resource Alliance	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	7,500
Consolidated Drainage District #2	EWP Agreement	331,340
Consolidated Drainage District #2	EWP Agreement	378,591
Consolidated Drainage District #2	EWP Agreement	446,936
Consolidated Drainage District #2	EWP Agreement	467,154
Coosa Valley RC&D	Community training workshops	5,000
Coosa Valley RC&D	Strategic collocation of NRCS employees for programmatic support	8,796
Copper Valley Development Association	Cultural resources training	1,500
Copper Valley Development Association	Pacific Rim RC&D conference	27,500
Council of Athabaskan Tribal Governments	WHIP awareness	25,000
Cumberland Valley RC&D Council	Assistance to carry out the Healthy Forests Reserve Program implementation	75,100
Dakota Prairies RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	10,000
Dakota West RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	10,000
Desert Mountain RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Desert Mountain RC&D	Outreach/Workshops	5,950
Douglas County	Locally Led Contracting - Horse Creek EWP	39,000
Drainage District #37	EWP Agreement	492,760
Drew County Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Duplin SWCD	Security Investigations	128
East Central Florida RC&D	Technical Assistance in Soil Science	90,000
East Stanislaus RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	75,000
East Stanislaus RCD	Develop Integrated Pest Management:	10,000
East Stanislaus RCD	Agriculture Water Enhancement Program implementation	35,000
Eastern Shore RC&D Council	WRP Restoration-Wells Somerset #1	62,400
Eik Chute Drainage District	EWP Agreement	393,294
Environmental Defense Fund	Implement Nutrient Mgmt Practices	80,000
Environmental Impact RC&D	Longleaf Pines	10,142

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Environmental Impact RC&D	Satellite Garden	11,880
Fall River RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	7,500
Fall River RCD	Agriculture Water Enhancement Program - Tech assist / planning and implementation.	20,000
FDC Enterprises, Inc.	EWP Floodplain Easement Program	3,945,323
Federal Occupational Health	Occupational Health Services	2,500
Finger Lakes RC&D	GLCI (program earmark)	22,400
Florida A&M University	To develop well-qualified minority candidates in biological agricultural engineering	50,000
Florida West Coast RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	10,000
Fort Valley State University	sponsor minority student attendance at 2010 NRCS Employee Organization & SEPM conference	8,800
Frederick Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	43,806
Genesee Land Trust	FRPP	1,083,707
George D. Aiken RC&D Council	Implementation of Area Plan	10,000
Glacierland Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Workshop to The Year of the Niagara Escarpment; Improve Community Sustainability; Promote Wildlife Through Forestry Activities	10,000
Glenn County RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	20,000
Gloucester Soil Conservation District	Complete engineering designs to decrease backlog of conservation practices scheduled for implementation under CTA programs and farm bill contracts.	26,000
Golden Sands Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Identify the Presence of T&E Species (Provide access to individual(s) with training & authorization to access the WI Dept of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) to determine the presence or absence of T&E species on project sites); Document the Findings of NHI Reviews; Provide T&E Site Assessment Support; Provide T&E Mitigation and Minimization Planning Support; Provide Technical Support for Implementation of ITP stipulations; Provide training; Development of Policy and Procedures	82,673
Great Lakes Commission	Congressional Earmark - Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion & Sediment Control	400,252
Great Lakes Commission	Implement priorities of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	5,000,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Green Industries Institute	Congressional Earmark provided to Green Industries to provide student and professional agriculture education to the horticultural and landscaping industries in six (6) counties in North Florida.	534,000
Harford County	Deercreek Watershed	400,000
Harford SCD	TSP	63,302
Haskell University	Sponsor 4 classes on natural resource conservation	15,000
Hempstead County Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
High Sierra RC&D Council	Annual Plan/Technical Assistance	81,000
Hinds County SWCD	GLCI Field Day & Demonstration Project	500
Homer Soil & Water Conservation District	Administrative support	50,000
Howard SCD	TSP	18,000
Howard Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	38,886
Hudson Mohawk RC&D	GLCI (program earmark)	10,500
Humboldt Co RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	20,000
Hungry Canyons Alliance	Deep Loess Region Streambed Stabilization	267,900
Huron Pines RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	5,000
Idaho Department of Lands	Forestry Practices	60,000
Idaho Fish and Game	Conservation Reserve Program	60,000
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship - Division of Soil Conservation	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	525,000
Iowa Soybean Association	Environmental Management System Plans CEMSA	259,200
Iowa Soybean Association	Improve Nutrient Management	120,600
Iowa State	On-line courses in Environmental Credit and Carbon Trading	99,733
Iowa State	Water Quality Benefits from Agricultural Conservation Actions and Programs	50,000
Iowa State University	Iowa Manure Management Action Group	9,650
Iowa Valley RC&D	Worth County Soil Surveys	34,973
Judith F. Taggart and Associates	Co-sponsorship of 13th National Mitigation & Conservation Banking Conference focusing on strategies and solutions on environmental impacts of conservation banking	20,000
Kansas Department of Agriculture	Acquisition of LiDar Data	40,000
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (extension)	Technical assistance	185,000
Kansas State	Dynamic soil properties: Quantifying and evaluating effects of eastern red cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>) encroachment on tallgrass prairie-derived soils	26,697
Kansas State University (extension)	Soil Lab Analysis	15,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Kent Soil Conservation District	Shared office resources	24,335
Kent Soil Conservation District	TSP	48,500
Klamath Trinity RCD	Tribal Technical Assistance	45,000
L'Aigle Creek Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Lake Agassiz RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	10,000
Langston University	Support of Langston University Grassland Center for Excellence	80,000
LaPorte County SWCD	Provide technical and educational assistance to landusers in the Little Calumet-Galien Watershed as part of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Focusing on fish and wildlife habitat and reducing invasive species while reaching out to nontraditional customers.	49,500
Lauderdale County SWCD	GLCI Field Day & Demonstration Project	2,500
Lava-Beds Butte Valley RCD	Sage Grouse Assistance	18,132
Lewis & Clark Community College	Construction Checkout on ARRA projects	50,000
Lincoln County Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Lincoln University	CESU - Center of Excellence	240,000
Little Kanawha Resource Conservation and Development Council	To obtain contractual services relating to the NRCS Easement programs. Services to be acquired are: Pre-environmental database searches, property surveys, appraisals, and technical review appraisals.	18,350
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	204,246
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	239,619
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	284,557
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	314,627
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	391,526
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	395,493
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	461,961
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	480,668
Little Snake River Conservation District	Provide a stream morphology expert to finalize plans and specifications for a restoration project to stabilize the stream channel, increase sediment transport, and provide fish passage through the stream reach of the Little Snake River.	2,000
Longmont Conservation Service	Snotel Site plus 7 soil sensors - Water Resources	35,000
Lower Arkansas Valley Water Conservancy District	Fountain Creek - Congressional Earmark	485,000
LSU	Land Management Impacts on Soil Carbon Stocks in Louisiana	30,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
LSU AgCenter	Provide expert science and technical advice to USDA and NRCS on the use of organic sorbents for the in-site remediation of spilled oil and by-products of spilled oil.	45,000
LSU AgCenter	The purpose of the relationship created by this Agreement is for monitoring of agricultural best management practices on Louisiana model farms in the Master Farmer Program. This program effectively changes the behavior of agriculture and forestry producers in Louisiana with respect to non-point source water quality impacts of agricultural and forestry practices.	213,600
Lumberjack Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Oversee WI Headwaters Invasives Partnership and Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition groups in establishing a Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA).	10,000
Maine Association Conservation Districts	Development of Natural Resource Assessments	75,000
Maine Natural Areas Program Agency	Provide Technical Assistance & GIS Spatial Datasets regarding at-risk species & important habitats	9,500
Massachusetts Association of Conservation Districts	Establish local working groups within conservation districts and the groups will prioritize 3 different local conservation needs	30,000
McNeese University	Restore wetlands and marshes in the Chenier Plain as well as the replanting of native grasses.	395,000
MDA	Program Delivery	95,000
MDA- Frederick AO	Shared office resources	16,800
MDNR- State Parks	Nat'l Historic Pres Act - Cultural Recourses	50,000
Medicine Bow Conservation District	For the installation and operation of a streamgauge in support of the installation of a new Snotel site for water supply forecasting and hydrology information on the Medicine Bow River and the North Platte River system.	34,450
Michigan Association of RC&D Councils	Carry out information & education efforts for/to RC&D Councils	5,500
Michigan State	Assess and Model the Effects of NRCS Conservation Practices on Stream Health	60,000
Mid-East RC&D	Developing and Implementing new projects	25,000
Mid-East RC&D	NC RC&D Councils Annual Meeting	6,000
Mid-East RC&D	Roanoke Valley Outreach	11,935

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Miss State	Ecological Evaluation of the NRCS Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative.	750,000
Miss State	Mineral and Proximate Analysis of Biomass Species from Weathering	12,000
Mojave Water Agency	FY 10 Earmark - Invasive Species Irradication Projects for the Mojave River	500,000
Monroe County SWCD	GLCT Field Day & Demonstration Project	8,000
Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation	FY 10 Monterey Bay Earmark Water Quality/Water Quantity	89,740
Monterey Co RCD	FY 0910 Earmark - Irrigation management	38,192
Monterey County RCD	Food Safety/Environ Protection	8,000
Montgomery SCD	TSP	40,000
MS Association of Cooperatives	Small Farmers Conference (Outreach)	1,500
MS Coastal Plains RC&C Council	Annual Plan of Work	12,000
MS Soil & Water Conservation Commission	Emergency Action Plans for Dams	82,000
MS Soil & Water Conservation Commission	EWP Staff Assistance	30,000
Muni Wtr Dist Orange County	FY 10 Earmark - Irrigation Water Management	140,000
N. Dakota University	Quantifying Dispersion Potential of North Dakota Soils: the Role of Sodium and Soluble Salt Concentrations	25,000
National Asian Pacific Center on Aging	Fund positions for conservation planners, technicians, GIS specialist, civil engineer and economist	199,065
National Asian Pacific Center on Aging (NACPA)	Aces Assistance on Farm Bill Programs	24,076
National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education	Support conferences -- trends in agricultural sciences and related fields and encourage achievement to minorities in this field	25,000
National Older Worker Career Center	Provides positions to perform technical work for WV NRCS in support of FRPP, EQIP, and WHIP	481,400
National Older Worker Career Center Inc.	Aces Program - utilize services of experienced workers on a temporary basis	241,941
National Older Worker Career Center, Inc	Hire TechReg/RUSLE2 Coordinator as the primary contact for TechReg applicants to obtain technical support in the use of the website and in completing the application process. Incumbent will also provide training and technical support for the use of the Revised Universal Soil Equation (RUSLE)2 and assist with development/modifications of the RUSLE2 database.	38,314
National Older Worker Career	Farm Bill Personnel Support	26,043

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Center-NOWCC		
National Older Worker Career Center-NOWCC	Farm Bill Personnel Support	46,000
National Older Worker's Career Center	ACES for Farm Bill Workload	295,391
National Older Worker's Career Center	ACES for Farm Bill Workload	372,384
National Older Worker's Career Center (extension)	ACES Program-Technical Assistance	120,000
Nat'l Asian Pac	Assist Co-director in providing design review services to the states. Provides national reviews of draft revisions to engineering technical documents.	101,572
Nat'l Center for Appropriate Technology	Organic production practice training as they relate to NRCS conservation goals - Bay Delta Target Area	75,200
NC State	Instruction of a USDA sponsored course -Pastureland Ecology I	47,916
Nevada Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Tahoe	97,333
Nevada Tahoe RCD BMP	BLM SNPLMA - Tahoe	222,667
New Jersey Association of Conservation Districts	Develop a soil conservation curriculum for NJ schools.	15,000
New Jersey Association of Conservation Districts	Improve the locally led conservation effort by working with Local Work Groups; funded 3 Conservation Districts to develop policies and procedures for Local Work Groups, determine local conservation needs, provide feedback to the State Technical Committee, and share findings and procedures with other Conservation Districts.	15,000
New Jersey Conservation Foundation	Provide technical assistance for oversight and review of FRPP-funded parcels.	25,320
New Jersey State Agriculture Development Committee	Provide technical assistance for oversight and review of FRPP-funded parcels.	67,400
New Madrid Co. DD #41	EWP Agreement	89,646
New Madrid County DD #38	EWP Agreement	454,592
New Madrid County DD #39	EWP Agreement	289,488
Norman Area Land Conservation	FRPP Funding	275,000
North Cal-Neva RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
North Carolina State University	NMS Software	20,000
North Central RC&D	Native Practices Workshop	21,030
North Coast RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
North Jersey Resource Conservation and Development Council	Provide administrative support to the Clinton NRCS Technical Support staff and North Jersey R&D Coordinator.	65,000
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	Snotel Site - Water Resources	25,000
Northern Plains RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	10,000
Northern VT RC&D Council	Implementation of Area Plan	10,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Northwest CA RC&D	2010 CCPI - Tech assist / engineering practices	25,000
Northwest CA RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Northwest MS RC&D Council	Annual Plan of Work	12,000
Northwest RC&D	Community training workshops	6,333
Northwest Territory RC&D Council	Provide technical and educational assistance to land users in the Little Calumet-Galien Watershed as part of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Focusing on introducing underserved clients to USDA services available to them.	60,900
NOWCC	ACES	220,000
NOWCC	ACES - Farm Bill Implementation	690,000
NW CA RC&D(Weaverville/Trinity RFP)	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	25,000
NW Kern RCD	Irrigation Water Management assistance to landowners	60,000
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	ARRA - Inspection services on high hazard dam - Sallisaw 18M	132,300
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	ARRA - Inspection services on high hazard dam - Cottonwood 15	391,800
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	ARRA - Inspection services on high hazard dam - Sugar Creek L-44	659,500
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	ARRA - Inspection services on high hazard dam - Upper Clear Boggy 33	586,000
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	ARRA - Inspection services on high hazard dam - Upper Clear Boggy 34	461,200
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	ARRA - Inspection services on high hazard dam - Upper Clear Boggy 35	217,300
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	Copier Maintenance	40,249
Oklahoma Conservation Commission	FPE - restoration on ARRA flood plain easement	220,682
Oklahoma Grazing Lands Conservation Association	Support of GLCI activities	10,747
Oklahoma State University	Drummond Flats WRP - avifauna study	145,829
Oneida County SWCD	Graze NY (congressional earmark)	360,000
Open Space Conservancy	FRPP	913,100
Ore-Cal RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Oregon State University	Development of Soil and Landscape Interpretations Related to Catastrophic Events: Seismically Induced Liquefaction and Related Ground Failure	39,927
OSU Division of Agriculture Science & Natural Resources	OSU Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources support of No-Till Conference	4,918
Ozark Foothills RC&D Council	AG Energy Outreach and Education	65,000
Panola County SWCD	GLCI Field Day & Demonstration Project	2,500
Pawtuxet River Authority	Provide technical assistance for the Pawtuxet Dam Removal Project.	75,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Penn State University	Quantifying soil change across MLRAs 127 and 140 for the identification of Ecological Sites and the development of State and Transition Models.	40,000
Piedmont Conservation Council RC&D	Durham Energy Outreach	13,587
Piedmont Conservation Council RC&D	FRPP	3,072
Piedmont Conservation Council RC&D	Piedmont Quilt Trail	12,940
Pike County Fiscal Court	Assistance to carry out the EWPP-FPE implementation	171,000
Portland State	improve spatial information used in the Snow Survey / Water Supply Forecasting Program	128,896
Potawatomi RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	5,000
Potomac Headwaters Resource Conservation and Development Council	To obtain contractual services relating to the NRCS Easement programs. Services to be acquired are: Pre-environmental database searches, property surveys, appraisals, and technical review appraisals.	45,058
Poultney-Mettowee NRC D	Phosphorus reduction in Lake Champlain Basin Earmark	119,000
Poultney-Mettowee NRC D	TA for practice implementation & nutrient management planning - funded from Phosphorus Reduction in Lake Champlain Basin earmark	50,000
Pri-Ru-Ta Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Healthy Plant & Animal Communities through Grazing (Education/Demonstration activities to producers in the NW 10 counties); ions from vendors).	20,000
Pri-Ru-Ta Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Hire 3 Wetland Specialist to support the workload associated with wetland determinations to assist NRCS in achieving wetland compliance requirements in a timely fashion within the designated counties where workload historically prevails.	79,000
Pri-Ru-Ta Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Update and populate the National Soils Database (NASIS) based on knowledge of soil properties in the State of Wisconsin. Also update soil survey spatial databases and commit them to the Soil Data Mart with technical oversight.	23,200
Pulaski Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	9,000
Purdue University	The Development of a Universal soil Classification System	310,000
Purdue University	Assist in developing a regional soil landscape model	23,500

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Purdue University	Earmark: conduct planned soil landscape studies	10,000
Purdue University	Tactical Planning and Recordkeeping Software Development	200,000
Purdue University	The Development of a Universal soil Classification System	160,000
Purdue University	The Development of NRCS Training Suite for Digital Soil Mapping	75,000
Purdue University (GLRI)	Understand awareness, attitudes, constraints and behaviors of both traditional and non-traditional land managers in the Little Calumet-Galien Watershed as part of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	36,124
Queen Anne's SCD	TSP	13,500
Red River RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	13,953
Rhode Island Association of Conservation Districts	Complete flood damage assessments of two RI rivers.	10,000
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Provide assistance in developing staff expertise Agricultural Energy Management Plans	30,025
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Provide assistance in revising the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.	40,000
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Provide assistance in the implementation of the RI Resource Conservation & Development Area, Inc. FY 2009-2014 Area Plan and annual Business Plans	18,000
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Provide coordination to the RI River and Stream Continuity Project	20,700
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Provide follow-up assistance to qualified applicants for the Whip Forestry Initiative.	20,000
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Provide link to qualified agricultural operations for the Whip Forestry Initiative.	13,860
Rhode Island State Conservation Committee	Develop and implement a strategy to stabilize the resident Canada goose population at non-pest levels	46,290
River Country Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Establish and assist with neighborhood gardens; Increase visibility of agro-forestry; establish 1500 acres of permanent grassland habitat. Promote programs to farmers to help them remain viable).	10,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
River Country Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Provide logistical support to the 12th & 13th Annual MW Value Added Agriculture Conf. & 4th Annual WI Food Summit; Spring Valley/Elmwood Recreational Trail Development (Provide support in writing grants for trail construction of the Iron Ore Loop).	10,000
Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory	Regional assessment of the effects of conservation practices on priority birds in the Badlands and Prairies and Shortgrass Prairie Bird Conservation Regions	20,342
S. W. Cole Engineering	Accelerate soil survey	40,950
Saginaw Bay RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	5,000
Salcha-Delta Soil & Water Conservation District	Snow survey assistance	4,327
San Joaquin Co RCD (RFP)	Accelerate Farm Bill Assistance	100,000
San Joaquin Co RCD (RFP)	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	100,000
San Joaquin RCD	Outreach for Underserved Farmers	25,000
San Joaquin Valley RC&D	Capacity building/outreach	7,500
San Luis Valley RC&D Council	Admin and Plan - execution of the Colorado RC&D League plan	2,400
Santa Cruz Co RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	5,000
Santa Cruz NRC&D	Collaboration in assisting local field offices with irrigation management on all EQIP contracts assigned, evaluating local priorities and natural resource concerns, and providing Conservation Technical Assistance.	35,000
Santa Cruz RCD	FY 10 Monterey Bay Earmark Water Quality/Water Quantity	62,260
Sauk Trails RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	5,000
Seneca Trail RC&D	GLCI (program earmark)	13,600
Seneca Trail RC&D	Harmony Workshop	15,000
Senior Service America Incorporated	Provide assistance throughout the state on various programmatic requests to support the program implementation	31,970
Senior Services of America, Inc.	ACES Position	11,005
Shenandoah RC&D	Outreach, Education, and Support	21,200
Sheyenne James RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	10,000
Sierra RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	35,000
Society of Range Management	Annual Meeting - partnership in addressing Range Resources	5,000
Solomon Valley RC&D (extension)	Clerical Services	27,856
South Area GLCI Committee	Tour, seminar & demonstration	10,000
South Bingham SCD	Agreement to Use Land and Buildings at PMC Farm	15,493
South Coast RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
South Florida RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	10,000
Southcoast RC&D	Support Regional Area Safety Taskforce - watershed protection	10,000
Southeast RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	5,000
Southern Aroostook SWCD	Conduct Aroostook County outreach meetings	3,000
Southern Low Desert RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Southern Maryland RC&D Council	Provide technical documents, outreach programs, and technical presentations	64,500
Southside Community Land Trust	Provide link to limited resource and historically underserved urban and peri-urban growers	4,226
Southwest Badger Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Assist the Driftless Area Initiative in becoming its own 501(c)3 organization as well as the implementation of conservation projects in Southwest Wisconsin; Assist Counties with biking/hiking trail implementation; Develop SW WI Forest Stewardship Program that will assist private woodland owners with the development and implementation of forest management plans and practices.	10,000
Southwest Badger Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Explore Cooperative Governance Model for Countryside Nursing Home (Provide summary of 2009 Jefferson Co. experience to share with other counties via the WI Federation of County-Owned Nursing Homes & Services for the Aging); Sponsor Formation of Invasive Removal Squad Weed Management Area (build capacity & develop 2011 goals & planning documents for a new weed mgmt area); Sponsor SE WI Invasive Species Consortium Weed Management Area build capacity & develop 2011 planning documents for the organization).	10,000
Southwest Badger Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Provide technical & administrative support for the development of two watershed work plan supplements for the West Fork of the Kickapoo No. 17 in Vernon County and Coon Creek No. 33 in LaCrosse County.	43,700
Southwest MS RC&D Council	Annual Plan of Work	12,000
St. John's Bayou Drainage District	EWP Agreement	473,684
St. John's Levee District	EWP Agreement	478,982
State Association of Kansas Watersheds	Conduct an operation and maintenance workshop in Kansas July, 2010	2,100

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
State Conservation Commission (extension)	Streambank Stabilization	269,558
State of VT Fish & Wildlife Dept.	Wildlife TA for WHIP & EQIP contracts	106,000
Stone County Conservation District	Technical Assistance Initiative	17,780
Student Conservation Association, Inc. (SCA)	SCA and NRCS have common objectives to establish an Administrative Staff Intern to provide productive and meaningful work, and on the job training.	41,275
Suffolk County	FRPP	1,095,600
Sutter Co RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	27,000
Suwannee River RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	20,000
SW NC RC&D Council, Inc.	Erosion & Sediment	4,300
SW NC RC&D Council, Inc.	Preserving Rivers and Streams	15,480
SW NC RC&D Council, Inc.	Security Investigations	128
Tarleton State	Nutrient Trading Tool	75,000
Texas A&M	Development of A Tool to Predict New Soil Moisture and Soil Temperature Regimes.	50,000
Texas AgriLife	Technical Assistance on the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP), Year Eight	400,000
Texas AgriLife	Technical Assistance on the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP), Year Eight	1,200,000
The City of Madison, Mississippi	The City will work with AWCC to carry out environmental education by allowing the use of grounds to be developed into landscaped butterfly gardens, backyard conservation demonstrations & other field exercises for teaching.	121,800
The Nature Conservancy	Technical Assistance for ARRA Flood Plain Easement Restoration	75,000
The University of Northern Iowa	Wetlands II Project	120,600
Three Rivers RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	10,000
Timberland RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	5,000
Top Drawer Communication (KGLCI)	Kansas grazing land management assistance	49,500
Town of Cary	Swift Creek	195,000
Town of Fredonia	PL566; planning, design, construction for Dam Rehabilitation	300,000
Town of Gorham	FRPP	110,000
Town of Johnston, RI	(Pocasset - Congressional Earmark) Facilitate the implementation of structural and non-structural measures necessary to provide for flood damage reduction in Johnston, RI	1,800,000
Town of Kennebunk	Installation of EWP measures	340,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Town of Macedon	FRPP	122,404
Treasure Coast RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	10,000
Tuolumne Co RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	50,000
Tuskegee University	Scholarships for minority students in natural resource conservation and soil science	10,000
Tuskegee University	Soil science exhibit on campus	2,222
U of MD	Manure Management Planner (MMP) assistance	94,050
UC Davis	Conducting the Soil Geomorphology Institute	36,827
UC Davis	Testing Dynamic Soil Properties to Assess Hydrologic Function in Annual Rangelands of California	30,000
UC Extension	Education/TSPs, Outreach, IPM Caps (Moth Initiative)	75,000
UC Regents (CESU)	Modification Ecological Site Descriptions	20,000
UCCE	FY 10 Monterey Bay Earmark Water Quality/Water Quantity	25,000
United State Fish and Wildlife Department of Interior	Improve wildlife and wetland habitat on private lands in New Jersey.	30,000
University Alaska Fbanks	Letter Proposal to Analyze Data from Field Deployment Tests of Electric SWE Sensors	43,294
University Florida	Reconciling Podzolic and Redoximorphic Responses to Seasonal Saturation in Sandy Coastal Plain Soils.	39,642
University Hawaii	Interpreting and Predicting Behavior and Performance of Tropical Soils Lacking Particle Size Distribution Data.	40,000
University Kentucky	Expression and Distribution of Dynamic Soil Properties in Benchmark Catenas under Forest and Cultivated Land Use in the Shawnee Hills, MLRA 115 & 120	20,000
University Mass	Hydropedology and Ecosystem Services of Vernal Pool Landscapes in Southern New England	35,098
University Minnesota	Innovative, Diversified Agroforestry Plantings in Support of Energy Security, Environmental Quality, and Local Economies: Linking Needs, Science, Programs and Partners.	40,000
University Nebraska	Rapid Assessment of US Soil Carbon for Climate Change and Conservation Planning	182,952
University Nebraska	The effect of a transition from prairie to forest ecosystems on soils in Nebraska	20,000
University of Delaware	Implement Nutrient Mgmt Practices	80,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
University of Iowa	Prediction of Ksat Dynamics from Remote Sensing Data and Modeling for the State of Iowa: Phase I. Model development and Validation	110,000
University of Maryland	Water Quality Trading Guidelines Development Determination and Measurement of Parameters in the Ecosystem Marketplace	100,000
University of Montana	Ecological Evaluation of the Sage-grouse initiative	350,000
University of Montana	Ecological Evaluation of the Sage-grouse Initiative	700,000
University of Montana	USDA Science Advisor Sage-grouse Conservation	387,000
University of Montana	USDA Science Advisor--Sage-grouse Conservation	167,000
University of Puerto Rico	Field Validation of Soil Survey Estimates of Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity Classes in Benchmark Soils of Puerto Rico.	40,000
University of Tenn.	Assessment to determine the cost for conducting EFF Mngt., monitoring and enforcement of Conserv. Easement.	775,167
University of Wyoming	Communicating benefits of regional and national rangeland assessments incorporating social, ecological, and economic elements: An information-sharing and education session to solicit stakeholder feedback.	30,000
University of Arizona	Collaboration in assisting local field offices with irrigation management on all EQIP contracts assigned, evaluating local priorities and natural resource concerns, and providing Conservation Technical Assistance.	90,000
University of Arkansas	MRBI Monitoring	250,000
University of Arkansas CAST	LiDAR Acquisition	138,000
University of Arkansas CAST	State Resource Assessment	70,000
University of Arkansas Cooperative Ext.	MRBI Program Outreach	55,000
University of Arkansas Pine Bluff	Soil Interns - Trace Element Analysis	20,000
University of Idaho	CESU (data entry assistance)	26,307
University of Kentucky	Earmark: various projects on Kentucky soils	10,000
University of Kentucky Research Foundation	Soil characteristics in Inner & Outer Bluegrass region of Kentucky in order to establish "P" levels	23,500
University of Massachusetts	Produce informational pamphlet to Massachusetts vegetable farmers on soil quality, health, and soil testing specifically in regards to vegetable growing.	20,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
University of Rhode Island	(MapCoast - Congressional Earmark) Provide technical assistance for subaqueous soils data collection in priority areas in RI.	25,000
University of Tennessee	Earmark: continue soil laboratory characterization on Cumberland plateau	10,000
University of VT Center for Sustainable Agriculture	Grazing Lands Conservation Program TA	10,000
University of Wyoming, Geographical Information Science Center (WyGISC)	Partnership between WyGISC and NRCS for the development and maintenance of the Cultural Assets Resource Locator (CARL) and the Wildlife Inventory Resource Locator (WIRL) software programs.	50,000
University of Arkansas Pine Bluff	Soil Interns - Soil Carbon Analysis	20,000
Upper Colorado Environmental Plant Center	Plant Materials Center Annual Funds - Admin and Planning	180,000
Upper Dakota RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	15,208
Upper Gunnison River Water Conservancy District	Snotel Site	25,000
Upper Peninsula RC&D	Assistance in developing & implementing an area plan	7,000
Vermont Association of Conservation Districts	Cultural Resource TA	20,000
Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program	2,981,500
Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	Farm Viability Earmark	296,000
Virginia State University	Small Farm Outreach Program	65,000
Virginia Tech University	Soils research and analysis	17,579
Warren County SWCD	GLCI Field Day & Demonstration Project	10,000
Washington SCD	TSP	79,585
Washington State University	CESU (soil organic carbon spatial distribution)	150,000
Wes-Mon-Ty Resource Conservation and Development Council	To obtain contractual services relating to the NRCS Easement programs. Services to be acquired are: Pre-environmental database searches, property surveys, appraisals, and technical review appraisals.	25,850
West Cassia SWCD	Soils Judging Contest	500
West Florida RC&D	Annual Plan Support and Council Activities	10,000
West VA University	Administrative Support for the Geospatial Research Unit	130,000
West VA University	Development, Preparation and Dissemination of Soil Survey Information	175,485
West VA University	Technical Support for the Geospatial Research Unit	198,671

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources	Provide fish habitat monitoring of stream restoration mitigation work required to meet permitting requirements for the Upper Tygarts (Elkwater Fork) water supply dam.	132,244
West Virginia University	Development, Preparation and Dissemination of Soil Survey Information	225,485
Western Kentucky University Research Foundation	Earmark: water quality in an 8 county region of the Upper Green River watershed	100,000
WI State Cranberry Growers Association	Develop a "whole farm planning" process and nutrient management program to benefit the cranberry producers of the state. NOTE: NRCS uses \$50,000 for NRCS position working with Recipient.	161,500
Wicomico SCD	Shared office resources	27,731
Wicomico SCD	TSP	35,400
Willcox-San Simon NRCD	Work with NRCS in the delivery of agricultural plans in local area of responsibility	12,495
Williston Basin RC&D	Support & Stimulation of RC&D program	12,326
Yolo County RCD	Accelerate Farm Bill implementation	20,000
Yosemite-Sequoia RC&D	Annual Plan	7,500
Yosemite-Sequoia RC&D	Tribal Technical Assistance	35,000
Total FY 2010 Cooperative Agreements		\$69,268,703

NRCS FISCAL YEAR 2010 CONTRACTS

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
A & B BUSINESS EQUIPMENT, INC.	A&B BUSINESS SOLUTIONS, INC. - TOSHIBA COPIERS	\$33,906
A.L. HELMCAMP, INC.	EWP - NAVARRO CO. SWCD & NAVARRO CO. REPAIR TO EMBANKMENT DUE TO FLOODING.	213,600
A.M.S. COMPANY, INC.	ARRA FUNDED REPAIRS TO DAM TRINITY PILOT GROVE SITE 28	219,149
A.M.S. COMPANY, INC.	RECOVERY-SLOPE SLIDE REPAIRS TO TRINITY WATERSHED - PILOT GROVE SITE 28	219,149
A.M.S. COMPANY, INC.	WOODY SPECIES MANAGEMENT, FORT HOOD, TX	1,458,570
ABSOLUTE GRINDING & CLEARING, INC.	MECHANICAL FOREST MIDSTORY TREATMENT - FT JACKSON, SC	\$22,500
ACCURATE SURVEYING INC.	LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR THE EWP-FPE PROGRAM	14,500
ACORN OUTDOOR SERVICES, INC.	WRP RESTORATION	7,049

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
ADVANCED ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR NRCS EASEMENT PROGRAMS IN NORTH DAKOTA	-
ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT GROUP, LLC	PRE-ACQUISITION ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE SEARCH (2)	11,570
ADVANCED SURVEYING & CONSULTING LLC	ADVANCED SURVEYING	8,640
AGFOREST PARTNERS INC.	TREE PLANTING SERVICES ON FOUR EWP-FPE SITES IN WEST KENTUCKY.	104,748
ALLSTEEL INC.	OFFICE FURNITURE	-
AMERICAN CONTRACTOR AND TECHNOLOGY INC.	BLACK BAYOU CULVERT EMERGENCY REPAIR	99,082
AMERITITLE, INC.	PRELIMINARY TITLE SEARCH, TITLE INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND RECORDING FEES FOR HFRP AND WRP PROPERTIES	3,952
ANDERSON ENGINEERING OF MN LLC	SURVEY WORK FOR SWIFT COUNTY	29,735
AP/AIM DUBLIN SUITES TRS, LLC	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS	-
ARCAT	HYDROLOGY RESTORATION ON THE CHARLES DAY WRP IN LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY.	10,493
ARCAT	RECOVERY HYDROLOGY RESTORATION ON THE NEWSOM EWP-FPE FLEMING COUNTY, KY.	21,393
ARROWHEAD ENTERPRISES, LLC	FORREST COUNTY EWP - EDWARDS ST, LINCOLN RD&N 25TH (2)	241,756
ARROWHEAD ENTERPRISES, LLC	FORREST COUNTY EWP - SCOTT ST, SLEEP INN AND PCS SEWER LINE, CITY OF HATTIESBURG	332,115
ARROWHEAD ENTERPRISES, LLC	LAWRENCE COUNTY EWP - TOWN OF NEW HEBRON	106,691
ARROWHEAD ENTERPRISES, LLC	PIKE COUNTY EWP - 3 SITES, CITY OF MCCOMB	117,007
ARROWHEAD ENTERPRISES, LLC	RECOVERY - ARKABUTLA CREEK WATERSHED	504,900
ASH CREEK FOREST MANAGEME	MINTO-BROWN FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT	604,708
ATLAS BUILDING SYSTEMS, INC.	REMOVE EXISTING BUILDING AND REPLACE WITH PRE-ENGINEERED METAL BUILDING.	8,945
ATTERBURY CONSULTANTS, INC.	ALPHA FARM COOPERATIVE INC, HFRP APPRAISALS	16,000
ATTERBURY CONSULTANTS, INC.	CERRO GORDO SILVICULTURE, LLC HFRP APPRAISAL	16,000
ATTERBURY CONSULTANTS, INC.	CHRISTIAN FUTURES, INC APPRAISALS (3)	48,000

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
ATTERBURY CONSULTANTS, INC.	ELKTON RESERVES LLC, APPRAISALS	16,000
ATTERBURY CONSULTANTS, INC.	UPDATE APPRAISALS ON HFRP EASEMENTS	24,000
B & B CONSTRUCTION	REPLACING A ROOF AND ASBESTOS REMOVAL AT THE MO NRCS ELSBERRY PLANT MATERIALS CENTER (PMC).	6,911
B & B EXCAVATING	WRP - RESTORATION - BOURBON COUNTY(2)	36,487
B. P. BARBER & ASSOCIATES, INC.	5-YEAR IDIQ A&E CONTRACT	-
B. P. BARBER & ASSOCIATES, INC.	CADASTRAL SURVEYS FOR NRCS WRP EASEMENT ACQUISITION	-
BEAR RIVER RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT	CSP AND EQIP CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DATA ENTRY TECHNICIAN IN LOGAN FIELD OFFICE.	39,050
BERNER CONSTRUCTION, INCORPORATED	MILL CREEK AMD (ACID MINE DRAINAGE)	517,075
BILLY M RABON	FT JACKSON FORESTRY, FALL FY10 HERBICIDE	20,000
BIOENGINEERING GROUP, INC.,THE	REQUISITION FOR NATIONWIDE PLANNING - WATERSHED AND REHAB	-
BLACKHAM, ROMAN, GREINER & ASSOCIATES, INC.	GRP/WRP BOUNDARY SURVEYS SHORTES/RHODES	23,664
BLACKMON COMPANIES INC.	EWP CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WILLIAMSON COUNTY	294,350
BLACKMON COMPANIES INC.	WILLIAMSON CO. EWP - REMOVAL & DISPOSAL OF DEBRIS	68,750
BOGART, PEDERSON & ASSOCIATES INC.	SURVEY WORK	9,690
BOLTON & MENK, INC.	AARA FUNDS FOR BOLTON & MENK SURVEY	6,500
BOLTON & MENK, INC.	BOLTON & MENK SURVEY	35,450
BOLTON & MENK, INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES	-
BONNEMA SURVEYS INC.	EXTRA WOODED AREA FOR SURVEY	446
BONNEMA SURVEYS INC.	JONES HAUGH SURVEY	29,600
BONNEMA SURVEYS INC.	SURVEY WORK	37,100
BONNEMA SURVEYS INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES	-
BUFFALO CREEK, INC.	EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - ERIE COUNTY, NY (3)	169,825
BUSINESS WORLD CONTRACTORS	WRP DONELSON, RED RIVER COUNTY, FENCE INSTALLATION	15,950
C C SCHLUETER INC.	RECOVERY PROJECT CONSTRUCTION OF FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURES SITES IN CARROLL COUNTY, MISSOURI	326,091
C V APPRAISAL SERVICES, INC.	MARKET ANALYSIS - ND EASEMENT PROGRAMS	12,750

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
CAMBRIDGEMOEN LLC	RECOVERY REPAIR CONCRETE PIPE, POTEAU RIVER SITE 4, SCOTT COUNTY, ARKANSAS	97,575
CANNON EXCAVATION COMPANY, LLC	RECOVERY, BUSCH FLOOD PLAIN EASEMENT PROJECT (2)	116,659
CARLSON DESKTOP SOLUTIONS LLC	CDS 2 DAY AGSTAR CLASS TRAINING FOR ZONE 3 & ZONE 4	4,000
CARROLL ENGINEERING CORPORATION	LAND SURVEYING SERVICES - ANTHONY MESCE, HUNTERDON COUNTY	-
CARTER'S CONTRACTING SERVICES, INC., A CLOSE CORPORATION	CAMP BRANCH WATERSHED, DALE COUNTY, ALABAMA	66,766
CEDAR CREST FARMS EXCAVATING	EWP - MIDDLE CANEY AUXILLIARY SPILLWAY REPAIRS, CHATAUQUA COUNTY	13,000
CHERRY DOZER SERVICE	WRP - RESTORATION, BOWIE CO.(2)	33,564
CHURCHILL CORPORATE SERVICES, INC.	TEMPORARY HOUSING	-
CLEAR WAYS, INCORPORATED	EWP-DEBRIS REMOVAL; DSR 007-08-002G MARAIS CANAL AND 007-08-013G GRAND BAYOU; ASSUMPTION PARISH; AGMT NO. 68-7217-9-016	121,268
CLEAR WAYS, INCORPORATED	EWP - DEBRIS REMOVAL; DSR 007-08-002G MARAIS CANEL AND 007-08-013G GRAND BAYOU; ASSUMPTION PARISH; AGMT NO. 68-7217-9-016 FOR BOUDREAUX CANAL; LAFOURCHE PARISH; HURRICANE GUSTAV	87,258
CLEARWATER INC.	RECOVERY CONSTRUCTION OF FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURES HARRISON COUNTY, MISSOURI	357,658
CLOSING ATTORNEYS, LLC, THE	HFRP EASEMENT CLOSING ACCOUNTS	8,600
CLOSING ATTORNEYS, LLC, THE	PRELIMINARY TITLE SEARCHES FOR FY 2010 EASEMENTS	18,850
CLOSING ATTORNEYS, LLC, THE	PRELIMINARY TITLE SEARCHES FOR FY2010 WRP EASEMENTS	11,600
CLOSING ATTORNEYS, LLC, THE	WRP 2009 CLOSING	23,650
COLEMAN CONSTRUCTION	CLAIBORNE COUNTY EWP - GRAND GULF MILITARY PARK (2)	87,170
COMPLETE PASTURE SERVICES INC	WRP - SCHROEDER (4-04P02) MOWING EASEMENT AREA	1,500
CONSERVATION LANDS, LLC	CONTRACT FOR TA, CTA, & WRP FOR CONSERVATION LAND LLC.	90,000

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES	FRANKLIN COUNTY WRP TREE PLANTING - - SITE 1	202,708
CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY SPECIALISTS, INC.	ARRA - QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTING SERVICES	9,249
CONTINENTAL RAILS AND EXCAVATING	FORREST COUNTY EWP - SOUTH LAGOON SITE 6, CITY OF HATTIESBURG	147,315
COUNTRY INN & SUITES BY CARLSON NORMAN	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS, TRAINING AND MEETING ROOMS AND OTHER HOTEL SERVICES	-
COURTYARD OKLAHOMA CITY	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS, TRAINING/MEETING SPACE, AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
CRESTLINE HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS, TRAINING/MEETING SPACE AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
CRITTGEN LLC	ON-LINE VISUAL MAPPING AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPMENT	785,670
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSTS INC.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY IN SUPPORT OF EQIP FOR UNION COUNTY	53,797
D&H EXCAVATING, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK (3)	179,710
D. FRANCO CONTRACTING, INC	PARSONS FLOOD PLAIN EASEMENT RESTORATION	14,176
DAVIS & FLOYD, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR WETLAND EASEMENTS IN SC	-
DEJOUX RED RIVER FARMS INC.	ROCK BUCKET, GRAPPLE FORK, MOUNTING KIT, SHIPPING - ETPMC	4,424
DELANEY GROUP, INC. THE	PENCHANT BASIN HYDROLOGIC RESTORATION PROJECT.	10,457,196
DELTA DECISIONS OF DC, LLC	TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE AND TRANSFORMATION SUPPORT	-
DLM CONTRACTING ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	PROP CANYON DAM REPAIR CONSTRUCTION	1,047,657
DONALD J. BRAASCH CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - ERIE COUNTY - HILLCROFT SITE	88,188
DONALD J. BRAASCH CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - HORSESHOE SITE - TOWN OF BOSTON, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	93,885
DONALD J. BRAASCH CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - KISSING BRIDGE SITE - TOWN OF CONCORD, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	138,100

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
DOUBLE S DIRTWORKS INC.	RECOVERY, LOST CREEK WATERSHED REHABILITATION GENERAL DESCRIPTION: REHABILITATION OF ONE (1) FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURE IN MISSOURI, NEWTON COUNTY (B-2).	147,989
DOUBLE S DIRTWORKS INC.	WRP - ENHANCEMENT - RUSSELL BANKER, CHEROKEE COUNTY	36,406
DOUGHERTY SPRAGUE ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	REQUISITION FOR NATIONWIDE PLANNING - WATERSHED AND REHAB	-
DRH DESIGN GROUP, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS UNDER EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
DS CONSULTING	DESIGN AND PRESENT TRAINING FOR FACILITATOR TRAINING	12,300
DUNHAM CONSTRUCTION & EXCAVATION	WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM - WRP ENHANCEMENT - BAKER, #6673350100DSB, OTTAWA COUNTY	41,989
DUNHAM CONSTRUCTION & EXCAVATION	WRP - STOUT #667335000DQT, NOBLE COUNTY	85,199
EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.	ARCHITECT - ENGINEER CONTRACT THROUGHOUT KANSAS.	-
EARTHWORKS ENGINEERING GROUP LLC	ARRA MATERIALS TESTING (LABORATORY) SERVICES FOR PROP CANYON	7,000
EASTERLING CONSULTANTS LLC	A-E FOLLOW-ON: HATCH VI BREACH INUNDATION MAP	19,260
EGAN, FIELD, & NOWAK, INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES.	-
EJS CONTRACTING, INC.	CONSTRUCT LOW WATER CROSSING BULLS EYE ROAD	630,902
ELECTRICAL INNOVATORS INC.	110 SECTIONS OF USED AND NEW PALLETT RACKING SHELVING SYSTEMS	34,350
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY RESOURCES, LLC	WATTS BRANCH STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT (INCORPORATE WITH U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE & DDOE)	2,763,799
ENVIROWORKS, INC.	RECOVERY ACT - INSTALLATION OF STABILIZATION STRUCTURE FOR CANE CREEK WATERSHED - RIPLEY, LAUDERDALE CO. TN	365,565
EPC CONSTRUCTORS	SHIPROCK FOR TENANT IMPROVEMENTS	41,583
EPTING & GILLIS, LLC	CLOSING COSTS RELATED TO THE PURCHASE OF A WRP PERMANENT EASEMENT (4)	19,110
ERPS, CLAUDE CONSTRUCTION INC.	EWP-FPE DEMOLITION/RESTORATION PROJECT-6 SITES IN WYOMING AND MCDOWELL COUNTIES, WV	154,316

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
ESTES BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION, INC.	ACID MINE DRAINAGE TREATMENT, UPPER STONE CREEK, NORTH FORK POWELL, LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA	132,744
FELLER ENTERPRISES, LLC	BANK STABILIZATION , HEADWALLS, GROUT AND ROCKRIP ON FOUR SITES IN MEDINA COUNTY, TX	139,050
FELLER ENTERPRISES, LLC	BANK STABILIZATION ALONG THE AQUILLA RIVER, NORTH OF WACO, TEXAS.	39,812
FELLER ENTERPRISES, LLC	BANK STABILIZATION ON FIVE SITES LOCATED THROUGHOUT EDWARDS COUNTY.	155,900
FELLER ENTERPRISES, LLC	BANK STABILIZATION, DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL AT MULTIPLE SITES IN JASPER AND NEWTON COUNTIES, TEXAS UNDER THE EWP PROGRAM.	254,964
FELLER ENTERPRISES, LLC	RECOVERY - REPAIR TO SLOPE SLIDES ON TWO WATERSHED SITES: HICKORY CREEK 13 AND EAST FORK	571,430
FINGER LAKES INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTING CORP	FABRICATION AND INSTALLATION OF A TRASHRACK FOR THE ELKWATER FORK WATER SUPPLY DAM	43,729
FLORES, ELIZABETH	REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF NEW METAL ROOF ON EXISTING BUILDING - KIKA DE LA GARZA PMC	14,915
FOUR STAR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR L.L.C.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION PROJECTS LINCOLN COUNTY	159,086
FRANK SILHA & SONS EXCAVATING, INC.	ROCK COUNTY EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM - FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.	393,474
FROGGY BOTTOM, LLC	WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM (RESTORATION) BOWIE COUNTY	18,401
FROGGY BOTTOM, LLC	WRP RESTORATION, TREE PLANTING SITE PREPARATION, LAMAR COUNTY	11,738
FULLER HALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.	LAND SURVEY SERVICES - MARYLAND	-
GANNETT FLEMING, INC.	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER SERVICES FOR PLANNING AND DESIGN OF NEW DAMS OR REHABILITATION OF EXISTING EARTHFILL DAMS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA.	-
GARDENVILLE LANDSCAPING AND NURSERY, LLC	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - TAYLOR HOLLOW ROAD - SOUTH BRIDGE AND NORTH BRIDGE SITES - TOWN OF COLLINS, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	73,800

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
GCY, INC	ARCHITECT & ENGINEERING (A&E) BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF GEORGIA.	5,000
GEO - TEST, INCORPORATED	GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION SERVICES - SANTA CRUZ SITE 1	28,545
GEOENGINEERS, INC.	GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES	-
GEOMETRICS GPS, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS UNDER EASEMENT PROGRAMS.	-
GEOMETRICS GPS, INC.	GRP SURVEY, KING GEORGE COUNTY	14,000
GLADISH CORPORATION, THE	WOODY AND NON-WOODY DEBRIS REMOVAL SALINE CREEK - STEWART COUNTY, TN	87,026
GRAHAM CONSTRUCTION LLC	ADAIR COUNTY DEBRIS REMOVAL	187,419
GRANDVILLE	RECOVERY-REPAIR AUXILIARY SPILLWAY, OZAN CREEK SITE 11, HEMPSTEAD CO., AR	53,893
GREEN MOUNTAIN CO	CONSTRUCTION FOR DECKERS CREEK AMD LAUREL SITES 1 AND 2.	576,211
GREENHORNE & O'MARA, INC.	A&E CONTRACT	-
GRIMM'S GARDENS, L.L.C.	WRP RESTORATION, TREE PLANTING, DELTA CO., BURT FARMS	178,255
H2 ENGINEERING, INC.	RECOVERY - REPAIR OF THE PLUNGE POOL, PERRY CO., ARKANSAS	84,503
HAMPSHIRE HAMPSHIRE & ANDREWS INC.	LAND SURVEY SERVICE - MARYLAND	-
HE MOSLEY INC	CITY OF MERIDIAN, 33RD AND 37TH AVE	272,410
HEALTHY RESOURCES ENTERPRISE, INC.	CONSTRUCTION OF FARM OFFICE - KCPMC	89,935
HEETER CONSTRUCTION, INC.	RECOVERY - 14 DAM REHABILITATION PROJECTS GRANT COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA	9,640,570
HK&S CONSTRUCTION HOLDING CORP.	RECOVERY BLACKAMORE FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION IN RI	531,161
HLS BACKHOE SERVICE	WRP RESTORATION, TREE PLANTING SITE PREPARATION, TITUS CO.	3,978
HOENE, KENNETH F	FRANKLIN COUNTY WRP TREE PLANTING - SITE 3	-
HOMWOOD SUITES HOTEL	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS	-
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPERS	CONSULTING SERVICES (SPEAKER)	-
IMPROVEMENTS UNLIMITED, LLC	EWP-FPE DEMOLITION RESTORATION PROJECT (3 SITES)	54,250

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
J & R DOZER SERVICE	EWP - AUXILLARY SPILLWAY REPAIRS - TWIN CANEY WATERSHED	7,900
J L PITA EXCAVATING	WRP - WETLAND RESTORATION - DEROCKER SITE - SARATOGA COUNTY, NY.	15,000
J&S CONSTRUCTION CO	RECOVERY CONSTRUCTION OF THREE FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURES AT THE UPPER LOCUST CREEK WATERSHED IN PUTNAM AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES, MISSOURI	485,044
JARRED DOZER & BACKHOE SERVICE	EWP - MIDDLE CANEY - SITES 3-19, 9-1, AND 11-34	24,525
JAY'S HOME CONSTRUCTION	OFFICE RENOVATIONS & REPAIRS @ PMC	194,909
JEREMY ABSTON	WRP RESTORATION, TREE PLANTING, ANDERSON CO., RED RIVER CO., LAMAR COUNTY, LEON COUNTY, AND TITUS COUNTY (5)	300,877
JIM CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROGRAM REPAIR PROJECT FOR THE JUNE 2010 FLOOD EVENT- MCDOWELL COUNTY, WV	461,064
JIMMY A. DUNN EXCAVATING COMPANY	JUNE 2010 EWP FLOOD EVENT LOGAN/MINGO COUNTIES, WEST VIRGINIA	446,439
JMR INVESTMENTS LLC	WRP - RESTORATION PROJECT FOR THE MASSEY AND MCDOWELL EASEMENTS	203,266
JMR INVESTMENTS LLC	WRP - RESTORATION PROJECT FOR THE MASSEY EASEMENT IN HALIFAX CO. - WRP	9,631
JOHN W. GLEIM JR., INC.	ASTON TOWNSHIP DAM, WEST BRANCH CHESTER CREEK, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA	45,040
JOHNSON FARMS	WRP - RESTORATION (FENCE), BOWIE COUNTY	7,800
JOHNSON, KEN	WRP - RESTORATION - BOURBON COUNTY	18,146
JOYNER KEENY, PLLC	A&E CONTRACT	-
K D K CONSULTING	GRAZING LANDS INVENTORY, ANALYSIS & PLAN DEVELOPMENT.	86,504
KADRMAS, LEE & JACKSON, INC.	LEGAL BOUNDARY SERVICES FOR NRCS EASEMENT PROGRAMS - NORTH DAKOTA (2)	-
KADRMAS, LEE & JACKSON, INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES	-
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SERVICES	-

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
KEITH CONTRACTING, L.L.C.	RECOVERY TITLE: RECOVERY, BIG CREEK HURRICANE CREEK WATERSHED REHABILITATION GENERAL DESCRIPTION: REHABILITATION OF THREE (3) FLOODWATER RETARDING STRUCTURES IN MISSOURI, CARROLL COUNTY (D-7, L-5A AND L-6)	306,977
KELLER, ALLEN COMPANY LLC	BANK STABILIZATION GILLESPIE COUNTY, TEXAS	255,000
KEN BEAN DOZER SERVICE INC.	VIGEANT WRP RESTORATION - MOBILIZATION/DEMobilIZATION	278,438
KEN BEAN DOZER SERVICE INC.	WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM REPAIR - BRYAN COUNTY	53,413
KERSHAW BUILDERS, INC.	LANG'S NECK AND RIVER TRACT WRP RESTORATION PROJECT	31,117
KESSER INTERNATIONAL, INC.	EWP LEVEE REPAIR AT THREE SITES (BOAT DITCH) CLARK COUNTY, ARKANSAS	173,692
KESSER INTERNATIONAL, INC.	STREAM BANK STABILIZATION AND MINTOR OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL, CITY OF WALDRON, SCOTT COUNTY, ARKANSAS	55,062
KLA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.	REQUISITON FOR NATIONWIDE PLANNING - WATERSHED AND REHAB	-
KNOWLEDGEBANK, INC.	EXECUTIVE SERVICES FOR SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS	-
KOCH, DOUG CONSTRUCTION	RECOVERY, BONDRE-QUINN FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT PROJECT	98,199
KOEHN, JOHN L DOZER SCRAPER WORK	WRP RESTORATION - MCCURTAIN COUNTY	49,500
KOEHN, JOHN L DOZER SCRAPER WORK	WRP - RESTORATION, BOWIE CO.	17,710
KRIS KUHR CONSTRUCTION	REPAIR OF GATES AT JAWBONE DAMS NEAR HARLOWTON, MT	11,600
L & A CONTRACTING COMPANY	JONATHAN DAVIS CU4 PROJECT. INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 3,710 LINEAR FEET OF ROCK REVETMENT ALONG THE NORTHERN BANKLINE OF BAYOU PEROT AND INSTALATION OF 12,672 LINEAR FEET OF CONCRETE PANEL AND PILE WALL ALONG THE NORTHEAST BANKLINE OF BAYOU PEROT AND NORTHWEST BANKLINE OF BAYOU RIGOLETTES. MAJOR WORK ITEMS INCLUDE DELIVERY AND INSTALLATION OF CONCRETE PRECAST PRESTRESSED PILES, CONCRETE PRECAST PRESTRESSED PANELS, ROCK RIPAP PLACEMENT, AND ALL ASSOCIATED ACCESS DREDGING/EXCAVATION	10,982,008
L & W ENTERPRISES, INC.	SURVEYING FOR GRP AND WRP EASEMENTS	176,061

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
L.K. GRANT COMPANY, THE	"RECOVERY ACT" - ARRA CANE CREEK - INSTALLATION OF A GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE BELOW LYNN SCHOOL ROAD BRIDGE, RIPLEY, LAUDERDALE CO.	856,568
LANDAIR SURVEYING COMPANY OF GA	ARCHITECT & ENGINEERING (A&E) SERVICES	5,000
LANE ENGINEERING	LAND SURVEY SERVICES -- MARYLAND	-
LAURITA EXCAVATING, INC.	ON-SITE MITIGATION MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED AT THE ELKWATER FORK WATER SUPPLY DAM IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.	398,747
LDSI, INC.	5-YEAR IDIQ A&E CONTRACT	-
LECHMANIK, INC.	EMBREVILLE WETLAND REHAB: ARRA: WETLAND MITIGATION SITE - NEWLIN TWP., CHESTER COUNTY.	116,000
LEE, LEE & YOUNG	GRP - JERRY TURRENTINE, 192 AC, MASON CO.	20
LIBRA MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS	JANITORIAL SERVICES	4,956
LIFECARE MANAGEMENT PARTNERS, LLC	LIFECARE SERVICE	-
LINCOLN COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TILE CO	TITLE INSURANCE, AGENT'S FEES AND RECORDING FEES, SHORTE'S PROPERTY, GRP	2,000
LM-OMAHA, INC.	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS/MEETING/TRAINING SPACE AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
LOIEDERMAN SOLTESZ ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED	LAND SURVEY SERVICES -- MARYLAND	-
LONG ENGINEERING, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF GEORGIA	5,000
LOUISA ENGINEERING INC.	STRUCTURAL DESIGN ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL POLE STRUCTURES IN VIRGINIA	4,000
M & E CONSULTANTS LLC	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER (A/E) (4)	-
M K EXCAVATION	WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM REPAIR & VEGETATION TILLMAN COUNTY	35,279
MA ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.	5-YEAR A&E	-
MALM CONSTRUCTION CO.	LYONS CREEK WATERSHED JOINT DISTRICT NO. 41, SITE 15, FLOODWATER RETARDING DAM CONSTRUCTION	599,028
MALM CONSTRUCTION CO.	TURKEY CREEK WATERSHED SITE 8 - NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	444,290

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
MANAFORT BROTHERS INCORPORATED	RECOVERY FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION ON THE OXBOWS, CRANSTON, RI	308,225
MANAFORT BROTHERS INCORPORATED	RECOVERY RESTORATION OF A HISTORIC STREAM CHANNEL IN WEST WARWICK, RI	208,300
MARSHFIELD FOREST SERVICE, INC.	APPLICATION OF VELPAR ULW FOR FY 10 SPRING MIDSTORY TREATMENT CONTRACT.	19,056
MARTIN AND SON CONTRACTING INC.	DAVANT PLANTATION WRP RESTORATION PROJECT (2)	19,000
MARTIN AND SON CONTRACTING INC.	FORT JACKSON EROSION CONTROL PRACTICE/PROJECT (2)	92,157
MARTIN AND SON CONTRACTING INC.	HAMMOND WRP RESTORATION PROJECT	9,500
MARTIN AND SON CONTRACTING INC.	WATEREE FLOODLANDS WRP RESTORATION PROJECT	82,180
MARTIN, DONALD W	TUPPEN-FARRIS WRP RESTORATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, BOWIE COUNTY	68,265
MARTIN, DONALD W	WRP TREE PLANTING AND HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL FOR BOWIE COUNTY, TEXAS	98,724
MARTINEZ, DEBBIE	JANITORIAL SERVICES, CLOVIS AREA OFFICE	2,400
MASON BRUCE & GIRARD INC.	ARRA PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY SERVICES - SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.	160,000
MCADAM, FRED	EWP - AUXILLIARY SPILLWAY REPAIR - BIG CANEY WATERSHED	3,050
MCALLEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	EWP - NAVARRO COUNTY BANK STABILIZATION ALONG DRAINAGE DITCHES CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS	1,127,551
MCCORMICK ASPHALT PAVING AND EXCAVATING, INC.	EWP REPAIR OF SINKHOLE, CITY OF MELBOURNE, IZARD COUNTY, ARKANSAS	44,358
MCMILLEN CONSTRUCTION, LLC	FOR NATIONWIDE PLANNING IN SUPPORT OF WATERSHED AND REHAB	-
MCMILLEN ENGINEERING, INC.	SERVICES TO REMOVE PGE EASEMENTS	1,520
MCMILLEN ENGINEERING, INC.	LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR PARSONS FLOODPLAIN EASEMENTS	5,520
MCMILLEN, LLC	REPLACE FIVE ANTENNA FOUNDATIONS AND TOWERS AND ADD COPPER RIBBON RF GROUND PLANE TO THE BOISE METEORBURST MASTER STATION.	34,719
MEADOWLAND SURVEYING, INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES (5)	59,700

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
MENADE INCORPORATED	DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL DUE TO HURRICANE IKE, CHAMBERS COUNTY, TEXAS	150,000
MENDEZ WELDING & CONTRACTING, LLC	CONSTRUCTION FOR HEADHOUSE - KINGSVILLE PMC	63,604
MERCADO CONSULTANTS INC.	LAND SURVEYING SERVICES - MARYLAND	-
MICHAEL SERAFINI INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - COLONIAL DRIVE SITE - TOWN OF BOSTON, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	132,295
MILLS, JAY CONTRACTING INCORPORATED	EWP - NAVARRO COUNTY SWCD & NAVARRO CO. SITE 107B, EMBANKMENT REPAIRS	209,986
MILLS, JAY CONTRACTING INCORPORATED	RECOVERY - REPAIR SLOPE SLIDES ON TRINITY CHAMBERS CREEK WATERSHED	1,169,376
MINK & YUEN, INCORPORATED	KULA STORMWATER RECLAMATION TECHNICAL SERVICE	123,000
MOORE ENGINEERING INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES (2)	18,200
MOUNTAINEER CONTRACTORS, INC.	RECOVERY - DECKERS CREEK ACID MINE DRAINAGE TREATMENT PROJECT	1,205,352
MUNNECKE, MARCHEL M	ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION	-
N.A. DEGERSTROM, INC.	CRAB LAKE WRP RESTORATION EXCAVATION TO CONSTRUCT 8 PONDS	547,952
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TRANSITION PLANNING INC	RETIREMENT PLANNING	-
NATIVE-X, INC	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS IN SUPPORT OF THE "SAGE GROUSE INITIATIVE."	-
NET GAINS, L.L.C.	SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT; MODIFICATION TO CONTRACT AG-7217-C-10-0009 FOR SOUTH SHORE OF THE PEN PROJECT; MIPR NO. W42HEM92957152	151,000
NEW FOREST SERVICES	FY 2010-2011 LONGLEAF PLANTRING PROJECT, FORT JACKSON, SC	34,305
NEYER, TISEO & HINDO, LTD	A&E SERVICES	-
NISSEN, JAY	EWP FLOODPLAIN GRASS SEEDING	-
NORTH BY NORTHWEST PRODUCTIONS, INC.	VIDEO SERVICES	48,025
NORTHSTAR SURVEYING INC.	SURVEY 66-09-00WPQ CARROLL	12,600
NORTHWEST FARM CREDIT SERVICES ACA	2010 OREGON AGRICULTURAL LANDS MARKET SURVEY DATA	10,000
NYBERG SURVEYING, INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES (2)	41,000

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
O'CONNELL & LAWRENCE INC.	LAND SURVEYING SERVICES -- MARYLAND	-
OKC HOTEL VENTURES, LLC	ALL EMPLOYEES MEETING JUNE 14-17, 2010, SHERATON OKLAHOMA CITY HOTEL	108,980
OLSSON ASSOCIATES, INC.	OLSSON SURVEYING SERVICES	10,150
OM INVESTMENTS	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS, TRAINING/MEETING SPACE, AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
ONE STOP ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	REPAIR OF GULLY ON NORTHEAST YELLOW RIVER WATERSHED, COVINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA	162,540
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	REPAIR AND ALTERATION TO POLE BARN AT PMC	42,200
OTOOLE CONSTRUCTION INC	WRP - RESTORATION - BILLER FAMILY TRUST, LABETTE COUNTY	33,925
OVERLAND FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION, LLC	CRAB LAKE WRP FENCING PROJECT IN GRANT COUNTY, WASHINGTON	68,097
PEREZ, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION	EWP GUSTAV - CHANNEL BANK STABILIZATION ALONG COMITE RIVER	1,337,259
PEREZ, A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION	EWP-DEBRIS REMOVAL	155,500
PEUSER DOUGLAS & DANA	WRP - RESTORATION - MIAMI COUNTY	17,461
PITTS CONSTRUCTION INC	BANK STABILIZATION VAL VERDE COUNTY, EWP	183,500
PITTS CONSTRUCTION INC.	BANK STABILIZATION ON THE GUADALUPE RIVER.	353,663
PLANTECO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, LLC	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROPERTY	75,414
PLANTECO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, LLC	RECOVERY-BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR EASEMENT PROPERTY INCLUDED IN THE NRCS EWP FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT PROGRAM.	128,424
POZ ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC	MILL CREEK COALITION AMD A & E SERVICES	60,275
PRECISION MEASUREMENTS, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR EASEMENT PROGRAM	-
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	AUDIT REMEDIATION - LABOR	4,999,967
PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE ENGINEERING PLANNING, INC.	A&E SERVICES	-
PROPERTY TITLE & ESCROW LLC	PRELIMINARY TITLE SEARCH & TITLE COMMITMENT (2)	12,545
PRUDENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	WRP - RESTORATION (HARVEY COUNTY & ANDERSON COUNTY) (2)	52,758

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
QUATERNARY GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, LLC	GEOMORPHOLOGY STUDY - REED WRP PROJECT, LEWIS COUNTY, NY	9,560
RANDY SENA CONSTRUCTION, INC.	ARRA - SANTA CRUZ - SITE 4 CONSTRUCTION/REPAIR	247,124
RANGER EXCAVATING LP	ARRA - REPAIRS TO SLOPE SLIDES ON WATERSHED DAMS UPPER BRUSHY CREEK SITE 29 AND LOWER BRUSHY CREEK SITE 8, IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS.	946,024
RED BARN CONSULTING, INC.	AG WASTE SERVICES A & E FOR PENNSYLVANIA	-
REGENCY CONSTRUCTION, INCORPORATED	CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE PEN SHORELINE PROTECTION AND MARSH CREATION PROJECT (BA-41).	7,888,610
REGUS BUSINESS CENTRE CORP	FURNISH OFFICE SPACE/WORKSTATIONS/SERVICES	-
RESPONSE GROUP INC.	PROVIDING AUDIT SERVICES	-
RETRIEVE, INC.	PROVIDE CLOSED CAPTIONING FOR 6 NRCS CUSTOM VBOOKS.	6,800
RICHARD H HOLSTEIN	WRP APRaisal (2)	11,000
RICK STUTTS	TREE PLANTING THREE LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY (EWP-FPE SITES)	27,288
RICK STUTTS	TREE PLANTING ON 9 WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM EASEMENTS	92,022
RILEY, DOLPHUS S	FORT JACKSON EROSION CONTROL PROJECT, CONTRACT NO. 33	234,691
RINKES, JUSTIN	WRP - RESTORATION - TALLIS, OSAGE COUNTY	41,057
RJCL CORPORATION	KAGMAN WATERSHED PROJECT ARRA 2009	1,789,800
ROBINSON, MANN & SON INC.	EWP - BANK STABILIZATION; AQUILLA CREEK, NORTHWEST OF WACO, TX	160,875
ROCK GAP ENGINEERING LLC	A/E - DAM ASSESSMENT SERVICES	44,000
ROSE CONSTRUCTION, INC.	ARRA - CANE CREEK - INSTALLATION OF GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES LAUDERDALE COUNTY (GRIMES STORE BRIDGE, PARIS ROAD BRIDGE, JONES ROAD BRIDGE, AND WADE HUNTER BRIDGE) (4)	2,592,368
S. & G. EXCAVATING, INC.	CONSTRUCTION OF PHASE 2A OF HONEY CREEK WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION PROJECT	476,907

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
SAWYER'S LAND DEVELOPING, INC.	AARA - SWAN QUARTER WATERSHED - FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT IN HYDE COUNTY, NC	2,744,713
SAWYER'S LAND DEVELOPING, INC.	WRP-RESTORATION PROJECT FOR THE PEREBEE EASEMENT IN TYRRELL CO.	203,430
SCHNABEL ENGINEERING, INC.	ENGINEERING SERVICES IN KY (6)	673,410
SCHWARTZ, MCLEOD, DURANT & JORDAN	LEGAL FEES FOR WRP CLOSING	4,679
SECURITY TITLE ABSTRACT CO INC.	TITLE INSURANCE, AGENTS FEES AND RECORDING FEES, GRP & WRP	6,500
SEGUIN TITLE CO	GRP - GUADALUPE CO.	2,856
SELECT HOTELS GROUP, LLC	HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, MEETING/TRAINING SPACE AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
SEPI ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION, INC.	DESIGN OF S. DARLINGTON FLOOD PREVENTION CHANNEL SYSTEM	114,920
SES, INC.	NATIONAL RESOURCE INVENTORY GRAZING LANDS STUDY - DATA COLLECTION	-
SHILO INN SUITES HOTEL	HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS	-
SHIRLEY & SONS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	EWP - NAVARRO COUNTY BANK STABILIZATION	559,000
SHIRLEY, BIRON J	WOODS COUNTY #55	271,402
SHRADER D & E, INC.	FRANKLIN COUNTY WRP RESTORATION-STRUCTURAL MEASURES	410,092
SHUBH HOTELS, LLC	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS/MEETING/TRAINING SPACE AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
SIEMENS EARTHMOVING	WRP-DELMAR CONNER/MATTHEWS TRUST-RICE CO	16,890
SIGNATURE CONTRACTING SERVICES, L.L.C.	WRP RESTORATION, TREE PLANTING SITE PREPARATION, ANDERSON COUNTY	4,970
SJB SERVICES, INC.	RECOVERY - DRILLING INVESTIGATION - CONEWANGO WATERSHED DAM SITES 3 AND 6 - CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK (ARRA)	7,884
SMITH BROTHERS EXCAVATING	EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROGRAM REPAIR PROJECT DUE TO A FLOOD EVENT - LOGAN COUNTY, WV	328,483
SMITH BROTHERS EXCAVATING	JUNE 2010 EWP FLOOD EVENT MCDOWELL/WYOMING COUNTIES, WV	469,782
SPICER GROUP, INC.	A&E SERVICES	-
SR COFFMAN CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - ROCK CREEK WATERSHED DAM REPAIRS - SITES 5 AND 17	6,950
SR COFFMAN CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - TWIN CANEY SITE 18-26	56,650

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
SR COFFMAN CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - UPPER VERDIGRIS WATERSHED DAM REPAIR - SITE 12-3	2,750
STEELCASE INC.	OFFICE FURNITURE	-
STEPHENSON DIRT CONTRACTING LLC	WRP - RESTORATION, BEN FRANKS 66-7442-5-118, BOWIE CO.	22,527
STONE SAND CO INC.	WRP - RESTORATION - SCHROEDER, BARTON COUNTY	23,000
STOPPEL DIRT, INC.	ARRA - WET WALNUT WATERSHED - REMEDIAL REPAIRS SITE 53, SUBWATERSHED NO. 5	199,927
STUPPY, INCORPORATED	CONSTRUCTION OF GREENHOUSE W/ATTACHED HEAD HOUSE AND SEED LAB - ETPMC	264,075
SUMCO ECO-CONTRACTING, LLC	RECOVERY - CONFLUENCE FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION	452,253
SURVEYING AND MAPPING, INC.	LAND SURVEYS FOR EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
SWANK AUDIO VISUALS, L.L.C.	AV SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT TO COVER TRAINING CONFERENCE IN KC, MO MARCH 13-19.	27,500
SYNERGY RESOURCE SOLUTIONS, INC.	ECOLOGICAL SITE DESCRIPTION RFP CONTRACT	168,300
SYNERGY RESOURCE SOLUTIONS, INC.	NINE ESD IN MLRA 82	24,750
T. MCDONALD CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP APRIL-MAY 2009 FLOOD - COMANCHE COUNTY (2)	806,032
T. MCDONALD CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP AUGUST 2009 FLOOD-GARFIELD COUNTY ROCK DSR 09-326-01-06	827,669
T. MCDONALD CONSTRUCTION, INC.	WRP - REPAIR CREEK COUNTY	89,092
T. MCDONALD CONSTRUCTION, INC.	WRP - REPAIR LINCOLN COUNTY	128,799
TANDEM MOWING SERVICE LLC	WRP - REPAIR LAMAR COUNTY	56,116
TAVCO AUDIO AND VISUAL ENTERPRISES LLC	AUDIO-VISUAL UPGRADE/REMODEL FOR TEMPLE STATE OFFICE	26,941
TEAM'S EXCAVATING INC.	WETLAND RESERVE PROGRAM - RESTORATION - HUGHES COUNTY AND MCINTOSH COUNTY (2)	48,435
THEISS DOZER SERVICE	WRP - MONTGOMERY COUNTY	39,028
THOMAS CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP EXIGENCY-CRAWFORD COUNTY PROJECT	6,750
THROCKMORTON COUNTY ABSTRACT INC	GRP - WW2 PROPERTIES, THROCKMORTON CO.	2,500

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
TIMBER TECH ENGINEERING INC.	AG WASTE A & E SERVICES FOR PENNSYLVANIA	-
TININ CONTRACTING CO INC.	RECOVERY - CANE CREEK; INSTALLATION OF FIVE ROCK RIPRAP GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES ALONG CANE CREEK	419,456
TLSL INC.	CHIWAPA CREEK WATERSHED - DAM 29 REHAB	899,642
TOM WALTERS, INC.	CHARTER BUS FOR AGENCY CONDUCTED TOUR.	6,170
TP ENVIRONMENTAL & PIPELINE SERVICES LLC	ARRA - BIG CANEY SITE 18 - REHABILITATION (REMEDIAL)	249,342
TRENDWAY CORPORATION	OFFICE FURNITURE	-
TREY CONSTRUCTION INC.	DESOTO DEC SITES 3 AND 6	327,952
ULTEIG ENGINEERS, INC.	LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR NRCS EASEMENT PROGRAMS - NORTH DAKOTA	-
ULTIMA SERVICES CORPORATION	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (4)	1,504,240
UNITY CONTRACTOR SERVICES INC.	CONTRACT FOR MECHANICAL CLEARING/MULCHING OF MESQUITE - MIPR 0085 - FT. HOOD	174,895
UNITY CONTRACTOR SERVICES INC	RECOVERY - LIME-TREATED EARTHFILL REPAIRS TO THE SLOPE SLIDES - COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS	297,776
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	RENTAL OF FACILITIES/EXHIBIT FLOOR FOR SPEAKERS	5,000
URS GROUP, INC.	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER (A/E) SERVICES FOR ENGINEERING SURVEYS, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING DESIGNS AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES.	-
URS GROUP, INC.	A&E SERVICES ON MILITARY PROPERTY	-
V B HAWTHORNE & SON INC.	CARPENTER WRP RESTORATION PROJECT	28,760
VERITISS, LLC	THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (FM) BUDGET TEAM REPORTS	-
VIGIL CONTRACTING, INC.	SPACE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	-
VIGIL-AGRIMIS, INC.	MINTO-BROWN FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT RESTORATION DESIGN	175,954
VIRTUS CONSULTING GROUP, LLC	IT BUSINES PROCESS ANALYSIS	-
VISTA DESIGN, INC.	LAND SURVEYING SERVICES -- MARYLAND	-
WESCON SOLUTIONS	RECOVERY - PROJECT CONSTRUCTION OF 2 FLOOD WATER RETARDING STRUCTURES AT THE EAST YELLOW CREEK WATERSHED	198,531

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
WESTWOOD PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, INC.	SURVEYING SERVICES IDC CONTRACT	-
WIDE AWAKE DEFENSIVE DRIVING SCHOOL	STATEWIDE DEFENSIVE DRIVING	15,180
WIDSETH, SMITH, NOLTING & ASSOCIATES INC.	AARA SURVEY ITEMS	19,800
WIDSETH, SMITH, NOLTING & ASSOCIATES INC.	LEGAL LAND SURVEYS FOR NRCS EASEMENT PROGRAMS - NORTH DAKOTA	-
WILCO INC.	COVINGTON COUNTY EWP - 6 SITES	161,215
WILCOX ASSOCIATES, INC.	A&E SERVICES	-
WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES INC	WRP - MARKET ANALYSIS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA.	14,900
WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES INC.	GRP - AREA-WIDE MARKET ANALYSIS FOR FY 2011 ENROLLMENTS, ASPMRA REGION 1	100,000
WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES INC.	MARKET ANALYSIS TO VALUE WRP AND GRP CONSERVATION EASEMENTS	20,000
WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES INC.	WRP - AREA-WIDE MARKET ANALYSIS FOR FY 2011 ENROLLMENTS, ASPMRA REGION 1	100,000
WILLIAMS EQUIPMENT SERVICES, LLC	DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL DUE TO HURRICANE DOLLY, CAMERON COUNTY, TX	97,795
WILLIAMS EQUIPMENT SERVICES, LLC	DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL	121,052
WORLDWIDE CORPORATE HOUSING, L.P.	LESSORS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS	-
WORTHINGTON LANDSCAPE CO INC.	DUKES ARRA FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION PROJECT	86,499
XPERT'S GULF LLC	EWP - DEBRIS REMOVAL BAYOU ST. VINCENT; ASSUMPTION PARISH	155,661
Y R C, INC	EWP - KAUFMAN-VAN ZANDT CO. SWCD, WATERSHED SITE 137, EXIGENCY REPAIRS DUE TO JUNE FLOODING.	35,000
YOUNG III, GEORGE E, PC	LAND SURVEYING SERVICES -- MARYLAND	-
ZEPHYR'S, INC.	KLINGEL WRP RESTORATION	194,666
ZWAHLEN, JODY M	WRP - RESTORATION - DIETRICH (7-07P03) - CHEROKEE COUNTY	20,817
TOTAL, FY 2010 Contracts		\$99,127,876

Footnote: The "\$0" contracts are basic contract awards NRCS made in FY 2010 that NRCS may issue delivery/task orders against.

NRCS FISCAL YEAR 2011 COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Acadiana RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is support activities under the RC&D's Annual Plan of Work that relate to USDA and NRCS priorities.	\$8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Alabama A&M	Scholarships for minority students in natural resource conservation and soil science	22,500
Alabama Association of Conservation Districts	Joint conference including AACD and NRCS staff	7,550
Alabama Mountains, Rivers & Valleys RC&D	Energy-conservation educational, demonstration project - 5KW solar power system	8,730
Alameda Co RCD	Arroyo de la Laguna Earmark	33,000
Ala-Tom RC&D	Demonstration projects on historic farm - organic farming, hoop house, rain harvesting, solar energy	8,730
Albemarle RC&D	Albemarle Water Management and Water Quality Improvement	8,730
Altar Valley Conservation Alliance	Collaborative efforts to support conservation stewardship efforts within the watershed boundaries of the Altar Valley.	20,000
American Bird Conservancy	Assessing the effects of conservation practices on priority birds throughout the Intermountain West.	60,000
Arrow Head Country RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will create and maintain a website that will allow them to 1) interface more efficiently with its current audience; 2) interface with a broader audience 3) deliver information more rapidly; and 4) deliver information in a more cost effective manner.	4,500
Auburn University	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for MLRA 15 Soil Survey Region	14,300
Bayou Land RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is to move the RC&D towards Circle of Diamonds level of excellence.	4,500
Berks County Conservation District	Technical assistance for PL-566 Land Treatment Watersheds	34,133
Berkshire Pioneer Resource Conservation and Development Council	Develop sustainability plan and improve training.	4,500
Big Bend RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Big Sandy RC&D Council, Inc	Lawrence county park treat eroding area; Martin County elk viewing trail material required for vegetation establishment; Floyd county provide materials to establish vegetation in Elkhorn Park; provide materials for the Boyd county rain garden	8,730
Black Diamonds RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Black River - St. Lawrence RC&D	provide training to board re: legal and fiduciary responsibilities, reprint educational brochures & outreach information, update council website	4,500
Blue Mtn. RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Blue Ridge RC&D	Shootout Mountain Dam Removal	8,730
Boulder County	Four mile Fire Restoration and Rehabilitation	1,300,000
Cape Fear RC&D	Columbus County Landfill Gas	8,730
Capital RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	36,000
Capital RC&D	Quality Assurance for WRP, FRPP and GRP	88,000
Capital RC&D	Technical assistance for South Mountain conservation project and strategic communications	8,730
Capital RC&D	Technical assistance for wildlife habitat development	17,850
Capital RC&D	Technical assistance in EQIP, CBWI and Conservation Planning	79,500
Capital RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is support activities under the RC&D's Annual Plan of Work that relate to USDA and NRCS priorities.	8,730
Carolina Land & Lakes RC&D	Biofuels Emission Monitoring	8,730
CAWACO RC&D	Recycling programs, organic gardening, rain harvesting, and related education at schools and senior centers	8,730
Central Coast RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
Central FL RC&D	Capacity development to achieve circle of diamonds status	5,000
Central NY RC&D	attain Circle of Diamonds status by 4/15/2011; recruit 4 new board members; revise the organizational by-laws; attend training and conduct board training on leadership, governance & fundraising	4,500
Central Prairie RC&D	Purchase energy efficient freezers for venison for foodbank	8,730
Central Sacramento Valley RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
Central Sierra RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certified - Strategic Plan	8,730
Chippewa Cree - 68032510008	Supplement Cooperative Working Agreement for conservation services	26,325
Chippewa Cree - 68032510034	Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)	56,619
City of Cranston, RI	(Pocasset - Congressional Earmark) Facilitate the implementation of structural measures necessary to provide for flood damage reduction in Johnston, RI	300,000
Clearwater RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
Colorado Big Country RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Colorado State University	review, testing, Modification and incorporation of the Detrend Kriging Spatial Climate Data Distribution Model	23,000
Colorado State University	University Support of the USDA-NRCS Rapid Assessment of U.S. Soil Carbon for Conservation Planning and Modeling.	24,747
Colorado State University	Major Land Resource Area Admin Costs	17,688
ColPac RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Community Partnerships RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	21,000
Community Partnerships RC&D	RC&D program technical assistance for improved Council operations	4,500
Community Partnerships RC&D	Technical assistance for CSP participants	80,000
Community Partnerships RC&D	Technical assistance for wildlife habitat development	39,250
Community Partnerships RC&D	Technical assistance to carryout ARRA for EWP and watersheds	20,720
Community Partnerships RC&D	Technical assistance to organic producers	80,000
Conservation Resource Alliance	Implementation of Area Work Plan	5,250
Consolidated Drainage District #2	EWP Agreement	211,229
Consolidated Drainage District #2	EWP Agreement	420,565
Coosa Valley RC&D	Energy-conservation educational, demonstration project - closed-cell polyurethane foam insulation in commercial broiler house	8,730
Copper Valley Development Authority	Outreach and education	5,598
Coronado R&D	To improve sustainability in the rural communities of Southeast Arizona through educational efforts targeted toward traditionally underserved Ag. producers and those challenged for services due to their remote location within the RC&D area	12,138
Council of Athabascan Tribal Government	Outreach and education	5,598
Cumberland -Green Lakes RC&D Council, Inc	Provide capacity building opportunities for Council leadership in the forms of formal and/or informal training and conduct outreach & marketing activities.	4,500
Cumberland Valley RC&D Council, Inc	Harlan County sewer hookup/septic systems; Whitley native warm season grasses & constructed wetlands for wildlife	8,730
Dakota Prairies RC&D	Capacity Building	11,640
Dakota West RC&D	Capacity Building	11,640
Delaware County SWCD	Mississippi River Basin Initiative	59,900
Desert Mountain RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certified - Strategic Plan	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Dine' College	Establish conservation projects in six communities on the Navajo Nation. Education and instructional teach environmental responsibilities.	30,000
Downeast RC&D Council	Provide assistance implementing specified RC&D projects	8,730
Drainage District # 10	EWP Agreement	409,399
Drainage District # 10	EWP Agreement	453,453
Drainage District # 3	EWP Agreement	323,963
Drainage District # 7	EWP Agreement	383,934
Drainage District # 7	EWP Agreement	423,774
Drainage District #39	EWP Agreement	452,684
Drainage District #39	EWP Agreement	483,620
Drainage District #6-Pemiscot	EWP Agreement	492,260
Ducks Unlimited	Wetland Restorations	1,500,000
Dunklin County Commission	EWP Agreement	292,051
Dunklin County Commission	EWP Agreement	382,983
Eagle RC&D Council, Inc	Improve recreational facilities in Gallatin, Trimble and Henry counties, KY	8,730
East Arkansas Enterprise Comm.	To reestablish a Drip Irrigation system for Home Gardeners in St. Francis County. Consist of 6 home garden sites.	10,000
East Central Colorado RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	8,730
East Central RC&D on behalf of the CO League	Administration and Planning - execution of the Colorado RC&D League Annual Plan	13,000
Eastern Shore RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730
Elk Chute Drainage District	EWP Agreement	412,587
Endless Mountains RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	21,000
Endless Mountains RC&D	Technical assistance for local food production	8,730
Endless Mountains RC&D	Technical assistance to organic producers	22,000
Environmental Impact RC&D	Translation of Conservation Planning Handbook into Spanish and Hmong	8,730
ES RC&D	Wetland development	8,750
Finger Lakes RC&D	Porous pavement demonstration & provide support to streambank stabilization projects	8,730
Flint Hills RC&D	Agritourism business development	8,730
Florida West Coast RC&D	Capacity development to achieve circle of diamonds status	5,000
Floyd County Fiscal Court	Assistance to carry out the EWPP-FPE implementation	88,800
Four Rivers RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will train current members and partners and conduct outreach to educate and expand membership and	4,500

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
	sponsors.	
FS - Rent for Silver Cliff	Silver Cliff Rent for field office	34,800
Gateway RC&D Council, Inc	Provide capacity building opportunities for Council leadership in the forms of formal and/or informal training and conduct outreach & marketing activities.	4,500
George D. Aiken RC&D Council	Implementation of Area Plan	8,730
Glacial Hill RC&D	Assist agritourism, market locally grown food	8,730
Glacierland Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Support the Local Food Initiative to keep the public informed about healthy food and promote grazing throughout Northeast WI	11,842
Golden Sands Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Attend NC RC&D Region Conference 2011 "Building Financial Stability; Annual Report - Golden Sands Highlights for 2010 (Prepare and print annual report for distribution to constituents and other interested parties to raise awareness and increase financial stability).	5,000
Great Kanawha Resource Conservation and Development Council	Non-Circle of Diamonds agreement- Amend and Implement the RC&D Council plan to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to Circle of Diamonds criteria. Council will carry out capacity building in the form of training	4,500
Greater Adirondack RC&D	conduct feasibility study to identify ways to improve livestock processing capacity in the North Country; provide outreach and education to supplement its skidder bridge construction and rental project; provide information and education on water quality issues in the Adirondacks; assist with marketing and website development to promote sale of wood pellets	8,730
Green River RC&D Council Inc	Tire recycling project in 7 county areas. Environmental/conservation education for local schools.	8,730
GSWCC Ponds	Congressional Earmark	2,430,000
Gulf Coast RC&D	Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Project - 4,000 native plants	8,730
Headwaters RC&D	Carry out training for professional engineers	15,100
Headwaters RC&D	Technical assistance for CSP participants	9,000
Headwaters RC&D	Technical assistance for local food production	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Headwaters RC&D	Technical assistance for wildlife habitat development	30,000
Heart of Maine RC&D Council	Provide assistance implementing specified RC&D projects	4,500
High Country RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
High Sierra RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
Historic Hoosier Hills RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will utilize training, grant opportunities, and new marketing strategies to expand the Councils strength and impact to the community.	4,500
Hohokam RC&D	To improve sustainability in the rural communities of Southeast Arizona through educational efforts targeted toward traditionally underserved Ag. producers and those challenged for services due to their remote location within the RC&D area	12,138
Hoosier Heartland RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will conduct a marketing campaign that will build Council capacity, generate additional funding and sponsorships, and market the Council to both sponsors and constituency.	4,500
Hudson Mohawk RC&D	educate 10 foresters on safety and forestry best management practices; sponsor an educational workshop on sustainable forestry; sponsor a woods walk; revise and reprint 2000 copies of educational forestry placemats; sponsor the 2nd Annual Greater Capital District Farmers Direct Marketing Conference	8,730
Imperial Calcasieu RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is support activities under the RC&D's Annual Plan of Work that relate to USDA and NRCS priorities.	8,730
Indiana Wildlife Federation	Increase awareness of the importance of restoring and protecting wildlife habitat and the value of sound land and water conservation practices and to increase knowledge of the technical and financial resources available to implement conservation practices in the Little Calumet-Galien Watershed.	48,525
Interior Rivers RC&D Council	Outreach and education	5,598
Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship - Division of Soil Conservation	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	525,000
Iowa League of RC&D's	Implement Farm Bill Programs	74,720

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Iowa Valley RC&D	Soil Survey Support	51,803
Jackson Purchase RC&D Council Inc	Water management project in Four Rivers region of Kentucky	8,730
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (extension)	Technical assistance	185,000
Kenai Peninsular RC&D Council	Outreach and education	5,598
Kentucky Heritage RC&D Council, Inc	Dead animal composting project; Anderson County park project; Pleasant Retreat Hiking Trail Project.	8,730
KY River RC&D Council, Inc	Provide capacity building opportunities for Council leadership in the forms of formal and/or informal training and conduct outreach & marketing activities.	4,500
Lake Agassiz RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Lake Plains RC&D	oversee development of new marketing information for outreach purposes; develop informational materials and training modules to be used at 24 meetings; web designer to re-configure, simplify, update web design	4,500
Lake Region RC&D	Improve water quality throughout Marais des Sygnes	8,730
Licking River RC&D Council, Inc	Water/sewer lines for assisted living/hospice facility, Maysville, KY	8,730
Lincoln Hills RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will do a two tier program 1) focus on training new council members. 2) focus on organizational development	4,500
Lincoln RC&D Council, Inc	Capacity building training, outreach & marketing campaign to improve meeting attendance, officers will conduct an annual financial review.	4,500
Little Big Horn College - 68032510043	Natural Resources Conservation support	8,296
Little Colorado RC&D	To improve sustainability in the rural communities of Southeast Arizona through educational efforts targeted toward traditionally underserved Ag. producers and those challenged for services due to their remote location within the RC&D area	12,138
Little Kanawha Resource Conservation and Development Council	Non-Circle of Diamonds agreement- Amend and Implement the RC&D Council plan to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to Circle of Diamonds criteria. Council will carry out capacity building in the form of training	4,500
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	281,088
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	315,625
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	368,788

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	438,449
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	462,424
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	467,913
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	468,492
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	495,905
Little River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	496,555
Louisiana State University	Land Management Impacts on Soil Carbon Stocks in Louisiana	15,070
Lower Colorado RC&D	To improve sustainability in the rural communities of Southeast Arizona through educational efforts targeted toward traditionally underserved Ag. producers and those challenged for services due to their remote location within the RC&D area	12,138
Lower Hudson - Long Island RC&D	Assessments of raw material, pelleting process & producer impact; promote utilization of low-impact grasses for biomass energy; provide outreach to limited resource farmers; improve efficiency of mobile pelletizer for increased production rates.	8,730
Lower Kuskokwim RC&D Council	Outreach and education	8,730
Lumberjack Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Conduct a groundwater testing program to determine the over-all quality of drinking water and develop county-wide baseline data for future water quality	11,842
Mammoth Cave RC&D Council Inc	Perpetuity protection from urban encroachment for the "Frenchman's Knob" area in Hart County, KY.	8,730
Mat-Su RC&D Council	Outreach and education	5,598
Mid-East RC&D	Agri/Eco Tourism in the Roanoke River Basin	8,730
Mid-Snake RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
Midsouth RC&D	Installation of cooking oil collection system in Autauga County School System and establishment of an associated biofuels technology program	8,730
Mississippi Association of Cooperatives	Small farmers conference (Outreach)	2,000
Mississippi County Commission	EWP Agreement	499,965
Mitchell County SWCD	Mississippi River Basin Initiative	39,812
MO Hwy & Transportation Dept	EWP Agreement	86,052
MoDOT	EWP Agreement	93,686
Montana Historical Society-State Historic Preservation Office-68032510039	Internet access to historic & archaeological site in Montana	5,000
Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Council	Non-Circle of Diamonds agreement-Amend and Implement the RC&D Council plan to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to Circle of Diamonds criteria. Council will carry out capacity building in the form of training	4,500
Mountain Valleys RC&D	Renewable Energy Outreach and	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
National Older Worker Career Center, Inc - 68032510023	Education Provide Conservation Technical Services-ACES Program	99,028
National Older Worker Career Center, Inc.	Support of Conservation Related Programs	30,679
National Older Worker's Career Center (extension)	ACES Program-Technical Assistance	112,000
Navajo RC&D	To improve sustainability in the rural communities of Southeast Arizona through educational efforts targeted toward traditionally underserved Ag. producers and those challenged for services due to their remote location within the RC&D area	4,950
Nevada Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Community Watershed Planning (N009) - Tahoe	37,500
Nevada Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Tahoe Yellow Cress (N011)	30,000
Nevada Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Tahoe Yellow Cress (N008)	30,000
New Madrid County Commission	EWP Agreement	382,782
New Madrid County DD # 33	EWP Agreement	485,979
New Madrid County DD # 38	EWP Agreement	490,676
New Madrid County DD # 38	EWP Agreement	498,919
New River Highlands RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730
North Cal-Neva RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
North Central Washington RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
North Coast RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
North Inter-River Drainage District	EWP Agreement	366,010
North Olympic RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Northeast Colorado RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	8,730
Northeast Delta RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is to move the RC&D towards Circle of Diamonds level of excellence.	4,500
Northern Panhandle Resource Conservation and Development Council	Non-Circle of Diamonds agreement-Amend and Implement the RC&D Council plan to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to Circle of Diamonds criteria. Council will carry out capacity building in the form of training	4,500
Northern Plains RC&D	Capacity Building	11,640
Northern VT RC&D Council	Implementation of Area Plan	8,730
Northwest California RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
Northwest RC&D	Community rain harvesting (rain barrel) workshops	8,730
Northwest RC&D	Training workshops	655

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Northwest Territory RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will do a twofold project. The first portion will be website development informing the community about the programs and projects available for participation. The second portion will provide training to Council members.	4,500
Old Dominion RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730
Ore-Cal RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certified - Strategic Plan	8,730
OSU No-Till	OSU Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources support of No-Till Conference	5,000
Ouachita Mountains RC&D	In support of the Tri State Forestry Conference	3,500
Owsley County Fiscal Court	Assistance to carry out the EWPP-FPE implementation	96,000
Painted Sky RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	4,500
Panhandle RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
Patriot Resource Conservation and Development Council	Implement Outreach Plan and Website redesign.	4,500
Paulding County	Congressional Earmark	100,000
Pemiscot County Drainage District #6	EWP Agreement	335,707
Pemiscot County Drainage District #6	EWP Agreement	435,143
Pemiscot County Drainage District #8	EWP Agreement	455,248
Penn Soil RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	21,000
Penn Soil RC&D	Community and economic development to sustain a viable agricultural sector	8,730
Penn Soil RC&D	Technical assistance for CSP participants	76,850
Penn State University	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for Pennsylvania	13,087
Penns Corner RC&D	RC&D program technical assistance for improved Council operations	4,500
Penns Corner RC&D	Technical assistance for CSP participants	52,500
Pennyrile RC&D Council Inc	Jeffers Bend Lake Water Quality project to enhance water resources, support a healthy environment & promote healthy plant/animal communities.	8,730
Piedmont Conservation Council RC&D	Operational Support for PiedmontLocalFood.com	8,730
Pilgrim Resource Conservation and Development Council	Develop and complete Environmental Review Team program development, improve website and training.	8,730
Pilot View RC&D	Restoration Planning - Chadric Creek	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Pocono NE RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	21,000
Pocono NE RC&D	Rural drinking and storm water technical assistance	8,730
Pocono NE RC&D	Technical assistance for CSP participants	15,000
Pocono NE RC&D	Technical assistance for wildlife habitat development	28,050
Pocono NE RC&D	Technical assistance to organic producers	14,000
Popo Agie Conservation District	Emergency Watershed Program	28,121
Portland State University	Ensemble Streamflow Prediction Post-Processing	136,246
Portland State University	Geospatial Parameter Estimation Tool	100,905
Potawatomi RC&D	Implementation of Area Work Plan	5,250
Potomac Headwaters Resource Conservation and Development Council	Non-Circle of Diamonds agreement-Amend and Implement the RC&D Council plan to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to Circle of Diamonds criteria. Council will carry out capacity building in the form of training	4,500
Pri-Ru-Ta Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Healthy plant & animal communities through grazing and research training needs	11,842
Purdue University	Rapid Carbon Assessment Project - Sample Preparation and Analysis	25,000
Purdue University	Understand if the awareness, attitudes, constraints and behaviors of both traditional and non-traditional land managers in the Little Calumet-Galien Watershed has changed since baseline data was developed in 2011 as part of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	41,946
RC&D Headwaters - 69032510055	Administration of RC&D Area Plan of Work	27,872
Red River RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	Encourage forest management actions through the RI Coverts Project	32,280
Rhode Island Resource Conservation and Development Area Council, Inc.	To provide assistance for the Council to attain Circle of Diamond level	4,500
Rhode Island State Conservation Committee	Provide follow-up assistance to current contract holders and qualified applicants	25,393
River Country Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Stakeholders collaborate to reduce runoff into Elk Creek (Analyze profitability of conservation practices for local producers); Bugle Lake restoration (hold 2 stakeholder meetings to discover critical partners, discuss erosion threats and hydro-electric generation); Chippewa Valley grazing education (Host 2 pasture walks & Demonstrate grazing at Earth Day event).	9,700
Saginaw Bay RC&D	Implementation of Area Work Plan	5,250

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Salish Kootenai College - 68032510047	Soil Conservation SCT Training	15,000
San Juan RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	4,500
San Luis Valley RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	8,730
Sangre de Cristo	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	4,500
Santa Cruz NRCD	Collaboration in assisting local field offices with irrigation management on all EQIP contracts assigned, evaluating local priorities and natural resource concerns, and providing Conservation Technical Assistance.	35,000
Santa Fe Trail RC&D	Trainings and Meetings	4,500
Sauk Trails RC&D	Implementation of Area Work Plan	9,480
SE PA RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	21,000
SE PA RC&D	Technical assistance through workshops for healthy plant and animal communities and improved water quality	8,730
SE PA RC&D	Technical assistance to small farmers, organic, underserved	98,821
See-Kan RC&D	Farmer's Market Promotion	8,730
Seneca Trail RC&D	conduct a marketing campaign of RC&D services; contract to conduct legal review of council by-laws; conduct outreach efforts to reestablish and reinvigorate membership in County Committees; officers of the council shall complete 8 hours of non-profit governance & financial management training	4,500
Shenandoah RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730
Sheyenne James RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
SMDRC&D	Farmers feeding the hungry	8,750
Solano RCD	Technical Assistance - Support of Bay Delta Initiative	52,000
Solomon Valley RC&D	Soil Health and Rural Sustainability Field Day, Marketing Teff Growth, Grant Writing	8,730
South Central Washington RC&D	Coordinated Weed Mgmt.	8,730
South Centre Corridor RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730
South Coast RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
South Florida RC&D	Project support to meet USDA and NRCS priorities.	9,700
Southeast Colorado RC&D	Execution and administration of the RC&D plan of work	8,730
Southeast Conference RC&D Council	Outreach and education	8,730
Southern Alleghenies RC&D	Carry out RC&D annual plan of operations	21,000

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Southern Alleghenies RC&D	Technical assistance for local food production	8,730
Southern Alleghenies RC&D	Technical assistance for wildlife habitat development	28,500
Southern Alleghenies RC&D	Technical assistance to CSP, WRP, EQIP, WHIP participants	42,000
Southern Low Desert RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certified - Strategic Plan	8,730
Southwest Badger Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Conduct an inventory of renewable energy installations	9,700
Southwest Idaho RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
St. John Aroostook RC&D Council	Provide assistance implementing specified RC&D projects	8,730
Sunflower RC&D	Trainings and Outreach	4,500
Suwannee River RC&D	Capacity development to achieve circle of diamonds status	5,000
SWNC RC&D	Town Creek Watershed Plan and WQ Improvement	8,730
Sycamore Trails RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will complete non-profit management training for the Board and will conduct outreach and marketing activities to seek additional members.	4,500
Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Noxious Weeds (N007) - Tahoe	25,000
Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Community Watershed Planning (N009) - Tahoe	37,500
Tahoe RCD	BLM SNPLMA - Noxious Weeds (N010) - Tahoe	75,000
Texas A&M	Rapid Carbon Assessment in Texas: Lab Analysis and Field Data Collection	132,845
The Nature Conservancy	Forecasting benefits of agricultural BMPs to physical, chemical, and biological conditions to help maximize return on conservation investments.	60,000
The Nature Conservancy	To increase participation in EQIP, WRP, and FEP among eligible landowners within the Western Lake Erie Basin of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative especially targeting those who have not participated in USDA conservation programs.	38,018
Thoroughbred RC&D Council Inc	Provide capacity building opportunities for Council leadership in the forms of formal and/or informal training and conduct outreach & marketing activities.	4,500
Three Rivers RC&D	Capacity development to achieve circle of diamonds status	5,000
Three Rivers RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
Threshold to Maine RC&D Council	Provide assistance implementing specified RC&D projects	8,730

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
Tidewater RC&D	assist Circle of Diamonds RC&D council in carrying out its area plan on projects	8,730
Timberland RC&D	Implementation of Area Work Plan	5,250
Time & Tide RC&D Council	Provide assistance implementing specified RC&D projects	8,730
Tombigbee RC&D	Testing of invasive species control methods on grazing lands and field day of successful methods	8,730
Town and Country Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.	Communications Plan and Products (Develop a plan for communications & outreach to members and partners, build a central database of members, partners & donors, define a consistent message for media and general public, conduct outreach to public & private entities to seek sponsorship & representation on the Council); Rock River Coalition Newsletter (co-sponsor the production of Rock River Reflections, the quarter newsletter of the Rock River Coalition, and profile the following RC&D projects in each edition: Grazing Education, Invasive Species Education, Algal Bioremediation, and Rock River TMDL Implementation Planning).	7,979
Trailblazer RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is support activities under the RC&D's Annual Plan of Work that relate to USDA and NRCS priorities.	8,730
Treasure Coast RC&D	Capacity development to achieve circle of diamonds status	5,000
Tri-State Water Quality Council	Assistance with Water Quality Issues in Bonner City	500
Tuskegee University	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for MLRA 15 Soil Survey Regions	14,300
Tuskegee University	Scholarships for minority students in natural resource conservation and soil science	22,500
Tuskegee University	Support for Carver Integrative Sustainability Center - Field Office Located on Tuskegee Campus	3,353
Twin Valley RC&D	The purpose of this agreement is support activities under the RC&D's Annual Plan of Work that relate to USDA and NRCS priorities.	8,730
University of Arkansas-Fayetteville	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for the Southern Highlands and Mississippi Valley of MO-16	30,833
University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for the Southern Highlands and Mississippi Valley of MLRA 16	39,849

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
University of Delaware	Assessment of Waterbird Response to the NRCS Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative Using NEXRAD Radar Data.	96,479
University of Idaho	Data Collection/Analysis Support to the Rapid Carbon Assessment Project	14,892
University of Kentucky	Development of a Web 2.0 Soil Data Browser for the NRCS	25,000
University of Missouri	MO10 Rapid Carbon Assessment	10,724
University of Nevada-Reno	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for MLRA 3 Soil Survey Region	20,000
University of Rhode Island	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for MO-12	14,881
University of Tenn.	Regional assessment of the effects of conservation practices on northern bobwhite and other priority grassland bird breeding populations and their habitats	50,000
University of Wisconsin	maintenance of the Energy Self Assessment tools	56,350
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	Completion of the NRCS Rapid Carbon Initiative in MLRA Soil Survey Region 10	16,500
University of Wyoming	Ranch Sustainability Assessment: A business plan approach incorporating social, ecological, and economic elements to complement NRCS conservation planning.	33,000
University of Arizona	Collaboration in assisting local field offices with irrigation management on all EQIP contracts assigned, evaluating local priorities and natural resource concerns, and providing Conservation Technical Assistance.	90,000
University of Arkansas CAST	LIDAR Acquisition	62,000
University of Minnesota-68032510056	Development of Feedlot Evaluation Model	11,179
Upper Colorado Environmental Plant Center	Plant Materials Center Annual Funds	88,500
Upper Columbia RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Upper Peninsula RC&D	Implementation of Area Work Plan	9,480
Utah State University	Rapid Carbon Assessment in Utah: Field Data Collection	20,023
WA State Conservation Commission	CRP Assistance	74,500
Weiser SCD	Jointed Goat Grass control	25,000
Wes-Mon-Ty Resource Conservation and Development Council	Non-Circle of Diamonds agreement-Amend and Implement the RC&D Council plan to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to Circle of Diamonds criteria. Council will carry out capacity building in the form of training	4,500
West Central RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
West Florida RC&D	Capacity development to achieve circle of diamonds status	5,000
West Virginia University	Rapid Assessment of Soil Carbon Assistance for the Appalachian and Interior Plateaus Soil Survey	16,381

Recipient Name	Purpose	Obligation
	Region	
Western MD RC&D	Capacity building	4,500
Western Pennsylvania Conservancy	Technical assistance for Conservation Planning	27,000
Western Prairie RC&D	Sustainability Workshop, Beginning Farmers Workshop, Kids' Workshop	8,730
White River RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will do a two tier program 1) focus on training new council members. 2) focus on organizational development	4,500
Willcox-San Simon NRCD	Work with NRCS in the delivery of agricultural plans in local area of responsibility	13,500
Williston Basin RC&D	Capacity Building	4,500
Winston County Self Help	Small farmers conference (Outreach)	1,000
Wiregrass RC&D	Installation of a solar-powered well pump for demonstration at Landmark Park; pump will also serve Park's endangered Pineywoods Cows	8,730
Wood River RCD	Circle of Diamonds	4,500
Wood-Land-Lakes RC&D	Capacity building actions to achieve a level of operational excellence comparable to the Circle of Diamonds criteria. The council will create and distribute annual reports and newsletters, provide council training and publicize via press release and their website.	4,500
Yosemite/Sequoia RC&D	Circle of Diamonds Certification	4,500
TOTAL, FY 2011 Cooperative Agreements		\$24,694,138

NRCS FISCAL YEAR 2011 CONTRACTS

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
A & R OFFICE MACHINES, INC.	COPIER MAINTENANCE	\$45,000
A DAIGGER AND COMPANY INC. ORPORATED	PIPETTES, SHAFTS AND STANDS	7,875
ADVANCED DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	LEASE OF KONICA BIZHUB C550 COPY MACHINES.	9,912
AKEA, INC.	STABILIZATION OF BUSH HILL, PHASE III, FT BENNING GA	1,158,673
ANALYTICAL SPECTRAL DEVICES, INC.	144 LABORATORY SAMPLE HOLDERS	16,704
B & B EXCAVATING	WRP RESTORATION - LABETTE CO.	5,452
BELGRAY, INC.	EWP - AUGUST 09 - GRANT COUNTY ROCK	386,937

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
BUFFALO CREEK, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - CONNOISARAULEY ROAD SITE - TOWN OF ASHFORD, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK	54,200
BUFFALO CREEK, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - LEWIS SITE - TOWN OF BOSTON, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	48,000
BUFFALO CREEK, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - SOUTH JENNINGS ROAD - TOWN OF COLLINS, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	48,000
CEDAR CREST FARMS, LLC	WRP-REAMER RESTORATION WORK IN OSAGE CO.	44,618
COASTAL DREDGING COMPANY INC.	HANSON CANAL REPROCUREMENT	389,910
D&H EXCAVATING, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - VANETTEN ROAD AND JOLLS ROAD SITES, TOWN OF DAYTON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK	46,122
DIAMOND B SERVICES, LLC	EWP APRIL-MAY 2009 FLOOD - WOODWARD STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	93,837
DONALD J. BRAASCH CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - ANTHONY GULF SITE - TOWN OF BOSTON, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	8,500
DONALD J. BRAASCH CONSTRUCTION, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - NORDBLUM SITE - TOWN OF BOSTON, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	62,044
EDLAND, LAWRENCE E	SOIL RESOURCE INVENTORY DATA COLLECTION	13,090
EDWARD HULME, INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - SUNSET HILL ROAD - TOWN OF MACHIAS, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK	17,000
EMC, INC. ORPORATED	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
EWP PACKAGE 5 (LOGAN, MINGO, MCDOWELL)	EWP PACKAGE 5 (LOGAN, MINGO, MCDOWELL)	129,047
FELLER ENTERPRISES, LLC	RED RIVER EWP	112,500
GENLYTE THOMAS GROUP LLC	PURCHASING 1,000 ORANGE BOUNDARY MARKERS AND DECALS	8,500
GEODESY PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, LLC	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
H&S ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	ROSS DAM IN-FLOW DESIGN FLOOD ANALYSIS	\$75,000
IDEAL SCANNERS & SYSTEMS, INC.	42" SCANNER, FLOOR STAND, DOCUMENT BASKET, UPGRADE KIT, WARRANTY	15,227
JORDAN, KAISER & SESSIONS, LLC	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
L & W ENTERPRISES, INC.	EWP SURVEYS- 5 IN LIEU OF PROPERTIES IN MCDOWELL COUNTY.	16,922
LAW OFFICES OF ANDREA L. BLEAU, P.C., THE	WRP - TITLE POLICY (T11) & CLOSING SERVICES, CALHOUN COUNTY	42,131
LEE, LEE & YOUNG	GRP - TITLE POLICY (T11) & CLOSING, SERVICES MASON COUNTY	10,037
LOUISA ENGINEERING INC.	STRUCTURAL DESIGN ANALYSIS OF AGRICULTURAL STRUCTIONS IN VIRGINIA	5,000

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
MAHAVIR ENTERPRISES LLC	HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS, TRAINING/MEETING SPACE, AND HOTEL SERVICES	-
MAPTECH, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
MARTIN, DONALD W	WRP TREE PLANTING RESTORATION PROJECT, BOWIE COUNTY, TEXAS	101,887
MAVERICK CONSTRUCTION L.L.C.	CONTRACT PER SOLICITATION FOR ROOF REPLACEMENT AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES FOR THE CARPENTER BUILDING AT THE ELSBERRY, MO PLANT MATERIALS CENTER.	18,400
MCMASTER & ASSOCIATES, INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
METEOR COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	HPA INTERFACE ENCLOSURE INCLUDES WIRING FOR 545B; MCC-534 PREG SYNTH ASSEMBLY	11,980
METEOR COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	REPAIR SERVICE FOR MCC 545B RADIOS	10,400
MICHAEL SERAFINI INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - FROG VALLEY ROAD SITE - TOWN OF LEON, CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK	84,000
MICHAEL SERAFINI INC.	EWP - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION - SPRING BROOK CHANNEL SITE - VILLAGE OF SPRINGVILLE, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	249,900
NEWTON JAMES AND ASSOCIATES LLC	COST FOR ALL EMPLOYEE TRAINING - SHOWING OUR TRUE COLORS	4,817
ONE STOP ENVIRONMENTAL LLC	REPAIR OF GULLY ON NORTHEAST YELLOW RIVER WATERSHED, SITE P-11, IN COVINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA, ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFICATIONS, PLANS, AND COST ESTIMATE	55,149
PECAN VALLEY TITLE CO	GRP - TITLE POLICY (T11) & CLOSING SERVICES, BROWN COUNTY	4,202
PERKINELMER LAS INC. ORPORATED	INDUCTIVELY COUPLES PLASMA ATOMIC EMISSION SPECTROMETER/LABORATORY EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	101,128
POMEROY APPRAISAL ASSOCIATES INC.	MARKET ANALYSIS - EASEMENT PROGRAMS - STATEWIDE	11,600
QPL, INC.	CWPPRA - WEST LAKE BOUDREAU; CONSTRUCTION-CONTAINMENT DIKES; DIKE DEGRADATION	164,894
RETRIEVE, INC.	ONLINE CAD PERFORMANCE SUPPORT TOOLS	108,500
SEPI ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION, INC.	SURVEYS FOR WRP EASEMENTS	12,000
SHIRLEY & SONS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	FREESTONE COUNTY, TX	54,400
SMITH, L I & ASSOCIATES INC.	BOUNDARY SURVEYS FOR CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAMS	-
SOUTHERN ROCK, INC.	EWP APRIL-MAY 2009 FLOOD - COMANCHE COUNTY ROCK	235,070
T. McDONALD CONSTRUCTION, INC.	CRAIG/NOWATA STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	280,635
THOMAS J SHEPSTONE	MARKET ANALYSIS - EASEMENT PROGRAMS - STATEWIDE	14,000

Vendor Name	Purpose	Obligation
THOMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY	ELECTRICAL HOOKUP FOR THREE MODULAR FURNITURE UNITS.	212
THUNDER SCIENTIFIC CORPORATION	PRESSURE HUMIDITY GENERATOR W/CART&6 ACCESS PORTS MPD	36,212
VALUATION CONSULTANTS INC.	MARKET SURVEY ANALYSIS - HUNTERDON & WARREN COUNTIES	8,100
VWR SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION	AUTOCLAVE MODEL 3870 EP; AND 2 YEAR EXTENDED WARRANTY	16,687
WILSON CASE, INC.	RE-USABLE TRANSIT CUSTOM LUGGAGE CASES FOR SOIL CLODS AND EQUIPMENT	5,205
TOTAL, FY 2011 Contracts		\$4,459,616

Footnote: The "\$0" contracts are basic contract awards NRCS made in FY 2011 that NRCS may issue delivery/task orders against.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS/REORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Kingston: Does NRCS anticipate the use of any personnel action or reorganization in fiscal year 2012? Please describe the anticipated actions. Would any lead to a reduction-in-force?

Response: NRCS will submit an agency-wide request for voluntary early retirement authority/voluntary separation incentive payment (VERA/VSIP) authority. This request will be inclusive of employees impacted by the elimination of earmarks, the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program, and the Resource Conservation and Development Program, as well as the potential for the elimination of funding for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program. An agency-wide request is being submitted to ensure that NRCS has the maximum human resources flexibilities to mitigate the programmatic impacts.

A functional assessment is planned to evaluate people, processes and structure for each center and functional area to determine if there are efficiencies that can be gained, such as the centralization of financial and administrative functions, and to eliminate redundant or obsolete work and skills. The organizational assessment will be conducted in three phases over the next year. This work is a continuation of the organizational assessment of the Agency's national headquarters in 2009. The first phase will address administrative functions with plans for the assessment to be completed by August 2011. The purpose is to evaluate each component relative to its contribution to the mission of the agency.

Until fiscal year 2012 funding levels are known, it is not possible to identify if any personnel actions we might take would lead to a reduction-in-force.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a summary, including information on personnel, hardware, software, applications, and telecommunications, of NRCS spending on Information Technology for fiscal years 2008 through 2011. What is anticipated for fiscal year 2012?

Response: NRCS expects to spend \$125 million on Information Technology (IT) in fiscal year 2011. Of this amount, \$97.0 million is transferred to the Department for IT services. Services include approximately \$38.4 million for voice/phone and network services, \$37.5 million for hardware and software provisioning and support, and \$21.1 million for hosting and application services. NRCS's IT budget is \$3.1 million for IT policy and planning (investment management, IT Security, Enterprise Architecture, Project

Management), \$2.8 million for hardware and software, and \$22.1 million to develop and operate the business applications in the agency IT investment portfolio filed with the Office of Management and Budget.

Total IT spending in fiscal year 2012 is expected to be about \$122 million. The decrease of \$2.6 million for FY 2012 will occur through the NRCS IT in sourcing efforts and the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative. Our costs for the Department's International Technology Service (ITS) and the National Information Technology Center (NITC) are expected to increase. NRCS will obtain actual ITS and NITC cost for 2011 in August of 2011.

{The information follows:}

IT Spending for FY 2008 - FY 2012

NRCS IT Investment	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	Total Investment
ITS						
Services	\$88,312,422	\$97,647,485	\$99,338,230	\$90,035,493	\$90,035,493	\$465,369,123
NITC - IT Services	784,385	903,643	1,124,507	477,530	477,530	3,767,595
National Telecom Services	896,006	917,999	917,999	917,999	917,999	4,568,002
Telecom						
Customer Services	202,404	202,404	202,404	398,835	398,835	1,404,882
Network Services	334,190	342,105	342,105	291,540	291,540	1,601,480
Computer Services						
Network Support	219,938	218,487	218,487	92,782	92,782	842,476
Enterprise Shared Services	2,058,902	2,282,263	2,282,263	969,180	969,180	8,561,788
E-GOV Initiatives	1,999,564	1,272,636	1,256,144	1,246,906	1,246,906	7,022,156
E-GOV Initiatives - HSPD12	1,303,751	1,303,751	1,305,145	1,320,091	1,320,091	6,552,829
E-GOV Initiatives- Content Mgt.	97,205	111,303	76,743	176,135	176,135	637,521
Personnel	7,800,000	7,700,000	7,700,000	7,450,000	7,000,000	37,650,000
Application Development	18,600,000	18,200,000	30,000,000	21,200,000	19,000,000	108,000,000
Total Cost	\$122,618,767	\$131,102,076	\$144,764,027	\$124,576,491	\$121,926,491	\$645,977,852

PERSONNEL

Mr. Kingston: How many NRCS employees are dedicated to communications? How many to human resources? How many to accounting and financial management? Please provide a breakdown by state and headquarters.

Response: The information is provided below and reflects the data in our human resources system as of March 25, 2011 (pay period 6). The numbers reflect all active employees to include: permanent full time and part time.

For each of the occupations requested, the following occupational series were included:

- Communications: All 1000 occupational series
- Human Resources: All 0200 occupational series
- Accounting and Financial Management: All 0500 occupational series

[The information follows:]

Employees in the Areas of Communications, Human Resources, and Accounting and Financial Management

Staff	States	NHQ	Total Employees
Communications	99	27	126
Human Resources	135	62	197
Accounting and Financial Management	170	53	223

CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide a list of all changes in mandatory programs included in the fiscal year 2012 budget request. For comparison purposes, please include information on the authorized levels of mandatory funding amounts related to the programs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2012 President's Budget (PB)
Changes in Mandatory Programs Authorized by Dollar Amount

Program	FY 2012 Authorized	Policy Change	FY 2012 PB
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	\$1,750,000	-\$342,000	\$1,408,000
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program	60,000	-	60,000
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	85,000	-12,000	73,000
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	200,000	-	200,000
Conservation Security Programs/1	197,085	-	197,085
Agricultural Management Assistance Program	7,500	-5,000	2,500
Healthy Forests Reserve Program	9,750	-	9,750
Chesapeake Bay Watershed	50,000	-	50,000

Program	FY 2012 Authorized	Policy Change	FY 2012 PB
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program	165,000	-165,000	-
Conservation Reserve Program (TA Only)/2	124,000	-	124,000
Total Dollar Change		-\$524,000	

FY 2012 President's Budget
Changes in Mandatory Programs Authorized by Acreage Enrollment

Program	FY 2012 PB	Policy Change	Authorized FY 2012 Cumulative	Cumulative Net Policy Change
Wetlands Reserve Program	\$784,792	-\$365,000	-	-
Wetlands Reserve Program (acres)	(271,158)	(-158,895)	(3,041,200)	(2,882,305)
Grassland Reserve Program	67,206	-49,000	-	-
Grassland Reserve Program (acres)	(203,515)	(-165,684)	(1,220,000)	(1,054,316)
Conservation Stewardship Program	787,639	-13,000	-	-
Conservation Stewardship Program (acres)	(12,004,796)	(-764,204)	-	-
Total Dollar Change		-\$427,000		

NOTES:

- 1/ Conservation Security Program authorized to support contracts enrolled before 9/30/2008. Changes in budget authority considered statutory.
2/ Conservation Reserve Program depends on FSA projections. Change in Budget authority considered statutory.

CONSERVATION DELIVERY STREAMLINING INITIATIVE

Mr. Kingston: Please provide additional information on the streamlining and cost-saving initiative. What is the status of the initiative? What is the timeline for implementation? What efficiencies will be realized? How much will full implementation of the initiative cost? How much will it save?

Response: In January 2009, NRCS initiated the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI) with the purpose of implementing a more effective, efficient, and sustainable business model for delivering conservation assistance across the Nation. This initiative has three overarching objectives:

1. Simplify Conservation Delivery - The new business model will be easier for customers and employees.
2. Streamline Business Processes - New business processes will increase operating efficiency and deliver technical and financial assistance in a fully integrated manner.
3. Ensure Science-based Assistance - The new business model will reinforce the delivery of technically sound products and services.

To achieve these objectives, NRCS organized CDSI in the Office of the Chief with Business Architecture oversight responsibility for NRCS. CDSI's charge is to implement five major initiatives that will allow field staff to spend more time in the field with clients, minimize duplicate data entry and administrative burden, allow clients to have more efficient and convenient

access to USDA conservation programs, increase the timeliness of program delivery, and strengthen financial management.

During 2009-2010, NRCS used over 250 employees on short-term teams to redesign NRCS's future business model for three agency business lines (Conservation Planning, Conservation Implementation, and Financial Assistance delivery). During 2010, NRCS redesigned and streamlined its science-based natural resource framework for delivering conservation programs, standardized staff roles nationwide for a more efficient and effective delivery of financial assistance, piloted emerging technologies (such as digital pens), and completed an information technology roadmap with a benefit-cost analysis for the Streamlining Initiative.

During 2011, NRCS is piloting a new Conservation Desktop in 14 states, a technology and business model change that will take clerical burden off field technical staff, enhance financial management, and add efficiencies such as a national document storage solution. A new Client Gateway will also be piloted in 2011. This web-based portal will allow customers to apply for Farm Bill programs on-line, check their eligibility status, view conservation plans and maps, review and sign Farm Bill contracts, and even check on the status of payments - all to be available 24/7 and without requiring NRCS staff time or a visit to the USDA field office.

During 2012 NRCS will release nationwide three major new technologies: (1) a Conservation Desktop for field staff that will integrate and streamline technical and financial assistance delivery; (2) the Client Gateway for a more simplified and convenient client participation in NRCS programs; and (3) a Mobile Planner technology, that will allow NRCS field planners to reduce the number of trips to the field and expedite planning and contracting.

CDSI implementation during 2011-2014 will introduce a number of efficiencies for NRCS and its customers. NRCS's new business model will benefit its customers by reducing the number of trips that clients will have to make to the field office; enabling NRCS and clients to finalize conservation planning and decision-making while in the field; reducing the time between applying for a program and having a signed contract; accelerating payments to clients; and offering clients 24/7 on-line service for many of the steps in conservation assistance.

Through reduced document handling, reduced decision and approval times, improved access to best-available information and technology, and staffing strategies that are aligned with streamlined processes, NRCS and USDA will benefit from a business model that will enable field technical staff to spend as much as 75 percent of their time in the field with clients, compared to the 20-40 percent now often reported. Across the five major initiatives, NRCS has determined that implementing CDSI will allow the Agency to redirect 1,523 staff years back to providing direct on-site assistance to clients, returning a value of over \$91 million each year.

Although the total implementation and development costs for CDSI across the 5 year period is \$148 million, this cost represents less than 0.75 percent of NRCS's budget, has a benefit-cost ratio of over 2.2, and provides enormous quality of service enhancements to its customers.

STRATEGIC WATERSHED ACTION TEAMS

Mr. Kingston: Please provide additional information on NRCS's proposal to increase funding for Strategic Watershed Action Teams.

Response: NRCS envisions deploying Strategic Watershed Action Teams (SWATs) consisting of five to seven conservation planning professionals, for periods of three to five years in specified geographic locations discussed below. These teams will include Soil Conservationists, technicians and

specialists and will be identified based on the needed technical expertise in each watershed. Specialists may include range specialists, engineers or biologists. The number of teams deployed for each watershed will depend on the analysis of natural resource and socioeconomic data to determine the needs of the region. The teams will work under the direction of the local District Conservationist in cooperation with the State and local Conservation Districts to provide a seamless cadre of field professionals.

The goal in deploying the (SWATs) is to reach 100 percent of the landowners eligible for NRCS programs within a geographic focus area, offering technical assistance to assess their natural resource conditions, as well as resource planning and program implementation assistance. In providing assistance, emphasis will be placed on resource conditions of priority interest in the focus area. For instance, if a landscape has been designated a high priority because nitrogen loading poses a threat to water bodies, every effort will be made to emphasize high-impact, targeted practices aimed at nitrogen management.

Having a concentrated number of field employees in a strategic watershed will increase the number and extent of high priority conservation practices installed through financial assistance programs or by private landowner investment in a shorter period of time. Increased conservation practice adoption and implementation will result in faster environmental response and natural resource improvement.

To determine the future of this new approach, NRCS will evaluate the cost effectiveness of the SWATs. The evaluation will assess both the change in administrative performance (such as, the technical assistance cost to deliver a program, percent of farming operations participating in a watershed, and the time to plan, design, and install practices), as well as environmental performance (such as, the change in wildlife populations, water quality and quantity, and farm profitability) versus watersheds with no SWATs.

The SWATs will help NRCS work more closely and effectively with the U.S. Forest Service in that agency's efforts to also adopt a landscape-scale approach to natural resource management. This will leverage the strengths of each agency's technical skills and natural resource programs to conserve and restore forestland, grassland, and working farmland. This coordinated, strategic approach will encompass public and private lands. Additional partnerships with other local, State, and Federal agencies, as well as private and non-profit partners, will expand the reach and success of the initiative.

By the end of FY 2011, NRCS will have deployed SWATs in up to nine landscape conservation initiatives utilizing \$20 million from the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program resources. Focusing SWATs in initiative areas enhances the agency's ability to be strategic about investing in conservation. The development and deployment of teams with needed expertise improves the environmental effectiveness of NRCS technical and financial assistance programs by focusing on priority resource concerns in an accelerated manner. Through the implementation of SWATs, and utilizing partnership agreements, NRCS is able to leverage additional resources, with partners contributing financial and technical resources equivalent to at least a 46 percent match. In addition, the agreements help NRCS build stronger relations with partners. The Longleaf Pine Initiative provides an example. Under an agreement between NRCS and the National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf), NRCS provided Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) technical assistance funds to NWTf, which provided additional financial and technical assistance to help individual participants

develop conservation plans. NRCS then provided financial assistance to help the participants implement the plans.

Through continued implementation of SWATs in future years, NRCS will be able to expand and leverage technical assistance by focusing outreach, resource assessments, planning, and implementation on resource conditions that are of priority interest through locally led partnerships.

CONSERVATION EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PROJECT (CEAP)

Mr. Kingston: Please provide additional information on NRCS's proposal to increase funding for the Conservation Effects Assessment Project. NRCS is asking for a \$7 million increase for CEAP for fiscal year 2012. What do you plan to do with the funding? How much has been set aside for CEAP for fiscal year 2011?

Response: The \$7 million increase in CEAP funding for fiscal year 2012 above the fiscal year 2011 amount available of \$5 million will support and expand current efforts of the project. NRCS will:

- Expand pastureland data collection activities through the National Resources Inventory (NRI)/CEAP Grazing Land effort. This will involve designing a farmer survey to collect management information activities on pasture and hay land primarily for the eastern United States. Expanding this effort will involve close collaboration among NRCS, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), and the Iowa State University Center for Survey Statistics and Methodology (ISU-CSSM). NRCS will develop a pilot project for conducting the survey in a small geographic area, possibly the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
- Initiate a process to nationally update the NRI farmer survey data on farming and conservation practices; survey results provide baseline data for the regional and national CEAP Cropland assessments. ISU-CSSM and NASS are collaborating with NRCS on this work. New survey methodologies are being developed in order to make future data collection and assessment efforts more efficient. NRCS, ISU-CSSM, and NASS are conducting a pilot project during winter 2011-2012 in the Chesapeake Bay watershed to test the effectiveness of the new methodology and to evaluate the changes in conservation practices/systems that have occurred over the past six to eight years.
- Accelerate current rangeland modeling activities using the Rangeland Hydrology Erosion Model (RHEM) and the Wind Erosion Model (WEMO). The agency will further strengthen its data collection effort for gathering practice information and for analysis among the grazing land partners with a heavy emphasis on ARS model development.
- Design and implement processes to automate the economic analysis of conservation expenditures and benefits. The automated economic tool will allow the agency to gather data on States' practice costs and to estimate treatment needs and the necessary practices to meet those needs.
- Create CEAP cropland lookup tables to conduct and catalog the necessary model runs to define outcomes from conservation cropping rotations and systems. The agency will also develop practice-effects databases for incorporation into the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative business process for use by field offices to determine practice effects and benefits from conservation plan and program delivery.

- Expand the Sage Grouse monitoring effort to four additional areas where the Sage Grouse Initiative is being implemented, and establish biological assessment frameworks for other initiative efforts including the lesser prairie chicken, New England cottontail, and possibly other species.
- Design data collection process and survey methodology for collection of onsite wetland data/information to support NRI and CEAP reporting and modeling applications relative to wetland condition and function. The agency will also expand development support of CEAP wetland process models such as the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Integrated Landscape Model (ILM) to quantify wetland ecosystem services and processes.
- Continue development of field-scale planning tools such as the Nutrient Tracking Tool, which when operational will give NRCS field staffs the capability for improved nutrient management planning to meet production and water quality goals. The development of larger scale modeling approaches will allow for better practice placement, planning, and cost-benefit relationships for wildlife, wetlands, and grazing lands.
- Continue investigations at the small watershed scale on the effects of applied science and technology in landscapes of greatest conservation need. New edge-of-field and instream monitoring tools will allow adaptive management of applied practices. More efficient use of existing analysis and modeling capability will further development and integration of existing models and decision support tools. The current suite of ongoing watershed projects conducted by ARS and through NIFA grants will provide additional data and information on the effects of conservation practices at the landscape scale.

Mr. Kingston: Please tell us what NRCS has been able to achieve with CEAP. How much more do we know now about the effect farm conservation programs have had on our Nation's land and water resources? How has CEAP benefited producers?

Response: CEAP has three main parts: (1) Bibliographies and literature syntheses to compile and analyze what is known and not known about the effects of conservation practices on agricultural land; (2) national assessment components for cropland, grazing lands, wetlands, and wildlife; and (3) watershed-scale studies.

Bibliographies and Literature Syntheses: Seven bibliographies have been completed and posted on the USDA-National Agricultural Library Web site (<http://www.nal.usda.gov>)- under the Natural Resources and Environment link. Literature syntheses for cropland and wildlife have been completed, and syntheses for wetlands, rangeland, and pastureland are expected to be published in spring and summer 2011. These efforts have identified gaps in our knowledge that research can help to close.

National Assessments: The national assessment for cropland has produced reports on the Upper Mississippi River Basin and the Chesapeake Bay watershed. These reports are the first two in a projected series of reports that will cover the conterminous 48 States; the series is expected to be complete in late 2011 or early 2012. These studies have resulted in the development of computer modeling capability that simulates the effects of cropping systems, conservation practices, and climate on the movement of sediment and nutrients from farm fields to receiving waters.

Results to date show that although producers have significantly reduced field-level losses and instream loadings of sediment and nutrients, ample opportunities exist for further reductions. CEAP assessment findings show

that suites of practices that include both erosion-control and nutrient management practices are more effective in reducing sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus losses from farm fields than are single practices implemented separately. In the Chesapeake Bay watershed, for example, implementation of comprehensive conservation management on the 810,000 high-treatment-need acres (19 percent of the cultivated cropland) in the watershed would achieve the following gains compared to conditions that existed during the period 2003-2006:

- Sediment loss from farm fields would be reduced by 37 percent.
- Nitrogen loss from fields with surface runoff would be reduced by 27 percent.
- Nitrogen loss from fields in subsurface flow would be reduced by 20 percent.
- Phosphorus loss from fields would be reduced by 25 percent.

Comprehensive conservation treatment of the 3.4 million high- and moderate-treatment-need acres (80 percent of the cultivated cropland) in the Bay watershed could achieve the following gains:

- Sediment loss from farm fields would be reduced by 87 percent.
- Nitrogen loss from fields with surface runoff would be reduced by 66 percent.
- Nitrogen loss from fields in subsurface flow would be reduced by 53 percent.
- Phosphorus loss from fields would be reduced by 57 percent.

With the conclusion of the regional cropland studies over the coming year, NRCS will use its modeling capability for more localized analyses and development of field- and landscape-scale tools to assist NRCS field staffs in providing technical advice to landowners at the individual farm and broader landscape scales.

Through the CEAP-Grazing Lands studies, NRCS and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) have developed new models for assessing rangeland soil erosion and range condition. The new erosion estimation tools will allow the overlay of erosion estimates and NRCS conservation practices on a particular landscape, allowing the agency to make specific calculations at the watershed level for practices other than light-to-moderate grazing. The new field office planning environment and decision tools will incorporate CEAP models from grazing lands to support conservation planning with cooperators and improve the agency's ability to describe benefits for individual producers.

The CEAP-Wetlands regional assessments produce field-level to regional estimates of wetland ecosystem services; quantify the effects of wetland conservation programs with and without implementation of USDA conservation practices and resource management systems; develop wetland functional indicator models; quantify and compare effects of alternative environmental or program scenarios on regional wetland services; and, where applicable, develop scientific and technological tools to improve the conservation and sustainability of wetlands on agricultural landscapes.

CEAP is providing the science support for several special wildlife-oriented initiatives. For example, the NRCS Sage-Grouse Initiative (SGI) capitalizes on the strong link between rangeland conditions that support sustainable ranching and healthy sage-grouse populations. Some early findings of CEAP sponsored SGI assessments include documentation of the prevention of 800-1,000 mortal fence collisions by sage-grouse resulting from marking or removal of 180 miles of fencing near sage-grouse communal breeding sites (known as leks).

CEAP is also providing science support to help maximize effectiveness of the NRCS Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative. The lesser prairie chicken is a

species endemic to the southern High Plains that is a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. By working with producers to provide lesser prairie chicken grassland habitat, USDA is helping prevent listing of this species and the associated land use constraints that a listing may generate. CEAP assessments have documented the importance of conservation programs, particularly the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), in supporting lesser prairie chicken populations. Specifically, up to 30 percent of the population that occurs in the shortgrass prairie portion of their range is supported by CRP grasslands. CEAP results also document how future CRP enrollments, as well as Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) or Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) enrollments associated with the NRCS Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative, can be targeted on the landscape to maximize benefits to lesser prairie chickens while supporting productive agricultural operations.

CEAP has also documented that approximately 12 percent of the wetland derived food available to the more than 10 million ducks and geese that migrate through the Rainwater Basin region of central Nebraska is provided by the approximately 3,000 acres of wetlands enrolled in and restored through the Wetlands Reserve Program.

Watershed Studies. These studies, carried out or supported by ARS, National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), and NRCS, evaluate the effectiveness of conservation practices at the watershed scale. Study objectives range from how best to implement conservation practices to enhance water and soil quality and how to quantify the social and economic factors that influence the implementation and maintenance of conservation practices.

CEAP benefits producers indirectly by helping NRCS improve technical standards for conservation. For example, as a direct result of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed study and other studies in the CEAP series--completed and ongoing--the National Nutrient Management Conservation Practice Standard (NRCS practice code 590) has been revised to emphasize coordination of amount, source, placement, and timing of nutrient applications. The CEAP studies have highlighted the need for continuing practices to avoid, control, and trap (ACT) nutrients under local conditions and management.

CEAP benefits producers directly through development of improved decision support tools for planning and implementing conservation practices. For example, the CEAP Modeling and Water Quality and Quantity Teams are working with the NRCS Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative group to incorporate CEAP technology into the field office planning process through the use of the Nutrient Tracking Tool, an adaptation of the Agricultural Policy Environmental Extender (APEX) model used in the CEAP national assessment. This will allow conservation planners to work with operators to explore the best solutions for meeting water quality and production goals. It will also allow for tracking benefits of farm program and reporting outcomes.

Mr. Kingston: Please provide information on NRCS's CEAP analysis regarding the Chesapeake Bay. What does CEAP show regarding agriculture and the Bay? How much has development in the Bay states contributed to the problem? How much can be attributed to agriculture? What have producers in the Bay states done to reduce the amount of sediment and nutrients leaving their operations? How are they contributing to the cleanup of the Bay?

Response: The Chesapeake Bay region cropland study was designed to (1) quantify the effects of conservation practices commonly used on cultivated cropland in the region, (2) evaluate the need for additional conservation treatment, and (3) estimate the potential gains that could be attained with additional conservation treatment. This study is the second in a series that will cover the conterminous 48 States. The series is a cooperative effort among USDA's NRCS, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and the Texas AgriLife Research of Texas A&M University. Specifically:

CEAP survey and modeling efforts show that farmers have made good progress in reducing sediment, nutrient, and pesticide losses from farm fields through voluntary, incentive-based adoption of conservation practices throughout the Chesapeake Bay region. Adoption of conservation practices has reduced edge-of-field sediment losses by 55 percent, total nitrogen losses by 28 percent, and phosphorus losses (sediment attached and soluble) by 40 percent. These practices have reduced total loadings to the Chesapeake Bay (all sources considered) of sediment by ten percent, of nitrogen by 14 percent, and of phosphorus by 14 percent.

However, the need to further reduce sediment and nutrient losses from cropland still exists. The study found that 19 percent of cropland, about 810,000 acres, needs additional conservation treatment. These are the most vulnerable acres--those that have a high potential for runoff and consequently for erosion or that have a high potential for leaching--and that have the least conservation treatment. As a result, these are also the acres that experience the highest losses of sediment and nutrients, especially nutrients.

Targeting of these critical acres enhances efficiency and significantly improves the effectiveness of conservation practice implementation by addressing the areas where the highest sediment and nutrient loadings occur. Although the CEAP studies can identify the broad location of excessive sediment and/or nutrient loadings, further analysis will be needed to identify the specific small watersheds that contribute excessive pollutant loadings. The initial CEAP study on the Chesapeake Bay watershed, for example, identified the Susquehanna River Basin as the source for 74 percent of total field-level sediment losses within the Bay watershed, 59 percent of total field-level nitrogen losses, and 61 percent of field-level phosphorus losses. Through CEAP, NRCS has developed a vulnerability assessment tool based on soil characteristics to identify locations where potential losses of sediment and nutrients are greatest.

Use of comprehensive conservation planning and implementation that includes suites of practices including both erosion-control and nutrient management practices on acres that have a high need for additional treatment can reduce sediment and nutrient per-acre losses by over twice as much as treatment of less critical acres. Model simulations show that adoption of comprehensive conservation planning and implementation on the 810,000 high-treatment-need acres would, compared to the 2003-2006 baseline, further reduce edge-of-field sediment loss by 37 percent, losses of nitrogen with surface runoff by 27 percent, losses of nitrogen in subsurface flows by 20 percent, and losses of phosphorus (sediment-attached and soluble) by 25 percent.

Comprehensive conservation planning and implementation are essential. The most critical conservation concern related to cropland in the Chesapeake Bay region is the need to reduce nutrient losses from farm fields, especially nitrogen in subsurface flows. Suites of practices that include soil erosion control and comprehensive nutrient management are required to simultaneously address soil erosion, nutrient losses in runoff, and loss of nitrogen through leaching.

Cultivated cropland and developed land contribute disproportionately to sediment and nutrient loading of streams and rivers, and ultimately the Bay. Although cultivated cropland makes up only about ten percent of the area of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, it is the source of 22 percent of the sediment, 31 percent of the nitrogen, and 28 percent of the phosphorus delivered to rivers and streams in the Bay watershed, according to the CEAP-Cropland study of the Chesapeake Bay region. The rest of the sediment and nutrients comes from other land uses, including non-cultivated agricultural land, forest land, and urban land.

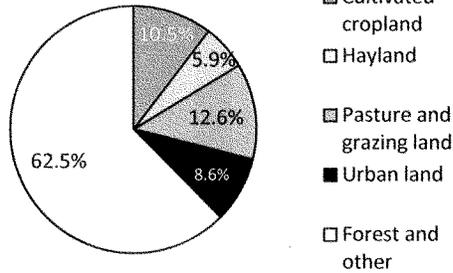
It is important to note that the focus of the CEAP Chesapeake Bay study is on the 10 percent of the watershed that is cultivated cropland. As noted above, the study was designed to quantify the effects of conservation

practices commonly used on cultivated cropland in the Chesapeake Bay region, evaluate the need for additional conservation treatment in the region, and estimate the potential gains that could be attained with additional conservation treatment. The study was not designed to estimate nutrient and sediment loadings attributable to developed lands and should not be used to assess the water quality impacts from these sources.

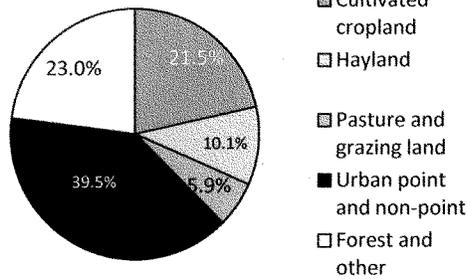
About 46 percent of the cropland acres are protected by one or more structural practices, such as buffers or terraces. Farmers use reduced tillage in some form on 88 percent of the cropland--no-till on 48 percent and mulch till on another 40 percent. In all, some form of structural or management practice is in place on 96 percent of all cultivated cropland in the watershed.

[The information follows:]

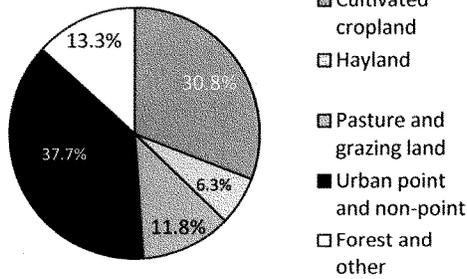
Distribution of land use/cover types in the Chesapeake Bay watershed



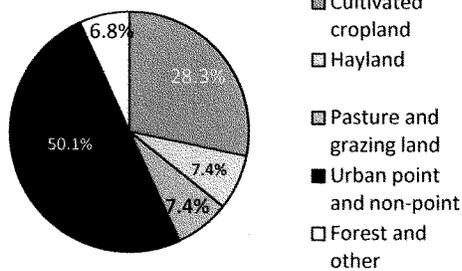
Percentage of average annual sediment loads delivered to rivers and streams in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, by source



Percentage of average annual nitrogen loads delivered to rivers and streams in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, by source



Percentage of average annual phosphorus loads delivered to rivers and streams in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, by source



CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: What work is NRCS doing through its special Chesapeake Bay Program with producers to address any concerns?

Response: Since NRCS began implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative (CBWI) in FY 2009, NRCS has helped agricultural producers improve water quality and quantity and restore, enhance, and preserve soil, air, and related resources in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed through the implementation of conservation practices. These conservation practices reduce soil erosion and nutrient levels in ground and surface water; improve, restore, and enhance wildlife habitat; and help address air quality and related natural resource concerns. NRCS uses the best available science to identify priority watersheds - those with the highest nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment delivery to the Bay and its tributaries.

A snapshot of CBWI implementation during FY 2010 shows that Chesapeake Bay Watershed producers expressed strong interest in conservation. NRCS obligated more than \$33 million in CBWI financial assistance. NRCS entered into 953 contracts with producers to help apply conservation treatment on more than 156,000 acres across the watershed. For example, NRCS worked with Pennsylvania producers to implement more than 60 square miles of new conservation tillage practices on cropland. That is an area equivalent to the size of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Forested riparian buffers were planted on the equivalent of 714 football fields to help keep soil from entering adjacent streams.

VEHICLE FLEET MANAGEMENT

Mr. Kingston: NRCS is anticipating a slight decrease in its vehicle fleet in fiscal year 2012, declining from 10,982 to 10,940 vehicles. Please describe NRCS's fleet management plans. Does NRCS plan to replace any vehicles in fiscal year 2012? Does NRCS plan to buy any new vehicles? How does the agency plan to better control costs and the size of the fleet?

Response: The agency's fleet management plan will include a comprehensive analysis and strategy based on State plans identifying projected acquisitions and disposals for each year. These plans will also justify the mission-critical needs and utilization of NRCS vehicles, including sharing vehicles with other agencies.

In FY 2012, NRCS anticipates disposing of approximately 1,900 vehicles. While the agency will replace some of these, there will not be a one-to-one replacement. The agency is taking steps in FY 2011 to reduce our fleet by over 10 percent and maintain that level in FY 2012 unless a critical mission need arises. To better control costs and the size of the agency's fleet, NRCS is assessing management tracking systems that will help reduce the number of vehicles at each location and maximize use in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

AUDIT REMEDIATION

Mr. Kingston: Please briefly describe NRCS's efforts to improve its accounting systems. When will the agency achieve a clean audit? What progress has the agency made since its first audit? What goals will be achieved this year? What are the most difficult obstacles to overcome?

Response: NRCS takes the findings identified in the independent audit very seriously and has prepared a comprehensive strategy and action plan for improving our financial management and systems. The agency is committed to having transparent financial records that accurately report the important work that NRCS performs for our customers. The process of improving from a disclaimer of opinion to an unqualified, or clean, audit opinion at NRCS is expected to take five to seven years. NRCS was first audited in 2008; we expect to complete all remediation activities in 2013 and achieve a clean opinion by 2014. Significant progress will also be made after conversion to the new Department-wide Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) accounting system, which is targeted for implementation during fiscal year 2012. Some of the benefits of this system are that it:

- Addresses legacy system support and material weaknesses,
- Delivers an integrated/real-time financial system with on-demand query capabilities,
- Streamlines financial-business processes and provides data integrity, reliability, consistency, and sharing across USDA,
- Improves functional integration, accountability, internal controls, and the ability to audit transactions,
- Improves financial performance and management reporting to help with decision-making,
- Provides financial compliance and a backbone for future Department-wide capabilities, and
- Complies and integrates with Federal accounting system standards and mandates.

NRCS has taken proactive steps to remediate the audit findings. NRCS retained the services of a world-renowned accounting firm - Price Waterhouse Coopers - to assist in our audit remediation efforts. In fiscal year 2011, NRCS strengthened financial management staff and internal controls, improved the monitoring of financial data, refined financial management policies, and provided training to the States. NRCS is also developing, enhancing, and employing operational tools that will allow easements and conservation contracts to be monitored and managed more efficiently. Taking these steps will lead to improvements in the NRCS audit results.

The goal for NRCS this year is to eliminate two of the seven material weaknesses identified in the 2010 financial audit and to make significant progress towards eliminating a third material weakness.

The most difficult obstacles to overcome and critical next steps are to maximize the use of decreased funding to make changes in an outdated organizational structure, prepare for a successful transition to the FMMI accounting system in the midst of audit remediation and ongoing audit activities, and strengthen financial management staff. The functionality of FMMI will be a significant improvement over the configuration of the existing accounting system and transition to FMMI must be successfully completed before a clean audit opinion can be achieved.

AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Mr. Kingston: Does NRCS have authority to permanently debar or otherwise prohibit an individual or entity from participating in conservation programs or receiving assistance for conservation purposes?

Response: Egregious conservation program contract violations may serve as the basis for suspension and debarment actions by NRCS. Provisions at 2 CFR Part 417 establish the USDA policies and procedures for debarment and suspension. Generally, the period of debarment is based on the seriousness of the cause(s) upon which the debarment is based and usually does not exceed three years. However, if circumstances warrant, debarring officials may impose a longer period. Any individual, organization, corporation, or other entity convicted of a felony for knowingly defrauding the United States in connection with any program administered by USDA can be permanently debarred from participation in USDA programs.

All NRCS conservation program contracts (financial assistance agreements) contain language in the terms and conditions regarding participant self-certification that to the best of their knowledge and belief, they are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.

GEORGIA TILLAGE PILOT FOR CONTROL OF RESISTANT PIGWEED

Mr. Kingston: In July 2010, Mr. James Tillman, Georgia's State Conservationist, announced a \$150,000 pilot project to test a new conservation tillage system to address glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth using funding from the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Producers in eight counties were eligible to participate.

What is the status of the pilot? How much funding will be provided in fiscal year 2011? What results have been observed to date? What do you anticipate for fiscal year 2012? When do you think a new conservation practice standard will be available?

Response: In fiscal year 2010, NRCS-Georgia offered a pilot project to demonstrate how heavy winter cover crop residue and conservation tillage could be an effective means of controlling glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth (resistant pigweed). There are 12 producers cooperating in this pilot project who have planted a heavy winter cover crop and 'rolled' the cover crop using a cover crop roller-crimper implement to prepare for spring planting. Rolling the cover crop creates a mulch-like barrier to aid in preventing the germination of the resistant pigweed. A field day is scheduled for April 7, 2011, to observe efforts to date. Cooperators are enthusiastic about the opportunity to collaborate with NRCS to address this weed, and have high expectations about positive results this summer.

In fiscal year 2011, NRCS-Georgia is offering an additional \$150,000 in funding to extend this pilot project for a second year. To date, there have been 13 applicants. It is too early to tell the results of the pilot project as resistant pigweed has yet to emerge for this growing season. It is anticipated that using conservation tillage and a roller-crimper to flatten the heavy cover crop residue, will block sunlight and impede germination of resistant pigweed.

In fiscal year 2012, NRCS-Georgia anticipates offering a third year for this pilot project.

We do not anticipate a new conservation practice standard. There is sufficient flexibility within the existing conservation practice standards to address the issues of herbicide resistance. However, ensuring adequate

technical assistance for the producer to plan and apply the practices is critical for success.

RESISTANT WEEDS

Mr. Kingston: What effect are resistant weeds having on conservation tillage systems generally? Are they a problem in other states or regions of the country? Can the pilot Georgia used be replicated in these areas? Would a pilot even be needed if a new conservation practice standard can be developed based on Georgia's pilot?

Response: The resistant weeds do have a negative impact on conservation tillage adoption levels. Many producers begin to increase tillage to control the herbicide-resistant weeds. Herbicide-resistant weeds are becoming a problem throughout most of the United States. There are different herbicide-resistant weeds depending on the climate, location, and the crops being grown. The pilot in Georgia utilizes a system of different conservation practices to address a specific herbicide-resistant weed. Many of the producers in Georgia wanted to continue to use their no-till production systems. NRCS, working with the Agricultural Research Service and the University of Georgia, is developing a system of existing conservation practices applied in a specific manner to address the herbicide-resistant pigweed. The typical conservation practice system involved using no-till crop production, a rye cover crop (used as a mulch cover), and an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system using multiple herbicides with different chemical modes of action and scouting to identify early outbreaks of weeds. This pilot can certainly be adapted to other areas of the United States. In fact, it is being pursued in other States. NRCS does not see a need for a new conservation practice to address herbicide-resistant weeds. Several existing conservation practices, when planned and applied appropriately with technical assistance from conservation professionals, will address the issues of herbicide resistance.

MIGRATORY BIRD HABITAT INITIATIVE

Mr. Kingston: Last summer, NRCS began a special initiative to enhance migratory bird habitat for birds likely to be affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. NRCS provided \$20 million through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program and the Wetlands Reserve Program to producers and landowners in eight states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.

Producer and landowner interest in this effort was more than NRCS expected, and the agency was able to quickly implement it, but was it effective?

Did it stop migrating birds from the coastal marshes where they could potentially encounter oil? Did it redirect funds from other conservation needs in the states that were included in the initiative? Did it provide any other benefits? What did NRCS learn from the initiative?

Response: The Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative (MBHI) was initiated in 2010 to enhance wetlands, increase habitat availability, and safeguard food resources for shorebirds, waterfowl and other birds that use shallow water and mudflat and sand flat habitat impacted by the Deepwater Horizon/BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

NRCS committed \$40 million in the Mississippi, Central and Eastern Flyways to improve habitat in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) and Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP).

NRCS partnered with the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, USA Rice, the Cotton Council, and others to identify priority areas that offered the greatest habitat potential for migrating bird populations.

The Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative was extremely successful; enrolling more than 470,000 acres and assisting private landowners in providing wetland habitat at a critical time. The newly created and improved wetlands were heavily used by migrating waterfowl and shorebirds, mitigating some of the damage caused by the oil spill, and combating drought conditions and decades of wetland losses.

It was never the intent of MBHI to stop migrating birds from reaching the coastal marshes. Environmental conditions may influence bird migration; however, most migration is determined by a strong genetic component in terms of timing and route. The initiative provided migrating birds with additional habitat, and food resources improved their physical condition and reduced pressure on the coastal marshes.

NRCS initiated a three-year effort with partners, including Mississippi State University, to determine the initiative's effectiveness through monitoring the number and species of birds which utilize the habitat created.

The MBHI did not redirect funds from other conservation needs in the participating States. All States receive funds based on an annual program allocation formula. Additional funding is provided to States for identified national or regional conservation priorities under the Landscape Initiatives.

Although the MBHI was created in response to the oil spill, it has demonstrated the potential for agricultural lands to remain productive, and simultaneously provide needed habitat for wildlife.

DUST BOWL

Mr. Kingston: No one knows more about the Dust Bowl era of the 1930s than NRCS. We know now that it was caused by severe drought coupled with decades of extensive farming without crop rotation, fallowing of fields, cover crops, or other soil conservation techniques to prevent erosion. Millions of acres of farmland became useless, and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes.

Parts of the Great Plains, including southwestern Colorado and western and central Oklahoma, are again facing severe and extreme drought. The Ogallala Aquifer also is rapidly being depleted in certain areas. Dust storms are common in that part of the country. Are we facing another Dust Bowl? What is NRCS's role regarding this situation? What soil conservation practices have been put into place to help prevent another Dust Bowl?

Response: To answer the question, will there be another Dust Bowl, one has to determine whether one is speaking of the social and economic conditions associated with prolonged drought and crop failure, or whether one is focusing on the effects of drought, land use and agricultural practices resulting in crop loss and wind erosion. On the first question there are programs in place such as crop insurance and emergency assistance which would mitigate some of the economic impacts.

The second question is more complicated and involves the interaction of drought, land use, and use of conservation and agricultural production practices. The drought of the 1950s provided indications of what to expect. Drought severe enough to unleash dust storms returned to the Great Plains in the 1950s. When the drought ended, climatologists judged it to have been more severe than the drought of the 1930s. The effects, however, seemed not as severe as in the 1930s. Certainly, general economic conditions were better than during the Great Depression and there was no wave of out-migration. There were dust storms, but the black blizzards of the 1930s did not reappear.

By the 1950s, farmers had learned some conservation practices through the work of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), now the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). NRCS emphasized crop rotations to maintain soil tilth and provide cover. Farmers grew more sorghum than in the 1930s, and the crop fit nicely in rotation with winter wheat. In summer, sorghum provided ground cover superior to that of wheat, and its residues improved soil tilth. Many farmers used some combination of contouring, terracing, strip-cropping, and stubble mulching. Some farmers used field windbreaks. As the drought began, irrigation was still expanding in the Great Plains. It has increased even more since the 1950s and the growing crops protect the soil from wind erosion.

NRCS did much of the early research work on stubble-mulching, a mechanical practice that relied on pulling large V-shaped sweeps just under the soil surface. This left stubble-mulch on the surface to protect the soil from the forces of the wind. Since the 1970s, herbicides have been available to leave crop residues on the surface to protect against wind erosion.

NRCS continues to provide technical assistance to farmers which includes educational outreach to promote the user of the conservation practices that effectively control wind erosion. These practices are applied on an annual basis and include: crop rotation, residue management (mulch till and no till), surface roughening, cross-wind ridges, and strip cropping. Producers must reapply these practices on a continuing basis or the risk of wind erosion increases substantially.

Other permanent practices include cross wind trap strips and wind breaks. These permanent practices are used less often by producers because they do not like to take acres out of production. In addition, current commodity prices

are encouraging more intensive crop production that further stresses water use and increases wind erosion potential.

NRCS is working with producers to improve irrigation efficiency to conserve the water from the Ogallala Aquifer. In addition, NRCS continues to provide technical and financial to producers to plan and apply conservation practices to control wind erosion.

However, if a severe drought would continue for two to three years a situation could be set up for a very severe wind erosion event. In many of the lower rainfall areas with fragile soils, it would be helpful to establish permanent vegetation cover.

Questions Submitted by Ms. Emerson

FOREST SERVICE ROAD CLOSURES

Ms. Emerson: Under Secretary Sherman, I have heard from many constituents about concerns regarding the Forest Service plan last November to close several old roads in the Mark Twain National Forest located in my congressional district. It was reported that the Forest Service received more than 2000 complaints about the closures. I recognize these closures are part of a 2005 management plan to reduce illegal dumping, drug production and other unwanted activities in the forest. I believe that the residents in the area should be more involved in any discussions about access to the forest. Access to camping and fishing and trails are all worthy reasons to maintain the roads in the Mark Twain National Forest for people who use them frequently.

It appears to my constituents and I that these closures are being implemented with short notice and a minimum opportunity for the public to express concerns.

What efforts, if any, has the department taken to accommodate the people who are willing to pitch in to keep access available on many of these roads? Should there be more notice and should historic use be considered before closing roads? And, can you provide me a status of the Forest Service's plans with respect to possible road closures in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri?

Response: Motorized recreation is a long standing and appropriate use of National Forest System (NFS) lands when properly managed and in the right places. As of the end of FY 2010, approximately 68 percent of Forest Service administered units had implemented Subpart B of the travel management rule and published a motor vehicle use map (MVUM). Subpart B, Designation of Roads, Trails, and Areas for Motor Vehicle Use, requires each administrative unit to designate those NFS roads, NFS trails, and areas on NFS lands that are open to motor vehicle use and identify those designations on MVUM. The agency anticipates that nearly all MVUMs will be completed by December of 2011. The remaining units will implement Subpart B on a schedule determined by available resources and competing priorities.

The Forest Service prepared a Route and Area Designation Implementation Guide in May 2010. The purpose of the guide is to assist Forest Service employees with implementing route and area designations made under the travel management rule, as well as managing off-highway vehicle use.

- A) Unfortunately we cannot consider volunteer work as a part of the travel planning process. The Forest Service must be sure that the roads which are designated as system roads are maintained to standard. We can contract to have this work done, as we can be assured of completion through a binding agreement.

- B) Historical use is considered in travel planning. Designated system roads may be closed during this process. Unfortunately many user-created, non-system roads may have been frequently used. Most non-system roads will not continue to be available after the travel planning process. Currently the Forest Service has approximately 370,000 miles of NFS roads. Each year, we decommission less than 1% of this total. Many of the roads we decommission are user-created routes that are not part of the NFS system or are otherwise not needed for access to the national forests, yet cause significant environmental damage. Decommissioning unneeded roads and trails eliminates adverse environmental effects and is essential to operating a safe and sustainable transportation system.
- C) The Mark Twain National Forest will continue to implement our 2005 Forest Plan goals and objectives of maintaining the minimum transportation system needed (our system roads) and decommissioning unneeded roads. Available road maintenance funds will be prioritized to maintain the current transportation system to support access to the National Forest.
- D) As a part of this travel management process, we continue to gather public input and comments through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process concerning proposed road activities, such as decommissioning. The majority of our non-system "roads" are closed via timber sale contracts. All timber sale areas have gone through a public notification process with NEPA. The amount of roads closed with timber sales depends on the progress of the timber purchaser and we cannot predict this with any accuracy, but anticipate that all counties could see some closures.

The following table shows active timber sale project areas, with total miles of closures and decommissioning that will occur over the life of the timber sale.

[The information follows:]

Primary County	Project Area (timber sale)	Total Miles of Road Cleared to Close/Decommission by Project
		Non-System System
		31.9
Shannon	Westside Project Area	2.4
		7.0
Oregon	Camp 8 Project Area	1.2
		30.0
Ripley	Compton Project Area	2.5
		15.8
Carter	Van Buren Project Area	0
		13.6
Ripley/Carter/Oregon	Handy Project Area	3.5
		29.6
Butler/Carter/Wayne	Cane Ridge East Area	0
		26.0
Butler/Carter/Wayne	Cane Ridge West Area	0
	Rams Horn, Kaintuck West & Teasley Hollow Project Areas	50.5
Phelps		1.6
	Teasley Hollow & Fairview Project Areas	12.0
Pulaski		2.9

Primary County	Project Area (timber sale)	Total Miles of Road Cleared to Close/Decommission by Project
		Non-System
		System
		14.5
Laclede	Lynchburg & Crescent II Project Areas	0
		3.5
Boone	Southwest Project Area	0.6
		0.4
Callaway	Middle River Project Area	0
Reynolds	East Karkaghne Project Area	21.6
		1.6
		11.0
Shannon/Reynolds/Dent	Medley Hollow Project Area	0.6
		3.6
Douglas	Topaz Project Area	0
		(7.2 mi. ATV trails to be closed)
Howell	Carmen Springs & Blue Hole Project Areas	9.0
		1.3
Barry	North Rock Creek Project Area	7.4
		10.9
		38.4
Christian	Jones Ranch, Garrison & Turnip Knob Project Areas	1.7
Ste. Genevieve/Madison	East Fredericktown Project Area	8.8
Crawford/Washington	Shoal Creek/Shirley Project Areas	20.7
		1.8

The remaining closures are typically accomplished with other funding sources. We plan to decommission 20 miles of non-system and 20 miles of system roads in 2011 and 60 miles of non-system roads annually in years 2012 through 2015.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Aderholt

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Aderholt: The Resource Conservation and Development Program has funded a lot of projects in north Alabama. You say in your testimony that other USDA agencies provide technical and financial assistance to RC&D Councils as well as other federal, state, and local agencies. Outside of state and local monies, could you please shed some light on what these other funding sources are and at what level the President has proposed they be funded for FY 12?

Response: Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Councils implement natural resource and community improvement projects with funding from various program sources. These include private and corporate foundations, State and local agencies, and various Federal agencies. USDA agencies that provide funding to RC&D Councils include Agricultural Marketing Service, Food and Nutrition Service, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Forest Service, and Rural Development. These programs complement the technical assistance provided by NRCS.

Federal funding sources outside of USDA that contribute to RC&D Council projects include: the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of Health and Human Services, the National Historic Preservation Program, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the

Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since RC&D Councils compete for these Federal funds along with other non-profit organizations, NRCS does not have information on the funding levels of the numerous grant programs of these departments and agencies that may be awarded to RC&D Councils in FY 2012.

ELIMINATION OF FUNDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS

Mr. Aderholt: With the elimination of funding for congressional earmarks for Conservation Operations and reprioritization of that money, is the FY 2012 funding level at or below FY 2010 levels?

Response: The FY 2012 funding request is \$10 million above the FY 2010 appropriation.

IT HARDWARE INVESTMENTS

Mr. Aderholt: What will the \$25 million for IT hardware investments under the USDA Common Computing Environment (CCE) effort accomplish?

Response: The budget includes \$25 million for NRCS to support the Department's efforts to modernize and upgrade the CCE for the Service Center Agencies (SCAs). This funding will be used to replace outdated components of the CCE, many of which have exceeded their expected life span, reduce system vulnerabilities to failure and improve the performance and effectiveness of the shared infrastructure. These improvements will allow the SCAs to serve program participants better with a more flexible and reliable IT infrastructure and enable the first system-wide refresh of the CCE since the infrastructure was implemented in 2000. In addition, as the components of the CCE are replaced, USDA will implement a right-sizing process whereby configuration changes will be made to support better delivery of current and future programs. As part of this process, the Department will strive to improve system security, reduce the long term cost of infrastructure services, and improve service reliability.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Graves

BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Mr. Graves: As you are aware, our nation's spending is unsustainable. We must make the tough decisions today to ensure agencies such as the Natural Resources and Environment and Natural Resources Conservation Service have the tools to do their job. If we do not change current law, we will have a \$1 trillion interest bill by 2020. If we had to cut your agency, would you share with the Committee how you would do it?

Response: NRCS has not waited to begin reducing expenditures. With the 2012 budget request, we are proposing savings from terminations of \$51 million for Resource Conservation and Development, \$30 million for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program, and \$40 million for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program. A reduction of \$10 million for Grazing Lands in Conservation Operations is requested. An increase of \$11 million for an investment in efficiency improvements through the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative will streamline conservation technical assistance delivery and reduce staff time spent on administrative work in the long run.

Mr. Graves: And more specifically, if you had to operate under a reduced budget, how would you do so under a 25, 20, and 10 percent reduction in funding? If you could provide those figures to the committee, we would

certainly appreciate it, and I have a letter here inquiring about that, that I'll submit for the record. It'd be wonderful if you could follow back up with my staff with a reply.

Response: Discretionary funding levels for NRCS at 25, 20 and 10 percent below the 2011 enacted level would be \$666,350,250, \$710,773,600, and \$799,620,300, respectively. Any of these levels is likely to result in reduced ability to meet the programmatic needs of our constituents, curtail needed Information Technology investments and lead to reduced staffing.