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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2009

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED TENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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

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

MARTHA FOLEY, LESLIE BARRACK, JASON WELLER, and MATT SMITH, *Staff Assistants*

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AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2009

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 2008.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WITNESSES

MARK REY, UNDER SECRETARY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ARLEN LANCASTER, CHIEF, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JOHN DONDERO, DIRECTOR, BUDGET PLANNING AND ANALYSIS DIVISION, NATIONAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. SCOTT STEELE, BUDGET OFFICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Ms. DELAURO. The committee is called to order.

Thank you. And let me welcome everyone here today. I want to welcome all of our guests.

Mr. Steele, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Dondero, very nice to have you with us today.

Mr. Secretary, I am very pleased to see you. We are finally getting this off the ground. What was it, the 14th of February, that we had to reschedule?

Mr. REY. Valentine's Day.

Ms. DELAURO. I am eager to get started, as I am sure you are, with today's hearing. But before we do, I want to recognize and thank the Department and NRCS for their valuable contributions that you are making to help the Nation's farmers and ranchers to protect the land and to enhance the environment.

NRCS is tasked with a huge and important job, to address a host of natural resource concerns on millions of acres of land across the country. And the benefits from NRCS's work are two-fold: not only help the individual farmer and the rancher, but also enhances the broader environment that neighboring communities depend on for their health and their quality of life.

In that context, I am concerned about the administration's proposals again this year to cut back heavily on conservation efforts that are so important to rural America. And I am concerned with the NRCS's ability to be able to effectively deliver conservation. This budget's severe cuts to the agency's capabilities only increase those concerns.

The 2009 budget funds NRCS discretionary programs at $800.7 million. This is about $136 million, or 14.5 percent, less than available in 2008. The Resource Conservation and Development Program, for example, whose goal it is to improve the capability of local government and nonprofit organizations in rural areas to plan and implement resource conservation and developments, is targeted for elimination. The move could affect 375 councils currently serving 85 percent of U.S. counties and more than 77 percent of the U.S. population. The budget also zeros out funds for the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative and the watershed and flood-prevention operations as well.

I am also concerned by the administration's claims that the maintenance, repair and operation of the aging dams are a local responsibility, as justification for its move to cut watershed rehabilitation by 70 percent from 2008 to $6 million. You only have to travel throughout the agricultural areas in my own region in New England to understand what watershed work done by NRCS means. I think the American people, no matter where they live, have good reason to be concerned about what this budget may mean for the water resources that are so critical to their own effective agricultural practices.

By requiring States and local authorities to suddenly take up these conservation responsibilities at the same time that Federal assistance is decreasing, the administration seems to be saying that if our rural communities want to continue thriving, then it will be up to them to put up the funds. Considering the very real and complex hardships that rural America faces today, I have to wonder about the logic behind that thinking. I have to wonder whether the NRCS budget undermines the conservation priorities this administration has outlined in the new farm bill.

We have an obligation to our citizens and their communities to do better. The stewardship of our lands affects us all every day and will affect our children for years to come. The smart decisions that we make today will pay dividends well into the future.

Under Secretary Rey, your team, I thank you for being here today. I look forward to your testimony and to hearing your answers to these questions and others from the subcommittee this morning, and understanding that knowing that we do want to work with you to confront the challenges of the agency in the weeks and months and the years ahead. Thank you very, very much.

Mr. Kingston isn't here. Mrs. Emerson.

Mr. Alexander was first?

Mr. Alexander, do you have an opening statement?

Thank you. Thank you for being here.

Let me ask you then, Under Secretary Rey, if you would begin your testimony.

And you all understand that the testimony is part of the record, so I will ask you to summarize in any way that you choose. Thank you.

MR. REY'S OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. REY. Thank you. I am pleased to begin, and I will summarize. And let me thank you for your ongoing support and that of the Subcommittee of voluntary conservation of working lands,

which enables American farmers and ranchers to achieve abundant agricultural production while simultaneously protecting our Nation's valuable natural resources.

At the end of fiscal year 2007, over 208 million acres across the Nation were enrolled in one or the other of USDA's conservation programs. That is an area of land larger than the entire National Forest System, which is the other agency that I am involved with. Nearly 150 million acres were under contract through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and almost 37 million acres were enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program.

You will see proposals in the President's fiscal year 2009 budget request for NRCS to produce savings in both mandatory and discretionary accounts. These savings will ensure the agency can continue to fulfill its critical mission of helping people help the land through the provision of conservation technical and planning assistance, as well as the delivery of farm bill programs.

For the complete picture concerning our proposals, the President's budget should be viewed in concert with the administration's 2007 farm bill proposal, which seeks to add $775 million to farm bill conservation programs in fiscal year 2009. As a result, the fiscal year 2009 budget request for NRCS provides over $3.4 billion in total funding. Of this total, $800.7 million is in discretionary funds and $2.6 billion is in mandatory funds, including $1.05 billion for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

The President's fiscal year 2009 budget also proposes $181.5 million for the Wetlands Reserve Program, which is the principal vehicle for the President's wetlands initiative. The fiscal year 2009 program funding level and number of acres to be enrolled will be established in the new farm bill. A new farm bill is critical to raising acreage caps on the Wetlands Reserve Program and, for that matter, the Grasslands Reserve Program, as well as funding other conservation programs. A simple extension of the 2002 farm bill will accomplish none of those objectives and will leave roughly $5 billion in conservation spending on the table.

Conservation Operations is the agency's core discretionary program and the foundation for the Department's conservation efforts with State and local partners. Conservation Operations, such as planning and technical assistance and soil and snow surveying, provide the support needed to successfully implement related farm bill programs.

We are requesting a funding level of $794.8 million for the Conservation Operations program in fiscal year 2009. The administration's farm bill proposal also recommended increasing mandatory conservation funding by $7.8 billion over the 10-year baseline, a significant and needed investment in natural resources conservation and management.

We also proposed streamlining and consolidating certain programs to make them more efficient and effective as well as easier for our customers to use. We remain committed to working with Congress on the enactment of the new farm bill in the very near future.

The Nation can be confident in increasing its investment in working lands conservation because of NRCS's great strides in improving its accountability and performance measures. The agency

is maximizing technology to enhance transparency in its reporting systems and to make NRCS program information more accessible to citizens.

For example, since 2005, we have released four Web-based energy estimators for tillage, nitrogen fertilizer application, irrigation and animal housing. Each tool estimates energy savings realized under various management scenarios relevant to the producer's operation, management choice and location. To date, the energy awareness Web site has received over 3 million hits in a little over a year and a half.

In fiscal year 2007, NRCS completed a prototype for the nitrogen training tool and will be validating the model on various water quality and trading projects in Maryland and Ohio. The nitrogen trading tool is a Web-based model that measures the changes in nitrogen losses based on changed management practices and calculates nitrogen credits available for water quality trading projects. Producers can use the tool to explore different agronomic scenarios and the associated nitrogen surpluses they may want to trade in the marketplace.

But you don't have to take just my word for it that the NRCS is working hard to make conservation easier. A recent report from the Federal Consulting Group indicated that overall satisfaction with NRCS programs was typically higher than for the Federal Government sector as a whole. But the results based on American Customer Satisfaction Index Surveys point to NRCS staff and technical assistance as strengths the agency should continue to leverage in delivering services to its customers.

In closing, I believe the President's fiscal year 2009 budget request reflects sound policy and the administration's confidence in NRCS's ability to effectively support land owners and other partners in putting conservation on the ground. In concert with a new farm bill, it will prepare the agency to meet future challenges while fulfilling its traditional missions.

That concludes my summary, and I will turn to——

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARK REY
UNDER SECRETARY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

April 3, 2008

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you today to present the fiscal year (FY) 2009 budget and program proposals for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the Department of Agriculture (USDA). I am grateful to the Chairwoman and members of this Subcommittee for their ongoing support of private lands, voluntary conservation and the protection of soil, water, and other natural resources.

Farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners across America play a vital role in conserving our Nation's soil, water, air, and wildlife resources, while producing abundant food and fiber. Almost 75 years of "helping people help the land" gives NRCS a firm foundation to meet the challenge of balancing production agriculture with resource conservation.

President's Fiscal Year 2009 Budget

The President's FY 2009 budget request for NRCS provides resources for the Agency to fulfill its ongoing mission, while ensuring that new challenges faced by landowners can be addressed.

Because of the overriding need to reduce the Federal budget deficit, NRCS, like every Federal agency, shares in the responsibility of controlling Federal spending. There are proposals in the FY 2009 Budget that will produce savings in both mandatory and discretionary accounts. These savings will enable the Administration to target funding based on need and program results.

With that said, the President's FY 2009 budget request for NRCS recognizes the vital role that natural resource conservation on private lands plays in furthering America's conservation efforts. Without productive soil, clean water and air, and farmers and ranchers who can earn a living off the land, the United States would not be the strong Nation it is today.

The President's budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposal. The proposal would add $775 million to Farm Bill conservation programs. As a result, the FY 2009 budget request for NRCS provides $3.4 billion in total funding - $800.7 million in discretionary funding and $2.6 billion in mandatory funding.

Under existing law, the President's FY 2009 budget also proposes $181.5 million for WRP. This will allow an annual enrollment of approximately 100,000 acres and will bring total cumulative enrollment to the 2002 Farm Bill authorized enrollment cap of 2,275,000 by the end of FY 2009. The FY 2009 program funding level and acres enrolled will be established in the new Farm Bill. The Administration proposes a total FY 2009 enrollment of 250,000 acres with our Farm bill proposal.

WRP is the principal USDA program vehicle for the President's Wetlands Initiative, which calls for the restoration, protection, and enhancement of 3 million acres of wetlands over a 5-year period that began in June 2004. WRP contributes roughly one-third of all the acres toward the goals of the President's Wetlands Initiative.

Conservation Operations (CO) is the core discretionary program that supports the Department's conservation efforts with State and local entities, and provides for the conservation planning and decision support needed to successfully implement Farm Bill conservation programs. The FY 2009 budget request for CO proposes a funding level of $794.8 million, which includes $680.8 million for Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA), $92.2 million for Soil Surveys, $10.8 million for Snow Surveys, and $10.9 million for the 27 Plant Materials Centers.

Administration's Farm Bill Proposals

In January 2007, the Administration released its Farm Bill proposals. A new Farm Bill has yet to be passed, and so we continue to strongly support our recommendations from a year ago. We propose to increase mandatory conservation funding by $7.8 billion over the 10-year baseline (2008-2017). This is a significant and needed investment to manage and conserve our natural resources.

A significant feature of our proposals is program streamlining and consolidation. In response to customer concerns, we want to improve the efficiency of our programs and decrease complexity for program participants. For example, we propose consolidating existing cost-share programs, including the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, into a newly designed Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) that continues and expands restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat as a program purpose. Within EQIP, we recommend a new Regional Water Enhancement Program to address water conservation and water quality projects at the watershed or irrigation basin level.

We also propose consolidation of our working lands easement programs into one Private Lands Protection Program (PLPP). This new performance-based program will use a wide range of tools to achieve water quality and quantity objectives. The PLPP would eliminate redundancy and overlaps that result in confusion among producers and less environmental benefit per dollar invested.

Finally, our proposals would help accelerate the development of private markets for the trading of ecosystem benefits associated with conservation. Our recommendations would help ensure that environmental goods and services produced by agriculture and forestry can be used as offsets in regulatory, voluntary partnership and incentive programs consistent with existing laws and regulations. Additionally, existing programs should be amended to allow for market-based and price discovery mechanisms, such as bidding and reverse auctions.

Building Strong Accountability Measures

In the current budget environment, it is more important than ever to continue working diligently on improving accountability and result measurements for the funds provided by Congress. Madam Chairwoman, I am proud of the great strides NRCS has made in the past year on this effort as well as in making NRCS information more accessible to farmers, ranchers, and the general public. We have made critical updates to our business tools software that will increase the accuracy and transparency of our progress reporting systems. We have also undertaken an Agency-wide, multi-year audit to improve our financial systems.

We continue to work diligently on the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP). CEAP is a multi-agency effort to quantify the environmental benefits associated with conservation practices implemented under the 2002 Farm Bill and other related conservation programs. In 2007, work continued on the watershed component to provide detailed assessments of conservation practices including observed and modeled

environmental effects in selected watersheds. Additionally, we are making progress on the watershed studies, developing new model components and geospatial analyses at the watershed scale to improve the accuracy of model simulations and enhance predictions of practice impacts. These scientific investigations will ultimately lead to more targeted land treatment strategies that are not only more cost effective but that also focus more sharply on reducing environmental quality impairments that rural communities are currently struggling to address

American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) Results

One of the consistent drivers of satisfaction with NRCS programs has been the quality of NRCS staff and the customer service they provide through one-on-one interactions with customers. In order to reinforce the Agency's commitment to customer service, NRCS in FY 2007 once again contracted with the Federal Consulting Group using the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) methodology through a partnership of the University of Michigan Business School-CFI Group and the American Society for Quality to survey and analyze customer segments for selected programs. The ASCI is a national indicator of customer satisfaction.

I am proud to report that according to the ACSI, overall satisfaction with NRCS program delivery for programs evaluated in FY 2007 was typically higher than ACSI scores for the Federal Government sector.

The aggregated index for the Federal Government in 2007 was 68. Six of the seven NRCS programs evaluated in FY 2007 received a score above the Federal Government Aggregated Index. The ACSI results identify NRCS staff and the technical assistance provided as a strength that should be leveraged in order to continue the tradition of customer-focused program delivery.

Conclusion

Madam Chairwoman, in summary, I believe that the Administration's FY 2009 Budget request reflects sound policy, and will provide stability to the vital mission of voluntary conservation on private lands. The Budget request reflects sound business management practices and the best way to work for the future and utilize valuable conservation dollars efficiently and wisely.

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

Ms. DELAURO. I understand, Chief Lancaster, that you would like to make some remarks as well. So I will recognize you for your testimony.

MR. LANCASTER'S TESTIMONY

Mr. LANCASTER. Thank you. Good afternoon, Madam Chairwoman and members of the subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and, again, for your strong support, the subcommittee's strong support for conservation and our mission at NRCS.

My full written testimony has been submitted for the record.

Before I begin, I also want to indicate it is my pleasure to introduce Mr. John Dondero, our new Director of Budget Planning and Analysis, who will provide assistance during this hearing and throughout this budget cycle and future budget cycles.

You may be interested to learn that, in addition to his many other qualities, John is a native of Connecticut and alumni of the University of Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Where in Connecticut?

Mr. DONDERO. Litchfield County.

Ms. DELAURO. I know it.

Mr. LANCASTER. And before we look forward to the fiscal year 2009 budget, I would like to bring to your attention some of the past year's achievements in cooperative conservation work that, although done primarily in private means, yields substantial benefits for all land owners.

In fiscal year 2007, NRCS provided technical assistance to more than 1 million customers, enabling farmers and ranchers to treat over 47 million acres of working lands and more effectively management water resources, enhance water and air quality, improve soils and increase wildlife habitat.

In 2007, NRCS, in concert with valued partners, helped producers develop over 5,100 comprehensive nutrient management plans, provided site-specific soils information to over 1 million users through our Internet-based Web Soil Survey, and issued more than 12,000 water supply forecasts. In addition, we utilized over 1 million volunteer hours, with an estimated value of $19 million, and signed agreements with 300 newly certified technical service providers.

As we look to fiscal year 2009 and beyond, we will continue to fine-tune our business tools and practices, solidify progress with partners, farmers and ranchers, and ensure all potential gains for conservation are realized.

An important priority for me has been to make conservation easier for our customers and for our employees. We have streamlined the conservation application process, developed new decision tools to calculate the benefits of conservation, and implemented the Customer Service Tool Kit. As a result, we developed 25 percent more conservation plans in 2007 than in 2006.

We know we must also prepare ourselves to meet new challenges, including those presented by rapid changes in science, technology, regulations and demographics of our customer base. We have outlined a 5-year investment strategy for technology, and we

continue to execute our overarching strategic plan and the related human capital strategic plan.

Finally, we are building the science case for conservation. We know we must prove to you, our partners, land owners and taxpayers, that good environmental practices are good investments as well as compatible with good economic performance for producers.

The Conservation Effects Assessment Project, or CEAP, is designed to help us do just that. CEAP is a multi-agency effort to quantify the environmental benefits associated with conservation practices. We anticipate this summer the first release of CEAP data and recommendations that will help us direct programs and practices where they will do the most good and better enable us to tie conservation expenditures to specific outcomes.

As we all know, two-thirds of the contiguous United States is crop land, ranch land, pasture land, and privately owned industrial forest land. With Conservation Operations and other programs, NRCS and its partners cooperate to get conservation on the ground, thus helping private land owners conserve landscapes, increase agricultural productivity, improve the environment and enhance the quality of life.

The heart of our efforts to assist private land owners is our Conservation Operations. The President's fiscal year 2009 budget request for Conservation Operations proposes a funding level of $794.8 million, which includes $680.8 million for Conservation Technical Assistance, $92.2 million for Soil Surveys, $10.8 million for Snow Surveys, and $10.9 million for the 27 Plant Materials Centers. We also request $5.9 million for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program.

As was detailed in full in my submitted testimony, we do not request more funding for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations and its related planning components, the RC&D Program, the Healthy Forest Reserve Program or the Agricultural Management Assistance Program.

The administration's budget proposes $1.05 billion for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, $360 million for the Conservation Security Program, funding for the Wetlands Reserve Program to bring the total enrollment to the 2.275–million-acre cap authorized by the 2002 farm bill, and $97 million for the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.

As Under Secretary Rey mentioned, the President's conservation budget should be viewed in concert with the administration's farm bill proposal and includes $775 million that is not included in the agency's current budget that I have just detailed.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, with your ongoing support and the commitment and stewardship of America's private land owners, we look forward to a more productive land and healthy environment in 2009 and beyond. I thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you, and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF ARLEN L. LANCASTER, CHIEF
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BEFORE THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

April 3, 2008

Madam Chairwoman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss our fiscal year (FY) 2009 budget request for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

As we look ahead to FY 2009, and the contents of the Administration's budget request, I want to take a moment to reflect on NRCS's successes of the past year and what we are doing to help farmers and ranchers get conservation on the ground. It has been another productive year for NRCS, our partners, and its customers across America. We have provided technical assistance to help farmers and ranchers treat over 47.4 million acres of working lands to improve or enhance soil quality, water quality, water management, wildlife habitat and air quality. In addition, in FY 2007, NRCS and our partners:

- Helped farmers and ranchers develop over 5,100 and apply over 4,400 Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs) for livestock manure management, bringing the total CNMPs written with NRCS assistance since 2002 to 33,600 and CNMPs applied to 21,400;

- Provided conservation technical assistance to nearly 1 million customers throughout the Nation;
- Completed or updated soil survey mapping on 36.4 million acres, of which 2.7 million acres were American Indian or Alaskan Native lands. NRCS and National Cooperative Soil Survey partners also digitized 238 soil surveys, bringing the total to 2,968 as part of an initiative to digitize all modern soil surveys. Nearly 1.1 million users visited the Web Soil Survey last year, with an average of over 3,400 visits per day;
- Issued over 12,000 water supply forecasts and provided assistance to farmers and ranchers to conserve water through irrigation efficiency on over 2 million acres. The NRCS National Water and Climate Center also supports a Google Earth interface to help users interactively navigate and view our automated SNOwpack TELemetry (SNOTEL) station data and high-quality maps of daily, monthly, and seasonal SNOTEL snowpack, precipitation, temperature, and snow depth;
- Collected 11,600 plants last year that were comparatively evaluated by the 27 NRCS Plant Materials Centers (PMC). These plant collections are evaluated for their ability to protect range, pasture and forest resources; serve as cropland cover crops; restoring wetlands; provide plant stock for biofuels; stabilize critical areas such as sand dunes, streambanks and shorelines; and to mitigate air quality concerns. NRCS released 21 new plants to commercial growers during FY 2007. Production by commercial seed growers and nurseries of about 400 of these plant releases, cultivated over nearly 75 years, has a market value of more than $100 million per year;

- Utilized over 1 million volunteer hours, donated by 70,300 individuals, to address local natural resource concerns. This equates to 486 staff years, which is estimated to be the equivalent of $19 million; and
- Signed agreements with 296 newly certified Technical Service Providers (TSPs) and re-certified 119 TSPs in FY 2007. This brings the total number of TSPs available to the public to more than 1,400 individuals and businesses. Since passage of the 2002 Farm Bill, NRCS has obligated over $230 million to acquire technical services to provide conservation assistance to landowners.

As we look ahead to this year and beyond, we will continue directing our efforts toward ensuring that all of the potential conservation gains are fully realized. To accomplish this, NRCS will focus on fine-tuning its business tools and solidifying the progress it has made in working with farmers and ranchers across America to implement conservation programs. We want to make sure everything works smoothly—for our customers and employees. We want our decisions and processes to be transparent. We want to be even more efficient, effective and focused on meeting our customers' needs. I have had an opportunity to share my vision for the next year with Agency employees and partners, and I have focused on three priorities to guide the work of our Agency:

- making conservation easier;
- preparing to meet new challenges; and
- improving transparency and accountability in Agency spending.

Making Conservation Easier

My number one priority as NRCS Chief is making conservation easier for our customers and for our employees. I have asked our leadership to look at the Agency from top to bottom and find ways that we can further focus our efforts to achieve even more conservation on the ground.

Examples of steps NRCS has taken to "make conservation easier" include:

- Streamlining the conservation application process in FY 2007. Now, when a producer comes into the field office they can fill out one application for any of the financial assistance programs available through our conservation portfolio.

- Developing new tools, both for producers and employees, to make it easier to calculate conservation benefits. One example, the Nitrogen Trading Tool (NTT), is a Web-based model that predicts changes in nitrogen losses based on changed management practices and calculates nitrogen credits available for water quality credit trading. In FY 2007, NRCS completed the NTT prototype and will be validating the model using water quality credit trading projects in Maryland and Ohio; and

- Developing conservation plans for producers on a system we call the Customer Service Toolkit. The Toolkit is a geographic information system (GIS)-enabled enterprise application that supports technical assistance, including conservation planning to landowners. NRCS planners use Toolkit to perform a resource inventory, analyze

current land use in relation to geophysical limitations, develop alternative solutions, and prepare a final conservation plan, plan of operations, and high quality client-specific maps. In FY 2007, the National Conservation Planning (NCP) database was integrated with Toolkit, creating greater efficiencies in planning, contract development, and national progress reporting. Currently, this database contains nearly 1.5 million plans, 29 million practices, and 325,000 contracts. In FY 2007, the number of conservation plans we helped producers develop increased by 25 percent over FY 2006. These plans are on 15 million land units, with over 10.6 million of these units now with spatial data. Spatial land units have increased by 75 percent, reflecting further streamlining and integration efforts through modern NRCS business applications.

Preparing to Meet New Challenges

We must continue to prepare ourselves as an Agency and as a conservation community to meet any potential new challenges. Let me give you some examples of how we are accomplishing this priority:

- We are continuing to execute our overarching NRCS Strategic Plan, with its "foundation goals" of high quality, productive soils, clean and abundant water, and healthy plant and animal communities. The plan also contains "venture goals," to address emerging trends and position NRCS to seize new opportunities. These

venture goals include clean air, an adequate energy supply, and working farm and ranch lands;

- We are implementing our Human Capital Strategic Plan and re-emphasizing basic conservation planning knowledge, skills, and abilities in our training programs. We have reinvigorated our National Technology Support Centers and are focusing on the unique needs of beginning farmers and ranchers, limited resource producers, and other underserved communities; and

- We also have outlined a 5-year investment plan for technology to guide research needs to the right places, to maintain currency of the science that underpins our policies, procedures, handbooks, and manuals, to enable transfer of new science to State-level specialists, and to capture "lessons learned" from innovations.

NRCS will also face new challenges from the rapidly changing demographics of our customer base as revealed by the 2002 Census of Agriculture. From 1997 to 2002, the number of principal operators increased by: 8.6 percent for African Americans, 20 percent for American Indians/Alaska Natives, 13.4 percent for women, and an extraordinary 51.2 percent for Hispanic/Latino operators. Given these dramatic changes, we will need to ensure that NRCS is prepared to meet the challenge of finding new ways to assist traditionally underserved communities.

Accounting for the Benefits of Conservation

Finally, to make the case for good stewardship, we have to be able to demonstrate that good environmental practices are compatible with good economic performance. Our third priority, therefore, is accounting for our expenditures on conservation by clearly demonstrating their benefits. This will enhance our credibility and retain the trust we have worked so hard to earn over almost 75 years.

For example:

- NRCS is partnering on a Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP). CEAP is a multi-agency effort to quantify the environmental benefits associated with conservation practices implemented under the 2002 Farm Bill and other related programs. In 2007, work continued on the watershed component to provide detailed assessments of conservation practices, including observed and modeled environmental effects in selected watersheds. Additionally, the watershed studies are making progress on developing new model components and geospatial analyses at the watershed scale to improve the accuracy of model simulations and enhance predictions of practice impacts;
- The Agency continues to make improvements through the Administration's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The PART was developed to assess and improve program performance so that the Federal Government can achieve better results. For example, during FY 2007, a re-assessment was conducted on the

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). The re-assessment found that EQIP operates efficiently and effectively. NRCS also has made its State allocation process natural-resource based and more transparent. Performance also is now linked to State allocations through the use of both efficiency measures and program management factors;

- In fiscal year 2007, NRCS continued to reengineer its Web-based performance measurement system and transitioned from a system that relies on data entry to one that primarily mines or extracts data from other business applications. This approach reduces the time employees spend on reporting and increases the amount of time spent one-on-one with producers; and
- During FY 2008, NRCS will undergo an audit of all financial statements by an independent third party to assess the relevance, accuracy, and completeness of our financial records. We anticipate an initial report will be available to the Agency by November 2008, allowing us an opportunity to improve our accountability efforts even further.

Madam Chairwoman, as we look ahead to accomplishing even more as an agency in FY 2009, all of these improvements will promote Agency accountability while at the same time ensure that the most pressing conservation needs on America's private lands are addressed.

Discretionary Funding

As we look to the future, the President's FY 2009 budget request for NRCS reflects our dynamic natural environment and the ever-changing agricultural sector by providing resources for the ongoing mission of NRCS and ensuring that new opportunities are optimized.

Conservation Operations

The President's FY 2009 budget request for Conservation Operations (CO) proposes a funding level of $794.8 million, which includes $680.8 million for Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA), $92.2 million for Soil Surveys, $10.8 million for Snow Surveys, and $10.9 million for the 27 Plant Materials Centers.

The budget reflects a realignment of the Administration's priorities with the elimination of the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative. The Agency will continue to maintain and improve the management and productivity of privately owned grazing lands through ongoing activities within the Conservation Technical Assistance Program and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

Madam Chairwoman, CO is the heart of everything our Agency does, and we will continue to emphasize and improve the program's impact and effect on the Nation's private lands.

Agriculture and the quality of America's soil and water resources are vital to the Nation's welfare. Approximately 1.5 billion acres (79 percent of the total acres within the contiguous United States) are non-Federal land. Approximately 90 percent of these acres are cropland, rangeland, pastureland, and private non-industrial forestland. The care and health of these lands are in the hands of private individuals. Through CO and other programs, NRCS and its partners cooperate to get conservation on the ground, thus helping to conserve landscapes, increase agricultural productivity, improve the environment, and strengthen the quality of life.

The technical assistance we use to address resource conservation issues is provided under the Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Program. The purpose of CTA is to help private landowners, conservation districts, tribes, local units of government, and other organizations by providing technical assistance through a national network of locally respected, technically skilled, professional conservationists. NRCS conservationists deliver consistent, science-based, site-specific solutions to help private landowners conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resource base. Demand for the CTA Program has increased substantially in recent years for a number of reasons:

- First, there is growing demand for and participation in NRCS mandatory financial assistance programs, which in turn has increased the demand for science-based conservation technical assistance;
- Second, there is an increasing need for new technologies and conservation practices to address emerging challenges such as nutrient management for animal feeding operations;

- Third, there is strong demand for the design of conservation systems to reduce the risk of climatic events, such as improved irrigation management to mitigate effects of drought;
- Fourth, increased awareness and concern for natural resources that has broadened the Agency's customer base, as NRCS is asked to address growing niche enterprises (aquaculture, sustainable and organic farming, etc.);
- Fifth, NRCS has an expanding list of new customers such as tribal governments, local communities, technical service providers, and non-government organizations who request the Agency's expertise and assistance; and
- Finally, demand for improvement and establishment of wetlands and wildlife habitat to address declining populations of fish and wildlife has increased, as well.

NRCS has been able to address this rising demand for its services to a large degree through technology development and transfer, streamlining and improvement of program delivery, and cooperative conservation efforts with partners.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program

Through the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program, NRCS provides local communities with technical and financial assistance to construct flood prevention, water supply, and water quality improvement projects.

The Administration proposes to terminate funding for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations in FY 2009 to enable NRCS to focus limited resources to other higher priority conservation program activities of national interest. Because benefits from this program are highly localized, it is expected that those high-priority watershed projects not yet completed will continue to receive strong local support from project sponsors, and that progress on them will continue.

Watershed Surveys and Planning Program

Watershed Surveys and Planning authorities are directed toward assessment of natural resource issues and development of watershed plans to conserve and utilize natural resources, solve local natural resource and related economic problems, avoid and mitigate hazards related to flooding, and provide for advanced planning for local resource development. Activities carried out under this program include Floodplain Management Studies, Cooperative River Basin Studies, Flood Insurance Studies, Watershed Inventories and Analyses, and other types of studies, such as PL-566 Watershed Plans.

With the elimination of Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations, continuation of this planning component is no longer necessary. Beginning with the FY 2008 budget authorized by Congress, this program's resources were eliminated and redirected to other higher priority programs.

Watershed Rehabilitation Program

The Watershed Rehabilitation Program addresses the problem of aging dams, especially those with a high risk for loss of life and property. NRCS has 125 dams that have rehabilitation plans authorized, and the projects are completed or implementation of the plans is underway. This number is part of the 808 rehabilitation assessment reports already completed.

The Administration requests $5.9 million for technical assistance to address critical dams with the greatest potential for damage to life and property.

Resource Conservation and Development Program

The purpose of the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program is to encourage and improve the capabilities of State, local units of government, and local nonprofit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop, and carry out programs for resource conservation and economic development. The program provides technical assistance to local communities to develop strategic area-wide plans that address their locally identified natural resource and economic development concerns. A Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review of the RC&D Program found that it overlaps other USDA and Federal resource conservation and rural development programs. While the program does use a strategic planning effort and local leadership to identify projects, NRCS has other significant relationships at the State and community levels that fulfill a similar role.

The FY 2009 budget proposes to terminate funding for this program. RC&D areas have received Federal support for many years, some since the mid-1960's. RC&D Areas should have the capacity to identify, plan, and address their local priorities.

Healthy Forests Reserve Program

The Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) assists landowners in restoring, enhancing and protecting forest ecosystems to promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species, improve biodiversity, and enhance carbon sequestration.

Under this program, landowner protections similar to "Safe Harbor" are made available to landowners enrolled in the HFRP who agree, for a specified period, to protect, restore, or enhance their land for threatened or endangered species habitat. In exchange, they avoid future regulatory restrictions on the use of that land protected under the Endangered Species Act.

In FY 2007, NRCS received $2.5 million under the HFRP and implemented projects in Arkansas, Maine, and Mississippi. Nineteen landowners were approved for funding under 10-year restoration agreements and 30-and 99-year easements. The approved applications covered over 197,500 acres and represents $2.1 million in financial obligation.

The President's budget proposes no funding for HFRP in FY 2009.

Farm Bill Authorized Programs

The President's budget should be viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposals. These proposals would add $775 million in FY 2009 for conservation activities.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program

The purpose of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is to provide site-specific technical and financial assistance to landowners that face serious natural resource challenges that impact soil, water, air, and related natural resources on agricultural lands. EQIP also encourages enhancement of natural resource conditions on agricultural lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner to assist producers in complying with environmental regulations.

In FY 2007, EQIP funding was nearly $1 billion. Over 41,000 long-term contracts were written to help landowners treat an estimated 17 million acres. Implementation of current and prior-year conservation practices also continued apace. For example, we helped farmers and ranchers implement nutrient management practices on over 740,000 acres and prescribed grazing on nearly 1.8 million acres. We also helped install almost 1,900 waste storage facilities.

Technical Service Providers (TSPs) are an important part of the conservation delivery system, particularly in the EQIP program. From FY 2003 through FY 2007, NRCS

obligated over $93.6 million in EQIP for TSPs to help design and implement conservation practices carried out under this program.

NRCS also administers the Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) Program, authorized under EQIP in the 2002 Farm Bill. CIG is a voluntary program intended to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies while leveraging Federal investment in environmental enhancement and protection, in conjunction with agricultural production. Under CIG, competitive grants are awarded to eligible entities, including State and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, tribes, or individuals. CIG enables NRCS to work with other public and private entities to accelerate technology transfer and adoption of promising technologies and approaches to address some of the Nation's most pressing natural resource concerns. CIG benefits agricultural producers by providing more and improved options for environmental enhancement and compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

In FY 2007, CIG was implemented with three components: National, Chesapeake Bay Watershed, and State. Below is a summary of the FY 2007 CIG awards:

- National: $17,242,797 awarded to 47 recipients;
- Chesapeake Bay Watershed: $2,066,525 awarded to 4 recipients; and
- State: $6,678,440 awarded to 105 recipients.

Since the inception of CIG in 2004, almost $86 million has funded 477 projects.

Under current law, the President's budget proposes a level of $1.05 billion for EQIP. This level of funding, which represents a $50 million increase over FY 2008, will allow NRCS to develop nearly 43,000 contracts on 17.5 million acres. The Administration's Farm Bill proposal would provide an additional $425 million in FY 2009.

Wetlands Reserve Program

The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) is a voluntary program through which landowners are paid to retire cropland from agricultural production if those lands are restored to wetlands and protected, in most cases, with a long-term or permanent easement. Landowners receive fair market value for the rights they forgo associated with protecting the land, and are provided with financial assistance to cover the restoration expenses. The 2002 Farm Bill increased the program enrollment cap to 2,275,000 acres. WRP also is the principal USDA program to help meet the President's Wetlands Initiative goal to create, restore and enhance 3 million acres of wetlands by 2009.

In FY 2007, in addition to the regular application process, NRCS funded projects intended to enhance or accelerate a State's effort in enrolling interested landowners in WRP. Special consideration was given to projects that specifically addressed threatened and endangered species or impacted small and limited resource producers or tribal owned lands. These proposals are projected to result in the accelerated enrollment of 17,329 acres into WRP in FY 2007. In one example, a project was approved on the Missouri River in

Iowa and Nebraska on the same contiguous stretch of the river, thereby increasing the overall landscape impact.

Under current law, the President's 2009 budget proposes $181.5 million for WRP. This will allow an enrollment of approximately 100,000 acres and will bring total cumulative enrollment to the 2002 Farm Bill authorized enrollment cap of 2,275,000 by the end of FY 2009. The final 2009 program funding level and acres enrolled will be established in the new Farm Bill. A total FY 2009 enrollment of 250,000 acres is recommended in the Administration's Farm Bill proposal.

Grassland Reserve Program

The 2002 Farm Bill authorized the Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) to assist landowners in restoring and protecting grassland by enrolling up to 2 million acres under easement or long-term rental agreements. The 2002 Farm Bill authorized $254 million for implementation of this program during FY 2003 through FY 2007. The program reached its statutory funding cap in FY 2005. The Administration's Farm Bill proposal continues this program's activities as part of the Private Lands Protection Program. The final FY 2009 program level is expected to be established in the new Farm Bill.

The NRCS and the Farm Service Agency (FSA) jointly administer GRP. NRCS has lead responsibility on technical issues and easement administration. FSA has lead responsibility for rental agreement administration and financial activities.

Conservation Security Program

The Conservation Security Program (CSP), as authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill, is a voluntary program that provides financial and technical assistance for the conservation, protection, and improvement of natural resources on tribal and private working lands. The program provides payments for producers who practice good stewardship on their agricultural lands and incentives for those who want to do more.

NRCS initiated the program in FY 2004 in 18 watersheds within 22 States. In FY 2005, NRCS expanded the program to 220 watersheds within every State, including Puerto Rico and Guam. In FY 2006, CSP was implemented in 60 new watersheds nationwide and resulted in roughly 4,400 new contracts covering more than 3.7 million acres of privately owned land. From 2004-2006, NRCS has offered the program in 280 different watersheds and has provided financial assistance to nearly 19,400 participants on 15.4 million acres of working agricultural lands.

Through CSP enhancement provisions and the application of intensive management measures, producers are achieving exceptional environmental performance and additional benefits for society. For example, the nutrient management component of CSP is rewarding farmers and ranchers for protecting water quality through nutrient applications using precision farming techniques to minimize nutrient runoff and leaching. Because CSP enhancements go beyond the minimum requirements, innovative producers are on the leading edge of conservation technology adoption.

The President's FY 2009 budget requests $360 million in program funding to support existing contracts, including those expected to enter the program during an FY 2008 sign up.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program that provides cost sharing for landowners to apply an array of wildlife practices to develop or improve habitats that will support upland wildlife, wetland wildlife, threatened and endangered species, fisheries, and other types of wildlife.

In FY 2007, NRCS enrolled over 2,100 agreements on over 350,000 acres in the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). The value of the contracts exceeded $31.5 million, assisting farmers and ranchers with wildlife management practices that result in improved fish and wildlife habitat quality on more than 4.8 million acres.

The Administration's Farm Bill proposal recommends to continue the activities of this program as part of tan expanded Environmental Qualities Incentives Program. The final FY 2009 program level is expected to be established in the new Farm Bill.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program

Through the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP), the Federal Government establishes partnerships with State, local and tribal government entities, and nonprofit organizations, to share the costs of acquiring conservation easements or other interests to limit conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses. FRPP acquires perpetual conservation easements on a voluntary basis on lands with prime, unique, or other productive soils that present the most social, economic, and environmental benefits. FRPP provides matching funds of no more than 50 percent of the purchase price for the acquired easements.

The Administration's Farm Bill proposal combines this program with other easement programs as part of the Private Lands Protection Program. The FY 2009 program level is expected to be established in the new Farm Bill.

Agricultural Management Assistance Program

The Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) Program provides for cost-share assistance to producers to construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures, to plant trees for windbreaks or improve water quality, and to mitigate risks through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming.

In FY 2007, NRCS allocated $5 million for technical assistance to accelerate implementation of approved prior-year AMA contracts. Currently, there are 1,119 contracts in implementation.

The President's budget proposes no funding for AMA in FY 2009.

Conclusion

As we look ahead, it is clear that the challenges before us will require the effective dedication of all available resources – the skills and expertise of the NRCS staff, the contributions of volunteers, and continued collaboration with partners and TSPs.

I am proud of the work and the conservation ethic our people exhibit day in and day out as they go about their job of helping farmers and ranchers get conservation on the ground. Through Cooperative Conservation efforts, we have achieved a great deal of success. We are sharply focusing our efforts and will work together with our partners to further consolidate our gains this coming year. I look forward to working with you, as we move ahead in this endeavor.

This concludes my statement. I will be glad to answer any questions that Members of the Subcommittee might have.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much.

And I want to thank you both for your testimony.

And let me begin with the mention of the farm bill. As we will consider how USDA will deliver a new farm bill, I would like to focus on your proposal for natural resources conservation.

BUDGET REDUCTIONS

It appears the President's request is out of alignment with the rhetoric of the administration. At the very time the administration has proposed and Congress is considering an expanded conservation title in the farm bill, your budget cuts a total of $136 million and a little over 1,400 staff years from NRCS in 2009. And that is across the country.

I know that, in aggregate, the numbers include a number of programs that the budget eliminates that do not directly impact the delivery of a farm bill program. So, just looking at the conservation operations account, of the main technical assistance account that funds the field staff to work with land owners to prepare them for participating in the farm bill programs, your budget appears to slash 690 staff years, or almost 10 percent of the workforce. When you look at the number of staff supported by farm bill program dollars, your budget assumes another cut of 253 staff years, or 7 percent of the workforce. By my count, your budget eliminates almost 1,000 staff years that either directly or indirectly work on the delivery of farm bill conservation programs.

In light of the budget and the upcoming reauthorization of the farm bill, we are left with two conclusions, at least in my mind: Either land owners and producers will experience worse customer service, longer delays for technical assistance, and lower-quality conservation planning, or NRCS will be forced to shave even more farm bill funding off the top of the various programs, such as EQIP, to pay for staffing costs. That means less money for producers and actual on-the-ground conservation. Ultimately, your budget is a back-door cut in the farm bill's conservation programs.

So when I line up the Department's rhetoric and the promises for conservation, especially the goals for successfully implementing a new farm bill with an expanded conservation title, I look at it and I am dismayed. I am confused by the incongruity.

So, Mr. Secretary, if you can explain how the budget supports conservation when it cuts, in 1 year, over 1,400 staff or almost 12 percent of your workforce from your lead conservation agency, what do you estimate will be the on-the-ground impact of the staffing cuts, in terms of wait times for assistance and the application backlog? And how did the staffing cuts comport with your human capital strategic plan?

Mr. REY. I think the important thing here is to look at the farm bill proposal in concert with the budget proposal, as part of the large increase in conservation spending that we have proposed in the farm bill. We have proposed $775 million for technical assistance, which would support roughly another 1,600 staff years, to implement farm bill programs. So, you know, that is the context in which these proposals were made.

And the objective of that is to try to make the farm bill programs more self-supporting, in terms of their draw on NRCS staff time.

Obviously, when you are juggling two roles, the farm bill and the—you have greater opportunity for one of them to fall on the ground.

But I think what we have proposed, in its full context, is fairly described as a significant increase in conservation spending. And, yes, we would have to get a new farm bill for that to work. I have already acknowledged that.

Ms. DELAURO. I understand. And you understand as well, because we—you know, we have been talking about a number of the programs, not just your agency but others, who have put a lot of the eggs in the farm bill basket. This has not been an easy ride for the farm bill, as I think you would concur.

We do not know what is going to come out of the farm bill. We know we have, you know, deadlines and extensions, deadlines and extensions. We also are pretty sophisticated in understanding that you don't get everything that you want, and there are cuts and are always cuts, so there will be an impact, there will be an impact on the budget.

And that context, quite honestly—and I am not just singling you out, Mr. Secretary. Almost every agency that has come up that talks about the farm bill doesn't come up with a contingency plan for "what if," with either cutbacks or, you know—I don't want to even say doesn't happen, but a cutback. Let me leave it at that.

Mr. REY. Right.

Ms. DELAURO. So what is the contingency? Will we see a formal budget amendment reflecting any discretionary changes needed after the farm bill enactment? And if it is significantly delayed, what is the impact on your operations, 2008 and 2009? And based on the House- and Senate-passed versions, which program changes or new initiatives would most impact your budget?

Mr. REY. We are pretty comfortable with the broad discussion that is occurring right now between the House and the Senate conferees, that, if there is a new farm bill, that it will be close enough to what the administration has proposed in the conservation area that we will obviously have to make some adjustments but they won't be dramatic. If there is not a new farm bill, if there is rather an extension of the 2002 bill, then we will have to take a harder look at what we have proposed.

I guess the best news in all of that is that we will probably know the answer to that question relatively shortly, with enough time to work with you to readjust some of the discretionary accounts, taking into account what is finally arrived at as a result of the deliberations that the House and Senate are currently engaged in on the farm bill.

But we think, at this point, at this moment in time—and, of course, that may be a brief moment, because the discussions are ongoing—we think we are looking at a conservation package in broad terms that isn't too far off what the administration proposed.

Ms. DELAURO. My time is up; it was a couple of minutes ago. And I will just say, I want to be optimistic, as well. I have heard that there will be cuts in conservation, in nutrition and in other areas, that everything is going to take a cut. My hope is—because when we would produce the farm bill in the House and I had an opportunity to work with that, as a number of my colleagues on this committee did, we were specifically concerned about conserva-

tion and other areas. So I don't want to see it cut that much. But I think we have to take, in short order, a very hard look at what this means in terms of the cuts that you are proposing and the cuts that may be mandated for us, given where this farm bill comes out.

Mr. REY. I think that is fair. And we would be happy to work with the subcommittee on this.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Alexander.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I yield to Mrs. Emerson.

Ms. DELAURO. Mrs. Emerson.

Mrs. EMERSON. Thanks so much, Mr. Alexander.

Thank you so much for being here, you all.

Thanks, Madam Chair.

CERTIFICATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

Under Secretary Rey, I hope you forgive me. I just need to venture into forestry a teeny bit here. I want to take advantage of your being here. I hope that is okay with you. Something that has recently been brought to my attention, I want to ask you about it.

As you know and as we have talked, the Missouri domestic timber market is declining, and many of our producers are looking for new ways to increase their exports. And they keep running up against what is called—this increasing need for accreditation from the Forest Stewardship Council, the FSC. I understand it is a voluntary and private international organization that certifies wood products as being produced in an environmentally sustainable way. And, obviously, you are familiar with that.

Here is my concern, and here is the concern across the board, not only of the forest products industry but the Forest Service folks themselves: that with this FSC logo being virtually a prerequisite now to sales in some markets, particularly Europe, number one, there is some difference between the standards among countries. In other words, France might have one standard, and Germany might have one, and the Netherlands might have another. And also perhaps even throughout regions of a country, the standards are not uniform, number one.

Number two, I had the list of all of the working group members of the FSC for our region and the country. And I am looking at this accreditation standard, and not only do I not see one person from the Forest Service, which is the largest land owner in my district and probably in the State, I don't see any Missouri foresters, any State foresters. I don't see any land owners or operators from the forest products industry whatsoever. And so, I guess I am concerned about this.

And I want to know, is this something that the USDA is looking at? Are you all looking at participating in this accreditation process? Or do you have some kind of plan to give some oversight to these kinds of organizations?

Mr. REY. Okay, I think I can answer those questions.

Just a little bit of background. FSC, the Forest Stewardship Council, is one of two international certification programs. Certification programs are, as you suggested, designed to certify that a forest product is grown in a sustainable fashion, for those people who want to be able to buy a forest product with that certification. The other system is the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, or SFI.

There are some differences in the two, both in the way they approach the process and where they are used. As it turns out, SFI was originated in North America. SFI was originated in North America. FSC originated in Europe and is more widely used outside of North America than SFI is. So, in today's markets, those two systems are what are generally relied upon by people who want green building products.

We have looked at both of them, and we have experimented with both of them, so we are familiar with the systems. I think one of the issues with FSC is that it is less familiar to some of our private-sector producers because it is not as common in North America. But if we can be of any assistance to the producers in Missouri to help them get to know the FSC system a little bit better, we would be happy to do that.

We are familiar with both. Our general view is that their similarities are probably more significant than their differences. They tend to be, kind of, approaching a very common set of mechanisms for certifying forest products.

Mrs. EMERSON. So do you endorse this concept?

Mr. REY. We have neither endorsed it nor rejected it, as a Federal Government agency. It has been purely a private-sector initiative. We have studied both systems to, first, see how they would affect national forest management. Some people have suggested maybe the national forests should be certified. Other people have said, wait a minute, Congress sets the standards for how the national forest should be managed, not some private-sector entity. So, you know, there has been a very vibrant conversation both ways.

We have used both systems on a select number of national forests, just to see how it turns out. It generally turns out that the way we are managing the national forest needs to require a mix of both systems, both the Forest Stewardship Council and Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

THE FUTURE OF FOREST PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

Mrs. EMERSON. Just so I can tell—this is one of the biggest industries in the State. Just so I can tell my forest folks, do you think the FSC standard might become the standard over time? It is important for them for purposes of exporting, since there has been such a decline in use.

Mr. REY. Right.

Mrs. EMERSON. For their purposes, is this something that is a good investment for them?

Mr. REY. I would recommend so. What I think is going to happen over time—and this is just pure speculation on my part—is I think, because of the similarities in the systems, at some point in the future I am going to guess that they will merge.

But right now, today, if you want to export into certain markets and your producers would be largely hardwood producers who would be looking at the European markets, FSC is more broadly used in Europe, I think, than SFI is. SFI is more broadly used in North America.

Mrs. EMERSON. Thank you very much. I am out of time.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND SPRAWL

Mr. FARR [presiding]. Thank you.

I am next. And the Chair has asked me to chair, so if you could tell me when I am out of time, I would appreciate it.

I always enjoy having this panel here, because I am a big believer that the forests of this Nation and the Department of Agriculture, which has more of a role in private lands than anybody, that, really, the open space of America is managed by the folks that are here at the table.

And I am constantly reminded, my area is such a beautiful area and such a productive agricultural area that it is just a constant battle to try to keep land in production rather than just sprawl out and build housing all over it. The history of California is that sprawl wins. So when you have sprawled everything else out, then you discover that the most beautiful place in all of the State is right in the center of the State, the rush comes in. And I have a couple of observations about this.

One, I would really like to try to get working really closely with you on these agriculture easements stuff, because I really think there is a lot of reform that can go in here. I don't think the Government ought be paying for what people shouldn't be farming anyway, just because they are in riparian corridors or they are a habitat that has to be protected under some other law. And therefore, there is no reason, you know, that we have to pay for that conservation protection. That is the local law, State law and Federal law.

MANAGING THE E. COLI BREAKOUT

But, more importantly, what I am really interested in right now is, last year, we had this E. coli breakout. And it was unusual that it was not declared a natural disaster, so the normal ways of assisting the problem could not be funded at the Federal level. What we saw was the largest voluntary recall of food in the history of America and a personal loss of hundreds of millions of dollars because we never did help it. I tried to get some help in the bill, and everybody made a joke of spinach, and it never got anywhere.

What stepped in, in the meantime, was these corporate risk managers who have been consistently, as agriculture and especially crop agriculture gets corporate—and you have organizations like McDonald's that come out and buy all the lettuce that can be produced by certain fields. So the growers are essentially growing lettuce for one company.

And that company comes in and says, "Well, now we are worried about E. coli, and we think the way you ought to keep E. coli out is to build a fence around your entire property." Well, this fence now is clearing everything NRCS has done in trying to develop, you know, integrated pest management programs, compatible buffer zones, in some cases riparian corridors. And the local governments have given waivers to get these things done because it is critical for the people to stay in production. For those who walk away and say, if you don't do what—and I went through the Salinas Valley last week, 100 miles along that valley. And they have all these rodent traps out now poisoning everything that can crawl into these

pipes. They are about every—about the length of this room from one end of the valley to the other, tied to the fences.

So what you are seeing and what is frustrating the local science is that this has totally gotten outside of the ability—this is, kind of, chaos management. There is not a sense of the totality of pest management practices. And I really would like to see the Department kind of step in, because I think there is a vacuum here where there is no comment or backlash to say that we can't allow this kind of freelancing. It reminds me when they put together the vigilante teams, they just said, "Let's go get 'em." and this is how it is being done.

And everybody at the regulator level is just stuck, because they are operating out of a field that we have never done before. There are suggestions that all agricultural fields now have screens over them so that the birds can't fly over them, that the—I mean, the fences they have to build have to be strong enough that a wild boar couldn't get in. They have already done all the things that you have to do—move the cattle away from ag fields and so on.

And I don't know what the answer to this is, but it needs leadership. And I would just ask if you have any suggestions of how we might take a look at it and provide that leadership. At least some of these practices are not in the best interest of productive agriculture.

Mr. REY. We would be happy to do that and maybe come up and sit down with my counterpart in the food safety mission area. Because I think what you are seeing there is a market reaction. It is somewhat of an overreaction. But you are right, it is driven by a couple of big purchasers that they have. That probably gives us at least some opportunity to sit down with them and walk through, you know, what a more appropriate reaction might be.

FOOD SAFETY

Mr. FARR. Could we set a time where you and I could get together and see if we could draft out some protocols?

Mr. REY. I think we ought to involve Richard Raymond, my counterpart in the food safety area, because he is a lot more expert at, sort of, dealing with reaction to these kinds of food safety issues than I am.

Mr. FARR. Because this is going to get out of control. They are going to start advertising, "Our food is safer than your food, my lettuce is safer than your lettuce, because I do all this stuff." But at the same time, it is going to really be hard to manage the environment in a totalitarian way, which we have been trying to do, to help water conservation and soil erosion and so on.

Mr. REY. We would be happy to.

Mr. FARR. My time is up.

Mr. LANCASTER. Congressman, might I add as well, we share that concern at the State level. We are developing the technical data to share with producers, private auditors, food safety inspectors, to show that balance of food safety and conserving our natural resources. We are working with the Western Growers Association and the signers of the Leafy Greens Marketing Agreement to get that information in the hands of growers.

But, as well, those food safety regulators and those private auditors will be looking at those systems to say, "These are conservation benefits; there is no food safety concern related to those practices." It is something we have undertaken with numerous partners, including the Resource Conservation Districts, the State Departments of Agriculture. And we will——

Mr. FARR. I don't think that message is getting out there very effectively.

Mr. Latham.

PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

And welcome, everyone. And please relay my thanks to your staff back in the States and who I think do an outstanding job and sometimes under difficult situations.

Last fall, the GAO had a report talking about the conflict between conservation programs and payments, and they are at cross-purposes at certain times. Can you give us your point of view? And are, in fact, our conservation programs at cross-purposes with the farm payment program?

Mr. REY. I wouldn't say cross-purposes. What I think the audit suggested is that there were some instances where the same farmers were getting payments from both the commodity and the conservation title programs. And we have been working since with the Farm Service Agency to eliminate those payments if they were not, in fact, justified as payments advancing two separate objectives.

Mr. LANCASTER. Congressman, I would add, as well, one of the things we see in response to markets' additional pressure on producers to grow on every acre and produce on every acre. We have looked at this opportunity to see higher net farm income as opportunities to invest in conservation, and we don't see that as incompatible. We see production agriculture—keeping that land into agricultural production as very compatible with land conservation.

What we strive to do is take that income, that money that is in the producer's pocket today, and get them to invest in conservation practices. When we see pressures to produce on our marginal lands, we are trying to get the data into the hands of those producers to show, you know, you can enroll in certain conservation programs and not produce on those marginal lands. There are ways to maximize your yields on those lands you really shouldn't be farming.

But we are looking to take advantage of this opportunity where folks are acting in response to the market, in response to the safety net that we have, to ensure that the dollars they have available go into conservation.

Mr. LATHAM. But you don't see any conflict with their—not really conflict—but the increased crop insurance and things like that? I think the biggest factor out there is the fact that you have got over $5 corn and $12, $13, $14 beans, which is wonderful, except that you are going to want to produce in every piece of square foot of dirt you can find.

Mr. LANCASTER. My biggest concern is actually conversion of agricultural lands to nonagricultural uses and the pressures that places on the environment. So we are looking to find ways that

keep that land in agricultural production by helping working farmers with conservation measures. And, to me, that is a more significant threat to the environment.

BENEFITS OF CONSERVATION

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. On the CSP program, I would like to get your input as to what kind of changes you think that—or that maybe you have talked about with the Ag Committee, as far as rewriting the farm bill.

And have you found a way to quantify benefits when you are talking about air quality and soil tills, water quality, on an individual producer's land? I mean, I can understand in the watershed on a regional basis. But is there any way to quantify the benefits?

Mr. LANCASTER. It is a struggle. One of the things that we have talked about is the Conservation Effects Assessment Project, which will give us that science-based data related to conservation practices and certain climates or certain geographies, so that we are better able to say what is the effect of that practice on that particular farm.

So we do think that we are getting that data so that we will be able to quantify it. We are not able to now. It certainly is a challenge when we are looking at our conservation practices of how they are applied across different landscapes.

With regard to the Conservation Security Program, the administration recognizes that a stewardship program is an important part of our toolbox. We did propose significant changes. We are working with the committee in the hopes that they will adopt some of those changes.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. LATHAM. What changes?

Mr. LANCASTER. We proposed to reduce the number of tiers to use what the producer has been doing in terms of their level of stewardship to get them in the program, to make them eligible for the program, but our payments would be tied to enhancements, those new things that they are doing. So rather than paying a producer for those activities that they are already undertaking, we would use that as the bar to get in, but we would pay for those additional benefits associated with the program. And by tightening that, that is a true stewardship program, where the program would be designed from the beginning as one that is rewarding the best producers.

We do have an acreage cap, and we are able to then, in our proposal, offer a CSP program in watersheds every year, as opposed to how we have had to enroll in the program based on the current funding restrictions.

Mr. LATHAM. What would it cost if it was wide open?

Mr. LANCASTER. Under the current statute?

Mr. LATHAM. That is what we have, yeah.

Mr. LANCASTER. Under the current statute, we had done a rough number of looking at 900 million acres of cropland potentially eligible in the country. We are seeing 50 percent of the enrollment in that, and we are averaging about $18 an acre.

Mr. REY. While he is doing the arithmetic, let me speak to your first question. We have done a lot of work with the Department of Energy in the air quality area and with the Environmental Protection Agency in the water quality area to quantify the sequestration benefits of different kinds of conservation practices. So if a particular conservation practice is followed, we can quantify how much carbon is sequestered as a consequence of that as compared to not doing it.

Mr. LATHAM. On an individual farmer's piece of ground?

Mr. REY. The farmer would have to plug in his own specifics to get his numbers. But if he follows certain types of practices and certain circumstances, we can give him a number, going through the analysis in the registry that we have developed, so that he can have an answer to that.

Mr. LANCASTER. On your CSP question, we had done an estimate last year of, assuming those numbers, determining that. Assuming the number of acres that are eligible for the program, our current enrollment rates are $19 per acre. We had assumed about $9 billion for that program, but neither the House bill——

Mr. LATHAM. $9 billion?

Mr. LANCASTER. Yes, sir. But neither the House bill nor the Senate bill proposed to continue current law under the CSP program. Both bills looked to cap that program in terms of the number of acres and what you are enrolling in it. In fact, the House bill did not propose enrollment in it for the next 5-year period.

Ms. DELAURO [presiding]. The Senate bill does?

Mr. LANCASTER. The Senate bill does allow for enrollment but does cap those dollars and acres associated with the program and does streamline it somewhat.

Mr. LATHAM. $9 billion.

Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Bishop.

SMALL AND BEGINNING FARMERS

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much.

Secretary Rey, Chief Lancaster, Director Dondero and Mr. Steele, welcome.

I am concerned about what is happening in our farming communities, particularly the fact that the average age of our farmers is getting higher and higher. I think somewhere now it is about 58.5 years. We are having fewer and fewer young people going into farming, and they cite difficulties in doing that.

And, as you know, the purpose of the agency's small, limited and beginning farmer assistance program is to ensure that NRCS programs are administered in a way that enables small, limited-resource and beginning farmers and ranchers to maintain and develop economic viability in farm operations and to ensure that the NRCS's technical assistance programs and activities reach the small and beginning farmers and ranchers.

Can you share with us how effective the program has been, how the program is working, the extent of participation, and how robust the agency has been in pursuing efforts to make sure that it works?

And I would be particularly interested, if you could supply for the record, some statistical information, demographic information on the small, limited and beginning farm assistance program.

Mr. REY. What I would like to submit for the record is an exhibit that shows what percentage of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program is being enjoyed by small or limited-resource or new farmers. We have been doing a lot of outreach in that area.

Just as an interesting aside, the median age of a USDA employee is also about 57 years old today, so we are all, kind of, going off together into the sunset I guess. We will be able to have these debates in perpetuity. There will probably be enough of us in both places to have it, too.

Mr. BISHOP. Will somebody be producing our food, though?

Mr. REY. We have proposed in the administration's farm bill proposal a fairly significant increase in support for the small or limited-resource farmer. So that has been a focus area of the administration under current law. It was an area that we wanted to see emphasized in the new farm bill, as well.

But I will submit this material for the record so you can see today what percentage of our programs are going to farmers in these categories.

Mr. BISHOP. Good. And I hope that you can share with us some of the demographic information so we know what is small, you know, what—a real description of who those participants are demographically.

Mr. REY. What the breakdown is among the categories, yes.

[The information follows:]

Beginning and Limited Resource Farmers
Summary of EQIP Contracts
Fiscal Year 2007

	Percentage
Beginning Farmers and Ranchers	6
Limited Resource Farmers and Ranchers	2
Remainder of Participants	92
Total	100

Summary of EQIP Contracts by Race
Fiscal Year 2007

	Percentage	Amount
Asian	1	$4,107,407
Black	1	6,511,950
American Ind/Alaska Native	2	17,355,842
Hawaiian/Pacific Islands	1	4,890,909
White	91	719,767,520
Undeclared	4	31,551,890
Total	100	$784,185,517

Beginning Farmer or Rancher: An individual or entity who: (a) Has not operated a farm or ranch, or who has operated a farm or ranch for not more than ten consecutive years. (This requirement applies to all members of an entity.); and (b) Will materially and substantially participate in the operation of the farm or ranch.

Limited Resource Farmer or Rancher: (a) A person with direct or indirect gross farm sales of not more than $100,000 in each of the previous two years (to be increased beginning in fiscal year 2004 to adjust for inflation using Prices Paid by Farmer Index as compiled by NASS), and (b) Has a total household income at or below the national poverty level for a family of four, or less than 50 percent of county median household income in each of the previous two years (to be determined annually using Commerce Department Data).

NRCS STRATEGIC PLAN

Mr. BISHOP. Let me ask you about your strategic plan. Last year, NRCS began development of its new strategic plan. And can you tell us where you are in the process and how the current farm bill negotiations of 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 other issues?

Mr. LANCASTER. We are making progress relative to our strategic plan. As you know, it sets forward, kind of, our overarching goals as we proceed as an agency and then has specific goals about measurable achievements with water quality or soil health and soil quality.

I would be happy to provide for the record our performance measures and where we are based on our projected progress. We are meeting those targets. We are currently under way. We are currently undertaking an update to that strategic plan based on the information we have.

As we get into a new farm bill, we will certainly look at those additional resources that might be provided in that farm bill to see how we adjust those priorities. And as Congress looks at adjusting its priorities and where those funds are allocated, we will look at that strategic plan.

[The information follows:]

The current Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Strategic Plan, 2005-2010, incorporates three Foundation Goals:

- High Quality, Productive Soils
- Clean and Abundant Water
- Healthy Plant and Animal Communities

Each has a 2010 objective. Annual performance measures were established to measure progress toward meeting these long term objectives. Accountability for these measures is incorporated within the Department's Annual Performance Plan and Performance and Accountability Report, PART, and the Performance Improvement Initiative.

The following table provides FY2005-07 annual performance toward NRCS Strategic Plan Foundation Goals and the FY2008 agency targets. Based on reported performance in the first two quarters of FY2008, NRCS is on track to meet FY2008 targets by September 30, 2008. These annual performance measures and programs are used to evaluate NRCS success in meeting performance and budget objectives.

Measure Number	Performance Measure by Program	Actual Performance			FY2008 Target
		FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	
1.10	Cropland with conservation applied to improve soil quality, million acres.				
	CTA	6.0	6.4	6.0	7.0
	EQIP	2.2	3.4	5.3	5.5
	CSP	6.9	1.4	0.0	1.4
2.12	CNMPs applied, number.				
	CTA	2,421	2,269	1,911	1,550
	EQIP	2,032	2,774	2,490	2,300
3.10	Grazing and forest land with conservation applied to protect and improve the resource base, million acres.				
	CTA	9.9	11.7	13.5	12.0
	EQIP	8.0	12.2	16.5	12.3
3.30	Wetlands created, restored or enhanced, acres.				
	CTA	53,498	65,345	62,093	51,300
	WRP	180,358	181,979	149,326	100,000

Note: The CTA # matches the green sheet. There is no CSP measure in the budget.

Mr. BISHOP. Is one of those metrics civil rights, so you are able to determine where you are there with respect to a program's participation with regard to staffing, with regard to all of the civil rights issues that the Department is concerned with overall? Is that a part of your strategic plan?

Mr. LANCASTER. It is part of our customer base and our customer targets for our strategic plan, but, as well, it is an important part of our human capital strategic plan, how we are investing in our people and ensuring that we are meeting the appropriate target.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Boyd.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. I wondered what I had done there that took you so long.

CONSERVATION SPENDING

Ms. DELAURO. I try to get the order here right.

Mr. BOYD. No, I was just teasing.

Secretary Rey, Chief Lancaster, others, thank you for being here. Thank you for your service.

Indulge me for a moment. There are many, many challenges that the farmer, agricultural producer faces today. I think, in the long term, though, none more daunting than the one that Chief Lancaster has laid out, and that is the development encroachment and the removal of ag land from agricultural production. I happen to be from Florida and see that, maybe, in a greater way than maybe Mr. Latham does out in the West or some other traditional agricultural areas. But nevertheless, it is a problem, I think, all around the country—rising land costs, other uses, alternative uses.

And I am also one who has a strong belief that we have to be able to produce our own food to survive here in this country. Now, your activities in conservation are critically important for that. I have maps in my office at home that show what the farm that I was raised on looked like in the Depression, and it was not pretty. It was nonproductive, in many ways, because of erosion and other lack-of-conservation problems.

The United States Government made it a productive farm with the incentives and the programs that exist today to allow our farmers to get help, technical advice and sometimes even financial support to carry on those conservation practices.

And my question to you, really looking at the proposed budget and where there are many, many conservation initiatives and programs that are totally eliminated or substantially cut—grazing lands, conservation, watershed and flood prevention, watershed surveys, watershed rehab, RC&D, healthy forests, AMA—my question to you is, have we lost our understanding within the Department, within the professional and bureaucratic career staff at the Department, about the value of these conservation programs? Or is this something that is driven by administrative decisions relative to budgets?

This is a simple question. It is not complicated.

Mr. REY. What I think you have to do, in reviewing this budget, is review it alongside of the administration's farm bill proposal. In the farm bill proposal, we have proposed to increase conservation title spending by $7.9 billion over 10 years or by roughly $780 mil-

lion, $790 million a year. So if you aggregate both of those proposals, what I think you have is a significant increase in conservation spending.

And as we talked about earlier, we have to see what the final farm bill looks like. And depending on what it looks like, we may have to look at this budget and reassess it.

But at least in terms of what we proposed, in its totality, I think that there is a significant commitment to increasing spending for conservation or with a focus on spending the money first on what are the most significant conservation challenges today. And that is, in one instance, to try to help land owners who are in the path of development keep their lands as working rural landscapes, and, in the second instance, try to provide them technical and financial assistance to manage their lands in a way that there are no air and water quality problems associated with the continued use of those lands as agricultural lands.

Now, in the course of all that, we have proposed modifications to programs to make them more effective. The Healthy Forest Reserve Program, for instance, is one that we proposed funding through the farm bill and consolidating a similar program. And we have proposed a couple of programs to be eliminated because we thought, in the broad scheme of things, even if they were producing good results, they were less important results than other places where we thought the money could be better spent in the service of one of those two priorities.

But, you know, those are the kinds of decisions that we will work on together as Congress completes work on the farm bill. And then, thereafter, we will work on this budget bill.

CONSERVATION COMMITMENT

Mr. BOYD. So, Secretary Rey, I know I have worked with you for a long time, and I know where your heart is.

Is your answer, then, that in the Department we have not lost our understanding of the need for solid Federal help in the area of conservation? If our farmers are going to stay in business—I will tell you, we have farmers in Florida that now their land is worth $10,000, $20,000, $30,000 an acre, and you know what that means when you start figuring the bottom lines and what you do with that land. You can never farm that out, it can never be passed on, unless there is some way to pass it onto the next generation. And that is, sort of, another battle. You can never buy that kind of land and make it work.

We are very fortunate we have good commodity markets now. I mean, I have been doing this—I have been farming for 40 years myself, and just up and down. And you know what? It may be $5 corn today, but in 3 years it may be $1.75. So it is going to be up, and it is going to be down.

But we have to—a lot of people are on the land because they want to be there. And they have to have a partner in the Federal Government. So do I hear you saying that, in terms of the Department, we have the career people and the bureaucrats in there that really have the commitment to conservation?

Mr. REY. Absolutely. And I think that commitment was reflected in the farm bill that we sent up to Congress last year and that is

currently under consideration. Conservation was one of the areas where we proposed the largest increases in the funding.

And if you look at what we have done with the funding you have given us and that the Congress has given us with the 2002 farm bill, you see a dramatic increase in the number of private acres that are involved in one or another of our conservation title programs.

When I testified up here last year, I think the number I used was 190 million acres that are under one or another conservation title programs. The testimony I gave a few minutes ago has 208 million acres. So just within a period of a year, we have been able to bring more farmers into one or the other of the conservation title programs.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you very much.

And, Madam Chair, thank you for indulging me with a little extra time.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Ms. DELAURO. I will recognize Mr. Kingston in a minute.

Under Secretary Rey, as my colleague was talking to you, we keep referring to the farm bill. But as I understand this, the farm bill deals with the dollars for the contract that—in fact, what we are doing is what I said in my opening remarks, is we are undermining the ability to do precisely what Mr. Boyd is talking about, by cutting out the people who deal with the planning and doing the assistance of helping to carry out this effort.

The farm bill has program money. It is not dealing with the—for contracts, not with what we are dealing with in terms of those who can help to sustain that agricultural base that Mr. Boyd is talking about.

So I think we have to be—I think we have to really be very clear as to what is happening here and that Members and particularly the big farm communities that are represented on this community and throughout the Congress have to understand what, in fact, is happening to their ability to be able to sustain themselves.

Mr. REY. The only amendment I would make to what you said is that the farm bill we proposed did have money isolated for NRCS staff to make sure that we could deliver the programs that were proposed in that farm bill and in the 2009 budget.

Now, you know, if the Senate and the House conferees choose not to do that, if that is a possibility, then we will have to sit down with you and reassess.

BUDGET AMENDMENT

Ms. DELAURO. No. And I want to be specific about this. And I am sorry, Mr. Kingston, but because I did ask in my first question, will we see a formal budget amendment reflecting discretionary changes needed after the farm bill is enacted so that we know what precisely is needed and we come before here and talk about the dollars and cents.

And what I also want to know, which we didn't get answered in the first go-around, is which program changes or new initiatives would most impact your 2009 budget based on the House and Senate-passed versions?

I have listened to too many people coming before us, Mr. Secretary, again, as I said earlier, putting all of their eggs in the farm bill basket, and that is not a good bet at the moment. It is not a good bet.

So will we see a formal budget amendment if there is a discrepancy?

Mr. REY. If there is a need for a formal budget amendment because there is a discrepancy, we will work with you to produce that. I am not yet willing to concede that that will be necessary, but maybe I am more of an optimist. I am always looking for the pony, and, you know, it is not over until it is over.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, that is true. But, again, I think Mr. Boyd's question is pertinent, as to what the future is about. And that is the thing, we have to keep that core—that is the center of maintaining and sustaining people on the land.

Mr. Kingston, sorry for the interruption.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Mr. Secretary, first of all, I want to thank you for helping the Waycross, Georgia, fire, which actually was about 6,000 acres between my district and Mr. Boyd's district. And Mr. Bishop, I believe, had a little bit of it. But it was in southwest-central Georgia—south-central Georgia and northern Florida. And you guys were very helpful on that. We want to say thank you.

I have a question about the budget that shows a decrease in staff for CTA from 6,096 work-years in 2008 to 5,525 in 2009, or a loss of 570 work-years in CTA, about a 10 percent reduction. At the same time, staffing for CCC-funded programs, especially CRP, is increasing. In fact, CRP staffing just about doubles from 475 work-years to 840.

Can you explain that?

Mr. REY. I think that is a description of exchange we were just having. What that is, is that essentially we are funding some conservation technical assistance through our farm bill proposal, and that addition offsets the reduction in the 2009 discretionary budget.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF USDA

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. Does that tie in with the FSA proposal, to be more involved with conservation?

Mr. REY. No. I think what you are referring——

Mr. KINGSTON. As I understand, that proposal has kind of died down in the farm bill discussions both in the Senate and the House.

Mr. REY. Yes. What you are referring to is a proposal that has been made by some for reorganization of some of the functions of the Farm Service Agency and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. And we have indicated the administration doesn't support that. And you are right, it has died down some. So that is a different issue all together.

Mr. KINGSTON. Although they do feel that that proposal would put you folks more in the field and out of a desk situation, and that is why they feel like it is a good deal for the farmer. Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. REY. You know, we have run these programs together for a number of years under a couple of different structures. I think the arrangement we have with FSA today is probably the most effective one that we have had. So I don't know that farmers are going to be benefiting to any great degree if we change the boxes around one more time.

Mr. KINGSTON. I will ask some more questions on that for the record. So maybe we could get back to that.

But I want to say, if Congress agrees for some elimination of RC&D staff, would those FTEs go into CTA activities?

Mr. REY. Many of those people are doing conservation technical assistance as a portion of their jobs today. So, should Congress agree with our proposal, we would transition those staff largely into CTA-related positions.

Mr. KINGSTON. And would that be enough to meet the technical needs of farmers and ranchers who are not participating in farm bill programs?

Mr. REY. We believe that the proposals that we have put forward, both in the farm bill and in the 2009 budget request, will meet the needs of farmers, both those who were participating in farm bill programs as well as those who are involved in the development of comprehensive nutrient management plans and other non-farm-bill-related developments.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. I have a question. There was a New York Times article on January 13, 2008—and any time I start off with referring to a New York Times article, you can bet that the question came either from staff or from the Chairwoman, because it is not on my daily read.

But apparently what the article said——

Ms. DELAURO. Do something counterintuitive now.

Mr. KINGSTON. I send her the Wall Street Journal on a daily basis.

Ms. DELAURO. I read it every day.

Mr. KINGSTON. And then I send her my NRA magazine. She sends me child nutrition stuff.

Mr. REY. But at least you are both well-read.

ASSISTANCE TO MEGAFARMS

Mr. KINGSTON. But it talked about changes to the EQIP program in 2002, made the program mission for further concentration of agriculture into megafarms. And the reason was that the payment limitation for this program increased from $10,000 in 1996 to $450,000 in 2002.

And what was the reason behind that? Even though most of us were here, we weren't on the farm bill negotiations at that time because it was more authorizing.

Mr. REY. Well, I think it is probably a stretch to say that the changes to the EQIP program were a driving force in the consolidation of animal agriculture. I think broader market issues have driven that.

What the change in the EQIP program did, however, was make it possible by raising the cap for NRCS to provide assistance to much larger producers than would have previously been the case.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, was it done at the expense of smaller producers, in your opinion? And have you studied that perhaps that did have an inadvertent effect of that?

Mr. REY. I will let the Chief offer his thoughts. But I don't think it occurred at the expense of small producers. I think what it did, as a consequence of some of the changes in the program that Congress made in 2002, is focus the program on animal agriculture as one of the top environmental priorities. And I suspect what that was was a congressional response to some of the environmental implications of the consolidation of the livestock industry.

Mr. LANCASTER. Yeah, I would like to add on that. And I would be happy to submit for the record, as well, a letter we drafted to the reporter and shared with him to help him better understand some of the intricacies of the EQIP program and some data that he, I think, in the article admitted that he did not have.

But what it shows, as well, is that our average contract size has not increased appreciably from our pre-2002 farm bill dollars. We are still doing many smaller contracts. We have very few contracts that are at that $450,000 limit.

The intent, though, I think, of the program is to address those resource concerns regardless of the size of the operation, regardless of what you are producing. You know, we want to make that program available to you to help address your resource concerns.

But the data shows that our contract size, our average contract size is still well below $20,000 as an average contract size. And I don't believe it has had an impact on smaller producers. We have to remember, in the context of the program, we were talking about a $174 million program prior to 2002, $174 million a year, and now we are a little over $1 billion annually.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 2890
Washington, D.C. 20013

JAN 17 2008

Mr. Andrew Martin
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Martin:

I read, with interest, your January 13, 2008, column highlighting the use of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funds to implement conservation practices on large livestock operations. Since you indicated you did not have 2007 data on hand when writing the piece, I want to provide updated data along with a few clarifications:

- As you noted, large livestock operations were excluded by statute from participating in EQIP as it was originally established in 1996 and the total amount of cost-share and incentive payments paid to a producer could not exceed $10,000 in any fiscal year, or $50,000 for multi-year contracts. Congress made some significant changes to the program in the 2002 Farm Bill; among them were raising the cap on the total cost of EQIP contracts to $450,000, and allowing large livestock operations to participate.

- However, a 2007 report by the Soil and Water Conservation Society and Environmental Defense summarizing their independent, third-party assessment of the program states: "Despite the much higher $450,000 limit on what an individual or entity can receive from EQIP, the vast majority of EQIP contracts are far below the $450,000 limit and the vast majority of individuals and entities receive far less than that limit. Large contracts and/or large sums to particular individuals or entities have not captured a significant percentage of EQIP funds."

- More specifically, the size of the average EQIP contract during 1997-2007 was $15,056. Of all EQIP funds, 93 percent are associated with contracts of less than $50,000, and 82 percent are associated with contracts of less than $25,000.

- You referenced a figure of $179 million for payments made in fiscal year (FY) 2006 for contracts signed between 1997 and 2006 for animal waste practices. This number reflects only 30 percent of total EQIP payments made in FY 06 and includes approximately $42 million in fencing payments.

- To receive EQIP funds for animal waste facilities, operations must develop Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMP), a holistic approach that integrates waste, nutrient, and crop management in an environmentally sound manner. Further, structures funded through EQIP, such as the lagoons mentioned in your column, must

- meet strict construction and quality assurance standards to ensure they operate safely and as designed.

Because conservation-related technologies continue to evolve, public investment to defray costs or offset the perceived risks of installing new systems on existing operations is sensible. EQIP is a tool to assist producers in implementing conservation practices that we all benefit from and it does not, and should not, discriminate based on size or type. Since EQIP's inception, conservation actions supported by the program have improved stewardship on more than 125 million acres, nationwide.

Yes, a handful of large livestock operations have received EQIP funds, but as is clear from the statistics above, most projects are small in scale and cost. Yet, as the report from the Soil and Water Conservation Society and the Environmental Defense cautions, it is not the size that matters most. "Large contracts can have very large environmental benefits," as well as smaller ones. But the bottom line is the return on taxpayers' investment in the form of reduced non-point source pollution, cleaner air and water, more productive soils, and increased wildlife habitat.

EQIP is the right tool to promote abundant agricultural production and environmental quality—compatible goals admired and desired by most Americans.

I would be pleased to provide you with additional information you might need on EQIP or other programs administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and I invite you to consider visiting some EQIP projects with our field staff. To arrange a visit, please contact Terry Bish, Branch Chief, Executive Communications Branch, at (202) 720-5974; or e-mail: terry.bish@wdc.usda.gov.

Sincerely,

Arlen L. Lancaster
Chief

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. Well, obviously I am out of time.

Ms. DELAURO. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Welcome, gentlemen. I am really glad to have you here. And I am very supportive of the work of your agency and the critical work on conservation and natural resources that you all do. Thank you very much.

I have several questions. Maybe we can tick through them quickly.

EMERALD ASH BORER

First, on replacement tree planting, as we approach this spring season, particularly related to the emerald ash borer and the States that have been most heavily impacted, could you perhaps tell us when the trees have been lost and what special approaches you might be employing?

I know we are looking at Earth Day and trying to figure out how to encourage more local groups to access trees from NRCS in the private sector. And we are talking about millions of trees. We need everybody's help to replant.

Do you have, sort of, a magic plan to help us do this?

Mr. REY. I don't know how magic it is. But we estimate that we have lost about 20 million ash trees to the borer so far. Most of that loss has been concentrated in Michigan and Ohio, where the epidemic initiated.

We have been, so far, successful in containing spot outbreaks that have occurred outside of the main infected zone. That is important and, we hope, something that we can continue to enjoy, because we have seen outbreaks in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, which we have contained.

We are providing assistance to State forestry agencies to help with tree replanting. We will probably have to increase that assistance as people start to deal with the epidemic within the infected area. And I can give you some figures on what we have spent so far on that for the record.

[The information follows:]

2008 EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) EXPENDITURES FOR REPLANTING

Federal Forest Health (SPFH)	$500,000
Coop Forest Health (SPCH)	495,000
Research and Development (FRRE)—approximately	550,000
Total Obligated	$1,545,000

In FY 2008 Animal Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will spend approximately $30.4 million on the EAB. APHIS cooperates with several States (including Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) to prevent EAB spread through survey, regulatory, outreach, and control efforts.

Ms. KAPTUR. All right, Mr. Secretary. I would love for you to take a look at using our Ohio delegation and what we could do, the whole of whatever districts are affected. And I don't want to exclude Michigan. I know your fondness for Michigan. But is there is something we can do now on our Web sites, at public events?

I mean, we are already planning to do this. But it is a drop in the bucket; the need is so huge. If anybody over there is a genius on this, I would sure love for you to send them over and help us

figure this out. I mean, we are knocking them down at 10,000 a shot with these machines that come in, and it is unbelievable to see this happen.

Mr. REY. I will arrange to come up and talk, because if you are willing to let us use some of your communication tools, this is the right time to be communicating.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would like for you to meet with the whole delegation. It goes all the way down into Ohio. Or you tell us how far down it goes. And if we want to do it with the Wolverines, we are happy to include the Michiganders too.

But this is a really breathtaking set of occurrences that we are living through, and we have to fight back. I mean, we have to plant. And we are in a key moment here in the spring. So I would deeply appreciate a visit.

Mr. REY. The spring is important because one of the means of transmission is people moving firewood around. So, as we are getting into the camping and then fishing season, any communications tools that we can use to communicate with the public not to haul firewood north, south or west is helpful.

Ms. KAPTUR. Right. But we want to get them digging and putting trees in the ground.

Mr. REY. That, too.

URBAN WILDLIFE

Ms. KAPTUR. So any advice you can give us on how to maximize these efforts would be appreciated.

Number two, this is probably not your jurisdiction, but I just want to make you aware, as you get into meetings over there at USDA, under the conservation and proper management of both the wildlife and plant life, USDA is not in charge of cities. That is somebody else's job.

The problem is, in many places, there are no predators left. And what we are seeing in cities is explosions of populations of deer, coyotes, feral cats, squirrels, beyond normal levels. I can't seem to get my arms around this. You know, you have a dog warden, but you don't have a cat warden. Is it a local problem, or is it really—you try to take these animals out to the forest, they say you can't do that, that is a crime. What are you supposed to do with these animals?

And we need somebody somewhere who has enough jurisdiction to help us figure out, in urban areas, where you have explosions of these populations, what do you do? All I am looking for you is, who is responsible? If the State is not doing it, if the mayor is not doing it.

These animals move along stream beds, they do all kinds of things. And there is a problem there. There is a problem.

So if you could give me advice on where to go, just in—maybe do some test pilots in urban areas, particularly those with rising numbers of poor people. There is an explosion in these rodent and wildlife populations inside city limits.

Do you have any comments on that?

Mr. REY. Only that most of that jurisdiction falls at the county level. Most every county has animal damage-control officers and an

agency for that purpose. Usually the dog warden is, you know, a portion of that agency, but it varies in different jurisdictions.

The closest we come to dealing with that is the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in the Division of Wildlife Services. But there we are called in typically when there is a conflict between agriculture and wildlife in a much more rural setting than what you are talking about. So APHIS, for the most part, hasn't come within the city limits historically.

Ms. KAPTUR. If somebody over there—and I will end with this, Madam Chair—but if somebody over there at USDA could give me an example of where in the country this is being done right, maybe somebody knows.

I can tell you, in vast jurisdictions, it is not being done right. We shouldn't have deer populations, with lyme disease and everything else—isn't that what they carry, with the ticks? I can't tell you how many people have gotten that. You know, something is wrong here, and the urban people are ill-equipped to deal with this.

So we need some prototypes, we need some examples of where this has been done right to be shared more broadly.

Mr. REY. I will ask my counterpart who oversees APHIS' work what their suggestion might be, because they probably do interact with some of the county organizations. I do know they interact a lot with the Departments of Natural Resources, the Departments of Fish and Game in each State. But I think you are probably right; there is probably a gap, because the Departments of Fish and Game typically don't come within the city limits either.

Ms. KAPTUR. Exactly. It is a real issue, and unquantified. But I tell you, it exists.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

Mr. Latham.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman.

Mr. Boyd was making a point about the value of farmland. We have gone from about $2,000 an acre, $2,500 an acre, up to $6,000, $7,000, $8,000 an acre for just farmland. This is not development ground.

And I just think that the financial pressure of producers today, you are going to have a real problem getting people into more conservation programs. And I think we need to have a lot more technical assistance out there. It is very troubling what Jack was talking about with reductions there, elimination.

The RC&D, from my understanding, you did a survey a year or so ago about the public's perception. That was one of the highest-rated programs that was out there. And I guess I am troubled somewhat as to why you would have the elimination of that when the public likes the program, they use it.

And who is going to do the work if you do eliminate it?

Mr. REY. Well, we are trying to distinguish between the utility of the program and the Federal role in it. The program, in our view, will continue.

Mr. LATHAM. Who is going to pay for it?

Mr. REY. Well, I think the RC&Ds themselves have proven to be very aggressive and competent fundraisers. Now, if the Federal Government continues to give the money to them, I am sure they will continue to take it.

What we looked at is, could the vast majority of RC&Ds continue on with the program without the Federal money, which was supposed to be a catalyst to get them started and not a, sort of, limitless base of support? And the answer—and I think many of them would probably concede the point is—oh, yeah, it will be harder, but we will continue on, we can raise the money to cover those expenses.

So this was a case of not diminishing or denying the value of the program, because it is a highly regarded program. It has been beneficial not only to NRCS but to the Forest Service as well. So it wasn't that so much as, in the broad scheme of setting Federal priorities in tight budget times, is this the best use of the Federal money?

I initially, you know, years ago, concluded it was. We had an OMB budget examiner at the time who felt very strongly that, you know, that was one of the ways that you do effect good budget discipline, is to look at what the proper Federal role is. And he made, you know, he made a convert out of me.

Mr. LATHAM. Be careful.

Mr. REY. But he is available to you now, too.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. You don't have your green eye shades with you or anything?

Mr. REY. No.

A WATERSHED APPROACH

Mr. LATHAM. We talked earlier about the CSP program, the potential expenditure of $9 billion. And yet, an area where I think we could do a lot more good is if we looked at total watersheds.

In your budget, you are cutting watershed rehabilitation pretty dramatically. And it is a small amount, comparatively anyway. But why don't we take a holistic approach rather than give individual farmers money to do something no one can quantify, when I think we all know that if we do a watershed basis, that that actually is where you are going to get the results? And you can have 10 good operators and one bad one, and you are going to have the watershed negatively affected. So why would you be cutting this and with all the money supposedly going to CSP?

Mr. REY. Well, in broad terms, we are trying to focus our conservation assistance programs on a watershed basis, because you are right——

Mr. LATHAM. You are cutting the funding.

Mr. REY. Well, the program that you are referring to is one of the older programs that provides assistance to local governments for primarily structural watershed improvement work—in other words, to build small dams.

It is an old program. It has been around for a long time. It has been 100 percent earmarked, except for the year that, through a clerical error, it was 110 percent earmarked. And we think, by and large, we are sort of running to the end of the road for those kinds of structural solutions, in any case.

So, again, in the setting of budget priorities, we would rather spend the money with land-owner assistance programs and not building a whole bunch of more dams. And that is what this budget reflects.

Mr. LATHAM. You are cutting technical assistance also.

Mr. REY. Well, no. We are shifting part of the responsibility to pay for technical assistance to our farm bill proposal. And, again, we will——

Mr. LATHAM. Which has about a 10 percent chance of happening this year.

Mr. REY. I am still looking for the pony, as I said earlier.

Mr. LATHAM. Well, I guess.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

REGULATORY BURDEN

Mark, I just want to sort of lay out something for you here. I was thinking about this committee and the experience of this committee. We don't have many new Members of Congress on here, and most of us have served in offices before we came to Congress. And I have 33 years of elected office, from county government to State government to Federal Government. And I think what I learned most about the Federal Government is you are not going to find a solution to a local problem without a Federal partner, because there is the regulatory process and the monetary.

I am representing one of the most productive places in agriculture in the world. It is a 100-mile-long valley called the Salinas Valley. It produces 85 crops, sells them for about $3 billion. It is year-round agriculture. It is the largest farm worker community in the United States, living there, not migratory. All our water is local. We don't get it off the State water system.

And what we have is land that is worth, you know, in the hundreds of thousands of dollars an acre. So, essentially, if you look at the land, there is nothing you can grow on that land that you can get a return on as equivalent to the value of the underlying land. And yet people want to stay in—they want to keep it in open space. They want to farm.

The problem is, is we have so many regulatory issues, and it is not that they are going to go away. It is that they all, kind of, work in their own silos with their own budgets.

And we see this now. We have an LBAM spraying program going on for the light brown apple moth, where, because the moth is a bad moth, you can't buy anything where this moth lies. You can't ship stuff. But it is the State Department of Agriculture that is responsible for getting rid of it, and they are spraying. And the spraying now is getting into—it is a pheromone; it is not a pesticide. It doesn't kill the moths. It just sort of drives them nuts. And then they go to mate, and they can't do that, and therefore it is supposed to get rid of them in a passive way. Well, this thing is going to come to a crashing halt because the PR is so bad on it, nobody wants to be spraying, even with water.

So what I am trying to get at is I have worked with all these different agencies from time to time—Corps of Engineers, ARS, we

have a research station in Salinas, and fisheries issues on our river, fish and wildlife issues, NRCS with the FSA, we are on the ag extension programs, with the Forest Service. We are also on one side of the valley and then Park Service on the other, with three universities—California State University at Santa Cruz, at Monterey, University of California-Santa Cruz, and community colleges.

BIG PICTURE APPROACH

Now, have we ever been able—did you have any experience of ever putting together a whole team of really good experts that could take a look at these problems that are right out there?

I mean, it is no longer that we are not going to do it. It is now just coping. How do we really build a sustainable plan? Cities are doing a sustainable plan, but they are doing it in a way where, every time we get to the edge of the city, we have to then do a sphere of influence for the outside, and then they are sucking in the ag land. And we are losing the most productive ag lands in America.

What is going to happen is these kinds of crops can't be grown in other places in the United States. They will go to Mexico, and they will go to Central America. And all the other issues about all the food safety that we are talking about and pest management practices and good environmental trade-offs won't be—Mexico will probably do a pretty good job, but not to the quality standards that we insist and certainly not to the health standards that we insist. But we are going to lose that. We are going to lose that, because they are going to be able to grow and we can't.

And my question is, have you ever put together—because I know you do a lot of things, and you like to go to those Burning Man conventions where everybody in the world shows up with ideas. Have you ever put together—had an idea of just putting an incredible, talented team of all of these various entities together and working with a community just to see if we can overcome?

We have farmer housing problems, which, you know, is in the Department—we discussed this the other day. We have listings of fish and wildlife, the steering of the stream. This is a stream that delivers the water. You have to maintain it. It floods. When it floods, it is nasty.

I am just kind of overwhelmed by having to problem-solve on a micro basis, on just micro, little problems, rather than looking at the big picture of how can we build a plan to sustain 100 miles of the most productive agriculture in America for the foreseeable future? And nobody has yet been able to kind of envision that.

Mr. REY. Actually, the vision for integrated approaches to a wider variety of environmental problems on a watershed basis is emerging from the field. It is reflected in the cooperation that has been going on the last 2 years in the Klamath Basin, and there are other places where that is occurring.

We have been trying to encourage the development of that. And one of the proposals in our farm bill was the Regional Watershed Enhancement Program, designed specifically to provide financial assistance to the exercise of bringing all of the various State, local and Federal agencies and land owners together to try to look at trying to solve those problems.

Mr. FARR. We do that. We have the largest monitoring of water quality in the United States. We monitor nine counties wide, and it is all voluntary. And this is water quality monitoring—it all ends up in Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. But it is always built around a specific project.

Let's do water quality. Let's get this river fixed up. It is a 100-mile-long river that is all privately owned. We have no Corps levies on it, where we have to get a Corps permit to get in it. How do you get in and do something? Then the Fish and Wildlife says you can't cut any trees because it is going to change the water temperature. We are stuck. The Corps says you have to cut the trees because you can't have floods.

So we have a lot of these problems. We have problems of, where are you going to house people? You have, you know, the E. coli breakout, where the corporate world comes in and says, "Well, you are not going to grow the way you have always grown. You will now put up fences." and some people will even want you to put nets over the entire fields so the birds and insects won't be flying over them. They are nutty ideas, but they are coming from people who have a lot of clout in determining whether your product gets purchased.

So it seems to me that, until we kind of grab a really—like a city would do, to really do minute planning of how all of these integrated systems can work. And you have to get some controls on land. It can't just be, well, after you do all this, you will just go and sell it for urban sprawl. You can also ask to have conservation easements on it. And we have a lot of capability of doing that through buying out development rights. A lot of ranches have put themselves in a conservation. They will never be subdivided.

But there needs to be some Federal leadership on it. And I am one of those, but I can't provide all that technical expertise.

Mr. REY. Uh-huh.

Mr. FARR. And if I were trying to put together a team, I would like to know some ideas that you might have of how that team can be put together.

Mr. REY. Okay. I would be happy to visit with you on that.

I think, you know, Salinas Valley would be the kind of area that we looked at, that we would look at as a candidate for the proposal that we send forward. Because our proposal, in essence, was one of providing financial assistance to bring all of the players together to look not exclusively at water quality issues but at what the other issues, the conservation issues, are that are affecting a particular watershed.

In the Klamath, for instance, our experience was it started as a water dispute, but then as you looked to bring in all of the players necessary to try to effectuate a solution, what you found is you had to deal not just with water quality and endangered species but electricity rates because you were dealing with the power company, farming practices because those had some implications on water quality, land tenure because those affected the farming practices, and basically tribal claims on land because those were also wrapped in.

So our experience was, you had to deal with all of those if you were even going to get to the core issue. And I think what you are describing in the Salinas Valley is roughly similar to that.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mr. Secretary, let me just ask one or two other financial management questions.

In the USDA's Consolidated Financial Statements report for 2007, the Office of Inspector General noticed three significant deficiencies within the Department, the first being the need for improvements in overall financial management.

As a part of the 2007 review, NRCS uncovered a significant number of obligations, legally binding agreements to spend Federal dollars that were no longer acceptable. In the end, NRCS had to cancel contracts for conservation projects valued at more than $560 million—more than a half a billion dollars. That is a lot of money.

What happened? Why did NRCS determine that these contracts were no longer acceptable? And from what program were these contracts cancelled?

Mr. REY. Go ahead.

The Chief has been fussing with this, so I will let him add——

Ms. DELAURO. Let me ask, Chief, is $560 million the final amount of the contracts were cancelled? Or did NRCS cancel a large amount after a further review?

Mr. LANCASTER. We continue to obligate and deobligate money. So when you are looking at that deobligation number, that number will continue to change, and change daily. The reason those dollars are deobligated, there are many reasons for that.

When you look at our various programs, mandatory programs as well as discretionary, we have our cost-share programs where we will enter into a contract with an individual producer to say—and by statute, those are up to 10 years. So we go into a contract with a producer who agrees on a schedule for when they will implement certain practices: We will put in fencing this year, we will put in a heavy-use area next year, we will put in an animal waste system the third year. So we work with producers very closely in each of those years to try and keep them on track.

What happens in agriculture, as you well know, is weather happens, price change happens. And at some point in the context of that 5- or 10-year contract, a producer will come to the conclusion that they are no longer able to make that investment within the period of that contract.

We base our contracts—we obligate that money when the contract is signed. So, in year one, we obligate the dollars associated with those practices that will be implemented in year five, and we base that on a certain cost-share rate of what that costs in today's dollars. Well, 5 years from now—you know, after Hurricane Katrina, concrete prices doubled, or plastic prices tripled. So the producer comes to the realization that they are no longer able to fulfill that contract based on the prices and based on the prices that they are getting.

So we end up canceling the contract with the producer because they are no longer able to install those practices. That is a

deobligation. We have obligated the money; we had to then deobligate it.

With our easement programs, in many cases, we will order an appraisal as we get toward the point of actually—we will obligate the dollars into essentially a contract where we then move forward with appraisals. The producers may at some point, before they enroll their land in an opponent easement, may get cold feet and say, based on where prices are and based on what I want to do with this land, I have changed my mind. Those dollars are then deobligated.

Any cost recovery we do related to those deobligations aren't balanced on the books against the deobligation. So if we recover our costs associated with the technical assistance or any fines or any cost recovery we charge them in terms of penalty, that is not offset against the deobligation. So you will see in WRP significant deobligations where producers backed out of what they initially intended to do in their contract.

The Emergency Watershed Protection Program is a good example that shows with dollars—we will have a disaster event tomorrow. We will go out and do an assessment. At some point, we will obligate dollars into a contract to do that cleanup work. What we see in that program particularly is, you are always going to ensure you have the money to do that job. Because conditions have changed, because we may be able to get the work done more cheaply, we end up deobligating dollars out of EWP. That money then goes to the next project in line.

So when Congress, when you consider supplemental appropriations bills and you fund EWP and you provide, say, $80 million—our current backlog is about $90 million in EWP. If you were to provide $70 million, it is very likely that $70 million will, dollars that are deobligated will be reobligated into other contracts, deobligated and then reobligated again, so that we move down our backlog list.

We can provide for the record a list of all our programs.

[The information follows:]

UNFUNDED APPLICATIONS BY PROGRAM

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

- At the end of FY2007 the backlog for EQIP is **40,535 applications**. It is estimated that these unfunded applications could potentially treat **20,512,091 acres** for an estimated **$864,649,270 in cost share**.
- There are **41,700 contracts** from Fiscal Year 2007. This allowed for **17,104,234 acres** of treated land for an obligated amount of **$784,185,517 in cost share**.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

- At the end of FY2007 the backlog for WHIP is **3,242 applications**. It is estimated that these unfunded applications could potentially treat **763,252 acres** for an estimated **$55,736,439 in cost share**.
- There are **2,107 contracts** from Fiscal Year 2007. This allowed for **357,699 acres** of treated land for an obligated amount of **$31,524,093 in cost share**.

Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) Program

- The following backlog numbers are from Fiscal Year 2006 data.
- The backlog for AMA is **404 applications**. It is estimated that these unfunded applications could potentially treat **33,175 acres** for an estimated **$8,029,911 in cost share**.
- **$5,000,000** was obligated for technical assistance in FY 2007, to accelerate implementation of prior years' contracts.

Wetland Reserve Program (WRP)

- Currently there is no backlog of applications for WRP. The FY 2006 NRCS change in determining the easement compensation value significantly decreased the easement compensation values and the increase in land prices reduced the number of applicants willing to participate in WRP.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)

- The current backlog for FRPP is 729 applications covering 112,300 acres for $200,000,000.

Health Forest Reserve Program (HFRP)

- The HFRP backlog for the 3 pilot states of Arkansas, Maine and Mississippi is 53 applications covering 202,000 acres for $6,100,000. Two additional states (Kansas and Minnesota) have submitted funding proposals requesting a total of $5,000,000.

Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)

- The GRP backlog is 7,412 applications covering 5 million acres for $981,070,482.

Watershed Operations (PL-03 & 08) Projects

$1.43 billion in 365 active watershed projects is needed to install the remaining measures in existing active watershed projects.

Watershed Rehabilitation (PL-07) Projects

61 rehabilitation projects are in planning, design or are under construction.

- The funds needed to complete the 61 projects is $47 million;
- 11,300 dams have been constructed with assistance of the Watershed Programs (PL-534, PL-566, Pilot, RC&D);
- 784 dams have reached the end of their 50 year life in 2007;
- 2,656 dams will reach the end of their 50 year life in five years;

- Approximately 700 structures were designed as low hazard dams, but now have homes and businesses below them presenting risks to live and property;
- Rehabilitation construction has been completed on 64 dams to meet current safety criteria.

Watershed Surveys and Planning (WF-06) Projects
There are 100 backlog watershed surveys and planning projects in FY 2008.

USE OF DEOBLIGATED FUNDS

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, that is what I would like. I would like to do that.

You mentioned the issue of backlogger, a list of unfunded applications for various—what we hear about at this subcommittee is a backlog particularly as it deals with the Environmental Quality Incentive Program. And, for instance, in fiscal year 2006, the agency reported they had on hand more than $600 million in unfunded EQIP applications. How many EQIP contracts could NRCS have enrolled with that $560 million that the agency cancelled last year? That is the——

Mr. LANCASTER. The money we get in those programs are our annual funds. So we will obligate it in—with EQIP for 2008, we will obligate those dollars in 2008. If those contracts fall out, if they are deobligated in 2010, those dollars are not available for obligation in 2010 contracts. We can only use them for contracts signed in 2008.

We use that money for cost overruns. We use it if there is a disaster. If you had a contract in 2008 and you built fencing, and you had a fire within that wiped out all your fencing, we would go back and use that 2008 money that was deobligated to pay 100 percent of the cost to restore that fence. But we are not able to use that dollar for current-year projects.

And when you talk about the discretionary dollars, in particular——

Ms. DELAURO. You go back to the backlog of what you have left over from 2008 that didn't get funded?

Mr. LANCASTER. No. We are not able to do that.

Ms. DELAURO. You are not able to do that either?

Mr. LANCASTER. Existing contracts where deobligations occurred.

With our discretionary dollars, again, many of those dollars may fall out and be used over and over again. So the deobligation number is not an actual—$560 million was lost. Some of that money may have been lost year after year.

Ms. DELAURO. How do we keep this from happening?

Mr. LANCASTER. We take it very seriously. We are very concerned with our deobligation numbers.

One of the things we are doing with our—I gave the WRP example. We are moving the obligation period much closer to the close of that easement, which means we are going to invest more money before we actually obligate the money in terms of the technical assistance relative to the financial assistance for that farm bill program. We are going to spend more money before the dollars are obligated, which means we may be investing money in appraisals or other expenses.

Ms. DELAURO. Whose idea was it, $3 billion in obligated dollars from the farm bill conservation program sitting on the books for various contracts?

Mr. LANCASTER. Those are open obligations. That is where we have entered in the contract, and the work has not yet been completed, so we have not yet paid that out.

With EQIP—maybe this will help get to your concern—we are moving for shorter contracts rather than 10-year contracts or 5-

year contracts. We are moving toward much shorter contracts where we will be expending dollars much sooner to the date of obligation.

Ms. DELAURO. What I would like to have from you, if you don't mind, what are your best thoughts on how we can prevent this from occurring, and help to educate us so when we are looking at this, there is an understanding of what we are dealing with, rather than, you know, seeing numbers that——

Mr. LANCASTER. We would be happy to work with you and your staff.

Mr. REY. We can describe how the process works now and then show you, you know, walk through how it——

Ms. DELAURO. Right, the how does it work. But I would really like to know how you anticipate trying to fix it.

Mr. REY. Right.

Ms. DELAURO. How do we fix this? So.

Mr. REY. Yeah. Obviously, the simplest fix would make these all no-year funds, but you may not want to do that.

Ms. DELAURO. Probably not.

Mr. REY. But there are other ways of us reporting to you so you have a running tally of what the deobligation is.

Ms. DELAURO. Ms. Kaptur.

WATERSHED PROGRAMS

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I wanted to specifically thank Mr. Lancaster for making the effort to come to Ohio and to see us struggle forward in our efforts to handle one of the watersheds. This is an important watershed of the Great Lake system, and I truly, truly appreciated that.

And as I was listening to Congressman Farr describe his situation, I couldn't help but identify with the struggle that we have had to try to get all the relevant partners around a table to talk about a chunk of geography that we refer to as the Western Lake Erie Basin Partnership now, for lack of a better term. It is one of the watersheds in the Great Lakes region that has a precious global asset in the form of fresh water.

I think one of the books that most impressed me in my life has been "Cadillac Desert," reading that book and then watching my colleagues Sanford Bishop and Bobby Etheridge from North Carolina as they struggled for water, trucking in water last year during drought seasons. And I am thinking here, "I sit in the water bowl, and we are wasting it. We are not managing the asset we have."

And subsequent, I think—I can't recall if, during your visit, Mr. Lancaster, we had the second flood down in Findlay, Ohio, or not. But, in any case, we really need a mechanism to better assess what is happening within this watershed and to plan for the proper use of its natural assets, including fresh water.

Thank God you existed as an agency, as an instrumentality, NRCS. And the work that Terry Cosby and Steve Davis have done, they both need big gold crowns for what they have been doing over the last several years.

And again, as with Mr. Farr, we have been searching for a way to get our arms around this. We think we are creating a model for a very large watershed. Because I represent the American equiva-

lent of Amsterdam; it is flat. But it does have some slope, and the largest river that flows into the Great Lakes, the Maumee River, comes through my district, and also Mr. Latta's district and Mr. Souder's district. And we don't have a very good means.

Mr. Rey, you talk about communication. Now that we understand more about what ails us, in terms of the mismanagement of this asset, it flows in the wrong places at the wrong times, we know we don't have installations like dry dams that can help us control where this water goes. But what a great problem to have, fresh water, when other places are starved for it.

Our problem has been getting the parties around the table, the same problem Mr. Farr talked about. We are trying to keep the Army Corps of Engineers involved, trying to keep EPA involved, USGS involved. And now we are at the point, after several years of studying—your agency has been stellar in providing us with critical information we didn't even have—for instance, maps that are visually attractive that we can put on our major television stations, showing people, "This really is soybean bowl, folks. Yeah, we have corn and we have other things, but this is what is really going on. We have phosphorous flowing into Lake Erie. And this is what you can do on your farm." And they can literally go right down to the parcel mill because of the technology that we have, we can show where we have crop enrollment, we can show where we have got wetland reserves enrollment, we can show where we don't have stream beds that have plant life. We have an incredible teaching vehicle now, but it is not without a lot of effort on the behalf of many, many people.

And we still don't have the engineering solutions that we need to deal with the volume of water that we have, whether we put it in reservoirs, whether we store it underground. Whatever we are going to do with this, we still don't have that piece of it. And I notice in your budget you are canceling all your watershed programs.

I was sitting here looking at the watershed and flood prevention account, the watershed surveys and planning account. I don't know what all that means. All I know is how hard it has been for us to get to a point where we can work more intelligently to handle this water asset and its involvement. If it weren't for NRCS, we wouldn't be as far as we are.

And I guess my question to you is, why are you cutting these accounts? And have you replaced them? Now we have to move to implementation. Will USDA play a role in that? Do we have to depend on the Army Corps to do that?

How do we get our arms around handling the water and natural resource challenges we have in this region, to handle these natural assets better, by your cutting the authorities that we thought we would use for implementation?

Mr. LANCASTER. I think—and again, we look at these programs globally. In the Maumee, the flood measures and the scale of any projects would exceed what we would do at NRCS. That would be a Corps project when we are looking at watershed structural practices.

But what we have chosen to do is focus, really, on our land treatment efforts, our cost-share programs, our technical assistance. We are working with land owners to address those lands to look at all

of our programs in concert where we are preserving ag land so that those farm lands don't become impervious surfaces that contribute more toward those hydrological conditions you are facing, when we have that ability for that land to serve as a sponge to absorb some of that water during rain events.

So our focus, again, with those competing priorities for dollars, has been to focus our dollars in those programs that directly assist land owners on an individual basis rather than a watershed structural practice, where—as folks have indicated, we have put about $6 million into the Watershed Rehabilitation Program because we recognize that there are aging facilities out there that we need to ensure that they remain safe for those communities below it. But when we are challenged with addressing that rehabilitation need as well as those needs of private land owners, that, in some instances, should we be out there building new structures with our limited capability within those limited dollars?

So, in your specific example, we are working to cross State boundaries as well. We have talked about—and we have worked with our State conservation partners in Indiana so that the focus is there. We treat this as an entire watershed, and watershed doesn't end at a State boundary.

But those are specific NRCS-to-individual-land-owner contracts, where we are working to help them address their erosion issues, their flood control issues, and then we see the downstream benefits.

CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY

Ms. KAPTUR. I just wanted to, Madam Chair, if I could, just take 1 extra minute.

The visuals that have been produced are scientific right down to the acre, all right. Imagine this, imagine a slide that goes up and it will be broadcast on all of our television stations, which is within the capacity of the system to do this now. They can actually show where an acre of land has a given soil content, and it doesn't need as much nitrogen or as much fertilizer, or it needs more lyme rather than phosphorous. And they can show where a farmer has missupplied. And we have this problem of algal blooms in Lake Erie. We have all these pollution issues related to the bigger farming within the watershed. The scientific basis of this is unbelievable.

The problem is what Mr. Rey said, who knows it? You know, how do you get this out there? How do you teach at the level that Mr. Farr is talking about? I am just talking about this so we can think more creatively about how to use the information systems we have, not just in our watershed but in other places across the country. We are trying to better manage these habitats. And we are creeping toward an answer, but it hasn't been easy. And without NRCS and without the resource people at USDA, we wouldn't be anywhere.

But it shouldn't be this hard. I mean, it shouldn't be this hard to do this. And we have had our foot on the accelerator for almost a decade now, trying to do this. Something is wrong with the legislative authority that makes it so difficult for communities to plan intelligently how to manage their natural resource endowment.

So I just—I thank you.

And could you give me, in closing, the title of what section of the farm bill you are saying will do this better than we have done it in the past?

REGIONAL WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE

Mr. REY. In the Administration's proposal, we have proposed to include within the Environmental Quality Incentive Program a Regional WatershedEnhancement Initiative. So it would be in title 2, in the language that reauthorizes the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

Ms. KAPTUR. And do you know at what level, Mr. Secretary, that is funded or requested?

Mr. REY. We requested $175 million a year for that, $1.7 billion over the life of the cycle. I don't know what is in the House or the Senate proposal, in that regard. Both proposals treat EQIP pretty fairly, and so we would probably launch this initiative unless there is language prohibiting us from doing it with a portion of whatever is put into EQIP in the final farm bill solution.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank you.

Thank you, Madam Chair and members.

COST EFFECTIVENESS

Ms. DELAURO. As a follow-up, in terms of water quality, let me ask you, which of the NRCS water conservation programs—and this is with regard to water quality—is most cost-effective? Which gives us the most bang for the buck in addressing water quality? And on the other side of the coin, which program is the least cost-effective?

Mr. REY. I would say the Environmental Quality Incentives Program is the most cost-effective. It is the program we have used across a larger number of ownerships to deal directly with water-quality issues and sometimes in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency.

The ones that I think are least cost-effective are the ones that we have proposed for elimination—the structural watershed programs that basically go to building more small watershed structures, more of small dams. I don't think that, over the history, that those have shown the same level of water-quality improvement for the investment made.

Ms. DELAURO. Overall, in terms of conservation programs, with regard to the programs, which of the programs is—just overall in terms of conservation, which program is the most cost-effective? This one was with regard to water quality, I am asking about.

Mr. REY. I would say probably the Conservation Technical Assistance, because even though we are not incentivizing any particular category of land owner with financial incentives——

Ms. DELAURO. Right.

Mr. REY [continuing]. We are reaching probably the broadest number of land owners and providing them technical assistance that is materially affecting the quality of work that they do on their holdings.

Ms. DELAURO. And that gets back to my colleague Mr. Kingston's questions—he isn't here; I am sure he would jump in—where he

talked about the CTA. You know these issues, and you are dealing with the requests in the field, et cetera. But if CTA is the most effective, CTA is being cut, as I understand it.

Mr. REY. Well, here, again, I would call it a shift. And, you know, cost efficiency is one important barometer of how you look at programs.

But, you know, there are people who would make an argument that the most important programs, period, are the easement programs, because they are the ones that are having the most material impact on what the future of the land involved looks like. Because once it has been subdivided and paved, you are not going to get it back into farm ownership. We are going to have to get a lot higher than the price per bushel for corn that we have right now before people are going to take jackhammers to their subdivisions and start planting corn.

So even though you can't make a case that those easements are as cost-efficient as CTA, you can make a pretty good case that they are, in some areas, more important.

CSP COST EFFECTIVENESS

Ms. DELAURO. I am going to follow that with a couple of the CSP questions and follow up on what Mr. Latham was saying.

As you know, from 2004 to 2007, we provided almost $800 million in funding for CSP. Annual costs don't account for long-term Federal obligations to continue 5- to 10-year contracts. Just based on our conversations, right now, in your estimation, Mr. Secretary, is the CSP program a cost-effective program?

Mr. REY. I think there are things that could be done to make it more cost-effective than the way it was implemented in the first round. We have proposed some of those changes in our farm bill proposal.

I think the program has proven very valuable in terms of providing some incentives and some examples of high-quality stewardship. And I think we can make it better, and that was the purpose of our proposals.

Ms. DELAURO. Let me ask you this, though. It probably does put you on the spot, but I think that this is important. Because if you could invest only another dollar in CSP or another farm conservation program like what we have been talking about of your choice, where would you recommend that we spend that additional dollar?

Mr. REY. I am probably going to have to spend the afternoon with Senator Harkin now. But I think if you asked me where the last marginal dollar that I have would go, my personal preference—and it is just a personal preference, not based on any empirical data—would be to put it into Farm and Ranch Land Protection or Grassland Reserve Program. And that is because I think that the consequences of the more intensive development of those lands are irreversible.

You know, there may be some day in the future when you will give me $10 million more or $10 billion more, when the Federal budget is in a great surplus. And, at that point, I can reverse some of the effects of bad stewardship. But I don't think I am ever going to convince people to tear down their homes and plant crops or put land back into farming.

CSP ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Ms. DELAURO. I am just going to leave this one for the record, because my time has run out and I have gone over.

Beyond the anecdotal evidence which is out there, has NRCS made progress in estimating the program's environmental benefits? And if that is the case, I would like you to describe the findings in the area on the CSP and the environmental policies.

Mr. REY. We have done a lot in the process of trying to quantify what these programs are producing. And I would be happy to share for the record the complete part scores for all the programs.

[The information follows:]

Status of NRCS PART Assessments

Program	Program Purpose & Design	Strategic Planning	Program Management	Program Results/ Accountability	Weighted Final Score	Rating	Year Rated
Weight %	20%	10%	20%	50%	%		Actual
Conservation Operations (includes: CTA, NRI, Plant Materials, SS/WSF, Soil Survey)	100	100	100	67	83.5	Moderately Effective	2006
CSP *	40	50	100	27	46.5	Results Not Demonstrated	2006
EQIP (reassessment)	80	88	86	60	72	Moderately Effective	2007
EWP (reassessment)	80	88	100	27	58	Adequate	2006
FRPP (reassessment)	80	100	90	47	67.5	Adequate	2005
RC&D (reassessment)	80	88	100	33	61	Adequate	2006
Watershed Protection, Flood Prevention & Rehabilitation Programs	80	86	100	40	65	Adequate	2004
WHIP (reassessment)	80	88	100	47	68	Adequate	2006
WRP	80	100	100	40	66	Adequate	2005

* CSP is being reassessed in 2008. PART Improvement Plan actions have been completed by adding internal controls to contracting software to prevent duplication of payment between CSP and other USDA programs, and by improving CSP performance measures.

Ms. DELAURO. That is what I would like. I am not asking to you do that here in a second, but to lay this out, because I think that this is one of the big questions as part of this program.

Mr. REY. Okay.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Farr, I think you are up.

SALINAS VALLEY AGRICULTURE

Mr. FARR. I just want to follow up on that earlier discussion. Have you ever put together a team of—not applying for grants, but a team made up of people like you were talking about—Corps of Engineers, ARS, Fish and Wildlife, NRCS, FSA, the ag extension programs, maybe even in this case USGS because we are the largest study of earthquakes in the area, Forest Service, Park Service—smart teams, I would call it, and take a look at the whole comprehensive plan of how to sustain agriculture in the Salinas Valley?

Mr. REY. We have done that in the Klamath Basin.

Mr. FARR. Yeah, I heard you say that. Klamath is complicated. But it is almost easier because you don't have a lot of cities in the Klamath area.

Mr. REY. It is largely a rural landscape. We have done it in the Sonoma Valley, as well with the Sonoma grape growers, kind of spurred the interest in that.

Mr. FARR. What was the Federal link there?

Mr. REY. We provided a lot of technical assistance to the work that they wanted to do, to try to develop a more comprehensive——

Mr. FARR. Was it an invite to come in? How does it get launched?

Mr. REY. I think it was largely through the wine growers' interests. And NRCS responded to it, joining Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries.

Mr. FARR. That is really the only agriculture they have in that area, wine growers. And they are the Cadillac of growers.

Mr. REY. There is some Forest Service involvement because we have land on the upper end of the valley.

COLLABORATION TO PRESERVE AGRICULTURAL LAND

Mr. FARR. Is it hard to get them all going to a spot?

I mean, we have some demonstrations that are phenomenal. I think that one of the greatest farmers in the United States lives in my district. He is a cattleman, Jack Varian. I took my staff to see him, and they were just awed by him just talking about the ground. And most of them had no idea about agriculture. And he has put all his ranch, 20,000 acres, into ag reserve. He said, you know, my five kids aren't going to get to inherit one property. And he is bringing all the native grasses back. He is bringing back all the wildlife. He is doing it all without any money. He is just doing it on his own.

And that is the kind of thing that his approach and that approach to sustainability—because he is looking at, how do I sustain the cattle business and five kids who are going to live here, who have grandchildren, on this piece of property forever? And he does a lot of recreation with, you know, limited hunting and so on. But it is fascinating because he has really thought about it.

And what happens, though, is that if the ranchers around him fail to stay in that kind of—it is going to ruin the cattle business, and it is going to end up in urban sprawl. So what you find is that the anathema of open agriculture is the urban invasions of kids getting all-terrain bikes and dogs chasing wildlife and cattle, the fencing and lots of roads. And, you know, all of a sudden, people who come from the rural area bring all kinds of urban stuff with them, and they want to live an urban lifestyle in the rural area, and it is just totally contrasting with what is essential for ag practices.

So how do you stop all that? How do you make sure that the agriculture is the first line of defense to urban sprawl? And I don't think we have really engaged in that very effectively.

And I think the long-term ability of being able to grow in America and in California, which is still a lead ag state, this is the challenge. How do we bring agriculture into this century? It has essentially been respected, but now that the pressures on it are so great that people—multimillion-dollar operation in California of an almond grower. He told me he made $24,000 last year. And his kids are going to college. And he said, you know, if things don't change, I can't run this business, and lots of people are going to be unemployed, and I am going to have to sell the whole thing just to pay for my children's education.

That is the kind of thing that I am struggling with is, how do we make sure that we use all of the talent that we have collected—and we certainly have a brain trust—really apply it to these problems that you can't just solve them inside a stovepipe?

Mr. REY. I think what you are seeing develop, particularly in California but increasingly in other parts of the country, is collaborative work among a large number of parties to address those kinds of problems. The growth of the land trust movement in the last 10 years, for instance, has been——

RESIDENTIAL ENCROACHMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Mr. FARR. We are working with all of that. What I am saying is there needs to be something more than just this scrapping around at the local level for the next crisis.

And how do we get that team together? We need this vision of the departments so the services that you represent and others can come together—my God, if we collaborate in this thing, we can really make a difference here. We can sustain agriculture in the United States of America in the most expensive—I mean, 36 million people living in California, and they all want to live in the rural areas. And we have to be able to keep agriculture economically viable, or they will all live in the rural areas.

Mr. REY. But they are moving there with increasing frequency, spending a lot of money, fighting fires to protect their homes.

Mr. FARR. Shouldn't have built them there in the first place.

Mr. REY. That is a hard case to make when the fire is burning.

Mr. FARR. I know. Santa Cruz County I represented. We had earthquakes, fires. When the county said, "You built them in the wrong place; you can't go back and rebuild them, so you are out," it was very controversial. But we ought not allow—with FEMA and all those organizations, we ought not allow people to go back who

shouldn't have built in the first place, and we shouldn't bail them out, and they shouldn't be able to build, get insurance or their bank loans. We have pushed this stuff to allow a lot of bad things to happen, and then they ask the taxpayers and Government to bail them out for a stupid decision.

NRCS COOPERATION WITH FSA

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Secretary, let me just ask a couple of more questions. I know Ms. Kaptur has one, and I will try to conclude with mine, and let Ms. Kaptur be the last question.

And we appreciate your patience here. We are going to vote in a little bit as well.

I want to talk about NRCS and FSA. Inspector General reports, audit report, August 2007, reviewed how NRCS and FSA were working together in California. The programs reviewed what was preserved, grasslands, emergency watershed protection program, for one State. OIG found FSA not communicating, FSA making millions of dollars in improper payments. We have land owners participating in both the farm subsidy in the conservation easement programs. Two agencies are supposed to share the information so that the public does not pay the land owner twice. So it really needs to have the two agencies coordinating to make the appropriate payments.

What is more frustrating, however, was that OIG had made this same exact finding in an earlier audit of the same program in the same State. The earlier audit exemplified the need for the two agencies to get their acts together, improve their interagency communication. They had been talking about, OIG has, this issue as a major management challenge from at least 2004 to 2007. The most recent audit found NRCS still not communicating conservation easement information to FSA. As a result, FSA made a host of improper farm subsidy payments to easement-encumbered land.

Let me just say this, because I think it is important. OIG reviewed 28 reported easements for three programs in only eight counties in California. At such a small scale, OIG identified about $1.4 million in improper payments. If you look at 50 States, 3,000 counties, you can begin to imagine the large dollar amount that we are looking at, significant costs for the failure of two agencies to communicate. I don't think you think it is acceptable. This subcommittee does not think it is acceptable.

How would you characterize the degree of coordination, cooperation and communication between NRCS and FSA? What steps are being taken to improve the communication between the two agencies? And more concretely, what actions have the two agencies taken to address the findings, the repeat findings, in the OIG audit?

Mr. LANCASTER. Madam Chairwoman, we agree it is completely unacceptable. We have provided additional training to our folks.

What is unfortunately more embarrassing is I don't think it is a result of a lack of coordination between FSA and NRCS. It was a lack of communication between NRCS employees. What had occurred when we look at the report, the local NRCS office believed, because the easement programs are coordinated through the State office, the local office believed that the State office was commu-

nicating the information to the Farm Service Agency so they would eliminate those base acres. The State-level NRCS employees believed that the local office was communicating to FSA the terms of the easement and reduction of base acres.

I believe that the coordination between the two agencies is very strong. I think that the relationship is very strong. The training has been provided, but this was clearly an incident where our staff internally was not communicating with one another on who was supposed to notify the Farm Service Agency. So it was more a coordination——

Ms. DELAURO. If you can lay out what has been done to address this issue and to specifically address what the OIG recommendations are and if they are being complied with.

And as you mention that—let me just go back for one second before I forget this, with regard to the question on CSP and the environmental issues. I know it was the part assessment. What I want to know is, what has happened since that assessment? So that goes back to the prior question that I asked about the CSP program.

But, really, this is now 2004 to 2007. You have to lay out for us, you know, the stopping of this lack of communication, lack of coordination, internal difficulties with State agencies, how is this going to be ended so that we are not looking at these overlaps? And we have just done this one area, you know, this one area.

Mr. LANCASTER. I would be happy to provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

The OIG identified easements in California where the crop base acres were not removed from lands acquired through conservation easements. OIG reported that this occurred because either NRCS did not notify FSA of these recorded easements or FSA failed to remove the crop base acres when they were informed by NRCS that an easement had closed. Upon further review, NRCS determined that there was inadequate communication between NRCS State and Field offices. This resulted in FSA not being properly informed.

NRCS policy in the WRP manual, prior to the audit, stated that the State Conservationist would (1) provide the affected landowner with written notification of their cropping rights, (2) provide FSA with a copy of the letter, and (3) advise the landowner to contact FSA regarding the impact the easement would have on Production Flexibility Contract acres and payments, when applicable.

The final recommendation in the OIG audit was "NRCS provide training to field offices in California on their responsibilities for notifying FSA of recorded easements". In response, NRCS performed the following actions.

In California:

- On January 23, 2008, NRCS National Headquarters program leaders provided training to California State staff, in conjunction with a program review, to ensure that California staff was clear on NRCS roles and responsibilities for informing the land owner and FSA on recorded easements. California State office provided training to all California Field offices February 21, 2008.
- California issued Bulletin 440-8-6, providing further state specific policy on notification of FSA at both the county and state levels once an easement has been recorded. California also forwards copies of Title Company closing instructions to FSA in advance of the actual closing. Currently, FSA is being notified of easement recordation within 2 weeks of closing.
- California State Conservationist appointed an NRCS state liaison to work directly with the California FSA state office to ensure direct communication on all easements as they are closed.

To address any potential problems nationally, NRCS:

- Updated NRCS- 440-V-CPM with Circular No. 31, (Part 514) to improve appraisal procedure guidance to include documenting crop base and ensuring that the release of crop base was identified and considered in the easement value.
- Worked with FSA in developing FSA Notice DCP-181, dated 10-29-07 which provided guidance to FSA offices in addressing improper payments of crop base acres and outlines to FSA county offices what NRCS responsibilities were.
- Worked with FSA in developing FSA-1-DCP Amendment 39 this provided guidance to FSA offices in their responsibilities to assist landowner in identifying base acres and providing information to NRCS to assist in the completion of the CCC505.
- Issued NRCS National Bulletin 300-8-13 that to clarify guidance to NRCS offices as to what they were to provide FSA offices after the easement was closed:
    - Completed CCC-505
    - Location of enrolled acres, including a location map
    - Total acres in the restoration cost share agreement or easement
    - Cropland acres in the restoration cost share agreement or easement
- NRCS Easements Programs Division (EPD) conducts monthly teleconferences with state level program managers and to ensure that states are clear on their program responsibilities.

- NRCS EPD conducts program reviews in 4-6 states annually and has not identified any national trend in failures to notify FSA when easements are recorded. These reviews have shown that States are providing FSA the required information.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer rendered this OIG audit Report 50099-11-SF Recommendation 1 closed on March 11, 2008 with no further action necessary for NRCS.

NRCS communicates and works closely with FSA on easements and all mutual conservation and agriculture issues.

COST OF CEAP

Ms. DeLauro. Let me ask a question about the CEAP program, which you talked about in your testimony, getting a handle on, again, what environmental benefits USDA is generating in the farm bill conservation program.

Since 2004, what has been the total cost of CEAP? What level of funding are you assuming in 2009? My understanding is that the goal was to have the monitoring and evaluation data completed before the 2007 farm bill to better inform the public and Congress as it deliberated over the new farm bill. Again, it is my understanding that this program, CEAP, was to help justify the massive increases in conservation spending on the 2002 farm bill.

We are at the tail end of this farm bill process; at least we hope we are. And to our knowledge, NRCS has yet to release any CEAP performance information. After more than 4 years of funding, what has been the delay? And when will Congress be able to review the monitoring and the evaluation results?

And again, let me just say this to you. We are coming to the next round of the farm bill. You are optimistic about it. Why should we continue to fund CEAP if it is not providing the public information it was set out to provide?

Mr. Lancaster. Madam Chairwoman, I share your frustration. This is a program that USDA initiated in 2004 based on its interest in quantifying these benefits. And it did not meet the target it was necessary to provide good input for the 2007 farm bill.

As I indicated in my testimony, we will provide initial cropland data in 2008. I will provide for the record the breakdown.

This is something that I think is important to note. This is not an NRCS initiative. This is a USDA initiative where we have significant contributions from the Agricultural Research Service, the CSREES, USGS, EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service. This is one that we have partnered with across Government, with the private sector, to get this data so that we can truly assess this——

[The information follows:]

CEAP Budget (in thousands of dollars)

CEAP Component	FY 2008 planned
National Assessment	
Cropland	
NRCS Funds	715
Wetlands	
NRCS Funds	1,200
Leveraged Support:	
USGS	176
ARS	78
Grazing Lands	
NRCS Funds	1,000
Leveraged Support:	
ARS	750
Wildlife	
NRCS Funds	890
Leveraged Support:	
Contribution Agreements:	
Association of F&W Agencies	80
Playa Lakes Joint Venture	60
Intermountain West Joint Venture	60
Blackfoot Challenge	85
Arkansas Game & Fish	148
USFWS	63
Mississippi Flyway Council	19
Central Flyway Council	6
Ducks Unlimited	6
TOTAL Agreements	527
In-Kind (estimated)	
USGS Aquatic Gap Prog	100
University of Maryland	100
USGS-ARMI	50
Multiple Utah partners	75
USFS-Northern Research Station	50
Purdue University	70
TOTAL In-Kind	445
TOTAL Leveraged	972
Bibliographies & Lit Summaries	
NRCS Funds	60
Watershed Studies	
ARS Benchmark Rsch Projects	
NRCS Funds	700
CSREES Competitive Grant Projects	
NRCS Funds	0
Leveraged Support (CSREES)	1,900
NRCS Special Emphasis Projects	
NRCS Funds	590
TOTAL	
NRCS Funds	5,155
Leveraged Support	3,876
TOTAL	9,031

Ms. DELAURO. So none of it is available for this current farm bill?

Mr. LANCASTER. What we have been able to produce to this point is synthesis data on what research has been collected, so that we have provided that in a synthesis. But we have not been able to mature our models to the point that we are able to provide that specific detail on a watershed basis. We do expect in 2008, later, in summer, to have that data for the upper Mississippi River basin. We certainly will share that with the Committee.

It has been one of my priorities since I have joined the agency. I have required monthly meetings on progress because it is something that I think is critical for all of us, if we are going to continue to make investments in all of these programs, to know what is the result of that on the ground and how can we quantify benefits so that we can move to that next phase of conservation Under Secretary Rey has talked about, in terms of market-based rewards for producers, so we can quantify those practices.

VALUE OF CEAP

Ms. DELAURO. So it is your view that we should continue the program, even though it doesn't provide the information, but we are going to get the information?

Mr. LANCASTER. It is providing some information, at this point. What it is not—we are not able to do—we are currently moving forward with the peer review of that 2008 data. Our intent is that this data will be peer-reviewed and science-based so that there will be no questions about what the data says.

Ms. DELAURO. And its value.

Mr. LANCASTER. And its value. That is correct. This is something that—as you know, the peer-review process takes, in some cases, years before that information is published. We expect to have that upper Mississippi River basin watershed study completed now this year through that peer-review process.

So I believe it has helped us. We are looking at better understanding from each case study on how those programs work. I will give you an example. And I would be happy to share this with the Committee. In Kansas, one of the CEAP projects is around Cheney Lake, which is the drinking water supply for the city of Wichita. What they were able to determine from CEAP is that 80 percent of the loading occurring in that lake was from an ephemeral gully, where, in many cases, we were targeting livestock practices and other areas and exclusions. What we are able to determine through CEAP is that the primary contributor to the water resource impairment was ephemeral gullies in this cropland. So we have been able to refine our practices, to refine what we are focused on within that watershed to target that resource concern.

So we have some data, but we don't have that published, peer-reviewed data at this point.

Ms. DELAURO. Let me just say this to you, because I think you make a case on the value of the program, and I am not going to doubt you on the value of the program. But what I am going to do and what I believe the subcommittee is going to do is to watch to see whether or not we are just funding something to which there

really is a very limited return in terms of what it is supposed to do. And I think you understand that to be a fair response to this.

And I have no reason to doubt that it is very valuable information, but I want to make sure it works. And if there are other parts or the other agencies that are not cooperative in this effort, that would be good for the subcommittee to know that as well. Let me just ask you, if you cannot get us timely data, let us know that, so that we can address that issue as well.

Truly, Ms. Kaptur, the final, final question that I have here.

FEDERAL ROLE IN RC&D SUPPORT

I am not going to go through all RC&D, because every year it comes up. Every year there are deeper cuts in what we are doing here. Two questions.

You obviously view this as poor performance, lack of performance. There is some sort of a performance criteria that you are basing your activities on. Has the agency asked the councils to develop program improvement proposals? If the RC&D found previous proposals were problematic, what solutions have they offered to you to address your concerns with the program? And if the support for these programs is eliminated, what do you foresee happening with the existing RC&D areas? And have you surveyed all 375 councils to understand how your proposal would impact them?

Mr. REY. Going with your last questions to your first ones, we have talked with the RC&D councils. They are, as you would suspect and have heard, duly concerned about the loss of the Federal support. At the same time, it is our expectation, given the vibrancy of the way that they have done their job, that most, if not all, of them would continue even without the Federal support.

The Federal support was envisioned originally as a catalyst to get these councils started and to allow them to have the financial support that they could enjoy as they went about raising the money associated with doing the things they do in the conservation and development area. Now, some of these councils have been around for over 20 years, so this is no longer a catalyst. You know, it is viewed maybe more accurately as an entitlement.

The issue with this proposal is not that what the councils are doing is inadequate or, you know, in any way unimportant. It is being done well, and the work that is being done is important. The question that is presented in our proposal is, what is the appropriate Federal role? And is it to sustain these councils with a set amount of entitlement money indefinitely in the future? Or is this a case where the Federal Government has empowered innovation that can continue on its own? And should we take the money and look for other things to do which might produce results that wouldn't occur but for the Federal investment?

Ms. DELAURO. What will you do if some of them do go away? What will you do with those areas?

Mr. REY. My guess is they won't go away entirely. They will combine so there will be mergers of the weaker ones merging into the stronger ones.

Ms. DELAURO. Ms. Kaptur.

NRCS OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I wanted to just have you guess as to the NRCS budget and what percent would you guess would be spent west of the Mississippi and south of the Mason Dixon Line in your total budget? Is it a majority?

Mr. REY. I would say those two together probably would constitute a majority. But we actually have figures on what we spend in every State, so we can get you those. I am just having a hard time remembering off the top of my head.

[The information follows:]

NRCS

FY 2007 Obligations by State

State	Total
ALABAMA	$43,708,000
ALASKA	15,802,000
ARIZONA	37,608,000
ARKANSAS	58,325,000
CALIFORNIA	116,556,000
COLORADO	67,609,000
CONNECTICUT	16,410,000
DELAWARE	16,859,000
FLORIDA	107,708,000
GEORGIA	47,410,000
HAWAII	28,502,000
IDAHO	46,768,000
ILLINOIS	58,771,000
INDIANA	55,149,000
IOWA	104,186,000
KANSAS	70,875,000
KENTUCKY	43,383,000
LOUISIANA	70,992,000
MAINE	18,730,000
MARYLAND	27,428,000
MASSACHUSETTS	19,897,000
MICHIGAN	60,067,000
MINNESOTA	74,937,000
MISSISSIPPI	107,582,000
MISSOURI	111,615,000
MONTANA	67,827,000
NEBRASKA	86,075,000
NEVADA	16,794,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27,116,000
NEW JERSEY	16,857,000
NEW MEXICO	42,821,000
NEW YORK	45,303,000
NORTH CAROLINA	52,481,000
NORTH DAKOTA	54,092,000
OHIO	61,394,000
OKLAHOMA	76,240,000
OREGON	66,156,000
PENNSYLVANIA	40,262,000
RHODE ISLAND	11,609,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	35,307,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	45,839,000
TENNESSEE	35,878,000
TEXAS	156,051,000
UTAH	48,365,000
VERMONT	15,722,000
VIRGINIA	33,290,000
WASHINGTON	44,236,000
WEST VIRGINIA	28,888,000
WISCONSIN	50,681,000
WYOMING	32,776,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	240,784,000
PUERTO RICO	9,594,000
UNDISTRIBUTED	62,606,000
TOTAL	$2,931,921,000

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. I saw an interesting map recently of the Great Lakes, and in two tiny little spots they represented the size of the Everglades and Chesapeake Bay. And it was very interesting to just sit back and contemplate this enormous fresh water asset we have up in the Great Lakes region.

And listening to some of my colleagues and looking at some of your budgets dealing with irrigation, for example, and the amounts of money that we spend west of the Mississippi on water-related issues, I am very interested, as you can tell from prior questioning, in better managing the fresh water asset that we have. The most important fresh water asset in the world in our region, and I don't think we are doing the best job of it. So I just want to make sure you are hearing me on this.

And we, in this century, have to do a lot better than in the past, with the size of the population. When I was born, there were 146 million people in the United States. There are now 300 million, and by 2050 we will probably have half a billion, 500 million, people in this country. So these pressures are going to grow, and the fresh water and its better management is a national imperative, in my opinion.

So in terms of the Great Lakes, I would just point your attention there, making sure that we are using every tool that we have to better manage that.

And if I use my watershed as an example, at least one of the two watersheds I represent, as an example of how well or poorly we are doing, America needs to do a lot better. Colorado has a much better sense of its water future than does our region, I think because we have been blessed with bounty, and we really haven't thought about what portends down the road.

And so I just direct your attention to the Great Lakes region. Let's take a look at what is being expended there, maybe use the pilot there as an example of what needs to be done in other places.

But America has to be much smarter about its management. I heard, Chief Lancaster, about what you said, that you work with individuals. I heard that very clearly. And yes, that is part of your mission. But I hope part of your mission is also the bigger picture, so that those individuals are part of a bigger plan. Because sometimes those individuals either aren't part of your conservation efforts or they don't know what is right to do. And we need to somehow have a broader vision that is shared across some of these regions, whether it is California, whether it is Ohio, whether it is Connecticut, so people act in their own self-interest.

In working on this watershed study in our region, it came out that one of the ways that urban people could help, since they live in the bowl of this watershed, is to install rain gardens. We need 10,000 rain gardens now. That is not going to solve all the problems, but urban people can help. How do we reach them? We have to reach them through the media. So having a bigger vision, though, to which they are called I think is also part of NRCS's job. And I know you know that. But planting along strips—and not every person is a farmer. If people see what areas need to be planted, and they are called to do that, maybe they will help.

So I think the broader vision is as important as what individual land holders might do. And we have to lead them in the right direction by that broader vision. So I hope you consider that as part of your mission as well.

Mr. LANCASTER. Absolutely. And I hope I didn't leave the Subcommittee with the impression that we aren't focused on watershed approaches where we are looking at the entire landscape. My reference was specifically to the financial system's dollars, where those are targeted in individual contracts. So it is either with the individual private land owner if we are doing a cost-share program. If we are doing an easement or enrolling individual parcels, we are not able to do really group contracts under those programs.

And to address your first question about the scope, just looking at the allocations, I think, clearly, you know, the West and the Southeast get the bulk of the EQIP dollars. With our programs, we use an allocation formula that is resource-based. There is an artificial factor associated with that, though.

We are required through the farm bill to ensure that any State that would not get a certain level of funding, $12 million in this instance, from our farm bill programs based on our resource allocation formula which looks at a number of items, including crop land, pasture land, range land, listed streams, coastline, especially crop producers, air quality—those all go to our resource-based factor. But we also are required, if a State does not receive a certain amount of funding based on that, to pull money from States to those States that don't receive $12 million. So we have pulled on average about $50 million a year from our normal allocation to States, to redirect those States so that they meet that $12 million floor.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

You know, Madam Chair, I don't know that we can do this this year at some point, but I personally, and I think other members like Congressman Berry, are very interested in the water issue nationally. And as we look at the next 100 years, having good minds come in and talk to us about how we look at our country and what will be happening with the draining of the Ogallala, for example, what are Congressman Berry's problems in the Arkansas region, what are Congressman Etheridge's problems in the Carolinas, what are our needs in the Midwest where we sit right on the Great Lakes?

I don't know who the best water experts are there at NRCS, but I think there are really good minds that think about this. And if I could suggest perhaps just for a briefing on the subject of water, inviting some of the authorizers who might be interested in these topics, and I think we would find quite an interest. It would help us secure more clarity in our own minds as we handle these various programs across different accounts.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATOR DEMOGRAPHICS

Finally, in Mr. Lancaster's testimony, you have outlined a number of demographics of the customer base of agriculture, 2002 census, indicating principle operator increases across a range of ethnic groups: 8.6 percent for African Americans, 20 percent for Native

Americans and Alaskans, 13 percent for women, and an extraordinary 51.2 percent for Hispanic and Latino operators.

This interests me a great deal. I don't know if those percents looked so big because the base was so small that they started with. I would be very interested in what the breakout is, of where that might be, and how we could do a better job of linking some of the programs at USDA to assist those individuals and some of the populations that are in those same categories that are the most undernourished ones in this country.

I am interested in what those numbers tell us.

Mr. LANCASTER. I am happy to work with my colleagues at the National Ag Statistics Service to come in and provide information to you.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Thank you, again.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

Let me thank you, Secretary Rey, Chief Lancaster, Mr. Dondero, Mr. Steele, thank you very, very much for being here. We did go over a half-hour on our time. We appreciate your patience, and we appreciate the opportunity for the dialogue. It has been very, very informative and helpful. Thank you very, very much.

Mr. REY. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. The hearing is adjourned.

Questions Submitted by Ms. DeLauro

CENTERS AND INSTITUTES

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a five-year table similar to the one that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the personnel and funding level for each of the Centers/Institutes, and the personnel and funding levels for each of the Centers/Institutes to include fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Also include in this table the amount spent by headquarters to support the institutes.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NRCS CENTERS AND INSTITUTES
Staff Years for Years 2005 to 2009

	Staff Years				
Center or Institute	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
National Geospatial Development Center, Morgantown, WV	4	8	9	10	10
Design Construction Soil Mechanic Center, Fort Worth, TX	23	22	21	22	22
Water Management Center, Little Rock, AR.	16	15	17	17	17
National Information Technical Center, Fort Collins, CO	37	35	34	48	48
National Carto & Geospatial Database Center, Fort Worth, TX	75	76	77	74	74
National Employee Development Center, Fort Worth, TX	21	23	19	20	20
Wildlife Habitat Management Center, Fort Worth, TX	5	3	4	2	2
National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA	7	6	6	6	6
National Soil Mechanic Center, Lincoln, NE	18	18	16	18	18
National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, NE.	69	69	66	69	69
National Water & Climate Center, Portland, OR	29	21	20	21	21
East National Technical Service Center, Greensboro, NC	25	32	31	32	32
West National Technical Service Center, Portland, OR	28	40	42	41	41
Central National Technical Service Center, Fort Worth, TX	30	33	34	36	36
*Agriculture Wildlife Conservation Center Madison, MS	0	0	0	4	4
Total, Centers and Institutes	387	401	396	420	420

*This is a new Center identified as a Congressional Earmark in FY 2008.

NRCS CENTERS AND INSTITUTES
Funding Levels for Years 2005 to 2009
(Dollars in thousands)

Center or Institute	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
National Geospatial Development Center, Morgantown, WV	$3,140	$4,455	$1,267	$3,249	$1,462
Design Construction Soil Mechanic Center, Fort Worth, TX	2,848	3,043	2,877	2,949	3,037
Water Management Center, Little Rock, AR	2,568	2,723	1,948	1,965	2,024
National Information Technical Center, Fort Collins, CO	5,333	4,795	4,629	6,275	6,463
National Carto & Geospatial Database Center, Fort Worth, TX	9,554	7,784	8,061	7,792	8,026
National Employee Development Center, Fort Worth, TX	3,500	2,497	2,500	2,098	2,161
Wildlife Habitat Management Center, Fort Worth, TX	1,905	2,828	509	348	358
National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA	997	921	871	884	911
National Soil Mechanic Center, Lincoln, NE	1,383	1,471	1,467	1,579	1,626
National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, NE	7,411	7,685	7,007	7,536	7,762
National Water & Climate Center, Portland, OR	4,405	2,492	2,945	3,695	3,806
East National Technical Service Center, Greensboro, NC	3,491	4,369	4,205	4,254	4,382
West National Technical Service Center, Portland, OR	3,530	5,698	5,763	5,785	5,959
Central National Technical Service Center, Fort Worth, TX	4,142	5,101	4,932	4,987	5,137
*Agriculture Wildlife Conservation Center - Madison, MS	0	0	0	1,083	525
Total, Centers and Institutes	$54,207	$55,862	$48,981	$54,479	$53,639

*This is a new Center identified as a Congressional Earmark in FY08.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a separate table that breaks out the Centers/Institutes line into its components for FY 2005 through FY 2008.

Response: The financial information provided for the Centers/Institutes is reported in total. Beginning with FY 2005 actual data, the financial data for the Centers/Institute is available by component for reporting.

[The information follows:]

CENTERS/INSTITUTES FUNDING LEVELES
For Fiscal Years 2005 to 2008

Center/Institute	2005	2006	2007	2008
National Geospatial Development Center, Morgantown WV	$3,140	$4,455	$1,267	$3,249
Design Construction Soil Mechanic Center, Fort Worth TX	2,848	3,043	2,877	2,949
Water Management Center, Little Rock AR.	2,568	2,723	1,948	1,965
National Information Technical Center, Fort Collins CO	5,333	4,795	4,629	6,275
National Carto & Geospatial Database Center, Fort Worth TX	9,554	7,784	8,061	7,792
National Employee Development Center, Fort Worth TX	3,500	2,497	2,500	2,098
Wildlife Habitat Management Center, Fort Worth TX	1,905	2,828	509	348
National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge LA	997	921	871	884
National Soil Mechanic Center, Lincoln, NE	1,383	1,471	1,467	1,579
National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln NE.	7,411	7,685	7,007	7,536
National Water & Climate Center, Portland OR	4,405	2,492	2,945	3,695
East National Technical Service Center, Greensboro NC	3,491	4,369	4,205	4,254
West National Technical Service Center, Portland OR	3,530	5,698	5,763	5,785
Central National Technical Service Center, Fort Worth TX	4,142	5,101	4,932	4,987
*Agriculture Wildlife Conservation Center, Madison, MS	0	0	0	1,083
Total, Centers and Institutes	$54,207	$55,862	$48,981	$54,479

CENTERS/INSTITUTES STAFF YEARS
For Fiscal Years 2005 to 2008

Center/Institute	2005	2006	2007	2008
National Geospatial Development Center, Morgantown WV	4	8	9	10
Design Construction Soil Mechanic Center, Fort Worth TX	23	22	21	22
Water Management Center, Little Rock AR		16	15	17
National Information Technical Center, Fort Collins CO	37	35	34	48
National Cartography & Geospatial Database Center, Fort Worth TX	75	76	77	74
National Employee Development Center, Fort Worth TX	21	23	19	20
Wildlife Habitat Management Center, Fort Worth TX	5	3	4	2
National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge LA	7	6	6	6
National Soil Mechanic Center, Lincoln, NE	18	18	16	18
National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln NE		69	69	66
National Water & Climate Center, Portland OR	29	21	20	21
East National Technical Service Center, Greensboro NC	25	32	31	32

Center/Institute	2005	2006	2007	2008
West National Technical Service Center, Portland OR	28	40	42	41
Central National Technical Service Center, Fort Worth TX	30	33	34	36
*Agriculture Wildlife Conservation Center, Madison, MS	0	0	0	4
Total, Centers and Institutes	387	401	396	420

*This is a new Center identified as a Congressional Earmark in FY 2008.

CONSERVATION DISTRICT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the state and local appropriations for conservation district program activities, to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: Beginning in fiscal year 2002, NRCS modified the format for collecting data in order to make it more compatible with the Conservation Information System and to facilitate accumulating data that would be useful in determining the full cost of NRCS programs. Currently, NRCS is relying on a system called "Contributions to NRCS Programs." NRCS staff obtains this information from state and local officials, including representatives of soil and water conservation districts. There is variability in the form and timeliness in which the data are made available to NRCS and, therefore, the data are treated as an estimate.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
(Dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	State Government	Local Government	NRCS[1]
1986	$158,498	$119,349	$674,327
1987	175,550	132,398	642,995
1988	286,184	151,528	686,560
1989	253,424	140,176	704,103
1990	269,105	238,325	802,499
1991	282,357	231,052	771,976
1992	290,730	203,133	900,196
1993	368,201	165,031	935,917
1994	299,275	202,773	1,260,491
1995	309,297	209,390	832,209
1996	514,851	220,951	940,314
1997	453,813	242,446	1,307,553
1998	709,748	352,985	1,307,367
1999	606,077	278,026	1,214,713
2000	769,806	305,540	1,238,669
2001	668,296	284,778	1,449,453
2002	425,432	248,960	1,723,376
2003	610,730	200,402	2,251,157
2004	402,713	167,667	2,920,565
2005	467,486	245,414	3,152,100
2006	467,115	239,940	3,460,619

Fiscal Year	State Government	Local Government	NRCS[1]
2007	407,957	210,349	2,779,626
2008 estimate	447,519	231,901	3,625,651
2009 estimate	447,519	231,901	3,517,442

1 Includes discretionary, mandatory, and Emergency Watershed Protection Program supplemental appropriations funds.

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record to show the total amount of technical assistance that will be provided to all conservation programs under your jurisdiction, as well as a breakout of the amount transferred from CCC, and the amount that comes from your conservation operations appropriation for fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEARS 2001 TO 2003
(Dollars in thousands)

	2001	2002	2003
Discretionary Programs:			
Conservation Technical Assistance....	$601,460	$657,758	$691,956
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	18,000	21,500	23,347
Soil Surveys.....	78,151	81,069	84,605
Snow Surveys and Water Supply.....	5,977	8,515	9,102
Plant Materials Centers.....	9,105	9,822	10,631
Watershed Surveys and Planning.....	10,844	10,960	11,124
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations.....	44,325	45,396	45,218
Emergency Watershed Protection.....	26,706	23,500	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	0	6,700	17,105
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests..	631	0	0
Resource Conservation & Development..	41,923	47,973	50,559
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs....	837,122	913,193	943,647
Mandatory Programs:			
Wetlands Reserve Program.....	14,275	2,280	24,221
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	37,989	73,533	165,304
Ground and Surface Water.....	0	4,764	9,130
Klamath Basin.....	0	427	1,725
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program..	2,375	2,850	7,162
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.....	700	29	2,382
Conservation Security Program.....	0	0	33
Grassland Reserve Program.....	0	0	16,216
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	3,800	0	0
Biomass Research and Development.....	0	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	0	0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance...	1,577	1,615	1,300
Conservation Reserve Program.....	23,154	23,141	54,812

	2001	2002	2003
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs.....	83,870	108,639	282,285
Total, NRCS.....	$920,992	$1,021,832	$1,225,932

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEARS 2004 TO 2006
(Dollars in thousands)

	2004	2005	2006
Discretionary Programs:			
Conservation Technical Assistance....	$718,444	$696,613	$695,843
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	23,361	23,312	27,225
Soil Surveys.....	85,686	86,498	87,268
Snow Surveys and Water Supply.....	9,195	10,416	10,544
Plant Materials Centers.....	11,432	14,318	10,442
Watershed Surveys and Planning.....	10,500	7,026	6,022
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations.....	39,764	34,720	29,700
Emergency Watershed Protection.....	29,823	59,133	60,146
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	16,988	14,525	16,636
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests..	0	0	124
Resource Conservation & Development..	51,640	51,228	50,787
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs....	996,833	997,789	994,737
Mandatory Programs:			
Wetlands Reserve Program.....	27,561	27,025	29,111
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	212,901	238,965	240,074
Ground and Surface Water.....	14,384	14,340	19,006
Klamath Basin.....	3,648	2,076	3,201
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program..	9,569	11,230	10,452
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.....	3,550	4,934	3,248
Conservation Security Program.....	5,891	30,179	38,771
Grassland Reserve Program.....	14,803	13,661	2,905
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance.....	0	0	0
Biomass Research and Development.....	351	241	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....		0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance...	3,587	4,033	1,218
Conservation Reserve Program.....	61,907	69,207	77,710
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs.....	358,152	415,891	425,696
Total, NRCS.....	$1,354,985	$1,413,680	$1,420,433

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEARS 2007 TO 2009
(Dollars in thousands)

	2007	2008	2009
Discretionary Programs:			
Conservation Technical Assistance....	$627,272	$711,901	$680,810
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	27,225	9,930	0
Soil Surveys.....	87,782	90,715	92,229
Snow Surveys and Water Supply.....	10,586	10,685	10,806
Plant Materials Centers.....	10,495	10,782	10,928
Watershed Surveys and Planning.....	6,056	0	0
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations.....	5,335	8,852	0
Emergency Watershed Protection.....	1,782	0	0

	2007	2008	2009
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	17,025	7,294	5,920
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests..	127	151	0
Resource Conservation & Development..	51,088	50,730	0
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs....	844,773	901,040	800,693
Mandatory Programs:			
Wetlands Reserve Program.....	27,295	48,750	19,444
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	242,711	301,521	316,599
Ground and Surface Water.....	19,053	16,395	16,395
Klamath Basin.....	2,325	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program..	10,326	20,675	0
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.....	3,143	4,172	4,172
Conservation Security Program.....	25,907	57,263	54,000
Grassland Reserve Program.....	3,143	0	0
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	0	0	0
Biomass Research and Development.....	0	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	0	0	65,000
Agricultural Management Assistance...	4,559	2,300	0
Conservation Reserve Program.....	80,628	60,000	84,000
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs.....	419,090	511,076	559,610
Total, NRCS.....	$1,263,863	$1,412,116	$1,360,303

PROGRAM EVALUATION STUDIES AND REVIEWS

Ms. DeLauro: How many program evaluation studies and reviews were carried out in fiscal year 2007? How many are planned for fiscal year 2008? What was the cost to conduct these studies in fiscal year 2007 and estimated fiscal year 2008?

Response: The following tables list the studies and or surveys, purpose, and costs, related to program evaluation studies for fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

Oversight & Evaluation Program Studies: The purpose of the study reviews is to evaluate management and program effectiveness and provide Agency leadership with analyses and recommendations for program and process improvement.

[The information follows:]

PROGRAM EVALUATION STUDIES CONDUCTED
During Fiscal Year 2007 and Projected for 2008

Fiscal Year	Study and/or Survey
2007	Conservation Planning Assessment
2007	EQIP Administration Workload
2007	Assessment of CNMP's
2007	Compliance with OIG/GAO
2007	Grants Programs/Conservation Innovation Grants
2007	EQIP Portable Equipment
Total Cost	$490,000

Fiscal Year	Study and/or Survey
2008	Emergency Watershed Program
2008	Information Technology Mandated Impacts on Program Delivery
2008	Grievances and Compliance Review
2008	Operations Management reviews
2008	WHIP Program evaluation
2008	Minnesota Conservation Wetland Functional review
2008	Colorado River Basin Salinity Program review
Estimated Cost	$540,000

Ms. DeLauro: Please list the topics for any reviews of program-related activities.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Type of Review	Topic
Program Study	Emergency Watershed Program
	Information Technology Mandated Impacts on Program Delivery; and Grants Programs
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program Evaluation
PMC Reviews	Plant Materials Center: Five reviews planned for FY 08. Three have been completed (Golden Meadow, LA; Los Lunas, NM; Manhattan, KS). The two planned are Beltsville, MD and Aberdeen, ID.
Program Reviews	The Soil Survey Division has four reviews planned for FY 08. One has been completed (Caribbean Area). The three planned are Mississippi, Colorado, and Iowa.
Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) analysis	Index score for water supply forecast accuracy
	Number of SNOTEL sites installed and maintained per staff year (Full Time Equivalent)

Ms. DeLauro: Please summarize the findings and recommendations for each of the completed reviews from 2007 and 2008.

Response: The following is an overall summary of findings and recommendations from the national reviews carried out in 2007. Results from 2008 have not been finalized to date.

Combined Summary of Findings:

Certain Agency activities are not being carried out as defined in policy due to: lack of quality assurance and oversight; personnel not understanding criteria or policy; lack of specific policy/procedures and inconsistencies in Agency policies; or States' inconsistent interpretation of conservation practice standards and policy.

Certain Agency activities are not being carried out effectively or efficiently due to: ineffective use of staff; lack of effective applicant involvement; absence of pre-planning; priority given by management; changes in customer demand for the product; imbalance in workloads, and not effectively utilizing internal reviews and risk assessment processes in the Agency's internal control process.

Combined Summary of Recommendations:

Implement risk-based quality assurance and internal control standards and provide necessary National and State oversight and tracking to assure integrity and adherence.

Update and simplify specifically-identified Agency policies.

Clarify procedure expectations and provide guidance and national templates to assist States.

Develop procedures that will enable States to identify budget shortfalls early in the year and make adjustments on a regional or national basis.

Increase training for specific, high-risk needs.

Restructure field support to manage contractual issues separate from technical issues.

Redesign certain software for better compatibility and effective use by field users.

Develop broader/easy to use worldwide net procedures for conservation program participants.

Develop abbreviated, easy to understand documents for clients use.

Increase accountability through management's performance and planning tools.

RESOURE-BASED ALLOCATION PROCESS

Ms. DeLauro: How does the NRCS decide where to target financial resources? For what programs are formulas used? For what programs are plan-based distributions used? Please describe the benefits NRCS has derived from moving to a resource-based allocation process.

Response: NRCS allocates technical and/or financial resources among States for the Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) program using an allocation formula that was developed with input by a team of State Conservationists. The CTA program formula aligns with statutory purposes,

policy, and national priorities. There are 37 factors in four categories: natural resource concern factors (37 percent); resource base factors (50 percent); performance incentive factors (3 percent); and State specific factors (10 percent).

A resource based allocation process allows NRCS to better allocate funds based on natural resource criteria. NRCS, and the producers we work with, benefit from the NRCS resource based allocation process that is equitable, defensible, repeatable, and transparent.

Equitable: The resource based allocations process is merit based. It uses natural resource factors with State specific data from accepted data sources such as National Resource Inventory and Ag Census.

Defensible: Formulas for individual programs are reflective of statutory intent and national priorities.

Repeatable: Allocations are based on specific formulas with State specific data.

Transparent: Allocation methodologies for all NRCS programs are available on the NRCS web site.

The following paragraphs detail the allocation methodologies for various NRCS programs.

Soil Survey Program funds are allocated based on a funding formula that addresses workload needs and soil survey priorities.

Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program bases allocations on program activity cost that are verified by a detailed cost model. Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting program does not use a formula. The objectives for operating the Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting program are to maintain an efficient and effective automated remote collection of snowpack; climate and soil moisture data and data management; provide an analysis of decision support products; and respond from year to year with changing water users' needs and seasonal variations in snowfall and precipitation, and the resultant water supply conditions. Distribution of financial resources is additionally adjusted by these seasonal influences.

Plant Material Centers Program allocates funds based on existing salary and benefit costs. Any additional funds are applied to infrastructure costs based on need.

Watershed Rehabilitation Program funds projects based on a plan that prioritizes the potential for loss of life. The priority (highest to lowest) includes projects with Congressional earmarks; projects with financial assistance obligated in previous years; projects with financial assistance to be obligated for previously funded projects; projects with financial assistance to be obligated for new projects; projects with technical assistance funded in previous years; new projects with planning to be completed in the current fiscal year; new projects with planning to be initiated, but not completed, in the current fiscal year; and projects without potential for loss of life (risk index=0).

Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) allocations are based on a formula that addresses 20 natural resource and socio-economic factors that

directly relate to the four elements outlined in the RC&D Statute: land conservation (17.5 percent); land management (17.5 percent); water management (17.5 percent; community development (17.5 percent); State specific factors (10 percent); and three factors to reward performance (20 percent). This allocation approach benefits the program by focusing resources on the greatest needs, by appropriately considering cost variance from State to State to implement the program, and by reward program performance.

The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) targets funding based on a formula: natural resource base factors (30 percent); wetland quality as a national priority factor (50 percent); and an administrative factor (20 percent). A portion of the WRP funding includes Program Management Performance Incentives.

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) uses a formula to allocate funds using base factors (49.3 percent); resource factors (49.3 percent); and an allocation to entities (Alaska, Hawaii, Pacific Basin and Puerto Rico) without reliable base and national resource data for formula factors (1.4 percent). A portion of the EQIP allocation includes Program Management Performance Incentives.

The Ground and Surface Water Conservation Program (GSWC) uses a formula that considers High Plains Aquifer States (40.6 percent); Western Drought States (41.5 percent) and additional agricultural water needs in selected states (17.9 percent).

The Klamath Basin Program targets funds based on the Klamath Basin work plan.

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) allocates funds based on a formula. Formula factors are wildlife habitat needs (60 percent) and national priorities (40 percent). A portion of the WHIP funding includes Program Management Performance Incentives.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) allocations are based on State FRPP plans and data contained in the 1997 Natural Resources Inventory. A portion of the allocations are based on Program Management Performance Incentives.

Conservation Security Program (CSP) funds are distributed after the CSP sign-up, and are based on the number of approved applications allowable within the spending cap.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) technical assistance funds are allocated based on both the Continuous CRP (CCRP) Sign-up, and the re-enrollment acres from contracts expiring in fiscal year 2007. The CCRP contracts include all Conservation Reserve Enhancement Programs, Farmable Wetlands, and all other CCRP activities.

In fiscal year 2007 Watershed Surveys and Planning utilized the same methodology that was used since 2004. Funds were provided at a pro-rated amount based on the appropriation divided by the total eligible requests as entered by states in the Program Operations Information Tracking System (POINTS) database. This program was zeroed out in fiscal year 2008.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program Financial Assistance and Technical Assistance funding allocations are made for as many projects on

the national priority list as possible based on available funds. Remaining projects that are not Congressional earmarks will be funded in the same order of natural resource concern priorities until available funds are exhausted.

NRCS STAFF YEAR

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table on page 634 from last year's hearing volume on headquarters, regional, State and field office actual staff levels, to include fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NRCS STAFF YEAR TABLE

	National Headquarters	National Centers	State Offices	Field Offices	Total
2001 Actual.....	575	417	1,953	8,498	11,443
2002 Actual.....	548	424	2,076	8,462	11,510
2003 Actual.....	447	544	2,367	8,782	12,140
2004 Actual.....	498	502	2,182	9,164	12,346
2005 Actual.....	502	392	2,390	9,048	12,332
2006 Actual.....	500	397	2,406	8,878	12,181
2007 Actual.....	477	382	2,332	8,588	11,779
2008 Estimate....	495	397	2,421	8,917	12,230
2009 Estimate....	436	350	2,135	7,866	10,787

FOREIGN ASSIGNMENTS

Ms. DeLauro: In how many foreign countries did NRCS personnel complete assignments during fiscal year 2007? What was the total number of assignments completed in fiscal year 2006? What was the total cost of international conservation assignments and how much were you reimbursed for these costs? Please specifically show the number and cost of technical assistance assignments.

Response: Sixty-eight NRCS employees completed foreign assignments in 27 countries in fiscal year 2007. One hundred and three NRCS employees completed foreign assignments in 33 countries in fiscal year 2006. Fifty-seven NRCS employees completed international conservation assignments in fiscal year 2007 for a total cost of $1,467,119, of which, $754,400 was reimbursable. Eleven technical assistance assignments cost $1,190,650 during the same time period.

[The information follows:]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Year 2007

Country	Type of Assignment	Number	Cost of Assignment
Afghanistan.....	3 month TDY	1	$8,247*
	12 month TDY	5	334,789*
Iraq.....	12 month TDY	3	411,364*
Palau.....	Resident	1	145,750
Federated States of Micronesia.....	Resident	1	290,500
Total Assignments		11	$1,190,650

*No cost to NRCS - the cost of the assignment was paid by the State Department and the Foreign Agriculture Service.

Ms. DeLauro: For NRCS foreign assistance operations, please provide a table that identifies each country the number of personnel and associated costs for fiscal years 2007 through 2009. For all of the countries identified in the table, please specify the number of years that NRCS has assigned staff to the individual countries.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	2007		2008		2009		Years in
Country	Personnel	Dollars	Personnel	Dollars	Personnel	Dollars	country
Afghanistan	6	$343,036	9	$934,430	8	$926,094	7
Iraq	3	411,364	12	2,333,836	11	2,849,133	3
Palau	1	145,750	1	330,500	1	290,500	11
Micronesia	1	290,500	1	290,500	1	290,500	14
Total	11	$1,190,650	23	$3,889,266	21	$4,356,277	

Notes:
Costs for Afghanistan and Iraq in 2007 and 2008 were reimbursed by the Department of State and USDA Foreign Agricultural Services.
Employees assigned to Afghanistan and Iraq in FY 2008 and beyond will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture - Department Administration who will be responsible for salary and benefits.

OBJECT CLASS TABLES

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record object class tables reflecting fiscal years 2007 - 2009 for each account requested in the fiscal year 2009 budget request.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS
Classification by Objects
2007 Actual and Estimated 2008 and 2009

	2007	2008	2009
Personnel Compensation:			
Washington, D.C.....	$29,500,113	$31,373,000	$29,154,000
Field.....	403,746,183	429,384,000	399,578,000
11 Total personnel compensation	433,246,296	460,757,000	428,732,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	130,516,618	138,833,000	129,138,000
13 Benefits for former personnel.....	73,256	78,000	71,000
Total, Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	563,836,170	599,668,000	557,941,000
Other Objects:			
21 Travel.....	14,257,121	14,991,000	13,949,000
22 Transportation of things....	4,114,692	4,348,000	4,012,000
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	0	0	0
23.2 Rental payments to others.	21,637,935	22,840,000	21,120,000
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	14,427,077	15,205,000	14,076,000
24 Printing and reproduction...	1,915,767	1,985,000	1,894,000
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	0	0	0
25.2 Other services.....	137,289,960	150,614,479	133,892,000
25.2 Construction contracts....	0	0	0
26 Supplies and materials.....	12,790,071	13,437,000	12,484,000
31 Equipment.....	16,228,274	37,038,000	34,131,000
32 Land and structures.....	1,119,890	1,102,000	1,030,000
41 Grants.....	0	0	0
42 Insurance and loans.....	195,234	207,000	192,000
43 Interest and dividends.....	54,021	56,000	52,000
44 Refunds.....	-1,092	0	0
Total, Other Objects.....	224,028,950	261,823,479	236,832,000
Total, Direct Obligations.....	$787,865,120	$861,491,479	$794,773,000

WATERSHED REHABILIATION PROGRAM
Classification by Objects
2007 Actual and Estimated 2008 and 2009

	2007	2008	2009
Personnel Compensation:			
Washington, D.C.....	$880,487	$391,000	$285,000
Field.....	7,080,174	3,147,000	2,295,000
11 Total personnel compensation	7,960,661	3,538,000	2,580,000
12 Personnel benefits.....	2,223,107	988,000	720,000
13 Benefits for former personnel.....	0	0	0
Total, Personnel Compensation and Benefits.....	10,183,768	4,526,000	3,300,000
Other Objects:			
21 Travel.....	278,292	126,000	91,000

	2007	2008	2009
22 Transportation of things....	-9,174	0	0
23.1 Rent payments to GSA.....	0	0	0
23.2 Rental payments to others.	663,526	302,000	218,000
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	240,671	110,000	79,000
24 Printing and reproduction...	11,529	5,000	4,000
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	0	0	0
25.2 Other services.....	5,620,897	2,593,104	1,854,000
25.2 Construction contracts....	5,019,565	4,155,000	0
26 Supplies and materials.....	294,540	134,000	97,000
31 Equipment.....	828,620	377,000	272,000
32 Land and structures.....	0	0	0
41 Grants.....	12,026,088	9,954,000	0
42 Insurance and loans.....	16,221	7,000	5,000
43 Interest and dividends.....	1,012	0	0
44 Refunds.....	0	0	0
Total, Other Objects.....	24,991,787	17,763,104	2,620,000
Total, Direct Obligations.....	$35,175,555	$22,289,104	$5,920,000

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record, for fiscal year 2007, a list of all colleges and universities that NRCS has a financial relationship with through a contract, cooperative agreement, etc. Include the dollar amount and the purpose of the contract or agreement and how that purpose benefits USDA conservation programs. Please also identify the number of years that NRCS has had a financial relationship with the institution.

Response: Cooperative agreements with colleges and universities benefit USDA conservation programs by supporting the need for well-defined scientific knowledge regarding issues such as: water quality and management, soil quality, crop canopy, geographic information systems, wildlife management, environmental sciences, and grazing land. These agreements also support projects to monitor and improve water quality, provide outreach activities for minority and limited resource farmers and under-served communities that provide information on the NRCS programs which may assist them to improve soil and water quality on the land. A number of the agreements help develop natural resources course materials and curriculum, and support initiatives to attract and retain more minorities in agriculture and related sciences (many of the NRCS agreements are with Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Tribal Colleges and Universities). NRCS does not track the length of time it has been financially affiliated with a college or university.

[The information follows:]

LIST OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT NRCS HAS A RELATIONSHIP WITH
(Dollars in Thousands)

College or University	Research & Development	Program Evaluation	Training	Facilities and Equipment	Fellowship and Recruitment	Tuition & Other	Total	Conservation Benefit
Alcorn State University	$254	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$254	2
American University	0	0	92	0	0	1	93	1
Brigham Young University	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	3
Brown University	68	0	0	0	0	0	68	2
California State University-Chico	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
California State University at Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
California - Sonoma State Univ.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Clemson University	320	0	0	0	3	0	323	1.2
Colorado State University	250	0	0	0	4	0	254	1.2
Cornell University	169	0	0	0	0	0	169	2
Dartmouth College	0	0	0	94	0	0	94	4
Delaware State University	0	30	0	0	0	2	32	1.3
Dickinson State University	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
Duke University	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1
Florida A & M	0	7	0	0	13	79	99	1.3
Fond Du Lac Tribal & Community College	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	1
Georgia Southern University	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	2
Hinds Community University	0	0	597	0	0	0	597	1
Idaho State University	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	2
Indiana University	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Purdue University - Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Iowa State University	2,747	0	0	0	0	1	2,748	1.2
Jackson State University	0	0	107	0	0	0	107	1
Kentucky State University	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1
Langston University	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1
Michigan State University	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
Montana State University	0	114	0	0	0	8	122	1.3
Montana Tech of the Univ of Montana	0	42	0	0	0	0	42	3

College or University	Research & Development	Program Evaluation	Training	Facilities and Equipment	Fellowship and Recruitment	Tuition & Other	Total	Conservation Benefit
North Carolina A&T State University	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	1
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
North Dakota State University	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1
North Georgia Tech.	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1
Ohio State University	67	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
Oklahoma State University	49	0	11	317	2	0	379	1,2,4
Oregon State University	220	46	5	0	41	6	318	1,2,3
Penn State University	81	0	50	0	0	1	132	1,2
Portland State University	0	0	0	1	0	25	26	1,4
Purdue University	316	0	0	0	1	0	317	1,2
Salish Kootenai College	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	1
South Carolina State University	0	0	0	0	10	90	100	1
Southern Illinois University	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	1
Southern State Community College	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	4
Southern University	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	5
Tennessee State University	20	9	0	0	1	0	30	1,2,3
Texas A & M University System Office	240	0	0	0	0	0	240	2
Texas A&M University, all campuses	312	169	303	0	0	0	784	1,2,3
Tufts University	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	1
University of Arizona	17	110	0	0	0	0	127	2,3
University of Arkansas Pine Bluff	0	0	3	0	16	0	19	1
University of California	123	0	1	0	0	3	127	1,2
University of California-Berkley	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1
University of California-Davis	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	4
University of Delaware	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	3
University of Florida	33	0	17	0	0	32	82	1,2
University of Georgia	35	0	8	0	0	0	43	1,2

College or University	Research & Development	Program Evaluation	Training	Facilities and Equipment	Fellowship and Recruitment	Tuition & Other	Total	Conservation Benefit
University of Idaho	0	117	1	0	0	0	118	1,2,3
University of Illinois	167	0	0	0	0	0	167	2
University of Iowa	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1
University of Kansas	88	0	0	0	0	0	88	2
University of Kentucky	0	134	0	0	0	0	134	3
University of Maine	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	2
University of Maryland	56	0	0	0	0	0	56	2
University of Maryland, College Park	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
University of Massachusetts	91	0	0	0	0	0	91	2
University of Minnesota	3	0	11	0	0	30	44	1,2
University of Missouri	127	0	0	0	0	0	127	3
University of Montana	351	0	0	0	0	0	351	2
University of Nebraska	231	0	0	134	0	1	366	1,2,4
University of Nevada	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
University of New Hampshire	0	0	140	647	23	6	816	1,5
University of North Dakota - Main Campus	12	0	0	0	0	1	13	1,2
University of Northern Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
University of PR Mayaguez Campus	128	0	0	30	7	4	169	1,2,4
University of Rhode Island	185	98	0	1	0	0	284	2,3,4
University of Tennessee	116	0	0	0	0	0	116	2
University of Toledo	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	2
University of South Carolina	201	0	0	0	0	0	201	2
University of South Dakota	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
University of St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
University of Vermont	31	177	0	0	0	0	208	2,3
University of Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	24	25	1
University of West Florida	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	4
University of Wyoming	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
University of Wisconsin - Platteville	2	0	19	0	0	0	20	1,2
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point	0	115	810	0	0	16	941	1,3

College or University	Research & Development	Program Evaluation	Training	Facilities and Equipment	Fellowship and Recruitment	Tuition & Other	Total	Conservation Benefit
University of Wisconsin System Office	211	90	0	0	0	0	301	2,3
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	1
Virginia Tech.	47	0	0	0	0	0	47	2
Washington State University	0	49	1	0	0	1	51	1,3
West Virginia University	7	16	0	98	0	0	121	2,3,4
Williston State College	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	$7,983	$1,543	$2,215	$1,459	$143	$517	$13,860	

Conservation Benefit:
1 - Education, training and development of course materials/curriculum
2 - Research and Development on Natural Resources Issues
3 - Program Evaluation
4 - NRCS use of University/College Space or Equipment

PERSONNEL ACTION

Ms. DeLauro: Does NRCS anticipate the use of any personnel action or reorganization in fiscal year 2009 that would lead to a reduction-in-force, lay-off, or furlough of NRCS employees?

Response: At this time, we do not anticipate any personnel actions that would result in a reduction-in-force, lay-off or furlough of NRCS employees in fiscal year 2009. The President's Budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill Proposal. The proposal would add $775 million annually to Farm Bill programs. Using an estimate of 25 percent technical assistance and average staff year costs of $121,825, this would translate into nearly 1,600 staff years.

COST OF MOVING EMPLOYEES OR REASSIGNING THEM

Ms. DeLauro: If the request for FY 2009 were enacted, would all employees be retained at their current duty stations? If not, what is the cost of moving employees or reassigning them?

Response: NRCS employees relocate on an on-going basis for promotions and other reasons. It is possible that enactment of the fiscal year 2009 budget request could result in relocation costs associated with steps such as moving RC&D Coordinators to new positions. A detailed quantitative analysis has not been completed on this topic.

Ms. DeLauro: If the budget request for FY 2009 were enacted, would NRCS be able to retain all employees, or would it seek buy-out authority or other personnel actions to reduce staff levels?

Response: At this time, NRCS does not anticipate having to seek buy-out authority or other personnel actions to reduce staff levels in fiscal year 2009.

The fiscal year 2009 funding request for the Conservation Operations (CO) account will support 6,404 staff, a decrease of 690 staff years. The President's budget estimated that an additional $775 million would be available in FY 2009 for Farm Bill programs, which would translate into a need of nearly 1,600 staff years. The net result is an increase in staff years.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Ms. DeLauro: How much is NRCS spending on Information Technology in fiscal year 2008 and estimated 2009? For the record, provide the Committee with an itemized report on NRCS IT spending to include personnel, hardware, software, applications, and telecommunications for fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

Response: NRCS expects to spend $125.1 million on Information Technology (IT) in fiscal year 2008. Of this amount, $94.0 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 $18.1 million for hosting and application services. NRCS' IT budget is $1.2 million for IT policy and planning, $1.8 million for hardware and software, $28.1 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 2009 is expected to be about $128.2 million with increase expected in Department ITS IT services.

Table below itemizes IT spending for fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

[The information follows:]

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SPENDING
FY 2008 and Estimated FY 2009

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Personnel	$33.2	$39.0	$35.4	$35.2	$3.8	$4.2	$7.4	$7.8	$7.7
Hardware	6.4	8.9	8.8	5.3	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7
Software	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.9
telecommunications	8.5	8.5	11.6	10.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.9
Applications	9.0	9.5	9.0	18.8	5.7	5.8	16.3	18.6	18.2
Other Gov IT Services	18.3	18.8	17.6	10.7	3.0	3.5	6.4	6.6	6.6
ITS IT Services					23.2	12.3	31.4	87.4	90.2
Total IT Spending	$76.4	$86.0	$83.7	$81.0	$42.8	$31.0	$67.1	$125.1	$128.2

Ms. DeLauro: Are any additional IT expenditures expected for fiscal year 2007, including transfers to the Department from the Agency? How much was transferred from NRCS to the Department in fiscal years 2001 through 2009 for IT expenditures?

Response: No additional Information Technology (IT) expenditures are expected in fiscal year 2008. In fiscal year 2008, NRCS transferred approximately $94.0 million to the Department for IT expenditures. The estimated amount for fiscal year 2009 is $96.8 million. The E-Gov and

National Information Technology Center (NITC) charges average $12-15 million. Total IT transfers were $18.3 (fiscal year 2001), $18.8 million (2002), $17.6 million (2003), $10.7 million (2004), $26.2 million (2005), $15.8 million (2006), and $37.8 million (2007). The jump in fiscal year 2005 reflects OCIO-ITS providing network, field, and hosting support for Service Center Agencies at an annual cost of $40-90 million for fiscal years 2006 to 2008 with the NRCS contribution increasing as our share of the CCC central fund appropriated to OCIO has gone down from $25 million in 2005 to zero in fiscal year 2008.

FIELD OFFICES

Ms. DeLauro: How many field offices does NRCS operate out of?

Response: More than ninety-eight percent of the over 3,800 NRCS offices are in the field with eighty-four percent (3,204) identified as Customer Service Offices that provide broad spectrum of natural resources technical and financial assistance to customers. Of these offices 2,785 are specifically designated as field offices where one-on-one customer service is provided. Ninety percent of these offices are located in USDA Service Centers with the Farm Service Agency or Rural Development. In addition to these customer service offices, NRCS also operates Field Support Offices, State Offices, and National Headquarters. Field support offices provide critical technical and administrative support to customer service offices. Examples of this type of office are soil survey, watershed project, and plant materials centers.

Ms. DeLauro: What is NRCS's total annual cost to lease, own, and operate its field offices and field office space? Please identify total funding for fiscal years 2007 through 2009.

Response: In fiscal year 2007, NRCS' total annual cost to lease commercial space was $21,637,935. The projections for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 are $22,840,000 and $21,120,000. These amounts reflect all commercial lease payments for NRCS including field offices.

In fiscal year 2007, communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges applicable to commercial leasing totaled $14,427,077. The projections for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 are $15,205,000 and $14,076,000. These amounts reflect all communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges for NRCS including field offices.

OFFICE CLOSURE

Ms. DeLauro: Did NRCS close any offices in fiscal year 2007 or 2008, and does it expect to close any in the remainder of 2008? If it has closed, or will close, any offices, please indicate where those offices are. Does NRCS plan to close any offices in fiscal year 2009?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, NRCS closed 33 offices between October 1, 2006 and April 17, 2007. The offices closed were located at: Frankfort, KY (2 offices); Jefferson City, MO; Fort Collins, CO; Pomona, CA; Durham, NC; Lakewood, CO; Oberlin, LA; Claxton, GA; Gilroy, CA; Smoketown, PA; Tehachapi, CA; Somerset, KY; Kalamazoo, MI (2 offices); Poncha, NE; Sedan, KS; Johnstown, NY; Wautoma, WI; Indianapolis, IN; Alfred, NM; Princess Anne, MD; Princeton, KY; Fallon, NV; Ladysmith, WI; Ashland, WI; Lebanon, VA; Gate City, VA; Vansant, VA; Bakersfield, CA; Greenville, NC; Fayetteville, NC; and

Knoxville, TN. As part of an Agency-wide assessment, all offices are being evaluated for potential efficiency gains. Each office will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. NRCS does not have plans to close any specific office in fiscal year 2008. Any decision to close offices will be determined after a thorough assessment. In fiscal year 2008, NRCS closed 66 offices between October 1, 2007, and April 14, 2008. The following are lists of NRCS offices that were closed, as well as opened in fiscal year 2008. As part of an Agency-wide assessment, all offices are being evaluated for potential efficiency gains. Each office will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. NRCS does not have plans to close any specific office in fiscal year 2009. Any decision to close offices will be determined after a thorough assessment.

[The information follows:]

NRCS OFFICES CLOSED IN FISCAL YEAR 2008

Office Name	Office Type	Action Date	City	State
Moorefield Water Quality Office	Water Quality Office	10/1/2007	Moorefield	WV
Hamlin Service Center	Service Center Office	10/1/2007	Hamlin	WV
West Virginia MLRA Office	Technical Support Office	10/1/2007	Morgantown	WV
Beckley Watershed Project Office	Watershed Project Office	10/1/2007	Beckley	WV
Wartburg Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Wartburg	TN
Beckley Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Beckley	WV
Martinsburg Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Martinsburg	WV
Point Pleasant Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Point Pleasant	WV
Hinton SCD Office	Other	10/1/2007	Hinton	WV
Hamlin Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Hamlin	WV
Moorefield Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Moorefield	WV
Buckeye Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Buckeye	WV
Sistersville Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Sistersville	WV
Ripley Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Ripley	WV
Weston Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/1/2007	Weston	WV
Mount Clare Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/1/2007	Mount Clare	WV
Petersburg Watershed Office	Watershed Project Office	10/1/2007	Petersburg	WV
Ripley Watershed Office	Watershed Project Office	10/1/2007	Ripley	WV
Parkersburg Watershed Project Office	Watershed Project Office	10/1/2007	Parkersburg	WV
Princeton Watershed	Watershed Project	10/1/2007	Princeton	WV

Office Name	Office Type	Action Date	City	State
Project Office	Office			
Carthage Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Carthage	MO
Charleston Watershed Project Office	Watershed Project Office	10/1/2007	Cross Lanes	WV
West Union Sub Office	Other	10/1/2007	West Union	WV
Pawhuska Program Delivery Point	Program Delivery Point	10/1/2007	Pawhuska	OK
Okmulgee Program Delivery Point	Program Delivery Point	10/9/2007	Okmulgee	OK
Orange Service Center	Service Center Office	10/12/2007	Orange	VA
Glasgow Area Office	Area Office	10/14/2007	Glasgow	MT
Fairfax Service Center	Service Center Office	10/15/2007	Fairfax	VA
Roswell Technical Service Office	Technical Support Office	10/16/2007	Roswell	NM
	Soil Survey Office	10/22/2007	Huntington Beach	CA
Heber City Program Delivery Point	Program Delivery Point	10/26/2007	Heber City	UT
Elkins Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	11/1/2007	Philippi	WV
UACD Office	Other	11/1/2007	Heber City	UT
Uintah Headwaters Council, Inc	RC&D Council	11/1/2007	Heber City	UT
Appomattox Service Center	Service Center Office	11/9/2007	Appomattox	VA
York Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	11/23/2007	York	SC
Prince Georges County Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	11/25/2007	Upper Marlboro	MD
Dorris Partnership Office	Program Delivery Point	11/27/2007	Dorris	CA
Eagle RC&D Office	RC&D Council	11/29/2007	Carrollton	KY
Gateway RC&D Council	RC&D Council	11/29/2007	Grayson	KY
Green River RC&D	RC&D Council	11/29/2007	Owensboro	KY
Kentucky River RC&D Office	RC&D Council	11/29/2007	Quicksand	KY
Tri-State Natural Resources Technology Team	Technical Support Office	12/4/2007	Pullman	WA
Louisa Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	12/11/2007	Louisa	KY
Lincoln Resource RC&D	RC&D Council	12/11/2007	Elizabethtown	KY
Kentucky Heritage RC&D	RC&D Council	12/11/2007	Harrodsburg	KY
Clintwood Service Center	Service Center Office	12/15/2007	Clintwood	VA
Manhattan Area Office	Area Office	12/19/2007	Manhattan	KS
Custer Program Delivery Point	Program Delivery Point	12/26/2007	Custer	SD
Cecil County Soil	Soil Survey Office	1/1/2008	Elkton	MD

Office Name	Office Type	Action Date	City	State
Survey Office				
Nahunta Service Center	Service Center Office	1/6/2008	Nahunta	GA
	Program Delivery Point	1/7/2008	Lawton	MI
Northwest Oregon RC & D	RC&D Office	1/8/2008	Forest Grove	OR
UACD Zone Coordinator Office	Other	1/8/2008	Murray	UT
Northwest Oregon RC & D Council	RC&D Council	1/8/2008	Forest Grove	OR
Tuscaloosa Watershed Project Office	Watershed Project Office	1/16/2008	Bessemer	AL
Murray Service Center	Service Center Office	1/22/2008	Murray	UT
	National Information Technology Center	1/23/2008	Lakewood	CO
Colby RC&D Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	1/24/2008	Colby	KS
Suffolk Service Center	Service Center Office	2/2/2008	Suffolk	VA
Craig County Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	2/4/2008	Wytheville	VA
Dodge City Area Office	Area Office	2/14/2008	Dodge City	KS
Ponce Service Center	Service Center Office	2/29/2008	Ponce	PR
North Logan Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	3/6/2008	North Logan	UT
Allentown Field Service Center	Service Center Office	3/10/2008	Allentown	PA
Pulaski County Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	3/26/2008	Somerset	KY
MLRA Soil Survey Office 13-2	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Huntington	WV
MLRA Soil Survey Office 13-3	Soil Survey Office	10/1/2007	Morgantown	WV
Smithfield Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/3/2007	Smithfield	NC
National Centers Servicing Unit	Other	10/14/2007	Fort Worth	TX
Remote Sensing Lab - Central	Remote Sensing Lab	10/14/2007	Fort Worth	TX
National Centers Servicing Unit	Other	10/19/2007	Fort Collins	CO
Dublin State Board Office	Other	10/19/2007	Dublin	TX
Hale Center State Board Office	Other	10/19/2007	Hale Center	TX
Mount Pleasant State Board Office	Other	10/19/2007	Mount Pleasant	TX
Nacogdoches Poultry Office	Other	10/19/2007	Nacogdoches	TX

Office Name	Office Type	Action Date	City	State
LA CTY Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/22/2007	Carson	CA
NRCS Area Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Hardinsburg	KY
NRCS Area Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Lexington	KY
MLRA Soil Survey Office	Other	10/23/2007	Frankfort	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Mayfield	KY
NRCS Area Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Elizabethtown	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Elizabethtown	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Cynthiana	KY
NRCS Area Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Henderson	KY
NRCS Area Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Clinton	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Madisonville	KY
NRCS Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	10/23/2007	Paintsville	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Barbourville	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	London	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Richmond	KY
NRCS - WRP Team Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Paducah	KY
NRCS Engineering Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	West Liberty	KY
NRCS - Soil Support Staff Office	Soil Survey Office	10/23/2007	Bardstown	KY
NRCS Area Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	10/23/2007	Somerset	KY
East Area Office	Area Office	11/1/2007	Douglas	WY
West Area Office	Area Office	11/1/2007	Riverton	WY
Ness City Technical Support Office	Technical Support Office	11/8/2007	Ness City	KS
Bear River RC&D Council	RC&D Council	11/19/2007	Tremonton	UT
	RC&D Office	11/26/2007	Mattawan	MI

Office Name	Office Type	Action Date	City	State
Brownsville Program Delivery Point	Program Delivery Point	11/28/2007	Brownsville	KY
Baltimore County Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	12/3/2007	Cockeysville	MD
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	12/5/2007	Warsaw	KY
Area Technical Support Office	Other	12/5/2007	Mayfield	KY
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	12/5/2007	Greensburg	KY
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	12/11/2007	Paducah	KY
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	12/11/2007	Harrodsburg	KY
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	12/11/2007	West Liberty	KY
Dodge City Service Center	Technical Support Office	12/19/2007	Dodge City	KS
NWCC Waimea Data Collection Station	National Water & Climate Center	12/27/2007	Kamuela	HI
NWCC South Kona Data Collection Station	National Water & Climate Center	12/27/2007	Kealakekua	HI
KY MLRA Office	Soil Survey Office	1/1/2008	Wartburg	TN
Powell Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	1/1/2008	Powell	WY
Craig County Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	1/2/2008	Christiansburg	VA
NRCS Special Assistant-State Conservationist	Other	1/6/2008	Fall Creek	WI
Aneth Tribal Liaison Office	Liaison Office	1/8/2008	Aneth	UT
State Office Satellite	State Office	1/8/2008	Ogden	UT
State Office Satellite	State Office	1/8/2008	Price	UT
Northwest Oregon Resource RC&D	RC&D Office	1/14/2008	Hillsboro	OR
Northwest Oregon RC&D Council	RC&D Council	1/14/2008	Hillsboro	OR
Vale Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	1/14/2008	Vale	OR
NRCS - MLRA Soil Survey Office	Soil Survey Office	1/29/2008	Hays	KS
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	3/24/2008	Quicksand	KY
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	3/24/2008	Mount Washington	KY

Office Name	Office Type	Action Date	City	State
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	3/24/2008	Morgantown	KY
DOC Field Representative Office	Other	3/24/2008	Cadiz	KY
Area Technical Support Office	Other	3/24/2008	Hopkinsville	KY
London MRLA SSO Sub-Office	Other	3/26/2008	Somerset	KY
NRCS COOP Site	Headquarters	3/27/2008	Alderson	WV

STATUS OF OUTSOURCING

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the status of outsourcing within NRCS. How many A-76 studies have been competed and won by NRCS? Have the geographic locations proposed for outsourcing been determined? What activities have actually been outsourced to date and how many positions and associated cost savings are associated with these activities? Were any feasibility studies undertaken in fiscal year 2007 or 2008? Are any planned for the rest of 2008 or 2009?

Response: Of the three feasibility studies undertaken in fiscal year 2005, the Soil Conservation Technical Function and the Civil Engineering Technical Function were found to be not feasible for a full competitive sourcing study. The Geological Analysis Function was found to be feasible for a full competitive sourcing study. This study was announced in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 and the contract award was announced on September 30, 2006. The Geological Analysis Function was awarded to the agency Most Efficient Organization (MEO).

NRCS issued 234 competitive sourcing solicitations and won all but one. Because feasibility studies are conducted based on job functions, geographic locations of studies and solicitations are determined based on numbers of full time equivalents (FTEs) in those positions.

To date, NRCS has only outsourced six full time equivalent administrative support positions in our Texas State office located in Temple, Texas, as a direct result of the formal A-76 process.

Feasibility studies undertaken in fiscal year 2006 and 2007 included: Public Affairs Function, 113 FTE's nationwide; National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, NE, 76 FTE's; Administrative Support Function, 576 FTE's nationwide, and National Headquarters Administrative Support Function, 47 FTE's. The contract award for the National Headquarters Administrative Support Function was publicly announced on the FedBizOpps website on March 31, 2008. The Phase-In for the National Headquarters Administrative Support Function will continue through the beginning of November of fiscal year 2009. The initial cost savings will be realized after the first full performance period in November of fiscal year 2010. In fiscal year 2009, NRCS has indicated that feasibility studies will be initiated on the Information Technology Function, 117 FTE's nationwide.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESULTS MEASUREMENT

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record any information that shows the work you are doing in accountability and results measurement. How is NRCS more accountable today than it was 1 year ago? 5 years ago?

Response: NRCS continues to refine accountability and results measurement and is more accountable today than it was one year ago for many reasons. Contributing factors include:

NRCS continues with implementation of our Strategic Plan for fiscal year 2005 to fiscal year 2010 which identifies long-term goals and objectives of the NRCS, and the strategies NRCS has adopted to ensure our efforts are effective. The plan outlines six Mission Goals that consist of defined Natural Resource Outcomes and measurable objectives that consist of a performance measure, a quantified target for an identified date and a baseline against which progress can be measured. In addition, long and short-term performance measures have been developed to be even more results oriented and directly tie program appropriations to specific, measurable results;

The development of Activity Based Costing information will enable managers to evaluate efficiencies at the State and field office levels. The activity based time estimates are also being incorporated into program fund allocation formulas to help managers to account for workload management in program delivery;

The refinement of a cost of programs model incorporates workload and cost data associated with delivery of conservation. This will help NRCS to better reflect true program costs. The model calculates and estimates the technical assistance needed to ensure delivery conservation given a certain level of financial assistance;

NRCS contracted with an independent firm for an external review of program fund allocation formulas to increase transparency, and to make the process simpler and more accurate;

The development of an integrated data interface for use by managers at all levels of the Agency will help them more efficiently get the information they need to do their jobs. The interface will streamline access to accountability tools, reports and data. As we transition to the public view, the interface will also improve NRCS transparency;

Improvement in tools for analysis of data quality in performance reporting and updated training in time and cost accounting procedures will ensure better accounting for program costs;

NRCS will continue direct charging of costs, as recommended by the General Accounting Office Report GAO-00-83;

Transparency of programs and program results will continue through public disclosure on the Internet (www.nrcs.usda.gov);

The use of integrated budget and performance information internally by managers at all levels will be institutional (Conservation Information System and Executive Dashboard);

NRCS will continue to implement software that gleans results from servicing files, couples the results with geographically specific resource impacts, and produces performance results. This implementation has reduced the progress reporting burden of field staff while improving the quality of the data produced.

When compared to five years ago, the influence of the Government Performance and Results Act, the Program Assessment and Rating Tool, and subsequently the President's Management Agenda, must be fully recognized. NRCS has gone from program budgets and disassociated progress to a modern integrated and aligned system which produces unit costs by program that enable management to ensure more effective and efficient program implementation.

SCHEDULE C APPOINTEES

Ms. DeLauro: How many Schedule C appointees are employed by NRCS? What positions do these individuals hold?

Response: NRCS has four Schedule C appointees currently employed. These individuals hold the following positions:

Confidential Assistant (2)
Special Assistant to the Chief (2)

STREAMLINING AND COST-SAVINGS INITIATIVE

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the Streamlining and Cost-Savings Initiative. What is the status of the implementation of the recommendations? What efficiencies have been realized?

Response: NRCS has completed implementation of the Streamlining and Cost-Savings Initiative. In this initiative, NRCS collected more than 1,400 ideas and suggestions from field, area, and State office employees. NRCS leadership approved 25 national recommendations that improved field operations, program implementation and administration, accountability, training and technology. As part of this process, NRCS reviewed National Conservation Practice Service Standards, streamlined program delivery, and upgraded the Customer Service Toolkit. NRCS has realized efficiencies that include reduced task times, improved product quality, improved customer service and reduced duplicate payments.

Ms. DeLauro: Is the Initiative ongoing? If so, please provide for the record other recommendations approved by the Chief since September 2003.

Response: The major work of the Initiative is complete and no additional recommendations have been approved by the Chief since September 2003, when NRCS leadership approved 25 national recommendations to improve field operations, program implementation and administration, accountability, training and technology.

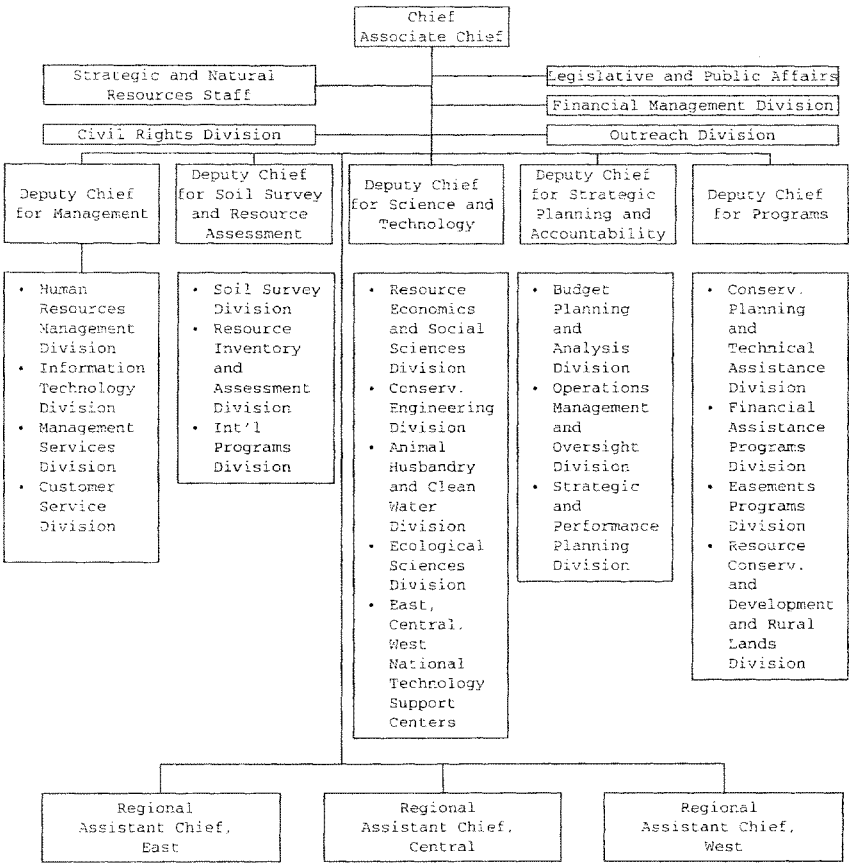
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an organizational chart for the record.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE ORGANIZATION
As of April 30, 2008



SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE TRAINING

Ms. DeLauro: Will NRCS pay for any Schedule C appointees to attend Senior Executive Service training in fiscal year 2008?

Response: No Schedule C SES training is scheduled for this fiscal year.

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: For WRP, please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing, by fiscal year, how many bids were received, how many were accepted, and how many easements have been filed to reflect actuals.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM
BIDS RECEIVED, ACCEPTED, AND EASEMENT RECORDED

Year	Appropriation (Million Dollars)	Acres of Applications	Number of Applications	Acres Enrolled	Landowners Enrolled	Number of Acres Recorded	Number of Landowners with Easements Recorded
1992-1997	$400	1,661,162	12,599	453,686	2,529	437,055	2,523
1998	163	532,957	1,859	211,417	1,119	186,621	1,088
1999	105	613,997	3,467	119,919	771	104,003	688
2000	154	711,432	4,217	149,915	902	61,089	627
2001	148	777,819	4,207	139,309	898	115,310	602
2002	177	677,104	3,682	199,802	834	105,583	659
2003	285	845,727	4,592	213,280	1,142	127,655	506
2004	260	765,860	4,258	195,368	1,035	160,414	734
2005	246	635,583	4,172	146,111	907	134,222	751
2006	250	523,680	3,399	150,000	833	150,258	799
2007	247	279,521	2,358	94,726	626	74,508	254

Note: Information in the table includes enrollment in cost-share agreements.

Ms. DeLauro: Please define what it means to "enroll" an applicant into WRP. Does this definition of enrollment differ from other programs administered by NRCS, such as EQIP or the PL-566 program? If so, how? And, why the distinction?

Response: Prior to fiscal year 2007, a property was considered enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) when the landowner signed the Notice of Intent to Continue. The point of enrollment in other programs such as EQIP is when funds are obligated to the contract. This is when the actual cost share agreement with the landowner is signed by NRCS.

Since 2007, acres are considered enrolled in WRP when NRCS signs the Option Agreement to Purchase for the acquisition of the WRP easement. This is the point of fund obligation. The definition of enrollment for WRP is now consistent with other programs such as EQIP.

Ms. DeLauro: When a landowner signs a letter of intent to enroll into WRP, does this action legally obligate dollars for a given contract? If not, what action in WRP triggers an obligation? Why is this action not considered an enrollment?

Response: A signed letter of intent does not legally obligate money for a given contract. An Option Agreement to Purchase signed by NRCS is the fund obligating document for the purchase of a WRP easement. Beginning in fiscal year 2007, this action is considered the point of enrollment in WRP.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table in last year's hearing record for the WRP program funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Include in the table a breakout of the number of acres enrolled in permanent easements, the number enrolled in 30-year easements, and the number enrolled as restoration, cost-shared agreements to include fiscal year 2007. Please include any other categories that may apply.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM
ACRES ENROLLED BY COHORT
NATIONWIDE, $283 MILLION APPORTIONMENT
Fiscal Year 2007

Cohort	Acres of Applications	Number of Applications Received	Acres Funded	Number of Applications Funded
Permanent	222,568	1775	65,892	431
30-Year	35,043	266	11,290	72
Restoration Cost-share Agreement	21,910	317	17,544	123
Total	279,521	2,358	94,726	626

Ms. DeLauro: How many staff years did you use and at what cost to carry out the WRP program in fiscal year 2007?

Response: NRCS utilized 190 staff years (including the use of Technical Service Providers) with a cost of $27,294,519 in total funds to carryout WRP in fiscal year 2007.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that breaks down WRP financial assistance and technical assistance costs since 2001. The table should include acres enrolled, total funding, total technical assistance, and total financial assistance (subdivided into easement acquisition/rental and restoration costs).

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WRP FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
COSTS SINCE 2001

FISCAL YEAR 2002

Permanent Easement Enrollment		30-Year Easement Enrollment		Restoration Cost Share Agreement Enrollment	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
692	173,688	97	20,402	46	5,712

Funding

Technical Assistance	
Total	$2,279,700

Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance	
Acquisition	$170,093,038	Acquisition	$10,162,695	Acquisition	0
Restoration	57,616,331	Restoration	3,409,341	Restoration	$33,461,820
Total	$227,709,369	Total	$13,572,036	Total	$33,461,820

FISCAL YEAR 2003

Permanent Easement Enrollment		30-Year Easement Enrollment		Restoration Cost Share Agreement Enrollment	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
866	180,341	137	20,881	139	12,058

Funding

Technical Assistance	
Total	$24,220,585

Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance	
Acquisition	$194,328,196	Acquisition	$15,251,664	Acquisition	0
Restoration	70,388,524	Restoration	10,339,573	Restoration	$2,206,768
Total	$264,716,720	Total	$25,591,236	Total	$2,206,768

FISCAL YEAR 2004

Permanent Easement Enrollment		30-Year Easement Enrollment		Restoration Cost Share Agreement Enrollment	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
793	159,559	122	22,781	125	13,028

Funding

Technical Assistance	
Total	$27,560,546

Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance	
Acquisition	$180,040,706	Acquisition	$18,843,336	Acquisition	0
Restoration	51,643,463	Restoration	3,579,096	Restoration	$2,912,071
Total	$231,684,168	Total	$22,422,432	Total	$2,912,071

FISCAL YEAR 2005

Permanent Easement Enrollment		30-Year Easement Enrollment		Restoration Cost Share Agreement Enrollment	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
703	117,709	102	15,301	102	13,101
		Funding			
		Technical Assistance			
		Total	$27,024,791		
Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance	
Acquisition	$150,434,535	Acquisition	$12,202,962	Acquisition	0
Restoration	53,550,035	Restoration	4,342,984	Restoration	$6,269,181
Total	$203,984,569	Total	$16,545,947	Total	$6,269,181

FISCAL YEAR 2006

Permanent Easement Enrollment		30-Year Easement Enrollment		Restoration Cost Share Agreement Enrollment	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
696	128,273	94	9,405	93	12,322
		Funding			
		Technical Assistance			
		Total	$29,110,576		
Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance	
Acquisition	$124,696,600	Acquisition	$10,221,286	Acquisition	0
Restoration	48,486,681	Restoration	2,746,674	Restoration	$4,887,638
Total	$173,183,281	Total	$12,967,960	Total	$4,887,638

FISCAL YEAR 2007

Permanent Easement Enrollment		30-Year Easement Enrollment		Restoration Cost Share Agreement Enrollment	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
431	65,892	72	11,290	123	17,544
		Funding			
		Technical Assistance			
		Total	$27,294,519		
Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance		Financial Assistance	
Acquisition	$132,008,220	Acquisition	$4,345,369	Acquisition	0
Restoration	31,096,081	Restoration	924,971	Restoration	$18,006,809
Total	$163,104,301	Total	$5,270,340	Total	$18,006,809

Note: NRCS does not track TA by cohort. TA does not include reimbursements.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table for each WRP enrollment cohort, including fiscal years 2002 through 2007, that tracks total technical assistance and financial assistance by year for each cohort.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WRP ENROLLMENT COHORTS
Technical (TA) and Financial (FA) Assistance

	Number	Acres		Assistance
Fiscal Year: 2002			TA	$2,279,700
Permanent Easements	692	173,688	FA	227,709,369
30-Year Easements	97	20,402	FA	13,572,036
Restoration Agreements	46	5,712	FA	33,461,820
Fiscal Year: 2003			TA	24,220,585
Permanent Easements	866	180,341	FA	264,716,720
30-Year Easements	137	20,881	FA	25,591,236
Restoration Agreements	139	12,058	FA	2,206,768
Fiscal Year: 2004			TA	27,560,546
Permanent Easements	793	159,559	FA	231,684,168
30-Year Easements	122	22,781	FA	22,422,432
Restoration Agreements	125	13,028	FA	2,912,071
Fiscal Year: 2005			TA	27,024,791
Permanent Easements	703	173,688	FA	203,984,569
30-Year Easements	102	20,402	FA	16,545,947
Restoration Agreements	102	5,712	FA	6,269,181
Fiscal Year: 2006			TA	29,110,576
Permanent Easements	696	128,273	FA	173,183,281
30-Year Easements	94	9,405	FA	12,967,960
Restoration Agreements	93	12,322	FA	4,887,638
Fiscal Year: 2007			TA	27,294,519
Permanent Easements	431	65,892	FA	163,104,301
30-Year Easements	72	11,290	FA	5,270,340
Restoration Agreements	123	17,544	FA	18,006,809

FA = Financial Assistance, TA = Technical Assistance
Note: NRCS does not track technical assistance by cohort.

Ms. DeLauro: Please delineate all of the activities that are funded with WRP technical assistance funding. Has this list been modified since 2002? If so, how and why?

Response: Activities funded with WRP technical assistance funding include: complete eligibility determinations/process applications; determine easement/agreement value; conduct environmental ranking; process the easement; conduct threatened and endangered species review; conduct cultural resources investigation; prepare preliminary restoration plan; develop final restoration plan and restoration contract; implement and manage WRP restoration contracts; manage easements; and enforce easements. The activities have not changed since fiscal year 2002.

Ms. DeLauro: How many acres were enrolled in WRP at the end of fiscal year 2007? Of the acres enrolled, how many had contractual obligations to participate in the program by the end of the fiscal year?

Response: Total enrollment in the Wetlands Reserve Program at the end of fiscal year 2007 was 1,922,480 acres. All of the acres enrolled in fiscal year 2007 had contractual obligations to participate in the program by the end of the fiscal year.

WRP EASEMENT ENROLLMENT

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that lists the top five WRP easement enrollments, as measured by total cost, for each fiscal year beginning with 2002. The table should identify each project's total cost, acres enrolled, location, and landowner.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Year	State	Landowner Name	Acres	Total Cost
2002	Florida..	South Florida Water Management	15,370	$19,087,500
	California	Knaggs Farming Company.....	2,608	6,437,400
	Arkansas.	Woodson Joint Venture.....	7,156	5,574,129
	Illinois.	Bill Bailey and Ann Hout.....	2,150	4,388,100
	California	Gary Cuehlo.....	1,620	3,639,140
2003	Arkansas.	Big Woods Farms.....	6,561	4,430,000
	Louisiana	Big Sky Partners and Louisiana Purchase Partners LLC.....	7,477	5,785,503
	Illinois.	Kevin Farrell.....	2,987	5,010,800
	Illinois.	American Land Conservancy.....	2,110	4,087,000
	Missouri.	Missouri Department of Conservation ..	1,868	3,470,170
2004	Illinois.	The Nature Conservancy.....	6,285	10,352,920
	New Jersey	New Jersey Conservation Foundation....	2,190	5,352,184
	Missouri.	William & Cathy Cavins.....	2,072	4,348,413
	Arkansas.	Faver Farms LP, LLLP.....	4,298	3,830,440
	Florida..	Carey Lightsey.....	972	3,068,000
2005	South Carolina.	The Audubon of South Carolina.....	6,200	3,150,000
	Illinois.	Alan Adams.....	979	2,261,516
	Oregon...	Stephanie Haggerty.....	590	2,101,679
	Florida..	Jason Bentley.....	843	1,612,000
	Illinois.	Potter & Potter Land Co.....	813	1,760,000
2006	Florida..	St. Johns River Water Management District.....	4,000	8,228,579
	Oregon...	Jespersen.....	3,077	6,070,550
	Oregon...	Biaggi Venable.....	2,715	3,792,550
	California	Sierra Pacific.....	2,871	3,951,950
	Michigan.	Jeff Mead.....	1,096	4,044,600
2007	Florida..	St. Johns River Water Management District.....	2,050	13,173,300
	Missouri.	Cottonwood Hunting Club.....	5,320	14,098,000
	Florida..	J.K. Stuart Trust.....	3,800	11,434,500
	North Carolina.	Sharon Valentine and Marvin Johnson...	3,474	6,772,000
	Florida..	St. Johns River Water Management District.....	848	5,449,248

Ms. DeLauro: Please update to the extent necessary your responses to the four questions from last year on completion of NRCS proposed actions in response to the August 2005 OIG audit report on the WRP, Conservation Easements, Report 10099-3-SF; on the use of contract appraisals; on estimates of residual values on land with easements; and on overpayment of landowners.

Response: All NRCS corrective actions have been completed and on March 16, 2007, the OIG and OCFO officially closed the audit. Revised policies have been issued and the final revised program manual is scheduled for completion by early summer fiscal year 2008.

NRCS has changed the appraisal process to follow the recommendations of the OIG audit report 10099-3-SF. Appraisals are conducted on all applications tentatively selected for funding using the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, commonly referred to as the "Yellow Book". Appraisals consider the fair market value of the highest and best use of the larger parcel prior to placement of the easement (before condition) and then the fair market value of the highest and best use of the larger parcel after placement of the easement on all or a portion of the larger parcel (after condition). Compensation is based on the appraised value of the before condition less the appraised value of the after condition.

Changes were made to the estimates of the residual values on land with easements using the before and after appraisal method described above as required by the "Yellow Book".

NRCS has acknowledged that the old valuation methods did not adequately consider residual values in some cases and those payments to landowners in those cases exceeded the statutory cap at 16 USC 3837 a (f). NRCS does not believe the overcompensation to be at the level stated by the OIG report. NRCS has changed the appraisal process in compliance with the report.

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the amount appropriated for conservation operations and the amount spent on conservation compliance provisions, to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

HISTORICAL CHART
CONSERVATION OPERATIONS AND CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year	Conservation Operations	Conservation Compliance
1987	$399,671	$165,993
1988	444,391	183,219
1989	465,435	193,347
1990	477,377	198,347
1991	509,509	213,131
1992	554,251	238,960
1993	576,740	245,093
1994	603,408	261,835
1995	612,242	279,158

Fiscal Year	Conservation Operations	Conservation Compliance
1996	629,794	251,918
1997	619,961	247,948
1998	623,808	225,650
1999	641,243	232,650
2000	660,812	35,880
2001	712,545	28,800
2002	778,484	46,181
2003	819,641	48,777
2004	848,118	53,182
2005	831,157	14,530
2006	831,322	14,969
2007	763,360	16,327

CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Ms. DeLauro: In fiscal year 2007, how many FTEs and dollars were used on conservation compliance activities? How were these FTEs split between highly erodible land and wetlands compliance requirements?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FTEs AND DOLLARS USED FOR CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES
Fiscal Year 2007

Activities	FTEs	Dollars
Highly Erodible Land Compliance	76.61	$7,355,142
Wetland Compliance	85.29	8,971,981
Total	161.90	$16,327,123

Ms. DeLauro: Why has the level of funding support for conservation compliance fallen significantly in recent years?

Response: The historical decrease in years 2005 and 2006 as compared to prior years is primarily attributed to a change in data collection and reporting techniques and not an actual change in funding. The new data collection methods have significantly improved the quality of the information. Funding support has increased slightly in years 2006 and 2007.

[The information follows:]

DOLLARS USED FOR CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Conservation Compliance
2002	$46,181
2003	48,777
2004	53,182
2005	14,530
2006	14,969
2007	16,327

Ms. DeLauro: How many conservation compliance reviews did NRCS conduct in 2007? Out of the total reviews, how many non-compliance findings did NRCS identify? How many were reported to FSA? Of those reported to FSA, how many received waivers? Of those that received waivers, how many did NRCS or FSA review or plan on reviewing in fiscal year 2008 to ensure that producers took corrective action?

Response: NRCS conducted 21,769 conservation compliance reviews in fiscal year 2007. Out of the 21,769 conservation compliance reviews, 276 were identified to be in non-compliance. The 276 producers found to be in non-compliance were reported to FSA. FSA does not maintain a database that lists the non-compliant tracts by notification source (compliance reviews, whistleblowers, etc.) All tracts that receive a waiver are reviewed by NRCS during the next compliance review in fiscal year 2008.

DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Ms. DeLauro: What is NRCS's definition of technical assistance?

Response: NRCS's technical assistance is assistance provided to individuals and groups of decision makers, communities, conservation districts, and other units of governments to help them voluntarily conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources. NRCS delivers this technical assistance through the following four business lines: conservation planning and technical consultations; design, layout, and monitoring of conservation practices; natural resource inventory and assessment; and technology transfer of data, which includes the development of conservation practice standards and specifications, technical guides and references, computer applications and modeling systems, training certifications, and plant materials. The majority of NRCS's technical assistance is provided on private lands to improve and protect, soil and air quality, water quality and quantity, and wildlife habitat.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that itemizes technical assistance funding for individual programs, and the number of FTEs supported by each program, for fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

	2001		2002	
	Technical Assistance	Staff Years	Technical Assistance	Staff Years
Discretionary Programs:				
Conservation Technical Assistance	$601,460	7,276	$657,758	7,249
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	18,000	213	21,500	236
Soil Surveys	78,151	914	81,069	924
Snow Surveys and Water Supply	5,977	60	8,515	69
Plant Materials Centers	9,105	111	9,822	98
Watershed Surveys and Planning	10,844	113	10,960	111
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	44,325	471	45,396	482

	2001 Technical Assistance	2001 Staff Years	2002 Technical Assistance	2002 Staff Years
Emergency Watershed Protection.....	26,706	249	23,500	121
Watershed Rehabilitation Program....	0	0	6,700	64
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests	631	0	0	0
Resource Conservation & Development	41,923	439	47,973	504
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs...	837,122	9,846	913,193	9,858
Mandatory Programs:				
Wetlands Reserve Program.....	14,275	173	2,280	23
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	37,989	514	73,533	792
Ground and Surface Water.....	0	0	4,764	62
Klamath Basin.....	0	0	427	5
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	2,375	31	2,850	32
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.....	700	8	29	0
Conservation Security Program.....	0	0	0	0
Grassland Reserve Program.....	0	0	0	0
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance.....	3,800	50	0	0
Biomass Research and Development....	0	0	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program....	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance..	1,577	20	1,615	19
Conservation Reserve Program.....	23,154	318	23,141	280
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs.....	83,870	1,114	108,639	1,213
Total, NRCS.....	$920,992	10,960	$1,021,832	11,071

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

	2003 Technical Assistance	2003 Staff Years	2004 Technical Assistance	2004 Staff Years
Discretionary Programs:				
Conservation Technical Assistance	$691,956	6,663	$718,444	6,654
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative.....	23,347	247	23,361	221
Soil Surveys.....	84,605	878	85,686	883
Snow Surveys and Water Supply.....	9,102	54	9,195	75
Plant Materials Centers.....	10,631	100	11,432	110
Watershed Surveys and Planning.....	11,124	105	10,500	73
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations.....	45,218	443	39,764	336
Emergency Watershed Protection.....	0	125	29,823	62
Watershed Rehabilitation Program....	17,105	91	16,988	108
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests	0	0	0	0
Resource Conservation & Development	50,559	511	51,640	515
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs...	943,647	9,217	996,833	9,037
Mandatory Programs:				
Wetlands Reserve Program.....	24,221	208	27,527	219
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	165,304	1,514	212,901	1,840
Ground and Surface Water.....	9,130	102	14,384	109
Klamath Basin.....	1,725	18	3,648	26
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	7,162	70	9,569	91

	2003 Technical Assistance	2003 Staff Years	2004 Technical Assistance	2004 Staff Years
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	2,382	20	3,550	22
Conservation Security Program	33	0	5,891	49
Grassland Reserve Program	16,216	151	14,803	87
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	0	0	0	0
Biomass Research and Development	0	0	351	2
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance	1,300	8	3,587	26
Conservation Reserve Program	54,812	496	61,907	574
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs	282,285	2,587	358,118	3,045
Total, NRCS	$1,225,932	11,804	$1,354,951	12,082

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

	2005 Technical Assistance	2005 Staff Years	2006 Technical Assistance	2006 Staff Years
Discretionary Programs:				
Conservation Technical Assistance	$696,613	5,835	$695,843	5,907
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	23,312	184	27,225	231
Soil Surveys	86,498	828	87,268	810
Snow Surveys and Water Supply	10,416	71	10,544	66
Plant Materials Centers	14,318	122	10,442	101
Watershed Surveys and Planning	7,026	48	6,022	44
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	34,720	283	29,700	237
Emergency Watershed Protection	59,133	267	60,146	188
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	14,525	99	16,636	92
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests	0	0	124	1
Resource Conservation & Development	51,228	491	50,787	456
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs	997,789	8,228	994,737	8,133
Mandatory Programs:				
Wetlands Reserve Program	27,025	195	29,111	198
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	238,965	2,265	240,074	2,249
Ground and Surface Water	14,340	117	19,006	156
Klamath Basin	2,076	17	3,201	28
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	11,230	101	10,452	91
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	4,934	91	3,248	22
Conservation Security Program	30,179	251	38,771	312
Grassland Reserve Program	13,661	87	2,905	13
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	0	0	0	0
Biomass Research and Development	241	1	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance	4,033	32	1,218	10
Conservation Reserve Program	69,207	632	77,710	731
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs	415,891	3,789	425,696	3,810
Total, NRCS	$1,413,680	12,017	$1,420,433	11,943

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Staff Years	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Staff Years
Discretionary Programs:				
Conservation Technical Assistance	$627,272	5,724	$711,901	6,096
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	27,225	231	9,930	85
Soil Surveys	87,782	756	90,715	749
Snow Surveys and Water Supply	10,586	71	10,685	71
Plant Materials Centers	10,495	98	10,782	93
Watershed Surveys and Planning	6,056	41	0	0
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	5,335	139	8,852	112
Emergency Watershed Protection	1,782	213	0	275
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	17,025	113	7,294	48
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests	127	1	151	1
Resource Conservation & Development	51,088	453	50,730	437
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs	844,773	7,840	901,040	7,967
Mandatory Programs:				
Wetlands Reserve Program	27,295	190	48,750	326
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	242,711	2,171	301,521	2,630
Ground and Surface Water	19,053	161	16,395	139
Klamath Basin	2,325	20	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	10,326	77	20,675	154
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	3,143	24	4,172	32
Conservation Security Program	25,907	200	57,263	260
Grassland Reserve Program	3,143	21	0	0
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	0	0	0	0
Biomass Research and Development	0	0	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance	4,559	27	2,300	20
Conservation Reserve Program	80,628	807	60,000	478
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs	419,090	3,698	511,076	4,039
Total, NRCS	$1,263,863	11,538	$1,412,116	12,006

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND STAFF YEARS
(Dollars in thousands)

	2009 Technical Assistance [1]	2009 Staff Years
Discretionary Programs:		
Conservation Technical Assistance	$680,810	5,525
Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	0	0
Soil Surveys	92,229	726
Snow Surveys and Water Supply	10,806	68
Plant Materials Centers	10,928	85
Watershed Surveys and Planning	0	0
Watershed and Flood Prevention		

	2009 Technical Assistance 1/	Staff Years
Operations	0	0
Emergency Watershed Protection	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	5,920	34
Forest Incentives / Healthy Forests	0	0
Resource Conservation & Development	0	0
Sub-Total, Discretionary Programs	800,693	6,438
Mandatory Programs:		
Wetlands Reserve Program	19,444	130
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	316,599	2,762
Ground and Surface Water	16,395	139
Klamath Basin	0	0
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	0	0
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program	4,172	32
Conservation Security Program	54,000	245
Grassland Reserve Program	0	0
Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	0	0
Biomass Research and Development	0	0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	65,000	0
Agricultural Management Assistance	0	0
Conservation Reserve Program	84,000	841
Sub-Total, Mandatory Programs	559,610	4,149
Total, NRCS	$1,360,303	10,587

1/ Excludes segregation of $775 million Farm Bill between Technical and Financial Assistance, as distribution is not yet known.

CONSERVATION PLANS

Ms. DeLauro: How many conservation plans has NRCS written in total since it began writing plans? How many conservation plans did Conservation Technical Assistance fund in fiscal year 2007? Of the plans written in 2007, how many of these were revisions to plans developed in prior years?

Response: NRCS has not kept a running total of the number of conservation plans written since the inception of the Agency. Although many older paper plans have been converted to electronic plans in our accountability system, it is impossible to accurately identify how many older plans are not in the system. Current Agency policy is that all conservation plans are created in the Customer Service Toolkit software. NRCS converted to our current electronic Performance Results System (PRS) application in 2004, which, along with the Customer Service Toolkit and other applications, are part of our Integrated Accountability System. For 2004-2007, PRS reports over 639,000 conservation plans have been written.

In fiscal year 2007, Conservation Technical Assistance funded approximately 114,000 conservation plans. This does not include plans written for Conservation Reserve Program land, since this work falls under our reimbursable agreement with the Farm Service Agency.

The NRCS Integrated Accountability System currently does not distinguish between new and revised conservation plans, so it is not possible to

accurately determine how many of the plans written in 2007 were revisions to plans developed in prior years.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the average cost per conservation plan written in 2007?

Response: Based on data from the 2006 Activity Based Costing study, and fiscal year 2007 average staff year costs, the average cost of writing a conservation plan in 2007 was just over $800. It is important to note, however that this cost does not include the significant investment in time and resource necessary to underpin the plan with natural resource data, conservation practice standards, and technology.

NRCS also writes Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMP), which take significantly longer to complete. In fiscal year 2007, NRCS wrote over 5,200 CNMPs, at an average cost of $2,663 per plan.

Ms. DeLauro: What percent of farms and ranches have conservation plans? Of these, what percent are up-to-date conservation plans that would be valid for purposes of commencing with conservation activities today?

Response: There are no figures available. The dynamic and voluntary nature of conservation planning, the changing composition of farming operations, and the effects of market forces make it difficult to estimate the percent of farms and ranches that have conservation plans at any given time.

Ms. DeLauro: What is NRCS' estimate of need for future CTA-funded conservation planning for fiscal year 2009? Beyond the budget year, what is the agency's estimate of need for conservation planning?

Response: Approximately 77,000 program applications, covering over 14 million acres, were received in 2007 by NRCS. About 60 percent of program applications are funded in a given year - each of which requires a conservation plan. This same level of activity is anticipated for fiscal year 2009. For fiscal years after 2009, NRCS expects an increase in applications for CTA funded conservation planning assistance resulting from increased interest in Farm Bill programs. The agency does not have an estimate of this increase at this time.

Ms. DeLauro: Is the ultimate goal for all farms and ranches to have an up-to-date conservation plan? If so, what would be the total cost?

Response: NRCS has established no explicit goal to develop conservation plans for all farms and ranches. However, there are benefits to having a conservation plan. Each farm or ranch has its own unique set of natural resource problems or lost production opportunities. The conservation plan blends the best combination of conservation practices with the individual farming or ranching skills needed to correct the natural resource problems and lost production.

SOIL SURVEYS

Ms. DeLauro: How many soil surveys were completed and published in fiscal year 2006 and how many do you expect to publish in fiscal years 2008 and 2009?

Response: In fiscal year 2006, 126 counties or survey areas (88.8 million acres) were completed, and published to the Web Soil Survey or sent to the Government Printing Office (GPO) for printing. In fiscal year 2007 105 soil survey areas (66.8 million acres) were completed, and published to the Web Soil Survey or sent to the Government Printing Office (GPO) for printing. In fiscal year 2008, approximately 20 soil survey areas will be completed and published via the Web Soil Survey as dynamic products. In fiscal year 2009, an estimated 20 soil survey areas will be completed and published via the Web Soil Survey. The soil surveys being published in historic format are being phased over to a new interactive system that will allow users to create their own soil survey reports using the latest soil survey information. This gives users an advantage over our historic soil survey format, which becomes out of date as soil survey information is updated. Soil reports from the new interactive soil survey can be generated and printed at any time the user chooses and will include all updates to the soil survey that have been made since the user last generated a report. This interactive capability reduces the need to print surveys for distribution.

In August 2005, NRCS released the Web Soil Survey, http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov, an output of the West Texas Telecommunication project, to deliver published soil surveys electronically via the World Wide Web. The Web Soil Survey allows the end users to select portions of a soil survey, and either download or print soil maps and tables. Additional enhancements in fiscal year 2007 allowed users to print narrative text similar to that contained in traditional printed soil surveys. Web Soil Survey will format the text and include only material relevant to the users selected area of interest and selected uses. This interactive capability will be available for all 2,804 soil surveys that have spatial and tabular data.

Ms. DeLauro: What percent of the country has been surveyed? What percent has been resurveyed since the original soil survey? What percent of the country has digitized soil maps?

Response: Approximately 91 percent of the country has been surveyed. This soil survey work was done over a period of several decades from the 1950's through today, mostly on a county-by-county basis. During this time the soil survey standards, the types of soils data collected, the techniques for conducting soil surveys, and the needs of soil survey users have changed dramatically, creating a need to update much of the existing soil survey information and make it consistent across the country.

About 12 percent of the country has a soil survey that has been updated since the original soil survey. In order to improve efficiency and technical consistency, the NRCS has established 146 soil survey offices across the country to update soil survey information to today's standards. The staff in these offices will evaluate the existing soil survey, then develop and prioritize areas to update across political boundaries.

About 84 percent of the country has a digitized soil survey. Progress is continuing on digitizing previously mapped soil surveys and as we map the remaining soil survey areas they are being digitized as they are completed.

The digitized soil survey information is readily available to the public on the Web Soil Survey and Soil Data Mart.

GIS ACTIVITIES

Ms. Delauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the amount spent on GIS activities to include a fiscal year 2008 estimate.

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 ($ millions)		Digital Orthophotography ($ millions)			
Year	NRCS	Other Federal & State Agencies	NRCS	USGS	FSA	Other Federal & State Agencies
1990	$0.20	$0.50	$0.05	$0.00	$0.00	$0.50
1991	0.20	0.60	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00
1992	0.20	1.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	2.00
1993	0.30	2.00	0.30	2.90	0.00	2.00
1994	0.50	3.00	2.50	3.70	0.00	2.00
1995	5.00	4.00	5.00	8.20	0.00	4.00
1996	5.00	4.00	5.00	12.40	0.00	28.00
1997	10.00	5.00	7.50	14.50	0.00	16.00
1998	7.50	5.00	6.20	10.00	0.00	16.00
1999	7.50	5.00	5.30	10.00	0.00	16.00
2000	7.50	5.00	2.90	12.20	0.00	10.80
2001	7.50	5.00	1.30	7.30	0.00	4.70
2002	7.50	5.00	2.10	13.40	0.00	9.80
2003	12.50	3.00	5.10	1.50	6.10	6.80
2004	12.50	3.00	4.30	1.00	14.30	4.20
2005	12.50	2.00	3.60	0.70	17.40	2.90
2006	9.80	1.50	5.20	2.00	21.30	2.40
2007	9.80	0.30	0.50	2.00	4.00	2.50
2008	9.80	0.30	0.50	0.20	10.00	3.50

NATIONAL SOIL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the National Soil Information System and discuss your progress on the migration of NASIS to a new operating system and database management system.

Response: The overall National Soil Information System (NASIS) includes a collection of computer applications. These include the traditional tabular NASIS database, Soil Data Warehouse and Mart, and Web Soil Survey. NASIS Version 5.4 and Soil Data Mart are running at the NRCS Web Farm in Fort

Collins, Colorado. Web Soil Survey is operational in the USDA web farm in Kansas City. More than 1,000 scientists throughout the National Cooperative Soil Survey use NASIS to electronically manage map unit data, soil profile descriptions and soil interpretations. NASIS is the transactional database source of soils data used in agricultural programs and the data are included in NRCS Field Office Technical Guides.

A major release of NASIS Version 6.0 is scheduled for release in October 2008, which will include migrating NASIS to a new operating system and database management software. Some modules of the conversion have been completed and are being implemented as enhancements on the Soil Data Mart and Web Soil Survey. These include the report and interpretation script management modules. Changes to the NASIS interface will add new soil properties and improve its functionality. Changes are being implemented to accommodate soil survey data currently housed in the U.S. Forest Service databases. This will bring all soil survey data from the National Cooperative Soil Survey into a common database.

As data are completed in NASIS and certified for use, they are transferred to the Soil Data Warehouse and Soil Data Mart. The Soil Data Mart provides web-based public access to nationwide coverage of official soil survey data with tabular soil property and interpretive data for approximately 3,082 soil survey areas. It houses digital map data for all 2,984 completed Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) databases and is the official SSURGO data distribution site. The Soil Data Mart data are also accessible from the Geospatial Data Gateway, and can be directly linked to the NRCS electronic Field Office Technical Guide. The Soil Data Mart serves as the soil database for Web Soil Survey (WSS).

Web Soil Survey provides internet access to the official soil survey data and provides customers with the ability to view soil maps online for the geographic area of interest and to create thematic maps for a variety of soil interpretations and properties. Web Soil Survey version 1.0 was released for public use in August 2005, and was updated to Version 2.0 in June 2007. Additional enhancements will be included in Version 2.1 scheduled for release in May 2008. To date, about 2.5 million customers have used WSS, currently averaging over 110,000 per month or about 4,200 per day. The number of users continues to increase.

SOIL SURVEY REIMBURSEMENTS

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's record showing soil survey reimbursements for other Federal, State and Local government, and private entities to include estimates for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

REIMBURSEMENTS FOR SOIL SURVEYS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Other Federal	State & Local Government	Private Entities
1997	$1,993	$2,798	$271
1998	2,438	3,027	129
1999	3,637	3,328	102

Fiscal Year	Other Federal	State & Local Government	Private Entities
2000	2,809	3,670	103
2001	2,760	3,889	313
2002	2,912	4,214	38
2003	6,643	0	0
2004	2,695	2,503	93
2005	2,831	2,709	3
2006	3,639	2,345	2
2007	3,971	1,847	2
2008 est.	4,400	2,047	2
2009 est.	4,400	2,047	2

PLANT MATERIALS CENTERS ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS

Ms. Delauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the plant materials centers annual operating costs, to reflect fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: Fiscal year 2009 estimates are based on the fiscal year 2009 President's Budget. Figures include staff costs, facility and equipment maintenance, and normal operating expenses.

[The information follows:]

PLANT MATERIAL CENTERS OPERATING COSTS

FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 and 2009 Estimate

(Dollars in Thousands)

PMC Location	2007	2008	2009
Tucson, Arizona	$272	$279	$292
Booneville, Arkansas	266	249	264
Lockeford, California	327	323	334
Brooksville, Florida	291	293	306
Americus, Georgia	295	283	306
Molokai, Hawaii	369	363	374
Aberdeen, Idaho	382	383	394
Manhattan, Kansas	404	372	384
Golden Meadow, Louisiana	291	283	298
Beltsville, Maryland	525	462	474
East Lansing, Michigan	318	302	314
Coffeeville, Mississippi	287	260	274
Elsberry, Missouri	308	303	315
Bridger, Montana	366	362	374
Fallon, Nevada	131	278	294
Cape May, New Jersey	270	303	315
Los Lunas, New Mexico	370	362	374
Big Flats, New York	345	323	335
Bismarck, North Dakota	441	412	422
Corvallis, Oregon	382	373	385

PMC Location	2007	2008	2009
Texas (Total of 3 Plant Centers)	956	978	1,014
Pullman, Washington	299	303	315
Alderson, West Virginia	226	282	299
Other NRCS	2,125	2,155	2,228
Sub-total, NRCS Locations	10,246	10,286	10,684
Operated by Cooperating Agencies or others with NRCS Assistance:			
Earmark to Palmer, Alaska	0	264	0
Meeker, Colorado	249	232	244
Subtotal, Others	249	496	244
Total, Obligated or Estimated .	$10,495	$10,782	$10,928

PMC FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an update on any PMC facility construction and include relevant actual and/or projected dates of construction and completion.

Response: New construction is underway at the Great Basin Plant Materials Center and repair of hurricane damage is complete at the Louisiana Plant Materials Center.

The proposed Great Basin Plant Materials Center in Fallon, Nevada, reports it has awarded a contract. Construction began in April 2008 for a seed storage building, a seed cleaning building and a shop/farm office. These construction projects should be complete by September 2008.

The Louisiana Plant Materials Center has completed repairs of damage from Hurricane Katrina. The Center has replaced three greenhouses and the head house roof and repaired damage to the office. They have also installed a generator and repaired the equipment shed roof.

NEW PLANTS RELEASES

Ms. DeLauro: Did you release any new plants in fiscal year 2007? If so, please provide a brief description of each.

Response: Twenty-one new plants were released during fiscal year 2007. There were three cultivar releases, two tested releases, ten selected releases, and six source-identified releases. Costs for these releases are estimated at $7.7 million. These costs reflect expenses incurred over a multi-year period when plants were undergoing selection and evaluation. Typically this process takes ten years for cultivar releases, eight years for tested releases, five years for selected releases, and three years for source-identified releases.

A cultivar release is an assemblage of cultivated plants that is clearly distinguished by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical, or others), and when reproduced, retains these distinguishing characters. Cultivars may or may not have purposeful genetic manipulation.

Tested releases shall be the progeny of plants whose parentage has been tested and has proven genetic superiority or possesses distinctive traits for which the heritability is stable, as defined by the certifying agency. The

seed or plants must be produced to assure genetic purity and identity from either rigidly controlled and isolated natural stands or individual plants, or seed or plant production fields or orchards. Purposeful genetic manipulation may or may not be conducted.

Selected releases are the progeny of phenotypically selected plants of untested parentage that have promise but not proof of genetic superiority or distinctive traits. Genetic manipulation may or may not have been conducted.

Source identified releases are seed, seedlings, or other propagating materials collected from natural stands, seed production areas, seed fields, or orchards where no selection or testing of parent population has been made. No planned genetic manipulation is conducted.

Brief descriptive information is provided below for each new plant release in fiscal year 2007.

Cultivar Releases

'Manifest' intermediate wheatgrass (Thinopyrum intermedium) was introduced by the Bismarck Plant Materials Center, ND in cooperation with ARS. Attributes and Uses: Introduced perennial, cool season grass; used for forage, hay, and grazing areas; adapted to upper Great Plains.

'Panbowl' river alder (Alnus serrulata) was introduced by the Appalachian Plant Materials Center, WV. Attributes and Uses: Native shrub to NE U.S.; a cultivar release; used for streambank and shoreline stabilization; adapted to the North East, Mid-Atlantic, Appalachia, and eastern US.

'Riley' showy partridge pea (Chamaecrista fasciculata) was introduced by the Manhattan Plant Materials Center, KS. Attributes and Uses: Native, annual; a cultivar release; used for wildlife habitat, critical area treatment; adapted to the central Great Plains.

Tested Releases

Gator Germplasm blue maidencane (Amphicarpum muehlenbergianum) was introduced by the Brooksville Plant Materials Center, FL. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial grass; a tested release; selected for vigor and rate of spread; used for freshwater restoration projects and constructed wetlands; adapted to Florida and Southeastern U.S.

High Tide Germplasm switchgrass (Panicum virgatum) was introduced by the Cape May Plant Materials Center, NJ. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial bunchgrass; a tested class release; selected for survival, growth, and biomass production; used for streambank/shoreline stabilization in freshwater and riparian buffer plantings; adapted to coastal areas in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast area of U.S.

Selected Releases

Atlascosa Germplasm Texas grama (Bouteloua rigidiseta) was introduced by the Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center, TX in cooperation with the South Texas Natives program. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial, bunchgrass; a selected class release; selected for plant vigor, seed production, and uniformity; used for highway rights of way, reclamation sites, and in rangeland plantings; intended for use in southern Texas.

Bayou Lafourche Germplasm California bulrush (Schoenoplectus californicus) was introduced by the Golden Meadow Plant Materials Center, LA. Attributes and Uses: Native, herbaceous, rhizomatous perennial; selected for vigorous growth habit, height, stem density, and stem diameter; used for erosion control along shorelines and streambanks; intended for use in coastal northeast Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Mississippi.

Chaparral Germplasm hairy grama (Bouteloua hirsute) was introduced by the Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center, TX in cooperation with the South Texas Natives program. Attributes and Uses: Native perennial bunch grass; a selected release; used for highway rights-of-way, reclamation sites, and rangeland plantings; intended for use in southern Texas.

Dilley Germplasm slender grama (Bouteloua repens) was introduced by the Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center, TX in cooperation with the South Texas Natives program. Attributes and Uses: Native perennial bunch grass; a selected release; selected for survival, vigor, seed production, forage production, and foliage density; used for highway rights-of-way, reclamation sites, and rangeland planting; intended for use in south Texas.

Hampton Germplasm big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii) was introduced by the Booneville Plant Materials Center, AR. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial warm season bunch grass; a selected release; selected for vigor, insect resistance, disease resistance, and drought tolerance; used for livestock grazing, forage production, and wildlife habitat; intended for use in the south central U.S.

Koch Germplasm prairie sandreed (Calamovilfa longifolia) was introduced by the Rose Lake Plant Materials Center, MI. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial warm season grass; a selected release, selected for vigor, disease resistance, insect resistance. survival, and height; used for wind erosion control and dune stabilization; intended for use in the Great Lakes Region.

La Salle Germplasm Arizona cottontop (Digitaria californica) was introduced by the Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center, TX in cooperation with the South Texas Natives program. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial, bunch grass; a selected release; selected for survival, vigor, growth form and development, and disease resistance, forage production, and drought tolerance; used for rangeland planting and restoration; intended for use in south Texas.

Opportunity Germplasm Nevada bluegrass (Poa secunda) was introduced by the Bridger Plant Materials Center, MT. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial cool season grass; a selected release; selected for stand cover, vigor, height, and biomass production; used for post-fire reclamation, native range restoration, wildlife habitat enhancement, logging road revegetation, and mined land reclamation; intended for use in northern Rocky Mountain regions between 2,000-6,000 feet.

Pilgrim Germplasm velvet panicum (Dichanthelium scoparium) was introduced by the Nacogdoches Plant Materials Center, TX. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial bunchgrass; a selected release; selected for vigor, seed and foliage height, and foliage width; used for a food source for wildlife; intended for use in the south central U.S.

Sun Harvest Germplasm American hazelnut (Corylus americana) was

introduced by the Elsberry Plant Materials Center, MO. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial, shrub; a selected release; selected for growth habit, canopy spread, plant height, nut production, and insect/disease resistance; used for food and wildlife habitat, and for windbreaks; intended for use in Missouri and surrounding States.

Source Identified

Central Iowa Germplasm horsemint (Monarda fistulosa) was introduced by the Elsberry Plant Materials Center, MO. Attributes and Uses: A native perennial forb; a source identified release; used for roadside and wildlife plantings, prairie creations and restorations, landscaping, and increasing diversity within central Iowa.

Coastal Germplasm Indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans) was introduced by the Cape May Plant Materials Center, NJ. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial, warm season grass; a source identified release; used for habitat restoration and wildlife management within the coastal areas of New England.

Dune Crest Germplasm coastal little bluestem (Schizachyrium littorale) was introduced by the Cape May Plant Materials Center, NJ. Attributes and Uses: A native perennial warm season grass; a source identified release; used for plant diversity in coastal dune systems; adapted to coastal areas from New England through the Carolinas.

Makakupa'ia Germplasm 'Aweoweo (Chenopodium oahuense) was introduced by the Hoolehua Plant Materials Center, HI. Attributes and Uses: Native perennial shrub; a source identified release; used for erosion control, ecosystem restoration, enhancing cultural sites, increasing plant diversity, and wildlife cover and food within Hawaii's dryland habitats.

Moapa Germplasm scratchgrass (Muhlenbergia asperifolia) was introduced by the Tucson Plant Materials Center, AZ. Attributes and Uses: Native perennial grass; a source identified release; used for restoration and rehabilitation of riparian areas, disturbed sites, and plant diversity within the Mohave Desert of southern Nevada.

Northern Iowa Germplasm horsemint (Monarda fistulosa) was introduced by the Elsberry Plant Materials Center, MO. Attributes and Uses: Native perennial forb; a source identified release; used for roadside and wildlife plantings, prairie creations and restorations, landscaping, and increasing diversity within Northern Iowa.

Ms. DeLauro: Do you have plans to release any new plants in fiscal year 2008, if so please provide a brief description of each and the projected release date. What were the costs associated with each of these new releases?

Response: Seventeen new plants are scheduled for release during 2008. There will be four cultivar releases, no tested releases, seven selected releases, and six source-identified releases. Costs for these releases are estimated at $5.8 million. These costs reflect expenses incurred over a multi-year period when plants are undergoing selection and evaluation. Typically this process takes ten years for cultivar releases, eight years for tested releases, five years for selected releases, and three years for source-identified releases.

A cultivar release is an assemblage of cultivated plants that is clearly distinguished by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical, or others), and when reproduced, retains these distinguishing characters. Cultivars may or may not have purposeful genetic manipulation.

Tested releases shall be the progeny of plants whose parentage has been tested and has proven genetic superiority or possesses distinctive traits for which the heritability is stable, as defined by the certifying agency. The seed or plants must be produced to assure genetic purity and identity from either rigidly controlled and isolated natural stands or individual plants, or seed or plant production fields or orchards. Purposeful genetic manipulation may or may not be conducted.

Selected releases are the progeny of phenotypically selected plants of untested parentage that have promise but not proof of genetic superiority or distinctive traits. Genetic manipulation may or may not have been conducted.

Source identified releases are seed, seedlings, or other propagating materials collected from natural stands, seed production areas, seed fields, or orchards where no selection or testing of parent population has been made. No planned genetic manipulation is conducted.

Brief descriptive information is provided below for each new plant proposed for fiscal year 2008.

Cultivar Releases

Siberian wheatgrass (Agropyron fragile) will be introduced by the Aberdeen Plant Materials Center, ID in cooperation with ARS. Attributes and Uses: Introduced, perennial cool season grass, used for grazing/rangeland, erosion control, and wildlife food/cover, and restoration of disturbed areas; adapted to Idaho and Utah. It was released March 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $623,000.

Basin wildrye (Leymus cinereus) will be introduced by the Bridger and Meeker Plant Materials Centers, MT/CO in cooperation with ARS. Attributes and Uses: Native, perennial cool season bunchgrass; used for livestock grazing and erosion control. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $623,000.

Black chokeberry (Aronia melanocarpa) will be introduced by the Bismarck Plant Materials Center, ND. Attributes and Uses: Native shrub; used for wildlife food and cover. It is anticipated for release in May 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $623,000.

Orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata) will be introduced by the Appalachian Plant Materials Center, WV. Attributes and Uses: Introduced cool season bunch grass used for forage. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $623,000.

Selected Releases

Saskatoon serviceberry (Amelanchier alnifolia) will be introduced by the Meeker Plant Materials Center, CO. Attributes and Uses: A native understory large shrub/small tree used for wildlife food and cover. It is anticipated for release in July 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $311,000.

Sideoats grama (Bouteloua curtipendula) will be introduced by the Tucson Plant Materials Center, AZ. Attributes and Uses: A native perennial bunchgrass used for grazing and rangeland restoration. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $311,000.

Bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa) will be introduced by the Bridger Plant Materials Center, MT. Attributes and Uses: A native, medium tree used for wildlife food and cover, ethnobotanic, and ornamental. It is anticipated for release in September 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $311,000.

Indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans) will be introduced by the Big Flats Plant Materials Center, NY. Attributes and Uses: A native, perennial warm season, drought tolerant grass used for erosion control, livestock grazing mix, wildlife management, and a source of biofuel. It is anticipated for release in September 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $311,000.

Prairie acacia (Acacia angustissima) will be introduced by the Knox City Plant Materials Center, TX. Attributes and Uses: a native forb used for erosion control, grazing, and wildlife food and cover. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $311,000.

California brome (Bromus carinatus) will be introduced by the Lockeford Plant Materials Center, CA. Attributes and Uses: A native annual grass used for erosion control and revegetation after fires for eastern California. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $311,000.

Source-identified

Woolgrass (Scirpus cyperinus) will be introduced by the Americus Plant Materials Center, GA. Attributes and Uses: A native, perennial grass used for wildlife and phytoremediation. It was released February 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $187,000.

Common rush (Juncus effuses) will be introduced by the Americus Plant Materials Center, GA. Attributes and Uses: A native slow growing perennial used for shoreline stabilization in the service area of the PMC. It was released February 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $187,000.

Meadow barley (Hordeum brachyantherum) will be introduced by the Corvallis Plant Materials Center, OR. Attributes and Uses: A native perennial for erosion control and freshwater wetlands. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $187,000.

Splitbeard bluestem (Andropogon ternarius) will be introduced by the Brooksville Plant Materials Center, FL. Attributes and Uses: A native perennial used for mineland reclamation. It is anticipated for release in August 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $187,000.

Sideoats grama (Bouteloua curtipendula) will be introduced by the Elsberry Plant Materials Center, MO. Attributes and Uses: A native, perennial bunchgrass, drought tolerant used for erosion control, livestock grazing mix, wildlife management, and a source of biofuel. Release will be used in northern Missouri. It is anticipated for release in July 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $187,000.

Sideoats grama (Bouteloua curtipendula) will be introduced by the Elsberry Plant Materials Center, MO. Attributes and Uses: A native, perennial bunchgrass, drought tolerant used for erosion control, livestock grazing mix, wildlife management, and a source of biofuel. Release will be used in western Missouri. It is anticipated for release in July 2008. The estimated cost to produce this release is $187,000.

PLANTS MATERIALS CENTER INDEX

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a description of the Plant Materials Center performance index, including the factors that are used in the index. Is the agency still using the index? If so, how? How has the index impacted the program's management and performance?

Response: The Plant Materials Program (PMP) performance index is a workload management tool designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Plant Materials Program. Its goal is to insure that each Plant Material Center (PMC) and associated Plant Material Specialist (PMS) is engaged in all facets of the Program. The performance index has nine major categories, which cover the majority of PMCs and associated PMS activities and accomplishments. Each task or accomplishment on the index is assigned a point value, for a total of 100 points. The scoring process takes into account the differences in staffing levels among the PMCs.

The following table includes the nine categories, a description, and their maximum point values.

[The information follows:]

PLANT MATERIALS CENTER INDEX

Category	Description	Maximum Point Value
Pre-Release Activities	Collect and process germplasm, install evaluation plantings, and produce seed and plants for initial increase	15
New Releases	Formally release new plants to commercial growers	15
Release Maintenance	Maintain breeder and foundation quality seed and plants for distribution to growers	10
Technology Development	Conduct technology development studies	10
Scientific Documents	Prepare and transfer documents of a technical nature (e.g., technical notes, refereed journal articles, etc.)	15
Popular Documents	Prepare and transfer documents written for the layperson (e.g., newsletters, magazine articles, other popular articles, etc.)	5

Category	Description	Maximum Point Value
Training	Conduct technical training sessions for NRCS staff and conservation partners	10
Presentations	Prepare and present tours, field days, and other presentations	10
Customer Assistance	Provide direct assistance to field offices, other NRCS offices, cooperators/partners and the general public	10
Total point values for performance index		100

The scores from each PMC and associated PMS are tallied and an average is calculated for the entire Program. This Program average is used to set performance goals with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

PMC managers or NRCS personnel of State offices with PMCs can use the performance index to identify strengths and weaknesses in a Program. Weaknesses, such as lack of writing technical documents, can be addressed in future years to help strengthen a PMC's overall program. The NRCS National Headquarters Plant Materials Program Leader uses the performance index to assess the effectiveness of each PMC and determine potential problems. In recent years, PMCs that meet a certain threshold on the index have received performance bonuses as part of their yearly budget. The information on each PMC's and PMS' index is also used to identify areas of concern or nonperformance.

The NRCS National Plant Materials Technical Committee annually reviews the content of the performance index and makes minor modifications to the index to ensure that it accurately and equitably captures the activities and accomplishments of the NRCS Plant Materials Program.

NRCS initiated the performance index in 2005 to satisfy the requirements of OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), the program performance diagnostic tool. The average score for the Plant Materials Program in fiscal year 2005 was 54.7. At that time, NRCS informed OMB that this average would increase by two percent per year to demonstrate improved efficiency of the Program.

Subsequent NRCS Plant Materials Program performance far exceeded that target -- the performance index for fiscal year 2006 was 71.5, and for fiscal year 2007, it was 75.4. Because of the improved efficiency of the Plant Materials Program, the NRCS National Plant Materials Technical Committee is revising the performance index for fiscal year 2008.

As shown by these indices, the performance index has facilitated NRCS' ability to monitor and manage the Plant Materials Program.

PMC ROYALTY COLLECTIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a current update on the status of royalty collections for new cultivar plant releases and how much has been collected to date. Have any of the cultivar releases from 2007 been cleared for royalty collection, and has any money been collected? When was the last

previous cultivar plant release cleared for royalty collection and how much royalty funding has been collected?

Response: No cultivar releases from 2007 have been cleared for royalty collection. The process of obtaining royalties through the Plant Variety Protection Act applies only to releases at the cultivar level. The Plant Materials Centers had three cultivar releases in fiscal year 2007. There are no plans to obtain plant variety protection and collect royalties. Imposing royalties on new releases would limit the number of commercial growers willing to produce the release. Potential royalties collected would be minimal because these crops are for niche markets as opposed to large-scale agriculture (corn or soybeans) and have very little impact on program funding.

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 the last 13 years total $5,777.07 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).

WATER QUALITY INCENTIVES

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the funding level of water quality incentives, to reflect fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FUNDING FOR WATER QUALITY INCENTIVES
FISCAL YEARS 2007-2009
(Dollars in millions)

Activity	2007	2008	2009*
Technology development.....	$6.0	$6.0	$6.6
Regional projects.....	7.7	7.7	8.0
State projects.....	25.0	25.0	27.5
Total, Water Quality	$38.7	$38.7	$42.1

*Estimated funding for New Farm Bill

Technology development: Investments in technology development include a major improvement in the Manure Management Planner (MMP), a software program funded through a cooperative agreement with Purdue University. This software has been adopted by NRCS as the nationally supported software to help producers develop Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs).

NRCS is also leading the implementation of the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP). CEAP involves developing a set of modeling tools to quantify the environmental benefits of conservation practices at the national and watershed scales as a measure of how current funding is meeting its intended goals. A multi-agency effort, CEAP involves data collection, model development, model application and research.

Additionally NRCS is cooperating with the U.S. Geological Survey to compare the results of CEAP with their results in using the SPARROW model to enhance understanding of nitrogen and phosphorous discharges, as affected by the application of conservation practices in the Mississippi Watershed.

The Energy Estimator for Nitrogen is a recently developed tool developed by NRCS to increase energy awareness in agriculture. NRCS uses the tool through local and watershed project offices. This NRCS energy consumption tool enables producers to estimate the cost of nitrogen product use on a farm or ranch.

NRCS has recently completed the development of an on-line technology tool to calculate nitrogen savings that may be available for water quality trading. The Nitrogen Trading Tool (NTT) provides farmers an easy to use tool that documents nitrogen conserved and not delivered to the environment.

NRCS is enhancing its accountability processes to provide information and trends in conservation treatment, conservation program investments, and performance on watersheds of national importance such as the Chesapeake Bay Region, Mississippi River Basin, Great Lakes Region, Klamath Basin, etc., as well as watersheds impacting water bodies of significance at the state level.

Regional projects: Regional projects address water quality impairments on large-scale water bodies with multi-state watersheds. These projects involve conservation and environmental partners at the Federal, State, and local levels. Examples include efforts in the Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Klamath Basin, and the Great Lakes watersheds.

State projects: State projects address water quality impairments on State water bodies. Previously referred to as ongoing projects, the State projects frequently involve government, non-governmental organizations, and private industry partners at the State, Tribal and local levels.

FUNDING AND STAFFING OF COOPERATIVE SOIL SURVEYS

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table from last year's hearing record that shows the funding and staffing levels for soil surveys including NRCS, other Federal agencies, land grant universities, State agencies, and local government for fiscal year 2007 and estimates for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FUNDING AND STAFFING OF COOPERATIVE SOIL SURVEYS
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 and 2009 Estimates
(Dollars in thousands)

	Funding			Staff Years		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
NRCS Appropriations	$87,782	$90,715	$92,229	756	749	726
Reimbursements:						
Other USDA	497	551	551	5	8	8
Other Federal	3,971	4,400	4,400	45	44	44
State & Local Governments	1,847	2,047	2,047	24	24	24
Private	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total, Reimbursements	6,317	7,000	7,000	74	76	76
Total, Soil Surveys	$94,099	$97,715	$99,229	830	825	802

ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: How much did NRCS spend in fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007 on technical assistance for animal feeding operations? How much does NRCS plan to spend in fiscal year 2008 and 2009?

Response: Response: NRCS spent $54.9 million on technical assistance to animal feeding operations (AFOs) in fiscal year 2005, $54.1 million in fiscal year 2006, and $49.4 million in fiscal year 2007. In fiscal year 2008 we project spending $58.1 million and approximately the same level in fiscal year 2009. Fiscal year 2008 and 2009 spending will be dependent on timely release of EPA's amendment to the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations rule. We expect the demand for CNMPs to rise substantially when the rule is finalized, based on provisions that are contained in the proposed rule.

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS ACCOUNT

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a history of the conservation operations account, including the fiscal years 2001 through 2009.

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.....	778,484	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.....	763,508	844,112	27,478
2008 estimate.....	834,013	867,000	0
2009 estimate.....	794,773	803,000	0

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table for the record that shows the fiscal year 2007 allocation to the states for the Conservation Operations account, the fiscal year 2008 allocation to the states for the Conservation Operations account, and the difference between the 2007 and 2008 allocation to the states for this account.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS ALLOCATION
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Initial Estimate

State	2007	2008	Difference
Alabama	$12,357,623	$12,531,052	$173,429
Alaska	4,342,700	5,522,093	1,179,393
Arizona	8,045,969	8,383,143	337,174
Arkansas	11,784,958	13,731,564	1,946,606
California	19,701,384	21,061,667	1,360,283
Colorado	16,887,342	17,084,570	197,228
Connecticut	3,103,384	3,627,771	524,387
Delaware	2,428,641	2,885,196	456,555
Florida	10,689,427	10,801,278	111,851
Georgia	14,105,508	16,994,673	2,889,165
Hawaii	4,555,665	4,538,458	(17,207)
Idaho	10,632,575	10,866,966	234,391
Illinois	17,523,318	17,616,743	93,425
Indiana	13,605,416	13,457,593	(147,823)
Iowa	23,374,003	24,930,969	1,556,966
Kansas	21,760,849	21,466,663	(294,186)
Kentucky	13,710,554	14,927,838	1,217,284
Louisiana	10,672,274	11,131,150	458,876
Maine	5,389,640	5,452,593	62,953
Maryland	5,676,023	6,782,596	1,106,573
Massachusetts	3,495,836	3,424,602	(71,234)
Michigan	12,559,643	12,865,291	305,648
Minnesota	16,513,912	16,491,587	(22,325)
Mississippi	14,305,114	17,236,681	2,931,567
Missouri	20,923,424	21,066,296	142,872
Montana	19,176,728	19,023,647	(153,081)
Nebraska	17,048,751	16,975,454	(73,297)
Nevada	4,632,894	5,333,517	700,623
New Hampshire	2,667,129	2,573,967	(93,162)
New Jersey	4,213,157	4,577,095	363,938
New Mexico	9,545,189	10,039,449	494,260
New York	10,684,736	13,163,936	2,479,200
North Carolina	11,710,604	12,050,847	340,243
North Dakota	15,633,862	15,552,432	(81,430)
Ohio	15,305,139	13,334,752	(1,970,387)
Oklahoma	16,373,579	16,207,539	(166,040)
Oregon	12,767,377	13,063,293	295,916
Pennsylvania	10,547,872	11,388,298	840,426
Rhode Island	1,444,155	1,681,730	237,575
South Carolina	8,067,420	8,002,767	(64,653)
South Dakota	13,394,022	13,666,801	272,779
Tennessee	13,382,005	13,239,444	(142,561)

State	2007	2008	Difference
Texas	45,819,224	44,633,163	(1,186,061)
Utah	8,217,382	13,225,152	5,007,770
Vermont	3,439,921	4,057,280	617,359
Virginia	9,682,112	10,509,707	827,595
Washington	12,269,064	12,240,589	(28,475)
West Virginia	7,440,944	10,808,063	3,367,119
Wisconsin	15,581,305	17,787,237	2,205,932
Wyoming	9,478,363	9,610,131	131,768
Pacific Basin	2,705,684	2,495,490	(210,194)
Puerto Rico	3,968,328	3,948,351	(19,977)
Total, Conservation Operations	$603,342,128	$634,069,164	$30,727,036

STAFF YEARS

Ms. DeLauro: The 2009 budget proposes to reduce NRCS's total staff years by about 1,400 - or almost 12 percent of the agency's workforce. What are the on-the-ground impacts of these staffing cuts in terms of wait times for assistance and quality of service delivered? How do these cuts comport with NRCS's Human Capital Strategic Plan.

Response: The President's budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposal. The proposal would add $775 million annually to Farm Bill programs and result in a net increase of over 150 staff years. The resulting shift of a portion of the workforce from discretionary programs to Farm Bill programs would further the Agency's mission and advance the goals of the NRCS Human Capital Strategic Plan.

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT AND WATER QUALITY CONCERNS

Ms. DeLauro: How much of NRCS technical assistance is directed towards nutrient management and water quality concerns associated with animal feeding operations in fiscal year 2008? What is assumed in fiscal year 2009?

Response: Technical assistance to animal feeding operations for the purpose of helping producers meet their responsibilities to protect the Nation's water quality is a priority of NRCS. NRCS anticipates spending $58.1 million in fiscal year 2008, depending on when EPA releases amendments to the rule on Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. We anticipate that this rule will drive much of the demand for CNMPs. Many farmers are awaiting release of this rule to decide how to respond which is having an affect on demand for these plans. Should this rule be released in fiscal year 2008, NRCS anticipates the level of technical assistance spent on assisting AFOs in 2009 to be at least as high as anticipated in fiscal year 2008.

SOIL SURVEYS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that shows the number of soil surveys and costs to complete and publish those surveys on a state-by-state basis to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SOIL SURVEYS
Fiscal Year 2007

State	Number Surveys	Publishing Cost	Acres	Estimated Mapping Cost	Avg. Mapping Cost Per Acre
Alabama	2	$18,670	1,304,740	$3,914,220	$3
Alaska	2	0	1,379,805	1,379,805	1
Arkansas	2	16,440	909,575	3,638,300	4
California	6	26,382	5,295,994	15,887,982	3
Colorado	4	0	2,174,800	4,349,600	2
Florida	2	0	1,321,000	5,284,000	4
Georgia	3	14,440	1,325,200	5,300,800	4
Idaho	3	24,802	984,600	2,953,800	3
Illinois	4	62,040	1,091,535	1,091,535	1
Indiana	2	23,936	336,500	673,000	2
Iowa	4	1,140	1,653,100	6,612,400	4
Kentucky	1	10	350,496	1,401,984	4
Louisiana	4	47,702	2,451,400	9,805,600	4
Mississippi	1	10,022	484,200	3,873,600	8
Montana	1	0	315,000	630,000	2
Nevada	1	0	1,925,687	3,851,374	2
New Jersey	2	8,726	298,500	2,089,500	7
New Mexico	1	0	1,331,560	3,994,680	3
New York	2	15,496	1,397,100	6,985,500	5
North Carolina	3	13,349	704,089	2,112,267	3
Ohio	2	542	852,212	3,408,848	4
Oklahoma	17	536	10,066,036	40,264,144	4
Oregon	2	37,087	6,961,218	13,922,436	2
Pennsylvania	1	11,252	575,123	1,150,246	2
South Carolina	2	0	516,000	1,032,000	2
Tennessee	11	65,587	2,835,200	8,505,600	3
Texas	6	69,200	6,159,411	6,159,411	1
Utah	1	0	1,894,373	3,788,746	2
Virginia	8	44,205	2,069,700	10,348,500	5
Washington	1	12,158	806,374	1,612,748	2
West Virginia	2	0	1,083,800	3,251,400	3
Wisconsin	1	0	377,863	755,726	2
Wyoming	1	14,887	1,276,184	2,552,368	2
Total, Soil Surveys	105	$538,609	$62,508,375	$182,582,120	$3
Average/Survey		$5,130			

SOIL SURVEYS
Estimated Fiscal Year 2008

State	Number Surveys	Publishing Cost	Acres	Estimated Mapping Cost	Avg. Mapping Cost Per Acre
Alabama	1	$6,000	500,000	$1,500,000	$3
Alaska	1	0	500,000	500,000	1
Arizona	1	0	500,000	1,000,000	2
Arkansas	1	6,000	400,000	1,600,000	4
California	2	12,000	1,600,000	4,800,000	3
Georgia	1	6,000	400,000	1,600,000	4
Idaho	1	6,000	300,000	900,000	3
Illinois	2	12,000	400,000	400,000	1
Iowa	1	1,000	400,000	1,600,000	4
Kentucky	1	0	300,000	1,200,000	4
Louisiana	1	6,000	500,000	2,000,000	4
Maryland	1	0	250,000	750,000	3
Michigan	1	0	250,000	750,000	3
Montana	1	0	300,000	600,000	2
New Jersey	1	6,000	150,000	1,050,000	7
New York	1	6,000	600,000	3,000,000	5
North Carolina	1	6,000	250,000	750,000	3
Ohio	1	0	400,000	1,600,000	4
Oklahoma	1	0	500,000	2,000,000	4
South Carolina	1	0	250,000	500,000	2
Tennessee	2	12,000	500,000	1,500,000	3
Texas	2	12,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1
Virginia	1	6,000	250,000	1,250,000	5
Washington	1	6,000	600,000	1,200,000	2
West Virginia	1	0	400,000	1,200,000	3
Wyoming	1	6,000	750,000	1,500,000	$2
Total, Soil Surveys	30	$115,000	12,750,000	$36,250,000	$3
Average/Survey		$3,833			

SOIL SURVEYS
Estimated Fiscal Year 2009

State	Number Surveys	Publishing Cost	Acres	Estimated Mapping Cost	Avg. Mapping Cost Per Acre
Alaska	1	0	500,000	$500,000	1
Arizona	1	0	500,000	1,000,000	2
California	1	$4,000	800,000	2,400,000	3
Georgia	1	4,000	400,000	1,600,000	4
Illinois	2	8,000	200,000	200,000	1
Kentucky	1	0	300,000	1,200,000	4
Louisiana	1	4,000	500,000	2,000,000	4
Maryland	1	0	250,000	750,000	3
Michigan	1	0	250,000	750,000	3
New Mexico	1	0	750,000	2,250,000	3
North Carolina	1	4,000	250,000	750,000	3
Oklahoma	1	0	500,000	2,000,000	4
Tennessee	2	8,000	500,000	1,500,000	3
Texas	1	4,000	750,000	750,000	1
Virginia	2	8,000	500,000	2,500,000	5
Washington	1	4,000	600,000	1,200,000	2
West Virginia	1	0	400,000	1,200,000	3
Total, Soil Surveys	20	$48,000	7,950,000	$22,550,000	$3
Average/Survey		$2,400			

Mapping cost are estimates of the State, local and Federal funds used to investigate, and map or update the soil surveys over the life of these projects. It includes the database work, development of the manuscripts, and quality assurance, and they are based on average per acre cost estimate by State.

Publication costs for fiscal year 2007 are generally actuals, but include some estimates where surveys were published electronically to Web Soil Survey in fiscal year 2007. Publication cost for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 are estimates, and reflect savings by transitioning to electronic publication on the Web Soil Survey http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov, which was released in August 2005.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FUNDING

Ms. DeLauro: How much of the fiscal year 2007 and fiscal year 2008 appropriations for Conservation Operations were for National Headquarters? How much of the fiscal year 2009 request is assumed for National Headquarters?

Response: Of the fiscal year 2007 appropriations for Conservation Operations (Conservation Technical Assistance, Soil Surveys, Snow Surveys and Water Supply Forecast and Plant Material Centers), $137,931,518 was obligated

for National Headquarters. Of the fiscal year 2008 appropriations, $147,317,176 was allocated for National Headquarters. For fiscal year 2009, the amount estimated to be obligated for National Headquarters is $139,137,600.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an explanation if National Headquarters funding has increased from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2008, or from fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009 (planned).

Response: National Headquarters funding increased from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2008 due to the increase in the agency's share of expenses in Departmental level charges for the Information Technology Service Center. This funding did not go toward funding NRCS employees. There are no planned increases for fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009.

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS STAFF YEARS

Ms. DeLauro: Does the fiscal year 2009 request for Conservation Operations fully fund the same level of staff years that are funded in fiscal year 2008? If not, how will the reduction in staff years be achieved?

Response: The current level of funding for the Conservation Operations (CO) account is estimated to support 7,094 staff years. The fiscal year 2009 President's Budget request for CO will support an estimate of 6,404 staff years, a decrease of 690 staff years.

The President's budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposal. The proposal would add $775 million annually to Farm Bill programs. Using an estimate of 25 percent technical assistance and average staff year costs of $121,825, this would translate into nearly 1,600 staff years. The reduction in the CO account would result in a shift of 690 staff years to Farm Bill programs.

HERITAGE RIVERS

Ms. DeLauro: How much did NRCS spend on Heritage Rivers in fiscal year 2007? How much do you plan to spend on this initiative in fiscal years 2008 and 2009?

Response: During fiscal year 2007, NRCS provided $89,100 to implement the Heritage Rivers Initiative. In fiscal year 2008, NRCS provided $63,552 for time and associated costs to implement the Heritage Rivers Initiative. No funding was requested in the fiscal year 2009 President's Budget.

Ms. DeLauro: What were your accomplishments in fiscal year 2007 for Heritage Rivers?

Response: The Hudson River is the only Heritage River where NRCS provides direct assistance. The Hudson River navigator worked with the Governor and State of New York to develop 12 Patriot Gardens. The navigator is also working to develop the Hudson River Valley Lighthouse Trail to preserve the historical significance and the restoration of lighthouses along the river. The navigator is involved with agricultural preservation and the development of a local food network, by working with the Lower Hudson-Long Island Resource Conservation and Development Council and partnering with USDA and the New York State Department of Agriculture on "Fresh off the Barge"

which brings fresh New York State agricultural products to consumers via a barge on the Hudson River.

Ms. DeLauro: How many personnel funded by NRCS performed Heritage Rivers work in fiscal year 2007? 2008? At what cost?

Response: NRCS provided approximately .25 staff years in fiscal year 2007 and 2008 (approximately $34,000.00 per year) for work on the American Heritage Rivers Initiative.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a five-year table that shows how much is spent annually on the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative, including estimates for fiscal year 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Grazing Land Conservation Initiative
(Dollars in millions)

FY 2005	$23.3
FY 2006	$27.2*
FY 2007	$27.2**
FY 2008	$9.9**
FY 2009	0***

* $4.1 million of this amount was used for grants to manage and control invasive species.
** Special Initiative to provide conservation technical assistance on privately-owned grazing lands.
*** The Agency will continue to maintain and improve the management, productivity, and health of the Nation's privately-owned grazing lands through ongoing activities within the Conservation Technical Assistance Program and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

GRAZING LANDS

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a table that shows the total number of grazing land technical assistance staff at the agency for each year since 1999, including a specific breakout for grazing land specialists.

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*

Fiscal Year	Staff
1999	700
2000	677
2001	800
2002	950
2003	1,151
2004	1,134
2005	1,100
2006	1,100
2007	1,127

* Staff members utilizing at least 50 percent of their time to provide technical assistance on grazing land

GRAZING LANDS STAFF SPECIALISTS

Fiscal Year	Range Conservationists	Forage Agronomists	Grassland Specialists	Total
1999	225	26	74	325
2000	237	29	89	355
2001	220	43	79	342
2002	238	17	83	338
2003	258	22	86	366
2004	269	19	79	367
2005	282	20	80	382
2006	282	20	80	382
2007	262	18	70	350

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an update on CTA funding for the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative. How many NRCS staff are providing technical assistance to landowners? What types of public awareness activities have been developed?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, 1,127 NRCS employees spent at least half of their time providing technical assistance to owners and operators of privately-owned grazing lands. Numerous grazing land demonstration projects involving 1,050 farms and ranches were carried out nationwide to exhibit new grazing land technologies and effective management techniques in fiscal year 2007. More than 1,600 education and awareness activities (workshops, field days, and tours) were conducted with over 260,000 individuals participating in the events. More than 1,700 articles (newspaper and magazines) were published that circulated to over 6.5 million households. Moreover, 7.7 million people were reached with 430 radio and television spots and programs on grazing.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the Committee with an update on the levels of grazing lands assistance being provided and the accomplishment of the program.

Response: Through the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative and the Conservation Technical Assistance program in fiscal year 2007, NRCS has helped farmers and ranchers develop 40,700 grazing land conservation plans covering more than 26 million acres. The "prescribed grazing" conservation

practice was applied to over nine million acres by farmers and ranchers, resulting in environmental and economic benefits for the producers and the public.

GRAZING LANDS CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that itemizes the number and total funding for grants provided through GLCI for fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

Response: Through the Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative (GLCI) and the Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Program, NRCS funded 26 grants totaling $4.1 million in fiscal year 2006 for the management and control of invasive species affecting grazing land. GLCI grants were not offered in fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2007, or 2008.

[The information follows:]

GRANTS AWARDED - GRAZING LANDS CONSERVATION INITIATIVE
AND CONSERVATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Year	Number of Grants	Total Funding
2004	0	0
2005	0	0
2006	26	$4.1 million
2007	0	0
2008	0	0

NATIONAL GRAZING LAND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide funding levels for the National Grazing Land Technology Institute for fiscal years 2007, 2008, and 2009 (assumed).

Response: Through the 2005 reorganization, the Institute was disbanded. The functions and duties were transferred to a Grazing Land Team and grazing land specialists at National Technology Support Centers. The team consists of five Grazing Land Conservation Initiative coordinators and eight technical specialists focusing on grazing lands issues.

GRAZING LANDS COURSES

Ms. DeLauro: How many employees were enrolled in courses in grazing science, livestock management, and related sciences in fiscal year 2007?

Response: In fiscal year 2007 NRCS provided introductory training on grazing land conservation, livestock management, and related sciences to 150 entry-level employees through the NRCS Conservation Boot Camp. NRCS authorized advanced-level training for 80 employees attending specific technical sessions of the Society for Range Management Annual Meeting that provided 16 hours of Continuing Education Credits.

GRAZING LANDS ASSISTANCE

Ms DeLauro: How much do you plan to spend on grazing land assistance in fiscal year 2009? How much did you spend on grazing land assistance in FY 2007 and 2008?

Response: NRCS plans to spend approximately $100 million through the Conservation Technical Assistance program for technical assistance on grazing lands in fiscal year 2009. Similar amounts of funding were utilized to support staff providing technical assistance to farmers and ranchers on privately-owned grazing lands in fiscal year 2007 and 2008.

Ms. DeLauro: How much funding and what types of conservation efforts would be needed to fully address the problems facing grazing lands in this nation?

Response: Demands by landowners and society for grazing land benefits, values, and products are increasing. Societal benefits from properly managed grazing land include: clean air, healthy wildlife populations and habitat, improved fisheries and aquatic systems, healthy riparian areas, reduced potential for flooding, less sediment in streams and reservoirs, economic and social stability, as well as food and fiber production.

The Nation's grazing lands, totaling 588 million acres, includes pastureland, rangeland, and grazed forestland. A major cost associated with assisting farmers and ranchers is for staff to provide conservation technical assistance on good grazing techniques, and to develop and provide new technology.

The President's fiscal year 2009 Budget proposes $681 million for the Conservation Technical Assistance Program. It is expected that approximately $100 million of the proposed $681 million would be used to provide technical assistance on grazing lands.

The President's fiscal year 2009 Budget proposes $1.05 billion for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). It is estimated that approximately twenty percent of the proposed fiscal year 2009 EQIP funding would be used for financial assistance (cost-sharing) related to grazing, which includes cost-sharing on brush management, prescribed burning, prescribed grazing, seeding, and several other conservation practices to improve the productivity and health of grazing land resources.

Ms. DeLauro: How much total will be spent on grazing lands conservation in fiscal year 2008 and 2009? Please provide a list by state of fiscal year 2008 and planned 2009 funds for GLCI and general grazing land assistance.

Response: In fiscal year 2008, NRCS plans to spend approximately $100 million in support of the 1,127 plus employees (working either part-time or full-time on grazing related issues) who are providing technical and financial assistance to private grazing land owners and operators. NRCS also expects to spend approximately $100 million of Conservation Technical Assistance Program funding for technical assistance on grazing lands in fiscal year 2009. The table below shows a allocations by state to specifically provide technical assistance on grazing lands in fiscal year 2008.

[The information follows:]

SPECIAL FUNDING BY STATE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF GRAZING LANDS
Fiscal Year 2008 Estimate

STATE	Dollars
Alabama	$450,360
Alaska	502,816
Arizona	520,514
Arkansas	492,952
California	677,955
Colorado	662,071
Connecticut	70,778
Delaware	77,448
Florida	504,059
Georgia	372,050
Hawaii	97,015
Idaho	383,674
Illinois	387,935
Indiana	401,628
Iowa	592,252
Kansas	602,430
Kentucky	539,031
Louisiana	522,296
Maine	168,376
Maryland	157,940
Massachusetts	70,308
Michigan	341,936
Minnesota	594,475
Mississippi	433,710
Missouri	890,768
Montana	679,584
Nebraska	740,358
Nevada	181,014
New Hampshire	82,647
New Jersey	77,880
New Mexico	761,511
New York	458,260
North Carolina	326,840
North Dakota	447,394
Ohio	505,418
Oklahoma	1,110,059
Oregon	502,413
Pennsylvania	571,973
Rhode Island	68,250
South Carolina	274,061
South Dakota	687,897
Tennessee	665,320
Texas	3,330,797
Utah	410,846
Vermont	273,186
Virginia	482,001

STATE	Dollars
Washington.....	368,153
West Virginia.....	427,333
Wisconsin.....	1,099,871
Wyoming.....	514,229
Pacific Basin.....	41,793
Puerto Rico.....	170,790
Total, Grazing Lands.....	$25,774,655

Ms. DeLauro: What will the cut in the 2009 budget in GLCI do to performance? How many conservation plans for grazing land will be done in fiscal years 2008 and 2009?

Response: The Agency expects to achieve levels of performance in fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 that are only slightly less than fiscal year 2007. The President's fiscal year 2009 Budget proposes approximately $681 million for the Conservation Technical Assistance program. It is expected that approximately $100 million of the proposed $681 million would be used to provide technical assistance on grazing lands. A four to five percent decrease in the number of acres of grazing lands that will have conservation applied is expected due to proposed budget reductions.

The President's fiscal year 2009 Budget proposes $1.05 billion for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). It is estimated that approximately twenty percent of the proposed fiscal year 2009 EQIP funding would be used for financial assistance (cost-sharing) related to grazing.

In fiscal year 2007, NRCS helped farmers and ranchers develop more than 40,000 conservation plans on 26 million acres of grazing land.

Ms. DeLauro: How many acres of grazing lands will have conservation applied in fiscal years 2008 and in 2009?

Response: NRCS, through its Conservation Technical Assistance Program and other programs, expects to help farmers and ranchers apply conservation plans/systems on over 27 million acres of grazing land in fiscal year 2008. In fiscal year 2009, a four to five percent decrease in the number of acres of grazing lands that will have conservation applied is expected due to proposed budget reductions.

WATERSHED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the level of funding provided by state, local governments, and other public or private entities to finance watershed planning activities, to include fiscal years 2000-2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NON FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO WATERSHED PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Fiscal Year	State Government	Local Government	Private
2000	$23,976,443	$6,971,560	$2,306,467
2001	6,364,458	5,016,033	5,647,536
2002	2,276,275	644,430	1,020,690
2003	1,212,323	825,800	135,300
2004	1,728,759	483,600	28,000
2005	1,720,399	2,145,600	13,000
2006	1,991,106	117,500	2,000
2007	85,100	85,920	70,650

FLOODPLAIN EASEMENTS PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the states that are part of the floodplain easement program and the number of acres enrolled in each state.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EWP FLOODPLAIN EASEMENT ENROLLMENT 1997-2007

State	Acres Enrolled	Number of Easements Enrolled
Arkansas	4,166	14
California	6,355	23
Colorado	1,045	12
Iowa	16,443	115
Idaho	73	2
Illinois	9,021	55
Indiana	3,170	23
Louisiana	7,716	20
Minnesota	5,175	34
Missouri	6,740	46
Montana	674	2
Nebraska	2,224	10
North Dakota	15,109	122
Oregon	278	4
South Dakota	48,540	425
Tennessee	1,142	9
Virginia	8	1
Wisconsin	290	5
Total, EWP Easement Enrollment	128,169	922

STATUS OF PL-534 PROJECTS

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the current status of the authorized PL-534 projects. Were any projects added in fiscal year 2007?

Response: Congress did not authorize additional PL-534 watershed projects in fiscal year 2007. There are 206 completed sub-watershed projects in ten states. There are 119 active PL-534 sub-watershed projects in six states with an estimated total $365 million required to complete the planned works of improvement. A summary of projects that are active and completed is provided.

[The information follows:]

STATUS OF PL-534 WATERSHED PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Watershed (Square Miles)	Status*
Buffalo Creek...	New York.....	437	Completed
Coosa River.....	Georgia & Tennessee....	1,835	Completed
Little Sioux....	Iowa & Minnesota.....	1,640	$2,000,000
Little Tallachatchie...	Mississippi.....	953	40,258,000
Los Angles.....	California.....	839	Completed
Middle Colorado.	Texas.....	7,208	5,400,000
Potomac.....	Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland & Pennsylvania.....	11,560	24,247,022
Santa Ynes.....	California	80	Completed
Trinity.....	Texas.....	13,814	155,120,000
Washita.....	Texas & Oklahoma.....	7,929	16,272,000
Yazoo.....	Mississippi.....	5,669	122,092,850

*Completion is dependent upon the level of appropriations. The dollars shown are the amounts required to complete the project.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a geographic breakdown of obligations and staff years for watershed and flood prevention operations in fiscal year 2007 and estimates for the fiscal year 2008 appropriation. Please break out the obligation data between technical assistance and financial assistance.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN
FY 2007 Obligations and Staff Years

State	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Staff Years
Alabama	$187,507	$2	2
Alaska	54,953	286,000	0
Arizona	68,091	2,244	1
Arkansas	523,670	210,469	6
California	139,675	-964,500	1
Colorado	174,449	16,536	2
Florida	131,633	0	1

State	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Staff Years
Georgia	475,660	0	4
Hawaii	395,967	500,000	3
Idaho	88,308	0	1
Illinois	74,806	0	1
Indiana	-343	0	0
Iowa	972,965	297,517	13
Kansas	79,849	96,500	1
Kentucky	463,725	3,203,743	4
Louisiana	177,023	235,566	1
Maine	59,252	0	1
Maryland	91,706	0	1
Massachusetts	1,049	29,269	0
Michigan	5,710	0	0
Minnesota	197,693	0	2
Mississippi	493,824	1,479,609	5
Missouri	2,566,777	2,994,872	26
Montana	108,507	-3	0
Nebraska	10,893	0	0
New Mexico	301,105	2,377,863	2
New York	35,103	-4,680	0
North Carolina	307,632	687,530	4
North Dakota	690,919	163,772	8
Ohio	70,044	0	1
Oklahoma	616,596	1,738,946	2
Oregon	0	0	0
Pacific Basin	39,608	9,174	1
Pennsylvania	605,710	694,744	6
Puerto Rico	1,985	0	0
South Carolina	187,188	0	2
South Dakota	38,550	89,417	0
Tennessee	80,518	138,838	1
Texas	782,120	3,899,507	5
Utah	546	0	0
Vermont	428,245	0	3
Virginia	283,612	62,635	3
Washington	10,766	0	0
West Virginia	1,459,000	3,084,109	16
Wisconsin	22,482	0	0
Wyoming	5,551	17,210	0
National Hqtrs.	717,696	0	9
National Centers	187,230	0	0
Nat Tech Sup Centers ...	-266	0	0
Total, FY 2007	$14,415,289	$21,346,889	139

Note: Of the total $35,762,178 in the above table, $8,874,958 was appropriated in FY 2007. The balance of the obligations came from carryover

and prior year recoveries. In FY 2008 no funds were appropriated for the program. The Agency is taking steps to shut down the program with the carryover funds currently available and possible anticipated recoveries.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the current un-obligated balance in the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations account? How much of the un-obligated balance is committed? Provide a table for the record, by state and dollar amount, of the committed funds. What amount does "others" represent?

Response: The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations account was appropriated $30 million in FY 2008, of which $210 thousand was rescinded. The carryover in this account was $181.4 million including $172.2 million from the Emergency Watershed Protection Program. The amount un-obligated as of February 29, 2008, is $171.3 million, of which $128.4 million is committed. The "others" is the amount currently held in the NRCS national program managers account, which totals approximately 1.6 percent of the total committed amount.

[The information follows:]

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS
COMMITTED UN-OBLIGATED BALANCES

State	Amount
Alabama	$704,981
Alaska	3,015,166
Arizona	658,801
Arkansas	226,260
California	11,599,925
Colorado	173,285
Connecticut	82,171
Florida	5,983,543
Georgia	1,801,763
Hawaii/Pacific Basin	6,879,380
Kansas	3,240,926
Louisiana	27,713,539
Maine	398,477
Minnesota	62,248
Mississippi	26,815,806
Missouri	2,839,163
New Hampshire	171,002
New Mexico	11,622
New York	930,497
North Carolina	0
North Dakota	32,000
Ohio	0
Oklahoma	7,774,641
Oregon	0
Pennsylvania	2,122,585
South Carolina	868,246
South Dakota	210

State	Amount
Tennessee	1,593,287
Texas	10,262,029
Utah	10,049,569
Vermont	3,728
Washington	335,325
Wisconsin	1,700
Other	2,000,000
Total, Committed Balance	$128,351,875

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the funding history of the Emergency Watershed Program (EWP), to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Budget Authority	Outlays	Unobligated Balance
1982.....	$10,000	$9,395	$6,478
1983.....	22,500	15,362	12,981
1984.....	22,000	17,547	15,713
1985.....	5,000	19,912	4,822
1986.....	79,732	39,903	34,625
1987.....	14,755	46,116	10,385
1988.....	13,500	26,980	11,719
1989.....	10,000	24,318	6,695
1990.....	94,855	58,426	33,817
1991.....	20,000	65,462	14,036
1992.....	82,028	30,870	7,821
1993.....	86,144	64,429	50,226
1994.....	347,973	92,300	289,984
1995.....	0	120,546	133,166
1996.....	80,514	73,167	74,464
1997.....	229,000	144,667	181,085
1998.....	80,000	132,320	131,085
1999.....	95,000	109,339	72,649
2000.....	84,000	156,075	61,838
2001.....	145,258	89,840	81,209
2002.....	94,000	89,090	106,128
2003.....	0	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	172,265
2008 estimate.....	0	112,277	0
2009 estimate.....	0	52,498	0

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a geographic breakdown by state of obligations for EWP in FY 2006, FY 2007 and estimated for FY 2008.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN
FY 2006 and FY 2007 Actuals and FY 2008 Estimate

	2006	2007	2008
Alabama.....	$34,964,834	$8,175,979	$4,028,100
Alaska.....	700,956	390,375	7,687,700
Arizona.....	2,591,246	81,750	1,057,900
Arkansas.....	8,443	-8,347	247,600
California.....	51,968,031	10,752,557	12,426,900
Colorado.....	3,793	338,960	175,500
Connecticut.....	46,200	1,475,232	120,000
Delaware.....	0	0	0
Florida.....	64,342,045	16,734,281	10,065,400
Georgia.....	152,284	1,204,292	1,879,200
Hawaii.....	46,852	4,512,473	7,182,000
Illinois.....	60,689	0	0
Indiana.....	347,339	2,228	0
Iowa.....	170,780	77,044	0
Kansas.....	-50,279	323,106	3,669,800
Kentucky.....	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	32,372,552	36,700,912	32,523,900
Maine.....	13,086	455,871	427,900
Maryland.....	26,685	0	0
Massachusetts...	631,426	1,759,349	0
Michigan.....	66,364	-1,783	0
Minnesota.....	-45	846,097	213,700
Mississippi.....	29,668,005	60,695,800	32,925,100
Missouri.....	-2,090	148,318	3,000,000
Montana.....	6,291	212,661	0
Nebraska.....	86,374	-28	0
Nevada.....	84,443	12,360	0
New Hampshire...	688,723	8,110,335	1,663,700
New Mexico.....	332,524	760,088	19,900
New York.....	-157,548	7,204,457	1,198,700
North Carolina..	-1,958,168	-75,138	0
North Dakota....	-15,274	8,894	32,000
Ohio.....	-100,170	77,397	0
Oklahoma.....	1,616,385	4,858,556	7,914,200
Oregon.....	67,492	224,913	0
Pacific Basin...	188,862	1,447,679	0
Pennsylvania....	1,634,007	2,706,353	4,488,500
Puerto Rico.....	127,905	0	0

	2006	2007	2008
South Carolina..	262,433	2,236,800	2.790,000
South Dakota....	90,196	49,032	0
Tennessee.....	2,440,222	2,330,254	1,605,400
Texas.....	9,990,055	1,941,328	14,177,900
Utah.....	1,199,725	7,356,331	10,663,800
Vermont.....	-41,359	178,150	32,000
Virginia.....	-133,564	658	0
Washington.....	-193	1,002	0
West Virginia...	-184,449	17,345	0
Wisconsin.....	22,813	243,385	6,300
Wyoming.....	0	0	0
National Hqtrs..	114,441	204,059	204,000
Centers.....	0	1,000,000	0
Forest Service..	0	2,709	0
Undistributed...	0	0	6,987,900
Total, Emergency Watersheds.....	$234,491,362	$185,774,074	$169,415,000

Note: Negative numbers represent prior year de-obligations.

Ms. DeLauro: For the EWP funding provided in the December 2005 supplemental, please update the table in last year's hearing volume showing planned expenditures, by state, for traditional EWP projects, carcass removal, timber projects, and work under any other expanded authority.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program $300 Million Supplemental Appropriation 2005 Hurricanes

				Expanded Authority	
State	Total Allocated	Traditional	Animal Carcass	Downed Timber	Debris
Alabama.....	$23,100,000	$20,400,000	$0	$11,250,000	$4,700,000
Florida.....	67,800,000	67,800,000	0	176,000	64,200,000
Louisiana.....	88,740,000	67,598,400	116,910	4,390,000	58,400,000
Mississippi...	107,286,500	55,557,980	1,000,000	35,000,000	12,000,000
Tennessee.....	377,500	377,500	0	0	0
Texas.....	12,696,000	8,887,200	0	10,755	1,982,815
Total, NRCS...	$300,000,000	$220,621,080	$1,116,910	$50,826,755	$141,282,815

WATERSHED AND REHABILITATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a list of all new small watershed and watershed rehabilitation construction projects started in fiscal year 2007, and those planned to start in fiscal year 2008. Include the Federal and non-Federal cost of each project as well as estimated date of completion.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WATERSHED REHABILITATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
Started in Fiscal Year 2007

State	Watershed Name	Dam No.	Federal Funds	Non-Federal Funds	Estimated Completion
Alabama	Choccolocco Creek	11	$1,075,000	$485,000	2008
Georgia	Yellow River	15	275,000	150,000	2009
Mississippi	Chiwapa	3	1,600,000	538,000	2009
Nebraska	Upper Salt & Swedeburg	35-A	867,000	296,000	2009
Ohio	West Fork of Duck Cr.	7	760,000	315,000	2008
Oklahoma	Double Creek	3	435,000	235,000	2008
	Sallisaw Creek	15	1,000,000	377,000	2008
	Sallisaw Creek	16	1,330,000	480,000	2008
	Sallisaw Creek	20	990,000	400,000	2008
	Sallisaw Creek	32	3,245,000	1,400,000	2008
	Sallisaw Creek	34	1,230,000	377,000	2008
Pennsylvania	North Fork of Cowanesq	406	1,030,000	365,000	2009
Texas	Nolan Creek	15	1,521,000	555,000	2008
	Trinity- E. Fork above Lavon	2B	700,300	273,600	2009
Virginia	South River	26	1,456,000	555,000	2008

WATERSHED REHABILITATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
Projected to Start in Fiscal Year 2008

State	Watershed Name	Dam No.	Federal Funds	Non-Federal Funds	Estimated Completion
Mississippi	Second Creek	6A	$2,425,000	$1,077,000	2009
Nebraska	Turtle Creek	2	875,000	283,000	2009
North Dakota	Tongue River	M-4	5,402,000	2,400,000	2009
Oklahoma	Big Wewoka	29	975,000	323,000	2009
	Cottonwood	17	865,000	323,000	2009
	Sallisaw Creek	26	2,450,000	1,077,000	2009
Tennessee	Mary and Dand Creek	7	469,000	121,500	2009
Virginia	South River	25	2,090,000	754,000	2009

AUTHORIZED WATERSHED PROJECTS

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the NRCS work on reviewing all authorized watershed projects to update and either modify or delete backlogged projects? Please categorize projects as either active or inactive and indicate the backlog of funding needs for active projects.

Response: NRCS identified watershed projects that have not had requests for implementation funding for the last two years or where the NRCS State water resource long range plans do not indicate planned implementation activity over the next three to five years. Those projects were evaluated with the applicable local sponsoring organizations in order to categorize them as either active or inactive. The process to categorize projects as

active or inactive was completed in June 2006, and the backlog of funding needs for active projects was reduced from $1.85 billion to the present amount of $1.43 billion, a reduction in the backlog of over $420 million.

NRCS continued to evaluate watershed projects with the applicable local sponsor in fiscal years 2007 and 2008. The results of this evaluation are a total of 1,744 authorized projects which includes: 1,013 completed projects; 350 active projects with funding requests of nearly $1.43 billion; 182 inactive projects; 158 de-authorized projects; and 41 projects where the project life has been reached.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table from last year's hearing record showing the funding levels provided by state and local entities in the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program for fiscal years 1999-2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year	State Government	Local Government	Private
1999	$57,687,152	$52,559,812	$9,266,471
2000	61,189,417	53,738,667	20,693,560
2001	28,558,910	17,107,392	19,450,045
2002	14,536,043	6,356,735	3,155,713
2003	6,975,082	18,656,892	0
2004	5,132,633	2,093,029	0
2005	1,770,399	4,750,714	0
2006	8,465,166	5,686,211	44,612
2007	19,143,219	5,032,313	10,813,407

FLOODPLAIN EASEMENTS

Ms. DeLauro: Did NRCS use any EWP funds in fiscal year 2007 to purchase floodplain easements? If so, how much? What is the current flood plain easement backlog?

Response: NRCS did not use Emergency Watershed Protection program recovery funds to purchase floodplain easements in fiscal year 2007. Because there have not been funds appropriated for flood plain easements since 2001, NRCS has not kept an up to date backlog of applications.

WATERSHED PROJECTS BACKLOG

Ms. DeLauro: What is the number of watershed projects that is currently in backlog? How are you working off watershed project backlogs?

Response: There are a total of 350 active watershed projects that have backlogs. The project backlogs are updated annually and reduced when

measures are installed through any local, State or Federal program; or where projects are no longer feasible.

WATERSHED SURVEYS AND PLANNING

Ms. DeLauro: What types of projects do Watershed Surveys and Planning personnel evaluate? How are projects referred to WSP - through the state conservationist, or by other means?

Responses: The types of projects evaluated by WSP are as follows: PL-566 Watershed Plan - Watershed project plans developed to address water related problems such as erosion, floodwater, sediment damage, utilization of water, and conservation of land. They serve as a basis for Federal assistance in installing works of improvement for flood prevention.

Floodplain Management Studies - Special location studies which result in actions for the wise use of a floodplain area. These studies target rural communities where floodplain issues include flooding, preservation of natural values or reduction of floodplain damages.

Flood Insurance Studies - Studies completed under reimbursable agreement with FEMA. The studies identify locations where flood losses are likely to occur and will follow the specific planning activity for the flood hazard determination steps agreed to with FEMA.

Cooperative River Basin Studies - Cooperative studies are with other Federal, State, and local agencies to make investigations and surveys on watersheds and other water ways to develop coordinated programs. The objective of the studies is to develop and implement a plan to address the identified problems and opportunities.

Watershed Inventory and Analyses - Specific resource studies for watershed inventory and analysis in targeted watersheds, aquifers or other hydrological areas that address specific resource problems or needs.

A sponsoring local organization requests NRCS technical assistance through the State Conservationist to conduct a watershed study or plan to address a water related concern. The sponsor must be an entity of State, local, or Tribal government. With a signed request, NRCS will assist the sponsor in conducting a watershed study or plan and will assist in the preparation of a report documenting the findings. The NRCS Chief must authorize the completed plan for implementation of works of improvement.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Please submit for the record the fiscal year 2008 funding requests and the fiscal year 2008 funding allocations for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations, PL-566 and PL-534, by state.

Response: The following includes the funding requests and allocations for fiscal year 2008. The allocations to States consist of the 2008 appropriation, unobligated prior year carryover and recoveries from completed contracts in fiscal year 2008.

[The information follows:]

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS
Funding Requests and Preliminary Allocations for Fiscal Year 2008

State	PL-566 Funding Requests	PL-566 Funding Allocations	PL-534 Funding Requests	PL-534 Funding Allocations
Alabama	$529,000	$114,000	$0	$0
Alaska	148,000	90,890	0	0
Arizona	28,000	28,000	0	0
Arkansas	4,099,000	435,200	0	0
California	19,155,000	140,000	0	0
Colorado	70,305	70,305	0	0
Connecticut	150,000	0	0	0
Florida	95,000	45,000	0	0
Georgia	205,000	205,000	0	0
Hawaii	8,200,000	554,300	0	0
Idaho	8,000	8,000	0	0
Illinois	2,075,000	1,721,400	0	0
Indiana	1,500,000	0	0	0
Iowa	4,958,431	1,204,461	1,303,000	1,082,700
Kansas	3,507,000	92,200	0	0
Kentucky	628,766	533,795	0	0
Louisiana	910,000	160,000	0	0
Maine	50,000	50,000	0	0
Michigan	8,000	8,000	0	0
Minnesota	472,560	175,100	0	0
Mississippi	450,000	0	3,325,000	25,000
Missouri	11,853,030	5,465,928	0	0
Montana	380,000	0	0	0
Nebraska	3,000,000	2,470,600	0	0
Mew Mexico	300,000	0	0	0
New York	3,530,000	30,000	0	0
North Carolina	12,965,877	7,846,200	0	0
North Dakota	3,440,300	154,200	0	0
Ohio	320,000	276,600	0	0
Oklahoma	3,620,000	25,000	1,781,400	416,400
Oregon	1,020,000	444,800	0	0
Pennsylvania	6,669,805	4,323,304	0	0
Rhode Island	0	61,600	0	0
South Dakota	6,000	6,000	0	0
Tennessee	769,000	0	0	0
Texas	8,957,000	1,919,000	5,289,000	280,000
Utah	30,000	32,369	0	0
Vermont	125,000	125,000	0	0
Virginia	660,097	226,598	0	0
West Virginia	630,000	1,282,500	5,150,000	4,374,100
Wisconsin	187,500	0	0	0
Wyoming	4,847,601	25,000	0	0
Pacific Basin	2,400,000	0	0	0
Total	$112,958,272	$30,350,350	$16,848,400	$6,178,200

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: Please update your responses to the four questions on EWP funding on pages 683-684 of last year's hearing volume, to the extent necessary.

Response: NRCS initially worked with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to remove and properly dispose of animal carcasses. Until the 2005 Hurricane Supplemental was authorized, NRCS lacked the statutory authority to address the widespread animal mortality situation through the Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP). To be eligible for assistance, measures must be for runoff retardation or soil erosion prevention. Facilities with dead poultry did not qualify. NRCS was requested to properly dispose of the animal carcasses through Mission Assignments from FEMA. Animal carcass disposal was completed prior to receiving the December Supplemental funding, however, the legislation allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to reimburse accounts used to pay costs incurred to respond to the hurricane damage.

In addition, the NRCS Chief, granted equitable relief to repair practices destroyed by the hurricane in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, and Forestry Incentives Program.

NRCS developed an Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program Damage Survey Report (DSR) which contains the criteria for eligibility determinations. The DSR is reviewed and approved by NRCS state conservationists. The decision pages from each DSR are forwarded to NRCS National Headquarters. In addition, Federal contracting procedures are followed for all EWP projects completed using Federal, force account, contracting local organization or locally led contracts. Regardless of the type of contract, NRCS Contracting Officer Technical Representative (COTR) and inspectors are appointed for each contract. Inspections are performed on a regular basis by the COTR and inspector. Upon completion of the project, a final inspection is performed regardless of the type of contract utilized to complete the EWP project. Once all projects are completed for a natural disaster event, a final report is forwarded to NRCS National Headquarters. Funds are held in a national drawing account for each of the approved EWP projects. NRCS' drawing account holds in reserve the funds needed for approved projects that are based on estimates from emergency disaster reports. The actual funds needed are transferred from the drawing account to the state when project sponsors have committed funds for the local share of the project cost. Any excess funds left in the drawing account are utilized for other EWP projects on the national waiting list.

NRCS revised the EWP regulation in April 2005, which requires recovery measures for exigency situations to be completed within ten days and all other emergency recovery efforts within 220 days. Challenges that affect EWP projects include the length of time necessary to solicit and award most contracts with full and open competition, processing timeframes for State and Federal permits, checking the progress of the sponsors' work, and having sufficient NRCS staff to respond to a natural disaster. EWP Program funding is provided through supplemental appropriations typically based upon the EWP waiting list at the time of the supplemental. Therefore, NRCS does not maintain staff to immediately address EWP recovery efforts, particularly staff necessary to implement contracts. The EWP workload is "collateral

duty" for NRCS which could impact the administration and implementation of other NRCS programs.

The challenges for the EWP implementation in Louisiana and Mississippi, as a result of Hurricane Katrina, are similar to the ones listed above. Procedures were initially established that allowed for convenience check writing authorization and cost-share waiver in accordance with the EWP regulations 7 CFR Part 624.11. USDA issued Agriculture Acquisition Regulation Advisory 79A with specific contingency contracting authorities. The authorities included items such as raising Micro-purchase threshold from $2,500 to $15,000, waiving the Davis-Bacon Act for selected counties, raising the Simplified Acquisition threshold from $100,000 to $250,000, waiving the requirement for setting aside acquisitions valued at $15,000 or less, authorizing the use of convenience checks by warranted contracting officers, establishing an emergency blanket waiver to the USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer acquisition approval process for procurement of Information Technology (IT) hardware, software, and IT contractor support services.

The first four listed items were Federal government-wide. The last two items were USDA specific. While NRCS operated under the authorities and waivers described above, it did not issue any acquisition authority waivers itself. The special waiver granted in AGAR Advisory 79A for use of convenience checks expired; however, NRCS has requested to continue the use of convenience checks. All other contingency contracting authorities are currently in place.

WATER REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: How many dams are nearing (or past) 50 years of age, and how many of them are considered unsafe? How many new projects will the Watershed Rehabilitation Program fund in 2009?

Response: Recently updated NRCS dams-inventory data shows over 11,400 dams eligible for the Rehabilitation Program. Of these, 775 were built in 1957 or earlier and are past the end of their design life. Of these, approximately 250 are in serious or immediate need of rehabilitation. Approximately one-third of the dams in need of rehabilitation are classified as "high hazard" which means that human lives are at risk if the dams should fail. Subject to appropriations, NRCS will continue to fund the implementation of 64 dam rehabilitations, by providing technical assistance (TA) and financial assistance, or both, to completed engineering designs and construction. Subject to appropriations, NRCS will continue to provide TA for 67 dam rehabilitation projects that are in planning phases that are required prior to plans being submitted for Federal funding assistance for implementation.

Ms. DeLauro: Over the life of the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, how many dam rehabilitation projects has the program initiated and completed? What is the estimated property value of the land and development protected by the dams rehabilitated by this program?

Response: There have been 64 dams rehabilitated to date since the rehabilitation program was authorized in fiscal year 2002. There are an additional 64 dam rehabilitation projects that are authorized for implementation, which would include all phases of engineering design and construction. There are an additional 67 dam rehabilitation projects that

are in planning phases that are required prior to plans being submitted for Federal funding assistance for implementation.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL83-566) requires that NRCS collect and maintain data on the expected flood control or environmental benefits that will result from project implementation. As a result of the 64 rehabilitated dams, communities will have a total of $6.5 million of estimated average annual benefits. Most rehabilitated dams were designed to provide an additional 100 years of flood damage reduction benefits.

The planning process requires that the benefits exceed the costs of rehabilitation projects. However, we do not collect or maintain the estimated property value of land and development protected by the dams.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (RC&D) PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing for the RC&D program the amount of Federal and non-Federal funds provided for technical assistance to reflect fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RC&D FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL ASSISTANCE
Fiscal Years 1990 to 2009

Year	Financial Assistance Federal	Technical Assistance Federal	Non-Federal Assistance
1990	$4,200,061	$23,145,385	$108,073,000
1991	3,947,428	24,339,421	160,465,000
1992	2,234,289	31,383,945	131,132,000
1993	2,048,298	30,795,181	75,102,000
1994	2,401,326	31,472,850	71,936,000
1995	1,402,613	30,799,303	80,387,000
1996	262,571	29,169,517	89,230,000
1997	48,517	28,688,415	267,115,000
1998	259,468	32,560,479	350,076,000
1999	398,000	35,000,000	192,994,475
2000 (1)	(67,292)	35,265,000	117,817,000
2001 (2)(3)	0	41,923,000	103,244,000
2002 (4)	0	48,048,000	178,528,000
2003 (5)	0	51,000,000	243,190,000
2004 (6)	0	51,947,000	142,628,000
2005 (7)	0	51,641,000	416,027,000
2006 (8)	0	51,300,000	289,393,000
2007	0	51,088,000	198,049,000
2008 (9)est.	0	50,730,000	150,000,000
2009 est.	0	0	0

(1) De-obligation of $67,292
(2) Less rescission of $92,000
(3) Partial information from new RC&D reporting system for Non-Federal Assistance
(4) Less rescission of $75,000

(5) Less rescission of $331,000
(6) Less rescission of $307,000
(7) Less rescission of $413,000
(8) Less rescission of $513,000
(9) Less rescission of $358,000

Ms. DeLauro: From what source(s) are the non-Federal funds in the above table?

Response: Non-Federal funds obtained by the RC&D Councils to implement projects come from foundations, non-profit organizations, for-profit businesses, associations, and private individuals.

Ms. DeLauro: Please also update the table showing the number of RC&D projects that were initiated, completed, and those ongoing, to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates. Please provide definitions or brief explanations of each category (i.e., adopted, planned or completed).

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (RC&D)
Projects Initiated, Completing and Ongoing

Year	Adopted	Planned	Completed
1984	2,215	438	1,500
1985	1,392	123	1,103
1986	1,602	58	1,053
1987	1,487	77	1,188
1988	1,647	53	1,303
1989	1,178	347	661
1990	1,642	1,114	1,251
1991	1,919	1,314	1,303
1992	2,381	1,762	1,417
1993	2,382	1,765	1,691
1994	2,712	675	1,984
1995	2,280	1,942	1,848
1996	2,777	2,156	2,342
1997	2,752	2,514	2,189
1998	3,119	2,965	2,815
1999(1)	3,245(2)	5,141	2,151
2000(1)	2,173	5,650	2,658
2001	2,978	7,732	3,043
2002	3,962	7,226	4,145
2003	2,084	7,708	4,254
2004	2,023	9,569	4,286
2005	5,349	10,632	4,661
2006	4,362	6,221	3,350
2007	4,273	6,735	4,442
2008 est.	4,000	6,300	4,200
2009	0	0	0

(1) Data for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 are estimates only. NRCS began a new web-based reporting system that was not fully operational. Also,

many RC&D offices were unable to report complete data because equipment or ability to access the Internet was unavailable.
(2) In 1999, reporting changed to document the number of ongoing projects. This number reflects the number of ongoing projects that span more than a year.

Definitions:

Adopted -- The date that the RC&D Council officially accepts the project as a RC&D venture.

Planned: A project which has been approved by the RC&D Council but has not been cancelled or completed. This is also called 'Ongoing'.

Completed: The date on which all project goals are met and project implementation ends.

Ms. DeLauro: How many applications has NRCS received for new RC&D areas and what would be the cost to fund all new areas at the authorized funding level?

Response: There are thirty-eight RC&D applications pending approval at USDA. The funding level needed for the thirty-eight RC&D applications on file for designation is $6.1 million.

Ms. DeLauro: What options has USDA considered for providing support for the new applicant areas?

Response: USDA has not considered providing direct support since the fiscal year 2009 proposal eliminates all funding for the program.

Ms. DeLauro: How many RC&D areas are currently being funded? How much does each area receive in federal funding? How many are funded by appropriated dollars?

Response: Currently 375 RC&D areas are provided appropriated funds. The fiscal year 2008 average allocation per RC&D council is $124,500 per RC&D area.

Ms. DeLauro: What role do RC&D councils have in identifying conservation priorities using the "locally-led" process? Provide some examples for the record.

Response: RC&D Councils, made up of volunteers representing public and private sector sponsors and other local organizations, undertake community driven actions that are strategically focused on regional resource conservation and economic viability. RC&D Councils, with public involvement, develop area plans to address their locally identified concerns. RC&D Councils at the local level carry out a variety of resource conservation projects. Following are examples:

The Mid-MN Mississippi River RC&D Council provided the Sugar Lake Association in Wright County, Minnesota, assistance to complete a Wetland Management Plan. The goal of the plan is to identify all wetlands in the lake's watershed in order to provide a planning and education tool to assist with the preservation of the valuable wetlands. The lake is groundwater fed

which makes wetland preservation especially important to the local communities around the lake.

The High Plains RC&D in Oklahoma is one of six national biomass conversion to energy project study areas and leads a large partnership in clearing Eastern Red Cedar along the North Canadian River, monitoring changes in stream flow, ground water, re-vegetation, and using the cedar for economic development. The RC&D is leading an effort to develop ways to gasify Eastern Red Cedar for electricity generation.

The Badlands RC&D in South Dakota assisted the Pine Ridge Oglala Sioux Tribe in developing and funding the Grasslands Invasive Species project. The project targets leafy spurge and salt cedar within the White River watershed. A coalition has been formed with Tribal, State, Federal and county agencies to complete the project.

The Sangre de Cristo RC&D and Southeast Colorado RC&D in Colorado provide leadership and support to the Arkansas River Basin Water Forum. The two-day Forum is held annually within the Arkansas River Basin in Colorado, alternating between upstream and downstream locations. The Forum was developed as a means to bring together diverse water interests to explain their views and engage in open dialogue about water issues in the basin. Through this dialogue, the Forum seeks to create a greater understanding of Colorado water law, water use and conservation. Through the Forum, a wider understanding of water issues has evolved and along with it the opportunity to find common ground. Each year, a committee representing agricultural, municipal, industrial, environmental, recreational and governmental interests in the basin comes together to sponsor and host the Forum. Forum attendance is around 200 participants.

The Ohio Valley RC&D in Ohio helped negotiate an agreement between two Ross County families and area conservation agencies to donate the development rights to conservation along four miles on the west side of the Scioto River. The land will be used as a wildlife habitat and recreational space.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table of the allocations for fiscal years 2007 through 2009 for each RC&D council.

Response: Allocations are not made to individual Councils, but are given to each State to provide assistance for all designated areas within the state. A calculation on a per council basis is provided for the record. The allocations for fiscal years 2007 and 2008 are provided in the table. In fiscal year 2009 allocation per RC&D Council is proposed to be $0.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
ALLOCATION TABLES FOR 2007 AND 2008

State	Number of Designated Areas	2007 Final Allocation Per Area	2008 Initial Allocation Per Area
Alabama	9	$123,596	$118,976
Alaska	8	117,520	120,324
Arizona	6	130,241	130,585
Arkansas	7	128,755	128,970
California	12	123,058	119,363
Colorado	8	117,761	118,976
Connecticut	2	145,901	148,059
Delaware	1	143,105	145,222
Florida	7	145,545	141,473
Georgia	11	118,840	119,398
Hawaii*	4	148,880	314,847
Idaho	8	133,003	131,391
Illinois	10	118,252	119,440
Indiana	9	115,493	118,976
Iowa	16	117,242	118,976
Kansas	9	117,377	119,113
Kentucky	14	118,292	118,976
Louisiana	7	145,961	131,391
Maine	5	129,822	131,391
Maryland	3	141,831	145,222
Massachusetts	3	140,858	145,222
Michigan	7	129,011	131,391
Minnesota	8	130,354	131,391
Mississippi	7	142,997	142,529
Montana	8	121,597	123,395
Missouri	8	129,448	131,391
Nebraska	12	117,242	118,976
Nevada	3	142,033	145,222
New Hampshire	2	153,025	145,222
New Jersey	2	143,106	145,222
New Mexico	8	120,011	119,677
New York	8	124,642	125,085
North Carolina	10	110,788	118,976
North Dakota	8	120,343	122,043
Ohio	9	120,620	118,976
Oklahoma	9	122,110	120,663
Oregon	5	143,105	145,222
Pennsylvania	9	131,562	118,976
Rhode Island	1	148,005	145,222
South Carolina	7	131,266	131,391
South Dakota	7	129,476	131,391

State	Number of Designated Areas	2007 Final Allocation Per Area	2008 Initial Allocation Per Area
Tennessee	10	117,242	118,976
Texas	22	118,581	118,976
Utah	7	143,332	134,922
Vermont	2	142,886	145,222
Virginia	7	128,994	131,391
Washington	7	137,042	145,222
West Virginia	6	119,768	121,539
Wisconsin	7	129,476	131,391
Wyoming	5	143,534	145,222
Pacific Basin	2	118,785	151,791
Caribbean Basin	3	143,105	145,222

* RC&D history includes Congressional earmark to Hawaii

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the history of RC&D funding for the past seven years included in last year's hearing record by providing the number of councils, funding level per council, and total RC&D funding through 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RC&D Funding History
FY 1999 - FY 2009

Fiscal Year	Number of RC&D Areas	Funds per Council	Total Funds Appropriated	
1999	315	$111,111	$35,000,000	
2000	315	111,952	35,265,000	
2001	348	120,733	41,923,000	(i)
2002	368	130,565	48,048,000	(ii)
2003	368	137,685	51,000,000	(iii)
2004	375	137,709	51,947,000	(iv)
2005	375	136,608	51,641,000	(v)
2006	375	125,965	51,300,000	(vi)
2007	375	123,178	51,088,000	
2008	375	124,500	50,730,000	(vii)
2009	375	0	0	

(i) - Less Congressional rescission of $92,000
(ii) - Less Congressional rescission of $75,000
(iii)- Less Congressional rescission of $331,000
(iv) - Less Congressional rescission of $307,000
(v) - Less Congressional rescission of $413,000
(vi) - Less Congressional rescission of $513,000
(vii) - Less Congressional rescission of $358,000

Ms. DeLauro: How do administrative and management costs get taken off the top of the RC&D program directly benefit RC&D councils? Please provide the Committee with examples.

Response: The administrative and management costs taken off the top directly benefit RC&D Councils through support and oversight activities that

affect the RC&D Coordinator serving RC&D Councils. Activities include the development of RC&D training courses, accountability and performance tools: the RC&D portion of the Program Operations and Information Tracking System (POINTS), and Total Cost Accounting System (TCAS), the Agency's web based time and attendance tool. These funds also cover the costs for the National and State program staff, equipment, and management tools for the RC&D Coordinator, along with funding for services provided by the National Association of RC&D Councils (NARC&DC) to assist local Councils.

Specific examples include the NRCS National Technology Centers assistance activities. The National Technology Centers support individual technology teams. These teams provide valuable information for all RC&D Coordinators and Council members. In fiscal year 2007, information on renewable energy was provided through training by Technology Center staff to RC&D coordinators at the National RC&D meeting. The National Employee Development Center (NEDC) has developed two courses specifically related to the RC&D program. These courses are aimed at improving the capacity of Coordinators to assist their Councils in implementing their area plans. These courses are free to RC&D Council members who can cover their travel costs. NEDC is continuing to develop additional training materials for RC&D Coordinators. The Social Sciences Team has provided assistance to the NARC&DC through the development of survey instruments and advice on working with communities and other public participation methods. In the past, the Grazing Lands Team has assisted the Rio Bravo and Wes-Tex RC&D Councils in Texas on projects related to economic diversification of ranching operation. The Information Technology Center provides technical support in the design and implementation of the new RC&D reporting system in POINTS.

Other examples include NARC&DC activities. During fiscal year 2007, the Cooperative Agreement with NARC&DC assisted councils to increase job and business growth in rural America, increased their knowledge base about alternative energy technologies that can be used to stimulate local economies, drought mitigation and planning, entrepreneurial and community development, and councils' capacity building, including increasing outreach to underserved clients and increasing diversity in councils. The work was achieved through training sessions, forums, and development of educational material.

RC&D REPORTING SYSTEM

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the reporting system for RC&D Councils, "POINTS." How is data from that system being used to evaluate individual councils, and RC&D as a whole?

Response: NRCS implemented the new RC&D program performance reporting system, POINTS, in fiscal year 2006. All goal performance measures are reported in the system and are used to compute the RC&D allocation performance component. The agency plans to use POINTS information, coupled with the RC&D capacity index information being compiled by NARC&DC under a cooperative agreement to evaluate overall agency program performance and individual council needs and achievements.

RC&D COORDINATORS

Ms. DeLauro: How many coordinator vacancies exist? For every vacant position, how long has the position has been vacant?

Response: There are twenty two vacancies. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
VACANCY INFORMATION

State	RC&D Area	Status	Length of Vacancy (months)
Arkansas	Yukon Flats	Vacant	8
American Samoa	American Samoa	Vacant	4
Arizona	Lower Colorado River	Vacant	1
Indiana	Lincoln Hills	Vacant	33
	White River	Vacant	3
Kentucky	Eagle	Vacant	16
	Green River	Vacant	26
Louisiana	Capital	Vacant	1
Maine	Time and Tide	Vacant	4
Michigan	Conservation Resource Alliance	Vacant	16
Mississippi	Central Mississippi	Vacant	4
Nebraska	North Central	Vacant	3
	Trailblazer	Vacant	3
New Hampshire	Southern New Hampshire	Vacant	1
New York	Lake Plains	Vacant	7
Ohio	Top of Ohio	Vacant	6
Tennessee	Southeast Tennessee	Vacant	8
Texas	Northeast Texas	Vacant	1
	Sam Houston	Vacant	3
West Virginia	Northern Panhandle	Vacant	4
	Wes-Mon-Ty	Vacant	4
Wisconsin	Town & Country	Vacant	7

Ms. DeLauro: Has USDA pilot tested the concept of having one coordinator run multiple councils? If not, why?

Response: NRCS has not tested the concept of having one coordinator run multiple councils. Although this concept has not been officially pilot tested, more than half of the RC&Ds have been in existence for more than twenty years and some have been in existence for more than five years. The Councils should have the experience and capacity to take on a larger role in identifying, planning and addressing their priorities and will need less assistance from the RC&D coordinator.

Ms. DeLauro: The House included report language in 2007 directing NRCS to work with the Councils to develop appropriate measures of effectiveness for both conservation and economic development. Can you give us an update on how you worked with councils to achieve this in both areas?

Response: The RC&D Program's short and long-term program performance and efficiency measures implemented this year include both the conservation and community development aspects of the program. These measures were developed

in conjunction with work products provided by the National Association of Resource Conservation and Development Councils (NARC&DC), representing the 375 councils nationwide to incorporate local council concerns identified through the Area Planning process. The annual conservation measures are the number of watershed or area-wide conservation plans, acres of land and water resources benefited through implementation of RC&D projects; the community development measure is the number of local businesses created or retained. Each year, the measures are goaled for performance by State. NRCS works closely with local RC&D councils to help develop and implement projects that support their Area and Annual plans with programs and services from NRCS, other USDA agencies, other private and public entities. By partnering with other entities, NRCS was able to help RC&D councils create or retain 10,723 jobs and 3,185 businesses in 2007.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update your responses to the questions on pages 692 and 693 of last year's hearing volume on resource based funding allocations.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FACTORS FOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Fiscal Year 2008 Allocation Formula

Resource Concern Factors

Factors that relate to natural resource concerns or emerging issues across the landscape that track the NRCS approach to Soil, Water, Air, Plant, Animal, and Human (SWAPA & H)

Land Conservation:
- Soil Erosion Water (Crop) (acres)
- Soil Erosion Water (Grazing) - Rangeland (acres)
- Soil Erosion Water (Grazing) - Pastureland (acres)
- Soil Erosion Water (Forest) (acres)
- Soil Erosion Wind (acres)

Water Management:
- Non-Attainment Water Bodies (number)
- Non-Attainment Water Bodies - Lake (acres)
- Non-Attainment Water Bodies - Rivers (miles)
- Farms w/confined animal operations (number)
- Irrigated Land (acres)

Land Management:
- Habitat (acres)
- Agricultural Land Conversion Over Time (percent)
- Tribal Land (acres)
- Wetlands (acres)
- Threatened and Endangered Species (number)

Community Development:
- Persistent Poverty Counties (number)
- Population Loss Counties (number)
- Low-Employment Counties (number)
- Housing Stress Counties (number)
- Farming Dependent Counties (number)
- Limited Resource Farmers and Ranchers (number)

Resource Concern Factors

Small Acreage Farms (number)
Federal Recognized Tribes (number)

State Specific Factors

Criteria unique to each state that affects the cost of business and implementation of national objectives

Costs of doing business:

a) Office Cost per Staff Year (dollars)
b) Travel Costs per Staff Year(dollars)
c) Salary Cost per Staff Year (dollars)

Performance Factors

Bonus based on each state's performance in achieving or exceeding their RC&D goaled performance measures for Fiscal Year 2007

a) Watershed or Area-Wide Conservation Plans Developed for Water or Air Quality (number)
b) Land and water resources benefitted by RC&D projects (acres)
d) Local Businesses Created or Retained in Rural Communities through RC&D Assistance (number)

The following table shows the state's fiscal year 2008 allocation without the transition adjustment.

ALLOCATIONS WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT
For Fiscal Year 2008

State	Resource Base Allocation
Alabama	$710,541
Alaska	639,068
Arizona	799,862
Arkansas	1,003,115
California	1,187,193
Colorado	1,042,560
Connecticut	511,967
Delaware	570,313
Florida	1,100,358
Georgia	968,326
Hawaii	610,443
Idaho	1,098,167
Illinois	880,944
Indiana	962,848
Iowa	980,105
Kansas	1,128,025
Kentucky	1,009,963
Louisiana	942,303
Maine	616,332
Maryland	709,741
Massachusetts	594,144
Michigan	946,138
Minnesota	1,145,830
Mississippi	1,108,576
Montana	1,167,470

State	Resource Base Allocation
Missouri	1,025,851
Nebraska	1,071,596
Nevada	857,386
New Hampshire	519,910
New Jersey	665,365
New Mexico	1,042,834
New York	883,683
North Carolina	1,068,035
North Dakota	903,406
Ohio	817,119
Oklahoma	1,206,641
Oregon	1,143,365
Pennsylvania	818,215
Rhode Island	554,151
South Carolina	802,601
South Dakota	1,018,728
Tennessee	846,977
Texas	1,296,215
Utah	1,049,408
Vermont	588,666
Virginia	942,029
Washington	1,169,935
West Virginia	810,271
Wisconsin	971,613
Wyoming	831,364
Pacific Basin	564,286
Caribbean Basin ...	547,851
Total	$46,451,832

Ms. DeLauro: How many coordinators have been to the RC&D concepts training?

Response: To date, 250 coordinators have attended the RC&D concepts course. In addition to this formal course, the agency offers a variety of alternative training methods, including net meetings, mentoring, and continuing education options through identified core competencies which can be found on the National Employee Development Center website at http://www.nedc.nrcs.usda.gov/catalog/rcanddlearn.html. In fiscal year 2007, no RC&D concepts training was provided by the National Employee Development Center due to budget constraints, but NRCS did provide an abbreviated version of six hours training over the internet via Livemeeting. Seventy-five RC&D Coordinators participated in this abbreviated version of the Concepts training. Some coordinators also receive training from non-NRCS sources through their individual development plan.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the response you provided last year on the number of RC&D coordinators located in federal service centers and elsewhere and the cost comparison.

Response: NRCS has not conducted a nationwide study to gather the comparative costs associated with the specific information requested. The study's cost-benefit computations would also need to analyze total costs, administrative and technical support, and Information Technology equipment needs, as well as take into consideration the Americans with Disability Act

and Federal employee security requirements. Generally, if RC&D Coordinators are being moved to USDA Service Centers it is because space is available and it is less costly than renting separate, stand-alone space for RC&D Coordinators.

Ms. DeLauro: To what extent are RC&D coordinators involved in farm bill conservation program implementation? Is time spent on such activities charged to the farm bill program?

Response: NRCS does not have a national figure for the amount of time a coordinator spends on Farm Bill conservation program implementation. However, most Coordinators spend the vast majority of their time on RC&D activities. This is because the highest priority use of available RC&D Program funds is to fund coordinator salaries. Time spent implementing Farm Bill programs is charged as technical assistance to the appropriate Farm Bill program.

INDIRECT COST CHARGED PER NRCS PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: What is the relative proportion of NRCS overhead and administrative charges being assessed against the RC&D program compared to other programs under the jurisdiction of NRCS?

Response: The following table shows the percentages of funds charged to indirect cost associated with programmatic technical assistance costs through January 31, 2008.

[The information follows.]

PERCENTAGE OF INDIRECT COSTS CHARGED PER NRCS PROGRAM
Fiscal Year 2008 Actuals - October Through January

State	CTA	Soils	WSP	WS Rehab	WS Ops	RC&D	CRP	EQIP	WRP	CSP	GRP
Alabama	85.66	3.50	0.00	0.18	0.15	1.72	0.29	3.97	0.40	0.77	0.00
Alaska	26.99	13.95	0.00	0.00	1.70	7.64	0.32	38.11	1.66	1.48	0.00
Arizona	47.42	16.96	0.01	1.05	0.00	2.16	0.00	23.01	2.12	4.08	0.00
Arkansas	52.94	5.94	0.04	0.00	0.05	1.98	2.13	25.29	3.95	6.38	0.00
California	45.92	5.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	1.13	28.41	3.43	5.21	0.00
Colorado	42.58	7.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	5.72	31.79	1.83	3.53	0.00
Connecticut	55.23	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.35	25.40	3.25	6.25	0.00
Delaware	65.21	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.91	19.82	4.03	4.20	0.00
Florida	36.65	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.47	0.89	16.56	6.61	4.10	0.00
Georgia	47.09	3.84	0.32	0.71	0.00	15.25	1.94	23.26	1.06	3.23	0.00
Hawaii	55.29	28.10	0.19	0.00	0.46	3.36	0.00	8.80	0.62	1.16	0.00
Idaho	39.98	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.90	12.00	18.64	2.15	4.14	0.00
Illinois	60.81	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	1.16	22.63	2.78	5.35	0.00
Indiana	56.81	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.37	32.36	0.92	2.87	0.00
Iowa	55.94	6.01	0.00	1.39	1.24	1.85	1.25	23.35	3.20	5.78	0.00
Kansas	44.48	5.30	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.92	25.62	3.49	4.85	0.00
Kentucky	59.31	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	1.62	22.57	2.90	5.59	0.00
Louisiana	42.49	3.33	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.67	19.75	1.94	3.11	0.00
Maine	50.07	17.72	0.00	0.00	1.48	2.50	0.72	19.15	1.73	3.33	0.00
Maryland	47.08	6.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	1.21	26.41	2.83	6.01	0.00
Massachusetts	54.44	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	1.18	23.63	2.85	5.47	0.00
Michigan	53.16	6.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	1.29	24.12	3.15	5.97	0.00

State	CTA	Soils	WSP	WS Rehab	WS Ops	RC&D	CRP	EQIP	WRP	CSP	GRP
Minnesota	52.84	11.73	0.03	0.00	0.02	1.82	1.21	23.61	2.94	5.63	0.00
Mississippi	53.75	4.20	0.00	0.96	0.00	1.29	0.87	17.09	2.09	4.02	0.00
Missouri	53.71	6.70	0.02	0.00	0.10	2.01	1.34	25.04	3.25	6.21	0.00
Montana	49.75	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.47	28.02	1.14	2.21	0.00
Nebraska	37.01	4.15	0.00	0.96	0.00	1.28	22.29	28.26	2.07	3.99	0.00
Nevada	43.46	17.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00	24.94	1.84	3.75	0.00
New Hampshire	48.39	3.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	0.71	32.89	2.96	3.26	0.00
New Jersey	44.44	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.94	38.48	2.26	4.35	0.00
New Mexico	49.54	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.19	0.55	36.21	1.32	2.71	0.00
New York	55.92	8.37	0.00	1.11	0.00	1.73	1.64	19.19	5.20	4.42	0.00
North Carolina	64.65	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.22	0.96	18.05	2.32	4.46	0.00
North Dakota	47.23	5.24	0.00	1.20	0.04	2.14	0.93	35.19	2.23	4.31	0.00
Ohio	45.97	4.80	0.00	1.11	0.00	1.48	1.05	31.94	2.40	11.26	0.00
Oklahoma	45.92	4.15	0.00	2.85	0.00	1.95	1.28	38.84	1.72	3.27	0.00
Oregon	41.23	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	1.12	24.74	2.46	19.77	0.00
Pennsylvania	56.86	5.76	0.12	1.33	0.00	1.96	1.20	23.07	3.54	5.56	0.00
Rhode Island	53.73	5.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.36	1.15	29.05	2.76	5.31	0.00
South Carolina	56.39	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	1.35	30.17	1.76	3.90	0.00
South Dakota	42.61	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	4.54	39.10	2.44	4.64	0.00
Tennessee	49.81	5.52	0.00	1.27	0.00	4.00	2.82	28.51	2.76	5.31	0.00
Texas	54.10	7.81	0.00	2.19	1.66	1.33	0.88	18.03	7.43	4.06	0.00
Utah	50.49	11.30	0.00	0.92	0.30	2.48	0.81	16.72	1.95	3.75	0.00
Vermont	68.88	4.41	0.00	0.00	0.41	1.36	0.92	17.57	2.21	4.24	0.00
Virginia	44.41	4.80	0.00	3.71	0.00	1.48	1.00	37.59	2.40	4.62	0.00
Washington	54.37	6.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	1.32	24.65	2.82	5.45	0.00
West Virginia	34.48	6.39	0.00	0.00	8.23	2.33	0.51	28.82	1.22	2.35	0.00
Wisconsin	67.01	4.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.92	19.37	2.23	4.49	0.00
Wyoming	59.88	8.06	0.29	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.45	23.98	1.12	2.56	0.00
Pacific Basin	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puerto Rico	57.33	5.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.91	0.00	27.91	0.56	5.53	0.00

RC&D ALLOCATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record the RC&D allocations by State for 2006 through 2008.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
FINAL ALLOCATIONS BY STATE

State	2006	2007	2008
Alabama	$1,080,424	$1,112,363	$1,070,781
Alaska	970,399	940,158	962,592
Arizona	800,260	781,445	783,509
Arkansas	862,381	901,283	902,792
California	1,503,543	1,476,699	1,432,353
Colorado	1,023,434	942,084	951,806
Connecticut	280,013	291,801	296,117
Delaware	136,291	143,105	145,222

State	2006	2007	2008
Florida	944,577	1,018,812	990,310
Georgia	1,382,115	1,307,235	1,313,377
Hawaii	543,685	595,518	1,259,387
Idaho	1,093,377	1,064,020	1,051,130
Illinois	1,201,222	1,182,516	1,194,401
Indiana	1,080,942	1,039,433	1,070,782
Iowa	1,938,239	1,875,868	1,903,612
Kansas	1,103,632	1,056,396	1,072,020
Kentucky	1,690,750	1,656,085	1,665,661
Louisiana	959,889	1,021,730	919,739
Maine	671,454	649,112	656,956
Maryland	396,432	425,494	435,666
Massachusetts	400,873	422,574	435,666
Michigan	942,426	903,077	919,739
Minnesota	1,073,482	1,042,830	1,051,130
Mississippi	945,337	1,000,977	997,706
Missouri	1,096,975	972,773	987,160
Montana	1,019,511	1,035,580	1,051,130
Nebraska	1,454,348	1,406,903	1,427,709
Nevada	403,173	426,099	435,666
New Hampshire	295,793	306,050	290,444
New Jersey	268,481	286,211	290,444
New Mexico	952,615	960,090	957,413
New York	1,034,420	997,135	1,000,681
North Carolina	1,219,241	1,107,877	1,189,758
North Dakota	996,713	962,746	976,343
Ohio	1,114,011	1,085,578	1,070,782
Oklahoma	1,124,139	1,098,987	1,085,964
Oregon	644,702	715,527	726,110
Pennsylvania	1,107,067	1,184,056	1,070,782
Rhode Island	137,521	148,005	145,222
South Carolina	938,951	918,864	919,739
South Dakota	946,191	906,334	919,739
Tennessee	1,209,228	1,172,418	1,189,758
Texas	2,755,321	2,608,788	2,617,467
Utah	940,962	1,003,322	944,456
Vermont	269,581	285,772	290,444
Virginia	942,201	902,960	919,739
Washington	937,176	959,292	1,016,554
West Virginia	743,023	718,607	729,235
Wisconsin	936,236	906,334	919,739
Wyoming	676,227	717,668	726,110
Pacific Basin	251,632	237,569	303,582
Puerto Rico	400,828	429,316	435,666
Total, RC&D	$47,841,444	$47,311,476	$48,120,290

Ms. DeLauro: Did any states return RC&D funds to headquarters at the end of fiscal year 2007? What happened to those funds?

Response: At the end of fiscal year 2007, any funds returned by States are re-allocated for RC&D activities in the next year. The following provides state-level detail on RC&D funds returned to headquarters at the end of fiscal year 2007.

[The information follows.]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS RETURNED
Fiscal Year 2007

State	Amount
Alabama	$4,769.41
Alaska	5,396.85
Arizona	5,927.91
Arkansas	80.27
California	150.35
Colorado	0.18
Connecticut	3,875.04
Delaware	2,423.98
Florida	7,283.80
Georgia	22,946.82
Hawaii	8,520.68
Idaho	10.32
Illinois	669.61
Indiana	3.36
Iowa	283.80
Kansas	2,553.74
Kentucky	1,471.31
Louisiana	0.74
Maine	595.50
Maryland	55.16
Massachusetts	0.01
Michigan	1,294.24
Minnesota	4.77
Mississippi	4,636.04
Missouri	236.74
Montana	4,181.64
Nebraska	3,093.55
Nevada	5,730.84
New Hampshire	146.14
New Jersey	0.77
New Mexico	18,076.36
New York	78.71
North Carolina	10,872.08
North Dakota	0.32
Ohio	0.29
Oklahoma	411.41
Oregon	3,021.48
Pennsylvania	700.06
Rhode Island	3,402.68

State	Amount
South Carolina	20,252.02
South Dakota	812.06
Tennessee	1,393.40
Texas	18.26
Utah	55,514.64
Vermont	2,248.50
Virginia	431.29
Washington	4,986.22
West Virginia	420.55
Wisconsin	85.02
Wyoming	84.20
Pacific Basin	8,152.39
Puerto Rico	47,238.66
Total, Returned Funds	$264,544.17

RC&D COUNCILS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that identifies each RC&D council by state and the number of years it has received USDA assistance to fund coordinator positions.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
Arkansas	Mat-Su	18
	Interior Rivers	14
	Kenai	14
	Southeast Conference	14
	Yukon Flats	14
	Bering Strait	7
	Lower Kuskokwim	7
	Copper Valley	6
Alabama	Coosa Valley	43
	Wiregrass	41
	Tombigbee	36
	Alabama Mountains, Rivers, And Valleys	35
	Cawaco	29
	Ala-Tom	27
	Northwest Alabama	17
	Mid-South	16
	Gulf Coast	15
Arkansas	Arkansas River Valley	43
	Ozark Foothills	40
	Southwest Arkansas	39

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Southeast Arkansas	37
	East Arkansas	35
	Central Arkansas	17
	Northwest Arkansas	16
American Samoa	American Samoa	6
Arizona	Little Colorado River Plateau	38
	Cocopai	37
	Coronado	37
	Hohokam	36
	Lower Colorado River	28
	Navajo Nation	11
California	North Cal-Neva	41
	Central Coast	36
	High Sierra	32
	Ore-Cal	15
	Northwest California	14
	Central Sierra	10
	South Coast	10
	Central Sacramento Valley	7
	Mojave Desert-Mountain	7
	Yosemite/Sequoia	7
	Southern Low Desert	6
	North Coast	5
Colorado	Sangre De Cristo	40
	San Juan	37
	San Luis Valley	37
	Colorado Big Country	36
	East Central Colorado	32
	Southeast Colorado	16
	Painted Sky	7
	Northeast Colorado	5
Connecticut	Eastern Connecticut	41
	King's Mark	35
Delaware	First State	37
Florida	West Florida	39
	Suwannee River	37
	Three Rivers	35
	Central Florida	14
	South Florida	10
	Florida West Coast	7
	Treasure Coast	6
Georgia	Upper Ocmulgee	44
	Pine Country	41
	Chestatee-Chattahoochee	38
	Coastal Georgia	37
	Limestone Valley	35

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Oconee River	29
	Central Savannah River	16
	Seven Rivers	15
	Golden Triangle	14
	Two Rivers	14
	Rolling Hills	10
Hawaii	Tri-Isle	38
	Big Island	33
	Garden Island	16
	O'ahu	7
Iowa	Chariton Valley	39
	Southern Iowa	38
	Rc&D For Ne Iowa	37
	Geode Rc&D, Inc	33
	Pathfinders	29
	Golden Hills	27
	Missouri And Mississippi Divide	16
	Iowa Heartland	14
	Limestone Bluffs	14
	Iowa Lakes	12
	Iowa Valley	10
	Souix Rivers	10
	Cedar Valley	7
	Prairie Rivers	7
	Prairie Partners	6
	Prairie Winds	6
Idaho	Panhandle Lakes	44
	Wood River	38
	Clearwater	33
	High Country	29
	West Central Highlands	17
	Three Rivers	16
	Southwest Idaho	14
	Mid-Snake	10
Illinois	Shawnee	42
	Two Rivers	37
	Blackhawk Hills	35
	Prairie Hills	32
	Southwestern Illinois	17
	Prairie Rivers	16
	Interstate	10
	Wabash Valley	7
	Lincoln Heritage	6
	Post Oak Flats	5
Indiana	Lincoln Hills	44
	Historic Hoosier Hills	37
	Four Rivers	36

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Sycamore Trails	35
	Arrow Head Country	33
	Hoosier Heartland	28
	Wood-Land-Lakes	12
	Northwest Territory	7
	White River	6
Kansas	Sunflower	40
	Flint Hills	37
	See-Kan	37
	Lake Region	35
	Glacial Hills	17
	Western Prairie	12
	Central Prairie	7
	Santa Fe Trail	7
	Solomon Valley	5
Kentucky	Pennyrile	43
	Cumberland-Green Lakes	37
	Big Sandy	36
	Cumberland Valley	35
	Green River	33
	Mammoth Cave	17
	Heritage	16
	Licking River Valley	16
	Kentucky River	14
	Lincoln	14
	Gateway	10
	Jackson Purchase	10
	Eagle	7
	Thoroughbred	6
Louisiana	Trailblazer	42
	Twin Valley	38
	Capital	37
	Northeast Delta	16
	Imperial Calcasieu	14
	Acadiana	12
	Bayou Land	6
Massachusetts	Berkshire-Pioneer	40
	The Pilgrim Area	35
	Patriot	6
Maryland	Southern Maryland	37
	Maryland Eastern Shore	28
	Western Maryland	14
Maine	St. John-Aroostook	43
	Threshold To Maine	38
	Time And Tide	36
	Down East	33
	Heart Of Maine	16

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
Michigan	Conservation Resource Alliance	40
	Upper Peninsula	37
	Huron Pines	36
	Sauk Trails	33
	Potawatomi	17
	Saginaw Bay	16
	Timberland	14
Minnesota	Wesmin	44
	Onanegozie	41
	Giziibii	35
	Hiawatha Valley	33
	Prairie Country	17
	Pembina Trail	16
	Laurentian	12
	Three Rivers	7
Missouri	Top Of The Ozarks	43
	Southwest Missouri	41
	Green Hills	36
	Big Springs	33
	Bootheel	32
	Osage Valley	15
	Prairie Rose	15
	Northeast Missouri	12
Mississippi	Northwest Mississippi	43
	Northeast Mississippi	41
	Southeast Mississippi	37
	Southwest Mississippi	36
	Central Mississippi	16
	North Central Mississippi	14
	Mississippi Coastal Plains	7
Montana	Bitter Root	43
	Beartooth	38
	Headwaters	36
	Central Montana	17
	Eastern Plains	16
	Northwest Montana	15
	North Central Montana	10
	Northern Rocky Mountain	6
North Carolina	Piedmont Conservation Council Inc	41
	Southwestern No. Carolina	39
	Mid-East	35
	Albemarle	33
	Mountain Valleys	32
	Environmental Impact	27
	Blue Ridge	16
	Cape Fear	14

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Pilot View	12
	Carolina Land And Lakes	7
North Dakota	Dakota Prairies	38
	Lake Agassiz	36
	Dakota West	35
	Northern Plains	33
	Sheyenne James	32
	Red Rive	28
	Upper Dakota	15
	Williston Basin	15
Nebraska	Panhandle	38
	North Central	35
	Loup Basin	15
	Northeast Nebraska	15
	Southwest Nebraska	14
	Five Rivers	12
	South Central Nebraska	10
	Nebraska Loess Hills	7
	Trailblazer	7
	Nebraska Great Plains	6
	Prairie Land	6
	Sandhills	5
New Hampshire	North Country	41
	Southern New Hampshire	10
New Jersey	North Jersey	36
	South Jersey	32
New Mexico	Northern Rio Grande	44
	Black Range	40
	El Llano Estacado	33
	South Central Mountain	33
	Hub	32
	Jornada	17
	Sureste	16
	Adelante	15
Nevada	Western Nevada	35
	High Desert	10
	Da Ka Doiyabe	7
New York	South Central New York	42
	Seneca Trail	41
	Finger Lake	36
	Greater Adirondack	33
	Black River-St. Lawrence	32
	Hudson-Mohawk	12
	Ontario Lake Plains	10
	Lower Hudson-Long Island	7
Ohio	Buckeye Hills	41
	Crossroads	37

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Maumee Valley	37
	Top Of Ohio	36
	Ohio Valley	33
	Erie Basin	17
	Miami Valley	16
	Western Reserve	7
	Heart Of Ohio	6
Oklahoma	Cherokee Hills	43
	Ouachita Mountains	38
	Ascog	37
	Fun Country	33
	Great Plains	27
	Cross Timbers	16
	Tall Grass	16
	Wheatland	16
	High Plains	7
Oregon	Cascade Pacific	44
	Columbia-Blue Mountain	38
	Northwest Oregon	35
	Southwest Oregon	15
	Wy'east	12
Pennsylvania	Penn Soil	44
	Endless Mountains	41
	Penn's Corner	35
	Headwaters	33
	Pocono-Northeast	28
	Southern Alleghenies	18
	Community Partnerships	14
	Southeastern Pa	10
	Capital	6
Northern Mariana Islands	Marianas	16
Puerto Rico	U.S. Virgin Islands	37
	El Caribe	29
	El Atlantico	15
Rhode Island	Rhode Island	37
South Carolina	Lowcountry	42
	East Piedmont	40
	Santee-Wateree	37
	Ninety Six District	36
	Pee Dee	14
	Edisto-Savannah	10
	Foothills	7
South Dakota	Randall	44
	Black Hills	40

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Lower James	35
	North Central South Dakota	33
	Badlands	14
	South Central	14
	Tatanka	7
Tennessee	Hull-York Lakeland	43
	Five Rivers	37
	Southeast Tennessee	36
	Chickasaw-Shiloh	35
	Clinch-Powell	18
	Appalachian	14
	Buffalo-Duck River	12
	Smoky Mountain	10
	Cumberland Mountain	7
	Central Basin	6
Texas	Southeast	42
	Leon-Bosque	38
	De-Go-La	37
	Rio Bravo	36
	Four Winds	35
	Northeast Texas	35
	Post Oaks	33
	Sam Houston	32
	North Rolling Plains	28
	Alamo	17
	Big Country	17
	Piney Woods	16
	Central Texas	14
	Wes-Tex	14
	Bluebonnet	10
	Chisholm Trail	10
	Concho Valley	10
	Pecos Valley	10
	Chihuahuan Desert	7
	High Plains	7
	Hill Country	6
	Rio Grande-Nueces	6
Utah	Bear River	42
	Color Country	36
	Dinosaurland	33
	Castleland	18
	Panoramaland	16
	Bonneville	10
	Uinta Headwaters	10
Virginia	New River-Highlands	36
	Eastern Shore	35
	Old Dominion	17

State	Resource Conservation and Development Council	Number of years receiving assistance
	Tidewater	16
	Black Diamond	14
	South Centre' Corridors	6
	Shenandoah	5
Vermont	George D. Aiken	44
	Northern Vermont	36
Washington	Columbia-Pacific	37
	Ki-Yak	35
	North Central Washington	16
	Upper Columbia	15
	Big Bend	10
	Blue Mountain	7
	North Olympic Peninsula	7
Wisconsin	Pri-Ru-Ta	44
	Lumberjack	40
	Golden Sands	36
	River Country	32
	Southwest Badger	12
	Glacierland	7
	Town And Country	5
West Virginia	Little Kanawha	42
	Mountain	41
	Potomac Headwaters	39
	Wes-Mon-Ty	37
	Great Kanawha	29
	Northern Panhandle	18
Wyoming	Western Wyoming	41
	Big Horn Basin	37
	Southeastern Wyoming	36
	Northeastern Wyoming	17
	Historic Trails	7

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the regional project allocations, to include fiscal years 2000-2009, e.g. technology development v. regional projects. Provide some recent examples in each of the categories displayed on the table. Where is the funding derived for these projects?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT VS. REGIONAL PROJECTS
Fiscal Years 2000 - 2009
(Dollars in Millions)

Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Technology development	$7.0	$6.8	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.6
Regional projects	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.0
State projects .	28.1	28.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.5
Totals, FY	$40.9	$41.4	$38.2	$38.7	$38.7	$38.7	$38.7	$38.7	$38.7	$42.1

*Estimated funding for new Farm Bill

Technology Development: Investments in technology development include a major improvement in the Manure Management Planner (MMP), a software program funded through a cooperative agreement with Purdue University. This software has been adopted by NRCS as the nationally supported software to help producers develop Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMPs).

NRCS is also leading the implementation of the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP). CEAP involves developing a set of modeling tools to quantify the environmental benefits of conservation practices at the national and watershed scales as a measure of how current funding is meeting its intended goals. A multi-agency effort, CEAP involves data collection, model development, model application and research.

The Energy Estimators are simple tools developed by NRCS to increase energy awareness in agriculture.

The Energy Estimator for Tillage allows producers to estimate energy use and fuel cost or savings associated with different tillage systems used on farms or ranches. This tool receives around 400 visits weekly. Since December 2005, 1.8 million hits have been recorded.

The Energy Estimator for Nitrogen enables producers to estimate the cost and potential nitrogen savings associated with form, timing and placement of nitrogen on a farm or ranch. Over 800,000 hits to the nitrogen estimator web site have been recorded since it was launched on February 24, 2006.

The Energy Estimator for Irrigation enables producers to estimate water usage and energy cost associated with various irrigation systems, and potential savings from improved irrigation water management, equipment maintenance and a pumping plant evaluation. The irrigation energy estimator has received nearly 600,000 hits since it was launched on June 12, 2006.

The Energy Estimator for Animal Housing provides the producer with an estimate of potential energy savings opportunities in dairy, poultry (broiler) and swine production systems. Over 365,000 hits have been recorded for the Energy Estimator for Animal Housing web site since it was launched in November, 2006.

NRCS is enhancing its accountability processes to provide information and trends in conservation treatment, conservation program investments, and performance on watersheds of national importance such as the Chesapeake Bay Region, Mississippi River Basin, Great Lakes Region, Klamath Basin, etc., as well as watersheds impacting water bodies of significance at the State level.

The system is also being enhanced to provide more accountability for project specific activities such as Congressional initiatives.

Regional Projects: Regional projects address water quality impairments on large-scale water bodies with multi-state watersheds. These projects involve conservation and environmental partners at the Federal, State, and local levels. Examples include efforts in the Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Klamath Basin, and the Great Lakes watersheds.

State Projects: State projects address water quality impairments on State water bodies. Previously referred to as ongoing projects, the State projects frequently involve government, non-governmental organizations, and private industry partners at the State, Tribal and local levels. Examples include: the New York City Watershed Project where NRCS provides most of the technical assistance and a small amount of financial assistance, with the bulk of the financial assistance coming from the City and the State; the work by NRCS field offices in all 23 Maryland counties with the Maryland Department of Agriculture and Maryland Association of Soil Conservation Districts to provide technical assistance and financial assistance for water quality efforts in the Chesapeake Bay; the Missouri Bootheel Partner Project that develops post-harvest wetlands for water quality and wildlife habitat; and the Oregon Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) Ground and Surface Water Quality program that is used in conjunction with State programs to improve ground and surface water quality in State-identified watersheds.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the Committee with a brief description of each of the regional projects that are currently underway including how much has been spent on each project. What is the expected date of completion for each regional project?

Response: The three regional projects are the Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Mexico, and Great Lakes. These regional projects are large in scope and the water quality impairments are significant, so it will require an extended amount of time and resources to fulfill the objectives. While restoration efforts are progressing at a steady pace, expected completion dates cannot be projected with confidence. The following updates describe the status of activities for each regional project:

Chesapeake Bay The Chesapeake Bay Program is a partnership among Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, New York, the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, NRCS, and other Federal agencies. It was formed in 1983 as a result of the first Chesapeake Bay Agreement. As an active partner, NRCS provides accelerated technical assistance in the six States and the District of Columbia that drain into the Chesapeake Bay. In cooperation with local conservation districts, NRCS provides the primary interface between the private landowner and numerous State and Federal programs.

The agricultural community's commitment to restoring the Chesapeake Bay is evidenced by their participation in the conservation programs that NRCS manages. These programs target multiple commitments in the Chesapeake Bay 2000 agreement. In 2007, NRCS provided over $37 million in technical and financial assistance to landowners for the installation of Best Management Practices to improve water quality. That figure jumps to over $70 million when expenditures targeting multiple natural resource issues in the Bay are included. Federal dollars are typically matched one-to-one with private landowner dollars. The assistance came primarily from such programs as

Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Wetland Reserve Program (WRP), Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), and Farm and Ranch lands Protection Program (FRPP).

Partnerships at the local, State and Federal levels make this happen. Cooperation and entrepreneurship lie at the heart of the progress. Some of the best conservation and environmental protections result when landowners and communities work together.

In 2000, Chesapeake-area governors, the mayor of the District of Columbia, and the EPA administrator signed the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement. The 2000 Agreement pledges to restore water quality by 2010, preserve 20 percent of the region's land, and provide environmental education to all students in the watershed. In addition, Congressional 2008 Appropriations language calls for the Chesapeake Bay Program to develop a Chesapeake Bay action plan for the remaining years of the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement.

Great Lakes NRCS has a long history of working cooperatively within the Great Lakes Basin with the State governments, local conservation districts, Tribal groups, and Congressional representatives, to address water quality and other environmental issues.

The Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Initiative includes a Federal task force, the Great Lakes States, local communities, Tribes, regional bodies, and other interests in the Great Lakes region to help design a strategy that would restore and protect the Great Lakes now and into the future. Executive Order 13340 (May 18, 2004) established a regional collaboration framework for improved coordination of natural resource management and environmental protection in the Great Lakes Basin. The NRCS programs that have a direct impact on water quality of the Great Lakes are: the CTA program, EQIP, Conservation Security Program (CSP), and WRP. In fiscal year 2007, NRCS obligated over $86 million in technical and financial assistance to landowners within the Great Lakes Basin through these conservation programs.

Instead of one completion date, the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy has a range of completion dates for the multitude of resource concerns facing the Great Lakes region. Examples of the range of completion dates and targets are:

2010 - a 50 percent reduction in Basin-wide household burning
2015 - restore, recover, and protect an net increase of one million acres of wetlands within the Great Lakes basin
2020 - create one million new acres of buffer strips within the Basin
2025 - significantly reduce persistent toxic substances inputs from international sources.

Gulf of Mexico Each year an area of water off the Gulf of Mexico's northern shore exhibits low oxygen, or hypoxic, conditions. The size of the zone has increased since the 1980's, averaging in recent years about 15,000 square kilometers. The initial response established a Federal-State task force and produced an action plan in 2001. The action plan called for reducing the size of the hypoxic zone to 5,000 square kilometers by 2015, improving water quality within the basin, and improving economic conditions across the basin.

The 2001 Action Plan identified the need for increased assistance to producers for voluntary implementation of conservation practices that would help reduce nutrient runoff and leaching. Practices were applied through USDA programs (e.g. CTA, WRP, CRP including the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, and EQIP). During 2002-2006, approximately $4.6 billion in financial and technical assistance was obligated in the 31 Mississippi Basin states to address water quality and other natural resource concerns.

Over the past two years, the Federal-State task force conducted a reassessment culminating in a revision to the 2001 Action Plan. The draft 2008 Action Plan places more emphasis on accelerating nutrient reductions through state led (and Federally supported) nutrient reduction strategies. The revised Action Plan retains the 2015 time frame for reducing the extent of the hypoxic zone or making significant progress but also recognized that this may not be possible.

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the total cost to NRCS to provide this assistance and the amount reimbursed (if any) by other agencies or organizations to include fiscal year 2008.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

REGIONAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS 2004-2009

Regional Projects	Funding (Dollars in millions)						Staff Years					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Chesapeake Bay	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0	$6.1	66	66	66	66	66	67
Gulf of Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	4	4	4	4	4	5
Great Lakes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	14	14	14	14	14	15
TOTALS:	$7.7	$7.7	$7.7	$7.7	$7.7	$8.0	84	84	84	84	84	87

* Estimated funding for projected 2008 Farm Bill

EQIP ALLOCATION

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's record to reflect the EQIP allocation change in fiscal year 2007, as well as the fiscal year 2008 EQIP allocation.

Response: State allocations can change over the course of a year as the Agency moves funds from States that are unable to obligate funds to States that can obligate funds. This helps assure the efficient and effective use of program dollars. Therefore, to allow a consistent comparison between years, the allocation amounts provided in this table are the initial allocations given to the States. In addition, in fiscal years 2007 and 2008, the NRCS set aside $20,000,000 for Conservation Innovation Grants. These competitive grants can serve to supplement a State's allocation when an application is funded.

[The information follows:]

FY 2007 INITIAL EQIP ALLOCATION BY STATE

STATE	Initial FA	Initial TA	Initial Total
ALABAMA	$12,401,072	$3,036,821	$15,437,893
ALASKA	4,589,083	1,847,563	6,436,646
ARIZONA	19,356,071	5,390,017	24,746,088
ARKANSAS	16,351,330	4,256,274	20,607,604
CALIFORNIA	36,686,982	10,035,592	46,722,574
COLORADO	27,675,937	8,417,929	36,093,866
CONNECTICUT	4,437,409	1,747,435	6,184,844
DELAWARE	5,866,284	1,381,757	7,248,041
FLORIDA	19,213,741	5,843,292	25,057,033
GEORGIA	14,394,121	3,879,698	18,273,819
HAWAII	4,610,438	1,856,113	6,466,551
IDAHO	11,378,436	3,158,579	14,537,015
ILLINOIS	14,263,857	3,257,725	17,521,582
INDIANA	10,930,394	2,876,851	13,807,245
IOWA	20,817,801	4,959,120	25,776,921
KANSAS	21,245,487	5,479,630	26,725,117
KENTUCKY	11,042,591	2,630,912	13,673,503
LOUISIANA	13,720,341	3,386,115	7,106,456
MAINE	6,511,985	1,943,854	8,455,839
MARYLAND	6,726,860	1,839,023	8,565,883
MASSACHUSETTS	3,850,552	1,624,678	5,475,230
MICHIGAN	15,631,540	4,375,340	20,006,880
MINNESOTA	26,094,154	6,375,640	32,469,794
MISSISSIPPI	14,122,534	3,076,048	17,198,582
MISSOURI	19,138,840	4,712,805	23,851,645
MONTANA	23,037,164	5,375,044	28,412,208
NEBRASKA	21,491,878	5,104,406	26,596,284
NEVADA	5,568,316	1,914,710	7,483,026
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,798,795	1,526,988	5,325,783
NEW JERSEY	3,862,226	1,285,015	5,147,241
NEW MEXICO	18,169,190	5,105,382	23,274,572
NEW YORK	11,486,726	3,560,668	15,047,394
NORTH CAROLINA	15,175,122	3,319,925	18,495,047
NORTH DAKOTA	17,300,901	4,226,540	21,527,441
OHIO	12,401,558	3,607,389	16,008,947
OKLAHOMA	23,328,434	5,559,576	28,888,010
OREGON	12,362,011	3,109,939	15,471,950
PENNSYLVANIA	10,817,676	3,138,572	13,956,248
RHODE ISLAND	3,526,767	1,116,190	4,642,957
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,792,383	2,036,882	8,829,265
SOUTH DAKOTA	16,358,341	4,025,408	20,383,749
TENNESSEE	10,565,598	2,703,211	13,268,809

STATE	Initial FA	Initial TA	Initial Total
TEXAS	67,099,880	15,777,353	82,877,233
UTAH	17,094,866	5,914,365	23,009,231
VERMONT	4,487,829	1,858,293	6,346,122
VIRGINIA	11,620,284	2,567,892	14,188,176
WASHINGTON	14,604,649	3,583,376	18,188,025
WEST VIRGINIA	5,976,099	1,955,692	7,931,791
WISCONSIN	17,133,023	4,187,625	21,320,648
WYOMING	11,958,425	3,398,020	15,356,445
PACIFIC BASIN	2,427,947	530,482	2,958,429
PUERTO RICO	5,426,282	1,737,059	7,163,341
STATE TOTAL	734,930,210	195,614,813	930,545,023
Undistributed	80,000	0	80,000
NHQ	20,000,000	44,935,217	64,935,217
GRAND TOTAL	$755,010,210	$240,550,030	$995,560,240

FY 2008 INITIAL EQIP ALLOCATION BY STATE

STATE	Initial FA	Initial TA	Initial Total
ALABAMA	$11,455,939	$2,690,009	$14,145,948
ALASKA	7,370,481	2,452,944	9,823,426
ARIZONA	17,988,666	4,834,201	22,822,867
ARKANSAS	14,974,015	3,746,104	18,720,119
CALIFORNIA	34,866,612	9,130,554	43,997,166
COLORADO	26,542,952	8,197,662	34,740,615
CONNECTICUT	6,725,060	2,196,820	8,921,880
DELAWARE	7,269,310	1,695,818	8,965,128
FLORIDA	18,209,201	5,312,056	23,521,257
GEORGIA	13,321,741	3,454,776	16,776,517
HAWAII	7,870,353	2,612,622	10,482,975
IDAHO	10,283,748	2,762,083	13,045,831
ILLINOIS	13,221,598	2,877,639	16,099,237
INDIANA	9,998,370	2,531,174	12,529,544
IOWA	19,450,382	4,422,874	23,873,256
KANSAS	20,144,301	4,967,956	25,112,257
KENTUCKY	10,260,021	2,334,400	12,594,421
LOUISIANA	12,422,293	2,940,895	15,363,187
MAINE	7,226,491	2,068,926	9,295,417
MARYLAND	6,927,268	1,833,262	8,760,530
MASSACHUSETTS	5,514,911	1,952,563	7,467,474
MICHIGAN	14,867,363	3,985,106	18,852,469
MINNESOTA	24,567,698	5,736,237	30,303,935
MISSISSIPPI	12,618,690	2,612,035	15,230,724
MISSOURI	17,785,426	4,192,284	21,977,709
MONTANA	21,515,408	4,797,037	26,312,445

STATE	Initial FA	Initial TA	Initial Total
NEBRASKA	20,126,439	4,560,503	24,686,942
NEVADA	7,347,315	2,306,188	9,653,503
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,859,805	2,201,412	9,061,217
NEW JERSEY	4,787,658	1,480,220	6,267,878
NEW MEXICO	16,894,436	4,564,583	21,459,018
NEW YORK	10,784,480	3,222,019	14,006,498
NORTH CAROLINA	13,870,912	2,887,066	16,757,979
NORTH DAKOTA	16,062,916	3,751,522	19,814,438
OHIO	11,520,316	3,226,905	14,747,221
OKLAHOMA	21,700,625	4,937,461	26,638,086
OREGON	11,111,485	2,697,818	13,809,304
PENNSYLVANIA	10,266,654	2,852,651	13,119,305
RHODE ISLAND	7,521,522	2,078,014	9,599,536
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,857,738	2,244,797	10,102,535
SOUTH DAKOTA	15,370,620	3,612,682	18,983,302
TENNESSEE	9,818,888	2,408,345	12,227,233
TEXAS	63,934,281	14,332,179	78,266,460
UTAH	16,504,626	5,945,080	22,449,706
VERMONT	6,740,464	2,300,600	9,041,064
VIRGINIA	10,587,433	2,231,905	12,819,338
WASHINGTON	13,314,007	3,131,158	16,445,165
WEST VIRGINIA	7,163,076	2,195,967	9,359,043
WISCONSIN	15,881,739	3,717,419	19,599,158
WYOMING	10,670,893	2,967,948	13,638,841
PACIFIC BASIN	1,843,883	364,650	2,208,533
PUERTO RICO	5,936,272	1,811,925	7,748,197
STATE TOTAL	717,876,782	184,369,052	902,245,834
Undistributed	21,573,189	5,210,298	26,783,487
NHQ	20,000,000	50,970,679	70,970,679
GRAND TOTAL	$759,449,971	$240,550,029	$1,000,000,000

Ms. DeLauro: Were any changes made from 2007 to 2008 in the way EQIP funds were allocated? If so, please describe those changes for the record.

Response: The allocation formula was not changed.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table for the record showing each state's total eligible acreage/environmentally sensitive lands and the amount each state received in the 2006 and 2007 EQIP allocation.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EQIP TOTAL ELIGIBLE ACREAGE AND FUNDING

State	Cropland and Grazing Land Acres	Non-Industrial Forest Land Acres	Total Eligible Acres	Initial Fiscal Year Allocations (Financial Assistance) 2006	2007
Alabama	8,704,385	16,217,894	24,922,279	$12,859,956	$12,401,072
Alaska	881,045	3,789,680	4,670,725	5,122,147	4,589,083
Arizona	29,366,722	554,100	29,920,822	20,916,655	19,356,071
Arkansas	14,364,955	10,399,725	24,764,680	16,723,016	16,351,330
California	27,698,779	10,629,930	38,328,709	35,601,305	36,686,982
Colorado	32,634,221	3,083,300	35,717,521	27,959,071	27,675,937
Connecticut	359,313	1,530,600	1,889,913	4,158,147	4,437,409
Delaware	579,545	305,716	885,261	5,867,009	5,866,284
Florida	10,454,217	7,684,029	18,138,246	18,598,404	19,213,741
Georgia	10,671,246	17,102,400	27,773,646	14,314,838	14,394,121
Hawaii	1,439,071	805,900	2,244,971	4,256,964	4,610,438
Idaho	11,830,167	1,808,044	13,638,211	12,019,126	11,378,436
Illinois	27,204,780	3,565,200	30,769,980	13,490,217	14,263,857
Indiana	15,111,022	3,550,200	18,661,222	10,199,898	10,930,394
Iowa	31,166,699	2,038,000	33,204,699	19,857,205	20,817,801
Kansas	46,089,268	1,526,800	47,616,068	20,568,274	21,245,487
Kentucky	13,334,234	10,335,276	23,669,510	10,470,827	11,042,591
Louisiana	7,876,528	8,829,516	16,706,044	14,298,313	13,720,341
Maine	1,211,648	9,296,320	10,507,968	6,522,309	6,511,985
Maryland	2,154,875	1,963,942	4,118,817	6,057,344	6,726,860
Massachusetts	518,299	2,255,929	2,774,228	3,859,840	3,850,552
Michigan	9,872,812	10,672,377	20,545,189	15,171,136	15,631,540
Minnesota	25,994,621	7,365,420	33,360,041	25,108,644	26,094,154
Mississippi	10,124,822	12,666,537	22,791,359	14,048,529	14,122,534
Missouri	28,826,188	11,638,480	40,464,668	18,150,708	19,138,840
Montana	58,607,778	3,074,925	61,682,703	23,087,891	23,037,164
Nebraska	45,525,414	757,300	46,282,714	20,543,213	21,491,878
Nevada	6,409,288	276,768	6,686,056	5,558,034	5,568,316
New Hampshire	415,031	3,263,805	3,678,836	4,026,040	3,798,795
New Jersey	832,600	1,284,900	2,117,500	4,102,532	3,862,226
New Mexico	43,287,108	3,056,900	46,344,008	18,233,198	18,169,190
New York	7,254,470	12,779,996	20,034,466	11,000,760	11,486,726
North Carolina	9,122,379	13,471,080	22,593,459	14,156,869	15,175,122
North Dakota	39,359,346	352,900	39,712,246	17,946,620	17,300,901
Ohio	14,103,085	6,625,976	20,729,061	12,740,813	12,401,558
Oklahoma	33,218,677	5,938,015	39,156,692	22,584,439	23,328,434
Oregon	17,449,293	5,729,442	23,178,735	12,603,238	12,362,011
Pennsylvania	7,167,906	11,365,135	18,533,041	10,470,862	10,817,676
Rhode Island	55,256	334,500	389,756	3,752,785	3,526,767
South Carolina	4,593,452	8,810,320	13,403,772	7,282,998	6,792,383
South Dakota	44,354,880	384,600	44,739,480	16,705,127	16,358,341
Tennessee	11,122,363	10,390,500	21,512,863	10,020,289	10,565,598
Texas	131,308,286	8,477,964	139,786,250	66,348,396	67,099,880
Utah	12,024,661	1,282,400	13,307,061	18,430,072	17,094,866
Vermont	1,262,155	3,700,310	4,962,465	4,175,333	4,487,829

State	Cropland and Grazing Land Acres	Non-Industrial Forest Land Acres	Total Eligible Acres	Initial Fiscal Year Allocations (Financial Assistance) 2006	2007
Virginia	8,228,226	11,671,193	19,899,419	11,791,718	11,620,284
Washington	15,179,710	4,914,280	20,093,990	14,459,579	14,604,649
West Virginia	3,455,532	9,479,220	12,934,752	5,519,765	5,976,099
Wisconsin	14,900,205	9,602,910	24,503,115	16,218,507	17,133,023
Wyoming	34,088,692	875,600	34,964,292	12,620,945	11,958,425
Pacific Basin	25,293	0	25,293	1,370,851	2,427,947
Puerto Rico	865,140	594,600	1,459,740	5,184,708	5,426,282
Total, NRCS	$932,685,688	$298,110,854	$1,230,796,542	$727,135,464	$734,930,210

Note: State allocations can change over the course of a year as the Agency moves funds from States that are unable to obligate funds to States that can obligate dollars. This helps assure the efficient and effective use of program funds. Therefore, to allow a consistent comparison between years, the allocations amounts provided in this table are the initial allocations given to the States.

EQIP FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LIVESTOCK

Ms. DeLauro: Using the latest data available, how much of the EQIP funding is devoted to livestock concerns? What percentage is that of the total? Please include a separate column within the table to show NRCS technical assistance costs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EQIP Financial Assistance to Livestock

Fiscal Year	Livestock Related Cost Share	Total Cost Share	Percent Livestock Related	NRCS Technical Assistance Costs
2004	$449,558,698	$648,389,689	69%	$112,389,675
2005	496,829,738	726,747,456	68	124,207,435
2006	483,746,854	734,173,228	66	120,936,714
2007	520,828,711	784,185,517	66	119,773,662

Note: Includes Klamath and Ground and Surface Water Conservation funds.

SMALL FARMER INITIATIVE

Ms. DeLauro: Please update your response from last year on the small farmer initiative.

Response: In fiscal year 2007, NRCS funded a $12.5 million Limited Resource Farmers Initiative to help small and limited resource farmers implement sound conservation practices on their land. Through this initiative, States and the Caribbean Area dedicated Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funds to reach historically underserved farmers and ranchers, resulting in 1,372 EQIP contracts in 49 states.

CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS

Ms. DeLauro: How have conservation innovation grants been used? What projects have been funded by those grants? Please update the table in last year's hearing record.

Response: Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) have been used to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies while leveraging Federal investment in environmental enhancement and protection, in conjunction with agricultural production. Under CIG, EQIP funds are used to award competitive grants to non-Federal governmental or non-governmental organizations, Tribes, or individuals.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS

Year	Number Submitted	Number Funded	Dollars Awarded (in millions)
2004	156	41	$14.3
2005	175	54	19.0
2006	204	65	19.8
2007	203	51	19.3

In fiscal year 2007, twenty-four states funded 125 proposals for $6.7 million as part of the state CIG program.

A complete list and brief description of projects funded by CIG in fiscal year 2004 through fiscal year 2007 is located at: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cig/.

Ms. DeLauro: How are the conservation innovation grants evaluated?

Response: The Conservation Innovation Grants are evaluated by a technical peer review panel and scored against criteria identified in the funding notice. Scored and ranked applications are forwarded to a NRCS Grants Review Board. The Grants Review Board makes recommendations for project approval to the NRCS Chief. Final selections are made by the Chief of NRCS.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that itemizes total CIG funding by fiscal year through 2008. The table should identify by year the number of grants funded and NRCS' total administration costs funded through CIG dollars.

Response: Fiscal year 2008 Conservation Innovation Grant (CIG) funding has not yet been announced. Since inception in fiscal year 2004, CIG has funded 477 projects (205 National and 272 State) with awards totaling almost $86 million ($70.7 million National and $15.3 million State). NRCS does not fund any of its administrative costs with CIG dollars (these are all Financial Assistance dollars).

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION INNOVATION GRANTS FUNDING

	CIG National		CIG Chesapeake		CIG State	
Year	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
2004	35	$12,628,766	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005	42	14,422,785	12	$4,574,548	51	$2,993,215
2006	57	16,002,797	8	3,790,780	96	5,591,241
2007	47	17,242,314	4	2,066,525	125	6,678,440
Total	181	$60,296,662	24	$10,431,853	272	$15,262,896

Ms. DeLauro: Please detail NRCS's process for reviewing the efficacy of CIG-granted projects. How does the agency determine whether a project is effective or not? Is cost effectiveness one of the evaluation criteria? If not, why?

Response: The CIG evaluation criteria published in the Federal Register (69 FR 16397, Mar. 29, 2004; 70 FR 1791, Jan. 11, 2005) provides details on the process for reviewing CIG grant projects. Criteria include purpose and goals, soundness of approach or design, project management and transferability.

Considerations for the purpose and goals criteria include: the purpose and goals of the project are clearly stated; the project adheres to the natural resource conservation concerns stated in the Announcement of Program Funding (APF); and there is clear and significant potential for a positive and measurable outcome.

Considerations for the soundness of approach or design criteria include: the project adheres to the description of innovative projects or activities found in the APF; technical design and implementation strategy is based on sound science; there is a good likelihood of project success; the project benefits EQIP-eligible producers; the project promotes environmental enhancement and protection in conjunction with agricultural production; and environmental effects are clearly defined and described to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Considerations for the project management criteria include: the proposal has clear milestones and timelines, designated staff, and demonstrates collaboration; the project staff has the technical expertise needed to do the work; and the budget is reasonable and adequately justified.

Considerations for the transferability criteria include: there is great potential to transfer the approach or technology to others and/or to other geographical areas; and the project will result in the development of technical or related materials (e.g., technical standards, technical notes, manuals, handbooks, software, and other guidance or products) and have an expected benefit to EQIP that will help foster adoption of innovative technologies or approaches by other producers, and in other geographic areas.

Cost effectiveness is addressed under the project management criteria. The project budget is reviewed to insure it is reasonable and justified. Since these are innovative technologies and approaches, many of the projects

include evaluating cost effectiveness of the proposed technology or approach as a part of their project outcomes.

The Conservation Innovation Grants are evaluated by a technical peer review panel and scored against criteria identified in the funding notice. Scored and ranked applications are forwarded to a NRCS Grants Review Board. The Grants Review Board makes recommendations for project approval to the NRCS Chief. Final selections are made by the Chief.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the official process or mechanism for incorporating results from CIG funded projects? How does NRCS share lessons learned and deploy new conservation technology and techniques field tested through CIG grants? What is the method for deploying the new approaches both inside and outside of NRCS' delivery system?

Response: A written performance progress report must be submitted to the NRCS Program Contact, with copies to the NRCS National and State Technical Contacts. Each progress report shall cover work performed during the previous six-month period, including any funded or unfunded time extensions, a comparison of actual accomplishments to project goals, and a statement of work projected to be completed in the next six-month period.

Upon passage of the completion date of the project, a final report must be submitted within 90 days detailing project activities, funding received, funding expended, results, and potential for transferability of results. The final report shall address completion of the project deliverables listed in the grant agreement. The final report will be reviewed by the identified contacts for compliance with agreement requirements and to determine the potential for technology transfer.

NRCS will assign a Technical Contact to each project. The Technical Contact: serves as the technical point of contact for grantees and maintains regular correspondence with the project director; ensures technical compliance of the project and that the project deliverables in the grant agreement are accomplished; assesses project progress through semi-annual project progress reports and/or site visits; at the conclusion of the CIG project, provides the National CIG Program Manager a written technical assessment of the project that describes the project, describes the lessons learned, and recommendations for technology or approach institutionalization or transfer; provides support to the CIG National Program Manager by providing technical expertise for CIG Projects; and facilitates the incorporation of new technologies and approaches into NRCS technical manuals, handbooks, user guides and technology infrastructure.

It is NRCS' intent to host an annual CIG Showcase, a meeting for CIG grantees and NRCS technical contacts. The purpose of the annual CIG Showcase is to invite grantees to share the progress and lessons learned on their CIG projects, while also providing grantees with an opportunity to network with NRCS staff and other grantees.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an update on what NRCS is doing to help farmers address potential problems associated with livestock production.

Response: NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to livestock and poultry producers to help them address or prevent potential natural

resource problems associated with their operations. Assistance is provided to farmers and ranchers for improved grazing systems, nutrient management for large and small animal feeding operations, and livestock production in environmentally sensitive areas.

NRCS Comprehensive Nutrient Management Planning (CNMP) technical and financial assistance helps to ensure that operators of large and small animal feeding operations receive sound, science-based and consistent assistance. Starting in 2007, NRCS provides financial incentives for producers to develop CNMP's. The balance between environmental protection and economic viability is difficult and NRCS guidance can be critically important to the operation of a farm. NRCS technical guidance and collaboration by numerous conservation partners, including private industry Technical Service Providers (TSP's), play an important role in assisting Animal Feeding Operations (AFO's) to develop and implement CNMP's in order to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. In fiscal year 2007, NRCS assisted AFO's with the development of 5,205 CNMP's and implementation of 4,404 CNMP's.

Through the improvement of manure management planning software, NRCS is improving the CNMP to make it easier for farmers to understand and allow this tool to become an integral part of the farm's daily operation. The improved software will also provide a document that producers can use to apply and comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations. The EPA described its expectation that CNMP's satisfy the new regulatory requirements of the 2007 CAFO Rule.

In fiscal year 2007, NRCS set aside $20 million for the Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) to fund the development and adoption of innovative conservation technologies and approaches through pilot projects and field trials in an effort to identify new ways to address potential problems associated with livestock production. NRCS selected 51 projects that received $19.3 million in Conservation Innovation Grants for fiscal year 2007. Including the cost sharing from non-Federal partners, the total investment in these projects is more than $40 million. Fourteen projects, totaling nearly $5 million, are directly related to livestock production. The selection process for up to $20 million in funding for fiscal year 2008 Conservation Innovation Grants is currently underway.

In fiscal year 2007, NRCS provided assistance to farmers and ranchers to protect natural resources and improve production systems on over 26.4 million acres of grazing land. In addition NRCS is developing a variety of technologies to assist livestock producers in management of their resources.

Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD's) provide information describing the interactions between soils, vegetation, and land management. NRCS is developing ecological site descriptions across the country to assist land managers in assessing the current condition of their grazing land resources and to monitor change in response to applied conservation practices. NRCS is leading development of joint ESD's policy with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, to increase efficiency of land management activities occurring at the private/public land interface.

The NRCS Grazinglands Spatial Analysis Tool (GSAT Basic) is a decision support tool used to inventory grazing resources and animals (domestic and wild). This application is used to assess the relationship between forage

production and animal demand and assist managers to evaluate impacts of conservation practices. It can help determine the best level of stocking to meet the needs of the land and the grazing animals.

Feed Management, a relatively new NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, was implemented for 14,404 animal units in 2007. Poultry producers on the Del-Mar-Va (i.e., Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) Peninsula have achieved significant reductions in phosphorus use and output by implementing Feed Management and adding phytase in poultry diets. Potential exists for animal producers, using feed management technologies, to reduce manure nutrients by at least 25 percent, and manure and enteric methane production by a similar amount.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: What is the cost for NRCS to carry out the technical assistance associated with the Conservation Reserve Program between fiscal years 2001 and 2009? Please identify the fund sources for each fiscal year.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Year	Dollars
2001	$23,154
2002	23,141
2003	54,812
2004	61,907
2005	69,207
2006	77,710
2007	80,628
2008	60,763
2009 estimate	84,380

Note: CCC provides CRP funding.

FARM BILL PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Provide for the record a state-by-state breakout for the following Farm Bill programs for each of 2007 and 2008, showing, if applicable, technical assistance, financial assistance, and educational assistance for the following programs: Conservation Security; Environmental Quality Incentives; Ground and Surface Water Conservation Program, Klamath Basin, Grassland Reserve, Agricultural Management Assistance, Wildlife Habitat Incentives; Farmland Protection; Wetlands Reserve; and Conservation Reserve. In addition, identify source of funds for each (i.e. appropriated v. CCC).

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

	2007			2008		
State	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama	$214,440	$2,342,421	$2,556,861	$209,410	$2,238,393	$2,447,803
Alaska	45,913	33,111	79,024	2,458	27,807	30,265
Arizona	74,920	348,098	423,018	32,277	325,802	358,079
Arkansas	1,213,264	12,510,606	13,723,870	1,001,525	11,084,116	12,085,641
California ..	549,460	7,647,433	8,196,893	627,489	6,772,599	7,400,088
Colorado	376,796	4,938,679	5,315,475	427,684	4,752,545	5,180,229
Connecticut .	45,431	72,626	118,057	5,006	56,119	61,125
Delaware	157,698	1,225,908	1,383,606	101,434	1,127,542	1,228,976
Florida	77,395	291,847	369,242	20,262	225,633	245,895
Georgia	456,538	4,765,145	5,221,683	412,567	4,473,470	4,886,037
Hawaii	62,327	236,739	299,066	20,825	231,885	252,710
Idaho	804,435	12,533,774	13,338,209	1,107,891	12,310,401	13,418,292
Illinois	737,962	9,299,720	10,037,682	812,754	9,031,100	9,843,854
Indiana	581,877	8,669,879	9,251,756	758,191	8,424,839	9,183,030
Iowa	1,294,007	24,917,912	26,211,919	2,166,608	24,073,920	26,240,528
Kansas	898,545	10,780,854	11,679,399	1,098,346	10,193,233	11,291,579
Kentucky	141,644	946,766	1,088,410	73,241	814,292	887,533
Louisiana ...	78,460	327,607	406,067	27,700	286,050	313,750
Maine	67,042	295,210	362,252	26,443	249,872	276,315
Maryland	607,988	6,684,436	7,292,424	519,569	5,773,488	6,293,057
Massachusetts	22,098	18,783	40,881	1,245	14,331	15,576
Michigan	678,809	8,193,392	8,872,201	675,281	7,503,619	8,178,900
Minnesota ...	607,929	8,858,100	9,466,029	819,195	8,758,227	9,577,422
Mississippi .	105,608	883,915	989,523	71,989	800,373	872,362
Missouri	1,991,474	28,370,102	30,361,576	2,582,274	28,692,429	31,274,702
Montana	785,035	10,703,518	11,488,553	1,002,838	10,482,028	11,484,866
Nebraska	1,067,621	13,651,457	14,719,078	1,099,746	12,219,902	13,319,648
Nevada	68,997	498,910	567,907	36,988	411,480	448,468
New Hampshire	48,050	26,612	74,662	1,808	20,587	22,395
New Jersey ..	59,243	206,253	265,496	16,002	178,299	194,301
New Mexico ..	179,166	1,470,963	1,650,129	122,493	1,361,538	1,484,031
New York	185,233	1,977,880	2,163,113	158,626	1,707,456	1,866,082
North Carolina	173,663	1,606,014	1,779,677	142,900	1,588,274	1,731,173
North Dakota	588,123	7,938,645	8,526,768	691,127	7,679,691	8,370,818
Ohio	1,020,470	16,306,867	17,327,337	1,423,010	15,789,501	17,212,511
Oklahoma	448,465	5,812,764	6,261,229	476,820	5,298,504	5,775,324
Oregon	1,732,078	23,602,274	25,334,352	2,153,686	23,430,344	25,584,030
Pennsylvania	184,937	1,806,294	1,991,231	147,386	1,615,902	1,763,288
Rhode Island	21,195	26,091	47,286	2,022	22,970	24,992
South Carolina	271,094	3,144,699	3,415,793	261,927	2,910,803	3,172,730
South Dakota	211,257	2,486,507	2,697,764	208,451	2,316,619	2,525,070
Tennessee ...	130,634	1,261,719	1,392,353	108,539	1,195,376	1,303,915
Texas	252,710	2,374,636	2,627,346	202,034	2,223,095	2,425,129
Utah	231,561	3,627,254	3,858,815	317,008	3,400,586	3,717,594
Vermont	51,200	42,017	93,217	2,764	31,207	33,971
Virginia	157,239	1,223,584	1,380,823	98,660	1,041,164	1,139,824
Washington ..	419,303	6,220,858	6,640,161	547,876	6,088,009	6,635,885

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
West Virginia	82,471	366,167	448,638	31,405	316,112	347,517
Wisconsin ...	412,056	5,487,619	5,899,675	481,967	5,255,686	5,737,653
Wyoming	172,997	2,104,178	2,277,175	174,584	1,940,323	2,114,907
Pacific Basin	45,943	34,782	80,725	2,294	25,985	28,279
Puerto Rico .	69,706	220,595	290,301	17,239	192,041	209,280
Total, CSP ..	$20,962,507	$269,422,219	$290,384,726	$23,531,861	$256,985,566	$280,517,427

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Alabama	$3,036,245	$12,392,473	$15,428,718	$2,690,009	$11,455,939	$14,145,948
Alaska	1,647,247	4,589,083	6,236,330	2,452,944	7,370,481	9,823,426
Arizona	5,352,930	19,169,682	24,522,612	4,834,201	17,988,666	22,822,867
Arkansas	4,265,138	16,320,859	20,585,997	3,746,104	14,974,015	18,720,119
California ..	10,048,064	36,978,982	47,027,046	9,130,554	34,866,612	43,997,166
Colorado	8,696,205	26,788,076	35,484,281	8,197,662	26,542,952	34,740,615
Connecticut .	1,744,238	4,437,409	6,181,647	2,196,820	6,725,060	8,921,880
Delaware	1,381,757	5,866,284	7,248,041	1,695,818	7,269,310	8,965,128
Florida	5,854,504	19,252,017	25,106,521	5,312,056	18,209,201	23,521,257
Georgia	3,828,688	15,846,321	19,675,009	3,454,776	13,321,741	16,776,517
Hawaii	1,861,696	5,007,212	6,868,908	2,612,622	7,870,353	10,482,975
Idaho	2,839,537	12,186,436	15,025,973	2,762,083	10,283,748	13,045,831
Illinois	3,197,730	13,276,823	16,474,553	2,877,639	13,221,598	16,099,237
Indiana	2,869,018	10,979,600	13,848,618	2,531,174	9,998,370	12,529,544
Iowa	4,891,183	20,817,801	25,708,984	4,422,874	19,450,382	23,873,256
Kansas	5,488,230	21,151,487	26,639,717	4,967,956	20,144,301	25,112,257
Kentucky	2,715,708	11,042,591	13,758,299	2,334,400	10,260,021	12,594,421
Louisiana ...	3,386,115	13,720,341	17,106,456	2,940,895	12,422,293	15,363,187
Maine	1,942,562	6,511,668	8,454,230	2,068,926	7,226,491	9,295,417
Maryland	1,833,531	6,662,969	8,496,500	1,833,262	6,927,268	8,760,530
Massachusetts	1,740,345	3,850,552	5,590,897	1,952,563	5,514,911	7,467,474
Michigan	4,359,197	15,631,540	19,990,737	3,985,106	14,867,363	18,852,469
Minnesota ...	6,339,364	26,094,154	32,433,518	5,736,237	24,567,698	30,303,935
Mississippi .	2,986,524	14,122,534	17,109,058	2,612,035	12,618,690	15,230,724
Missouri	4,820,491	19,720,840	24,541,331	4,192,284	17,785,426	21,977,709
Montana	5,321,265	22,520,996	27,842,261	4,797,037	21,515,408	26,312,445
Nebraska	5,112,235	21,491,878	26,604,113	4,560,503	20,126,439	24,686,942
Nevada	1,888,035	5,178,242	7,066,277	2,306,188	7,347,315	9,653,503
New Hampshire	1,511,315	3,798,795	5,310,110	2,201,412	6,859,805	9,061,217
New Jersey ..	1,402,827	3,862,226	5,265,053	1,480,220	4,787,658	6,267,878
New Mexico ..	5,045,975	18,133,217	23,179,192	4,564,583	16,894,436	21,459,018
New York	3,523,763	11,486,726	15,010,489	3,222,019	10,784,480	14,006,498
North Carolina	3,195,806	15,375,122	18,570,928	2,887,066	13,870,912	16,757,979
North Dakota	4,516,940	17,300,901	21,817,841	3,751,522	16,062,916	19,814,438
Ohio	3,480,389	12,401,558	15,881,947	3,226,905	11,520,316	14,747,221
Oklahoma	5,567,804	23,328,434	28,896,238	4,937,461	21,700,625	26,638,086
Oregon	3,264,375	12,512,011	15,776,386	2,697,818	11,111,485	13,809,304
Pennsylvania	3,116,990	10,817,676	13,934,666	2,852,651	10,266,654	13,119,305

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Rhode Island	1,032,396	2,520,279	3,552,675	2,078,014	7,521,522	9,599,536
South Carolina	2,007,127	6,792,383	8,799,510	2,244,797	7,857,738	10,102,535
South Dakota	4,027,659	16,670,306	20,697,965	3,612,682	15,370,620	18,983,302
Tennessee ...	2,724,910	10,661,598	13,386,508	2,408,345	9,818,888	12,227,233
Texas	15,876,476	67,099,880	82,976,356	14,332,179	63,934,281	78,266,460
Utah	5,770,695	17,561,255	23,331,950	5,945,080	16,504,626	22,449,706
Vermont	1,858,293	4,487,829	6,346,122	2,300,600	6,740,464	9,041,064
Virginia	2,383,448	11,620,284	14,003,732	2,231,905	10,587,433	12,819,338
Washington ..	3,712,988	14,604,649	18,317,637	3,131,158	13,314,007	16,445,165
West Virginia	2,369,852	7,924,099	10,293,951	2,195,967	7,163,076	9,359,043
Wisconsin ...	4,189,743	17,239,023	21,428,766	3,717,419	15,881,739	19,599,158
Wyoming	3,386,839	11,958,425	15,345,264	2,967,948	10,670,893	13,638,841
Pacific Basin	484,794	1,432,595	1,917,389	364,650	1,843,883	2,208,533
Puerto Rico .	1,450,535	4,110,618	5,561,153	1,811,925	5,936,272	7,748,197
Total, EQIP .	$195,349,721	$735,308,739	$930,658,460	$184,369,052	$717,876,782	$902,245,834

GROUND AND SURFACE WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Alabama.....	$64,612	$674,018	$738,630	$70,397	$266,761	$337,157
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	592,758	1,167,318	1,760,076	95,287	461,997	557,284
Arkansas.....	938,085	2,816,616	3,754,701	294,502	1,114,751	1,409,252
California...	2,917,748	8,580,363	11,498,111	681,403	3,395,907	4,077,309
Colorado.....	1,104,060	3,011,433	4,115,493	405,367	1,191,855	1,597,222
Connecticut..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	30,122	0	30,122	42,869	0	42,869
Florida.....	295,204	956,460	1,251,664	51,779	378,544	430,324
Georgia.....	118,836	566,320	685,156	123,840	224,136	347,976
Hawaii.....	285,819	222,985	508,804	55,416	0	55,416
Idaho.....	1,273,302	3,603,656	4,876,958	393,212	1,426,243	1,819,455
Illinois.....	29,440	321,232	350,672	42,869	0	42,869
Indiana.....	25,780	326,866	352,646	33,091	105,800	138,891
Iowa.....	62,909	491,883	554,792	44,703	194,676	239,379
Kansas.....	855,215	2,832,085	3,687,300	397,554	1,120,873	1,518,427
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana....	156,942	771,991	928,933	65,730	305,536	371,265
Maine.....	53,642	0	53,642	11,502	0	11,502
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan.....	32,801	379,914	412,715	29,277	0	29,277
Minnesota....	60,446	376,272	436,718	80,072	148,920	228,992
Mississippi..	709,056	1,865,737	2,574,793	228,295	738,415	966,710
Missouri.....	145,948	704,335	850,283	136,368	278,759	415,127
Montana.....	690,039	1,680,984	2,371,023	116,668	379,198	495,866
Nebraska.....	1,065,701	4,790,295	5,855,996	917,922	1,895,887	2,813,809
Nevada.....	235,054	612,235	847,289	41,925	242,308	284,234

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey...	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico...	333,002	739,528	1,072,530	72,869	292,688	365,557
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	126,856	334,943	461,799	166,249	0	166,249
North Dakota.	82,015	775,737	857,752	69,259	200,000	269,259
Ohio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	183,299	423,212	606,511	73,479	167,497	240,976
Oregon.....	494,281	1,810,492	2,304,773	164,520	716,550	881,070
Pennsylvania.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.	144,076	351,404	495,480	149,189	139,077	288,266
Tennessee....			0	0	0	0
Texas.....	1,111,180	5,134,270	6,245,450	457,249	2,032,024	2,489,273
Utah.....	268,639	1,221,399	1,490,038	166,289	450,000	616,289
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington...	444,868	1,572,804	2,017,672	241,289	622,479	863,768
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin....	54,166	180,942	235,108	26,140	0	26,140
Wyoming.....	421,625	1,702,271	2,123,896	142,661	673,719	816,380
Pacific Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico..	32,045	0	32,045	2,091	0	2,091
Total, GSWC..	$15,439,571	$51,000,000	$66,439,571	$6,091,332	$19,164,600	$25,255,932

KLAMATH BASIN PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
California	$733,378	$3,022,087	$3,755,465	0	0	0
Oregon	1,094,650	2,990,687	4,085,337	0	0	0
Total, Klamath	$1,828,028	$6,012,773	$7,840,801	0	0	0

GRASSLAND RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Alabama.....	$25,503	0	$25,503	$2,734	0	$2,734
Alaska.....	35,655	0	35,655	9,199	0	9,199
Arizona.....	799	0	799	1,000	0	1,000
Arkansas.....	3,081	0	3,081	1,543	0	1,543
California...	51,475	0	51,475	11,958	0	11,958
Colorado.....	33,484	0	33,484	1,000	0	1,000
Connecticut..	17,428	0	17,428	1,706	0	1,706
Delaware.....	52,285	0	52,285	6,887	0	6,887

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Florida.....	52,513	0	52,513	1,000	0	1,000
Georgia.....	7,017	0	7,017	6,092	0	6,092
Hawaii.....	742	0	742	1,000	0	1,000
Idaho.....	52,399	0	52,399	1,000	0	1,000
Illinois.....	32,168	0	32,168	7,098	0	7,098
Indiana.....	513	0	513	1,868	0	1,868
Iowa.....	38,850	0	38,850	2,058	0	2,058
Kansas.....	232,391	0	232,391	2,112	0	2,112
Kentucky.....	18,740	0	18,740	1,000	0	1,000
Louisiana....	2,738	0	2,738	1,327	0	1,327
Maine.....	20,109	0	20,109	1,272	0	1,272
Maryland.....	3,833	0	3,833	1,000	0	1,000
Massachusetts	2,624	0	2,624	1,272	0	1,272
Michigan.....	21,821	0	21,821	2,031	0	2,031
Minnesota....	20,160	0	20,160	2,761	0	2,761
Mississippi..	55,137	0	55,137	1,733	0	1,733
Missouri.....	174,596	0	174,596	47,289	0	47,289
Montana.....	35,484	0	35,484	1,000	0	1,000
Nebraska.....	1,084	0	1,084	1,137	0	1,137
Nevada.....	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
New Hampshire	104,569	0	104,569	1,000	0	1,000
New Jersey...	4,220	0	4,220	1,000	0	1,000
New Mexico...	34,856	0	34,856	1,000	0	1,000
New York.....	19,482	0	19,482	1,000	0	1,000
North Carolina	52,456	0	52,456	1,000	0	1,000
North Dakota.	67,923	0	67,923	1,000	0	1,000
Ohio.....	112,499	0	112,499	16,549	0	16,549
Oklahoma.....	220,938	0	220,938	28,698	0	28,698
Oregon.....	2,909	0	2,909	1,408	0	1,408
Pennsylvania.	96,725	0	96,725	4,575	0	4,575
Rhode Island.	17,485	0	17,485	1,000	0	1,000
South Carolina	17,599	0	17,599	1,000	0	1,000
South Dakota.	1,711	0	1,711	1,000	0	1,000
Tennessee....	27,617	0	27,617	12,317	0	12,317
Texas.....	225,542	0	225,542	16,921	0	16,921
Utah.....	16,593	0	16,593	1,000	0	1,000
Vermont.....	40,534	0	40,534	2,789	0	2,789
Virginia.....	105,140	0	105,140	21,208	0	21,208
Washington...	36,111	0	36,111	1,000	0	1,000
West Virginia	87,426	0	87,426	42,607	0	42,607
Wisconsin....	3,594	0	3,594	2,058	0	2,058
Wyoming.....	52,969	0	52,969	1,000	0	1,000
Pacific Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico..	1,198	0	1,198	1,000	0	1,000
Total, GRP...	$2,342,725	0	$2,342,725	$283,205	0	$283,205

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

	2007			2008		
State	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Connecticut..	$78,157	0	$78,157	$30,044	$100,949	$130,993
Delaware.....	55,560	0	55,560	27,835	194,484	222,319
Maine.....	103,999	0	103,999	33,428	150,578	184,006
Maryland.....	383,695	0	383,695	78,133	315,258	393,391
Massachusetts	104,106	0	104,106	41,712	104,012	145,723
Nevada.....	128,762	0	128,762	38,882	207,289	246,171
New Hampshire	73,835	0	73,835	30,146	71,982	102,128
New Jersey...	148,055	0	148,055	30,207	162,281	192,488
New York.....	676,876	0	676,876	168,823	516,290	685,114
Pennsylvania.	514,600	0	514,600	170,692	588,273	758,965
Rhode Island.	37,095	0	37,095	8,421	35,904	44,325
Utah.....	251,429	0	251,429	84,571	403,115	487,686
Vermont.....	588,146	0	588,146	99,422	135,413	234,835
West Virginia	532,100	0	532,100	92,506	233,702	326,208
Wyoming.....	461,443	0	461,443	190,178	655,470	845,648
Total, AMA...	$4,137,858	0	$4,137,858	$1,125,000	$3,875,000	$5,000,000

WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

	2007			2008		
State	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama.....	$68,989	$330,558	$399,547	$94,840	$418,157	$512,998
Alaska.....	536,280	2,204,416	2,740,696	198,187	119,250	317,437
Arizona.....	66,131	368,205	434,336	86,608	453,424	540,032
Arkansas.....	116,982	462,593	579,575	151,091	544,382	695,473
California...	167,199	765,304	932,503	195,879	334,970	530,849
Colorado.....	75,315	416,769	492,084	121,380	474,273	595,652
Connecticut..	383,637	1,298,158	1,681,795	203,082	464,939	668,021
Delaware.....	88,044	200,592	288,636	67,643	186,750	254,393
Florida.....	67,796	373,938	441,734	70,930	154,100	225,030
Georgia.....	64,880	327,050	391,930	76,998	350,000	426,998
Hawaii.....	566,053	2,202,303	2,768,356	231,148	127,000	358,148
Idaho.....	76,897	435,812	512,709	94,410	218,300	312,710
Illinois.....	54,510	319,690	374,200	76,293	418,157	494,450
Indiana.....	73,928	417,737	491,665	86,399	382,922	469,321
Iowa.....	66,383	341,793	408,176	90,127	418,157	508,284
Kansas.....	74,330	500,592	574,922	79,580	300,000	379,580
Kentucky.....	88,486	581,062	669,548	57,753	120,000	177,753
Louisiana....	59,035	376,685	435,720	78,844	400,000	478,844
Maine.....	222,600	975,921	1,198,521	121,134	639,491	760,624
Maryland.....	48,019	313,967	361,986	44,870	205,000	249,870
Massachusetts	327,901	1,163,869	1,491,770	203,407	638,152	841,559
Michigan.....	55,422	315,948	371,370	72,913	317,000	389,913
Minnesota....	64,393	374,502	438,895	70,308	286,691	356,999

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Mississippi..	107,112	463,950	571,062	77,090	0	77,090
Missouri.....	100,565	768,301	868,866	130,023	400,000	530,023
Montana.....	68,329	338,707	407,036	80,795	315,655	396,450
Nebraska.....	78,131	372,547	450,678	81,077	200,000	281,077
Nevada.....	82,274	93,533	175,807	45,293	100,000	145,293
New Hampshire	534,093	2,446,761	2,980,854	297,909	418,157	716,067
New Jersey...	203,110	825,964	1,029,074	132,388	378,333	510,721
New Mexico...	53,769	199,560	253,329	63,140	230,709	293,849
New York.....	66,762	324,733	391,495	87,298	300,000	387,298
North Carolina	92,034	484,080	576,114	91,259	352,663	443,921
North Dakota.	63,854	397,149	461,003	61,648	300,000	361,648
Ohio.....	52,098	328,460	380,558	33,891	0	33,891
Oklahoma.....	120,949	637,617	758,566	155,215	282,000	437,215
Oregon.....	134,669	758,176	892,845	111,045	213,500	324,545
Pennsylvania.	33,331	224,955	258,286	37,893	205,000	242,893
Rhode Island.	765,507	2,566,658	3,332,165	281,502	242,852	524,353
South Carolina	151,926	676,038	827,964	94,954	220,000	314,954
South Dakota.	60,287	307,605	367,892	57,102	180,000	237,102
Tennessee....	64,305	516,491	580,796	64,230	232,757	296,987
Texas.....	86,939	436,325	523,264	119,474	554,184	673,658
Utah.....	81,550	417,438	498,988	109,263	464,939	574,202
Vermont.....	305,994	971,596	1,277,590	107,037	0	107,037
Virginia.....	80,322	392,347	472,669	104,161	513,256	617,417
Washington...	135,928	622,456	758,384	100,108	0	100,108
West Virginia	205,856	925,052	1,130,908	120,021	111,000	231,021
Wisconsin....	61,659	398,052	459,711	97,781	513,880	611,661
Wyoming.....	58,655	270,280	328,935	83,475	300,000	383,475
Pacific Basin	57,389	228,111	285,500	16,279	0	16,279
Puerto Rico..	83,034	0	83,034	0	0	0
Total, WHIP..	$7,403,641	$32,460,406	$39,864,047	$5,415,174	$15,000,000	$20,415,174

FARM AND RANCH LANDS PROTECTION ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Alabama.....	$18,855	$945,770	$964,625	$22,991	$1,000,000	$1,022,991
Alaska.....	13,128	430,000	443,128	3,188	355,701	358,889
Arizona.....	6,982	0	6,982	2,307	0	2,307
Arkansas.....	5,698	0	5,698	2,193	0	2,193
California...	55,253	2,407,474	2,462,727	35,233	163,000	198,233
Colorado.....	54,450	2,058,150	2,112,600	31,905	1,334,508	1,366,413
Connecticut..	98,381	2,826,847	2,925,228	46,604	1,305,187	1,351,791
Delaware.....	62,129	3,030,045	3,092,174	25,293	1,637,589	1,662,883
Florida.....	42,057	1,636,020	1,678,077	17,412	1,255,546	1,272,958
Georgia.....	31,983	911,681	943,664	23,384	1,100,000	1,123,384
Hawaii.....	26,431	1,090,028	1,116,459	6,681	16,000	22,681
Idaho.....	18,070	400,000	418,070	13,500	0	13,500
Illinois.....	20,930	1,414,296	1,435,226	14,645	948,354	962,999
Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Iowa.....	34,537	0	34,537	741	0	741
Kansas.....	22,122	1,308,314	1,330,436	9,035	633,313	642,348
Kentucky.....	47,420	2,912,295	2,959,715	48,791	1,423,191	1,471,981
Louisiana....	6,313	0	6,313	0	0	0
Maine.....	41,369	1,060,469	1,101,838	20,631	757,026	777,658
Maryland.....	165,923	2,796,176	2,962,099	210,001	2,638,020	2,848,021
Massachusetts	85,296	3,875,889	3,961,185	90,199	2,542,994	2,633,193
Michigan.....	95,281	1,599,075	1,694,356	59,935	1,428,320	1,488,255
Minnesota....	28,736	669,391	698,127	19,382	1,114,680	1,134,062
Mississippi..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	44,108	1,212,250	1,256,358	8,290	570,823	579,112
Montana.....	33,708	901,706	935,414	16,786	929,981	946,767
Nebraska.....	8,164	0	8,164	3,018	0	3,018
Nevada.....	64,200	1,895,314	1,959,514	4,519	750,000	754,519
New Hampshire	134,941	3,204,506	3,339,447	53,631	1,098,376	1,152,007
New Jersey...	124,041	4,616,447	4,740,488	228,128	3,927,074	4,155,202
New Mexico...	12,607	415,765	428,372	9,171	0	9,171
New York.....	89,387	1,682,614	1,772,001	42,191	165,000	207,191
North Carolina	61,859	1,551,983	1,613,842	28,413	1,298,252	1,326,665
North Dakota.	5,683	0	5,683	2,364	0	2,364
Ohio.....	58,437	2,798,143	2,856,580	83,601	1,000,000	1,083,601
Oklahoma.....	79,698	0	79,698	40,044	0	40,044
Oregon.....	10,780	561,366	572,146	4,614	0	4,614
Pennsylvania.	223,086	2,827,354	3,050,440	168,636	3,192,291	3,360,926
Rhode Island.	122,074	2,794,778	2,916,852	32,291	781,035	813,326
South Carolina	22,299	1,189,345	1,211,644	28,410	300,000	328,410
South Dakota.	161	0	161	2,193	0	2,193
Tennessee....	14,630	737,970	752,600	9,281	945,569	954,850
Texas.....	25,682	1,500,000	1,525,682	4,671	0	4,671
Utah.....	14,215	1,304,335	1,318,550	8,548	500,000	508,548
Vermont.....	102,785	2,935,089	3,037,874	148,246	1,443,136	1,591,382
Virginia.....	46,294	1,045,601	1,091,895	23,727	1,100,006	1,123,733
Washington...	53,266	1,128,714	1,181,980	86,537	1,072,700	1,159,236
West Virginia	99,083	2,149,592	2,248,675	71,932	881,886	953,818
Wisconsin....	67,492	1,610,845	1,678,337	39,508	1,059,069	1,098,576
Wyoming.....	18,245	723,371	741,616	14,028	972,473	986,501
Pacific Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, FRPP..	$2,518,269	$70,159,008	$72,677,277	$1,866,827	$41,641,100	$43,507,927

WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Alabama.....	$89,587	$867,135	$956,722	$49,424	$0	$49,424
Alaska.....	3,829	0	3,829	13,237	0	13,237
Arizona.....	14,822	259,450	274,272	10,950	0	10,950
Arkansas.....	1,064,161	700,127	1,764,288	252,970	0	252,970
California...	1,130,982	9,748,730	10,879,711	302,921	0	302,921

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
Colorado.....	264,166	1,203,521	1,467,687	105,975	0	105,975
Connecticut..	11,957	480,000	491,957	94,906	0	94,906
Delaware.....	136,071	2,142,277	2,278,348	40,415	0	40,415
Florida.....	1,154,891	49,562,168	50,717,059	238,833	0	238,833
Georgia.....	193,964	2,382,495	2,576,459	75,542	0	75,542
Hawaii.....	14,484	123,500	137,984	18,891	0	18,891
Idaho.....	70,143	321,817	391,960	39,845	0	39,845
Illinois.....	455,097	2,560,859	3,015,956	133,435	0	133,435
Indiana.....	976,783	10,857,763	11,834,546	211,903	0	211,903
Iowa.....	1,149,141	18,061,334	19,210,475	502,163	0	502,163
Kansas.....	254,404	1,031,038	1,285,442	102,695	0	102,695
Kentucky.....	263,647	2,282,199	2,545,846	88,754	0	88,754
Louisiana....	1,084,377	608,019	1,692,396	332,410	0	332,410
Maine.....	31,614	648,914	680,528	31,080	0	31,080
Maryland.....	91,469	525,959	617,428	57,508	0	57,508
Massachusetts	62,173	1,836,607	1,898,780	29,737	0	29,737
Michigan.....	594,709	6,874,810	7,469,519	198,062	0	198,062
Minnesota....	1,247,638	4,271,728	5,519,366	776,578	0	776,578
Mississippi..	1,504,411	636,804	2,141,215	309,088	0	309,088
Missouri.....	1,438,361	16,799,626	18,237,987	417,849	0	417,849
Montana.....	184,600	2,003,191	2,187,791	62,378	0	62,378
Nebraska.....	536,150	6,459,183	6,995,333	302,578	0	302,578
Nevada.....	4,244	0	4,244	15,204	0	15,204
New Hampshire	112,417	4,154,791	4,267,208	39,733	0	39,733
New Jersey...	46,395	816,081	862,476	34,787	0	34,787
New Mexico...	23,011	6,500	29,511	18,981	0	18,981
New York.....	1,025,583	3,319,056	4,344,639	475,160	0	475,160
North Carolina	572,185	14,621,393	15,193,578	87,349	0	87,349
North Dakota.	238,761	723,585	962,346	238,030	0	238,030
Ohio.....	359,280	3,456,517	3,815,797	163,850	0	163,850
Oklahoma.....	373,473	3,153,740	3,527,213	176,064	0	176,064
Oregon.....	562,785	2,257,468	2,820,253	200,001	0	200,001
Pennsylvania.	107,198	1,061,604	1,168,802	67,281	0	67,281
Rhode Island.	23,596	6,750	30,346	24,277	0	24,277
South Carolina	421,808	8,297,613	8,719,421	126,586	0	126,586
South Dakota.	504,314	1,484,133	1,988,446	257,095	0	257,095
Tennessee....	150,013	740,112	890,125	93,171	0	93,171
Texas.....	1,038,602	247,331	1,285,932	437,033	0	437,033
Utah.....	22,581	260,440	283,021	42,439	0	42,439
Vermont.....	23,218	92,336	115,554	42,637	0	42,637
Virginia.....	76,032	340,828	416,860	50,605	0	50,605
Washington...	357,029	1,641,205	1,998,233	192,681	0	192,681
West Virginia	19,745	17,169	36,914	89,478	0	89,478
Wisconsin....	406,760	1,829,985	2,236,745	175,440	0	175,440
Wyoming.....	162,563	958,889	1,121,452	175,137	0	175,137
Pacific Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico..	0	0	0	27,056	0	27,056
Total, WRP...	$20,655,223	$192,736,778	$213,392,001	$8,050,203	$0	$8,050,203

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS
SOURCE: TRANSFER FROM CCC
FY 2007 Actual and FY 2008 Estimate

	2007			2008		
State	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total	Technical Assistance	Financial Assistance	Total
Alabama.....	$757,853	$0	$757,853	$259,118	$0	$259,118
Alaska.....	33,411	0	33,411	28,796	0	28,796
Arizona.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	1,029,380	0	1,029,380	338,264	0	338,264
California...	240,353	0	240,353	84,120	0	84,120
Colorado.....	913,278	0	913,278	319,632	0	319,632
Connecticut..	12,054	0	12,054	4,218	0	4,218
Delaware.....	189,580	0	189,580	62,228	0	62,228
Florida.....	139,120	0	139,120	46,668	0	46,668
Georgia.....	544,460	0	544,460	356,236	0	356,236
Hawaii.....	6,946	0	6,946	3,602	0	3,602
Idaho.....	556,612	0	556,612	208,938	0	208,938
Illinois.....	6,085,122	0	6,085,122	2,129,242	0	2,129,242
Indiana.....	4,902,999	0	4,902,999	1,715,954	0	1,715,954
Iowa.....	6,137,405	0	6,137,405	2,147,973	0	2,147,973
Kansas.....	2,916,752	0	2,916,752	1,039,198	0	1,039,198
Kentucky.....	2,780,048	0	2,780,048	972,821	0	972,821
Louisiana....	1,032,875	0	1,032,875	383,455	0	383,455
Maine.....	125,496	0	125,496	41,475	0	41,475
Maryland.....	1,166,030	0	1,166,030	408,029	0	408,029
Massachusetts	14,454	0	14,454	6,059	0	6,059
Michigan.....	1,132,706	0	1,132,706	394,458	0	394,458
Minnesota....	5,733,369	0	5,733,369	2,006,709	0	2,006,709
Mississippi..	1,478,034	0	1,478,034	440,349	0	440,349
Missouri.....	3,898,722	0	3,898,722	1,456,152	0	1,456,152
Montana.....	1,633,154	0	1,633,154	571,577	0	571,577
Nebraska.....	3,002,550	0	3,002,550	1,050,516	0	1,050,516
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	7,782	0	7,782	3,665	0	3,665
New Jersey...	132,350	0	132,350	46,320	0	46,320
New Mexico...	390,412	0	390,412	135,277	0	135,277
New York.....	701,118	0	701,118	245,035	0	245,035
North Carolina	1,184,638	0	1,184,638	413,342	0	413,342
North Dakota.	4,310,907	0	4,310,907	1,508,745	0	1,508,745
Ohio.....	4,058,333	0	4,058,333	1,425,962	0	1,425,962
Oklahoma.....	769,302	0	769,302	269,243	0	269,243
Oregon.....	728,108	0	728,108	254,824	0	254,824
Pennsylvania.	2,880,998	0	2,880,998	1,105,196	0	1,105,196
Rhode Island.	15,281	0	15,281	3,667	0	3,667
South Carolina	1,273,051	0	1,273,051	439,625	0	439,625
South Dakota.	4,615,220	0	4,615,220	1,615,250	0	1,615,250
Tennessee....	1,387,690	0	1,387,690	485,211	0	485,211
Texas.....	1,039,282	0	1,039,282	363,731	0	363,731
Utah.....	45,668	0	45,668	13,799	0	13,799
Vermont.....	164,702	0	164,702	57,015	0	57,015
Virginia.....	1,509,247	0	1,509,247	528,105	0	528,105
Washington...	475,258	0	475,258	166,094	0	166,094

State	2007 Technical Assistance	2007 Financial Assistance	2007 Total	2008 Technical Assistance	2008 Financial Assistance	2008 Total
West Virginia	336,566	0	336,566	117,792	0	117,792
Wisconsin....	2,479,993	0	2,479,993	867,883	0	867,883
Wyoming.....	258,883	0	258,883	90,605	0	90,605
Pacific Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico..	107	0	107	0	0	0
Total, CRP...	$75,227,659	$0	$75,227,659	$26,632,174	$0	$26,632,174

FARM BILL APPORTIONMENT

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record a copy of the final apportionment schedule for 2007 farm bill conservation programs and the most recent apportionment schedule for 2008 farm bill conservation programs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SF 132 APPORTIONMENT AND REAPPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

FY 2008 Apportionment
Funds provided by Public Law 107-171 as amended by P.L. 110-161, P.L. 110-198 and P.L. 110-200, P.L. 110-205, and P.L. 110-206
08 AP NRCS 10 Revised

Treasury Agency FY1	Treasury Agency FY2	Treasury Account	Alloc Account	Alloc Sub-Account	Line No	Line Split	Bureau/ Account Title / Cat B Sub / Line Split	Previous Approved	OMB Footnote	Agency Request	Agency Footnote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo Obligations	Prev Approved Footn
							Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm security and rural investment programs (005-53-1004) TAFS: 12-1004 /2008								
12	2008	1004		BEA		MANC	BEA Category								
12	2008	1004		RptCat		NO	Reporting Categories								
12	2008	1004		AdjAuth		NO	Adjustment Authority provided								
12	2008	1004			1A		Unob Bal: Brought forward, October 1 (+ or -)								
12	2008	1004			2A		Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, Actual								
12	2008	1004			2B		Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, Anticipated								
12	2008	1004			3A1		BA: Appropriation, Actual								
12	2008	1004			3A2		BA: Appropriation, Anticipated								
12	2008	1004			3B		BA: Borrowing authority								
12	2008	1004			3C		BA: Contract authority								
12	2008	1004			3D1A		BA: Offsetting Collections - Earned, Collected								
12	2008	1004			3D1B		BA: Offsetting Collections - Earned, Change in receivables from Fed sources								
12	2008	1004			3D2A		BA: Change in unfilled customer orders - Advance received								
12	2008	1004			3D2B		BA: Change in unfilled customer orders - Without advance from Fed sources								
12	2008	1004			3D3		BA: Offsetting collections - Anticipated, without advance	60,783,884		60,783,884		60,783,884			
12	2008	1004			3D4		BA: Offsetting Collections - Previously unavailable								
12	2008	1004			3D5A		BA: Expenditure transfers from trust funds - Collected								
12	2008	1004			3D5B		BA: Expenditure transfers from trust funds - Change in receivables								
12	2008	1004			3D5C		BA: Expenditure transfers from trust funds - Anticipated								
12	2008	1004			4A		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Actual transfers, BA	1,044,875,951		1,044,875,951		1,044,875,951			
12	2008	1004			4B		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Anticipated transfers, BA	807,610,354		615,883,748		615,458,059			
12	2008	1004			4C		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Actual transfers, unob balances								
12	2008	1004			4D		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Anticipated transfers, unob balances								
12	2008	1004			5		Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law ___ (-)								
12	2008	1004			6A		Permanently not available: Cancellations of expired or no-year accounts (-)								
12	2008	1004			6B		Permanently not available: Enacted reductions (-)								
12	2008	1004			6C		Permanently not available: Capital transfer and redemption of debt (-)								
12	2008	1004			6D		Permanently not available: Other authority withdrawn (-)								
12	2008	1004			6E		Permanently not available: Pursuant to Public Law ___ (-)								
12	2008	1004			6F		Permanently not available: Anticipated for rest of year (-)								
12	2008	1004			7		Total budgetary resources	1,713,250,189		1,721,323,583		1,720,897,894			
12	2008	1004			8A1		First quarter								
12	2008	1004			8A2		Second quarter								
12	2008	1004			8A3		Third quarter								
12	2008	1004			8A4	1	Fourth quarter FY2008 Environmental Quality Incentives Program	0		0		0			
12	2008	1004			8A4	2	Fourth quarter FY 2008 Agricultural Mgmt. Assistance (Financial Assistance)	0		0		0			
12	2008	1004			8A4	3	Fourth quarter FY 2008 Agricultural Mgmt. Assistance (Technical Assistance)	0		0		0			
12	2008	1004			8B1		(1) FY 2008 Wetland Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	75,000,000 7/		75,000,000 8/		75,000,000 8/			
12	2008	1004			8B2		(2) FY 2008 Klamath Basin (Financial Assistance)	0		0		0			
12	2008	1004			8B3		(3) FY 2008 Farmland Protection Program (Financial Assistance)	50,269,526 7/		50,269,520 8/		50,269,526 8/			
12	2008	1004			8B4		(4) FY 2008 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	759,449,971		759,449,971		759,449,971			
12	2008	1004			8B5		(5) FY 2008 Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	31,637,174 7/		34,512,266 8/		36,271,829 8/			
12	2008	1004			8B6		(6) FY 2008 Conservation Security Program (Financial Assistance)	325,000,000		325,000,000		325,000,000			
12	2008	1004			8B7		(7) FY 2008 Conservation Security Program (Technical Assistance)	54,232,000 2/		54,232,000 2/		54,232,000 2/			
12	2008	1004			8B8		(8) FY 2008 Grasslands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	1,810,088 7/		1,810,086 8/		1,810,086 8/			
12	2008	1004			8B9		(9) FY 2008 Ground and Surface Water Conservation (Financial Assistance)	23,088,400 7/		28,484,662 8/		20,279,400 8/			
12	2008	1004			8B10		(10) FY 2008 Agricultural Mgmt. Assistance (Financial Assistance)	3,875,000		3,875,000		3,875,000			
12	2008	1004			8B11		(11) FY 2008 Agricultural Mgmt. Assistance (Technical Assistance)	1,125,000		1,125,000		1,125,000			
12	2008	1004			8B12		(12) FY 2008 Wetland Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)	34,218,676 2/5		34,218,676 2/5		34,218,676 2/5			
12	2008	1004			8B13		(13) FY 2008 Klamath Basin (Technical Assistance)	0		0		0			
12	2008	1004			8B14		(14) FY 2008 Farmland Protection Program (Technical Assistance)	6,004,874 2/5		6,004,874 2/5		6,004,874 2/5			
12	2008	1004			8B15		(15) FY 2008 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Technical Assistance)	240,550,029 2/		240,550,029 2/		240,550,029 2/			
12	2008	1004			8B16		(16) FY 2008 Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Technical Assistance)	27,030,000 2/5		27,030,000 2/5		27,030,000 2/5			
12	2008	1004			8B17		(17) FY 2008 Grasslands Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)	1,017,619 7/		1,017,619 8/		1,017,619 8/			
12	2008	1004			8B18		(18) FY 2008 Ground and Surface Water Conservation (Technical Assistance)	18,000,000 2/5		18,000,000 2/5		18,000,000 2/5			
12	2008	1004			8B19		(19) FY 2008 Conservation Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)	60,783,884 5/		60,783,884 5/		60,783,884 5/			
12	2008	1004			8B20		(20) FY 2008 Conservation Reserve Program (Impact Technical Assistance)	0		0		0			
12	2008	1004			8C		Apportioned for future fiscal years								
12	2008	1004			9		Budgetary Resources Withheld pending rescission								
12	2008	1004			10		Budgetary Resources Deferred								
12	2008	1004			11		Budgetary Resources: Unapportioned balance of revolving fund								
12	2008	1004			12		Total budgetary resources	1,713,250,189		1,721,323,583		1,720,897,894			

Submitted: Donald K. Rice, Director, USDA/OBPA/BCAD Date May 5, 2008

Approved: Robert Fenweather, DAD/NRD/OMB/EOP Date 5/7/08

SF 132 APPORTIONMENT AND REAPPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

REVISED 07-AP-NRCS-9

FY 2007 Apportionment
Funds provided by Public Law 107-171

Line No	Line Sub	Bureau/Account Title / Cat B Stub / Line Spill	Previous Approved	Agency Request	Agency Fcs	OMB Action	OMB Footn	Memo Obligations	Prev Apprm
		Department of Agriculture							
		Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service							
		Account: Farm security and rural investment programs (005-53-1004)							
		TAFS: 12-1004 /2007							
0BEA	MANDO	BEA Category							
RptCat	NO	Reporting Categories							
AdjAuth	NO	Adjustment Authority provided							
1A		Unob Bal: Brought forward, October 1 (+ or -)							
2A		Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations. Actual							
2B		Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations. Anticipated							
3A1		BA: Appropriation, Actual							
3A2		BA: Appropriation, Anticipated							
3B		BA: Borrowing authority							
3C		BA: Contract authority							
3D1A		BA: Offsetting Collections - Earned, Collected							
3D1B		BA: Offsetting Collections - Earned, Change in receivables from Fed sources							
3D2A		BA: Change in unfilled customer orders - Advance received							
3D2B		BA: Change in unfilled customer orders - Without advance from Fed sources							
3D3		BA: Offsetting collections - Anticipated, without advance	80,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000			
3D4		BA: Offsetting Collections - Previously unavailable							
3D5A		BA: Expenditure transfers from trust funds - Collected							
3D5B		BA: Expenditure transfers from trust funds - Change in receivables							
3D5C		BA: Expenditure transfers from trust funds - Anticipated							
4A		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Actual transfers, BA	1,418,531,597	1,418,531,597		1,418,531,597			
4B		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Anticipated transfers, BA	373,157,335	373,157,335		373,157,335			
4C		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Actual transfers, unob balances							
4D		Nonexpenditure transfers, net: Anticipated transfers, unob balances							
5		Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law ____ (-)							
6A		Permanently not available: Cancellations of expired or no year accounts (-)							
6B		Permanently not available: Enacted reductions (-)							
6C		Permanently not available: Capital transfer and redemption of debt (-)							
6D		Permanently not available: Other authority withdrawn (-)							
6E		Permanently not available: Pursuant to Public Law ____ (-)							
6F		Permanently not available: Anticipated for rest of year (-)							
7		Total budgetary resources	1,871,688,932	1,871,688,932		1,871,688,932			
8A1		First quarter							
8A2		Second quarter							
8A3		Third quarter							
8A4		Fourth quarter							
8B1		(1) FY 2007 Wetland Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	255,000,000	255,000,000		255,000,000			
8B2		(2) FY 2007 Klamath Basin (Financial Assistance)	6,012,773	6,012,773		6,012,773			
8B3		(3) FY 2007 Farmland Protection Program (Financial Assistance)	70,236,600	70,236,600		70,236,600			
8B4		(4) FY 2007 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	755,010,208	755,010,208		755,010,208			
8B5		(5) FY 2007 Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Financial Assistance)	32,481,279	32,481,279 2/		32,481,279 2/			2/
8B6		(6) FY 2007 Conservation Security Program (Financial Assistance)	270,690,000	270,690,000		270,690,000			
8B7		(7) FY 2007 Conservation Security Program (Technical Assistance)	26,240,000	26,240,000 1/ 4		26,240,000 1/ 4			1/ 3
8B8		(8) FY 2007 Grasslands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	12,671,160	12,671,160		12,671,160			
8B9		(9) FY 2007 Ground and Surface Water Conservation (Financial Assistance)	51,000,000	51,000,000		51,000,000			
8B10		(10) FY 2007 Agricultural Management Assistance (Financial Assistance)							
8B11		(11) FY 2007 Agricultural Management Assistance (Technical Assistance)	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000			
8B12		(12) FY 2007 Wetland Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)	28,339,000	28,339,000 1/		28,339,000 1/			1/
8B13		(13) FY 2007 Klamath Basin (Technical Assistance)	2,346,762	2,346,762 1/		2,346,762 1/			1/
8B14		(14) FY 2007 Farmland Protection Program (Technical Assistance)	3,263,400	3,263,400 1/		3,263,400 1/			1/
8B15		(15) FY 2007 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Technical Assistance)	240,550,029	240,550,029 1/		240,550,029 1/			1/
8B16		(16) FY 2007 Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Technical Assistance)	10,538,721	10,538,721 1/		10,538,721 1/			1/
8B17		(17) FY 2007 Grasslands Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)	3,236,000	3,236,000		3,236,000			
8B18		(18) FY 2007 Ground and Surface Water Conservation (Technical Assistance)	19,093,000	19,093,000 1/		19,093,000 1/			1/
8B19		(19) FY 2007 Conservation Reserve Program (Technical Assistance)	80,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000			
8C		Apportioned for future fiscal years							
9		Budgetary Resources: Withhold pending rescission							
10		Budgetary Resources: Deferred							
11		Budgetary Resources: Unapportioned balance of revolving fund							
12		Total budgetary resources	1,871,688,932	1,871,688,932		1,871,688,932			

1/ Of the total funds provided for technical assistance in this apportionment, at least $40 million shall be used to pay for technical assistance delivery through the Technical Service Provider system.

2/ Of the total funds provided for financial assistance in this apportionment, at least $5 million shall be used to pay for the Open Rivers dam removal projects in coastal States

3/ Of the funds provided, $2,930,000 shall be available for obligation within fifty previously-identified watersheds. No funding is available for preparation for a national signup

4/ Of the funds provided, $2,930,000 shall be available for obligation within fifty-one previously-identified watersheds. No funding is available for preparation for a national signup.

Submitted: Donald K. Blue, Director, USDA/OBPA/BCAD Date: August 2, 2007

Approved: Janet Irwin, Atg DAD/NRD/OMB/EDP Date: 8/8/07

TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT CENTERS

Ms DeLauro: How are the three technology support centers supporting field conservationists? Please provide specific examples.

Response: Through the NRCS reorganization, three National Technology Support Centers (NTSCs) were established to better support science-based technology development and the transfer of technical guidelines and information to NRCS conservation professionals working in the field. These NTSCs focus on science and technology by developing and providing direct technical assistance and guidance; training, designing or acquiring technology tools; assisting state and field-based projects; and developing tools for program implementation. In fiscal year 2007, the three NTSCs completed over 1,280 requests for direct technical assistance and support - meeting field conservationists' needs.

Through design of technology tools, NTSC professionals are assisting Agency and State-level leaders with establishing products such as software, technical handbooks, job sheets, and sample conservation plans that help in measuring current resource conditions and developing alternatives for sound conservation plans. An example is the Wind Erosion Prediction System. In response to observed problems and customer requests, NRCS partnered with USDA's Agricultural Research Service to develop processed-based wind erosion prediction technology. This system has utility for conservation planning and policy development. Other examples are Manure Management Planner enhancements which create manure management plans for crop and animal feeding operations.

As new science is developed, NTSC professionals put together guidance on how best to use it. For example, in fiscal year 2007 four new air quality practice standards were developed for use by field conservationists. Another example is the revised Chapter in the Engineering Field Handbook, Wetland Restoration, Enhancement or Creation. This Chapter provides field conservationists necessary practice design information. Numerous technical publications were developed and disseminated in fiscal year 2007 to provide field conservationists the latest science in an effort to assist them with resource inventory, conservation planning, design development, and conservation application.

NTSC professionals provide on-site project assistance to train field conservationists and verify the data collected through new technologies. Fiscal year 2007 examples include Streambank Erosion Control Alternatives training sessions and workshops on how to work with residential-lifestyle farmers.

An example of how the NTSCs are providing program implementation assistance is the key role NTSC professionals played in creating the tools and providing training to field office staff needed to implement the Conservation Security Program (CSP). In fiscal year 2008, the NTSCs were instrumental with the national CSP rollout of training sessions, which included Water Quality Enhancements (Sediment Management, Pesticide Management and Nutrient Management) and the Soil and Water Eligibility Tool.

In addition to direct technical assistance in the field, the NTSC disciplinary specialists conduct quarterly teleconferences with their state and field counterparts to coordinate and discuss emerging technologies. These specialists use these teleconferences to facilitate technology transfer

among the states and rapid sharing of successful field-based lessons learned. The NTSCs extensively utilize Web-based net meetings (or online seminars) as a cost-effective training method - allowing for field-based demonstrations and immediate and authoritative questions and answers. The NTSCs archive these net meetings/online seminars to meet future, on-demand technical training needs.

Ms. DeLauro: How are you measuring the effectiveness of technical support?

Response: The National Technology Support Centers maintain a detailed tracking system that records requests for assistance and the efforts of staff to provide assistance to requestors. Information is compiled continuously and analyzed quarterly. The analysis includes the level of assistance, topics, various categorizations of the nature of the project, hours expended, type of customer, etc. This information is included in a quarterly report that is distributed to State Conservationists and other customers. In addition, each National Technology Support Center has an Advisory Board that reviews the effectiveness of the Center's activities and provides guidance to the Center on maximizing effectiveness.

NRCS TRAINING

Ms. DeLauro: Describe the training strategy of NRCS. What is the total budget?

Response: As the mandatory early basic course for newly hired field employees, the Conservation Boot Camp is the cornerstone in the Service's training plan. The balance of the plan involves other core training for more advanced courses provided by the National Employee Development Center; other National Centers, and individual States through NRCS and non-NRCS courses. The fiscal year 2008 estimated training budget is $8 million.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of pilot training programs, including "Conservation Boot Camp"? What are the topics of the pilots? What is the cost of the training, and how does it fit in the overall training plan of the Service? What "lessons learned" from the pilot and implementation phases will be incorporated in 2008 and 2009?

Response: The "Conservation Boot Camp" is a multi-week intensive training course for new technical NRCS employees. The course concentrates on those topics which provide the basic knowledge and skills needed to guide farmers and ranchers through a comprehensive conservation planning process that complies with national policy.

Topics include engineering surveys, soils, agronomy, forestry, grazing and wildlife considerations, planning, designing, and installing conservation practices. The course has been re-designed based on lessons learned from the pilots to include a blended approach of distance learning modules and field experiences. It is instructed by experienced NRCS field staff with an emphasis on in-field practical experience on a working farm, and providing quality and timely technical assistance.

During fiscal years 2005 and 2006, NRCS conducted 11 pilot sessions for 326 employees to further refine the curriculum and evaluate additional sites. In fiscal year 2007, NRCS delivered five more sessions of the Conservation Boot Camp Training program to 150 new field employees.

The goal of the NRCS Conservation Boot Camp fiscal year 2007 plan was to reduce the costs while maintaining or improving the quality of the instruction. The cost for Conservation Boot Camp was $7,500 per employee. The tuition covered all expenses for the course including all participant materials, equipment and travel, and instructor salaries and travel.

There are five sessions of Conservation Boot Camp scheduled for fiscal year 2008 and the tuition per employee has been reduced to $7,000.

As the mandatory early basic course for newly hired field employees, the Conservation Boot Camp is the cornerstone in the Service's training plan. The balance of the plan involves other core training for more advanced courses provided by the National Employee Development Center; other National Centers, and individual States through NRCS and non-NRCS courses.

TECHNICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

Ms. DeLauro: How many registered Technical Service Providers does NRCS have, and how much do you plan to obligate for TSPs this fiscal year? What is the quality and accessibility of the service provided?

Response: NRCS has 1,260 certified Technical Service Providers (TSPs) registered in TechReg, the NRCS electronic TSP registry. Many of the initially registered TSPs are currently going through a renewal process and the overall number will likely decline. Producer accessibility to TSPs varies around the Nation. Overall, TSPs provide NRCS with a highly flexible means of expanding technical capacity. Additional TSPs are working under Agency acquisition contracts and agreements, and are not registered in TechReg because they work directly for NRCS. This makes the number of TSPs assisting program participants greater than 1,260. NRCS plans to at least obligate $20 million for TSPs, to provide technical assistance under several conservation programs in fiscal year 2008.

There are rigorous training and experience requirements for TSPs to ensure that the best quality of service is provided to program participants. There have been no major problems reported with the quality and accessibility of TSPs to our clients. Program participants are able to select a TSP by going into a county level registry on the NRCS Web site (TechReg). In some cases, NRCS will expedite meeting the program participants' demand for technical assistance by acquiring TSPs through direct contracts and agreements.

During fiscal years 2003 to 2007, TSPs provided technical assistance support equivalent to approximately 1,110 full-time equivalent staff.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the oversight plan for the TSPs, and what have you found thus far?

Response: NRCS has not identified any widespread deficiencies in the TSPs servicing our clients. Any deficiencies are usually resolved at the field or State office level, do not result in project failure, and rarely result in de-certification of the TSP. Since 2003, only four TSPs were de-certified for failure to meet NRCS technical standards.

NRCS has conducted oversight and evaluation studies of the TSP initiative. One study in 2004 focused on the self-certification of credentials by TSPs and indicated some inaccuracies in their claims. As a

result, in January 2005, NRCS stopped self-certification and established a more thorough review of the qualifications of the TSPs that apply for NRCS certification. States are now conducting rigorous verification of all TSPs that are applying for certification or renewing their three year certification agreement. The applicant's certification may be delayed by the State Conservationists until they comply with all certification criteria specified for each technical service they are applying to provide. In addition, States conduct spot checks of practices installed by TSPs as part of their Quality Assurance Plans and correct any deficiencies by working with the TSPs to give them an opportunity to correct any problems. Another oversight study revealed the need to improve the information included in procurement documents and resulted in increased transparency of requests for proposals and other agreements.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Ms. DeLauro: Please describe the coordination between NRCS and APHIS on invasive species. How are responsibilities divided? What does NRCS do that APHIS does not?

Response: NRCS and APHIS coordinate their invasive species activities through participation in the USDA Invasive Species Coordinators' Group, the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), the Invasive Terrestrial Animals and Pathogens (ITAP) interagency, interdepartmental group, and the USDA Pollinator Protection Committee. NRCS and APHIS also coordinate, along with five other USDA agencies, in the preparation of the annual invasive species USDA performance budget. NRCS and APHIS collaborated on the development of the Distributional Update portion of the NRCS PLANTS database (http://plants.usda.gov) to obtain data from users on State and county distributions of new plants, particularly new weed occurrences. The NRCS Plant Materials Program (http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/) coordinates with APHIS when bringing seeds or plants into the United States to ensure that they are not invasive.

APHIS is responsible, under authority of the Plant Protection Act of 2000, for regulation of plant pests, noxious weeds, and bio-control agents on both public and private lands, and has the authority for maintaining and publishing the list of specific taxa that fit into these three categories. APHIS also sets import policies that are designed to prevent the introduction of exotic pests and diseases and works with the Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to enforce the import regulations. Additionally, APHIS conducts nationwide surveillance for high-risk invasive species and eradication and/or control programs for certain economically-significant invasive species.

NRCS is responsible for providing technical and financial assistance to help private land owners protect our natural resources and to comply with the APHIS regulations. NRCS provides this conservation assistance through cost-share programs that are used in many States to control invasive species that adversely impact the conservation of natural resources; however, NRCS does not regulate plant pests, noxious weeds, or bio-control agents. NRCS maintains the PLANTS database which integrates Federal and State noxious weed lists. APHIS uses the PLANTS database for plant species names, images, and distribution information.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a copy of the invasive species cross-cut budget for USDA for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

INVASIVE SPECIES ACTIVITIES CROSS-CUT
(Dollars in thousands)

Category/Agency	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Agricultural Research Service	$276,308	$255,610
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	875,814	911,060
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	40,606	40,883
Economic Research Service	2,000	2,000
Forest Service	97,712	64,125
Natural Resources Conservation Service	32,716	30,684
Office of the Chief Economist	437	465
Total, USDA Invasive Species	$1,325,593	$1,304,827

PROTRACTS SYSTEM

Ms. DeLauro: Describe the use of the ProTracts system. For what programs is it in use? How much did its development cost? What are the savings in terms of time and money due to the use of ProTracts versus its predecessor system?

Response: The Program Contracting System (ProTracts) is being used by NRCS to manage applications and cost-share contracts for EQIP, CSP, WHIP, and AMA since 2004. ProTracts streamlines and provides national consistency for management of applications including documenting qualifications, checking eligibility and program rules, support for application, and decentralized fund management. Once applications are approved, ProTracts helps manage contracts including practice certification, payment processing, checking and documenting payment limitation, monitoring funds, and processing contract modifications. ProTracts, a web-enabled software application, provides a centralized database of conservation program information accessed through the secure USDA Intranet. ProTracts is built on the Federal Enterprise Architecture foundation and therefore interacts with other systems inside and outside the agency, facilitating data sharing partnerships and interagency workflows.

ProTracts development costs through January 2008, total $10.7 million. ProTracts' early development started as part of the 2002 West Texas Telecommunications Congressional Earmark. ProTracts enables all levels of the agency from the field conservationist to State and national program managers to coordinate their work more efficiently. Current estimates suggest time and money savings of 20-25 percent with regard to application, contract, and payment processing, freeing resources to conservation application. Additional functionality continues to be added to ProTracts to improve its efficient use by NRCS to manage contracts. NRCS has not yet realized full benefits as the ProTracts system is still under refinement and some streamlined business processes are still being re-engineered. Success with ProTracts is being leveraged to create an application that 14 USDA agencies will use to deliver financial assistance as part of the Departmental effort to consolidate to a single financial system with integrated feeder

systems. The effort uses lean six-sigma methodology, perfected in the private sector, to eliminate unnecessary processes, reduce defects, and improve performance. The components of ProTracts are being federated with components of applications from the US Forest Service and Cooperative Research Extension and Education Service to create a more efficient system. The new ProTracts application will be implemented in fiscal year 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: What are the annual costs of ProTracts versus Farm Service Agency/CCC systems? Provide a table specifying ProTracts costs annually from development through 2009 and equivalent FSA/CCC transfers for EQIP.

Response: ProTracts software development and operational costs have ranged from $1-$4 million per year. NRCS does not have access to the Farm Service Agency systems costs. However, NRCS transferred approximately $14 million to FSA during fiscal year 2004 to provide administrative support services for EQIP. Development for ProTracts is migrating to the Department's Lean Six Sigma Grants Program (LSGB) effort, beginning in fiscal year 2007 and continuing in fiscal year 2008. LSGB is an application that will consolidate grant processing across USDA, leading to efficiencies and a more convenient experience to customers.

[The information follows:]

Annual Costs for ProTracts
(Operation and Development)

Fiscal Year	Amount (Millions)
2003	$2.02
2004	1.06
2005	2.01
2006	1.60
2007	2.73
2008 (est.)	4.47*
2009 (est.)	4.25*
Total	$18.14

Note: The figures within the above table reflect only those costs by NRCS to develop, maintain, and operate the ProTracts system.

* Fiscal year 2008 estimated costs and fiscal year 2009 projected costs reflect NRCS' effort, within the Department's Lean Six Sigma Grants Program, to re-engineer and streamline the contracting processes of those programs currently within ProTracts, as well as other financial assistance programs, including the Easement programs, such as the Wetlands Reserve Program, the Emergency Watersheds Program, and the Conservation Security Program (Stewardship program).

OPEN OBLIGATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Has NRCS reviewed and certified - according to Treasury Department guidance and USDA regulations - its open obligations at the close of fiscal year 2007? If not, why and when was the last year that NRCS reviewed and certified its open obligations?

Response: NRCS has established procedures to review open obligations on an annual basis. At the end of fiscal year 2007, the Chief Financial Officer

provided a certification statement to USDA as required by the United States Treasury and Departmental regulations.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table of open obligations for each NRCS account and program at the close of fiscal year 2007. The table should identify the year the obligations were committed for each program.

Response: The following table provides the open obligations for each NRCS account and program at the close of the fiscal year 2007. The year the obligations were committed occurred in the year in which the funds were appropriated.

[The information follows:]

OPEN OBLIGATIONS BY NRCS ACCOUNT
As of September 30, 2007

Treasury Symbol (Account)	Program	Open Obligations
Fiscal Year 2001		
1213322	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	$48,179.83
Fiscal Year 2002		
1221004	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program..	310,370.00
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	33,435.46
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program...	935,190.26
	Wetland Reserve Program.....	7,601,228.51
	EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation.	54,064.76
	EQIP-Klamath Basin.....	85,135.38
Total, 1221004.....		9,019,424.37
1221066	Watershed Planning.....	14,122.26
Fiscal Year 2003		
1231004	Conservation Reserve Program.....	463,813.66
	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program..	87,470.92
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	45,303.14
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program...	6,089,796.46
	Wetland Reserve Program.....	8,047,467.83
	EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation.	506,381.85
	EQIP-Klamath Basin.....	66,805.95
	Conservation Security Program.....	0.33
	Grasslands Reserve Program.....	1,448,277.48
Total, 1231004.....		16,755,317.62
1231066	Watershed Planning.....	10,728.13
Fiscal Year 2004		
1241004	Conservation Reserve Program.....	12,009.41
	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program..	266,024.37
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	474,205.18
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program...	9,645,649.10
	Wetland Reserve Program.....	3,916,627.19
	EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation.	383,955.94
	EQIP-Klamath Basin.....	238,299.86
	Conservation Security Program.....	35,358.33

Treasury Symbol (Account)	Program	Open Obligations
	Grasslands Reserve Program	3,285,293.13
	Agricultural Management Assistance	415,904.23
Total, 1241004		18,673,326.74
1241066	Watershed Planning	391.55
Fiscal Year 2005		
125/61000	Conservation Technical Assistance	1,214,660.18
	Soil Surveys	128,537.13
	Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	4,118.53
	Plant Materials Centers	47,307.35
Total, 125/61000		1,394,623.19
1251004	Conservation Reserve Program	62,881.63
	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program	2,460,759.48
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	804,451.25
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	11,121,208.43
	Wetland Reserve Program	3,614,456.37
	EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation	538,259.71
	EQIP-Klamath Basin	30,792.95
	Conservation Security Program	269,400.53
	Grasslands Reserve Program	2,896,554.96
	Agricultural Management Assistance	485,991.32
	Healthy Forest Reserve Program	4,267.75
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program (1996 Farm Bill)	0.46
Total, 1251004		22,289,024.84
1251066	Watershed Planning	3,097.28
Fiscal Year 2006		
126/71000	Conservation Technical Assistance	10,187,609.50
	Soil Surveys	352,919.93
	Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	143,599.30
	Plant Materials Centers	349,688.91
Total, 125/61000		11,033,817.64
1261004	Conservation Reserve Program	2,450,502.70
	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program	2,207,570.49
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	670,003.43
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	20,191,752.38
	Wetland Reserve Program	4,325,842.42
	EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation	1,237,630.07
	EQIP-Klamath Basin	115,857.67
	Conservation Security Program	1,263,247.55
	Grasslands Reserve Program	6,570,586.26
	Agricultural Management Assistance	85,593.56
Total, 1261004		39,118,586.53
1261066	Watershed Planning	320,881.16
1261090	Healthy Forest Reserve Program	4,267.75

Fiscal Year 2007		
127/81000	Conservation Technical Assistance	49,417,628.37
	Soil Surveys	5,868,600.93
	Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	746,505.90
	Plant Materials Centers	818,566.44
Total, 127/81000		56,851,301.64
1271004	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program	67,998,508.32
	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	31,033,076.46
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	674,625,958.88
	Wetland Reserve Program	214,918,598.06
	EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation	37,812,165.12
	EQIP-Klamath Basin	4,114,100.50
	Conservation Security Program	5,792,235.52
	Grasslands Reserve Program	7,069,416.09
	Agricultural Management Assistance	1,701,590.85
Total, 1271004		1,045,065,649.80
1271066	Watershed Planning	589,305.84
1271090	Healthy Forest Reserve Program	2,044,497.84
No-Year Funds		
12X1000	Agricultural Management Assistance	19,003.84
	Conservation Reserve Program	424,267.94
	Environmental Quality Incentives Program	64,739.44
	Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program	4,418.30
	Soil and Water Conservation Assistance	24,627.30
	Conservation Technical Assistance	7,637,169.86
	Wetland Reserve Program	45,491.20
	Soil Surveys	1,578,148.50
	Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	65,454.46
	Plant Materials Centers	961,448.78
Total, 12X1000		10,824,769.62
12X1002	Watershed Rehabilitation Program	20,497,928.03
12X1010	Resources Conservation & Development	4,535,314.13
12X1072	Flood Prevention Program	3,589,656.78
	Watershed Operations Program	36,814,240.09
	Emergency Watershed Program	27,435,641.90
	2005 Hurricanes	58,775,325.83
	Southern California	3,388,018.67
Total, 12X1072		130,002,883.27
12X1080	Wetland Reserve Program	399,730.00
12X3322	Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	40,584.22
12X8210	Trust Fund	49,613.46

FARM BILL UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Ms. DeLauro: NRCS reported in its 2009 budget that, at the close of fiscal year 2007, its Farm Security and Rural Investments programs account had an obligated balance of over $2.6 billion and a projected balance of over $2.9 billion by the end of 2008. Why does NRCS have such large and growing

balances of unspent funds from the farm bill programs? Please detail the steps the agency is taking to improve the delivery schedule for conservation projects funded through this account.

Response: NRCS obligates funding for financial assistance programs (EQIP, GSWC, AMA, & WHIP) through contracts that share the cost of implementing conservation practices or management techniques (referred to as cost-share contracts). Other financial assistance programs, such as CSP, have a cost-sharing component within a larger stewardship contract. Payments are not made at the time of obligation. The program participant must first complete the contract requirements and then request reimbursement. Cost-share contracts include a plan for practice implementation; accounting for the number of units planned and the estimated cost associated with the practices planned. By statute, financial assistance contracts are multi-year and are obligated in the first year. The outlay of these obligations is based on contract terms and on validation by NRCS that the producer has met their responsibilities as contracted. For example, financial assistance supporting a ten year contract would be obligated in the first year and spent out through the ten year period of the contract if and when the producer performs according to the contract.

Previous to fiscal year 2008, for the easement programs WRP and GRP funds were obligated in two categories of activities: administrative costs and acquisition costs. Administrative costs were obligated by NRCS through procurements and contracts, usually with private companies, to complete required administrative activities, such as easement closing requirements, land surveys, appraisals, title and deed requirements, and engineering design. Most of the administrative activities must have occurred before NRCS could obligate funding in the second category; acquisitions. Acquisition costs were obligated when the landowner signed the Option Agreement to Purchase (OATP). The cost of restoring an easement, known as restoration costs, was also obligated through the OATP. This doesn't mean that the easement was recorded at the courthouse, but for the purpose of annual, single year funds, the funding was considered obligated in the fiscal year in which the OATP was signed. Funds were not released as payments on easements until the easement was final and recorded at the courthouse.

NRCS has revised its WRP obligation process. The obligation of acquisition costs will remain unchanged, and will occur at the time the applicant signs the OATP. Improvements in administrative activities leading up to the acquisition obligation, such as conducting title reviews, hazardous substances reviews, being done earlier in the process will help ensure that acquisition obligations are made on more valid applications. Additionally, administrative costs will only be obligated in the year that they will be completed or substantially started. Restoration funds will not be obligated until the final restoration plan is complete, including engineering designs. These improvements in business practices are expected to significantly reduce the amount of de-obligated funds in both WRP and GRP. For FRPP, NRCS has limited the length of the agreements with entities to encourage closing of easements within 18 months.

FRPP obligate funding through an entirely different process. FRPP obligated funds through two-year agreements with external entities. These entities then utilized the funds to carryout programmatic activities as committed to in the original agreement. If the entity had not used the funds at the end of two years, then the funds were returned to NRCS.

For financial assistance programs, NRCS has engaged in several specialized efforts to improve the rate of contract implementation. These efforts included the "2006 Energy Initiative" and "Contract Completion Incentive." The Energy Initiative focused on 2004 and prior year contracts with incompleted structural practices where energy-related costs had driven up implementation costs significantly. This initiative resulted in the completion of 4,128 structural practices accounting for $100 million of contract completion. The Contract Completion Incentive is a three year (fiscal years 2006-2008) initiative offering an incentive to contract participants for completing all structural practices in the first three years of a contract. Internal business practices are being updated and improved including clarifying policy guidance, increased training opportunities, and performance plan integration. NRCS is actively monitoring implementation levels. The ProTracts software (used only in EQIP, GSWC, WHIP, AMA, and CSP) is annually updated to improve obligation management, including a new Contract Management Tool added in fiscal year 2008.

STAND-ALONE AUDIT

Ms. DeLauro: What are the total projected costs for the NRCS stand-alone audit for fiscal year 2008? Will the agency continue a stand-alone audit in fiscal year 2009? If so, what is the projected cost?

Response: The total budgeted cost for the NRCS audit for fiscal year 2008 is $4.5 million. Yes, the agency will continue the audit process in fiscal year 2009. The second year budget estimate for fiscal year 2009 is $5 million.

COST EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

Ms. DeLauro: Of the farm bill conservation programs that NRCS administers, which program is the most cost effective and why? Which program is the least cost effective and why?

Response: It is difficult to determine which Farm Bill conservation program is the most or least cost effective. However, there are changes that can be made to improve the programs. The Administration's Farm Bill proposal provides policy improvements that would increase effectiveness and efficiency. Several of the more significant reforms involve combining functions of conservation programs, which would allow for more efficient administration of the programs; better targeting of financial resources; and increased ability to adapt programs to meet emerging trends and needs. For example, combining the functions of several easement programs into a new Private Lands Protection Program would allow for more efficient administration of easements and allow for new approaches to secure partnerships.

Ms. DeLauro: Focusing on water quality, which of the Farm Bill conservation programs is the most cost effective and why? Similarly, which is the least cost effective and why?

Response: It is difficult to determine which Farm Bill conservation program is the most or least cost effective in terms of water quality. However, there are changes that can be made to improve the programs. The Administration's Farm Bill proposal provides policy improvements that would increase effectiveness and efficiency. Several of the more significant reforms involve combining functions of conservation programs, which would

allow for more efficient administration of the programs; better targeting of financial resources; and increased ability to adapt programs to meet emerging trends and needs. For example, the addition of the Regional Water Enhancement Program within the Environmental Quality Incentives Program would significantly improve the program's cost effectiveness in dealing with water quality and water conservation.

CONSERVATION EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that itemizes total spending for the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) by agency since 2004.

Response: The table below provides CEAP expenditures by agency, for fiscal years 2004 to 2008. The fiscal year 2008 numbers are incomplete because we have not yet reached the end of 2008.

[The information follows:]

CEAP EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS 2004-2007 ACTUAL
AND FISCAL YEAR 2008 ESTIMATE
Dollars in thousands

CEAP Component	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimated
National Assessment					
Cropland					
NRCS Funds	$5,194	$3,994	$3,866	$3,405	$715
Leveraged Support:					
Tex Ag Exp Stn	215	159	198	116	0
Wetlands					
NRCS Funds	400	487	468	923	1,200
Leveraged Support:					
USGS	315	1,014	1,139	1,170	176
ARS	0	0	0	78	78
Grazing Lands					
NRCS Funds	0	83	120	1,120	1,000
Leveraged Support:					
ARS	0	0	0	750	750
Wildlife					
NRCS Funds	50	227	520	505	890
Leveraged Support:					
Contribution Agreements:					
Association of F&W Agencies	0	92	92	82	80
Playa Lakes Joint Venture	0	0	41	0	60
Intermountain West Joint Venture	0	0	0	0	60
Blackfoot Challenge	0	0	0	0	85
Mallard Migration Project Arkansas Game & Fish	0	0	0	0	148

CEAP Component	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimated
USFWS	0	0	0	0	63
Mississippi Flyway Council	0	0	0	0	19
Central Flyway Council	0	0	0	0	6
Ducks Unlimited	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL Agreements	0	92	133	82	527
In-Kind (estimated)					
NatureServe	0	100	0	0	0
USFWS Multi-State Grant	0	0	707	0	0
Nebraska Game and Parks	0	0	0	250	0
Penna Fish & Boat Commission	0	0	0	200	0
USGS Aquatic Gap Prog	0	0	0	100	100
University of Maryland	0	0	0	0	100
USGS-ARMI	0	0	0	0	50
Multiple Utah partners	0	0	0	0	75
USFS-Northern Research Station	0	0	50	50	50
Missouri Dept of Conservation	0	0	200	0	0
Purdue University	0	0	0	0	70
TOTAL In-Kind	0	100	957	600	445
TOTAL Leveraged	0	192	1,090	682	972
Bibliographies & Lit Summaries					
NRCS Funds	178	67	51	102	60
Leveraged Support					
Watershed Studies					
ARS Benchmark Rsch Projects					
NRCS Funds	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,250	700
Leveraged Support (ARS)	15,911	16,502	17,551	18,963	0
CSREES Competitive Grant Projects					
NRCS Funds	889	850	600	600	0
Leveraged Support (CSREES)	1,577	1,754	2,612	422	1,900
NRCS Special Emphasis Projects					
NRCS Funds	797	1,136	1,220	440	590
Leveraged Support					
Leveraged Support (ARS)	0	0	0	206	181
Leveraged Support (NOAA)	0	0	0	95	85

CEAP Component	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimated
Farm Service Agency	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
TOTAL					
NRCS Funds	8,663	7,999	8,000	8,345	5,155
Leveraged Support	19,018	20,621	22,590	22,482	4,143
Grand Total	$27,681	$28,620	$30,590	$30,827	$9,297

CEAP PROJECT FUNDING

Ms. DeLauro: What level of CEAP funding is assumed in 2009 for all involved agencies?

Response: Because agencies have not yet completed the 2009 budget cycle, we are unable to provide a complete budgetary outlook for 2009. A preliminary listing follows, which we will be able to supplement over the coming months.

It should be noted that during the period 2004-2007, leveraged support from other Federal agencies and private partners averaged more than $21 million each year to supplement the NRCS's $8 million annual investment in CEAP. We expect continued involvement at approximately these levels in 2009.

[The information follows:]

CEAP PROJECT FUNDING

Agency	Projected Funding Level	Remarks	
Natural Resources Conservation Service	$6.750M	Cropland	$1.075M
		Wetlands	1.375M
		Grazing Lands	1.475M
		Wildlife	1.000M
		Watershed Studies	1.750M
		Bibliographies and Literature Syntheses	0.075M
Agricultural Research Service	Undetermined	Wetlands Research	$0.078M
		Grazing Lands Research	0.750M
		Watershed Research	Undetermined
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	$1.500M	Watershed Research	$1.500M
Other partners	$0.025	USGS Wetlands Research	$0.025M

Ms. DeLauro: CEAP's original goal was to have monitoring and evaluation data completed before the 2007 farm bill in order to better inform the public and Congress. After more than four years of funding, the initiative has yet to release any CEAP data and analysis. When will CEAP release data and

analyses? What is the schedule of releases of CEAP analyses for 2008 and 2009?

Response: Numerous CEAP products have already been released by USDA, its grantees, and its partners. More products are in the pipeline for release during 2008 and even more during 2009.

Six bibliographies of known research about the four CEAP components--cropland, wetlands, wildlife, and grazing lands--have already been published by the National Agricultural Library. Literature reviews have been or are now being developed to document what is known and not known about the environmental benefits of conservation practices and programs for cropland, fish and wildlife, wetlands, and grazing lands.

The original plan for the CEAP-Cropland research effort was to release *preliminary* national-scale findings from this component in 2007. After assessing the preliminary results, NRCS determined that such release was premature and could potentially be misleading. Therefore, NRCS leadership decided to forego release of preliminary national scale findings.

The first CEAP-Cropland study, the Upper Mississippi River Basin study, is scheduled to be released for peer review by late summer 2008. Look for early presentation of the results of this study at the Soil and Water Conservation Society 2008 Annual Conference in Tucson, Arizona, in July. Assessments of the four other basins in the Mississippi drainage (Ohio-Tennessee, Missouri, Lower Mississippi, and Arkansas-White-Red) should be completed in mid 2009. Reports for six remaining basins (Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic-Gulf, Great Lakes, Souris-Red-Rainy, Pacific Northwest, and Texas-Gulf) are scheduled for completion after that. Once all of these reports have been completed, NRCS will prepare by mid 2010 a final report summarizing onsite effects of cropland conservation practices at the national level and assessment of conservation treatment needs.

NRCS also has released selected preliminary results from the first two years of data collection (2003/2004) of the farmer survey data collection effort. NRCS has released other data and analyses as well, including several overview products. Five releases of *CEAP Highlights*, periodic summaries of CEAP activities, were issued between October 2006 and December 2007, with a sixth release nearly ready now. A *CEAP Science Note* on at-risk wildlife species was issued in June 2007, and two more *Science Notes* on Wetlands are currently in preparation. NRCS has released two *CEAP Conservation Insights*, in November 2006 on cropland erosion in a Kansas watershed and in February 2008 on Wetlands Reserve Program wildlife effects in Missouri; another *Insight* is now in preparation.

CEAP SMALL WATERSHED STUDIES

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the small watershed studies that were part of the overall CEAP enterprise?

Response: When CEAP was initiated, an extensive body of literature already existed that described plot- or field-scale conservation practices aimed at protecting water quality, water quantity, and soil quality. However, research results from these studies often fail to capture the complexities and interactions of conservation practices, biophysical settings, and land uses within a watershed. CEAP watershed studies were established to quantify the effects of conservation practices at the watershed scale.

CEAP watershed assessment studies address the need to determine the environmental benefits and impacts to society of USDA's conservation programs at the watershed scale. The purpose of the CEAP watershed studies is to provide in-depth retrospective analysis and quantification of the measurable effects of conservation practices at the watershed scale. The CEAP watershed studies were also designed with the intention of serving as validation points for the larger scale modeling in the national and regional assessments--for cropland in particular--and to evaluate and further develop models to provide input into the national assessments.

Thirty-eight watershed studies were established during the first five years of CEAP. There are three groups of these CEAP watershed studies:

ARS Benchmark Watershed Studies – Fourteen watersheds where long-term research is being conducted on water and soil quality effects of conservation practices in rain-fed croplands and on improving and validating models.

CSREES Competitive Grant Watershed Studies – Thirteen 3-year retrospective studies initiated to quantify relationships among suites of conservation practices in watersheds on water quality and quantity, evaluate the timing and location of practices, and explore socio-economic factors related to adoption and maintenance.

NRCS Special Emphasis Watershed Studies – Eleven 3-year studies that address specific issues or resource concerns, such as land application of animal waste, soil erosion, drainage management, and water conservation and document conservation practice effects on water resources.

CEAP Watershed Studies address most of the conservation practices implemented through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), and NRCS Conservation Technical Assistance. Conservation practices or best management practices (BMPs) that were emphasized include the NRCS Core 4 practices (conservation buffers, nutrient management, pest management, and tillage management) plus irrigation management practices, manure management practices, grazing management practices, establishment of wildlife habitat, and wetland protection and restoration.

Environmental benefits are currently being estimated for each of the following resource concerns that conservation programs are designed to address: Water quality (nutrient, pesticide, and sediment delivery to lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater); soil quality (including soil erosion and carbon storage); water conservation (including flood and drought prevention or mitigation); and wildlife habitat (including aquatic and terrestrial habitats or species).

Watershed studies have been funded collaboratively and are led by ARS, CSREES, and NRCS. Funded watersheds were carefully selected based on availability of long-term geo-referenced spatial data (including data on water quality, soils, water quantity, and data on conservation practice implementation), ability to analyze measurable effects of conservation, and quality of modeling approaches. Several joint symposia have been held over the past 4 years to enhance collaboration and information sharing across the watershed projects.

ARS Benchmark Watershed Studies

As part of its CEAP-related activities during the first 5 years, ARS established 14 Benchmark Watershed Studies. Land use in all 14 watersheds is primarily rain-fed cropland. Most watersheds were selected in 2003 and became operational as CEAP watershed studies in 2004.

ARS scientists are conducting long-term research to measure watershed-specific effects of conservation practices on environmental quality, and to improve and validate models used by NRCS in the national/regional assessments.

All 14 ARS Benchmark Watersheds monitor water quantity (streamflow, precipitation, drainage, irrigation, and groundwater) and quality (plant nutrients, pesticides, pathogens, dissolved oxygen). Soil quality is being assessed at 13 of the 14 watersheds. Selected watersheds are also measuring biotic (ecosystem--e.g., species richness and diversity, habitat quality, and native vegetation cover) and/or economic (profit, program efficiency, and optimum placement) system components. The development of regional watershed models is associated primarily with these research watersheds.

A number of specific products have resulted from this research effort:

ARS scientists have developed a data storage and management system, STEWARDS (Sustaining The Earth's Watersheds Agricultural Research Data System). When fully populated, STEWARDS will provide ready access to the ARS Benchmark Watershed Network datasets and facilitate research synthesis and cross-site comparisons.

Data from many of the watersheds have been used to validate ARS watershed models (e.g., SWAT, REMM, APEX, AnnAGNPS). Through this validation process, these models have been shown to be valuable tools for extrapolating regional findings to accomplish the national assessment effort. For some watershed studies, the physical process models have been combined with economic models to provide decision support systems to optimize trade-offs between environmental and economic objectives of conservation practices.

A prototype of a new modular modeling system called the Object Modeling System (OMS) has been developed that should provide a more powerful modeling tool for future studies.

CSREES Competitive Grant Watershed Studies

Between 2004 and 2006, CSREES and NRCS jointly funded 13 watershed-scale projects to determine the measurable effects of agricultural conservation practices on surface and/or ground water quality at the watershed scale. These projects are unique among the watershed-scale investigations because they concurrently address social and economic factors influencing adoption of conservation practices as well as the physical and chemical impacts of practices on water quality. These projects are also evaluating the optimization of conservation within a watershed to address water quality impairments and water resource goals. The predominant land use in these 13 watersheds is cropland, with some grazing land.

Each of the CSREES studies focuses on the following four sets of questions:

Within the hydrologic and geomorphic setting of a watershed, how do the timing, location, and suite of implemented agricultural conservation practices affect surface and/or ground water quality at the watershed scale?

What are the relationships among conservation practices implemented in a given watershed with respect to their impact on water quality? Are the effects of conservation practices additive, contradictory, or independent?

What social and economic factors within the study watershed either facilitate or impede implementation or proper maintenance of conservation practices?

What is the optimal set or suite of conservation practices and what is their optimal placement within the watershed in order to achieve water quality goals or to provide acceptable reductions in water quality impairments?

The 13 watershed projects also were required to implement an extension-outreach activity. Through this extension effort, agricultural producers, key stakeholders, and citizens in these watersheds are engaged in the implementation of the project. These extension efforts address factors encouraging or inhibiting adoption of conservation practices as well as those factors affecting maintenance of implemented practices.

In 2007, CSREES and NRCS jointly funded two additional projects with the explicit aim of synthesizing the results of the 13 previously funded watershed case studies. The two synthesis projects will build a knowledge base that can be used to evaluate impacts of conservation practices and programs on water resources, improve the management of agricultural landscapes to achieve environmental goals, and inform conservation policy. The two projects will also provide outreach to key stakeholder groups within the conservation community.

NRCS Special Emphasis Watershed Studies

Special Emphasis Watersheds Studies address the effects of conservation practices on water quality and quantity, but for specific issues or resource concerns. Initiated in 2004, these studies include a mix of research, monitoring, and modeling activities. A total of eleven three-year Special Emphasis Watershed (SEW) studies were selected to address specific issues such as land application of animal waste, soil erosion, drainage management, or water conservation and use on irrigated land.

Three of the Special Emphasis Watersheds are now designated as ARS Benchmark Watersheds. These are: Upper Snake Rock Creek, the Choptank River in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and the Leon River watershed in Texas. The Cheney Lake SEW transitioned into a CSREES Competitive Grants Watershed in 2006. The most recent Special Emphasis Watershed was initiated in 2007 in Jobos Bay, Puerto Rico. This watershed study is a partnership among NRCS, ARS, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The main objective of the Jobos Bay SEW is to determine the environmental effects that agricultural conservation practices implemented on the landscape may have on coastal waters and associated habitats in the tropical ecosystem.

There are many different models that are being studied in the SEWs. Most watersheds are using either SWAT or AnnAGNPS to assess conservation effects, but other models being evaluated include: SPARROW, REMM, APEX, MIKE SHE, and

CONCEPTS. Most of the SEWs address cropland issues, but five include a high proportion of grazing lands (pasture or range) in the watersheds. These five are the Leon River and North Bosque River in Texas, Wood River and Sprague River, both in the Upper Klamath Lakes Basin, and Stemple Creek in California. The Sprague River project also includes aquatic species studies and economic analyses.

Final reports for the original 10 Special Emphasis Watershed studies are scheduled for completion at the end of 2008. A few SEWs will continue beyond 2008, including Jobos Bay, which was just initiated in 2007. The four SEWs that are now either ARS Benchmark Watersheds or CSREES Competitive Grants Watershed studies will continue their work as well.

CEAP FUNDING

Ms. DeLauro: Now that Congress has essentially completed the next farm bill reauthorization, why should Congress continue to fund CEAP if it is not providing public information?

Response: CEAP is providing results that will prove helpful for policy makers seeking to reauthorize future farm bills, but it has a broader benefit of improving the application of conservation regardless of the program. We anticipate CEAP will be helpful in making allocation decisions nationally and within a state, identifying the most beneficial conservation practices and the most beneficial areas to apply that practice, and quantifying the environmental benefits of specific practices.

The challenges in protecting and enhancing environmental quality through effective conservation require the scientific underpinnings that CEAP is providing and will provide.

That said, numerous CEAP products have already been released by USDA, its grantees, and its partners. More products are in the pipeline for release during 2008 and even more during 2009.

Six bibliographies of known research about the four CEAP components--cropland, wetlands, wildlife, and grazing lands--have already been published by the National Agricultural Library. Literature reviews have been or are now being developed to document what is known and not known about the environmental benefits of conservation practices and programs for cropland, fish and wildlife, wetlands, and grazing lands.

The original plan for the CEAP-Cropland research effort was to release *preliminary* national-scale findings from this component in 2007. After assessing the preliminary results, NRCS determined that such release was premature and could potentially be misleading. Therefore, NRCS leadership decided to forego release of preliminary national scale findings.

The first CEAP-Cropland study, the Upper Mississippi River Basin study, is scheduled to be released for peer review by late summer 2008. Look for early presentation of the results of this study at the Soil and Water Conservation Society 2008 Annual Conference in Tucson, Arizona, in July. Assessments of the four other basins in the Mississippi drainage (Ohio-Tennessee, Missouri, Lower Mississippi, and Arkansas-White-Red) should be completed in mid 2009. Reports for six remaining basins (Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic-Gulf, Great Lakes, Souris-Red-Rainy, Pacific Northwest, and Texas-Gulf) are scheduled for completion after that. Once all of these reports

have been completed, NRCS will prepare by mid 2010 a final report summarizing onsite effects of cropland conservation practices at the national level and assessment of conservation treatment needs.

NRCS also has released selected preliminary results from the first two years of data collection (2003/2004) of the farmer survey data collection effort. NRCS has released other data and analyses as well, including several overview products. Five releases of *CEAP Highlights*, periodic summaries of CEAP activities, were issued between October 2006 and December 2007, with a sixth release nearly ready now. A *CEAP Science Note* on at-risk wildlife species was issued in June 2007, and two more *Science Notes* on Wetlands are currently in preparation. NRCS has released two *CEAP Conservation Insights*, in November 2006 on cropland erosion in a Kansas watershed and in February 2008 on Wetlands Reserve Program wildlife effects in Missouri; another *Insight* is now in preparation.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Ms. DeLauro: According to the 2009 budget, NRCS estimates that it will fund 10,466 staff positions next year. The budget assumes that the agency will also deploy 10,249 cars and trucks nationwide. Why does NRCS need a vehicle for virtually every employee?

Response: The NRCS fleet is used by NRCS employees, employees of cooperative conservation partners, and volunteers nation-wide. The use of vehicles by employees of cooperative conservation partners is based upon memorandums of understanding between USDA and the partners. Travel by most field employees require a high degree of mobility with frequent stops at field offices, job sites (farms and ranches), and other areas where common carrier transportation is non-existent, un-economical, or inadequate. Employees require pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles (SUV) to drive on agricultural land to provide technical assistance to farmers and ranchers, and to transport large engineering and other field equipment. NRCS vehicles are distributed among field, area, and State offices in the 50 States, Caribbean and Pacific Basin. NRCS has no vehicles in Washington, D.C. Passenger vehicles are assigned to an office location. Several employees use a single vehicle, maximizing its use and minimizing the number of vehicles at a location.

Vehicle to Staff Ratios: Considering 10,466 full time permanent NRCS employees and approximately 8,000 cooperative conservation employees utilizing the NRCS fleet of 10,249 in fiscal year 2008 the vehicle to employee ratio is one vehicle for every 1.8 conservation partner and NRCS employees using the NRCS fleet. If you include the approximately 7,300 volunteers with conservation employees the ratio becomes one vehicle per 2.4 conservation partner or NRCS employee and volunteer utilizing the NRCS fleet to deliver conservation programs and assistance.

Ms. DeLauro: When did NRCS last review its vehicle fleet procurement policy? Where does NRCS make vehicle procurement decisions - at headquarters, state offices, and/or district offices?

Response: The fleet procurement policy was reviewed March 2007, when addressing Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit 10301-7-Te: Control Over Vehicle Maintenance Costs. In response to the audit findings, NRCS' Management Services Division (MSD) implemented and updated fleet policy. MSD

is in the process of revising policy standards for fleet and anticipates completion by the end of fiscal year 2008.

State Conservationists make vehicle procurement decisions for their States and district/field offices. In some cases Center Directors make vehicle procurement decisions for the National Centers. Both State Conservationist and Center Directors determine motor vehicle needs in alignment with individual program needs.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that identifies for each state the number of cars and trucks at the state office, district offices, and Centers/Institutes.

Response: The attached table identifies the number of cars and trucks for each State and Center/Institutes. All vehicles not designated as being located at Centers or Institutes are located in State or Field Offices.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF CARS AND TRUCKS PER STATE
FISCAL YEAR 2007

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
Alaska		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	5
		2007	Pickup 4x4	21
		2007	SUV 4x4	21
		2007	Sedan	2
		2007	Sedan	1
Total, Alaska				52
Alabama		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	8
		2007	Pickup 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	SUV 4x2	150
		2007	Sedan	17
		2007	SUV MD	30
Total, Alabama				208
Arkansas		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	46
		2007	Pickup 4x2	180
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Pickup 4x4	13
		2007	Pickup 4x4	26
		2007	SUV 4x2	5
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x2	23
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	Sedan	9
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	3
Total, Arkansas				319
Arizona		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	4
		2007	Pickup 4x4	5
		2007	Pickup 4x4	4
		2007	Pickup 4x4	67
		2007	SUV 4x4	9
		2007	SUV 4x4	25
		2007	Sedan	2
		2007	Sedan	3
		2007	Pickup MD	2
Total, Arizona				124
California		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	71
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	18
		2007	Pickup 4x4	24
		2007	Pickup 4x4	56
		2007	SUV 4x2	2
		2007	SUV 4x2	7
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x4	40
		2007	SUV 4x4	52
		2007	Sedan	36
		2007	Sedan	21
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	7
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	5
Total, California				343
Colorado		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Pickup 4x2	43
		2007	Pickup 4x2	32
		2007	Pickup 4x4	61
		2007	Pickup 4x4	71
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	SUV 4x4	12
		2007	Sedan	16
		2007	Sedan	4
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	MD 8,501-16,000 GVWR	3
Total, Colorado				252
Connecticut		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	4
		2007	Pickup 4x2	6
		2007	Pickup 4x4	5
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3
		2007	SUV 4x2	1
		2007	SUV 4x4	2
		2007	Sedan	16

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Sedan	4
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1
Total, Connecticut				43
Delaware		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Pickup 4x4	6
		2007	SUV 4x4	10
		2007	Sedan	1
		2007	Sedan	2
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1
Total, Delaware				23
Florida		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	14
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup 4x2	12
		2007	Pickup 4x2	9
		2007	Pickup 4x4	49
		2007	Pickup 4x4	12
		2007	SUV 4x2	2
		2007	SUV 4x2	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	17
		2007	SUV 4x4	49
		2007	Sedan	5
		2007	Sedan	9
		2007	Pickup MD	1
		2007	Pickup MD	3
		2007	SUV MD	5
Total, Florida				194
Georgia		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	12
		2007	Other 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	32
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3
		2007	Pickup 4x4	108
		2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	SUV 4x4	58
		2007	Sedan	6
		2007	Sedan	17
Total, Georgia				239
Hawaii		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup 4x2	5
		2007	Pickup 4x4	15
		2007	SUV 4x2	2
		2007	SUV 4x4	10
		2007	SUV 4x4	30
		2007	Sedan	2
		2007	Sedan	2
Total, Hawaii				73

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
Iowa		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	10
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	6
		2007	Pickup 4x2	64
		2007	Pickup 4x2	38
		2007	Pickup 4x4	254
		2007	Pickup 4x4	448
		2007	SUV 4x4	6
		2007	SUV 4x4	26
		2007	Sedan	88
		2007	Sedan	16
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	2
		2007	Pickup MD	4
		2007	Pickup MD	20
Total, Iowa				986
Idaho		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	23
		2007	Pickup 4x2	35
		2007	Pickup 4x4	42
		2007	Pickup 4x4	34
		2007	SUV 4x4	5
		2007	SUV 4x4	8
		2007	Sedan	10
		2007	Sedan	3
		2007	MD 8,501-16,000 GVWR	1
		2007	MD 8,501-16,000 GVWR	6
		2007	Pickup MD	6
Total, Idaho				184
Illinois		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	10
		2007	Pickup 4x2	221
		2007	Pickup 4x4	30
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Sedan	49
		2007	SUV MD	12
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	1
Total, Illinois				324
Indiana		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	12
		2007	Pickup 4x2	45
		2007	Pickup 4x2	149
		2007	Sedan	27
		2007	Sedan	2
		2007	Pickup MD	11
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	1
Total, Indiana				247
Kansas		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	6
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	12

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Pickup 4x2	124
		2007	Pickup 4x2	92
		2007	Pickup 4x4	29
		2007	Pickup 4x4	36
		2007	SUV 4x2	3
		2007	SUV 4x2	3
		2007	SUV 4x4	2
		2007	SUV 4x4	3
		2007	Sedan	19
		2007	Sedan	1
Total, Kansas				330
Kentucky		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup 4x2	8
		2007	Pickup 4x2	136
		2007	Pickup 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x2	4
		2007	SUV 4x2	6
		2007	SUV 4x4	45
		2007	SUV 4x4	30
		2007	Sedan	6
		2007	Sedan	21
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup MD	12
		2007	SUV MD	2
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	1
Total, Kentucky				280
Louisiana		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	11
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	11
		2007	Pickup 4x2	60
		2007	Pickup 4x2	101
		2007	Pickup 4x4	4
		2007	Pickup 4x4	7
		2007	SUV 4x2	7
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x2	7
		2007	Sedan	22
		2007	Sedan	2
		2007	Pickup MD	2
Total, Louisiana				234
Massachusetts		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	14
		2007	Pickup 4x4	6
		2007	SUV 4x4	3
		2007	Sedan	17
		2007	SUV MD	1
Total, Massachusetts				43
Maryland		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Pickup 4x2	44
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Pickup 4x4	8
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	10
		2007	Sedan	13
		2007	Sedan	4
Total, Maryland				91
Maine		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	19
		2007	Pickup 4x4	7
		2007	SUV 4x2	2
		2007	SUV 4x2	17
		2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	Sedan	1
		2007	Sedan	14
		2007	Pickup MD	4
		2007	SUV MD	7
Total, Maine				74
Michigan		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	6
		2007	Pickup 4x2	46
		2007	Pickup 4x2	75
		2007	Pickup 4x4	11
		2007	Sedan	73
		2007	Sedan	4
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1
Total, Michigan				216
Minnesota		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	11
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	13
		2007	Pickup 4x2	48
		2007	Pickup 4x4	51
		2007	Pickup 4x4	141
		2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	Sedan	39
		2007	Sedan	8
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	4
Total, Minnesota				322
Missouri		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	125
		2007	Pickup 4x2	123
		2007	Pickup 4x4	14
		2007	Pickup 4x4	70
		2007	SUV 4x2	16
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	6
		2007	Sedan	19
		2007	Sedan	16
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	16
Total, Missouri				409

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
Mississippi		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	Pickup 4x2	69
		2007	Pickup 4x2	147
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3
		2007	SUV 4x2	2
		2007	SUV 4x4	3
		2007	SUV 4x4	24
		2007	Sedan	5
		2007	Sedan	23
		2007	Van 4x4 (Cargo)	1
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	2
		2007	Pickup MD	1
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	1
Total, Mississippi				288
Montana		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	Pickup 4x2	22
		2007	Pickup 4x4	78
		2007	Pickup 4x4	118
		2007	SUV 4x2	1
		2007	SUV 4x4	11
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	Sedan	12
		2007	Sedan	13
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	2
Total, Montana				265
North Carolina		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	24
		2007	Pickup 4x4	14
		2007	Pickup 4x4	89
		2007	SUV 4x2	6
		2007	SUV 4x4	9
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x4	8
		2007	Sedan	13
		2007	Sedan	8
	Center/Inst	2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	SUV MD	2
Total, North Carolina				180
North Dakota		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	69
		2007	Pickup 4x2	35
		2007	Pickup 4x4	16
		2007	Pickup 4x4	54
		2007	SUV 4x4	1

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	SUV 4x4	22
		2007	Sedan	8
		2007	Sedan	6
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	2
		2007	SUV MD	7
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	3
Total, North Dakota				229
Nebraska		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	11
	Center/Inst	2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	117
		2007	Pickup 4x2	35
		2007	Pickup 4x4	62
		2007	Pickup 4x4	6
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	7
		2007	Sedan	20
	Center/Inst	2007	Sedan	7
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	7
	Center/Inst	2007	Pickup MD	5
		2007	SUV MD	1
Total, Nebraska				287
New Hampshire		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	16
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Pickup 4x4	5
		2007	SUV 4x4	2
		2007	SUV 4x4	7
		2007	Sedan	6
		2007	Sedan	1
Total, New Hampshire				41
New Jersey		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	18
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3
		2007	Pickup 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x2	3
		2007	SUV 4x2	12
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	Sedan	12
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	1
Total, New Jersey				64
New Mexico		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	7
		2007	Pickup 4x2	5
		2007	Pickup 4x2	46

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Pickup 4x4	24
		2007	Pickup 4x4	82
		2007	SUV 4x2	2
		2007	Sedan	7
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup MD	1
Total, New Mexico				177
Nevada		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup 4x4	46
		2007	SUV 4x4	13
		2007	Sedan	1
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	1
		2007	HD 16,001 + GVWR	2
		2007	Pickup MD	1
		2007	Pickup MD	3
		2007	SUV MD	6
Total, Nevada				76
New York		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	12
		2007	Pickup 4x2	59
		2007	Pickup 4x4	8
		2007	Pickup 4x4	43
		2007	SUV 4x4	2
		2007	Sedan	26
		2007	Sedan	32
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	MD 8,501-16,000 GVWR	2
Total, New York				190
Ohio		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	11
		2007	Other 4x2	3
		2007	Pickup 4x2	95
		2007	Pickup 4x2	15
		2007	Pickup 4x4	22
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3
		2007	SUV 4x2	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	15
		2007	Sedan	48
		2007	Sedan	13
Total, Ohio				231
Oklahoma		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Cargo)	7
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	6
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	4
		2007	Other 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	208
		2007	Pickup 4x4	51
		2007	SUV 4x2	2

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	SUV 4x4	10
		2007	Sedan	1
		2007	Sedan	23
		2007	Van 4x2 (Cargo)	2
		2007	SUV MD	3
Total, Oklahoma				320
Oregon		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
	Center/Inst	2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	37
		2007	Pickup 4x4	3
		2007	Pickup 4x4	40
		2007	Pickup 4x4	42
		2007	SUV 4x4	12
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x4	15
		2007	Sedan	16
	Center/Inst	2007	Sedan	1
	Center/Inst	2007	Pickup MD	1
Total, Oregon				172
Pennsylvania		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	4
		2007	Pickup 4x2	77
		2007	Pickup 4x4	5
		2007	Pickup 4x4	5
		2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	Sedan	17
		2007	Sedan	71
		2007	Van 4x2 (Cargo)	1
		2007	Pickup MD	17
Total, Pennsylvania				203
Rhode Island		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	4
		2007	Pickup 4x4	6
		2007	Pickup 4x4	2
		2007	Sedan	4
		2007	Sedan	6
Total, Rhode Island				30
South Carolina		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Other 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x4	19
		2007	Pickup 4x4	117
		2007	SUV 4x4	1
		2007	SUV 4x4	3

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Sedan	5
		2007	Sedan	11
Total, South Carolina				161
South Dakota		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x4	29
		2007	Pickup 4x4	190
		2007	SUV 4x4	3
		2007	SUV 4x4	13
		2007	Sedan	13
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	SUV MD	1
		2007	Van MD (Passenger)	1
Total, South Dakota				256
Tennessee		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	12
		2007	Pickup 4x2	124
		2007	Pickup 4x4	16
		2007	SUV 4x2	1
		2007	SUV 4x2	5
		2007	SUV 4x4	3
		2007	SUV 4x4	9
		2007	Sedan	15
		2007	Sedan	8
Total, Tennessee				196
Texas		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Cargo)	1
	Center/Inst	2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	5
	Center/Inst	2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	47
		2007	Pickup 4x2	103
		2007	Pickup 4x2	309
		2007	Pickup 4x2	12
		2007	Pickup 4x4	2
		2007	Pickup 4x4	12
		2007	Pickup 4x4	151
		2007	Pickup 4x4	2
		2007	SUV 4x2	5
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x2	15
	Center/Inst	2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	Sedan	5
		2007	Sedan	5
		2007	Sedan	23
	Center/Inst	2007	Pickup MD	1
		2007	Pickup MD	8
Total, Texas				710
Utah		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	37

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Pickup 4x4	8
		2007	Pickup 4x4	52
		2007	SUV 4x4	2
		2007	SUV 4x4	12
		2007	Sedan	9
		2007	Sedan	15
		2007	Van 4x4 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup MD	6
Total, Utah				151
Virginia		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	26
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	4
		2007	Pickup 4x2	38
		2007	Pickup 4x2	80
		2007	Pickup 4x4	38
		2007	Pickup 4x4	76
		2007	SUV 4x4	8
		2007	SUV 4x4	14
		2007	Sedan	16
		2007	Sedan	46
		2007	Van 4x2 (Cargo)	4
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	2
Total, Virginia				352
Vermont		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	12
		2007	Pickup 4x2	3
		2007	Pickup 4x4	15
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Sedan	1
		2007	Sedan	12
		2007	SUV MD	1
Total, Vermont				46
Washington		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	10
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x4 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	30
		2007	Pickup 4x2	11
		2007	Pickup 4x4	55
		2007	Pickup 4x4	30
		2007	SUV 4x4	11
		2007	SUV 4x4	9
		2007	Sedan	25
		2007	Sedan	7
		2007	MD 8,501-16,000 GVWR	6
Total, Washington				198
Wisconsin		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Pickup 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	1

State	Location	Report Year	Vehicle Type	Total Count
		2007	Pickup 4x4	35
		2007	Pickup 4x4	138
		2007	SUV 4x4	12
		2007	SUV 4x4	7
		2007	Sedan	29
		2007	Sedan	4
Total, Wisconsin				232
West Virginia		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	2
		2007	Other 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x2	9
		2007	Pickup 4x4	79
		2007	SUV 4x4	4
		2007	SUV 4x4	11
		2007	Sedan	39
		2007	Sedan	1
		2007	Van 4x2 (Passenger)	2
Total, West Virginia				150
Wyoming		2007	Minivan 4x2 (Passenger)	3
		2007	Pickup 4x2	66
		2007	Pickup 4x2	1
		2007	Pickup 4x4	1
		2007	Pickup 4x4	65
		2007	Pickup 4x4	5
		2007	SUV 4x4	7
		2007	Sedan	28
		2007	Pickup MD	1
Total, Wyoming				177
Total, NRCS				10,992

Questions Submitted by Mr. Kingston

FARM BILL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Mr. Kingston: Funding has increased by more than $2 billion since the passage of the 2002 Farm Bill for new and expanded conservation programs.

The Congress mandated that a Conservation and Environmental Assessment Program (CEAP) be conducted and the data provided to researchers and analysts as part of the development of the reauthorization of these programs.

Based on the on going Natural Resources Inventory and the CEAP what has the Department learned about the effectiveness of these tremendous investments of taxpayer dollars? What has worked and what has not?

Response: The Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) was established in late fiscal year 2003 to begin the process of evaluating the environmental gains and benefits from the 2002 Farm Bill conservation program investments. This project involves the commitment of significant agency resources and has resulted in unprecedented levels of resource leveraging and scientific collaboration among multiple Federal, State, and local conservation partners desiring to quantify the environmental benefits of conservation practices and programs.

Built upon the National Resources Inventory (NRI) sample frame, the CEAP Croplands assessment requires four years of detailed field level land use and management data. These data are collected from farmers and utilize associated NRI data assets to model the environmental benefits of various suites of conservation practices and program applications. All four years of detailed field level data have been collected and provided to our internal research/modeling partnership. Primary data review, edits, and database construction are scheduled for completion by the end of this calendar year.

A comparison of the effectiveness of current conservation conditions as opposed to a no-conservation/no-practices condition is being modeled. The difference between these two scenarios provides an evaluation of the environmental benefits and effectiveness of conservation activities. Early modeling results indicate that conservation programs and practices have had a significant impact on improving the condition and sustainability of our soil, water and related natural resources. The analysis also indicates where conservation practice applications are optimized and which are most effective, as well as variations in the effectiveness of practices geographically and across natural resource concerns.

The Cropland study is taking a regional/major river basin approach for the release of results. Estimates for the Upper Mississippi River Basin are scheduled for peer review release in August 2008. Other major river basins within the Mississippi basin and the Conterminous United States will follow based on dataset availability with a target completion date of the end of 2009. NRCS expects to be able to provide much more detail on the conservation story and the quantifiable environmental benefits of our conservation programs through this regional/major river basin approach.

Overall, CEAP results to date show clear benefits from the application of conservation practices on the land. In addition to measured reductions in soil erosion on cropland, for example, we have found that cropland idled through programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Wetlands

Reserve Program (WRP), besides having their intended consequences of reducing erosion on marginal croplands and protecting wetland resources, provide significant habitat improvement for a range of wildlife species. Research conducted as part of the watershed studies has resulted in improved conservation tools for field use. Partnerships among Federal and State agencies have never been stronger because CEAP provides common ground for investigations. These are examples of progress realized through CEAP.

The next step will be to evaluate the environmental benefits of individual practices at the field scale and determine which practices should be used and where they should be placed to achieve/meet conservation and environmental goals. A major step toward achieving this goal will be the publication and release of findings from the Upper Mississippi River Basin (UMRB) study, which is scheduled to be released for peer review late this summer. This effort will quantify/demonstrate the offsite effects of combinations of conservation programs and practices at the landscape or watershed scale. The UMRB study will shed light on many of these issues and help NRCS take the next appropriate steps in defining and achieving conservation and environmental goals.

Going forward, findings at the watershed scale could affect the targeting of conservation efforts to reduce non-point source water pollution originating in small watersheds and culminating in serious large-scale issues such as the hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico adjacent to the Mississippi River Delta. They will provide a sound science base for ongoing, continuous improvement in USDA conservation efforts.

CONSERVATION EFFECTS ASSESSMENT PROJECT

Mr. Kingston: The Soil and Water Conservation Society recommended that the CEAP data be an integral part of the Farm Bill discussion. Has any of that data been made available to researchers and analysts in other agencies inside USDA or to the academic community at large?

Response: CEAP is a collaborative effort with the research agencies and the academic community. They have been full partners in conducting the research and interpreting the results. Additionally, the last two years of farmer survey data collection (2005/2006) are being incorporated into the analysis to round out a more robust dataset and improve the statistical reliability of estimates. Selected preliminary results from the first two years of data collection (2003/2004) were provided to NRCS leadership in May 2007. These were national level estimates relative to reductions in water erosion and in stream sediment yields; wind erosion, pesticide, nitrogen, and phosphorous reductions; and improvements in soil carbon accumulation (soil quality). They were quantifiable benefits in terms of tons, pounds, or mg/l of reductions as a result of the implementation of conservation practices. The products were delivered in the form of a publication called a Conservation Insight, which is a concise report that included supporting text describing resource concerns, conservation applications, and modeling results and estimates. In addition to national level estimates, NRCS provided a similar set of products for the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio River Basins. It is important to note that these were preliminary estimates based on the first two years (2003/2004) of data collection. Incorporation of 2005 and 2006 data is required to produce statistically reliable estimates for major river basins of the Conterminous United States that meet USDA and OMB Quality of Information Guidelines.

Mr. Kingston: If not, when do you expect the make the data available to at least other USDA agencies and eventually to non USDA analysts?

Response: CEAP is a collaborative effort with the research agencies and the academic community. They have been full partners in conducting the research and interpreting the results. However, thus far, the database is not complete and has been accessible only to internal research partners for analysis support. Analytical collaboration is already occurring with partners such as the Economic Research Service (ERS), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for mutually beneficial program needs and modeling applications.

NRCS predicts that after the database is complete, the demand for information and analyses will be significant. This is such a unique and powerful database in terms of potential analytical applications and capabilities that it is doubtful that the Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) partnership alone will be able to support the demands of the research community. NRCS will continue to partner on specific projects and applications that meet program and agency needs.

Because legal mandates require protection of the location of National Resources Inventory (NRI) sample sites, full access to the database by partners and collaborators will always be controlled. It is possible that broader access to specific parts of the database that do not compromise the statistical integrity and confidentiality restrictions of the NRI will be granted. However, these are details that have yet to be discussed and determined.

CCC FUNDED PROGRAMS

Mr. Kingston: Due to the demand for ethanol and bio fuels continues to drive commodity prices higher, especially for traditional row crops, USDA now estimates that over the next year 12.5 million acres currently in conservation will go back into production and that it will take until 2017 to return to last years level of acreage in conservation.

Across all the conservation programs what do you predict will be the negative impacts of the push for ethanol on conserving uses and especially on marginal lands? Which of the CCC funded set aside programs do you believe will see the biggest impacts?

Response: It is difficult to predict the extent to which marginal lands will be brought into corn production to support the growing ethanol industry. However, it is anticipated that the most fragile Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands would not be those converted, but rather the more productive lands, which would have higher yields and net returns.

Of the "CCC funded set aside programs" the CRP is the program that will be most affected by high commodity prices. Recent USDA information shows that corn acreage in the United States increased from 78.3 million acres in 2006 to 93.6 million acres in 2007; USDA is projecting 90 million acres in corn for 2008 and possibly 91 to 93 million acres in subsequent years. Most of the increased corn acreage came from land that had been planted to soybeans; some was from wheat and cotton. It appears that in the short run, most additional corn acres are coming from existing cropland rather than marginal lands. Originally, it appeared that 26 million acres of CRP land could have re-entered crop production between 2007 and 2009. However, USDA's

aggressive re-enrollment and extension program for CRP means that minimal acreages of CRP land are shifting back into corn production.

If there is land that moves out of the CRP program, NRCS is ready to assist producers who choose to modify their land use to grow corn and other commodities in an environmentally sound manner. At a minimum, if farmers want to continue receiving USDA benefits they must meet the compliance requirements of the 1985 Farm Bill, which would ensure that erosion and associated runoff is minimized. In addition, NRCS has a portfolio of conservation programs that provide financial and technical assistance to producers that help reduce any negative environmental impacts associated with the increased production of feedstock for bio-fuels production.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: I note that the Administration has given the Conservation Security Program its lowest rating of "results not demonstrated." How could the program's environmental benefits be calculated since the program pays for activities already taken by farmers?

Response: In fiscal year 2006, the Conservation Security Program (CSP) underwent a PART review, and received a rating of "results not demonstrated." CSP is currently undergoing a PART reassessment.

CSP provides funds to producers who have a proven conservation track record for their existing stewardship, as well as for additional activities they undertake that go above and beyond minimum requirements. Under CSP, participants are provided payments for enhancement activities, which make up 72 percent of the funds obligated to CSP contracts. CSP enhancement activities are developed based on the concept of management intensity. Management intensity means the degree and scope of practices or measures taken by a producer whose environmental benefits exceed quality criteria for a given resource concern, or that go beyond the minimum requirements of a conservation practice standard, and which may qualify as additional effort necessary to receive an enhancement payment.

For example, CSP offers a wildlife habitat management enhancement that requires widening existing conservation buffers which currently meet NRCS conservation practice standard criteria to improve wildlife habitat. This activity provides enhanced food and cover for native and game species as well as enhanced aquatic habitat by providing shade, input of wood or carbon to the stream, and stabilizing stream bank conditions. The extended buffer width must be at least 30 feet wider than the existing buffer and be composed of at least five species of non-noxious, wildlife friendly grasses, perennial forbs, shrubs, and\or trees best suited to site conditions.

Environmental benefits from enhancement activities, such as those mentioned above, are measured through long-term and annual performance measures. NRCS has established long-term measures that reflect the program purpose and natural resource outcomes, such as improved soil and water quality.

NRCS quantifies the benefits of CSP for individual farmers in the same manner that it arrives at CSP performance information: by extracting CSP participants' enhancement activity implementation information directly from the Program Contracts System, ProTracts. Some enhancement activities are environmental indices, such as the soil conditioning index and the irrigation

efficiency index. Given the indices improvements and the extent of the activities applied, the environmental outcomes of tons of carbon sequestered and acre feet of water conserved can be determined. For enhancements that are not indices, units of activity applied are used to provide a deductive indicator of program benefits.

FARM AND RANCHLANDS PROTECTION PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: How effective was the Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program? Can you tell us approximately how many acres have been prevented from conversion to urban land uses? Is the program viable over the long run if land values continue to rise in the areas? Won't it just be too expensive to purchase an easement?

Response: The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) has enrolled 2,764 parcels on 533,068 acres since 1996. Of the 533,068 acres, 386,444 acres (72 percent) are classified as prime, unique, or important farmland soil. The program has been allocated $536 million to purchase the easements and has attracted $856 million in funding from the cooperating entities who partner with NRCS and $214 million in landowner donations. The total value of the parcels enrolled in the program is $1.6 billion. Because of this leveraging, FRPP only provides 33 percent of the funding for the purchase of the easements, although the statute allows FRPP to fund up to 50 percent. In fiscal year 2007, the program enrolled 299 parcels containing 54,490 acres; of these, 41,417 (76 percent) acres were classified as prime, unique, or important farmland soil.

The program was the subject of a University of Nebraska study in 2005 that documented that 97 percent of the farms and ranches in FRPP still had active farming or ranching on them. FRPP also selected its parcels well so 91 percent of the survey respondents said they had adequate access to fertilizer dealers, 89 percent to pesticide dealers, 86 percent to farm implement dealers, 85 percent to markets, and 83 percent to veterinarians. Twenty-two percent of FRPP participants market their products locally, compared to five percent of farmers and ranchers nationwide.

Agricultural land values have increased dramatically the past few years. The recent increases in land values have come largely from higher net returns due to significant increases in commodity prices. Because the Farm and Ranchlands Protection Program cost shares in the purchase of development rights (the cost of development rights may be dropping because of the recent downturn in the housing market), the higher commodity prices will not affect the costs of purchasing conservation easements in the FRPP program. In addition, the higher commodity prices will help agriculture uses compete for land. Finally, the FRPP program relies on State, local, and non-governmental farmland protection programs that have to contribute at least half the cost of purchasing a conservation easement. The financial commitment required of these partners in the FRPP program helps ensure that easement parcel are strategically selected and that costs are minimized.

NRCS STAFFING

Mr. Kingston: Your budget clearly shows a decrease in staff for CTA from 6,096 work years in 2008 to 5,525 work years in 2009 a loss of 570 work years in CTA, a loss of 10 percent. At the same time staffing for CCC funded programs and especially the CRP is increasing. In fact the CRP staffing level nearly doubles from 475 to 840 work years.

Can you tell me what is going on here? Why the doubling of staffing for CRP? Is it fair to say that fundamental CTA activities are being sacrificed? Are you proposing to shift toward private Technical Service Providers (TSPs)?

Response: The President's budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposal. The proposal would add $775 million annually to Farm Bill programs and result in a net increase of staff years. The shift of staff years from discretionary programs, like CTA, to Farm Bill programs furthers the Agency's mission and advances the goals of the Agency's Strategic Plan.

As for CRP, the staffing level in fiscal year 2008 was underestimated. A model was used that incorporated dated workload analysis information. In fiscal year 2006, the Agency conducted an extensive update of the workload data, the results of which were not available until the end of fiscal year 2007. For the fiscal year 2009 budget, while the Agency worked to update the model, a comparison to fiscal year 2007 actual staff years was used. The updated model will be used to formulate the 2010 budget.

Also contributing to the increased staff year estimate is the fact that the fiscal year 2008 calculations were based on having no general signup in fiscal year 2007 and a limited (250,000 acres) signup in fiscal year 2008. In fiscal year 2009, due to expiring contracts, a general signup of up to 2.4 million acres is assumed.

Although TSPs are occasionally used to help service the CRP workload, the Agency is not proposing a shift.

Mr. Kingston: If the Congress agrees with some or all of the proposed elimination the RC&D staff, could those FTEs fit well into the traditional CTA activities?

Response: Yes, the majority of RC&D coordinators are classified under the Office of Personnel Management series 0401 - Natural Resource Manager, which fits well within other jobs and activities of NRCS. Most RC&D Coordinators were NRCS Soil Conservationists prior to becoming RC&D Coordinators. The majority would easily adjust to soil conservationist type work at the field level.

CONSERVATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDING

Mr. Kingston: With the shift in emphasis in 2009 to CCC funded programs, will the Conservation Technical Assistance funding still be sufficient to meet the technical needs of farmers and ranchers who are not participating in farm bill programs?

Response: NRCS is committed to working with our partners and ensuring, through cooperative conservation efforts that conservation technical assistance needs, beyond that provided under Farm Bill programs, are met.

TECHNICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

Mr. Kingston: Is the use of technical service providers (TSPs) meeting the needs of producers? Has this been widely accepted?

Response: The use of TSPs meets the needs of producers. TSPs have provided over 1,110 staff years of assistance to producers since 2003. This assistance has enabled thousands of farmers and ranchers to implement their conservation practices while receiving cost sharing for the services of the TSPs. During this period, NRCS obligated more than $245 million for over 19,800 contracts and agreements for TSP services. Some of the contracts and agreements were drawn for multiple producers in an area or practice type; therefore, the number of producers receiving TSP benefits is higher than 19,800. Over 90 percent of the cost share assistance dollars provided to these producers to acquire TSP technical assistance originated from Farm Bill programs. The most common practices assisted by TSPs include nutrient management, pest management, fencing, irrigation water management, manure transfer, and comprehensive nutrient management plans. This initiative has been well accepted by the producers.

The Cloes Fornell International (CFI) Group in collaboration with the University of Michigan provided NRCS with an American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) report about customer perceptions of services from TSPs. The 2006 Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) for the Technical Service Providers is 78 on a 0-100 scale, or six points above the 2006 Federal Government's CSI score of 72. Producers responding to this survey stated that the TSPs are knowledgeable and responsive to their needs. Clients expressed satisfaction with the reimbursement rates for utilizing TSPs. Producers indicated they are able to locate TSPs with ease through NRCS' TechReg Web site or by requesting assistance from NRCS field offices. The availability of TSPs has reduced the wait time for producers wishing to fulfill their conservation program contracts. All NRCS State offices are implementing the TSP initiative. State offices receive TSP funding goals for each fiscal year, and have exceeded the goals consistently, resulting in widespread use of TSPs nationwide.

DAM REHABILITATION

Mr. Kingston: Your budget request highlights the growing backlog of modernization requirements as flood protection and watershed projects reach the end of their useful life. You state that in 2007, 775 dams reached the end of their design life. By 2015, the number will exceed 4,300.

Of the 775, how many, roughly, would you say are in serious and immediate need of rehabilitation and how many will likely continue with good operations and maintenance?

Response: Of the 775 dams that reached the end of their design life in 2007, approximately 250 are in serious and immediate need of rehabilitation. Over one-third of these dams are classified as "high hazard" which means that human lives are at risk if the dams should fail. The majority of these dams do not meet current safety and performance criteria.

Mr. Kingston: What do you estimate to be the total costs of rehabilitation of these projects over the next 5 years, regardless of who pays for the activity?

Response: The average cost to rehabilitate a dam is approximately $1.5 million, making the total rehabilitation cost approximately $375 million for the 250 dams that are currently in serious and immediate need of rehabilitation. During the next five years, over 200 additional dams will be classified as "high hazard" and several hundred lower hazard dams will have

reached the end of their design lives and will need rehabilitation. This number will continue to increase significantly during the next two decades.

Mr. Kingston: You state that although the federal government built the projects initially, the local governments are responsible for both operating costs and rehabilitation costs? Was that plainly stated and understood by all parties when the projects were completed originally?

Response: The Federal government was a partner with the sponsoring local organization to install Watershed Program conservation measures, including dams for flood control and agricultural water supply. NRCS provided technical support to plan, design and install the dams; and provided the Federal share of the construction costs. The sponsoring local organization obtained all land rights, permits, local share of installation and construction costs, and signed a written agreement prior to construction that it would Operate and Maintain (O&M) the dam or other measures to be installed. While sponsoring local organizations accepted O&M responsibilities, there were no agreements that would identify responsibilities for rehabilitation of dams that reached the end of their effective life. As in the construction of the original dams, sponsors that participate in the NRCS Watershed Rehabilitation Program are required to agree to operate and maintain rehabilitated dams prior to contracting for construction. Sponsoring local organizations hold clear title to the project. The Federal government owns no interest in the projects.

Mr. Kingston: Do you have a priority list of dams needing modernization and if so what are the criteria you used? Could you share that list with the sub Committee?

Response: It is important to be note that dams are the possession of local project sponsors. Once a dam construction project is complete, the keys are turned over to the project sponsors. So requests for modernization reflect the initiative of local communities.

NRCS maintains a database consisting of dams in which the local sponsors have requested rehabilitation assistance. This is not a comprehensive list of all dams needing rehabilitation, only those that have requested current year funding. Dams considered for rehabilitation are high hazard dams that do not meet current safety and performance standards. They are prioritized according to a consistent ranking system that considers the existing condition of the dam, the consequences of dam failure (potential for loss of life), and the commitment to complete planning, design, and construction of the rehabilitation project.

Local sponsors are currently preparing their requests for FY2 009, and a draft prioritized list will be prepared during the fourth quarter of FY 2008. The attached table is the prioritized list of funding requests for FY 2008. Note that the FY 2008 appropriations provided funds for several of the projects on the list.

[The information follows:]

PRIORITY LIST OF DAMS NEEDING MODERNIZATION

State	Project Name
Priority 1 -- Earmarks:	
None	
Priority 2 -- Financial Assistance was obligated in prior years:	
Alabama	Choccolocco Creek
Arizona	White Tank
Georgia	Yellow River
Iowa	Ltl. Sioux-Glen Ellen (2)
Mississippi	Chiwapa
	Second Creek (2)
Nebraska	Papillion Creek
	Turtle Creek
	Up. Salt & Swedeburg (3)
North Dakota	Tongue River
Ohio	West Fork Duck Creek
Oklahoma	Caney-Coon Creek
	Cottonwood Creek
	Double Creek
	Sallisaw Creek (6)
Oklahoma	Washita-Cobb Creek
Pennsylvania	North Fork of the Cownesque
Tennessee	Mary's & Dand Creeks
Texas	Martinez Creek
	Nolan Creek
	Trinity-East Fork Above Lavon (3)
Virginia	Pohick Creek
	Potomac-South River
Priority 3 -- FA will be obligated, previously funded:	
Virginia	Potomac-South River
Nebraska	Papillion Creek
Oklahoma	Big Wewoka
	Cottonwood Creek (2)
	Sallisaw Creek
Priority 4 -- New project request, fist time to be funded Technical Assistance to complete the plan, and financial	
Texas	Olmitos and Garcias Creeks
	Plum Creek
Priority 5 -- Previously funded with Technical Assistance, will	
Arizona	Florence
	Fredonia
	White Tank
Arkansas	Muddy Fork of Illinois River
	West Fork Point Remove
California	Marsh-Kellogg Creek

State	Project Name
Georgia	Haynes Creek-Brushy Creek
	Yellow River
Kansas	Switzler Creek
Kentucky	Fox Creek
	Mud River
Massachusetts	Su-As-Co (2)
Mississippi	Chiwapa (2)
Missouri	Lost Creek
Nebraska	Wilson Creek
New Mexico	Hatch Valley Arroyos
	Upper Gila Valley Arroyos
New York	Little Choconut; Finch Hollow
Oklahoma	Upper Clear Boggy Creek (4)
Texas	Trinity-East Fork Above Lavon
Utah	Ferron
Virginia	Pohick Creek (2)
West Virginia	Potomac - New Creek Whites
Wisconsin	West Fork Kickapoo

Priority 6 - Technical assistance funded in prior years, continue

Arizona	Buckeye
New Mexico	Caballo Arroyos
	Hatch Valley Arroyos
New York	Conewango (2)
Virginia	Pohick Creek

Priority 7 -- New projects. Will complete plans.

Kentucky	Fox Creek
Massachusetts	Su-As-Co (2)
Nebraska	Plattsmouth
New Jersey	Stony Brook
Oklahoma	Fourche Maline Creek (2)
	Quapaw Creek
	Sallisaw Creek (2)
	Sandy Creek (2)
	Washita-Banitz Creek (2)
	Washita-Fort Cobb Laterals
	Washita-Whiteshield Creek
Texas	Trinity-Clear Creek
West Virginia	Brush Creek
	Salem Fork of Ten Mile Crk
Wisconsin	Coon Creek
	Mill Creek

Priority 8 -- New projects. Will initiate but not complete the

Kansas	Spring Creek
Massachusetts	Su-As-Co (2)
Mississippi	Yazoo-Indian Creek (2)

State	Project Name
Missouri	South Fork of Blackwater (2)
Nebraska	Mud Creek
New Hampshire	Souhegan River
New Mexico	Santa Cruz River
New York	Conewango (6)
North Dakota	Upper Turtle River
Ohio	Upper Hocking River
Pennsylvania	Conneatville Dam
Texas	Trinity-Clear Creek
	Trinity-Mountain Creek
Virginia	Potomac-Stony Creek

Note: Numbers in parenthesis after the dam projects represent when there is more than one dam in the project.

WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTIONS OPERATIONS PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: Since NRCS would eliminate funding for partially completed projects in the Watershed Flood Preventions Operations program, how will the existing projects be completed without Federal cost-share assistance?

Response: Local watershed project sponsors are aware that funding of watershed projects is subject to annual appropriations. Options exist to complete water quality and other land treatment watershed projects using funds from other available Federal, State and local programs. Watershed Projects that include structural measures, such as dams for flood control and water supply, can be implemented using State and local funding when Federal funding is not available.

Mr. Kingston: Generally how much lead time do communities need to round up other sources and what typically are those sources?

Response: It is up to the Sponsoring Local Organization to move as fast or as slow as they feel is appropriate in locating and securing sources of funding other than NRCS. Options exist with other available Federal, State and local programs to complete watershed projects that include structural measures, such as dams for flood control and water supply. Other Federal programs can be used to implement non-structural measures such as land treatment watershed projects.

Mr. Kingston: What is the total amount of funding needed to complete all the projects that are now receiving federal assistance?

Response: The backlog of unfunded Federal commitment needed to complete all projects under the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program is $1,399,153,886 in 359 active watershed projects.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Kingston: The Department is proposing to eliminate this program. What will happen to the staff expertise which USDA has spent millions developing? Are you planning on firing these individuals? Would these people not be better retained in NRCS and if so where?

Response: NRCS intends to retain as many RC&D staff on NRCS rolls as the overall NRCS budget will support. Skills learned as a RC&D Coordinator serve employees well in many other NRCS positions. The ability to foster partnerships, collaborate, and plan projects is essential to all NRCS field and State level technical positions.

Mr. Kingston: It seems that such a radical and precipitous drop in Federal staff would create enormous transition issues. Has the Department even begun to deal with those possibilities, such as a reduction in force (RIF)?

Response: RC&D staffing adjustments are being considered as part of NRCS' Human Capital analysis and plan. Since NRCS is facing significant retirements in the future, all appropriate staffing incentives and adjustments are being considered. The President's budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposal. The proposal would add $775 million annually to Farm Bill programs and result in a net increase of over 150 staff years. The resulting shift of a portion of the workforce from discretionary programs to Farm Bill programs would further the Agency's mission and advance the goals of the NRCS Human Capital Strategic Plan.

Mr. Kingston: If not, isn't it just irresponsible for USDA to propose such a reduction without clearly understanding its implications?

Response: NRCS understands the implications of RC&D transition issues. The proposal eliminates Federal technical assistance to the 375 RC&D councils. As nonprofit organizations, RC&D Councils will still exist. At this point, most of these Councils should have the capacity to identify, plan, and address their identified priorities. The majority of the Councils have increased their partnerships and financial portfolios and will continue to bring resources to their communities.

RC&D staffing adjustments are being considered as part of NRCS' human capital analysis and plan. At this time, we do not anticipate any personnel actions that would result in a reduction-in-force, lay-off or furlough of NRCS employees.

Mr. Kingston: If adopted how many Councils (a rough percentage) do you believe could continue without an RC&D coordinator and how many do you believe could not?

Response: NRCS expects the majority of the existing Councils will decide to positively adjust to this change and continue to successfully operate as a nonprofit corporation. For many years USDA has partnered with the National Association of RC&D Councils, Inc. to increase the capacity and sustainability of RC&D councils across the country. Many councils have increased their partnerships and financial portfolios. We expect all 375 existing RC&D councils to continue their activities as nonprofit corporations.

NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Mr. Kingston: The annual NRI data would seem to be an invaluable tool for all researchers and analysts in USDA as well as the community at large.

What access is provided to other USDA researchers and analysts outside of USDA?

Response: Access to raw annual NRI datasets for research and analysis purposes by other USDA agencies and outside sources is granted on a project-by-project basis through a confidentiality agreement policy mechanism and for very specific purposes. NRCS is required to follow USDA guidelines and Congressional mandates regarding confidentiality restrictions. The level of access is determined by project purpose, merit, the overall complexity of the research and the desired analytical output.

Partnership efforts are expected to provide additional benefits and utility to NRI datasets and the program. NRCS currently has several collaborative data development efforts underway with the Economic Research Service, the Agricultural Research Service, and several universities relative to the Conservation Effects Assessment Project and other projects that will provide additional enhancements to NRI datasets and the program.

Mr. Kingston: To what extent has NRCS made NRI data and data summaries available on its Website?

Response: The Annual NRI is a cumulative data collection process. After a number of successive years of data collection, the sample is large enough to produce estimates at varying scales (National, regional, State) of statistical reliability. Estimates are typically generated and released on defined schedules to address a number of resource concerns relative to the land use status and trends of the Nation.

Information is released in a modular format by resource concern subject area (such as soil erosion, land use, development of prime farmland, wetlands, various soil and soil quality topics, etc.) and posted to USDA's NRI Website. Modules consist of text, graphs, maps, and tables relative to the resource inventory subject area and resource concern. USDA and NRCS can release NRI data and estimates only if they meet statistical standards and are scientifically credible in accordance with NRCS policy and with OMB and USDA Quality of Information Guidelines.

WATER QUALITY TRADING COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: What is the status of the water quality trading cooperative program with US EPA?

Response: The NRCS/EPA Water Quality Credit Trading Partnership Agreement, signed October 13, 2006, committed both Agencies to work cooperatively to develop the infrastructure to implement water quality credit trading nationwide. Substantial progress has been made.

The initial joint goal is to develop an innovative water quality credit trading project in the Chesapeake Bay. Portions of the Octoraro Watershed which spans Maryland (Cecil County) and Pennsylvania (Lancaster County) have been identified as the location of a pilot project. This area has been identified because Cecil County is expected to see an increase in population due to the base realignment (BRAC) process. NRCS and Forest Service Presidential Management Fellows are evaluating the potential for water quality trading in the Chesapeake Bay region and identifying the role that the Federal government can play in developing these markets. The Agencies are identifying sources of funding for the pilot project. The use of EPA's

Targeted Watershed Grants program and NRCS' Conservation Innovation Grants program are under consideration and proposals have been submitted by the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) and the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

USDA and EPA have discussed possible ways they could assist the Maryland Department of Agriculture in the development of its Water Quality Trading Policy. There is interest in using the Nitrogen Credit Trading Tool being developed by NRCS to test Maryland's trading policy.

USDA and EPA have also collaborated to bring the Katoomba Conference on Ecosystem Service Credit Trading to the Chesapeake Bay area in June 2008. The conference is an expression of The Katoomba Group, an international working group composed of leading experts from forest and energy industries, research institutions, the financial world, and environmental NGOs, all dedicated to facilitating strategic partnerships that can launch ecosystem services in the marketplace.

While the focus of the conference will be on the Chesapeake Bay and improving water quality, examples and speakers will be drawn from international and national initiatives and the conference will be highly relevant to participants from all regions interested in developing and enhancing ecosystem service markets. The first day of the conference will be devoted to the current state of the ecosystem market place, key success factors and challenges and how to replicate and scale markets to meet global challenges. The second day will be devoted to technical workshops on developing markets for carbon, water quality and biodiversity.

The Agencies continue to meet on a regular basis to discuss ongoing water quality credit trading activities. In the coming year they will also be moving forward with standardizing or streamlining water quality trading terms.

REGIONAL WATER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Kingston: What types of activities would the proposed Farm Bill Regional Water Enhancement Program Fund?

Response: The Regional Water Enhancement Program (RWEP) will address an important missing component in the federal government's conservation delivery system--large-scale, coordinated water conservation projects. This program would coordinate and competitively fund large-scale (watershed or irrigation district level) water conservation projects on agricultural lands; and focus on two key water quantity/quality objectives per project area and establish performance targets. An example of the kind of efforts RWEP might support is the concerted effort made on a watershed basis to assist the Klamath Basin.

RAPID WATERSHED ASSESSMENT CONCEPT

Mr. Kingston: How is the rapid watershed assessment concept being developed and implemented?

Response: In fiscal year 2006, NRCS developed interim guidance on procedures to conduct rapid watershed assessments nationwide. Three million dollars were awarded in fiscal year 2006 through NRCS' Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative for expanding the concept and identifying lessons learned, efficiencies gained, and potential barriers in adopting rapid watershed assessments as a planning tool for cooperative conservation

on a watershed basis. It is anticipated that through the rapid watershed assessment process, NRCS will identify public and private partnerships that may be used to leverage resources to obtain a shared vision for future watershed health. In fiscal year 2007, an additional $2 million of Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative funding was awarded to expand the rapid watershed assessment effort. In fiscal year 2008, the results from the 2006 and 2007 rapid watershed assessments will be used to develop a lesson learned report and update guidance and procedures.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Bishop

SMALL, LIMITED, AND BEGINNING FARMER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mr. Bishop: As you know, the purpose of Agency's "Small, Limited, and Beginning Farmer Assistance" program is to ensure that NRCS programs are administered in a way that enables small, limited resource and beginning farmers and ranchers maintain and develop economic viability in farm operations and to ensure that NRCS technical assistance programs and activities reach small and beginning farmers and ranchers. Can you share with us just how effective this program has been and how many new farms have been started or even touched by the program over the past couple years?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, NRCS approved 3,746 beginning farmers and ranchers for EQIP contracts totaling $47.6 million. NRCS also approved more than 1,372 limited resource farmers and ranchers for EQIP contracts totaling $12.4 million. NRCS approved 60 percent of the applications received from potential limited resource producers and beginning farmers and ranchers, as compared to 40 percent for the general applicant pool.

In fiscal year 2006, NRCS approved 3,377 beginning farmers and ranchers for EQIP contracts totaling $91.1 million. NRCS also approved 1,398 limited resource farmers and ranchers for EQIP contracts totaling $54.2 million.

Since fiscal year 2003, approximately $321 million in EQIP funding was approved for beginning farmer contracts while approximately $146 million was approved for limited resource farmer contracts, totaling $408 million and representing approximately 12 percent of the EQIP funds authorized for the same time period - a significant milestone considering a mandated ten percent set aside is being considered for the 2007 Farm Bill.

Mr. Bishop: Does this program reach out to small minority farmers and ranchers as well? Can you provide us with data on the number and types of farmers and ranchers served under this program?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, through the "Small, Limited and Beginning Farmers Assistance" program, NRCS approved 794 African-American, 171 Asian, 409 American Indian/Alaska Native and 104 Hawaiian/Pacific Islander farmers and ranchers for EQIP contracts totaling $22.3 million.

In fiscal year 2006, NRCS approved 819 African-American, 207 Asian, 509 American Indian/Alaska Native and 121 Hawaiian/Pacific Islander farmers and ranchers for EQIP contracts totaling $34.0 million.

EQIP ALLOCATION FORMULA

Mr. Bishop: As you know, last year I expressed my concern regarding the EQIP allocation formula and the administration of the program. In the past, GAO and others have expressed some concern regarding NRCS's use of a general financial assistance formula that consists of 31 factors and weights, and in particular, the data that NRCS uses in applying the formula may be outdated. Where are we in this process and what is the NRCS doing make the formula for determining EQIP funds more fair and up to date?

Response: An assessment of the financial assistance (FA) formula was conducted as a result of the GAO Report and World Perspectives Inc. independent review. The current formula is undergoing a rigorous evaluation

and update process. NRCS has significantly reduced the number of formula factors. Each factor has been carefully refined to eliminate duplication with other factors. Data sources have been updated and documented. A process for weighting factors to achieve better alignment with the EQIP statute and regulation has been documented. Factors have been renamed and evaluated with other conservation programs to ensure that definitions and data sources are consistent among programs. NRCS expects to utilize the new allocation formula beginning in fiscal year 2009.

NRCS STRATEGIC PLAN

Mr. Bishop: Last year, NRCS began development of its new Strategic Plan. Where are you in this process and how will the current Farm Bill negotiations and/or proposed changes impact that plan, particularly in terms of the Department's internal and external assessments of natural resources, human capital, civil rights, and other issues?

Response: The NRCS Strategic Plan was completed in fiscal year 2005. It describes the long-term goals, objectives, and strategies to ensure our activities for the next five years contribute to sustaining natural resources. The plan is currently undergoing an update to document the progress that has occurred and keep the plan up-to-date. The update is primarily an internal review and evaluation rather than the full-scale revision and planning effort that developed the current plan.

To help guide the update process, a Steering Team is in place. The Team is composed of NRCS conservation leaders with extensive field and technical background, civil rights and outreach experts. The Team is poised to address and respond to the Farm Bill. Team members represent the West, Central and East regions of the Nation and routinely touch base with landowners and our conservation partners on resource issues. The Strategic Plan is structured around Foundation Goals, which are based on longstanding agency authorities, and Venture Goals, which represent areas in which we anticipate the need for expanded activity in the future.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM INCONSISTENCIES

Mr. Bishop: The Conservation Security Program (CSP), administered by the NRCS, provides financial assistance to producers to reward past conservation actions and to encourage further conservation stewardship. CSP payments may be made for structural or land management practices, such as strip cropping to reduce erosion.

In the past, NRCS has restricted participation by limiting program enrollment each year to producers in specified, priority watersheds. NRCS also has established certain CSP payment limits at levels below the maximum allowed by the statute.

It would appear, however, that efforts to control CSP spending could be improved by addressing weaknesses in internal controls and inconsistencies in the wildlife habitat assessment criteria that NRCS State offices use, in part, to determine producer eligibility for the highest CSP payment level. Inconsistencies in these criteria also may reduce CSP's conservation benefits. What is the NRCS doing to rectify these inconstancies?

Response: The NRCS has developed improved national eligibility tools, including a Wildlife Habitat Eligibility Tool, which will provide a

consistent method for determining program eligibility nationwide. The 2008 CSP sign-up will include the nationwide piloting of these improved national eligibility tools.

DUPLICATE PAYMENTS

Mr. Bishop: As you know, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Conservation Security Program (CSP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), are designed to promote conservation goals.

However, according to a GAO study, last year, there appear to be several issues surrounding the administration of the program. For example, it is still possible for producers to receive duplicate payments through CSP and other USDA conservation programs because of similarities in the conservation actions financed through these programs. NRCS does not have a comprehensive process to preclude or identify such duplicate payments.

What is NRCS currently doing to rectify these and other related issues?

Response: The information by program is submitted for the record.

Conservation Security Program (CSP): As a result of the GAO review, NRCS has strengthened program controls to prevent duplicate payments by implementation of: an internal control within ProTracts that conducts a comparison between CSP applications and other existing program contracts to reveal potential areas of overlapping practices; and a change in the CSP self-assessment workbook to require CSP applicants to identify lands they control that are receiving payments through other programs for conservation activities.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP): As a result of meeting final actions within the OIG ProTracts Audit, NRCS' program practices are no longer duplicated for payment due to internal controls created within Protracts.

An overview of ProTracts Audit provided below to support Agency actions to date:

NRCS Response to Audit 10501-05-FM, NRCS Application Controls - Program Contracts System (ProTracts)

Background - NRCS relies on the Program Contracts System (ProTracts) to manage its applications, contracts and payment requests for four of its Farm Bill programs, representing approximately $1.1 billion in outlays and obligations annually. In 2006, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducted an audit to evaluate whether NRCS had adequate and effective control over the input, processing and output of ProTracts data.

Audit Findings - The July 24, 2006 report found that NRCS had not implemented adequate controls to ensure the integrity of NRCS data. They provided thirteen recommendations to improve internal controls.

NRCS Corrective Actions - The audit is closed. NRCS completed the following actions to improve internal controls:

- Established an agency field business tools team within the Programs Deputy area to provide business ownership and direct guidance to the core agency program delivery applications, including ProTracts, and associated support applications;
- Updated its entire automated business tools policy; redefined certification and accreditation (C&A) system boundaries and performed C&A on ProTracts subsystems; completed a service level agreement with eAuthentication;
- Automated the management of common computing environment (CCE) account relationships with affiliates, eAuthentication, and iCAMS (human resource information system);
- Revised and strengthened its access control process by establishing Information Security Points of Contacts (ISS POCs) in each State, region, and national organizational unit to keep CCE accounts current;
- Completed written procedures and training to all ISS POCs;
- Built a new core business application which contains improved procedures and guidance for timely management of ProTracts user permissions, including removal when an employee is not longer authorized;
- Built a new core business application authorization service designed on the concept of "least privilege", the practice restricting a user's access or type of access to the minimum necessary to perform his or her job;
- Limited super user access to ProTracts to essential active application maintenance staff and provided guidance to the State ProTracts administrators to apply "least privilege principles to user permissions;
- Divided Information Technology Center into an Application Operations Branch and a Business Application Development Branch;
- Secured access to its web services for customer data and producer eligibility, utilizing a hardware accelerator to secure Web services across applications and agencies;
- Established a 30-minute time-out for all core program delivery business applications;
- Migrated all agency business applications, including ProTracts, to a common project management and system lifecycle tool called COLAB; established a project management office (PMO) function to monitor compliance across all development areas and projects with the standard system lifecycle process;
- Updated comprehensive NRCS information technology policies in which COLAB and the PMO function are institutionalized; revised policy guidance to better document policy and procedures for reviewing and authorizing transactions associated with ProTracts contacts and payments; conducted national training Internet conferences to ensure field, State, and national staff understands internal controls and their responsibilities;
- Documented policies and procedures for performing reconciliations between FFIS and ProTracts on a timely basis; and
- Provided training on policies and procedures related to performing reconciliations.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF PROGRAM

Mr. Bishop: Is NRCS currently using funds appropriated for programs to fund administrative costs?

Response: NRCS appropriations provide for all expenses related to the execution of programs and include administrative expenses.

Mr. Bishop: What mechanisms are in place to control the amount of funds that agencies are allowed to remove for administrative or operating expenses from funds Congress intended for producers?

Response: NRCS maintains the funds intended for producers in a program specific funding source identified as financial assistance. Administrative and operating expenses are maintained as funding source identified as Technical Assistance.

Mr. Bishop: What percentage of each CCC program allocation Congress has established for producers is used to fund administrative and operating expenses of the Natural Resources Conservation Service?

Response: The percentage of funds used to fund administrative and operating expenses in each CCC program allocation varies by year and relies on estimates of technical assistance necessary to assist with prior year work and estimates of current year work. The fiscal year 2007 allocation between Financial Assistance and Technical Assistance reflects the following percentages:

[The information follows:]

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CCC ALLOCATIONS

CCC Program	Administrative and Operating Expenses (Percent)
Conservation Reserve Program	Unknown: NRCS Apportioned $80 million for CRP Technical Assistance.
Farmland and Ranchland Protection Program	4.44
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	24.50
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	24.16
Wetland Reserve Program	10.00
EQIP-Ground and Surface Water Conservation	27.24
EQIP-Klamath Basin	28.07
Conservation Security Program	15.00
Grasslands Reserve Program	25.53
Agricultural Management Assistance	25.00

NRCS PERSONNEL EXPERTISE

Mr. Bishop: What is the primary area of expertise of the field personnel employed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service?

Response: As of April 2008, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) had 9,418 personnel working in mission critical occupational series. The following table contains the total number of NRCS personnel by occupational series:

[The information follows:]

NRCS PERSONNEL EXPERTISE CLASSIFIED BY
FIELD MISSION CRITICAL OCCUPATIONAL SERIES
As of April 2008

Occupational Series	Series Description	Employee Count
0457	Soil Conservation	4,235
0458	Soil Conservation Technician	1,684
0401	General Biological Science	872
0470	Soil Science	864
0810	Civil Engineering	521
0802	Engineering Technician	473
0454	Rangeland Mgmt	282
0890	Agricultural Engineering	255
0471	Agronomy	122
1370	Cartography	78
0819	Environmental Engineering	23
1301	General Physical Science	9
Total		9,418

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS

Mr. Bishop: What are the total annual operating expenses for NRCS including the annual amount appropriated plus any funds that are obtained from program allocations for administrative or operating expenses?

Response: The total operating expenses for NRCS in fiscal year 2007 were $3.0 billion. This amount includes mandatory and discretionary funds, including their related carryovers, recoveries, and reimbursements. NRCS does not obtain additional funding from program allocations for administrative and operating expenses.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Mr. Bishop: What is the cost of conservation plan development of each Conservation Reserve Program contract? Would the use of temporary service providers to develop these plans save any money?

Response: Under the current agreement with between the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), NRCS receives approximately $1,350 per contract for general sign-up activities and approximately $1,670 per contract for continuous sign-up activities. There are a number of ways to acquire and utilize Technical Service Providers (TSPs) from competitive contracts directly with TSPs to contribution agreements where the TSP provides up to 50% of the costs. The potential costs and savings may vary depending upon the method used and the extent of the work to be performed.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mr. Bishop: What are the administrative costs to deliver one dollar of benefits to a producer?

Response: NRCS appropriations provide for all expenses related to the execution of programs and include administrative expenses within technical assistance costs. For programs with financial assistance components, the cost of technical assistance for delivering one dollar of benefit to a producer is $0.25.

CRP REIMBURSEMENTS

Mr. Bishop: How much does your agency receive from FSA, under a reimbursable agreement, for each approved CRP contract and how much time is spent per contract?

Response: Under the current agreement between the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), NRCS receives approximately $1,350 per contract for general sign-up activities and approximately $1,670 per contract for continuous sign-up activities. The average time NRCS spends per contract for first year activity is approximately twelve hours for general sign-up and fifteen hours for continuous. This time includes eligibility determinations and conservation planning. Average time spent per contract in the second year for general sign-up is approximately six hours and for continuous sign-up it is approximately seven hours. Tasks performed in the second year include practice designs, implementation and quality reviews.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Bishop: The Department of Agriculture has had a long history of challenges in the area of equal employment opportunity and in particular, upward mobility for minority and female professionals working for the Department. As one of the major organizations within the Department, the NRCS would appear to be severely lacking in number of minority and female professionals, especially in leadership positions within the Agency.

Would you provide the subcommittee a complete comparative analysis and breakdown of all professional positions currently held by minority and female professionals, at or above the GS - 9 level, including SES positions versus their counterparts, for the entire NRCS organization nationwide, including data on each state and headquarters office location. Additionally, what if any human resource plans are underway within the NRCS to address its personnel challenges for the future, including equal employment opportunity.

Response: The total number of positions above the GS-9 level, including SES for NRCS as of April 21, 2008 was 8,381. Of the 8,381 positions, 28.7 percent are held by women compared to 71.3 percent held by men. Of the 8,381 positions, 16.0 percent are held by minorities as follows: 4.9 percent are held by Black men, 3.0 percent by Black women, 3.1 percent by Hispanic men, 1.2 percent by Hispanic women, 0.9 percent by Asian/Pacific Island men, 0.5 percent by Asian/Pacific Island women, 1.7 percent by American Indian/Alaska Native men, and 0.8 percent by American Indian/Alaska Native women. The total positions held by minorities compares to 60.8 percent of the positions held by White men and 23.2 percent of the positions held by White women.

NRCS has developed a 5 year human capital strategic plan, which serves as a companion document to the Agency Strategic Plan, to address personnel challenges for the future. NRCS has drafted a plan for implementing the human capital strategy. Additionally, we are in the process of developing a 5-year investment strategy and human capital is a component of this investment strategy.

Two human capital strategic goals relate directly to increasing the diversity of the NRCS workforce. The first strategic goal to address personnel challenges is to develop effective strategies to recruit and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce to meet customer needs and to transform the Agency into the "Employer of Choice". One objective under this goal is to develop and implement a national recruitment strategy. A cross-agency team has been assembled and is in the process of developing a proposal for increasing diversity at NRCS as a component of the national recruitment strategy. The team has conducted focus groups and benchmarked several best-in-class organizations to identify implementation strategies. Current practices that NRCS has implemented include: discussing human capital challenges and strategies as a regular agenda item for meetings including the Chief's weekly staff meetings, the Chief's Executive Team meetings, National Headquarters (NHQ) and National Leadership Team (NLT) meetings; increasing accountability of Agency leaders by including specific objectives and standards related to EEO and increasing the diversity of the workforce in performance plans; educating mangers and supervisors to go outside their usual routine and to create partnerships and recruit from colleges and universities that have a high enrollment of women, minority and students with disabilities and to offer student employment opportunities, whenever possible (State Conservationists understand that this often means recruiting from outside of their state); training and educating managers on the benefits and procedures of hiring students in the STEP program, including recruitment sources; training and educating applicants about our temporary positions and how to apply to increase the pool of available applicants when permanent positions become available; and periodic reporting to Agency leadership on trends and workforce profile after analysis of workforce data, including accessions, and separations.

The second strategic goal related to diversity of the workforce is to advance to a results-oriented culture that fosters innovation, motivates staff, and sustains a high performing workforce. An objective under this goal is to develop and implement strategies to ensure the effectiveness of diversity programs and practices. Starting in January, 2008 each State Office is required to report activities and results for EEO/CR goals quarterly to the Civil Rights Division.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

MINORITY PROFILE OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES GRADES ABOVE GS 9, INCLUDING SES
PART 1, TOTAL MEN/WOMEN, BLACKS AND HISPANICS BREAKDOWN
FY 2008

		Total			Black		Hispanic	
Organization		Total	Women	Minorities	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alabama		126	29	33	22	6	0	0
	%		23.0	26.2	17.5	4.8	0	0
Alaska		57	23	5	0	0	0	1
	%		40.4	8.8	0	0	0	1.8
Arizona		110	27	35	6	2	11	2
	%		24.5	31.8	5.5	1.8	10.0	1.8
Arkansas		153	42	48	27	11	1	0
	%		27.5	31.4	17.6	7.2	0.7	0
California		293	109	52	6	2	14	12
	%		37.2	17.7	2.0	0.7	4.8	4.1
Colorado		226	56	37	4	3	17	6
	%		24.8	16.4	1.8	1.3	7.5	2.7
Connecticut		46	17	7	1	0	4	0
	%		37.0	15.2	2.2	0	8.7	0
Delaware		28	10	4	2	1	0	1
	%		35.7	14.3	7.1	3.6	0	3.6
Florida		133	40	42	19	7	7	4
	%		30.1	31.6	14.3	5.3	5.3	3.0
Georgia		156	38	43	26	8	3	1
	%		24.4	27.6	16.7	5.1	1.9	0.6
Idaho		144	35	9	0	0	3	2
	%		24.3	6.2	0	0	2.1	1.4
Illinois		228	54	22	12	5	1	0
	%		23.7	9.6	5.3	2.2	0.4	0
Indiana		209	57	15	3	3	2	0
	%		27.3	7.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	0
Iowa		259	68	12	4	2	2	0
	%		26.3	4.6	1.5	0.8	0.8	0
Kansas		222	41	13	6	0	1	0
	%		18.5	5.9	2.7	0	0.5	0
Kentucky		179	37	16	11	2	1	1
	%		20.7	8.9	6.1	1.1	0.6	0.6
Louisiana		142	21	25	16	1	4	1
	%		14.8	17.6	11.3	0.7	2.8	0.7
Maine		56	18	1	0	0	0	0
	%		32.1	1.8	0	0	0	0
Maryland		80	25	12	8	2	0	0
	%		31.2	15.0	10.0	2.5	0	0
Massachusetts		50	22	5	1	0	0	1
	%		44.0	10.0	2.0	0	0	2.0
Michigan		162	49	19	8	1	0	5

Organization		Total	Total Women	Total Minorities	Black Men	Black Women	Hispanic Men	Hispanic Women
	%		30.2	11.7	4.9	0.6	0	3.1
Minnesota		224	64	21	7	7	1	0
	%		28.6	9.4	3.1	3.1	0.4	0
Mississippi		167	36	58	38	16	0	0
	%		21.6	34.7	22.8	9.6	0	0
Missouri		303	75	21	7	3	1	1
	%		24.8	6.9	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.3
Montana		221	80	15	0	0	6	0
	%		36.2	6.8	0	0	2.7	0
Nebraska		199	57	13	4	1	6	1
	%		28.6	6.5	2.0	0.5	3.0	0.5
Nevada		63	23	11	0	0	2	3
	%		36.5	17.5	0	0	3.2	4.8
New Hampshire		39	21	1	0	0	0	0
	%		53.8	2.6	0	0	0	0
New Jersey		52	25	11	2	4	2	3
	%		48.1	21.2	3.8	7.7	3.8	5.8
New Mexico		141	33	51	2	0	30	9
	%		23.4	36.2	1.4	0	21.3	6.4
New York		139	47	10	3	0	3	1
	%		33.8	7.2	2.2	0	2.2	0.7
North Carolina		149	37	25	9	8	3	2
	%		24.8	16.8	6.0	5.4	2.0	1.3
North Dakota		177	59	11	1	0	3	1
	%		33.3	6.2	0.6	0	1.7	0.6
Ohio		178	49	24	10	7	0	2
	%		27.5	13.5	5.6	3.9	0	1.1
Oklahoma		207	50	44	9	3	3	2
	%		24.2	21.3	4.3	1.4	1.4	1.0
Oregon		156	61	14	0	1	2	2
	%		39.1	9.0	0	0.6	1.3	1.3
Pennsylvania		176	51	18	9	0	2	2
	%		29.0	10.2	5.1	0	1.1	1.1
Rhode Island		25	9	2	0	0	0	0
	%		36.0	8.0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina		96	34	21	8	11	1	1
	%		35.4	21.9	8.3	11.5	1.0	1.0
South Dakota		190	49	13	0	1	1	1
	%		25.8	6.8	0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tennessee		156	35	19	16	2	0	0
	%		22.4	12.2	10.3	1.3	0	0
Texas		575	98	110	26	9	55	8
	%		17.0	19.1	4.5	1.6	9.6	1.4
Utah		136	32	9	3	1	2	1
	%		23.5	6.6	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.7

Organization		Total			Black		Hispanic	
		Total	Women	Minorities	Men	Women	Men	Women
Vermont		56	18	3	0	0	0	0
	%		32.1	5.4	0	0	0	0
Virginia		118	31	16	12	4	0	0
	%		26.3	13.6	10.2	3.4	0	0
Washington		144	45	16	1	0	4	0
	%		31.2	11.1	0.7	0	2.8	0
West Virginia		109	39	3	0	0	0	0
	%		35.8	2.8	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin		181	62	9	1	1	3	2
	%		34.3	5.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.1
Wyoming		128	36	11	0	1	5	1
	%		28.1	8.6	0	0.8	3.9	0.8
Pacific Islands		77	28	38	0	1	3	0
	%		36.4	49.4	0	1.3	3.9	0
Puerto Rico		44	13	43	1	0	30	12
	%		29.5	97.7	2.3	0	68.2	27.3
National Centers Servicing Unit		14	11	7	2	4	0	1
	%		78.6	50.0	14.3	28.6	0	7.1
National Geospatial Dev Center		5	2	0	0	0	0	0
	%		40.0	0	0	0	0	0
East Remote Sensing Lab		7	4	1	0	0	1	0
	%		57.1	14.3	0	0	14.3	0
Central Remote Sensing Lab		10	1	3	0	0	2	0
	%		10.0	30.0	0	0	20.0	0
National Headquarters		359	196	167	39	99	10	3
	%		54.6	46.5	10.9	27.6	2.8	0.8
National Water Management Center		14	2	3	1	2	0	0
	%		14.3	21.4	7.1	14.3	0	0
Information Technology Center		39	11	10	2	3	2	0
	%		28.2	25.6	5.1	7.7	5.1	0
National Cartography & Geospatial Center		49	15	12	5	1	1	2
	%		30.6	24.5	10.2	2.0	2.0	4.1
National Employee Development Center		13	4	5	2	1	0	0
	%		30.8	38.5	15.4	7.7	0	0
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center		3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	%		33.3	0	0	0	0	0
National Plant Data		5	1	0	0	0	0	0

Organization		Total	Women	Minorities	Black Men	Black Women	Hispanic Men	Hispanic Women
Center								
	%		20.0	0	0	0	0	0
Ndcsm Center		27	6	3	1	0	1	1
	%		22.2	11.1	3.7	0	3.7	3.7
National Soil Survey Center		38	9	2	0	1	0	0
	%		23.7	5.3	0	2.6	0	0
National Water And Climate Center		15	5	0	0	0	0	0
	%		33.3	0	0	0	0	0
West Remote Sensing Lab		4	2	0	0	0	0	0
	%		50.0	0	0	0	0	0
East National Technology Support Center		25	8	6	3	1	1	0
	%		32.0	24.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	0
West National Technology Support Center		37	7	4	0	0	0	0
	%		18.9	10.8	0	0	0	0
Central National Technology Support Center		32	5	5	3	0	2	0
	%		15.6	15.6	9.4	0	6.2	0
Total		8,381	2,405	1,344	409	249	259	99
	%		28.7	16.0	4.9	3.0	3.1	1.2

MINORITY PROFILE OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES GRADES ABOVE GS 9, INCLUDING SES
PART 2, TOTAL MEN/WOMEN, BLACKS AND HISPANICS BREAKDOWN
FY 2008

Organization		Asian American /Pacific Islands Men	Asian American /Pacific Islands Women	American Indian / Alaskan Native Men	American Indian / Alaskan Native Women	White Men	White Women
Alabama		0	0	4	1	71	22
	%	0	0	3.2	0.8	56.3	17.5
Alaska		0	1	1	2	33	19
	%	0	1.8	1.8	3.5	57.9	33.3
Arizona		1	0	9	4	56	19
	%	0.9	0	8.2	3.6	50.9	17.3
Arkansas		0	0	7	2	76	29
	%	0	0	4.6	1.3	49.7	19.0
California		8	5	2	3	154	87
	%	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	52.6	29.7
Colorado		4	0	2	1	143	46

Organization		Asian American /Pacific Islands		American Indian / Alaskan Native		White	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	1.8	0	0.9	0.4	63.3	20.4
Connecticut		0	0	1	1	23	16
	%	0	0	2.2	2.2	50.0	34.8
Delaware		0	0	0	0	16	8
	%	0	0	0	0	57.1	28.6
Florida		1	1	2	1	64	27
	%	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	48.1	20.3
Georgia		1	0	2	2	86	27
	%	0.6	0	1.3	1.3	55.1	17.3
Idaho		0	0	2	2	104	31
	%	0	0	1.4	1.4	72.2	21.5
Illinois		1	0	3	0	157	49
	%	0.4	0	1.3	0	68.9	21.5
Indiana		2	0	2	3	143	51
	%	1.0	0	1.0	1.4	68.4	24.4
Iowa		0	1	2	1	183	64
	%	0	0.4	0.8	0.4	70.7	24.7
Kansas		0	0	3	3	171	38
	%	0	0	1.4	1.4	77.0	17.1
Kentucky		0	0	1	0	129	34
	%	0	0	0.6	0	72.1	19.0
Louisiana		0	1	2	0	99	18
	%	0	0.7	1.4	0	69.7	12.7
Maine		0	0	1	0	37	18
	%	0	0	1.8	0	66.1	32.1
Maryland		1	1	0	0	46	22
	%	1.2	1.2	0	0	57.5	27.5
Massachusetts		1	1	1	0	25	20
	%	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	50.0	40.0
Michigan		0	2	2	1	103	40
	%	0	1.2	1.2	0.6	63.6	24.7
Minnesota		1	1	3	1	148	55
	%	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	66.1	24.6
Mississippi		1	0	2	1	90	19
	%	0.6	0	1.2	0.6	53.9	11.4
Missouri		1	0	5	3	214	68
	%	0.3	0	1.7	1.0	70.6	22.4
Montana		0	0	6	3	129	77
	%	0	0	2.7	1.4	58.4	34.8
Nebraska		0	0	0	1	132	54
	%	0	0	0	0.5	66.3	27.1
Nevada		1	1	3	1	34	18
	%	1.6	1.6	4.8	1.6	54.0	28.6

Organization		Asian American /Pacific Islands		American Indian / Alaskan Native		White	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
New Hampshire		0	0	0	1	18	20
	%	0	0	0	2.6	46.2	51.3
New Jersey		0	0	0	0	23	18
	%	0	0	0	0	44.2	34.6
New Mexico		2	1	6	1	68	22
	%	1.4	0.7	4.3	0.7	48.2	15.6
New York		1	1	1	0	84	45
	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0	60.4	32.4
North Carolina		1	0	1	1	98	26
	%	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	65.8	17.4
North Dakota		0	0	4	2	110	56
	%	0	0	2.3	1.1	62.1	31.6
Ohio		1	1	2	1	116	38
	%	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	65.2	21.3
Oklahoma		1	2	18	6	126	37
	%	0.5	1.0	8.7	2.9	60.9	17.9
Oregon		4	2	1	2	88	54
	%	2.6	1.3	0.6	1.3	56.4	34.6
Pennsylvania		1	1	3	0	110	48
	%	0.6	0.6	1.7	0	62.5	27.3
Rhode Island		1	0	0	1	15	8
	%	4.0	0	0	4.0	60.0	32.0
South Carolina		0	0	0	0	53	22
	%	0	0	0	0	55.2	22.9
South Dakota		0	0	5	5	135	42
	%	0	0	2.6	2.6	71.1	22.1
Tennessee		0	1	0	0	105	32
	%	0	0.6	0	0	67.3	20.5
Texas		0	0	10	2	386	79
	%	0	0	1.7	0.3	67.1	13.7
Utah		1	0	1	0	97	30
	%	0.7	0	0.7	0	71.3	22.1
Vermont		0	0	2	1	36	17
	%	0	0	3.6	1.8	64.3	30.4
Virginia		0	0	0	0	75	27
	%	0	0	0	0	63.6	22.9
Washington		3	0	7	1	84	44
	%	2.1	0	4.9	0.7	58.3	30.6
West Virginia		0	1	1	1	69	37
	%	0	0.9	0.9	0.9	63.3	33.9
Wisconsin		0	0	2	0	113	59
	%	0	0	1.1	0	62.4	32.6
Wyoming		2	0	1	1	84	33

Organization		Asian American /Pacific Islands		American Indian / Alaskan Native		White	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	1.6	0	0.8	0.8	65.6	25.8
Pacific Islands		17	15	1	1	28	11
	%	22.1	19.5	1.3	1.3	36.4	14.3
Puerto Rico		0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0	0	0	0	.0	2.3
National Centers Servicing Unit		0	0	0	0	1	6
	%	0	0	0	0	7.1	42.9
National Geospatial Dev Center		0	0	0	0	3	2
	%	0	0	0	0	60.0	40.0
East Remote Sensing Lab		0	0	0	0	2	4
	%	0	0	0	0	28.6	57.1
Central Remote Sensing Lab		1	0	0	0	6	1
	%	10.0	0	0	0	60.0	10.0
National Headquarters		3	4	5	4	106	86
	%	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	29.5	24.0
National Water Management Center		0	0	0	0	11	0
	%	0	0	0	0	78.6	.0
Information Technology Center		3	0	0	0	21	8
	%	7.7	0	0	0	53.8	20.5
National Cartography & Geospatial Center		2	0	1	0	25	12
	%	4.1	0	2.0	0	51.0	24.5
National Employee Development Center		2	0	0	0	5	3
	%	15.4	0	0	0	38.5	23.1
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center		0	0	0	0	2	1
	%	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3
National Plant Data Center		0	0	0	0	4	1
	%	0	0	0	0	80.0	20.0
Ndcsm Center		0	0	0	0	19	5
	%	0	0	0	0	70.4	18.5
National Soil Survey Center		0	0	1	0	28	8
	%	0	0	2.6	0	73.7	21.1
National Water And Climate Center		0	0	0	0	10	5
	%	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3
West Remote Sensing Lab		0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0
East National Technology Support Center		0	1	0	0	13	6
	%	0	4.0	0	0	52.0	24.0

Organization		Asian American /Pacific Islands		American Indian / Alaskan Native		White	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
West National Technology Support Center		3	0	1	0	26	7
	%	8.1	0	2.7	0	70.3	18.9
Central National Technology Support Center		0	0	0	0	22	5
	%	0	0	0	0	68.8	15.6
Total		73	45	142	68	5,093	1,944
	%	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8	60.8	23.2

Questions Submitted by Ms. Kaptur

EMERALD ASH BORER

Ms. Kaptur: Undersecretary Rey, I want to thank you again for having visited my district to deal with the Emerald Ash Borer. Now that the epidemic has expanded considerably, could you please provide some ideas for constraining the bug's continuing spread?

Response: The USDA Forest Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and State partners continue to address the issues related to Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) management and methods development. Current survey and treatment methods are labor intensive and expensive; however, USDA and university scientists are working to develop new and improve existing detection and treatment tools.

There has been some progress made in developing better survey tools, such as more effective traps and lures. Researchers have found that the oil from a New Zealand tree is attractive to emerald ash borer adults, and it is now being tested in combination with volatiles from ash leaves. This combination on a newly designed trap has proven very effective in preliminary field trials. The best long-term hope for managing emerald ash borer is biological control. There are three parasitic wasps that have shown promise in preliminary lab tests. These wasps have proven to be highly parasitic and specific to EAB. Researchers have applied for clearance to do limited field trials with these wasps in 2007. Management of high value ash trees may involve insecticide treatments and research is being conducted to look for chemicals and application techniques that are effective but have few non-target effects. Bio-pesticides, such as *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *spinosad* and *Beauveria*, are being tested as trunk and foliar treatments. Trunk injections, although very effective, are expensive, time consuming, and can damage trees. Application technologies that allow trunk sprayed insecticides to penetrate the bark and move systemically within the tree are being tested.

APHIS recently implemented statewide Federal quarantines of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and of the lower peninsula of Michigan in order to further minimize the movement of EAB infested material outside of these States. Several States are initiating actions to restrict public movement of firewood into their States to reduce the risk of EAB introductions. APHIS and the Forest Service are working together with State and local partners to restrict movement of ash.

Although APHIS has Federal leadership on eradication and regulatory issues, the Forest Service continues to provide technical and science support to help the plant pest regulatory agencies detect and eradicate the known infestations of EAB. The Forest Service also supports early detection surveys outside of the known infested areas, provides technical assistance with tree replacement projects, and assists with information dissemination to affected communities, home owners, and forest landowners. The Forest Service is also supporting efforts that will help increase the utilization of ash wood in communities affected by EAB.

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Kaptur: We have made tremendous progress on the Western Lake Erie Partnership involving NRCS, the Army Corps of Engineers, EPA, the US Geological Survey, the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and other entities. NRCS has been outstanding in its efforts. I have been working closely with your Ohio staff and they have been responsive and extremely effective. Chief Lancaster, I very much look forward to hosting you this coming Wednesday as it will provide us with ample opportunity to discuss the Watershed in great detail. Our partnership has taken a unique perspective in watershed planning and must now move toward implementation. I look forward to your assistance and leadership in defining a path for implementation of the goals identified in our region. Does your budget offer new resources for the type of watershed planning that we hope to continue?

Response: NRCS Watershed Surveys and Planning Program helps small communities, rural areas and local sponsors assess natural resource issues and develop coordinated watershed plans that will conserve and utilize their natural resources, solve local natural resource and related economic problems, avoid and mitigate hazards related to flooding, and provide for advanced planning for local resource development.

The President's fiscal year 2009 budget provides no funding for the Watershed Surveys and Program. Because benefits from this program are highly localized, local sponsoring organizations as well as State and local governments are expected to assume a greater role in identifying and addressing water resource problems.

ALLOCATION FORMULAS

Ms. Kaptur: I know that in the past, there were a number of accounts where Ohio did not receive significant funding because other regions, the Chesapeake and Western regions areas in particular, received their slice first. Once Ohio was up, the pie was gone. My understanding is that NRCS has begun transitioning toward formula funding for determining state allocations on a few of the conservation accounts. Could you please elaborate on the specifics of the formula funding mechanism and how the Midwest would fair under this budget?

Response: Beginning in fiscal year 2006, a major effort was undertaken by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop allocation formulas and methodologies for its conservation programs. The purpose of this effort was to create a defensible, repeatable, and transparent process that would reflect national priorities in a State-specific manner. All program allocation formulas are designed to have a natural resource, fact-based foundation that is consistent with program statutory purpose. All allocation formulas are designed using current and proven data sources. Where appropriate, common factors are used across programs to create efficiency and consistency. As part of NRCS' commitment to continuous improvement in programmatic allocation formulas, actions are currently underway to enhance transparency and place more emphasis in programmatic performance incentives on conservation implementation and outcomes. With a new Farm Bill enacted, NRCS also is responding to statutory changes that may impact programmatic allocation formulas.

The following tables reflect the Midwest funding for the following key Farm Bill conservation programs for FY's 2006 and 2007: EQIP, CSP, WHIP, WRP, FRPP, and GRP.

FARM BILL CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
Midwest Funding

State	FY 2006	FY 2007
Illinois	$36,075,985	$38,377,834
Indiana	29,590,408	32,824,992
Iowa	51,959,713	54,470,946
Michigan	35,678,528	39,217,193
Minnesota	52,242,730	55,357,172
Missouri	48,097,579	61,020,362
Ohio	29,229,995	34,458,959
Wisconsin	$33,899,405	$35,096,593

The NRCS allocation formula document can be located at the following website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/pdf files/FY 2007 Methodology Report Final V3 w revised EQIP.pdf.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Ms. Kaptur: I have reviewed your budget and noticed the geographic breakdown for Watershed and Flood Preservation Operations. The accounts indicate that Ohio does not receive anywhere near the type of funding that Alabama, Hawaii and Florida receive. Could you please walk me through some background on why Alabama would receive 28 staff years in 2007, Florida Nine Staff years and Ohio only one staff year for watershed funding?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, the Natural Resources Conservation Service received no appropriations for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program. NRCS utilized available funds from prior years to service existing construction contracts that were initiated prior to fiscal year 2007. NRCS in Ohio requested $75,000 to service one existing open Watershed Operations Program contract during fiscal year 2007 - Ohio received this funding in full.

Alabama received $204,577 in technical assistance funds in order to service eight prior year contracts, and Florida received $132,801 to service five prior year contracts.

WESTERN LAKE ERIE PARTNERSHIP

Ms. Kaptur: What do you project as the additional resources you will be able to make available for the Western Lake Erie Basin Partnership for fiscal year 2008?

Response: In fiscal year 2008, NRCS will invest $2.33 million in the Western Lake Erie Basin area through Farm Bill program contracts with landowners and land users. The Farm Bill conservation programs include the Environmental Quality Program Incentive and Farm and Ranchland Protection Program contracts. For fiscal year 2008, there are no Wetland Reserve Program or Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program contracts in the Western Lake Erie Basin project area.

In fiscal year 2008, Ohio NRCS established an Urban Conservationist position in the Toledo Metropolitan Area. The position is assisting the Lucas Soil and Water Conservation District with Farm Bill implementation, urban conservation, the Rain Garden Initiative, and working on Western Lake Erie Basin project items.

HIGH COMMODITY PRICES

Ms. Kaptur: As you are aware, high commodity prices are putting significant pressure on the various conservation programs. With Ohio as one example, high corn prices are pushing marginal lands into production and discouraging the type of ideal conservation practices that are needed to maintain healthy rivers and ecosystems. What is your administration doing to confront these immense challenges and make sure that with continued high commodity prices, conservation plays a significant role?

Response: NRCS continues to work in partnership with the local Conservation Districts to help ensure that if land is brought into production to take advantage of higher commodity prices, soil, water, and other resource concerns are addressed by the producer. NRCS administers a number of conservation cost-share programs to help farmers produce crops using environmentally sound practices. In addition, there are several provisions in place such as the Highly Erodible Land provision of the 1985 Farm Bill as well as the Sodbuster and Swampbuster provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill that help minimize the conversion of land to agricultural production. Under each of these provisions, a farmer could lose USDA program benefits on their farm if they do not follow the statutory rules regarding these lands. Additionally, the higher energy costs that farmers are facing are providing incentives for farmers to adopt practices that help manage their production costs. Conservation practices that can help reduce energy costs include residue management, nutrient management, and irrigation water management, among others. These and other management oriented conservation practices, not only reduce energy costs to farmers, but have significant conservation benefits. Finally, as net income increases for farmers their capacity to adopt new conservation measures increases.

LOCAL OFFICES

Ms. Kaptur: In last year's agriculture appropriations bill, this committee included language restricting NRCS, FSA, and Rural Development from closing offices. In Ohio, the decision by FSA and not NRCS to try and close offices has caused considerable concern among the agriculture producing areas. At a time when urban sprawl continues to gobble up agricultural producing lands, the last thing we should do is take away the safety net for the farmers that remain. I would like to hear your plan on office closures in the FY 2009 budget request. Does this budget propose moving forward with office closures?

Response: NRCS does not have plans to close any specific office in fiscal year 2009. Any decision to close offices will be determined after a thorough assessment. However, as part of an Agency-wide assessment, all offices are being evaluated for potential efficiency gains. Each office will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. NRCS will follow office closure reporting necessary to ensure that any office closure is reported in a timely fashion.

Ms. Kaptur: As discussed earlier, NRCS and FSA have proposed consolidating offices in the past and the Committee has firmly objected to some of these closures. In this budget, what are the baseline assumptions on staffing levels for local NRCS offices, would this budget require certain downsizing?

Response: The President's budget is viewed in concert with the Administration's Farm Bill proposal. The proposal would add $775 million annually to Farm Bill programs. Using an estimate of 25 percent technical assistance and average staff year costs of $121,825, this would translate into nearly 1,600 Staff Years. The result is a net increase of over 150 staff years.

FARM BILL BENEFITS

Ms. Kaptur: As you are aware, there is tremendous concern in the agricultural community on the benefit levels that this coming Farm Bill will produce. Could you please elaborate on the agencies plans for rolling out the new benefits? What are the agencies plans for educating the farmers on the new benefit levels once they have become law?

Response: When a new Farm Bill is enacted there will be many features that will require a concerted public information effort. One aspect will be to explain the overall composition and funding resources contained in the Bill's Conservation Title. This would include a description of the programs, as well as an explanation of the amount of funding resources that might be available under those programs. A second aspect will be to explain the kinds of eligibility and limitations to participation that might apply. This would include specifics such as land requirements, investment caps, and adjusted gross income limitations. Producers and private landowners will want this kind of information in order to know if they qualify and would benefit from specific conservation programs.

NRCS already has efforts underway to prepare and present this kind of information if and when a new Farm Bill is enacted. For NRCS conservation programs, public information and awareness is particularly important. It is important to connect messages on a local basis and explain program and natural resource subtleties for that area. We will make every effort to ensure that producers and the public are aware of all the opportunities that are available with a new Farm Bill.

OFFICE CLOSURE

Ms. Kaptur: In Ohio, the NRCS FSA and Soil and Water Conservation offices are housed at the same location. When FSA closes an office, they pressure the local NRCS and Soil and Water Conservation offices to follow suit. There is a very close tie between FSA NRCS and Soil and Water Conservation offices and my fear is that if one of these offices close, the others are forced to follow, leaving producers with long commutes and poor service. From my perspective, NRCS seems to make their office closure decisions on the ground and FSA seems to decide these things from Washington. Please elaborate on the NRCS FSA coordination activities on office closures.

Response: The Ohio service center agencies (FSA, RD, and NRCS) work through the Ohio Food and Agriculture Council (FAC) to coordinate all inter-agency activities, including office closures. While not a voting member of

the FAC, the Ohio Federation of Soil and Water Conservation Districts (which represents the 88 Soil and Water Conservation Districts in Ohio) is also included in the discussions.

The decision to close an office is a difficult one and must be made based on needs of each agency and the customers it serves. For the Ohio NRCS, the greatest efficiency is for the field offices to remain unchanged.

Ms. Kaptur: Can you provide us with assurances that you will continue to keep us informed of local office closure policies during the course of the year should situations change?

Response: The Natural Resources Conservations Service has established a process to ensure compliance with all office closure reporting requirements. NRCS will follow this process to ensure that all office closures are reported in a timely fashion.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATIONS

Ms. Kaptur: There has been some suggestion of consolidating NRCS offices within the duties of the existing FSA offices. In my experience, NRCS staff has a level of expertise specially suited for their work and the FSA employees do not have the background needed to carry out these programs. I would hope that should this proposal move forward, NRCS would stand up for its staff and get on record as opposing this proposed consolidation. Has the administration taken a position?

Response: USDA believes the current system of conservation program delivery works well and is not seeking to change duties in conservation program implementation. Our Department has worked hard to establish the current implementation roles and responsibilities that match the purposes and mission of each agency and are built upon the strengths of each delivery system.

WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN

Ms. Kaptur: It is my understanding that Ohio NRCS offices are facing extremely tight budgets. In the case of the Western Lake Erie Basin, a congressional add for Ohio, NRCS is being forced to take funds expended on the project to cover their shortfall in their base budget. Could you please elaborate on this situation and explain to the committee the budget situations for FY 08 in Ohio and indicate if this is similar for other states?

Response: Absent reauthorization of the Farm Bill, fiscal year 2008 has been an extremely difficult year to manage budgets while maintaining fiduciary responsibilities. Soaring energy costs coupled with rapidly increasing personnel support costs are consuming increasing amounts of available funds for technical assistance to deliver conservation programs. Additional budgetary pressures by the statutory requirement to fund states under the Regional Equity provisions have impacted States like Ohio. In fiscal year 2008, nationally, Regional Equity from the EQIP account was $46.45 million. Approximately $900,000 had to be subtracted from Ohio's allocation to fund the states benefiting from the Regional Equity provisions.

RC&D PROGRAM

Ms. Kaptur: NRCS has established performance goals for RC&D in jobs and businesses created and retained. Has RC&D met those goals? Why cut funds for a program that helps create businesses in a time of economic downturn?

Response: The Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Program has met and exceeded the established performance goals for jobs and businesses created and retained each year. The proposal eliminates Federal technical assistance to the 375 RC&D councils. RC&D councils will still exist as nonprofit organizations. The majority of RC&D Areas have received Federal technical assistance support for at least 10 years while obtaining financial support for projects from other sources. They can continue to obtain support from other sources to provide assistance to their communities.

Ms. Kaptur: It is my understanding the NRCS contracted out for a survey to determine customer satisfaction with their programs and that RC&D received one of the highest scores. Please provide for the record the full results of the American Customer Satisfaction Index Survey and indicate the rank of RC&D compared to other NRCS programs.

Response: The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) is the national indicator of customer evaluations of the quality of goods and services available to U.S. residents. It is the only uniform, cross-industry/government measure of Customer Satisfaction. The RC&D program received an ACSI score of 81 compared to the overall Federal government score of 67.8 and the national sector score of 75.2.

[The information follows:]

AMERICAN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX FOR NRCS PROGRAMS

Program	Year	Score	Federal Government ACSI	National Sector ACSI
Conservation Technical Assistance	2001	81	71.3	72.0
Environmental Quality Incentive Program	2004	75	72.1	74.3
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	2004	77	72.1	74.3
Conservation Security Program	2005	76	71.3	73.2
Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	2005	77	71.3	73.2
Conservation Technical Assistance	2007	79	67.8	75.2
National Resources Inventory	2007	57	67.8	75.2
Plant Materials Centers	2007	83	67.8	75.2
Resource Conservation & Development	2007	81	67.8	75.2
Soil Survey Program	2007	79	67.8	75.2
Technical Service Providers	2007	78	67.8	75.2
Wetlands Reserve Program	2007	69	67.8	75.2

Ms. Kaptur: RC&D councils are made of volunteers and the program was not designed to move councils to self sufficiency. RC&D councils are dedicated to putting resources on the ground in communities to address unmet needs. Councils have prided themselves on using grants to serve communities - not for their own administrative costs. What sources of funding do you see for councils to become self-sufficient?

Response: Funding needed for RC&D Councils to become self-sufficient would need to come from sources such as State and local governments, private

foundations, and other Federal agencies. Councils can request assistance from State governments for funds that are not tied specifically to a project, but are used to assist the Council in covering other costs. A number of States have provided assistance to Councils in the past, such as Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia.

Ms. Kaptur: The FY 08 appropriation includes a cap on headquarters funding. Are greenbook charges included in the headquarters cap? Please provide an allocation chart that includes all costs - headquarters, state by state, and any other costs assessed to the RC&D program. Please include FY07 allocations in the chart for comparison purposes.

Response: The agency Greenbook charges are included in the headquarters funding cap. Fiscal years 2007 and 2008 allocations include carryover funds. Allocations to Greenbook include agency-wide assessments, (NHQ) and state specific assessment charges within the total.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION CHART
FY 2007 Final Allocation and FY 2008 Estimate

State	2007 Final Allocations	2008 Initial Allocations
Alabama	$1,112,363	$1,070,781
Alaska	940,158	962,592
Arizona	781,445	783,509
Arkansas	901,283	902,792
California	1,476,699	1,432,353
Colorado	942,084	951,806
Connecticut	291,801	296,117
Delaware	143,105	145,222
Florida	1,018,812	990,310
Georgia	1,307,235	1,313,377
Hawaii	595,518	1,259,387
Idaho	1,064,020	1,051,130
Illinois	1,182,516	1,194,401
Indiana	1,039,433	1,070,782
Iowa	1,875,868	1,903,612
Kansas	1,056,396	1,072,020
Kentucky	1,656,085	1,665,661
Louisiana	1,021,730	919,739
Maine	649,112	656,956
Maryland	425,494	435,666
Massachusetts	422,574	435,666
Michigan	903,077	919,739
Minnesota	1,042,830	1,051,130
Mississippi	1,000,977	997,706
Montana	972,773	987,160
Missouri	1,035,580	1,051,130
Nebraska	1,406,903	1,427,709

State	2007 Final Allocations	2008 Initial Allocations
Nevada	426,099	435,666
New Hampshire	306,050	290,444
New Jersey	286,211	290,444
New Mexico	960,090	957,413
New York	997,135	1,000,681
North Carolina	1,107,877	1,189,758
North Dakota	962,746	976,343
Ohio	1,085,578	1,070,782
Oklahoma	1,098,987	1,085,964
Oregon	715,527	726,110
Pennsylvania	1,184,056	1,070,782
Rhode Island	148,005	145,222
South Carolina	918,864	919,739
South Dakota	906,334	919,739
Tennessee	1,172,418	1,189,758
Texas	2,608,788	2,617,467
Utah	1,003,322	944,456
Vermont	285,772	290,444
Virginia	902,960	919,739
Washington	959,292	1,016,554
West Virginia	718,607	729,235
Wisconsin	906,334	919,739
Wyoming	717,668	726,110
Pacific Basin	237,569	303,582
Puerto Rico	429,316	435,666
National Headquarters	2,910,065	2,572,253
Centers	615,516	479,402
Greenbook	2,047,191	813,932
Undistributed	0	280,621
Total, Allocations	$52,884,248	$52,266,498

Ms. Kaptur: The House report included language that the Committee expects the NRCS to promptly fill RC&D coordinator vacancies. The Committee expects support provided under this act to be allocated equitably among the 375 existing councils and that priority be given to providing every council a full-time coordinator. Please provide a chart of coordinator vacancies that took place in FY07 and current vacancies in 08 and the length of time it took to fill the position with a permanent employee. Will vacancies that occur in FY08 be promptly filled?

Response: Currently there are 22 RC&D Coordinator vacancies. In situations where there are extended vacancies, a variety of alternative staffing options are used, including temporary reassignment of NRCS employees and use of cooperative agreements with councils.

[The information follows:]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
2007 AND 2008 VACANCY INFORMATION

State	RC&D Area	Fiscal Year Vacancy Occurred	Current Status	Length of Vacancy (months)
Arkansas	Yukon Flats	2007	Vacant	8
Alabama	Coosa Valley	2008	Filled	2
	Wiregrass	2008	Filled	4
American Samoa	American Samoa	2008	Vacant	4
Arizona	Lower Colorado River	2008	Vacant	1
California	Ore-Cal	2007	Filled	7
	Southern Low Desert	2008	Filled	2
Colorado	East Central Colorado	2008	Filled	2
	Painted Sky	2007	Filled	7
Florida	Central Florida	2006	Filled	27
Georgia	Golden Triangle	2007	Filled	12
Iowa	Prairie Rivers	2008	Filled	4
Illinois	Shawnee	2008	Filled	1
Indiana	Lincoln Hills	2005	Vacant	33
	Sycamore Trails	2007	Filled	11
	White River	2008	Vacant	3
Kentucky	Eagle	2007	Vacant	16
	Green River	2006	Vacant	26
Louisiana	Capital	2008	Vacant	1
Maine	Time and Tide	2008	Vacant	4
Michigan	Conservation Resource Alliance	2007	Vacant	16
	Pottawatomie	2008	Filled	6
Minnesota	Hiawatha Valley	2008	Filled	5
	Laurentian	2008	Filled	2
	Onanegozie	2008	Filled	5
	Three Rivers	2007	Filled	9
Missouri	Northeast Missouri	2007	Filled	9
Mississippi	Central Mississippi	2008	Vacant	4
Montana	Beartooth	2008	Filled	2
	Eastern Plains	2008	Filled	3
	Headwaters	2008	Filled	6
North Carolina	Blue Ridge	2008	Filled	6
	Mountain Valleys	2008	Filled	2
	Piedmont Conservation Council	2008	Filled	2
North Dakota	Lake Agassiz	2008	Filled	4
Nebraska	Five Rivers	2008	Filled	3
	North Central	2008	Vacant	3
	Trailblazer	2008	Vacant	3
New Hampshire	Southern New Hampshire	2008	Vacant	1
New York	Black River-St. Lawrence	2007	Filled	15
	Lake Plains	2007	Vacant	7

State	RC&D Area	Fiscal Year Vacancy Occurred	Current Status	Length of Vacancy (months)
Ohio	Top of Ohio	2008	Vacant	6
Oregon	Columbia Blue Mtn.	2008	Filled	4
South Carolina	Edisto-Savannah	2008	Filled	6
South Dakota	North Central	2008	Filled	2
	South Central	2007	Filled	11
Tennessee	Southeast Tennessee	2007	Vacant	8
Texas	Northeast Texas	2008	Vacant	1
	Sam Houston	2008	Vacant	3
Virginia	South Centre Corridors	2008	Filled	4
Washington	Columbia-Pacific	2008	Filled	4
	North Olympic Peninsula	2008	Filled	1
	South Central Washington	2008	Filled	3
Wisconsin	Town & Country	2007	Vacant	7
West Virginia	Northern Panhandle	2008	Vacant	4
	Wes-Mon-Ty	2008	Vacant	4
Wyoming	Historic Trails	2008	Filled	5

RC&D COORDINATORS

Ms. Kaptur: Please provide for the record the number of new RC&D coordinators who have been hired in the last two years. Please provide for the record the number of training sessions held for new RC&D coordinators (RC&D concepts course and area planning course) and the number of new coordinators trained in the last fiscal year and scheduled for FY 08.

Response: Forty-nine new RC&D coordinators have been hired in the last two years. One RC&D concepts course and one area planning course was held by the NRCS National Educational Development Center (NEDC) in fiscal year 2006. In fiscal year 2007, training was provided by the national NRCS office through internet "net meetings." Three internet-based area planning courses and three internet-based concept courses were held. In fiscal year 2008, the NEDC plans to hold one concepts course and one area planning course. Twenty-seven of the 49 new coordinators have taken the concepts course with 23 trained in fiscal year 2007 through the net meetings. Twenty-one of the 49 new coordinators have taken the area planning course with 19 trained in fiscal year 2007 through the net meetings. We do not have information regarding training requests for fiscal year 2008 broken down by position. However, the training needs inventory collected last fall for the two RC&D courses indicated 45 people requesting the NEDC area planning course and 41 people requesting the NEDC concepts course.

Ms. Kaptur: How many RC&D coordinators are eligible to retire in FY08 and FY09? How much does it cost to fill a coordinator vacancy on average?

Response: Sixty-eight RC&D coordinators are eligible to retire in fiscal year 2008 and an additional 23 will be eligible to retire in fiscal year 2009. On average, it costs approximately $80,000 in relocation costs to fill

a coordinator position. This does not include the cost of salary, benefits, vehicle, office space, etc.

Ms. Kaptur: What is the average cost to provide a full time coordinator to an RC&D area? What is the current level of funding provided to an average RC&D area in FY08?

Response: The average cost to provide a full time coordinator is approximately $160,000. The average level of funding provided to a RC&D area is approximately $124,500.

Ms. Kaptur: Coordinators no longer serve a council full-time. On average how much of a coordinators time is spent on RC&D? What other programs are coordinators working on?

Response: We do not have a national figure for the amount of time a coordinator spends on RC&D Program activities. However, most Coordinators spend the vast majority of their time on RC&D activities. Time spent implementing other programs is charged as Technical Assistance to the appropriate program. Program and fund integrity is maintained by the agency for the RC&D program and all other programs.

OMB PART SCORES

Ms. Kaptur: Please provide for the record the program improvements that have been made to address the OMB PART score concerns.

Response: Since fiscal year 2004, significant improvements have been made and in fiscal year 2006 the RC&D program received an increased score performing at an "Adequate" level. Program improvements include: developed and implemented annual, long-term, and efficiency measures; developed and implemented a more targeted allocation methodology designed to address priority program needs; revised the RC&D policy manual to reflect increased emphasis on program performance and linkages to national performance goals; and developed and implemented a new reporting system to track program performance.

In addition, the Agency is taking the following actions to improve the performance of the program: developing and implementing a five-year comprehensive budget and performance management strategy aligned with NRCS' Strategic Plan; continuing to streamline the program by updating the allocation methodology, identifying ways to increase local leadership capabilities, and eliminating costs such as those for clerical and office support that can be incurred by councils.

RC&D PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Ms. Kaptur: The House report included report language that the Committee requests that NRCS work with the Councils to develop appropriate measures of effectiveness for both conservation and economic development. Can you give us an update on how you worked with councils to achieve this? We continue to hear that conservation is the priority - what have you done to be sure that economic development activities can also be provided?

Response: The RC&D Program's short and long-term program performance and efficiency measures implemented this year include both the conservation and community development aspects of the program. These measures were developed

in conjunction with work products provided by the National Association of Resource Conservation and Development Councils (NARC&DC), representing the 375 councils nationwide, to incorporate local council concerns identified through the Area Planning process. The annual conservation measures are the number of watershed or area-wide conservation plans, acres of land and water resources benefited through implementation of RC&D projects. The community development measure is the number of local businesses created or retained. Each year, performance measure targets are developed by each State. NRCS works closely with local RC&D councils to help develop and implement projects that support their Area and Annual plans with programs and services from NRCS, other USDA agencies and other private and public entities. By partnering with other entities, NRCS was able to help RC&D councils create or retain 10,723 jobs and 3,185 businesses in fiscal year 2007.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Latham

FARM PROGRAM PAYMENTS

Mr. Latham: GAO has noted that farm program payments and conservation program payments may be working at "cross purposes" in a way that drives up the levels of federal outlays on both the conservation side and the program payment side. Can you elaborate on these findings from September of 2007?

Response: To provide policymakers and stakeholders with more comprehensive and current information on the extent of native grassland conversions to cropland, the associated farm program costs of these conversions, and their impact on natural resources, GAO recommended that USDA annually track native grassland conversions to cropland in those geographic areas where such conversions can occur. In addition, to better understand the extent to which farm programs, such as crop insurance, and conservation programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, may be working at cross purposes, the Secretary of Agriculture has directed the Administrator of the Economic Research Service, the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, and the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service to jointly study this issue and report their findings to the Secretary and the Congress. The report to Congress is due by September 2010.

CONSERVATION SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. Latham: In past hearings, we have talked about the CSP being administered in a way that more readily fits the needs of farmers, and how changes could be made to affect this result. Do you still believe that changes in the law should be made and, if so, what are those changes?

Response: The Administration's Farm Bill proposal recommended a simpler, streamlined version of Conservation Security Program (CSP) that included the following changes and features: offer CSP nationwide in every watershed, every year; provide financial assistance for CSP strictly through enhancement payments that reward exceptional conservation effort and additional activities that provide increased environmental benefits; pay for stewardship in the year after it is implemented rather than the current payment system that make pre-payments prior to the completion of stewardship activities; provide for State level ranking of applications as a means of more effectively identifying the best land stewards; and reduce complexity and increase the level of conservation by removing the existing three tier system.

Mr. Latham: What administrative changes have been made by NRCS to allow for a more smooth operation of the CSP program, and what changes do you see as necessary, going forward—ones for which you do not need a change in the law?

Response: NRCS has technically enhanced and streamlined Conservation Security Program for the 2008 sign-up and intends to build on these improvements as CSP goes forward.

Changes include piloting of improved eligibility tools and a focused list of national enhancements.

Improved national eligibility tools to be piloted include the Soil and Water Eligibility Tool, the Grazing Lands Eligibility Tool, and the Wildlife

Habitat Eligibility Tool. The use of these tools will: improve NRCS consistency across the nation in evaluating producers' stewardship efforts; improve NRCS assessment of natural resource conditions and CSP eligibility, e.g., the soil quality tool is a superior assessment of soil quality in as opposed to the soil conditioning index, which is a prediction of the impact of cropping and tillage systems on the soil organic matter aspect of soil quality; better sort those offers that meet program objectives; provide a more understandable basis for CSP funding decisions; and move closer to providing NRCS the ability to use resource-specific indices to measure expected levels of environmental outcomes and make payments for conservation systems.

The focused list of national enhancements, which States had the opportunity to amend with state-developed activities, will: provide a cost basis for payments to comply with the World Trade Organization's green box; minimize overlap of practices and prevents redundancy of payment, and offer opportunities for all producers to apply meaningful environmental enhancements.

Mr. Latham: Can you give us an up-to-date estimate of what it would cost to operate the CSP program if it was completely opened up?

Response: Under the current statute, we have made an assumption that 900 million acres of agricultural land is eligible. Given those eligible acres, the 50 percent current enrollment rate of eligible acres, and the roughly $20 per acre average CSP payment rate, the estimated cost to operate the CSP if it was completely opened up would be $9 billion.

CONSERATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. Latham: Is the reduction in Conservation Technical Assistance a question of limited resources, or is there a policy theme behind the reduction?

Response: There is no policy theme behind the reduction in Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA). CTA is a voluntary program that provides technical assistance supported by science-based technology and tools to help people conserve, maintain and improve their natural resources. The CTA Program is the foundation program for providing NRCS conservation assistance.

The Administration proposes to terminate funding for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations in fiscal year 2009 to enable NRCS to focus limited resources to other higher priority conservation program activities of national interest. With the elimination of the Program, continuation of this planning component is no longer necessary.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Latham: Your justifications note that in eliminating funding for the RC&D program, you are acting on program performance reviews from 2005. Since those review findings, does your elimination of the funding suggest that no improvements have been made, and have you revisited some of the shortcomings that you found in the 2005 review?

Response: Significant improvements have been made and in fiscal year 2006 the program received an increased score and designation as performing at an "Adequate" level. Program improvements include: developed and implemented

annual, long-term, and efficiency measures; developed and implemented a more targeted allocation methodology designed to address priority program needs; revised the RC&D policy manual to reflect increased emphasis on program performance; and linkages to national performance goals; increased program performance; and developed and implemented a new reporting system to track program performance.

However, the latest program performance review using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) analysis found the program to be duplicative of other similar resource conservation planning, rural economic development, and community programs provided by other USDA agencies (such as the Forest Service and Rural Development) and other Federal departments (such as the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration). It is for this reason that elimination of funding has been proposed.

Mr. Latham: If the RC&D program is zeroed out, what sources of funding are there to aid local councils in becoming self-sufficient?

Response: Funding needed for councils to become self-sufficient would need to come from sources such as State and local government, private foundations, and other Federal agencies. Councils can request assistance from State governments for funds that are not tied specifically to a project, but are used to assist the Council in covering other costs. A number of States have provided assistance to Councils in the past, such as Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia.

Mr. Latham: I am told that the NRCS contracted out a survey to determine customer satisfaction with the programs the Service administers, and that the RC&D program received one of the highest scores. If that is true, why would you zero out a program that receives a high rating from the public in its effectiveness?

Response: The American Customer Service Index (ACSI) Survey is produced by the University of Michigan in partnership with Claes Fornell International Group, and the American Society for Quality. The ACSI is the national indicator of customer evaluations of the quality of goods and services available to U.S. residents. The RC&D program received an ACSI score of 81 compared to the overall Federal government score of 67.8 and the national sector score of 75.2. Although the program scored highly, the latest program performance review using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) analysis found the program to be duplicative of other similar resource conservation planning, rural economic development, and community programs provided by other USDA agencies (such as the Forest Service and Rural Development) and other Federal departments (such as the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration). It is for this reason that elimination of funding has been proposed.

WATERSHED EVALUATIONS

Mr. Latham: What role is NRCS playing in the evaluation of local flood protection efforts in small, rural areas, and is the Service seeking to eliminate its role in such activities?

Response: The NRCS Watershed Surveys and Planning Program helps small communities, rural areas and local sponsors assess natural resource issues and develop coordinated watershed plans that will conserve and utilize their natural resources, solve local natural resource and related economic

problems, avoid and mitigate hazards related to flooding and provide for advanced planning for local resource development. This includes Floodplain Management Studies, Cooperative River Basin Studies, Flood Insurance Studies, Watershed Inventory and Analysis and P.L. 83-566 Watershed Plans.

The Administration proposes to terminate funding for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations in fiscal year 2009 to enable NRCS to focus limited resources to other higher priority conservation program activities of national interest. With the elimination of the Program, continuation of this planning component is no longer necessary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 2008.

MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

WITNESSES

BRUCE I. KNIGHT, UNDER SECRETARY, MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

LLOYD C. DAY, ADMINISTRATOR, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CINDY J. SMITH, ADMINISTRATOR, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

JAMES E. LINK, ADMINISTRATOR, GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

W. SCOTT STEELE, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Ms. DELAURO. The hearing will come to order. Thank you, Under Secretary Knight, for being here, and Mr. Day, Ms. Smith, and Mr. Link, and, of course, what would the subcommittee hearing be without Mr. Steele. So, we thank you all for joining us today.

OPENING STATEMENT

The marketing and regulatory programs mission area carries a big responsibility, the safety, health of agriculture, as well as for its economic health and the order of our markets. This became evident several months ago during the historic 143 million pound beef recall involving the Westland Hallmark plant in southern California. As you know, over 50 million pounds of that recall beef was distributed to the National School Lunch Program. However, until this recall, a lot of people probably did not realize that the Agricultural Marketing Service is responsible for procuring commodities for all federal food assisted programs, including the school lunch program.

In addition to procuring the commodities, the Agricultural Marketing Service is responsible for ensuring that the products it buys meet federal purchasing specification and that food suppliers comply with eligibility and food quality requirement. The agency has the authority to develop and revise food safety standards as needed and, in fact, it has worked with the Food and Nutrition Service and Food Safety and Inspection Service officials, as well as potential vendors, to develop specifications for product formulation, manufacturing, packaging, sampling, and testing, as well as quality assurance programs. In general, AMS has higher food safety testing standards than the Food Safety and Inspection Service, because the agency purchases food for programs that feed infants, children, the elderly, and other immune compromised persons.

For example, E. coli and salmonella, the agency has higher safety standards, but for all beef products that test positive for these organisms, AMS standards prohibit the delivery of the product, whereas under certain conditions, FSIS standards would allow beef products that test positive for these organisms to be used for commercial sale. Of course, we could have the best standards on paper in the world, but they would become ineffective if an agency is not held accountable for implementing it properly.

While a 2005 report from the USDA, Office of Inspector General found that Agricultural Marketing Service coordinates effectively with Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Food and Nutrition Service on Food Safety, I am concerned about the agency's potential failure to provide adequate oversight of the operations of Westland Hallmark.

In preparation for this hearing, I wrote Mr. Day, asking him to provide the subcommittee with some information about the recall. Among the information I requested included a list of actions that AMS has taken to ensure that Westland Hallmark is being held liable for the recall pursuant to USDA policy. I, also, asked about the role the agency is playing in the recovery of the 143 million pounds of beef that was recalled. Thank you, Mr. Day, for your timely response to my letter and I look forward to discussing your answers in detail during the question and answer session.

There are, of course, several other important issues to discuss during this hearing. One critical issue is country of origin labeling. In the fiscal year 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Bill, we included a time line that would lead to the implementation of country of origin labeling by September 30, 2008. Unfortunately, USDA missed the first deadline, which was for AMS to republish a proposed rule for covered commodities, beef, fruits, and vegetables by January 17, 2008, almost three months past that deadline and we are still waiting. I realize that the provisions on COOL and the farm bill are—represents an agreement that was reached among the various stakeholders, so I understand that USDA may, therefore, be waiting for the farm bill to pass. However, USDA does not seem to have a problem making assumptions about the new farm bill in their fiscal year 2009 budget request, though it is interesting that they would ignore it when it pertains to COOL.

I would also like to discuss the National Animal Identification Program. My position on this issue has always been clear. I support a mandatory animal ID program. I am concerned and frustrated by the seemingly slow and expensive progress on implementing an effective animal ID system in this country. Congress provides the funding proposed in fiscal year 2009 in the budget, 24 million dollars. Taxpayers will have given USDA approximately 152 million dollars over the past five years for the National Animal ID Program with virtually nothing to show for it. That was why I surprised, Mr. Knight, when you said in February that Congress was an obstacle to implementing the program. I believe that Congress is doing its part, so we need to discuss how USDA and APHIS can follow through on their part.

Mr. Link, I have not forgotten about the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration. During last year's hearing, we had a discussion about auditing meat packers and I want to follow

with you on that. I, also, see that this year's budget request has an increase in personnel to strengthen GIPSA's compliance reviews and investigations and I hope that we can discuss that, as well.

Thank you all for being here. I look forward to hearing your testimony, as well as your responses to our questions. And with that, let me recognize the ranking member of the committee, Mr. Kingston.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I do not have an opening statement.

Ms. DELAURO. Then, Mr. Knight, we will move to you for your testimony. And as you know, the full testimony of all of the witnesses will be made part of the record. So, we ask you to summarize it.

Mr. KNIGHT. Certainly. Madam Chairwoman DeLauro, ranking member Kingston, members of the subcommittee, good morning. I am Bruce Knight. I am pleased to testify before you today. I would like to begin by introducing my colleagues with me today. New at the table with you is Cindy Smith, who was appointed the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in September of 2007. Cindy is the first woman to head the agency and she brings with her a great deal of vision, experience, in the work that she did at overhauling our biotechnology laboratory services. Also joining me today, of course, is Administrator Day, as well as Administrator Link, who are familiar faces at this stage before the committee.

The three agencies have made real progress in a number of key areas this past year. APHIS has been working collaboratively to monitor and slow the spread of H5N, one highly pathogenic avian influenza overseas and to expand prevention and protection against the disease here at home. APHIS has also further progressed on the National Animal Identification System. We now have approximately 33 percent of all premises in the country registered in the system. AMS has provided voluntary grading systems to a wide variety of commodities, including virtually all U.S.-fed beef. The number of regulatory actions and investigations that GIPSA's packers and stockyards program conducted in 2007 exceeded 2,300 investigations.

The President's fiscal year 2009 budget proposes that MRP agencies carry out programs of close to two billion dollars. Four hundred and fourteen million dollars would be funded by fees charged to the direct beneficiaries of MRP services, 457 million would be generated by Customs receipts. On the appropriations side, the President's budget request for APHIS is about 919 million dollars for salaries and expenses, seven million dollars for repair and maintenance of buildings and facilities. The request is approximately 77 million dollars for AMS and about 44 million dollars for GIPSA. The budget proposes user fees that if enacted, would generate about 57 million dollars in savings to the U.S. taxpayer.

Let me highlight very briefly a few of the major activities we are engaged in. First, we share the agriculture quarantine inspection mission with the Department of Homeland Security. Our coordination with DHS, under Cindy's leadership, has increased significantly. Last April, APHIS and CBP formed a joint task force to

evaluate and address stakeholder and congressional concerns and strengthen the agency's partnership.

As I have said, we have also made significant progress with the voluntary National Animal Identification System. Animal ID is and will continue to be one of USDA's top priorities. Our ultimate goal is 48-hour traceability, that is, to have data in our hands within 48 hours of an incident. The initial focus in development animal ID has been encouraging farmers and ranchers to register their premise. Today, we have more than 457,000 premises registered nationwide out of an estimated 1.4 million. That is about 100,000 more than when we last appeared before you. While we are continuing our efforts to encourage premise register, we are now focusing on moving towards our goal of 48-hour traceability. APHIS has developed a business plan for increasing traceability and accountability that sets clear priorities, focuses on areas where we can accomplish the most, and building on the investments we have already made.

NAIS cooperative agreements with states, tribes, and industry organizations have played a key role in the education and outreach and increasing premise registration. For each and every agreement, we have in place work plans with the cooperators that define the project's expectations and goals. We believe that these cooperative agreements are an effective means of leveraging our resources and I assure you that we will continue to closely monitor these agreements to ensure that our cooperators meet or exceed performance standards.

NAIS's primary purpose is to provide critical animal health data, but the traceability also creates an enabling platform for marketing. Earlier this month, our Agricultural Marketing Service released a draft business plan to further NAIS implementation that is coordinated and is supportive of the APHIS business plan. Among other strategies, AMS is strongly encouraging the use of NAIS participation to identify animals involved in USDA's process programs and the quality systems assessment programs. This immediately provides the producer a twofold reward for a single investment. It ensures trace back to their animals for herd health reasons, provides benefits for marketing value added animals domestically and internationally.

An official ID will also assist in meeting the objectives of the country of origin labeling program by identifying the origin of cattle upon arrival in the harvest facilities. Current requirements for COOL call for labeling of most red meat and produce on September 30, 2008. However, both the House and Senate versions of the farm bill would make changes in COOL. Therefore, after the farm bill conference is completed, we will have a very short time period to turn those changes into regulations. Secretary Shafer has pledged to this committee that we would have the regulations operable by September 30. I will do everything possible to make that happen. Regardless of the final determinations on the specific labels that would be required, we want to be clear that producers, who participate in official ID systems today, will essentially have a safe harbor under COOL with animal ID, that is, that packers, retailers, producers, who rely on official ID to determine the origin of their livestock and poultry, will be recognized by the Department as hav-

ing demonstrated compliance with the COOL programs record-keeping requirements.

Madam Chairman, members of the committee, thank you. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

[The information follows:]

Statement by
Mr. Bruce Knight
Under Secretary of Agriculture
for Marketing and Regulatory Programs
before the
Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

April 9, 2008

Madam Chairwoman and members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you to discuss the activities of the Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and to present the fiscal year (FY) 2009 budget proposals for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA).

With me today are Dr. Charles Lambert and Mr. Burton Eller, Deputy Under Secretaries for MRP; Ms. Cindy Smith, Administrator of APHIS; Mr. Lloyd Day, Administrator of AMS; and Mr. James Link, Administrator of GIPSA. The Administrators have statements for the record and will answer questions regarding specific budget proposals.

MRP programs work to improve agricultural market competitiveness for the overall benefit of both consumers and producers of American agricultural products. The mission of MRP is to facilitate and expand the domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products; to help protect the agricultural sector from plant and animal health threats; and to ensure humane care and treatment of certain animals. The MRP mission area works toward three of the six USDA strategic goals: enhance international competitiveness of

American agriculture; enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of rural and farm economies; and enhance protection and safety of the Nation's agriculture and food supply. By enhancing protection of the Nation's agriculture, USDA also enhances the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

American farmers and ranchers benefit from MRP efforts in several ways. APHIS helps protects the health of plants and animals, thereby helping to keep production and marketing costs low. APHIS also provides animal and plant sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) expertise during international negotiations to maintain and open markets around the world. AMS and GIPSA offer inspection, weighing, and certification services that provide industry with a competitive edge earned by the USDA seal. GIPSA works to help ensure that livestock producers have a fair and competitive market environment.

MRP agencies have achieved significant accomplishments. For example, Mexico recently opened its market to live breeding cattle from the United States, with a value for U.S. exports of at least $11 million and potentially much more. APHIS has worked collaboratively to monitor and to try to slow the spread of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) overseas, to expand prevention and protection here at home, and to maintain a strong early warning system. APHIS furthered progress of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS), so that as of March 2008, about 33 percent of all premises were registered. AMS provided voluntary grading services for a wide variety of commodities, including virtually all U.S. fed beef and cotton, thus facilitating their efficient marketing. The number of regulatory actions and investigations that GIPSA's Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) conducted in FY 2007 exceeded 2,300, an increase of 15 percent compared to FY 2006. Also, P&SP performed 498 scale and

carcass evaluation instrument inspections, an increase of 77 percent compared to FY 2006. Those inspections found almost three times the number of violations than in 2006.

FUNDING SOURCES

The MRP activities are funded by both the taxpayers and beneficiaries of program services. The budget proposes that the MRP agencies carry out programs of close to $2 billion, with $414 million funded by fees charged to the direct beneficiaries of MRP services and $457 million from Customs receipts.

On the appropriation side, the President's budget request for APHIS is about $919 million for salaries and expenses and $7 million for repair and maintenance of buildings and facilities. The request is approximately $77 million for AMS and about $44 million for GIPSA.

The budget proposes user fees that, if enacted, would generate about $57 million in savings to the Federal Government. Legislation will be proposed to provide USDA the authority to recover the costs to administer the Packers and Stockyards Act, develop grain standards, and inspect entities regulated under the Animal Welfare Act. In addition, user fees would be charged for the APHIS Veterinary Biologics and Biotechnology Regulatory Services programs. To finance monitoring and enforcement activities related to country of origin labeling, the budget includes a legislative proposal to collect fees from retailers.

I will use the remainder of my time to highlight the major activities and the budget requests for the MRP agencies.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

The fundamental mission of APHIS is to anticipate and respond to issues involving animal and plant health, conflicts with wildlife, environmental stewardship, and animal welfare. Together with their customers and stakeholders, APHIS helps protect the health of animal and plant resources to enhance market access in the global marketplace and to ensure abundant agricultural products and services for U.S. customers. I would like to highlight some key aspects of the APHIS programs:

Protect Animal and Plant Health. While APHIS continues to work closely with the Department of Homeland Security to exclude agricultural health threats, it retains responsibility for promulgating regulations related to entry of passengers and commodities into the United States. APHIS' efforts have also helped keep agricultural health threats away from U.S. borders through increased offshore threat-assessment and risk-reduction activities. APHIS continues to strengthen an already vigilant animal and plant health monitoring and surveillance system to promptly detect outbreaks of foreign and endemic animal and plant pests and diseases.

APHIS is moving ahead with the NAIS, a modern, streamlined information system that helps producers and animal health officials respond quickly and effectively to events affecting animal health in the United States. All 50 States, in addition to 12 Tribal Nations and two U.S. Territories, are registering

premises—the foundation of the program—with a total of more than 455,000 premises registered as of March 2008. West Virginia became the twelfth state to register at least 50 percent of its total estimated livestock operations under the program. Other states topping the 50 percent mark include Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin. APHIS has signed cooperative agreements with seven industry groups to further promote premises registration.

APHIS released the draft NAIS business plan for comment in December 2007, and intends to finalize it after the April 15 end of the public comment period. The plan supports the NAIS long-term goal of 48-hour trace-back, as well as providing benchmarks to guide the program as it moves toward optimum traceability. Among other items, the draft plan details seven strategies that will provide the greatest amount of traceability progress in a short amount of time. These strategies involve State and Federally regulated and voluntary animal health programs, industry-administered animal management and marketing programs, as well as various animal identification techniques.

Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), I am pleased that the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) classified the United States as "controlled risk" for BSE, which recognizes that OIE-recommended, science-based mitigation measures are in place to effectively manage any possible risk of BSE in the cattle population. This provides strong support that U.S. regulatory

controls are effective and that U.S cattle and products from cattle of all ages can be safely traded in accordance with international guidelines. Further, the United States, Mexico, and Canada recently announced OIE-consistent trade standards to facilitate cattle trade among the three countries. On another note, APHIS exceeded the target of its ongoing BSE surveillance program by testing 42,935 cattle that were 30-months of age or older.

Regarding HPAI, USDA is a full partner in the government-wide effort to prepare the country for a potential pandemic and the worldwide effort to stop the spread of the H5N1 HPAI virus at its source overseas. USDA has both an international and domestic role in controlling the spread of avian influenza and reducing its effects on the U.S. economy and reducing the risk to public health. Internationally, USDA is working closely with organizations such as the OIE, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Health Organization to assist HPAI-affected regions with disease prevention, management, and eradication activities. By helping these countries prepare for, manage or eradicate HPAI outbreaks, USDA can reduce the risk of the disease spreading from overseas to the United States. Domestically, increased surveillance in both wild and commercial bird populations serves as an early warning system to rapidly detect and prevent the spread of the disease in the United States. In the first quarter of FY 2008, approximately 430,000 tests were performed in commercial poultry and more than 6,000 tests in the live bird

marketing system. Between April 2007, and March 2008, USDA tested almost 88,000 samples for HPAI in wild birds.

If foreign pests and diseases are introduced into the United States, APHIS assists stakeholders in managing agricultural health threats, ranging from threats to aquaculture, crops, tree resources, livestock, and poultry. This past year, APHIS responded to new outbreaks of emerald ash borer, potato cyst nematode, tuberculosis, and the first detection of the light brown apple moth in the United States. In addition, APHIS assists stakeholders on issues related to conflicts with wildlife and animal welfare.

Enhance International Competitiveness. By protecting the health of the U.S. agricultural sector, APHIS enhances the competitiveness of U.S. producers in world markets and helps keep these markets open. In addition, APHIS' staff negotiates sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, resolves issues, and provides clarity on regulating imports and certifying exports which improves the infrastructure for a smoothly functioning market in international trade. Ensuring that the rules of trade are based on science helps open markets that have been closed by unsubstantiated SPS concerns.

APHIS' 2009 Budget Request

In a year of many pressing high-priority items for taxpayer dollars, the budget request proposes about $919 million for salaries and expenses and $7 million for

repair and maintenance of buildings and facilities. There are increases to support the Administration's Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative, address SPS trade barriers, and deal with specific threats to the agriculture sector, among other initiatives. In addition, existing user fees of about $227 million will support Agricultural Quarantine Inspection and related activities. A brief description of key efforts supported by the 2009 budget request follows.

A total of about $171 million for Pest and Disease Exclusion. Increased efforts will focus on enhancing the ability to exclude cattle fever ticks, Mediterranean fruit fly, and screwworm. In addition, the budget includes an increase to enhance international activities to improve APHIS' overall capability of safeguarding U.S. animal and plant health and facilitating safe agricultural trade.

A total of about $282 million for Animal and Plant Health Monitoring. Due to the critical role of APHIS in protecting the Nation from both deliberate and unintentional introductions of an agricultural health threat, the budget requests for APHIS a total of close to $151 million as part of the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative. Increases under the Initiative, among other activities, would provide: greater plant pest detection and monitoring; increased national wildlife and animal health surveillance; improved ability to respond to animal or plant disease outbreaks; vaccines and supplies for the National Veterinary Stockpile; and additional abilities to ensure compliance with regulations for specific disease

agents capable of posing severe threats to animal and plant health. Funding also includes activities to continue building the NAIS.

A total of about $330 million for Pest and Disease Management. Once a pest or disease is detected, prompt eradication will reduce long-term damages. In cases where eradication is not feasible (e.g., European gypsy moth), attempts are made to slow the advance and damages of the pest or disease. APHIS provides technical and financial support to help control or eradicate a variety of agricultural threats. The budget proposes a number of increases, including those for emerald ash borer, karnal bunt, light brown apple moth, plum pox, *Sirex* woodwasp (a serious pest of pine trees recently found in New York and Pennsylvania), sudden oak death, and tuberculosis. Other programs are reduced. For example, successes in cotton pest eradication efforts allow a reduction in that program.

A total of about $22 million for Animal Care. Additional funding will help APHIS meet increased inspection needs under the Animal Welfare Act. Funds are especially needed given that, as required by statute, APHIS will begin regulating an estimated 10,000 facilities that contain rats, mice, or birds not involved in research. The budget also includes a proposal to collect fees from regulated entities to help cover costs associated with inspections.

A total of about $102 million for Scientific and Technical Services. Within USDA, APHIS has chief regulatory oversight of genetically modified organisms. To help meet the needs of this rapidly evolving sector, the budget includes an increase to enable APHIS to fully implement the Biotechnology Quality Management System, enhance risk assessment and environmental review capabilities, explore emerging technologies, and incorporate the latest science into the regulatory framework. Other increases would further the development of methods and provision of diagnostic support to prevent, detect, control, and eradicate agricultural health threats, and to aid evaluation and potential licensing of new veterinary biologics (e.g., animal vaccines). The budget also includes a proposal to collect fees to help cover costs of biotechnology-related inspections and services provided by the Center for Veterinary Biologics.

A total of about $12 million for improving security and IT operations. The budget funds physical and operational security activities, including those to implement the Federal Identification Card Initiative as mandated in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12. Increased funding will enhance IT operations and security, continue implementing the Federal Identification Card Initiative, and provide for cost increases associated with the U.S. Department of State Overseas Building Office's continued implementation of the Capital Security Cost Sharing program.

A total of $7 million for general repairs and maintenance of buildings and facilities. This amount will be used for critical repairs at APHIS facilities.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The mission of AMS is focused on facilitating the marketing of agricultural products in the domestic and international marketplace, ensuring fair trading practices, and promoting a competitive and efficient marketplace to the benefit of producers, traders, and consumers of U.S. food and fiber products. The Agency accomplishes this mission through a wide variety of publicly and user-funded activities that help its customers improve the marketing of their food and fiber products and ensure such products remain available and affordable to consumers. Through its efforts, AMS helps increase the efficiency of domestic agricultural production and marketing systems.

Market News. Market news reports improve market efficiency for all parties by offering equal and ready access to current, unbiased market information so that agricultural producers and traders can determine the best place, price, and time to buy or sell. Market News provides this information by reporting current prices, volume, quality, condition, and other market data on farm products through more than 270,000 report titles each year.

AMS responds to market needs. For example, AMS' Market News Web Portal offers fruit, vegetable, specialty crop, livestock, meat, and grain reports electronically, as well as reports for ethanol and organic commodities. Customer feedback has been very positive, and AMS continues to consider further enhancements.

Commodity Standards. AMS works with the agricultural industry to establish and improve commonly recognized quality descriptions that support access to domestic and international markets for agricultural commodities. The Standardization program supports exports of U.S. agricultural products by helping to represent the interests of U.S. producers in a variety of international standards development meetings. AMS experts continue to participate in developing international dairy, meat, poultry, fruit, and vegetable standards.

Country of Origin Labeling. In FY 2007, AMS reopened the comment period on its 2003 proposed rule for mandatory country of origin labeling for beef, lamb, pork, perishable agricultural commodities, and peanuts to request general comments on the proposed rule. Further, AMS asked whether aspects of the interim final rule for fish and shellfish could also be applied to the other covered commodities. AMS simultaneously reopened the comment period for the interim final rule for the existing program for fish and shellfish. AMS expects to meet the statutory deadline of September 30, 2008 for implementing the rule for all covered commodities.

National Organic Program (NOP). The NOP supports market access for organic producers by setting national standards for organic products sold in the United States, which assures consumers that products labeled "organic" uniformly meet those requirements. With increased funding provided for FY 2008, the NOP has begun to establish a stronger program structure, build staff, and place greater emphasis on compliance and regulatory development, especially on the domestic front. The program will have three branches that focus on standards development and review; accreditation, auditing and training; and compliance and enforcement.

Pesticide Data Program. AMS provides consumer assurance by collecting pesticide residue data. In 2006, the last year for which data are available, the Pesticide Data Program performed analyses on close to 14,000 samples. The data gathered and reported by AMS on pesticide residues supports science-based risk assessments performed by a number of entities, including regulatory agencies.

Farmers and Direct Marketing Programs. AMS program experts, in cooperation with local and city agencies, improve market access by assisting local efforts to develop or improve wholesale and farmers markets, and to discover other direct marketing opportunities. This program also supports research projects to help agricultural producers discover new or alternative marketing channels and new

technology. In 2007, AMS awarded grants totaling about $900,000 in 17 States and the District of Columbia to establish, expand, or promote local farmers markets, roadside stands, and similar agricultural ventures under the Farmers Market Promotion Program. These grants will assist regional farmers markets authorities, local governments, nonprofit and economic development corporations, and tribal governments in carrying out a variety of projects.

Specialty Crop Block Grants: The Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 authorizes USDA to make grants to States to enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops. Each State that submits an application that is reviewed and approved by AMS will receive a minimum grant amount of $100,000. In addition, AMS allocates the remainder of the grant funds based on the value of specialty crop production in each State in relation to the national value of specialty crop production. In FY 2007, AMS awarded about $5.5 million to 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Federal/State Marketing Improvement Program (FSMIP). AMS helps to resolve local and regional agricultural market access problems by awarding Federal matching grants for projects proposed by State agencies. In 2007, the FSMIP program allocated $1.3 million in grants to 21 States for 26 projects such as studies on innovative uses for locally important agricultural products.

Commodity Purchases. USDA nutrition programs provide growers and producers with access to an alternative outlet for their commodities. AMS food purchases stabilize markets and support nutrition programs, such as the National School Lunch Program, The Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations. AMS works in close cooperation with both the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and the Farm Services Agency (FSA) to administer USDA commodity purchases and to maximize the efficiency of food purchase and distribution operations. AMS, FNS, and FSA are using a contractor to develop and implement the Web-based Supply Chain Management System (WebSCM), which will enhance the ability to track bids, orders, purchases, payments, inventories, and deliveries of commodities used in food assistance programs in addition to those price-support commodity products maintained in inventory. Module prototypes for the basic system are scheduled for completion this year. If the necessary resources are made available, the new system should take over the basic functionality of the current system during 2009.

AMS' 2009 Budget Request

For 2009, the AMS budget proposes a program level of about $679 million, of which about $77 million (about 11 percent) will be funded by appropriations (including the Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program grants), $145 million (approximately 21 percent) by user fees, and $457 million (about 67

percent) by Section 32 funds. I would like to highlight a few aspects of the budget request:

A total of $34 million for Market News. An important eGov initiative of AMS is the Market News Web Portal, which provides ready access to the wealth of AMS market news data. The 2009 request would expand the commodity information available through the Portal especially for specialty and organic crops.

A total of about $4 million for the National Organic Program. This request builds on efforts to ensure the integrity of the organic label on domestic products to strengthen oversight of U.S. organic labels on imported products. NOP will intensify its monitoring of accredited foreign certifying agents and certified operations in China and other countries of concern. This effort requires foreign travel and additional staff to conduct on-site assessments and reviews.

A total of almost $3 million for the Federal Seed Act Program. As part of this request, AMS would assume seed testing in those States that have withdrawn from the program and work with seed producers and States to improve the accuracy of seed sampling and testing programs.

A total of about $1.3 million for the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP). AMS has been administering this program using a combination of grants funds and shared personnel. AMS received more than 300 applications in 2007, and

awarded 23 grants with a maximum of $75,000 per grant. The budget requests an increase to more effectively manage the FMPP program without reducing the funding available for grants or the resources needed to support other farmer and direct marketing initiatives.

A total of almost $16 million for the Pesticide Data Program. To provide the EPA the data it needs for pesticide risk assessments, the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) must adequately reimburse the 12 cooperating States (and two Federal agencies) for their services. The budget includes an increase to reimburse cooperating State agencies for their costs in providing the sample collection and testing needed by the Federal program.

Section 32 funding for the WebSCM. The WebSCM is intended to support efficient procurement, delivery, and management of commodities provided through USDA domestic nutrition assistance and international food aid programs. The budget requests $20 million for WebSCM.

The 2009 budget funds the most important priorities while exercising fiscal discipline that is necessary to reduce the Federal deficit. The AMS budget also includes:

A decrease of $8.4 million for Specialty Crop Block Grants. Due to the timing of the grants application process and because Specialty Crop Block Grant

appropriations were made available until expended, AMS expects to carry sufficient funds into 2009 to meet expected needs. No funding is requested for 2009.

A decrease of $4.8 million for the termination of the Microbiological Data Program (MDP). The FY 2009 budget does not request funding to continue the MDP because it is difficult to determine to what extent the data is used to support risk assessments. Sample origin data is not collected which limits the use of the data in epidemiological investigations aimed at determining the source of outbreaks of foodborne illness. In response to these findings and the need to limit Federal spending, the program is proposed for termination in 2009.

GRAIN INSPECTION,

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

GIPSA's mission is to facilitate the marketing of livestock, meat, poultry, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural products and to promote fair and competitive trade for the benefit of consumers and American agriculture. This relates to the second goal of the USDA strategic plan: enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of rural and farm economies. GIPSA fulfills this through both service and regulatory functions in two programs: the Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) and the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS).

Packers and Stockyards Program. P&SP promotes fair, open, and competitive marketing in livestock, meat, and poultry. Over the past year, the program has implemented procedural, policy, and operational improvements that are strengthening the ability to enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act). The program conducted over 2,300 regulatory actions and investigations, compared to about 2,000 in 2006.

Currently, with 144 employees, P&SP monitors the livestock, meatpacking, and poultry industries, estimated by the Department of Commerce to have an annual wholesale value of about $145 billion. Legal specialists and economic, financial, marketing, and weighing experts work together to monitor emerging technology, evolving industry and market structural changes, and other issues affecting the livestock, meatpacking, and poultry industries that the Agency regulates.

Federal Grain Inspection Service. FGIS facilitates the marketing of U.S. grain and related commodities under the authority of the U.S. Grain Standards Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. As an impartial, third-party in the market, FGIS advances the orderly and efficient marketing and effective distribution of U.S. grain and other assigned commodities from the Nation's farms to domestic and international buyers. FGIS is part of the infrastructure that strengthens the agricultural sector.

FGIS works with government and scientific organizations to establish internationally recognized methods, performance criteria, and standards to

reduce the uncertainty associated with testing for the presence of biotechnology traits in grains and oil seeds. It also provides technical assistance to exporters, importers and end users of U.S. grains and oilseeds, as well as other USDA agencies, industry organizations, and foreign governments. These efforts help facilitate the sale of U.S. products in international markets.

GIPSA is in the midst of a multi-year project to modernize its core business functions. GIPSA is deploying FGIS*online*, a suite of online business services that are improving internal business operations and better serving customers of the official grain inspection and weighing system. These integrated information systems will share information with each other and with customers.

Efforts to improve and streamline programs and services are paying off for customers, both in terms of their bottom lines and in greater customer satisfaction. In FY 2007 the national inspection system provided more than 3 million inspections on more than 295 million metric tons of grain. One indicator of the success of FGIS outreach and educational initiatives is the number of foreign complaints lodged with FGIS regarding the quality or quantity of U.S. grain exports. In FY 2007, FGIS received six complaints regarding poor quality and three complaints regarding inadequate weights from importers on grains inspected under the U.S. Grain Standards Act. These involved about 188,000 metric tons, or about 0.2 percent by weight, of the total amount of grain exported during the year, compared with 0.3 percent in FY 2006.

GIPSA's 2009 Budget Request

For 2009, the budget proposes a program level for salaries and expenses of about $86 million, of which approximately $42 million is from existing inspection and weighing user fees. Of the appropriations request of about $44 million, about $19 million is devoted to the grain inspection service activities including standardization, compliance, and methods development activities and approximately $25 million to the P&SP. Among grain inspection services, the budget would allow GIPSA to expand upon its successful international services and trade activities in Asia that are currently provided on a temporary basis. This would facilitate U.S. grain exports to the region. The request would also help facilitate the marketing of wheat, soybeans, grains used for ethanol, and ethanol co-products by developing new quality-test measures. Especially in export markets, suppliers who can provide information on specific quality attributes may have an edge over suppliers who can only compete on price. GIPSA would develop new testing methods to measure key quality attributes. To bolster the P&SP, the request would allow the Agency to hire 18 new field employees to enhance direct compliance, investigative and enforcement activities.

The budget also includes a request that would continue the Agency's multi-year IT modernization efforts. These eGov initiatives facilitate the electronic transfer of information to and from stakeholders, and allow more efficient utilization by GIPSA of information such as program reviews and evaluations, agricultural

product standards, inspection data, field test equipment reporting. The budget request would help improve transparency by providing more information on the GIPSA website.

Two fees are proposed in the budget to help recover the costs associated with the P&SP and for developing, reviewing, and maintaining official U.S. grain standards used by the grain industry.

CONCLUSION

In closing, the budget request for MRP supports the President's goals to strengthen the economy, increase security, and restrain spending. MRP efforts enhance: U.S. agricultural competitiveness in international markets; the vibrancy and sustainability of rural and farm economies; and the protection of the Nation's agriculture. The proposed funding amounts and sources are the highest budget priorities for the MRP mission area.

This concludes my statement. I look forward to working with the Committee on the 2009 budget and will be glad to answer questions you may have on these budget proposals.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Statement of Cindy J. Smith, Administrator
before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Madam Chairwoman and members of the Subcommittee, it is a pleasure for me to represent the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). We appreciate the longstanding support of this Subcommittee and look forward to working with you to carry out our important mission.

APHIS helps USDA achieve two important goals: enhancing the protection and safety of the Nation's agriculture and food supply; and enhancing international competitiveness of American agriculture. We work with other Federal agencies, Congress, States, Tribes, farmers, ranchers, and the general public to carry out our mission of protecting the health and value of U.S. agriculture and natural resources. APHIS accomplishes this critical charge by: guarding against the introduction of exotic animal and plant pests and diseases; monitoring for and responding to emergencies; managing conflicts between humans and wildlife; safeguarding U.S. exports by addressing sanitary and phytosanitary issues that affect trade; ensuring that biotechnology-derived products do not pose plant pest or disease threats; and, promoting the humane care of animals covered by the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts.

APHIS faces a myriad of challenging agricultural issues each year. This past year, we responded to new outbreaks of tuberculosis, emerald ash borer, and potato cyst nematode, and the first

detection of the light brown apple moth in the United States. APHIS, is committed to preventing the spread of animal and plant pests and diseases in the United States, and we have continued our vigilant efforts to prevent foreign agricultural pests and diseases from entering the country. We are also committed to keeping American agricultural products moving overseas. APHIS' mission of protecting the health and value of United States agricultural and natural resources encompasses a wide variety of activities. I would like to report on our recent activities and our FY 2009 budget request.

FY 2007 Highlights

Pest and Disease Exclusion Activities

APHIS' efforts begin with offshore threat assessment and risk reduction activities at the sources of exotic agricultural pests and diseases. Through the Agency's pest and disease exclusion programs, we monitor animal and plant health throughout the world and use this information to set effective agricultural import policy and facilitate international, science-based trade. The Agency also conducts pest and disease eradication programs in foreign countries and pre-clearance inspection of certain commodities in off-shore locations; performs intense monitoring and surveillance for exotic fruit flies and cattle fever ticks in high-risk, border areas of the United States; and cooperates with the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to inspect arriving international passengers, cargo, baggage, mail, and other means of conveyance.

APHIS also works to facilitate safe agricultural trade and assist U.S. exporters by working with foreign counterparts to eliminate unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, negotiate science-based import requirements and standards, and intervene to release U.S. shipments held at foreign ports due to SPS related concerns. We also facilitate the export of agricultural shipments by providing export certifications as a service to U.S. exporters to help ensure U.S. products meet the agricultural requirements of the country of destination. In FY 2007, APHIS issued more than 400,000 Federal plant health export certificates for agriculture shipments.

APHIS continues to work cooperatively with Mexico and Guatemala in the Moscamed Program, which for the past 30 years has protected U.S. agriculture by preventing the northward spread of Medfly populations out of Central America. In FY 2007, the Moscamed Program helped maintain the Medfly-free barrier zone. This barrier is a crucial part of the APHIS strategy to reduce the risk of Medfly outbreaks in the United States. To prevent further outbreaks, the Moscamed Program produced 50 million more Medfly pupae per week than planned—totaling an average of 1.7 billion per week.

APHIS' domestic Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection program conducts ongoing detection activities for exotic fruit flies in at-risk States and releases sterile Medflies in California and Florida on an ongoing basis to prevent any Medflies that might inadvertently arrive from other countries from reproducing. In FY 2007, the program responded to outbreaks of Oriental fruit fly and Medfly in California and Mexfly in Texas. The program's rapid response to the detections allowed impacted growers to maintain international and interstate trade of host commodities while avoiding the cost of fumigation treatments. During FY 2007, the program

placed 238 square miles under quarantine in the United States as a result of fruit fly outbreaks. Through our cooperative efforts with the States, we released over half of these square miles by the end of the fiscal year. Activities are ongoing in areas still under quarantine.

Our cooperative Screwworm program prevents infestation of this pest in the United States by working with Mexico and countries in Central America. Together, we have eradicated the pest from all Central America to the Darien Gap, between Colombia and Panama. In FY 2007, the program began moving into the newly built sterile fly rearing facility in Pacora, Panama. The program has hired engineering and production staff to work at the facility, and the program's administration moved into the building. In September 2007, the Agency initiated production of screwworm flies; the X-Ray unit became functional on October 2007, and screwworm flies were successfully sterilized for the first time at the new production facility. The facility will continue gearing up for full-scale production and should be fully operational in winter 2009. We continue to operate, with our Mexican counterparts, the facility in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas.

Plant and Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance Activities

To minimize agricultural production losses and export market disruptions, APHIS quickly detects and responds to new invasive agricultural pests and diseases, or other emerging agricultural health threats, through our plant and animal health monitoring programs.

The Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance (AHMS) and Pest Detection programs coordinate national detection efforts for animal and plant pests and diseases. Both work closely with State and university cooperators to ensure quick detection of any introduction of exotic or foreign pests and diseases.

A component of the Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance program is the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). From the beginning, NAIS has been a cooperative effort among States, APHIS and industry. It remains one of USDA's top priorities. APHIS' goal is to create a modern, tech-savvy, up-to-date system for responding to outbreaks of serious animal diseases. The ultimate objective is to put traceability data within USDA hands within 48 hours of an outbreak to significantly reduce the time needed to conduct disease investigations.

The initial focus in developing NAIS has been premises registration. As of March 2008, there were more than 455,000 registered premises—33 percent of known premises. All 50 States, 2 U.S. Territories and 12 Tribal Nations are participating in the National Premises Identification Registration System, which the Agency supported through cooperative agreement funding. In addition, APHIS has signed cooperative agreements with seven industry groups to promote premises registration. Also, during FY 2008, APHIS is reaching out to accredited veterinarians to encourage them to share information on NAIS with their clients. The Agency's own Area Veterinarians-in-Charge are focusing on registering critical location points such as fairgrounds and rodeos, import/export facilities, markets and dealers, slaughter plants and renderers, semen collection and embryo transfer facilities, veterinary clinics with large animal practices and licensed food waste swine feeding operations.

Animal Identification Number tags are an essential component for NAIS. Currently eight devices from five manufacturers have been approved, and more than 3.6 million official identification tags have been shipped to various States. APHIS has also purchased 1.5 million of these tags to use for livestock enrolled in animal disease programs. For example, APHIS is currently using NAIS standards and information to conduct tuberculosis (TB) investigations in

New Mexico and California. In addition, Michigan is using NAIS-approved tags/devices as an integral part of its TB eradication program both to track animals and issue animal movement permits.

To further enhance traceability, APHIS has developed a business plan that sets priorities to build on current systems to reach critical mass—getting 70 percent of animals in a species identified and traceable to the premises of origin. The seven strategies are as follows:

- Prioritizing species to improve traceability where we need it most—with the primary food animals;
- Harmonizing animal identification systems;
- Converging NAIS data standards with disease programs;
- Integrating automated technologies with disease programs;
- Partnering with States, Tribes and Territories to support traceability infrastructure;
- Collaborating with industry on outreach; and
- Advancing identification technologies.

Specific goals by species include:

- Poultry—98 percent of commercial producers covered through the National Poultry Improvement Plan;
- Swine—near 100 percent commercial premises registrations;
- Sheep and Goats—90 percent participation—with assistance from the Scrapie Eradication Program;
- Equine—90 percent of competition horses identified; and
- Cattle—70 percent of cattle identified before leaving birth premises and 70 percent harvested cattle reported.

The Agency made significant progress during FY 2007 with the help of State and industry partners in developing the Animal Trace Processing System to support tracing animal movements and linking to the 15 privately held Animal Tracking Databases. APHIS is now focusing on developing interoperability between NAIS and brand systems and adding a mapping component to its field database to help staff pinpoint livestock near a suspect herd.

APHIS is currently working with Kansas State University and others to complete a benefit-cost analysis of NAIS to better document and project returns on investment of Federal resources for NAIS implementation. All three components of NAIS – premises identification, animal identification, and animal tracing – will be addressed, and an initial analysis should be available this summer.

Through the Pest Detection program, APHIS conducts surveys for exotic plant pests and diseases based on their risk of entry and potential to cause significant economic or environmental damage. In FY 2007, a total of 34 different pests and pathogens were detected outside of U.S. ports and identified as new or re-introduced to the United States. Seventeen of these were significant and listed as reportable and actionable. As a result, the program took quarantine

action to prevent the spread of these pests and pathogens. Examples include rice panicle mite, ficus whitefly, and orange rust of sugarcane. The program is continuing to develop commodity and resource-based surveys to monitor for the presence of a group of pests that threaten a specific commodity or resource. These surveys will allow us to target high-risk hosts and commodities, gather data about a larger number of pests specific to a high-risk commodity, and establish better baseline data about pests that have recently been introduced in the United States. In 2007, the program developed reference manuals and survey guidelines for commodity surveys for soybeans and oak trees. We previously published citrus commodity and exotic wood borer and bark beetle survey manuals.

The Investigative and Enforcement Services unit investigates alleged violations of Federal laws and regulations under the Agency's jurisdiction. In FY 2007, APHIS personnel initiated a total of 6,566 investigations, compared to 5,140 in FY 2006. Investigative and Enforcement Services completed investigations resulting in 801 warnings, 2,708 civil penalty stipulations, 127 Administrative Law Judge decisions, and over $2.6 million in assessed fines.

The Agency maintains a cadre of trained professionals prepared to respond immediately to potential animal and plant health emergencies. APHIS' Emergency Management System is a joint Federal-State-industry effort to improve the ability of the United States to successfully manage animal health emergencies, ranging from natural disasters to introductions of foreign animal diseases. During FY 2007 APHIS responded to 15 major foreign animal disease investigations and participated in 10 exercises to aid community planning. These actions provided valuable information that we used to update the response manuals for two major foreign animal diseases, highly pathogenic avian influenza and foot-and-mouth disease. In

addition, APHIS updated plans for depopulation strategies and compensation relating to highly pathogenic avian influenza.

The National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) serves as a critical component of the Agency's emergency preparedness and response efforts. The NVS acquires, configures, and maintains critical veterinary surge materials to ensure the United States is prepared to address multiple introductions of the most damaging livestock and poultry diseases. During FY 2007, the Agency expanded the NVS to provide the capability to protect 1,500 responders for 40 days, and procure antivirals to support 3,000 responders for six weeks. The program has also entered into contracts with companies to provide antiviral and protective equipment for indefinite delivery and quantity in the event of a protracted emergency, as well as transportation and delivery contracts to ensure the materials can be delivered to an animal health incident location within 24 hours. APHIS is prepared to respond to any avian influenza outbreaks and holds 140 million doses of avian influenza vaccine for the protection of poultry, with guaranteed contracted access to 500 million doses. The NVS has also tested emergency capabilities for animal depopulation, decontamination, and disposal services in an actual incident.

The Agency's Agriculture Select Agent and Toxin program ensures compliance with the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002. This Act directs APHIS to regulate agents or toxins deemed a threat to animals, plants, or animal/plant products (known as select agents and toxins). APHIS provides regulatory oversight for the import and interstate movement of select agents and toxins and registers those facilities that possess, use, and transfer select agents and toxins. In FY 2007, the program met its performance target of 7 days turnaround on application review. Also, the program has re-inspected 100 percent of the

currently registered Biosafety Level (BSL)-2 and BSL-3 entity laboratories for biosafety and biocontainment compliance.

Pest and Disease Management Activities

APHIS works closely with State, industry, and academic partners to manage or eradicate economically significant endemic pests and diseases, and manage wildlife damage to agricultural and natural resources.

APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) began a cooperative eradication program for the light brown apple moth (LBAM) in late March 2007. The LBAM is a devastating exotic invasive pest from Australia and New Zealand that attacks more than 2,000 types of plants and trees throughout the United States. Its major hosts are stone fruit, apples, pears, grapes, citrus, and nursery stock. If this pest becomes established nationwide, it could cause losses approaching $100 million per year for just four of LBAM's more than 2,000 hosts (apples, grapes, oranges, and pears). This program consists of delimiting surveys, regulatory actions, application of an environmentally safe mating disruption technique, trapping activities, traceback and trace forward investigations, and the development of integrated pest management methods. These activities have been extremely effective, as APHIS and the CDFA have eradicated light brown apple moth from Napa and Los Angeles Counties, and from the city of Oakley in Contra Costa County. The remaining 10 counties, which cover 500,000 acres, are still under Federal quarantine. The program has prevented this harmful pest from expanding beyond the initial infestation area. Our success in this effort has convinced other States, Canada, and Mexico to relax their trade restrictions and accept light brown apple moth-host crops from non-infested California counties without restriction. In January 2008, USDA announced the

availability of approximately $74.5 million in funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue eradication activities in the 10 counties still affected.

The Asian longhorned beetle program began addressing a new emergency area in and around Linden, New Jersey, and on Prall's and Staten Islands in New York City. The program removed all infested and high-risk trees within a quarter mile of the infestations and applied a preventative insecticide to healthy trees further away from the infestations. The program quarantined 25 square miles in Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey, to restrict the movement of firewood, wood, woody debris, and nursery products within 1.5 miles from detection sites. We also made substantial progress toward eradication in New York and New Jersey during FY 2007. The New York regulated area encompasses 140 square miles, and covers most of Manhattan as well as parts of northern Brooklyn and Queens in New York City, as well as the Islip and Amityville areas on Long Island. In New Jersey, the program conducted surveys in the Jersey City/Hoboken outbreak area to verify eradication, which we expect in July 2008.

APHIS also continued working to prevent the spread of citrus canker and citrus greening disease in Florida while allowing the State's citrus industry to continue interstate and international commerce; eradicate potato cyst nematode from a small area in Idaho; prevent the glassy-winged sharpshooter/Pierce's disease from spreading into valuable wine-growing regions in California; implement biological control activities to manage the damage caused by *Sirex noctilio*, a serious pest of pine trees recently found in New York and Pennsylvania; and, prevent the spread of sudden oak death/*Phytophthora ramorum* through survey and regulatory activities.

We continue to address endemic animal diseases such as brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis (TB), scrapie, and chronic wasting disease. I am very proud to report that all 50 States and 3

Territories are now classified as Brucellosis Class Free. During FY 2007, 49 States and Territories maintained TB Accredited-Free status, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; 2 States, New Mexico and Michigan, remain regionalized; and Minnesota has a Modified Accredited Advanced status.

Through our Wildlife Services Operations program wildlife disease biologists provide technical assistance, conduct surveillance, and contribute to the control of more than 20 wildlife diseases including avian influenza, chronic wasting disease, feral swine diseases, bovine tuberculosis, tularemia, and plague. In FY 2007, the Agency distributed 11,766,144 oral rabies vaccination (ORV) baits in 17 States. This program continues to protect the health of livestock and humans by preventing the spread of rabies by way of wild animals. This diverse program also worked with 674 airports and airbases to mitigate wildlife strikes to aircraft, protecting public safety and preventing property damage; continued efforts to prevent the brown tree snake, which has caused economic and ecological damage on Guam by eliminating native bird, lizard and mammal species and causing power outages, from making its way from that island to Hawaii, other Pacific Islands, or the continental United States through inspection efforts, intercepting 13,594 snakes at or near ports of exist; and, carried out projects to mitigate damage caused by beavers, preventing approximately $60 million in damages in 20 States.

Animal Care Activities

APHIS ensures the humane care and treatment of animals covered under the Animal Welfare (AWA) and the Horse Protection Acts. Under the AWA, first enacted in 1966 and amended several times thereafter, APHIS regulates animals used in research, exhibition, the wholesale pet trade, or transported in commerce. During FY 2007, the Animal Care program conducted 18,343

inspections of licensees, registrants, and prospective applicants. APHIS performs pre-licensing inspections to ensure applicants are in full compliance with AWA regulations before we issue a license. In an important case resulting from the enforcement of the AWA, the Hawthorn Corporation paid a $200,000 fine and agreed to donate their entire 18 elephant herd to other facilities to settle outstanding violations under the AWA.

Additionally, in FY 2007, the Animal Care program achieved a 97 percent rate of substantial compliance with the AWA. We also exceeded our goal of having no more than 8 percent of licensees and registrants commit significant repeat violations of the AWA: only 2.5 percent had significant repeat violations. These results demonstrate that the humane treatment of animals continues to improve, both due to strong enforcement and more education of handlers, breeders and other stakeholders. We conducted canine care workshops around the country with commercial breeders as the target audience. Topics included veterinary care, kennel design and maintenance, and nutrition.

Scientific and Technical Services Activities

The programs within this component ensure the effectiveness of the technology and protocols used in APHIS programs. APHIS develops new or improved methods for managing wildlife damage and detecting and eradicating animal and plant pests and diseases. We also conduct laboratory testing programs to support disease and pest control and/or eradication programs. Additionally, these programs ensure that we comply with environmental requirements including pesticide registration and drug approvals for products used in APHIS programs.

APHIS has regulated the agricultural biotechnology industry for almost 20 years. During that time, the Agency has authorized more than 21,000 field tests involving genetically engineered

organisms with no known plant pest risks or associated adverse environmental effects, and has evaluated more than 90 petitions for deregulation to ensure these plants posed no threat to other plants or the environment. As of September 2007, APHIS has granted 73 petitions for deregulation for the following crops: tomatoes, squash, cotton, soybeans, rapeseed, potatoes, papayas, beets, rice, flax, tobacco, sugar beet, alfalfa, red hearted chicory, and corn. This has allowed American agriculture to prosper and successfully compete internationally. At the same time, we have taken strong action in response to any violations. In FY 2007, the program conducted 228 inspections of permitted sites and 249 inspections of sites under notification, for a total of 477 inspections. The program evaluated 103 potential noncompliance incidents and issued 36 guidance letters.

In FY 2007, APHIS continued to make process improvements and realize efficiencies within the APHIS ePermits System. Applicants can submit permit and notification applications via the ePermits web interface. We gave State regulatory officials access to the ePermits System in October 2006 to review pending applications. With the completion of notifications, permits, and the State review modules in ePermits, we can handle the front-end processing for all biotechnology applications through ePermits. This system has allowed APHIS to accomplish its mission of ensuring the safe research, release, and movement of agricultural biotechnology events in a more efficient manner.

APHIS' Plant Methods Development Laboratories (PMDL) ensure that accurate tools are available to detect and diagnose or identify plant pathogens, insect pests, and weeds. These laboratories also develop and evaluate quarantine treatments for commodities of trade and ensure that technology and protocols are effective and efficient. We reached our FY 2007 annual performance target by developing or improving five quarantine treatments for commodities. The

program developed new treatment schedules for a variety of imported commodities, including carambola, litchi, longan, and Sand pear. The PMDL program supports APHIS' emergency response efforts by ensuring that accurate diagnostic tools are available for use in responding to outbreaks of serious plant diseases and pests, such as the light brown apple moth.

The National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) serves as the United States' national and international reference laboratory for animal diseases. NVSL conducts disease surveillance testing, provides national leadership in coordination and emergency laboratory response, trains State and university laboratory personnel, provides proficiency testing, and develops improved diagnostic technologies. The National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), consisting of NVSL and partner State and university laboratories, continues to address significant emergent biological and chemical threats, including foreign animal diseases and bioterrorist threats. APHIS and the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service have contracts with 54 State/university laboratories; the U. S. Geological Survey National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisconsin; the Food Safety and Inspection Service laboratory in Athens, Georgia; and, the NVSL in Ames, Iowa and Plum Island, New York for a total of 58 labs in 45 States. The NVSL, as part of its role as a World Organization for Animal Health avian reference laboratory, also provided training to 47 scientists from 27 countries in various diagnostic techniques for avian influenza in FY 2007. In addition, NVSL scientists traveled to Brazil, Kazakhstan, Tanzania, and Mexico to provide in-country training for avian influenza diagnostics. APHIS developed and implemented similar training programs in seven countries for FMD and brucellosis.

APHIS' Center for Veterinary Biologics regulates veterinary biological products (vaccines, bacterins, antisera, diagnostic test kits, and analogous products) available for the diagnosis,

prevention, and treatment of animal diseases to ensure that these products are pure, safe, potent and effective. The Center accomplishes its mission through the thorough evaluation of pre-licensing dossiers, testing of products submitted for licensure, facility and product inspections, investigations of non-compliance, and, post-marketing surveillance. This comprehensive regulatory approach is the most efficient and effective way to ensure that only quality, safe veterinary biological products are available to U.S. consumers. In FY 2007, APHIS licensed 63 new products that are critical for protecting American agriculture, facilitating trade, and enhancing agricultural economic opportunities. In addition, APHIS conducted over 3,000 tests on vaccines and diagnostic test kits used in the surveillance and eradication activities of the Agency's programs. As a result, veterinarians and animal owners now have 18 new antigen combination products for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of animal diseases. We also issued 32 licenses for existing products; 19 were for biotechnology-based products. In addition, APHIS licensed the first Classical Swine Fever (CSF) reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction test kit, which allows the rapid detection of CSF from nasal swabs, reducing the time required to respond to an outbreak.

APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) scientists develop methods to improve wildlife activities in three areas, including Agricultural and Natural Resources, Invasive Species and Technology Development, and Wildlife Disease Research Programs. We surpassed our 2007 performance target of testing and/or improving 15 wildlife damage management methods by two. One NWRC study evaluated the cost effectiveness of electronic trap monitors that notify trappers via pager when an animal has been caught. Traps are used in many of the program's efforts, including beaver damage mitigation, rabies surveillance, invasive species and predator control, and others. The trap monitors allow Agency specialists to prioritize trap checking,

comply with 24-hour trap check State regulations, and reduce operating costs by increasing the efficiency of monitoring efforts. NWRC scientists also developed and are field testing an immuno-contraceptive vaccine for population control of urban white-tailed deer. Field tests in Maryland and New Jersey showed that the vaccine reduced reproduction of female deer over a 2-year period and has potential to complement other management efforts for deer. On the wildlife disease front, NWRC found through an analysis of the movements of feral swine and genetic paternity patterns a high degree of visitation of feral swine with domestic swine housed in open shed operations, providing valuable information for use in disease prevention efforts. Feral swine act as a reservoir of pseudorabies and swine brucellosis and transmit the diseases to domestic swine.

APHIS' FY 2009 budget request builds upon the Agency's efforts in FY 2007 and its activities that are underway in FY 2008.

FY 2009 Budget Request

The FY 2009 Budget Request for Salaries and Expenses totals approximately $919 million, an increase of $52 million compared to the FY 2008 appropriation. This includes an increase of $9.95 million for pay costs. The FY 2009 Budget requests funding for initiatives designed to address the increasing domestic and international threats to the health of United States agriculture. The request also contains several proposals to merge individual activities into single line items to better reflect the overall operations associated with the funding sources, and to provide enhanced effectiveness, increased efficiency, and greater transparency to APHIS activities.

APHIS proposes to redirect and merge portions of the Foreign Animal Disease/ Foot-and-Mouth Disease program and Trade Issues Resolution and Management program into a single line item, Overseas Technical and Trade Operations. Because the same resources support operations for these programs, formally merging them will simplify administration and improve their effectiveness. In addition to the redirection of line items, APHIS is requesting an increase to enhance international activities, such as developing and implementing sanitary and phytosanitary strategies related to trade barriers, and enhancing our global regulatory infrastructure. These activities will improve the Agency's overall capability of safeguarding U.S. animal and plant health and facilitating safe agricultural trade.

Pest and Disease Exclusion Activities

- The budget includes an increase for the Cattle Fever Tick program to begin a five year strategic initiative to move the existing quarantine zone south of the U.S. border. The plan has five primary goals and activities: clearing and maintaining trails along the Rio Grande River, controlling wildlife movement from Mexico, maintaining an effective surveillance program, preventing infestations through rapid eradication efforts, and working with Mexico to eliminate tick infestations in areas that impact the U.S. Once the plan is fully implemented, APHIS anticipates the risk of cattle fever ticks spreading into areas currently free of ticks will be minimized or eliminated and the Agency will be able to eradicate 100 percent of cattle tick infestations once identified.
- The budget includes an increase for the Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection program to strengthen the program along the Mexico-Guatemala border by adding at least 12,000 square kilometers (about 4,600 square miles) to the size of the barrier's Medfly-free zone. The program will accomplish this by expanding sterile fly production, providing resources for

additional aerial operations and organic bait spray, and developing and mass producing new genetically-modified Medfly strains that could greatly enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the sterile Medfly control technique.

- The budget includes an increase for the Screwworm program to purchase essential equipment required to run the new sterile fly rearing facility in Panama. With this increase, APHIS will maintain the goal of preventing any screwworm cases in Central America and Mexico, thus preventing the screwworm from reaching the United States.

Plant and Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance Activities

- The budget includes an increase for the Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance program to increase and integrate its infrastructure to better protect the nation's animals from emerging and foreign animal diseases. The request will allow APHIS to expand the BSL-3 capacity of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network; enhance the National Veterinary Accreditation Program to support the Agency's foreign animal disease surveillance activities; design increasingly effective surveillance plans which not only address the threat that animal diseases pose, but also ensure that the Nation complies with international standards; and provide for the continued development of the National Animal Identification System. By helping develop more efficient animal trace back mechanisms, equipping labs to screen tests for foreign animal diseases, building comprehensive surveillance systems, and increasing a field workforce to conduct surveillance, the Agency will be able to detect disease faster, minimize the spread of disease, and assist in keeping global trade markets open to U.S. animals and animal products.
- The budget includes an increase for the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement program. The increase will enable us to respond to an anticipated increase in investigations

arising from new Animal Care regulations pertaining to facilities that contain rats, mice, and birds not involved in research. Additionally, the increase will enable the program to address the continued increase in suspected Agricultural Quarantine Inspection regulation violations requiring investigation.

- The budget includes an increase for the Emergency Management Systems program to increase our ability to provide response planning for the 17 most threatening foreign animal diseases, and to cover the increased costs related to foot-and-mouth disease vaccines. The increase will also increase our ability to perform predictive analytics in support of the Offshore Pest Information System, a primary aspect of the Agency's animal and plant health threat identification and risk reduction activity.
- The budget includes a request to establish a new line item for the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS). The NVS is currently a part of the Emergency Management Systems line item. The critical nature of the NVS merits distinct attention. The NVS serves as the primary source of materials required to respond to, control, and contain, foreign animal and other significant animal disease outbreaks. The budget also includes an increase for the NVS to establish strategic storage locations throughout the Nation and to further create sufficient levels of supplies, vaccines, and equipment for responding to damaging disease outbreaks.
- The budget includes an increase for the Pest Detection program. With the increase APHIS will work with the States to increase the number of Cooperative Agriculture Pest Surveys, support emergency response teams and the development of response plans for high-risk plant pests, and increase the Agency's ability to rapidly diagnose new plant pathogens.
- The budget includes an increase for the Agriculture Select Agent and Toxin program to fully carry out our responsibilities as mandated under the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002. APHIS will address the anticipated increase in numbers of select agent applications, amendments, and transfer requests. APHIS aims to

protect the United States from events involving select agents by assuring sufficient regulatory oversight.

- The budget includes a proposal to merge the Low Pathogenic and Highly Pathogenic avian influenza programs into a single Avian Influenza program. Low pathogenic strains can mutate to highly pathogenic and most surveillance and response activities are identical. It makes sense to view avian influenza as a coherent program. Formally merging resources will simplify the administration of both programs and help them continue to progress toward controlling avian influenza.

Pest and Disease Management Activities

- The budget includes a net increase for the Emerging Plant Pests program to address the light brown apple moth outbreak in California; enhance emerald ash borer containment and eradication activities, reducing the number of isolated infestations outside regulated areas; establish permanent regulatory and management activities for *Sirex noctilio* in New York and Pennsylvania; enhance survey and regulatory activities for Karnal bunt to support wheat exports; and increase *P. ramorum* nursery inspections in California, Oregon, and Washington State.
- The budget includes an increase for the Plum Pox program to compensate farmers who cooperate with the eradication program by reporting detections early. The Agency has previously requested emergency funds as needed rather than seek appropriated funds to cover compensation. Surveys following the recent removal of infested and exposed trees continue in New York and Michigan and a few detections are likely. Having funds available to pay for claims for prompt tree removal will help APHIS continue to secure grower cooperation with the plum pox eradication efforts.

- The budget includes an increase for the Tuberculosis (TB) program for both enhanced surveillance and testing to levels defined in the 2006 Progressive Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication Strategic Plan. An increase in disease detections strongly indicates that we must increase our TB efforts.

Animal Care Activities

- The budget includes an increase to meet increased inspectional needs to support the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), and to begin regulating an estimated 10,000 new facilities that contain rats, mice, or birds not involved in research. With the funding increase, the program anticipates maintaining 91 percent of facilities in substantial compliance of the AWA taking into account the fact that a number of the newest facilities would be unfamiliar with the AWA regulations and may need an initial learning period to become fully compliant.

Scientific and Technical Services Activities

- The budget includes an increase for the Biotechnology Regulatory Services program. The increase will enable APHIS to fully implement the Biotechnology Quality Management System, enhance risk assessment and environmental review capabilities, explore emerging technologies, and incorporate the latest science into the regulatory framework.

- The budget includes an increase for the Plant Methods Development Laboratories program to enhance emergency preparedness through a Crop Biosecurity Program to coordinate technical and scientific needs for detecting and responding to high-consequence plant pests and diseases.

- The budget includes an increase for the Veterinary Diagnostics program to address the increased utility costs and capital equipment needs related to the relocation to the new National Centers for Animal Health facilities, developed as part of the Ames Modernization project; expand activities of the National Animal Health Lab Network; and expand and maintain the National Veterinary Services Laboratories' accreditation efforts.

- The budget includes an increase for the Veterinary Biologics program to reduce the time required for a product to be licensed for market and conduct more monitoring of product performance in the field. The increase will enable the program to expand activities in pharmacovigilance, the post-marketing monitoring of adverse events associated with the use of licensed veterinary biological products.
- The budget includes increases for the Wildlife Services Methods Development program's work on avian influenza and to assess the risk that feral swine pose in the generation of domestic animal and human virulent subtypes of avian influenza. The request also includes a redirection of funds from existing programs to address security requirements at the National Wildlife Research Center facilities.

Management Activities

- The budget includes an increase for the APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure program to provide for rapidly increasing hardware and software maintenance costs, address software licensing requirements, and the recertification and accreditation of the general support systems (i.e., e-mail, web-browsers, etc.). This investment is intended to better secure our data and prevent deliberate or inadvertent intrusions on our IT systems.

- The budget includes an increase for the Physical/Operational Security program to continue implementing the Federal Identification Card initiative as mandated in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12. Additionally, our request includes funding for cost increases associated with the U.S. Department of State Overseas Building Office's continued implementation of the Capital Security Cost Sharing program.

To support APHIS' high priority programs while continuing to meet the goal of reducing the Federal deficit, we propose several offsetting reductions. In the Pest and Disease Exclusion activities, APHIS proposes to reduce a reimbursable agreement with the State of Hawaii for interline AQI inspections. There are several proposed reductions with the Agency's Pest and Disease Management activities. These offsetting program proposals include the Aquaculture, Brucellosis, Chronic Wasting Disease, Cotton Pests, Grasshopper, Johne's Disease, Noxious Weeds, Scrapie, and Wildlife Services Operations programs. In most cases, the offsets assume increased State contributions to each cooperative cost-share program.

In FY 2009, APHIS plans to propose legislation to implement new user fees for the Animal Welfare, the Veterinary Biologics (VB), and the Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) programs. We anticipate that these user fees will generate annual collections totaling $26 million ($12 million for Animal Welfare and $14 million for VB and BRS) for services provided by APHIS to selected beneficiaries. Funds collected in FY 2009 will be available to provide budgetary relief in FY 2010.

Conclusion

APHIS' mission of safeguarding United States agriculture is becoming ever more critical. Healthy plants and livestock not only provide abundant and affordable food for all Americans, they increase our market potential internationally, and thus contribute to a healthy U. S. economy. The APHIS budget consists of interdependent components that, when combined, truly protect the health and value of American agriculture and natural resources.

On behalf of APHIS, I appreciate all of your support and look forward to a continued, positive working relationship in the future. We are prepared to answer any questions you may have.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Statement of Lloyd Day, Administrator
Before the
House Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to represent the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) in presenting our fiscal year 2009 budget proposal. Before discussing the specifics of our budget request, I would like to briefly mention our mission and a few recent accomplishments or current issues of interest relative to our proposals.

AMS MISSION AND ACTIVITIES

AMS' mission is to facilitate the competitive and efficient marketing of agricultural products to the benefit of consumers, producers, and others in the marketing chain. We accomplish our mission and USDA objectives by working cooperatively with States, other Federal agencies, and the agricultural industry to conduct ongoing programs--or develop and implement new strategies--that make agricultural marketing and transportation more efficient and effective.

Our activities specifically support USDA's goal of enhancing the competitiveness and sustainability of rural and farm economies by increasing the efficiency of domestic agricultural marketing systems. In addition, our programs contribute to USDA's international marketing efforts by providing marketing and transportation expertise and

export verification services, and our commodity purchases support USDA nutrition assistance programs.

AMS programs provide benefits all along the marketing chain—starting with producers all the way to consumers. For example, we produce current market information as well as periodic reports and as-needed studies to increase knowledge of the markets; we monitor to ensure that Federally-legislated marketing requirements established to protect buyers and sellers are being met; and we offer grading and audit verification services that certify agricultural commodities are accurately represented as to quality, marketing claims, or contractual requirements. Our programs also oversee Federally-authorized marketing self-help programs that enable agricultural industry groups to promote their commodity regionally or nationally, and we purchase non-price supported food commodities for distribution to USDA food and nutrition program recipients.

Recently, we have made significant advances to improve our Market News and National Organic programs, specialty crop support, and Commodity Purchase activities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS—MARKET NEWS

AMS' Market News reports are an important source of current sales and price information on food commodities and cotton. Over the past year, we have been working toward achievement of two major and interrelated goals in our Market News Program. One of these goals is to improve access for Market News customers to more commodity reports and information via the Market News Portal; the other is to improve the capability of our Market News program to capture information on organic production.

We routinely update Market News reports and information to maintain their usefulness to agriculture stakeholders including new reports on ethanol; organic grain, feedstuffs, and fruits and vegetables; as well as retail features/advertised specials reports on commonly consumed fruits, vegetables, pork, veal, and chicken. To further improve access to current and historical data beyond standard reports, the Market News program has been developing a web portal that was first offered to the public in FY 2006 with livestock, grain, fruit, and vegetable information. The Portal allows users to directly query the Market News database, customize and save the reports and information they view, and access the information in a variety of formats, thereby enabling the customer to download market information directly into their specific applications. Positive responses to the Portal included requests for greater capability, especially market information on organic products.

During FY 2007, the program made significant progress toward improving the functionality of the Market News Portal by providing increased graphing capabilities, improving site navigation and expanding data management capabilities. AMS completed a technical development plan for expanding the Portal to include cotton, dairy, poultry, and egg products data through changes to the Market News database and reporting procedures. These changes and other technical enhancements will give Market News the infrastructure needed to capture, segregate, and maintain information on organic agricultural products. Customers will be able to do specific searches for organic information, or do a direct comparison between conventional products and organic products at various levels of trading. Organic market information such as price, supply, and demand is very important to both organic and conventional Market News users, as

well as to the Risk Management Agency for program delivery. We expect to provide Portal access to dairy products during FY 2008 and other commodities, such as poultry, eggs and cotton, during FY 2009. AMS is considering other functional enhancements to the Portal that will allow for greater comparison of longer time series of data, more robust graphing capability, and the option of RSS (Real Simple Syndication) feeds for the most time sensitive market reports and information.

For FY 2009, we have identified additional products and geographic areas where Market News information is significantly lacking and our budget proposal includes a request to expand reporting where the information is most urgently needed.

NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM

During FY 2008, we have initiated significant improvements in our National Organic Program. Over the past few years our National Organic program (NOP) has been facing an uphill battle to provide the support and oversight needed by a rapidly growing organic agriculture industry in the United States. In 2006, U.S. consumer sales of organic food grew almost 21 percent to nearly $17 billion, according to the Organic Trade Association. With the increased funding provided by Congress in FY 2008, the NOP is establishing a stronger program structure, building staff, and focusing greater emphasis on compliance and regulatory development, especially in the domestic market. The program will now have three branches that focus on standards development and review; accreditation, auditing and training; and compliance and enforcement. NOP also created an electronic reading room to improve program consistency and transparency to stakeholders. These changes will help NOP continue to accomplish its goals--ensuring

the integrity of the USDA organic seal, applying regulatory consistency, and providing transparency to its stakeholders.

Building on this year's changes, our FY 2009 request addresses strengthening these same areas for imported organic products. These improvements are needed to protect the integrity of the label—and thus U.S. producers and consumers.

Other accomplishments and topics of particular interest to AMS this year include specialty crop support, development of the commodity purchase management system, and Country of Origin Labeling.

SPECIALTY CROP SUPPORT

The production value of specialty crops has grown to approximately 41 percent of traditional program crops. In its farm bill proposal, the Administration has proposed to increase its support to producers of specialty crops. Of particular interest to specialty crops producers is additional support in the areas of market promotion, nutrition, and research.

AMS has long conducted programs that facilitate the marketing of fruits, vegetables, and other specialty crops. Such programs include Market News reporting; self-help research and promotion as well as marketing agreement and order programs; support for farmers and alternative markets; specialty crop grants; grading and certification services; financial protection for buyers and sellers of fresh and frozen products; and purchases of fruit and vegetable commodities that go into Federal food and nutrition programs.

Included in AMS' budget submission for FY 2009 are three proposals that could greatly assist growers and others with an interest in specialty crops. In addition to the

previously-discussed improvements to the National Organic program, we propose to increase Market News reporting on fruits and vegetables, and to strengthen administrative support for the Farmers Market Promotion Program. Furthermore, we stand ready to support Administration and Congressional farm policy proposals by expanding purchases of fruits and vegetables for the National School Lunch Program and other Federal food and nutrition programs.

AUDIT VERIFICATION SERVICES

AMS strives to respond to the needs of the agriculture industry as marketing practices evolve. In recent years we have developed audit-based verification services to certify production or processing systems while continuing to offer grading and certification services that confirm whether agricultural products meet quality claims or contractual requirements. Our fruit and vegetable audit verification programs enable the fruit and vegetable industry to institute FDA-recommended food safety practices by certifying that producers follow FDA Good Agricultural Practices or that fresh-cut produce and vegetable processors follow FDA Good Handling Practices and Good Manufacturing Practices. We work in cooperation with other USDA agencies to help keep markets open through our export verification services. For example, AMS provides Export Verification services to certify that beef and pork products meet the requirements established by the European Union. These services are provided on request and for a fee, but they offer a way for the agriculture industry to cost-effectively attain an unbiased verification that supports buyer confidence.

COMMODITY PURCHASING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As you know, AMS plays an integral part in the purchase of commodities provided through USDA food and nutrition programs. AMS has established strong contractual requirements and certification procedures for purchased foods to better protect the health of recipients, particularly because many of them, such as children and the elderly, are at higher risk. Even so, our contract requirements and testing procedures are continually reviewed to identify ways to further assure the quality, wholesomeness, and safety of Federally-purchased foods.

A high priority program improvement is the replacement system for USDA commodity purchase management, the Web-based Supply Chain Management System (WebSCM), which will handle 4.5 million tons in food purchases each year for domestic and international food assistance programs. AMS, FSA, FNS, and FAS have been working with a contractor to develop and implement the WebSCM system, with module prototypes for the basic system scheduled for completion this year. WebSCM also is designed to provide purchase management services to the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service commodity focused missions. If the necessary resources are made available, we expect the new system to take over the basic functionality of the current Processed Commodity Inventory Management System during FY 2009, with the remaining functions outlined in the business case completed in FY 2011.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

Developing regulations governing the expansion of mandatory Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) to all statutorily-defined commodities is a major challenge facing

AMS. However, we are committed to meeting the September 30, 2008, legislative deadline. Although AMS has been conducting a mandatory COOL program for fish and shellfish since 2005, expansion of the program to a wider range of commodities—from meat to fruit and vegetables and more—means that regulatory action must be completed to address some commodity-specific requirements. Because Farm Bill changes would amend the current law, meeting the statutory deadline may require us to implement some special processes to meet the statutory deadline.

During FY 2007, AMS partnered with seventeen states to conduct retail reviews on a cost reimbursable basis for mandatory COOL for farm-raised and wild fish and shellfish. With the utilization of several Federal auditors, the program conducted retail surveillance in 23 states, finding a compliance rate of 64 percent based on 1,657 retailer reviews. We expect that as retailers and their suppliers become more familiar with COOL labeling and record-keeping requirements, the compliance percentage will increase.

The monitoring and enforcement of mandatory COOL requirements for all covered commodities will require additional resources, and USDA has developed legislative language to provide funding. I will discuss this proposal in more detail with our budget requests.

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

As I mentioned earlier in my statement, AMS works with cooperating State agencies to carry out a number of Federally-mandated activities. The Pesticide Data, Pesticide Recordkeeping, and Shell Egg Surveillance programs contract with the states to conduct certain aspects of these Federal programs. Our Federal Seed Act and Market

News programs coordinate with State programs to achieve a mutual benefit wherever possible. Of course, as State costs rise, AMS reimbursements must be increased or State services will be reduced. We are requesting increases for the Pesticide Data and Federal Seed programs in the FY 2009 budget.

BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

Our budget request includes $76 million in Marketing Services appropriated funds and $1.3 million for Federal-State Marketing Improvement grants. For administration of Section 32 activities, we request $12.1 million to support commodity purchasing, $20 million to continue development of the WebSCM system, and $17.3 million to administer Marketing Agreements and Orders, for a total of $49.4 million. Our Marketing Services and Section 32 administrative requests include increases for pay costs and core services such as market news reporting and organic standards oversight. Termination of the Microbiological Data Program and a cancellation in Section 32 funding are also proposed.

BUDGET PROPOSALS

For fiscal year 2009, we have identified activities where additional resources will significantly strengthen agricultural marketing. As I mentioned, we are requesting increased funding to expand Market News reporting to include commodities and geographic areas where information is needed for agriculture production and sales decisions, provide additional resources for the National Organic Program needed to protect the integrity of organic labeling on imported products, improve administration of the popular Farmers Market Promotion Program grants, support residue data needs for

the Pesticide Data Program, reduce the occurrence of mislabeled seed, and proceed on schedule to develop the USDA commodity purchase management system.

MARKET NEWS

AMS is requesting an additional $794 thousand and 1 staff year to expand reporting on specialty crops in nationally significant geographic regions and types of production that are currently not reported or underreported. These funds will allow the Market News program to expand market coverage for a number of large and significant shipping point markets, including greenhouse vegetables nationwide and conventional production currently not reported in the Ohio Valley, Indiana, and parts of the Eastern seaboard.

Vegetable producers in the mid-west region of the U.S.—conventional and organic, greenhouse and field production—are increasing in number. Although wholesale price information is available, there is currently little or no reporting of supply and shipping point price information for vegetables grown in Tennessee, Ohio, and some of the mid-Western states, which supply large population centers.

The greenhouse industry has grown dramatically in the last two decades and now constitutes large scale production in the U.S. and Canada, with Mexico increasing rapidly. The largest concentrations of greenhouse production in the United States are found in Colorado, Arizona, Virginia, and California. Increasingly, greenhouse producers across North America are aligning production to supply their customers year-round.

More market information is needed by agricultural marketers and producers in these areas to take advantage of changes in consumer preferences that are driving demand

for a wider array of high value vegetable crops. This lack of information creates a particular disadvantage in the marketplace for small producers and handlers.

This increase in funding also supports expanded reporting of price information on organic fruits and vegetables. Price information on organic fruits and vegetables is one of the items most often requested by government agencies, agricultural producers, and the public. Although it is the most rapidly growing segment in the fruit and vegetable sector, producers and traders of organically-grown produce are operating with little market information. The Organic Trade Association estimated that specialty crops make up $7 billion of organic retail sales. There are currently 20 thousand U.S. organic producers, with both new and transitioning producers increasing that number. Market News has been able to provide only limited coverage of price information on organic fruits and vegetables because organic products often bypass data collection points such as wholesale markets, and are shipped directly from grower/shippers or distributors to retailers.

NATIONAL ORGANIC PROGRAM

With demand for organic foods growing exponentially, the U.S. is receiving more and more imported organic products. We are requesting an increase of $690 thousand and three staff years for the National Organic Program to strengthen our oversight of U.S. organic labels on imported products.

In fiscal year 2009, the NOP needs to focus additional resources on international demands being made on the program, particularly in the areas of strengthened compliance and enforcement of NOP regulations, requests by other countries for recognition by USDA for conformity assessment or equivalence to facilitate trade of

organic products, and increased follow-up on existing international recognition agreements to ensure compliance with NOP regulations. Increased funding will allow the program to extend to international operations the same quality and number of audits of certifying agents as will be made for domestic operations beginning in 2008.

The program's first line of defense on compliance and enforcement issues is its accredited certifying agents. The NOP has already conducted extensive audits of certifiers and certified operations in Europe, South and Central America, Australia, and Canada through the course of accreditation audits of certifiers based in these countries. The next round of reviews will be designed to expand these audits to include site reviews of certified operations outside the certifiers' home country. NOP will intensify its monitoring of accredited foreign certifying agents and certified operations in China and other countries of concern. This effort requires foreign travel and additional staff to conduct on-site assessments and reviews.

NOP also faces a backlog of requests from countries wishing to explore organic recognition agreements, including Mexico, China, and exploratory inquiries from countries in Eastern Europe and Africa. USDA is in discussion with the Canadian government on the possibility of an equivalency agreement. Each of these requests involves significant analyses of a country's respective organic standards and comparison with NOP, lengthy discussion, and travel.

The existing nine international recognition agreements with foreign governments require regular follow-up to ensure that NOP standards are understood and are being met, both by the country's certification bodies and by their clients. At this time, extensive visits to Israel, India, and New Zealand are needed.

FARMERS MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) provides approximately $1 million in competitive grants funding each fiscal year to increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding direct producer to consumer market opportunities. AMS received 326 applications in 2007, each of which had to be reviewed and ranked for a maximum award per grant of $75,000, with 23 grants being awarded to 17 States and the District of Columbia. AMS has been administering this program using a combination of grants funds and shared personnel. For fiscal year 2009, we are requesting $300 thousand and 2 staff years to more effectively manage the FMPP program and build on the lessons and knowledge generated by the awarded projects without reducing the funding available for grants or the resources needed to support other farmers' and direct marketing initiatives.

WEB-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Because the existing Processed Commodity Inventory Management System (PCIMS) no longer efficiently supports USDA commodity purchases, funding is requested for the new WebSCM system to improve procurement, delivery, and management of more than 200 commodities and 4.5 million tons of food through USDA food assistance programs throughout the world. We are requesting that the full annual funding level of $20 million be provided in fiscal year 2009 so that we can implement the new system as close to the original plan as possible.

The development team has made great strides toward implementing WebSCM. At this point in the development process, activity is accelerating and additional funding is necessary to move the project forward. A modern, fully-functional commodity purchase

management system will ensure that resources are efficiently and effectively utilized and that commodities distributed through USDA programs can be tracked when necessary to protect National School Lunch and other program beneficiaries.

Funding for the system was cut in half—from $20 million to $10 million—for FY 2008. To avoid delays we urge you to identify full annual funding—an increase of $10.1 million from Section 32—for FY 2009. Continued reduced funding for this project will delay system implementation and risk inefficiencies and higher completion costs.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

To date, we have been conducting the Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) Program for fish and shellfish, including regulatory oversight and enforcement, on a relatively small appropriated budget. However, additional resources will be necessary when we move beyond that narrow subset to all of the commodities that will be covered by mandatory labeling requirements on October 1, 2008.

Our FY 2009 budget proposes to use the funding currently provided through annual appropriations ($1.1 million) to finance COOL regulatory and oversight activities, which include rulemaking, outreach, and education. To finance the monitoring and enforcement-related activities for all covered commodities in a manner that provides credible information to consumers with the least possible cost and burden to the Nation's production and marketing infrastructure as well as American taxpayers, the budget includes a legislative proposal to collect $9.6 million in mandatory user fees from retailers. This proposal would result in an annual fee of approximately $259 for each of an estimated 37,000 retail locations. With these funds, AMS will accomplish periodic random surveillance reviews on all covered commodities at retail establishments through

a cooperative Federal/State network, provide training for Federal and State employees on enforcement responsibilities, hire ten additional Federal employees to carry out the program and conduct trace-back audits, and develop and maintain an automated web-based data entry and tracking system for records management and violation follow-up. These fees will allow the program to conduct 5,000 reviews of retail establishments each year, plus 100 supplier trace-back audits for three covered items per audit.

PESTICIDE DATA PROGRAM

The Pesticide Data Program (PDP) has the most comprehensive pesticide residue database for risk assessment in the world. USDA works with the Environmental Protection Agency to determine the data needed to assess risk from consumption of pesticide residues. To reach its identified data targets, PDP must adequately reimburse the 12 cooperating States (and two Federal agencies) for their services. We are requesting an increase of $640 thousand to reimburse cooperating State agencies for their costs in providing the sample collection and testing needed by the Federal program.

PDP collects pesticide residue data on drinking water, and food commodities available in the marketplace (domestically-produced and imports). The EPA uses these data to reassess pesticide tolerances, taking into account the cumulative effects from exposure to all sources of related pesticides, possible endocrine effects, and the increased susceptibility of infants and children. USDA agencies that use PDP data include the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Economic Research Service.

To date, PDP has surveyed a total of 85 commodities. During fiscal year 2008, the program is testing a range of fruit, vegetables, nuts, grain, cream, honey, drinking water, and groundwater. In fact, data from this program was part of the information

presented in the recent Associated Press release which revealed the presence of trace levels of pharmaceuticals in drinking water.

FEDERAL SEED

We are requesting $432 thousand to reduce occurrences of seed mislabeling under the Federal Seed Act by strengthening enforcement and improving the accuracy of seed sampling and testing.

The program prevents financial losses to farmers, growers, and homeowners by detecting mislabeled or low quality seed before planting. Cooperating State employees who detect seed mislabeling violations in interstate commerce report the potential violation to the Federal Seed program for verification and action. Where State budget reductions have virtually eliminated seed inspection programs, such as in the Northeastern United States, the percentage of mislabeled seed in the marketplace is at least double the rate found in States with active seed control programs. To strengthen enforcement, the Federal Seed program will implement seed sampling in States without active inspection programs. The fact that seed is subject to inspection encourages interstate shippers to label seed correctly and equalizes competition for all seed companies.

In addition, the Federal Seed program will improve the verification process by providing training on sampling techniques and procedures so that properly drawn samples satisfactorily represent seed lots and ensure valid test results. Seed testing accuracy will be further increased by the development of seed reference samples that can be used to verify purity of variety for enforcement purposes.

MICROBIOLOGICAL DATA PROGRAM

We are proposing to terminate the operations of the Microbiological Data Program (MDP) because it is difficult to determine to what extent the data are used to support risk assessments. Also, consistent with Congressional direction, the program does not collect information on sample origin, which limits its use in investigations of food borne illness outbreaks. MDP began collecting and analyzing data on the prevalence of food-borne pathogens on domestic and imported produce in 2001. The program was conducted at reduced activity and funding levels for FY 2007 and 2008. This proposal would save $4.8 million annually.

CANCELLATION OF SECTION 32 FUNDS

The fiscal year 2009 budget request includes a proposed cancellation of $293 million of commodity purchase funds. Upon examination of funding availability and program needs, USDA recognized an opportunity to use these funds to offset high priority needs in AMS and other USDA programs.

CONCLUSION

By facilitating a competitive and efficient market for agricultural products, our programs play a significant role in the ability of agricultural producers, processors, handlers, shippers, and sellers to conduct business efficiently and effectively. Thank you for this opportunity to present our budget proposal.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
Statement of James E. Link, Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Introduction

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to share with you the accomplishments of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA), and to discuss the Agency's FY 2009 budget proposal.

GIPSA is a small Agency that plays a big role in supporting a competitive global marketplace for U.S. agricultural products. Our mission is to facilitate the marketing of livestock, poultry, meat, cereals, oilseeds, and related agricultural products, and to promote fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture.

Our two programs are the Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) and the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS). P&SP promotes a fair, open, and competitive marketing environment for the livestock, meat, and poultry industries. FGIS facilitates the marketing of U.S. grains and oilseeds by providing the market with terms and methods for quality assessments, maintaining the integrity of the marketing system, and providing for the national grain inspection and weighing system.

GIPSA is comprised of approximately 678 full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees. The P&SP is comprised of a headquarters unit, three front-line regional offices, and a cadre of resident agents that provide our eyes, ears, and regulatory arm on

the ground. The grain inspection program has Federal employees stationed in a headquarters unit in Washington, DC; a technical center in Kansas City, Missouri; and 8 field offices and 1 Federal/State office across the country. FGIS delivers official inspection and weighing services via the national inspection system, a unique public-private partnership comprised of Federal, State, and private inspection personnel. Our partners include 55 State and private agencies authorized by GIPSA to provide official inspection and weighing services on our behalf.

GIPSA's two program areas have been serving American agriculture for many years. Our name and our mission – and our long-earned reputation for credibility and integrity – are familiar to and trusted by the industries we serve. We have successfully gained the trust and confidence of American agriculture in large part due to our commitment to continuous improvement.

In recent years, perhaps nothing characterizes GIPSA better than change. A confluence of improvements, enhancements, and modernizations are converging to create a stronger, more effective, more customer-oriented, and more market-responsive GIPSA.

Packers and Stockyards Program

Over the past year, P&SP has implemented procedural, policy, and operational improvements that are strengthening our ability to enforce the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act). The P&S Act was promulgated in 1921 to promote fair and competitive marketing in livestock, meat, and poultry for the benefit of consumers and American agriculture. It is intended to protect producers, other market participants, and consumers from unfair, discriminatory, fraudulent, or deceptive practices. We are increasing the level of compliance with the P&S Act through preventive regulatory actions;

investigation and enforcement; provision of relevant guidance and analyses; and dramatic improvements to our organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

To increase the level of compliance through preventative actions, GIPSA is implementing new procedures to ensure that entities operating subject to the P&S Act are properly registered and bonded, and meet reporting requirements. The Agency is also conducting more targeted audits to protect the industry's financial interests, and implement new procedures to improve the current protections afforded by bonding requirements. To protect fair business practices, GIPSA is inspecting scales and carcass evaluation devices, monitoring weighing practices, and increasing monitoring of fed cattle and hog markets, and packers' procurement practices.

GIPSA is improving compliance through investigations and enforcement actions, and developing new standardized and streamlined investigative procedures to ensure timely completion of investigations. During 2007, all personnel with investigative and regulatory responsibilities participated in formal training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. The Agency has vested P&SP Regional Directors with greater authority to pursue investigations, rather than controlling investigations completely from headquarters.

GIPSA is bringing its regulations current with industry practices based on the results of a regulation review conducted in 2006. The Agency is revising its P&SP Employee Manual to provide improved standardized operating procedures, and has conducted reviews of all offices to ensure compliance with established procedures and policies. GIPSA's P&SP is also improving its internal auditing and data validation procedures, as well as its processes for enforcing reporting requirements to improve the

timeliness, comprehensiveness, and quality of annual reports that are submitted to the Agency by regulated entities. The program will also revise and enhance the content of the various public reports and summary data that are released by the Agency.

GIPSA's P&SP recently completed a Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) initiative, which has resulted in improved, standardized operating procedures designed to improve organizational efficiency and effectiveness. The BPR initiative is being complemented by an ongoing initiative to develop a new, integrated automated management information system that will replace aging, stove-piped computer databases. The new system will automate workflow processing and improve work process reporting capabilities and analysis of industry conditions. The management information systems upgrade is comprised of two concurrent activities: (1) replacing existing software with an integrated system, which is being carried out by a third party, and (2) expanding existing capabilities by identifying future modernization needs. For example, in 2007, GIPSA's P&SP developed new databases for the entry and preliminary analysis of data received from the industry in annual report filings. This activity will be integrated into the new management information system to eventually achieve automated industry filings and preliminary processing.

In addition to these technological improvements, GIPSA has enhanced its workforce environment by conducting an organizational climate assessment, improving its awards program, and widely disseminating the results of internal civil rights reviews and developing strategies to address any concerns revealed by these reviews. The program is increasing and improving P&SP employee input into program planning. For example, all employees were involved in the BPR initiative noted above. P&SP

appointed a team of employee change agents, who are helping ensure that both the BPR process and the information system upgrade reflect input from all employees about system requirements, with results in turn fully communicated back to the employees. Finally, GIPSA is working to improve the public's perception of the P&SP by meeting frequently with stakeholders and other regulatory agencies, and releasing timely and relevant information to targeted agricultural media outlets. As part of this outreach effort, GIPSA held training conferences on carcass evaluation, providing training to State and industry personnel on proper weighing procedures for monorail scales.

Last fiscal year, GIPSA's P&SP conducted over 2,300 regulatory actions and investigations. These activities included 1,269 regulatory activities such as financial audits and scale check weighs and 1,071 investigations of alleged violations of the P&S Act. As a result of these investigations, GIPSA helped recover over $1 million for producers and enforced the restoration of nearly $2 million to custodial accounts and business balance sheets to protect producers from financial harm. Employees from the P&SP's Midwestern Regional Office in Des Moines, Iowa, received a USDA 2007 Secretary's Honor Award for their work in correcting illicit weighing practices in 28 livestock markets in 11 states.

We continue to work with firms to achieve voluntary compliance, and to initiate appropriate corrective action when we uncover evidence that the P&S Act has been violated. In FY 2007, with assistance from USDA's Office of General Counsel, P&SP filed 49 complaints alleging violations of the P&S Act. These formal disciplinary complaints resulted in 30 decisions ordering the payment of $440,650 in civil penalties. Also in 2007, GIPSA implemented a stipulation enforcement action imposing fines

directly when the alleged violator elects to forego formal hearing process. The new enforcement action has resulted in three stipulation agreements with fines totaling $9,750 and is expected to be a major tool in ensuring compliance with the P&S Act in upcoming years.

We regularly collaborate with the Department of Justice, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and other State and local law enforcement agencies with their investigations, some of which involve overlapping jurisdiction. In addition, we communicate and work cooperatively with our sister Agencies within the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and particularly with the Economic Research Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Food Safety and Inspection Service.

GIPSA maintains a toll-free hotline (800-998-3447) to receive complaints and other communications from livestock producers, poultry growers, and other members of the industry or general public. The hotline allows callers to voice their concerns or file a complaint anonymously without fear of retaliation. In FY 2007, GIPSA received and responded to 29 hotline complaints resulting in the following outcomes: 16 cases where no violation was found; 2 cases beyond the Agency's jurisdiction; 7 cases where informal compliance was achieved; and 4 pending investigations.

Federal Grain Inspection Service

GIPSA's commitment to improvement is evidenced in many aspects of FGIS operations, from service delivery to information technology systems. GIPSA's FGIS, with more than 30 years of proud service to American agriculture, is a dynamic program that is responding to the evolutionary, and sometimes revolutionary, markets it serves.

The FGIS program facilitates the marketing of U.S. grain, oil seeds, and related agricultural products by providing the market with the official U.S. standards for grain, oil seeds, and related products, as well as methods to assess product quality; maintaining the integrity of the marketing system by enforcing the U.S. Grain Standards Act (USGSA); and providing for America's national inspection system, a network of third-party Federal, State, and private providers that provide impartial, user-fee funded official inspection and weighing services under the authority of the USGSA and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

The grain industry uses our terms, methods, and services to buy and sell $65 billion of commodities annually. Our work allows the U.S. grain marketing system to serve increasingly sophisticated customers around the world by ensuring that they receive the quality and quantity of U.S. grain they need to meet an incredible array of end-use needs.

We often speak of markets as evolving, and the grain market is evolving in many ways. We continue to meet the needs of this dynamic market by providing the terms and methods that the market needs to effectively trade grain. In FY 2007, GIPSA amended the soybean standards to remove test weight as a grade determining factor. GIPSA also improved the quality descriptors in the sorghum standards. Also last fiscal year, GIPSA

initiated a comprehensive review of the U.S. Standards for Soybeans and found little market consensus and data on needed standards changes. To better identify market needs, GIPSA will, over the next several years, develop robust data about soybean quality through the marketing chain to build market consensus and effectively refine the soybean standards to better facilitate U.S. soybean marketing.

GIPSA also is pursuing initiatives to help meet the market's growing need for test methods that accurately differentiate the ability of wheat to meet specific end-use needs in order to enhance the marketability of U.S. wheat. GIPSA's work in this area will enhance the value and marketability of U.S. wheat by providing value transparency from the producer to the processor. GIPSA, in collaboration with the wheat industry, is pursuing two major avenues to address the need for improved wheat functionality measurements. First, GIPSA is working to standardize Farinograph testing, the most popular method for measuring how flour dough will behave during processing. GIPSA also is working to provide a rapid test of gluten viscoelastic properties to predict how wheat will function as flour in baking or other final processing. GIPSA is seeking appropriations to fund this critically important work.

Service delivery is the heart of our program. We continue to deliver world-class, cost-effective and efficient inspection and weighing services to the evolving grain market. In fiscal year 2007, the national inspection system provided more than 3 million inspections on more than 295 million metric tons of grain valued at $25 billion. A sharply increased demand for U.S. wheat in global markets due to declines in key competitors' wheat production resulted in a commensurate surge in demand for official export inspection and weighing services. Overall, exports have increased 15 percent over

last year's levels, with some GIPSA offices seeing increases of more than 80 percent in billable metric tons. GIPSA inspection and weighing personnel, who provide services 24/7/365, are working extremely long hours and contiguous days to fulfill our customers' service requests.

We are continuously seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our services while maintaining the globally recognized credibility of the national inspection system. We are now realizing the most sweeping initiative we have ever undertaken to improve operations and information management. Applications comprising FGIS*online*, a multi-year project to improve program operations and service delivery by modernizing our information management systems and business functions, are now online and improving customer service and Federal grain inspection operations. Complete information on this initiative appears in the eGovernment section below.

As we continue to improve our operations, processes, and information systems, we also are exploring how best to deliver service. GIPSA currently is evaluating the implications, including the impacts on costs and service delivery, of using private entities instead of Federal personnel to provide mandatory export inspection services in a manner that improves competitiveness of the U.S. grain industry, maintains the integrity of the Federal grain inspection system, and benefits employees who may be impacted. The pilot is running at 12 export facilities in 7 States/markets. GIPSA will collect data through two full shipping seasons, which culminate in December 2008, and issue a report, in 2009, on the impact of contracting with private service providers at export. As we complete our pilot and related analyses, and proceed with further action, we will remain committed to providing the best, most cost-effective inspection and weighing

services, while maintaining the integrity and credibility of America's official inspection and weighing system.

While some market changes are evolutionary, others are more revolutionary, and require our agile response to ensure unimpeded grain marketing. Traditionally, tons of grain are loaded aboard a single ship bound for ports around the world. In recent years, there has been exponential growth in the use of containers to ship grain. Containerized cargoes have increased more than 9,000 percent from 0.04 million metric tons (MMT), or 0.02 percent of total U.S. grain exports in 2002, to 4.4 MMT, or 3.2 percent of exports, in 2007. In FY 2002, there were a total of eight container loading facilities in the United States, all located in the Pacific Northwest (PNW). Most of these facilities shipped less than the 15,000-metric-ton inspection threshold and required little in the way of official services. Today, there are more than 130 container loading facilities stretching across the country from the PMW to America's new container hub in Chicago, most of which require our services. We are responding to this radical marketing shift by providing corresponding official service increases: sampling grain as it moves from bin to container at loading facilities; certifying scales used to weigh containerized grain; and ensuring that emerging facilities adhere to the requirements of the USGSA and properly register with us. In FY 2002, GIPSA provided 2,100 inspections of containers compared to more than 192,000 container inspections in FY 2007. In 2002, GIPSA there was only eight scales in operation requiring GIPSA certification. Today we test scales at 123 loading container loading facilities.

In the end, GIPSA's FGIS is all about service. Our standards, methods, and inspection and weighing services are focused on one goal – helping American agriculture

effectively market U.S. grain in today's highly-competitive global marketplace. Are we succeeding? Our customers think so. In FY 2007, GIPSA surveyed the customers of the official inspection system to determine their satisfaction with our services. The results of the 2007 survey indicate that customer satisfaction increased from 83 percent in 1996 to 91 percent in 2007, with gains in all areas including timeliness, accuracy, consistency, relevance, and cost of service, as well as the professionalism and courtesy of official personnel.

Performance indicators show that our international customers are similarly satisfied with our services. GIPSA administers a program to address any quality or weight discrepancies raised by our international customers. In fiscal year 2007, GIPSA received only 6 quality and 3 weight complaints from our international customers. These complaints involved 188,072 metric tons, or only about 0.2 percent by weight, of the total amount of grain exported during the year.

Our many successes are directly attributable to our exceptionally skilled, experienced, and dedicated staff. While our workforce is our greatest asset, today it is also our greatest challenge. GIPSA's FGIS is facing an unusually high level of attrition over the next 5 to 6 years, as 70 percent of our mission critical grain graders were hired shortly after the creation of FGIS, and are now eligible for retirement. It takes 2 to 3 years to develop a competent grain grader. These competencies are not available from a college or vocational school. They must be developed within FGIS through internal development programs and partnerships with various agricultural institutions.
In FY 2007, FGIS instituted a number of internal development programs to ensure adequate future staffing in our mission critical series, in addition to ongoing recruiting at

colleges and universities. We established a Leadership Development Program to cultivate a new generation of managers; an agricultural commodity grader development program to provide needed technical expertise to this mission-critical series; and instituted an agricultural commodity technician career development program to train and transition high-performing technicians into grader positions. The Agency will continue to be seriously challenged to provide needed large-scale development programs to meet future staffing needs with limited resources.

eGovernment Solutions

Perhaps nowhere is our commitment to continuous improvement more evident than in our multi-year project to improve program operations and service delivery by modernizing our information management systems and business functions. The initiative is improving the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery by streamlining business practices and improving customer service, as well as meeting Federal eGov requirements and USDA initiatives.

GIPSA's grain inspection program is in the midst of a multi-year project to modernize its core business functions. GIPSA is deploying FGIS*online*, a suite of online business services that are improving internal business operations and better serving customers of the official grain inspection and weighing system. These integrated information systems will share information with each other and with our customers.

Using the Delegation, Designation and Export Registration program, State and private entities are applying online to become official service providers, and grain firms are using it to register online with GIPSA as grain exporters. These web-based programs

replace repetitive, paper-intensive processes with an electronic approach that are saving GIPSA and our customers' time and reducing paperwork burdens.

A set of applications that is streamlining certification and creating a national database of inspection results was initially deployed in 2007, and will be fully implemented throughout the official inspection and weighing system in 2008. These applications allow GIPSA and official service providers to electronically enter inspection and weighing results, and produce electronic or paper official inspection and weighing certificates. The certification program feeds data into an Inspection Data Warehouse, a national database of inspection results. Customers of the official inspection system can use the warehouse to see individual service records, or arrange for daily data transmissions of inspection and weighing records. The database contains the inspection and weighing records for services officially performed under the USGSA and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. In FY 2008, GIPSA will continue to develop its core applications, including programs to capture inspection, weighing, and equipment checktesting data; capture and manage technical testing information; automate the licensing process; and expand our quality assurance and control capabilities.

Likewise, as mentioned above, GIPSA's P&SP is developing a new integrated automated management information system that will replace multiple standalone databases and spreadsheets with an integrated database. The system, which is being developed with assistance from USDA's Rural Development, will also incorporate automated workflow processing. It will provide improved activities management, performance tracking, and work process reporting capabilities. It also will improve

analysis of industry conditions and ultimately improve availability of compliance data to the industry and to public.

These computer and information modernization effects will create synergy across GIPSA programs and data sources, and will improve internal GIPSA program efficiencies and effectiveness and deliver improved performance and program efficiency.

Protecting the Homeland

GIPSA has dedicated resources to homeland security efforts. We continue to work closely with the USDA Continuity of Operations Planning Division, Office of Secretary Services to refine the Department's and the Agency's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and to support and staff the Department's Crisis Action Team (CAT). In FY 2007, GIPSA's COOP and CAT representatives participated in critical disaster-related exercise and training sessions, including a major government-wide exercise.

2009 Budget Request

To fund important initiatives and address the Agency's responsibilities, GIPSA's budget request for FY 2009 is $44 million for salaries and expenses and $42 million for our Inspection and Weighing Services. The budget includes additional funding for pay costs; additional P&SP field staffing; e-government initiatives; grain testing measures; and an enhanced presence in key international markets. In addition, we will submit a legislative proposal for new user fees to recover the costs of grain standardization and P&SP activities.

The increase for pay costs will enable GIPSA to meet its objectives consistent with the priorities established by the Secretary of Agriculture. This critically important increase is needed to support and maintain current staffing levels to meet projected increased demand for our programs and services.

We are requesting additional funding to further bolster market protections for buyers and sellers of livestock, poultry and meat through greater compliance, investigative, and enforcement activities in the field. This increase will allow the Agency to hire 18 additional employees to expand compliance reviews and investigations into new territories and enhance investigations of complex competition issues. This staffing level will support dozens of audits of packers, livestock markets and dealers, allow us to increase our check weighing activity, and respond to complaints of unfair and deceptive practices. In addition, GIPSA would be able to conduct a solvency audit of a large packer if the need arose and significantly increase routine financial audits – solvency, custodial accounts, and prompt pay – of all regulated entities including packers. In addition, an expanded, more visible P&SP workforce will help promote greater voluntary compliance.

We are requesting additional funding for our e-Government modernization initiative. This multi-year project will complete our efforts to upgrade information management systems and modernize our business functions. The request includes funding to continue the development of eGov solutions, including a web-based application that will enable regulated entities to submit annual reports required under the P&S Act online, and for recurring costs associated with the maintenance of these applications.

We are also requesting additional funds to establish an ongoing presence in Asia allowing GIPSA to expand upon our successful international services and trade activities currently provided on a temporary basis. GIPSA's hands-on approach of assigning a temporary duty officer in Asia to facilitate trade of U.S. grain has provided a positive impact on existing and potential buyers. These buyers say their concerns related to grain quality are addressed effectively. While successful, the program is limited in scope and more difficult to sustain because it is conducted on a part-time, temporary basis. Establishing a permanent program would allow GIPSA to broaden the territories serviced abroad, further decrease market disruptions due to technical differences in analytical methods and standards, and enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty. The U.S. trade dollars saved upon the resolution of just one grain shipment complaint, or earned from one new satisfied foreign buyer can far outweigh the costs associated with maintaining a GIPSA presence in Asia.

We also are seeking additional funding for new grain testing measures for ethanol, wheat quality, and soybeans quality. Advancements in GIPSA's testing methods will provide U.S. producers with tools they need to realize the full value of their products within the market chain, and to increase U.S. share in global markets.

GIPSA will submit a legislative proposal to collect fees for the development of grain standards and to amend the P&S Act to provide authority to collect license fees to cover the cost of the program. This proposal is consistent with the overall effort to shift funding for programs with identifiable beneficiaries to user fees.

Conclusion

Madam Chairwoman, Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to share some of the accomplishments made by our dedicated staff and highlight our future plans to facilitate the marketing of U.S. agricultural products and to promote fair and competitive trading practices for the overall benefit of consumers and American agriculture.

I would be pleased to address any issues or answer any questions that you may have.

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Ms. DeLauro. Thank you, very much, Mr. Knight. Mr. Knight and Ms. Smith, there is an extended discussion in your testimony regarding APHIS's continuing work on a national animal identification system. In particular, let me thank you for your agency's effort and work with my staff to provide helpful information about your work on implementing NAIS. That said, I am sure that it comes to no surprise to you that I am concerned and frustrated by what is a seemingly slow and—what is, not—is a seemingly slow and very expensive progress on implementing an effective animal ID system in this country.

The subcommittee and the taxpayers have given USDA enormous sums of money for animal ID, the fear of funding. If Congress provides the funding proposed in the 2009 budget that you have requested, a total of 24 million dollars for the animal ID program, as I said in my opening remarks, this will be 152 million dollars for the program and we still have no meaningful system in place. This is a massive investment that the public has already made in the system and as compared with the delay in the Department's delivery. And so I will repeat, Undersecretary Knight, that I was really disappointed to hear your comments, and let me quote, and this was in February, implying that Congress was the obstacle, "if they come in less than 24 million dollars, they will be making a decision to slow down implementation of animal ID and will be jeopardizing our nation's herd."

So, if we want to tally our delivery accomplishments talk about jeopardizing the nation's herd, let us do it. Congress has provided 128 million dollars to date in good faith to implement NAIS. Let us tally some of APHIS's accomplishments to date. Out of more than 1.4 million premises, APHIS has only registered to date about 457,000 feed lots, sales barn, less than 32 percent of your goal after four years and almost 128 million dollars. One state, one state, Wisconsin, comprises one-seventh of the total registrations that you have achieved to date. I note for the record, that it is a mandatory program in Wisconsin. At your current rate of enrolling about 1,500 premises per week, just back of the envelope, I calculate it will take APHIS another 13 years to achieve its goal of 100 percent registration. Obviously, APHIS will miss its January 2009 goal to have all registrations complete. APHIS is reportedly years away from having a 48-hour traceability for beef and dairy cattle.

If the Department is going to have a credible and effective animal ID system, you will have to change the Department's approach. Given the Department's management of the program over the past four years, please explain why the committee should provide the 24 million dollars you are requesting. What will APHIS do with the 24 million dollars? What is your time line for achieving the 48-hour trace back for all species?

Mr. Knight. Thank you, very much, for the question and let me add that as I have been asked to promote and manage and move animal ID forward, I have done a number of interviews to do that with the media. And that was not the best choice of words on my part and I sincerely apologize to you for that inopportune choice of words.

However, let me——

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you and I say that on behalf of the whole committee, because I think this committee has been very generous with its resources to have this system implemented. So, we thank you for that.

Mr. KNIGHT. Very generous with the resources and very patient with the performance. Now, as to the work that has been going on, on animal ID, some of the more difficult things to quantify is the actual advancements that have been made behind the scenes over the last several years on building the databases, the IT investment, the interconnectibility that will improve upon the 48-hour traceability. That has been a significant investment that is coming on line and becoming operational as we move forward.

We, also, see with the new business plan that was published in December of last year that we have very specific goals now by species on how to achieve 48 hour traceability. We think that we have 48-hour traceability to date with poultry because of the experience with the National Poultry Improvement Plan and the kind of work that has been done historically with exotic Newcastle disease and avian influenza.

We are almost to that point with pork as well, and the pork industry has stepped forward. They have set specific goals to help us in getting 100 percent of the commercial operations of pork enrolled in premise registration in moving forward. We should be able to achieve around 90 percent of the sheep industry at 48-hour traceability by the 2009 date as well. And so, we will have knocked off three of the major species and that is outlined in the business plan.

That then has our focus from the business plan really on cattle, both dairy and beef, and the kind of inroads that need to be made there. We do believe that by 2009, at the end of 2009, we should be able to achieve a critical mass that will greatly improve 48-hour traceability. That is a goal of 70 percent of the cattle herd, meaning the number of cattle and the number of operations enrolled in animal ID. We had a major meeting last week at the National Institute for Animal Agriculture, seeking dialogue with the industry about how achievable each of these goals are and how to move forward.

There are also embedded in the business plan a series of goals for critical control points and each of those goals vary by those. But with the critical control points, anytime a large number of animals come together to be intermixed and then get back into the countryside, there is a great deal of risk there associated with that. So, we have goals for premise registration for fairgrounds, livestock barns, packing facilities, each of those, all that are detailed in that business plan, to be able to, to really be able to get strategically at where to go.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the business plan that will dramatically move animal ID forward has been connecting it to the existing disease eradication programs and being able to really tie it to those programs. And so, each of Cindy's program managers that are handling those programs are in the process of embedding animal ID into the work that is being done on bovine tuberculosis, the brucellosis program, the scrapie program, rabies, each of those,

because we really need to have measurable goals that we can hold the agency and ourselves accountable as we move forward.

Ms. DELAURO. If you could fully get back to me on what you specifically are going to do with the 24 million dollars and give me the time lines again on the—you said—is it 2008, where we are dealing with poultry, with pork. Where are we going to be in 2009 for these other efforts? And the work that you said that you are doing with fairgrounds and these other areas, when do you propose to have the activities completed in these areas for us to take a look at? My time has expired. Mr. Kingston?

[The information from USDA follows:]

NAIS SPENDING PLAN

USDA will use the $24 million included in the FY 2009 budget request for the following NAIS activities: $3.5 million for information technology (IT) maintenance and development, $10.8 million for agreements, $800,000 for communications and outreach, and $8.9 million for national program oversight and field activities. The following is a description of major activities within each of these categories. Specific short- and long-term milestones related to each of these categories will be provided to the Committee in the coming weeks.

IT maintenance and development includes continued operation of the NAIS information technology systems including the National Premises Information Repository (NPIR), the standardized premises registration system (SPRS), and the Animal Identification Number Management System (AINMS). While each of these systems has been operational for several years, modifications to advance their capabilities continue. The Animal Trace Processing System (ATPS), the most recently developed system, is progressing through its implementation phase with the participation of nearly 17 organizations that are currently providing, or plan to provide, animal tracking databases (ATDs). The NAIS system is operated out of the National Information Technology Centers in Kansas City with a disaster recovery site at USDA's George Washington Carver Center in Beltsville, Maryland. In addition to IT development and operations, funding also covers IT staff resources, replacement software and hardware, help desk support, training, and technical writing.

Although the NPIR and AINMS maintain information at the Federal level, information in the SPRS is used only by the States, Tribes, and Territories that administer the premises registration component using the SPRS that USDA provided or compliant systems developed by States or other third parties.

The ATPS provides the conduit for communicating and receiving information from the ATDs by animal health officials for use during a disease investigation. The ATDs are private and State information systems, allowing animal movement records to be stored in systems outside the Federal government. Federal and State animal health officials, through the ATPS, will request minimal data from the ATDs, but will not directly access those systems. This infrastructure was developed to address stakeholders' concerns about the Federal government maintaining certain information. Only four pieces of information are needed for epidemiological investigations: the unique identification of animals in question, a location, a date, and why the animal was at the location.

The purpose of the NAIS cooperative implementation agreements has evolved over the last several years to keep pace with advances in NAIS' three components (premises registration, animal identification, and animal tracing).

The FY 2009 agreements will continue to provide funds to States and Tribes to continue outreach and education and premises registration regarding NAIS implementation, but also to provide important additional performance measures of traceability across several livestock industries. Four million dollars is targeted towards activities that will result in an estimated 4 million animals (primarily cattle) being identified in NAIS.

Funding for communications supports national-level outreach and education activities. These activities are directed toward increasing producer awareness and understanding of NAIS and promoting participation. These funds will help USDA increase understanding through broad-based media outlets and one-on-one contacts at producer gathering points. For example, APHIS will consistently provide articles, interviews, or other information to national newspapers and industry and trade publications.

Currently, USDA's communication efforts are also focusing on developing specific tools and outreach for veterinarians. USDA is developing materials for distribution to USDA accredited veterinarians, especially practitioners who treat beef and dairy cattle. The materials will provide updated information to these veterinarians about the NAIS and the status of the program, as well as encourage practitioners to educate clients about the benefits of the NAIS. USDA is also developing a training module for accredited veterinarians, which will become part of the National Veterinary Accreditation Program. In addition, NAIS standards are being incorporated into standard formats for Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (interstate health certificates) used for interstate commerce and international import/export requirements. Accredited veterinarians frequently participate in issuing health certificates as part of both these activities. These veterinarians are interacting, often on a daily basis, with the producers/owners of livestock, and can respectfully relay the importance of traceability and the value of a national animal identification system.

Funding for program management and field activities supports USDA staff at headquarters and in the field, including animal health technicians, veterinary medical officers, cooperative agreement specialists, program analysts, and others. NAIS staff work with State, Tribal, Federal, and industry personnel to establish program standards to ensure the standardization of data formats and integrity of data for all components of NAIS, as well as quality assurance of identification devices and IT infrastructure. NAIS staff also works with industry partners and the Species Working Groups to determine which types of identification devices are most appropriate for individual species and establish performance requirements for those devices to ensure compatibility across systems and utility for the industry and producers. They also work with other NAIS working groups dealing with specific issues such as brand inspection, livestock markets, packers and renderers, and radio frequency identification (RFID) standards.

NAIS staff prepares business plans and budgets to support the implementation of NAIS, including funding opportunities through cooperative agreements for States, industry organizations, Tribes, land grant universities, 1994 Tribal land grant colleges and universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, 1890 Land Grant Universities, and others to assist them in their efforts to implement the system. Also, the staff identifies regulatory changes necessary to support the implementation of NAIS and the integration of NAIS standards across all official animal disease programs through consultation with industry groups, NAIS working groups, national livestock organizations, State veterinarians, and other stakeholders.

NAIS staff provides training in the use of the system and regularly speaks at industry and producer events to provide updates on the progress

of the program and to outline the benefits of the system for producers to encourage voluntary participation. NAIS staff also helps develop and provide outreach and education material and training to further assist State, Tribe, industry, and community partners in presentation of the program to various constituents.

Through existing FY 2008 funds and requested FY 2009 funds, USDA plans to accomplish the following:

- Nearly 100 percent traceability will be achieved for the commercial poultry and swine industries (identification of commercial production units in the required radius of a disease event) with support and cooperation of the National Poultry Improvement Plan and National Pork Board respectively;
- Through continued integration of the National Scrapie Eradication Program with NAIS, over 90 percent of the sheep breeding flock will be identified to their birth premises and approximately 90 percent of the breeding population of goats will be traceable to their birth premises within 48 hours of a disease event;
- Over 90 percent of competition horses will be identified through NAIS compliant processes through the integration of equine infectious anemia testing requirements and interstate certificates of veterinary inspection;
- Over 70 percent of the commercial cattle population born after 2008 will be identified with NAIS compliant identification methods;
- Critical Location Points will be registered in the National Premises Information Repository (nearly 90 percent of the 2,750 county and State fairgrounds and racetracks; 100 percent of the 98 import/export facilities; 70 percent of the 3,388 markets and dealers, including public auctions; nearly 100 percent of the 3,097 harvest facilities, including renderers and slaughter plants; nearly 100 percent of the 34 semen collection and embryo transfer facilities; nearly 90 percent of the 8,000 veterinary clinics (large animal practices that receive livestock); and 100 percent of the 880 licensed food waste swine feeding operations);
- The use of NAIS-compliant animal identification number (AIN) devices will be initiated in breed registry programs;
- The premises identification number will be incorporated in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association's administration of the National Uniform Eartagging Numbering System;
- The electronic brucellosis vaccination and testing system will be fully developed and implemented;
- The NAIS-compliant premises identification number format will be incorporated into existing Federal disease program activities (e.g., vaccination, herd testing, emergency response, etc.);
- Proposed rulemaking will address transitioning to use of the "840" NAIS AIN numbering system and terminating the official recognition of USA- and manufacturer-coded prefixes for all official identification devices for all species that currently use AIN devices for individual animal identification;
- Proposed rulemaking will address requiring a premises identification number, in the NAIS-compliant format, for import and export facilities. The rule will also discuss a proposed requirement for radio frequency identification, compliant with standards from the International

Organization for Standardization, for imported livestock that already require individual identification under existing regulations; and

- The full integration of approximately 20 animal tracking databases maintained by States and private organizations with the Animal Trace Processing System will be achieved.

The following table shows how APHIS has obligated NAIS funding through April 2008:

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM OBLIGATIONS						
	FY 2004 CCC Funds	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 Est.
System funding	$1,813	$4,089	$2,466	$6,207	$1,412	$3,500
Cooperative agreements	13,554	12,838	5,191	19,569	5,728	10,800
Communications and outreach	2,132	2,557	2,402	2,980	528	800
Staff and materials	319	3,928	6,424	14,185	3,819	9,044
Total, Federal Funding Obligated	$17,819	$23,413	$16,482	$42,941	$11,487	$24,144

PROPOSED USER FEES

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Madam Chair. Mr. Knight, thank you for being here. One of your assumptions in your budget is that you are going to get 57 million in fees. Now, in the remote possibility that this committee does not agree with that, it looks like we will have to cut your budget 57 million dollars. Where would you propose that that cut come from? Yes, look at Mr. Steele. [Laughter.]

It was his idea anyhow.

Mr. KNIGHT. We would obviously need to go through each of the programs in the event of that and look very closely and very surgically at where we could generate cost savings in the event of the user fees not providing the expected income.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, I am certainly not picking on you or these agencies, but it is a practice for any administration to say, oh, yes, and the budget assumes collection of a user fee, which Congress never goes along with. So, basically, any budget that has a user fee that has not been signed off on by Congress is that amount of money over budget. So, we are already starting at 57 million dollars over and I would like you to take that back to Secretary Schafer and our good friend, Mr. Nussle, who—you know, these guys from Iowa, you have to watch anyhow. But, that is something that I think we should probably outgrow on a bipartisan basis in this town.

I wanted to ask you about the chicken ban and let you talk a little bit about that. And do you think the ban will stay in place in 2009? And all the problems with Chinese chicken, is that over with now?

Mr. KNIGHT. Mr. Kingston, I am really not in the position to address the chicken ban with the committee. But, I would please to suggest to you Dr. Raymond to follow-up.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. We can follow-up with it.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes.

SCHOOL LUNCH PURCHASES

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me ask you this and Ms. Smith, I think this would come to you, and I am not quite sure, in terms of marketing, and the Chairwoman mentioned it in her opening statement about school lunch programs. What is your relationship, in terms of animal inspection?

Mr. KNIGHT. If I could ask Mr. Day to address the school lunch program.

Mr. DAY. I am trying to understand the question about—I do not quite understand what you are saying.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, I am trying to understand what is the relationship between beef that could have been contaminated and the school lunch program and your department.

Mr. DAY. Right. Well——

Mr. KINGSTON. And the Chairwoman mentioned it in her opening——

Mr. DAY. Right.

Mr. KINGSTON [continuing]. Opening comment.

Mr. DAY. AMS procures the meat that goes into the school lunch program. And as the Chairwoman mentioned, we follow the FSIS

guidelines for food safety. But because these are vulnerable communities, children and the elderly mostly, we have additional requirements, as any large buyer does, for the product that we purchase. And with that, what we do is we go in—first, for someone to do business with us, they have to request to do business with us. Then, they have to submit a plan on how they are going to adhere to all of the standards that we have in place, which is above and beyond just traditional safety standards. Following that, we do an audit to ensure that they can comply to that. Once that happens, then they are an eligible vendor and they are able to bid on a procurement announcement that we make for beef, chicken, vegetables, fruits, whatever.

Once that happens and we award a bid, we have a person on plant, at that facility, to ensure that they are compliant with our standard. In addition to that, we test every lot for microbial pathogens. And as the Chairwoman mentioned, if we find microbial pathogens, they cannot submit that lot into the school lunch program. So, we have, indeed, a very intense surveillance of these programs to make sure that they are in compliance, above and beyond standard food safety.

Mr. KINGSTON. Do the compliance issues go beyond the testing of the product and go into, say, business practices?

Mr. DAY. Yes, indeed. In fact, and we audit that on a regular basis.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, one of the concerns I have from some poultry manufacturers is that they are playing by the rules, as respects the legal aliens and others are not. And if they are both competing on the school lunch program, it puts the one, who is——

Mr. DAY. Right.

Mr. KINGSTON [continuing]. Going loose on I&I and gives them a competitive advantage. Do you guys get into that at all?

Mr. DAY. We do not get into that. That would be DHS.

Mr. KINGSTON. If there was a legitimate complaint, could you be helpful, in terms of getting it to the right spot?

Mr. DAY. I do not know the answer to that, but I will——

Mr. KINGSTON. If you could give me the name of who I could talk to about a specific case, that would be helpful.

Mr. DAY. Well, you could certainly pass that information to me and I could investigate within the interagency as to how that process works.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay, thank you. And I am out of time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Boyd.

QUARANTINE EXPORT FACILITY

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Madam Chair. And Mr. Knight, gentlemen, Ms. Smith, thank you for your service. I have three brief questions that I would like to get answered in the few moments that I have here.

Mr. Knight, last week, you met with Florida cattlemen about the Indiantown in Florida, Quarantine Export Facility, cattle export facility. I would like for you to share with the committee your conclusions after that meeting and what can we do together to make Indiantown a viable facility, to ensure that our cattle industry has a place to export their stock from.

Mr. KNIGHT. I met, as you are aware, I met with the Florida cattlemen on the Indiantown facility. We are resolved to try to assist them in finding creative ways to address their issues. For the committee, this is an export facility that does not meet official standards and specifications and needs to be upgraded. It is a rather nominal investment in infrastructure, they are looking for assistance on doing. Within APHIS, we lack the grant funds to be able to address that and so we have been trying to open doors within the Department to be able to do that. We are going to continue to work with them on how to get that facility to standards. Certainly, an export facility for Florida cattlemen, as we start to open these markets in Central and South America for live cattle, will be very desirable for all of us.

Mr. BOYD. The closest export facility, I understand, is in Texas.

Mr. KNIGHT. That is my understanding. And with the recent opening of Mexico for live cattle exports, we have got a tremendous marketing opportunity for heat tolerant cattle throughout the southeast and we need this additional facility.

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Knight, can you share with the committee in writing what the cost for upgrading that facility to make it viable would be?

Mr. KNIGHT. We will. We have been working closely with the cattlemen. They have been talking about a quarter of a million dollars, but we will get a more precise number for you.

[The information follows:]

COST TO UPGRADE INDIANTOWN (FLORIDA) QUARANTINE EXPORT FACILITY

Mr. Knight met with the Florida Cattlemen's Association on April 4, 2008. During this meeting, the cattlemen agreed to develop a 5-year business plan proposal for Indiantown to become a permanent export facility. The plan is to include information on current and potential export markets, with estimated numbers of animals to be exported, and estimated user fee amounts, among other things.

Two other facilities, Sagamore Farm and Horse Country Club in Florida have adequate infrastructure to support exporting cattle. The Sagamore Farm is permanently approved for equine exports, and has temporary approval for cattle. Temporary approval is granted on a case by case basis. Sagamore Farm can handle approximately 50 cattle at one time. Horse Country Club is also permanently approved for equine exports and small ruminants, and is currently pursuing options for temporary approval to handle cattle. Plans are also underway to construct facilities for permanent approval to handle cattle exports. Once the plans are approved, it would take approximately one year to complete construction.

The Florida Cattlemen's Association requested $250,000 for the facility upgrade in a letter to APHIS dated March 27, 2008.

CITRUS GREENING SUMMIT

Mr. BOYD. If you would do that, I would be grateful. I know it would not be a marketing and regulatory program hearing, Madam Chair, without me asking about citrus. So, you expect this question, do not you?

Ms. DELAURO. I do expect it and I am hoping you will open up the door to the pesticide issues.

Mr. BOYD. Right. Well, let me just be brief here. There was a summit held by USDA in December on this issue of greening diseases. I know that the report has not yet been released. Is there something that you can share at this moment with the committee about the findings and conclusions of that summit and when the findings will be published?

Mr. KNIGHT. The report should be published within days. It is now a matter of just queuing it up for printing and for release. The greening summit is most significant in that with that, we brought together what is at times a very competitive industry in getting California, Florida, and Texas citrus producers unified on ways to address what is the single most significant disease problem I see facing the citrus industry. It has been very good as far as bringing together and coordinating the research activities, the experiences that have come to bear in Florida, to ensure that we do not have this problem in other countries and that we get it under control within Florida.

[The information follows:]

CITRUS GREENING SUMMIT FINDINGS

The final report, Citrus Greening Summit Findings and National Plan Development, is available at the APHIS home page: *http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus_greening/downloads/pdf_files/citrusgreening_summit_plan.pdf.*

Mr. BOYD. As you know, for the committee's information, Madam Chair, there are many counties in Florida, I think, that are quarantined because of this greening issue and there are other states that have quarantined areas, also, I understand.

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. BOYD. Also, this problem is—we thought citrus canker was serious. This is even more serious and the whole industry across this country has been devastated. And that has so many serious economic ramifications for us, as a nation, and certainly states and local areas. Mr. Knight, can you tell us if USDA is committed to dedicating a significant portion of the proposed—you have 22 million in what we called a short fund, the Citrus Health Response Program. Is a good portion of that going to be dedicated to this research on citrus greening disease?

Mr. KNIGHT. I may need to turn to Administrator Smith——

Mr. BOYD. Okay.

Mr. KNIGHT [continuing]. On this level of detail.

Ms. SMITH. Our funding does not go to conducting research per se. We are in development of a national plan for this, and I think that plan is going to focus around communication and coordination more between us and Mexico in terms of both understanding pathways and in gearing up all activities.

Mr. BOYD. Okay. Madam Chair, members of the committee, you heard that and there really is no ARS or USDA plan now. I mean, if we do not get some money into this, solving this problem, and I think given the sort of the political nightmare we have around here relative to earmarks, that is the only way we get this kind of funding in many cases. This is just something that I want the committee to be aware of, that this is a disease that is more serious than canker and it will finish off the citrus industry if we are not careful in this country. So, I want to make the committee aware of that and we have to focus on it at some point in time. Madam Chair.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, and let us spend some time talking about it.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Knight.

Mr. KNIGHT. Thank you.
Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Latham.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman and welcome everyone in the panel. Mr. Knight, there has been a lot of conversation around here on the House side probably getting our appropriation bills down, the Senate has basically said they are going to punt this year, what does the CR do to you, as far as any initiatives that you have forthcoming and are you preparing for the fact that there will be a CR this fall?

Mr. KNIGHT. As the process moves along, we would certainly be prepared, in the event that it would move to a CR, for being able to continue those programs. Obviously, there is certainly management issues associated with the CRs that become a real challenge on how do you address emerging priorities, areas that have increased challenges, those types of things. Given the nature of the regulatory side of the three agencies here, that is fairly constant. We can manage that well under a CR. The emergency aspects that the three agencies are faced with are the emerging issues that you see are the greatest challenges to manage.

Mr. LATHAM. How about things like animal ID?

Mr. KNIGHT. Animal ID, in a CR, we would be in a very awkward situation if we were operating under a CR, given the current budget level. We are using carryover funds to be able to continue a robust animal ID system this year. We will have fully utilized and invested all of those carryover funds by the end of this fiscal year.

VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE WITH PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS

Mr. LATHAM. Okay, thank you. Mr. Link, you have been ignored so far. In your budget, you say you are going to promote greater voluntary compliance with the packers, the stockyards. Can you tell us what you are going to do to facilitate this compliance that you have not been doing in the past?

Mr. LINK. Well, we have got a much more visual presence in the market. We have added some more employees where funds were available. We sped up standard operating procedures so that everyone across the country is operating the same. It is due to the scale checking of every packer that goes over a thousand head of livestock a year. And we have added some new market inspectors that strictly go on sale days that show a presence to check scales and have a presence with the market there. And, again, by adding auditors, we are doing more financial audits than we have been able to do in the past.

Mr. LATHAM. Does that promote greater voluntary compliance? I guess I do not—what you said does not say much about voluntary compliance. We have had mandatory price reporting in the past and we are not there right now. Can you give us any idea as to the voluntary compliance with the intent of price reporting, both in hogs and beef?

Mr. LINK. Well, the voluntary price reporting, of course, goes to AMS, but we utilize that information in some of our investigative work. And so far, the compliance, voluntary compliance, particularly on the work in the beef industry, has been very high. They

have stayed with the course and they have kept volunteering the information of prices to us.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. Mr. Day, any comment?

Mr. DAY. I will just echo what Administrator——

Mr. LATHAM. Why don't you pull your mike up?

Mr. DAY. I will echo what Administrator Link said, that on the beef and pork side, the voluntary compliance has been excellent. It has not been as good on the lamb side. And I would just like to thank you for not ignoring Administrator Link, because we are concerned that sometimes he does not get enough questions, it seems, than I do.

COORDINATION WITH HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. As far as with—I do not want to miss anybody here—with APHIS, as far as working with Homeland Security and as far as shipments into the U.S., do you have the cooperation, are you working closely with Homeland Security, as far as products coming into the country? What has happened?

Ms. SMITH. We have done a number of things to really strengthen the relationship between us and Homeland Security. Some of the things I have personally done is increase communications at several levels within the agency between us and them. We, also, have a project that is——

Mr. LATHAM. Can you hear—I do not know if you can pull your mike up closer there. You are very soft.

Ms. SMITH. We, also, are doing two other primary things. One is a series of working groups that have—we have identified 10 areas where we need to work more closely together. We would like to work more closely together and we have action plans that are addressing each of those 10 areas. It is a very broad group of people that we worked with. Stakeholders put together these action plans and we are reporting periodically on the results of those. We have a meeting coming up in May, in which we are going to get a full reporting of the progress that we have made in those 10 areas.

The other thing that we do are joint review processes, where we go to ports of entry jointly and we evaluate how well that particular location is doing their work. We use the results from those reviews to develop action plans for any enhancements that we need to make.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Bishop.

PROPOSED USER FEES

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. Welcome all. I want to follow-up on the line of questioning Mr. Kingston raised regarding the 57 million proposed revenues, which would be generated, of course, by a user fee, whose authority to recover the cost to administer the packers of the Packers Act, both grain standards, inspect entities regulated under the Animal Welfare Act. Also, the fees for the APHIS Veterinary Biology Regulatory Services Program, financing the monitoring and enforcement activities for country of origin labeling, and some legislative proposals to collect fees from retailers. My question is whether or not the Department has fully analyzed the potential impact that these fees, and I will put

tax increases, would have on the agricultural industry and particularly on the farmers at the ranchers, as well as the end consumer, and whether or not you have had any public hearings, provided any other opportunities for feedback from the stakeholders, such as the farmers or ranchers or consumer groups, the wholesale grocers, the retail grocers, and what impact it will have on our feeding programs, the school lunch program, in terms of prices? How is that going to impact these end users, who have limited budgets? Did you do an analysis of that, get any feedback? Or if you did, can you provide the committee with the results of that?

Mr. KNIGHT. Certainly. For the user fees that are proposed in our budget, it is, I think, important for me to note that with all three of these agencies, there are a number of programs that are user-fee funded today, especially in the case of the marketing programs. It has long been a philosophy that those who have the benefit or regulated ones that are paying those fees. And so, in many ways, it is a very logical progression for us to look at several of these items. It certainly weighed heavily in the decision on the country of origin labeling, recognizing that we had an important legislative initiative that we were going to have implemented this year and recognizing that we needed to put before everyone what we would have as the cost associated with that. So, we have proposed the user fee structure on that.

We are currently in the process of clearing the legislative language to forward to the respective committees that it would take to move those user fees forward. And I will need to look at and respond to the record for you, sir, as to any of the public outreach that we may have done to date, as we move forward.

[The information follows:]

PUBLIC COMMENT ON COOL USER FEE

If the proposed Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) user fee is enacted by statute, USDA will publish a proposed rule in the Federal Register with a request for comments from interested parties and stakeholders. All comments and information received in response to the proposed rule will be evaluated and addressed in the final rule published to implement the COOL user fee.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING FEES

Mr. BISHOP. I am particularly interested in the additional fees that you are going to toss retailers, because that will have a direct impact on the consumer and mom and pop at the grocery store. And if you did do any kind of study to gauge what that impact would be, of course, we would like to get that. But, it seems that given the economic times that we are faced with now, that this is not a particularly good time to be adding fees to retailers.

Mr. KNIGHT. If I could expand for the record on that particular item for your benefit. That specific retailer fee is our proposal to offset the additional implementation costs for country of origin labeling. Country of origin labeling, as the statute is defined, applies at the retail level. It does not apply to a farmer, it does not apply to a packer, but rather it applies to the retail level. Therefore, to move that user fee, we are looking at that being applied at a retailer level. It would be about 260 dollars a year for a given retailer, recognizing that most small grocery stores would be exempt.

Most butchers, most fish mongers would fall under the gross sales limit; COOL does not apply to those, as the statute is drafted. As a matter of fact, it would apply to really the only very largest of the retail stores.

Mr. BISHOP. I am trying to understand the relationship between the retailer. How is the retailer—I mean, how is he the ultimate user to benefit from that, other than complying with the law?

Mr. KNIGHT. The country of origin labeling applies only at the retail level and, as such, that is where we would have the authority to assess the user fee.

Mr. BISHOP. I guess what I am trying to get at, in order for the—the retailer just presents the product to the customer. The retailer buys it from the wholesaler.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes.

Mr. BISHOP. And, of course, in the grocery business, it may be from the direct producer or it may not be. There is usually a middleman somewhere in that process in most of the products. So, what I am trying to get at is you are tying it only to the retailer, when the retailer is going to have to depend on all of these other aspects of the marketing process to get access to that information.

Mr. KNIGHT. That is correct. In the proposal that is moving through the farm bill process, it is suggested that that be largely an affidavit-based system. A producer would say this was of U.S. origin. That affidavit would move through the system for the——

Mr. BISHOP. You mean from the producer all the way up through the retailer?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes. That is essentially what you see occurring today with fish and shell fish on implementation of COOL. That is why today, if you go into a grocery store, you will see quite often a hand-marked card next to that piece of fish or shell fish indicating which country it would have been a product of.

Mr. BISHOP. Okay. Just one more statement, just five seconds. I just do not see how it is fair to put all of that burden on the retailer, when you have so many other people that participate in the process and I have questions about that. We have not enacted it yet, so——

Ms. DELAURO. If I might add, Mr. Bishop, to get around to asking it again, in my view, it is one more way to delay the process of moving toward country of origin labeling. Mrs. Emerson.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Mrs. EMERSON. Thank you, Madam Chair. You mentioned in your testimony that APHIS provides sanitary and phytosanitary expertise during international trade negotiations. This is my personal opinion, but it does become very frustrating. I really do think that the sanitary and phytosanitary regulations are just a smokescreen for non-tariff barriers trade, my personal opinion. But, as we continue to hear rumors that the Doha Round may actually produce more results, I just want to ask you a few questions. Number one, what is the state of SPS barrier of trade in the world? What is the trend? Who are the greatest abusers? And do we know the cost that such non-tariff barriers to trade place on U.S. producers?

Mr. KNIGHT. In this arena, certainly bringing down SPS barriers to trade is one of the greatest challenges that both USDA and the U.S. Trade Rep's Office have and we coordinate very closely between APHIS's technical work, the Foreign Ag Service, and USTR in being able to work at those. I am very proud to say that we had a significant advancement about two weeks ago in bringing down a post-BSE barrier that we had between ourselves and Mexico and Mexico has agreed to resume imports of live cattle. I mention this because this is a very real example of the impact for producers. Prior to this barrier coming up, Mexico was importing about 11 to 13 million dollars worth of breeding animals per year. We expect this first year for it to far exceed that level. We recently reopened live animal movements with Costa Rica, Turkey, quite a number of countries in a post-BSE environment. So, we see these SPS barriers that have gone up that we need to bring down systematically and they are certainly a major investment for USDA's time and a high priority for us.

Mrs. EMERSON. Who are the greatest abusers?

Mr. KNIGHT. I may have to ask folks to come back to the record for you on how to quantify which countries would fit into that category.

Mrs. EMERSON. Do you ever see us being able to get together, for example, with the European Commission and really come up with some standards that all of us can agree upon?

Mr. KNIGHT. There are glimmers of opportunities in our relationship with the European Union that we see out there. Mr. Day has just returned from Europe, where he was working on issues associated with aflatoxin and almonds and the European Union is our largest market for California almonds. And so, it has been extraordinarily important work and it is one that has gone very well. We have a great deal of work that remains to be done with Europe on non-hormone treated beef and being able to address that. Yet, at the same time, you see where that market has—the European Union has a real shortage of red meat and of protein products, and so they are looking for imports. That gives an opportunity for advancements to be made. Another notable one that we should mention, hatching eggs with the European Union, that has recently been worked through and that is about a 25 million dollar market with the Europeans.

Mrs. EMERSON. So, these glimmers of hope, as you say, that is definitely positive. Do you think it will be long-lasting? It is just interesting, having been at a meeting with the secretary general for trade of the European Commission and asking him about this, he was actually responsive and said, you know, maybe we really do need to sit down and try to whittle away, whittle away. But, do you have to go product, by product, by product? Is that the way it is?

Mr. KNIGHT. Most of this work tends to be product-by-product or bilaterals, country-by-country. So, every time you have a free trade agreement that comes up, you have an opportunity to discuss, debate, address some of those things. Then, you have the country-by-country efforts or product-by-product efforts that are driven by a particular market opportunity. And so, we have to seize upon each of those.

We, also, use the international standard setting for us as a means of ensuring that decisions are constantly moving on all parts to a sound scientific basis. And in the case of the work in the post-BSE environment, we talk a lot about the International Organization for Animal Health, OIE. We use similar standards-setting bodies for movements of seed and seed products in the same way from the plant side of things.

Mrs. EMERSON. Okay. Is there something you want to add? Okay. Thank you, very much.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Mrs. Emerson. I think you have opened up a very good area and line of questioning for study and I would only add to that, that we may think about taking that up in a specific way at some other time and hearing and potentially add to that the whole area of the free trade agreements and what we have tied ourselves to, in terms of food safety, and what either opportunities or constraints that these agreements put on us with regard to trying to look at protecting food supply here, domestically, but what is coming in internationally. So, we should talk about maybe thinking through how we might address that.

Mrs. EMERSON. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. I would very much like to do that.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you. Mr. Farr.

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH

Mr. FARR. Thank you, very much, Madam Chair. I have a lot of questions, because just as we get over the national incident of E. coli in spinach, we now are being bombarded by aerial spraying for LBAM, which stands for the light brown apple moth. And what happens is this is an apple moth and basically a species, in which we have zero tolerance for, and the Department, working with the California State Department, has decided that the best way to get rid of this pest is to use aerial spraying. And pheromone, which is not an insecticide, but the ingredient in which they mix the pheromone is very controversial.

And I want to ask you a series of questions, because I think this is going to end up being national news, the fact that the spraying has been ordered now in San Francisco, San Mateo, Berkeley. I think this moth only lands in liberal communities. [Laughter.]

Maybe we ought to turn the name to liberal brown apple moth—and Santa Cruz, which I represent. And all of those counties are using all their legal powers to sue you, sue the state, sue the Feds, and it is basically getting back to why was this—what was the process used for blacklisting an invasive species like this. I am just going to ask you a bunch of questions and then submit another 50 to you. So, there are just tons of questions. This is the hottest issue and my colleague in the state legislature told me that of all the issues that we have ever faced in our district, this has gotten more interest, more people attending hearings, 800 people, more concern than any issue ever, more than the Iraq—well, more than anything and these are activist communities that turn out for these things. So, it is the worst public relations program I have ever seen in my life. It took a problem and turned it into an incredible crisis. And I, frankly, think at the end of the day, aerial spraying will be stopped. I think the courts will stop it and that we are going to

have, then, all kinds of issues of how you can do the twist ties, which I think people will voluntarily do. But, the biggest problem is going to be what is going to happen to California agriculture and it is going to be a confrontation between the state and the Feds on essentially why was this species blacklisted in the first place.

And I want to know that. I want to know what specific regulatory hurdles for the pest to be included on the blacklist. Has a blacklisted insect ever been reclassified? If so, what are the circumstances? When was LBAM blacklisted by USDA/APHIS? Can USDA/APHIS produce the original documents that it relied upon to place LBAM on the blacklist? Was U.S. the first country to blacklist LBAM. If not, please note which countries and when the classification occurred? Was the September 2003 mini-risk assessment by the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology the primary study relied upon to maintain LBAM on the blacklist? If not, what studies were referenced? At the time of classification, was the biological assessment of LBAM conducted by USDA/APHIS? At the time of the classification, was the economic assessment cost benefit analysis to assess comparative risks of various options for managing LBAM, including managing containing the pest and eradication, conducted by USDA/APHIS? Was USDA/APHIS presently conducting an economic assessment of LBAM, as recommended by TWG? If so, when will the assessment be completed and what countries have sanitary and phytosanitary measures in place for LBAM and when were those measures established?

These are questions that are being asked now at the community level and a lot of other issues regarding the approval of the checkmate pesticide that is being sprayed. But, basically, what is the background for getting this listed and has any species ever been de-listed, any insect been de-listed?

Mr. KNIGHT. This is a very exhaustive list on——

Mr. FARR. I do not expect you to have all of the exact answers right now.

Mr. KNIGHT. We will certainly——

Mr. FARR. But, you know I was going to ask some of these.

Mr. KNIGHT. Reply for the record, yes. This is certainly one of the thorniest issues that is facing both APHIS, California Department of Agriculture, and certainly the localities that we are dealing with. The light brown apple moth is a leaf roller, which makes it very difficult to control, because its action causes the leaf to roll around it. And so, that gives it an inherent protection on it. It impacts—well, most of the debate, unfortunately, has just been on the agricultural impact. The impact's horticultural plants, a large number of the plants that are in these communities——

Mr. FARR. However, I have to admit, since it has been there, no one has ever detected any problems on any of the native horticultural or trees or anything.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes. It is, according to the experts, has a potential of impacting, I think, somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 different plants. It has a host range that if it would go beyond California, would extend to almost the entire southern tier of states in the United States. So, you think of the investment that this committee has made on bollworm eradication over the years and you

would be looking at a very similar size and scope and range that that would have to——

Mr. FARR. If, indeed, it has that impact.

Mr. KNIGHT. If it would have the impact is feared and if it would get out of California. We have over a 70 million dollar CCC emergency authorities that have been given to move forward with this effort. The primary challenge now, of course, is the public relations issue and it is a very serious one and one that has to be dealt with very appropriately and very respectfully in the communities, because the intensity of the debate, as Congressman Farr is very well aware of, it is incredibly hot. It is going to be a very large problem or a challenge for us.

The pheromone is, in fact, an organic product. The debate rests largely about aerial spraying. I wish we were not even referring to it as aerial spraying, because actually it is not an aerosol in the traditional thing. It is put on a small fiber, some sort of chip to distribute the pheromone. I have told folks that I wish we were calling it a distribution method or aerial distribution method.

Mr. FARR. Planes flying over people's houses at night, they are told to cover their furniture, it has no impact, but take precautions, wash off stuff. Mothers are terrified. But, you have lost this argument. The press is against you. You are beginning to even get the farming community, because it has put them—they make them the bad guys and it is essentially a policy that is developed by our country and the people are questioning the policy of why you need to list this in the first place. People say it has been here for a long, long time. We have had scientists go to Australia and New Zealand, they cope with it. They are saying that it is not having the negative impact. It is very much related to another moth species that has been there forever. So, I think the public relations on why you need to spray, I think you are losing that very quickly. And the question is, if you lose that, do you rethink this thing? I mean, if it does not have that big of an impact, can it just, instead of zero tolerance, reach some of the tolerance levels that we live with. As somebody says, there is a threshold of—I am going to come back to it. But, I want some really serious answers to these questions, because we appropriate the money.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes. And we will provide you responses to every one of these questions. I, also, am in the process of clearing a response to your letter of about a month ago on some of the additional questions that you had, as well.

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Farr, there will be additional rounds. Mr. Knight, let me get back to you, this is again on animal ID, because you spoke about the business plan. So, let me ask questions with regard to the business plan. I, also, have, and I do not know if I can get them into this round, but questions about the cooperative agreements and also this whole issue of mandatory versus voluntary.

But, on the business plan, which was released December 2007, I will make this comment and maybe you feel it is gratuitous, but this four years late. But, we have a business plan now and let us take a look at it. But, I tried to look at this business plan and your

budget request as an investor, review a company's operations and its performance. You produced a business plan that does not identify the total cost of the project, develop and operation of an effective national ID. There is no total cost. The first thing I would want to know is how much money you are looking for, to get for your company, what is it going to take to get the company up and running and making it profitable. According to your own business plan, your overhead costs are approaching 25 percent. As investors, we have put in 128 million over five years. You have not produced significant results. The company met less than a third of the promised deliverables, premises registration. We do not know where you are with respect to other important deliverables, the animal registration targets. You are years away from releasing one of your penultimate products, the 48-hour trace back on cattle. You now come back to your financial backers and you say you need 24 million dollars more without much explanation of how it ties to the business plan, what are the tangible deliveries that we are going to see from a next round of funding.

I have got to ask you, what investor is going to continue to spend good money after bad? I honestly have not decided how I will recommend that we proceed with funding animal ID in the 2009 bill. It depends on a number of factors, not least of which is our allocation and the administration's new found dogma on funding for domestic programs creates some difficult choices for our subcommittee. But, if we do proceed with funding for NAIS in 2009, we will require a high degree of accountability from the USDA. I would like to ask for your help, Mr. Knight, in providing the accountability and the transparency that I believe this program needs, if we are going to continue to fund the system.

In addition to the action targets outlined in the draft business plan, what aggressive milestones would you recommend that Congress use to evaluate APHIS's progress? Most of the plan's targets do not occur until 2009, as you mentioned before and, as I mentioned before, as well, I want more concrete and near term measures. As we look forward to the next administration, could you recommend animal ID implementation measures beyond 2009? Why five years into the program does USDA still not have a handle on short term, let alone, long term costs? How does your 2009 request for an additional 24 million fit into the business plan? Since your budget and the business plan were developed at about the same time, we assumed that they were developed in concert. So, please, be specific as to how they link. Will the benefit cost study that you have contracted for evaluate alternative scenarios and, in particular, will it estimate the total costs of a national animal ID system that is voluntary versus a mandatory program and is that part of the specs, if you will, in this contract? And with the contract, I would very much like to know when it was put out for bid, what were the specifics, and what has the research entity been asked to specifically take a look at?

Mr. KNIGHT. Thank you for those questions. A large number of those do tie to the cost benefit analysis that we put out for bid. That went out late last summer/early fall, if I recall correctly. The primary contractor is Kansas State University, with linkages to several other universities.

I will be very pleased to provide for the record all the details on that contract, and the scope of the work that is there.

[The information follows:]

National Animal Identification System Cost Benefit Study

Kansas State University is currently leading a multi-institutional team (including personnel from Colorado State University, Michigan State University, and Montana State University) in conducting a benefit-cost analysis. Several segments of the livestock industry are a part of this analysis including small producers; commercial producers; marketing institutions; processing facilities; and rendering operations. Kansas State and its co-contributors are studying the benefits and costs of all NAIS components across species. Also, the analysis is seeking to determine the overall distribution of benefits and costs of NAIS among producers of various sized herds, marketing firms, processors, consumers, and State and Federal government agencies. The benefit-analysis will provide a comparison of benefits and cost at varying levels of participation. This analysis will provide greater information on levels of participation and resources that need to be targeted in future years for the system to work as planned; specifically, 2010 - 2012. The project should be complete by July/August 2008, and the final report is expected in October/November 2008.

APHIS is having ongoing discussions with the contractor to confirm whether the scope of the study will address questions regarding a voluntary versus mandatory program. If the current scope is inadequate to meet Congress' needs, APHIS will modify the contract or propose a second study if appropriate. Any modifications may extend the delivery date of the final report, but APHIS officials will work with all parties to ensure that the study progresses as quickly as possible and that information is shared in a timely manner. Please note that APHIS and the contractor intend for the benefit-cost analysis to be peer reviewed before final publication.

The benefit-cost analysis announcement soliciting organizations interested in carrying out the study is provided in a separate attachment.

Cooperative Agreement for a Benefit Cost Analysis of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Veterinary Services (VS)

Announcement Type: Initial Announcement

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: 10.025, Plant and Animal Disease, Pest Control, and Animal Care

Dates: Applications must be received by June 4, 2007

Funding Opportunity Description: Implementation of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) began in the fall of 2004, with voluntary premises registration made available to all interested States, Tribes, and Territories. As of January 31, 2007, over 25 percent of eligible premises had been registered nationwide. NAIS remains a voluntary effort and continues to be implemented by States, Tribes, and Territories. NAIS-approved individual animal identification devices are available, and private and State animal tracing databases are nearing implementation.

NAIS is an industry-State-Federal partnership. It is a significant and comprehensive undertaking. Contributions of direct and indirect costs are and will be made by producers, animal health providers, State governments, and the Federal government. A benefit cost analysis of NAIS is needed in order to inform stakeholders and policy makers of: (i) the system's expected net benefits, both overall and by animal industry sub-sector and, (ii) how benefits and costs are likely to be distributed among participants. This competitive Cooperative Agreement announcement is soliciting applications to perform such a benefit cost analysis of NAIS. Applications that demonstrate multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary approaches are desired. Prior experience or demonstrated familiarity by applicants with the livestock industries of the United States, NAIS, and the financial, economic, and productivity impacts of animal health threats is also desired.

The successful applicant must clearly describe the methods and methodologies to be used to determine and present any future benefits and costs associated with implementation of NAIS. The analysis will be multi-dimensional, cutting along several planes: by NAIS component (premises registration, animal identification, animal movement reporting); by NAIS partner (industries, State governments, Federal government); by animal species (cattle, hogs, sheep, equine and poultry, and to the extent possible, less major species such as bison, goats, cervid, camelid, and aquaculture); by animal industry sector or sub-sector (such as individual producers of varying scale, intermediate feeders, livestock markets, and slaughter facilities); and, by regional differences that may be of significance to NAIS. **For all animal industries analyzed, benefits and costs of NAIS for small holders will be fully evaluated**. For comparative purposes, current and future benefits and costs of NAIS will be compared to those that would be expected to occur in the absence of NAIS.

The analysis will describe benefits and costs associated with individual and group/lot unique animal identification using potentially applicable animal identification technologies, and include

costs to producers and State/Federal governments of interfacing with private and/or State animal identification device distribution databases (ADDDs). The analysis of animal movement reporting systems will include benefits and costs to producers and State/Federal governments of interfacing with private and/or State animal tracking databases (ATDs).

Applications must use well-defined approaches and methodologies in analyzing the benefits and costs of NAIS, and follow sound economic principles. It is suggested that the benefit cost analysis in the final report for this Cooperative Agreement be prepared in accordance with established Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines, as presented in OMB Circular No. A-94 Revised (October 29, 1992; updated January 26, 2006). (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a094.html#1). Additional definitions and approaches for evaluating Federal funding are to be found in the OMB document, Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, Number 4 (July 31,1995) (http://www.fasab.gov/pdffiles/sffas-4.pdf).

The successful applicant will benefit from enhancement of capacity building through faculty and graduate student support; inter-departmental and inter-institutional collaboration; visibility among peer academic faculties; and demonstration of academic productivity suitable for documentation of scholarly capability for future funding opportunities.

The cooperative agreement period will be for 12 months initiated on the date of the signing of the Notice of Award.

The work plan must describe in detail the resources needed, experience with NAIS to date, if any, and associated timelines for achieving measurable outcomes.

Total Amount to be Awarded: up to $500,000

Plans to be Awarded: One (1) Cooperative Agreement

Eligibility: All colleges and universities, research foundations maintained by colleges or universities, private research organizations with established and demonstrated capacities to perform research or technology transfer, Federal research agencies, and national laboratories are eligible to apply for this competitive cooperative agreement award.

Applications not associated nor aligned with this specific announcement and instructions will not be considered and applications from scientists at non-U.S. organizations will not be accepted. Award recipients may subcontract to organizations not eligible to apply provided such organizations are necessary for the conduct of the project.

Cost Sharing: Cost sharing is preferred, but not required.

Application and Submission: An applicant may submit only one application. Applicants can apply through the Grants.gov Web site or submit paper applications to the address at the end of this announcement.

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I. Funding Opportunity Description

A. Background

Increased media exposure of animal disease outbreaks around the world over the past decade has intensified public interest in a national animal identification system for safeguarding animal health in the United States. Aspects of such a system have already been implemented. For example, some populations of certain species have been required to be officially identified as part of cooperative State-Federal program disease eradication and control activities over the past several years. In addition, some significant regional voluntary and mandatory animal identification programs are in place. However, there is currently no uniform national animal identification system in the United States.

Fundamental to controlling any disease threat to the Nation's animal resources is to have a system that can identify the following: individual animals or groups of animals, the premises where they are located, and the date of entry to each premises. Further, in order to achieve optimal success in controlling or eradicating an animal health threat, the timely retrieval of this information and implementation of intervention strategies after confirmation of a disease outbreak are necessary.

Beginning in 2002, USDA, in association with the National Institute for Animal Agriculture, led a group of over 100 livestock industry professionals, State Departments of Agriculture and animal health officials, and Federal animal health officials—representing altogether over 70 organizations—in developing a United States Animal Identification Plan. Based upon stakeholder input, USDA initiated implementation of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) in 2004.

NAIS has the objective of enabling USDA to quickly identify agricultural premises exposed to an animal disease so that the disease can be more effectively controlled or eradicated. The long-term goal of NAIS is to have the capability to trace back to all of the premises where a suspect animal has been during its life within 48 hours, and to provide information on all of the other animals that came in contact with the subject animal at each premises. NAIS is envisioned as a single system for dealing with animal disease outbreaks, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts and other inefficiencies.

Fundamentally, NAIS involves three essential components: premises registration, unique individual and/or group/lot identification, and reporting of animal movement activity. The Department's first priority using initial funding in fiscal year (FY) 2004 was to have the components of the national premises registration system in place in every State by July 2005. With this accomplished, the priority has been to promote voluntary NAIS participation by focusing on the premises registration component. As of January 31, 2007, over 353,000 premises have been registered nationwide, or just over 25 percent of the estimated number eligible.[1] As the number of premises registered increases, the usefulness of registration to safeguarding the health of American herds and flocks increases as well. Progress with premises registration will allow greater attention to be given to the animal identification and animal movement reporting components of NAIS, which are also voluntary.

[1] Based upon USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) 2002 Census data, adjusted for duplication of premises estimates by species.

NAIS is an evolving system that relies on committed partnerships between USDA, States/Tribes, and the livestock and poultry industries. Its success is dependent on the continued development of a comprehensive set of processes for collecting, recording, and analyzing the movement of animals. Development of NAIS has been and continues to be a dynamic process, as the affected industries recognize the benefits of a uniform national animal identification system. The continued vigilance of animal disease surveillance has resulted in the detection of current emerging and re-emerging animal disease threats, including zoonotic diseases. Global spread of foreign animal diseases further underscores the need for animal disease surveillance and the capability to effectively respond in a timely manner. As stakeholders assess the benefits and costs of these efforts and policy makers seek objective data, USDA has determined that a formal evaluation of the benefits and costs of NAIS is needed.

B. USDA Approach

Safeguarding the health of the nation's herds and flocks is dependent upon a functional, uniform National Animal Identification System that seamlessly provides timely and accurate animal movement information. Successful implementation requires that the system be practical for affected entities involved in animal production, marketing, and harvesting, and for State and Federal agencies responsible for animal disease surveillance and eradication. NAIS is voluntary and presents the opportunity for producers and other stakeholders to obtain experience with the system and provide feedback for the practical solution of operational issues. As a voluntary effort, full implementation of NAIS is being phased-in with emphasis placed on premises registration as the foundation of the system. Implementation of the animal identification component and the animal movement reporting component will be advanced in response to the needs of producers. States, however, may choose to direct implementation of NAIS within their jurisdictions to best serve their needs in accordance with established NAIS standards.

NAIS is an animal health programmatic effort. The achievable uniformity it offers among and between animal industries relative to identification of animals and locations is fundamental to more effective animal disease surveillance. NAIS is crosscutting among the various regulatory animal health programs, including reportable animal diseases and selected production diseases that involved industries may wish to address. NAIS is envisioned as the foundation for an animal health event response effort at both State/Tribe and Federal levels, regardless of the animal species or particular disease. The ever present possibility of newly emerging animal diseases makes an effective and uniform NAIS all the more critical.

A comprehensive benefit cost analysis of NAIS is needed to provide pertinent information to stakeholders and policy makers. The analysis will provide objective information that stakeholders can use in deciding whether to participate. It will also provide policy makers representing the industry-State-Federal partnership with creditable projections of (i) NAIS expected net benefits, both overall and by animal industry sub-sector, and, (ii) how benefits and costs are likely to be distributed among participants. The results of this analysis will provide information used in further developing NAIS and in planning future stages for its implementation.

A number of studies have been conducted that examine NAIS subjects, such as implementation logistics, risks and liability exposure, possible effects on market structure, and current and future benefits and costs of the system. These and other topics have been addressed in a series of fact sheets available from the Livestock Marketing Information Center (LMIC),

http://www.lmic.info/memberspublic/animalID/AnimalID.htm. While the cattle industry is the focus of this set of papers, many of the issues raised are equally important for other animal industries. USDA expects the benefit cost analysis prepared under this Cooperative Agreement to build upon our understanding of the issues and the benefits and costs of NAIS as have been examined in studies such as ones eited by the LMIC fact sheets.

Since NAIS is an industry-State-Federal partnership, it is expected that the final report will address the benefits and costs for each of the three partners. It is further expected that the analysis will be based upon a balance of the need for animal health surveillance and eradication with the need to avoid disruption of traditional marketing channels, such as livestock markets.

C. Project Criteria

The benefit cost analysis resulting from this Cooperative Agreement will comprehensively consider the major animal industries involved in domestic and international commerce, and will present conclusions that appropriately distinguish between impacts for entities of varying size and level of investment. In addition to evaluating benefits and costs at a reasonable level of disaggregation, the benefit cost study will highlight regional differences in resource requirements and expected benefits from NAIS participation. The benefit cost analysis will include an overview of current global and domestic animal diseases threats, and costs of animal health event responses, including loss of markets. However, the analysis of benefits will focus on anticipated future animal health and commercial gains attributable to NAIS. Similarly, the benefit cost study will describe past and current NAIS costs, but greatest attention will be given to expected future costs of the system.

The successful applicant will address current and future benefits and costs of NAIS for the major animal industries: cattle, swine, sheep, equine, and poultry. To the extent possible, impacts for the less major species, such as bison, goats, cervid, camelid, and aquaculture, will be undertaken as well. For each animal industry, the analysis will be specific to sub-sectors as appropriate. For example, evaluation of benefits and costs of NAIS for the cattle industry might consider separately dairy production, cow-calf beef production, and feedlots. The proposed degree of industry disaggregation will be specified in the submitted application and ultimately determined in discussion with USDA APHIS once the benefit cost analysis is initiated. **For all animal industries analyzed, benefits and costs of NAIS for small holders will be fully evaluated**.

The study will be organized so as to provide an evaluation of benefits and costs for each of the three NAIS components—premises registration, animal identification, and tracking of animal movement—within each industry sub-sector examined. These component and sub-sector analyses will be combined in an overall assessment of NAIS. Projected costs and benefits should be evaluated over a time frame of not less than five years, mid-2008 to mid-2012. The successful applicant will provide in the application a detailed outline of the final report for this Cooperative Agreement, based on the stated requirements.

Due to regional differences and the multiple industries involved, USDA encourages applicants to submit multi-State or multi-institutional collaborative proposals. The work plan must describe in detail the resources needed, experience with NAIS to date, if any, and associated timelines for achieving measurable outcomes.

Applications must follow sound economic principles and use well-defined approaches, methodologies, and describe measurable outcomes that will be presented in the final report. It is

suggested that the benefit cost analysis be prepared in accordance with established Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines as presented in OMB Circular No. A-94 Revised (October 29, 1992; updated January 26, 2006) (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a094/a094.html#1). Additional definitions and approaches for evaluating Federal funding are to be found in the OMB document, Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, Number 4 (July 31, 1995) (http://www.fasab.gov/pdffiles/sffas-4.pdf).

We expect the final report for this Cooperative Agreement to be subject to peer review, as required by OMB of influential and highly influential scientific information (see http://www.epa.gov/peerreview/pdfs/OMB%20peer%20review%20bulletin%202004.pdf). Applicants should include in their bids the cost of resources expected to be expended in responding to comments received in peer review.

Economic/financial costs of animal disease are challenging to document due to varying rates of disease transmission and infectivity. The successful applicant(s) will benefit from access to expertise within USDA/APHIS/VS regarding national animal disease control and eradication efforts in best assessing benefits and costs associated with improving current animal identification and movement information. Importantly, results acquired cooperatively from the conduct and successful completion of this cooperative agreement will promote academic capacity building through updated coursework and enhanced teaching excellence. Results documented from this cooperative agreement will further capacity building in research with refereed publications and scholarly productivity. Published results from this effort will justify further funding and assist in development of graduate student training and tenure programs, including research infrastructure support. Since NAIS is an industry-State-Federal partnership, the successful applicant will further academic capacity building of outreach activities with timely cooperative extension programming in disseminating results of this project to all stakeholders. The implementation of this cooperative effort will also assist in developing inter-institutional and inter-departmental alliances for conducting subsequent studies of this type or other similarly integrated, multi-disciplinary projects.

II. Award Information

A. Total Available Funds: up to $500,000

B. Anticipated Number of Awards: 1

C. Expected Amount of Individual Award: $500,000

D. Anticipated Start Date: July 1, 2007, or when the successful application is awarded

E. Period of Performance: 12 months after the successful application is awarded

F. Renewal/Supplemental: Not applicable

G. Assistance Instrument: Cooperative Agreement

III. APHIS Role

APHIS Veterinary Services will administer the Cooperative Agreement and will provide advice to the project administrator, track funding, receive and review progress reports, offer comments and suggestions, and will track project performance.

APHIS personnel will meet with cooperators as often as necessary to ensure progress in accomplishing the goals of the project, identifying obstacles, and resolving concerns.

APHIS will provide extensive information regarding NAIS, including premises registration, distribution of NAIS-approved animal identification devices, and animal tracing processes to cooperators in hard copy and on their Web site.

IV. Eligibility Information

A. Eligible Applicants

Non-profits that are colleges and universities, research foundations maintained by colleges or universities, private research organizations with established and demonstrated capacities to perform research or technology transfer, Federal research agencies, and national laboratories are eligible to apply for this competitive Cooperative Agreement award.

Applications not associated nor aligned with this specific announcement and instructions will not be considered and applications from scientists at non-U.S. organizations will not be accepted. Award recipients may subcontract to organizations not eligible to apply provided such organizations are necessary for the conduct of the project.

Any applicant for this Cooperative Agreement funding that is currently, or has in the past, used APHIS cooperative agreement funding for support of NAIS activities, either directly or by subcontracting, must disclose the amount and a description of the project as an appendix to the work plan submitted.

B. Cost Sharing or Matching

Projects with cost-sharing by the applicant or in-kind contributions, including third-party, are preferred, but not required. However, if cost-sharing or in-kind contributions are being made in support of the project, the applicant is advised to note the contributions where appropriate in all budget narratives or itemization sections, including standard forms submitted with the application.

C. Other Eligibility Criteria

None so noted.

V. Application and Submission Information

A. Address to Request Application Package

(V.B., "Content and Form of Application Submission" contains information on where to obtain a suggested project work plan and financial plan format that applicants can use when applying. Paper copies of the other required application forms [SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance; SF-424A, Budget Information – Non Construction Programs; SF-424B, Assurances – Non-Construction Programs; SF-LLL Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (required for Federal Assistance greater than $100,000); and Certification Regarding Lobbying can be requested from the following address:

USDA, APHIS, MRPBS, Agreements Services Center
Eileen Berke
4700 River Road, Unit 55, Station 3B-06.3
Riverdale, MD 20737

They can also be retrieved from the APHIS Web site at the following address:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/mrpbs/forms/grantforms.html

If an applicant chooses to apply through Grants.gov, the SF-424, SF-424A and B, and SF-LLL (required for Federal Assistance greater than $100,000), can be filled out and submitted online. The work plan and financial plan described in V.B, "Content and Form of Application Submission" should then be submitted as an attachment.

B. Content and Form of Application Submission

A suggested work plan format can be found at:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/mrpbs/fmd/agreements_announcements.html

Regardless of format used, the following forms must be submitted with the "NAIS Benefit Cost Analysis" Work Plan:

- **Application for Federal Assistance:** Standard Form 424
- **Budget Information:** Standard Form 424A
- **Assurances – Non-construction Programs:** Standard Form 424B
- **Disclosure of Lobbying Activities:** SF-LLL (required for Federal Assistance greater than $100,000)
- **Certification Regarding Lobbying (required for Federal Assistance greater than $100,000)**
- **Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (if claiming indirect costs)**

Note: The Certification Regarding Lobbying and Indirect Cost Rate Agreement cannot be submitted through grants.gov. If you are applying through grants.gov, these items will be requested at the time of award.

VI. Agency Contacts

For questions of programmatic content, please contact:

John F. Wiemers
APHIS, Veterinary Services
Ph. 309-344-1942
Fax 309-344-1489
John.F.Wiemers@aphis.usda.gov

David L. Morris
APHIS, Veterinary Services
Ph. 970-494-7375
Fax 970-494-7369
David.L.Morris@aphis.usda.gov

For administrative questions, please contact:

Eileen Berke
APHIS, Agreements Services Center
Ph. 301-734-8330
Fax 301-734-8064
Eileen.M.Berke@aphis.usda.gov

VII. Submission Dates and Times:

- Deadline: 4:30 EST, June 4, 2007
  Applications received after the deadline will not be reviewed or considered.
- Evaluation and Selection

  The evaluation of applications will be conducted within approximately 30 days after the application deadline. Following the selection process, all applicants will be notified in writing of the decision associated with their application.
- Allocation of Funds

  Funds will be awarded for the period beginning on the date indicated in the Notice of Award and continuing for 12 months thereafter.

VIII. Intergovernmental Review

CFDA 10.025 is subject to Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs" in the States of: Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada*, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia. Awards will not be made until this process has been completed in the applicable States. Names and addresses of States' Single Points of Contact (SPOC) are listed in the Office of Management and Budget's home page at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/spoc.html. For those applicants that have this process in their State, submit your application to the SPOC simultaneously to submitting to APHIS. Failure to meet with this requirement will result in a rejection of your application. A copy of the SPOC receipt and approval letter will be required at the time the award is made.
*Nevada only requires a copy of the SF-424 be mailed to them for information. Check "Not selected for Review" on Block 16 of the SF-424.

IX. Funding Restrictions

Plan funds must be obligated by the recipient within twelve months of the effective date of the agreement. Construction, including renovations of real property, is not authorized.

Plan funds may not be used for certain types of personnel, including computer software developers and programmers. The types of personnel who may be funded under these plans would include data entry clerks and program delivery personnel, including faculty salary and graduate student support, including salary.

Plan funds may not be used for certain types of equipment, including servers and data storage devices. Types of equipment which may be funded under these plans would include PCs for data entry.

Plan funds granted under this announcement may not be used for field trials or research. These funds may only be used for the development of the NAIS Benefit Cost Analysis.

The applicant must submit a copy of its fully executed current Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement, negotiated by its cognizant Federal agency, when indirect costs are assessed in the budget.

X. Other Submission Requirements

Applicants can apply to this funding opportunity through http://grants.gov. First time users should go to the "Get Registered" tab on the Web site and carefully read and follow the steps listed in order to apply. Your organization will need to be registered with the Central Contractor Registry (CCR). In order to register with the CCR, a requirement for registering with grants.gov, your organization will need a Data Universal Number System (DUNS) Number . A DUNS number is a unique nine-character identification number provided by the commercial company, Dun & Bradstreet (D&B). To investigate if your organization already has a DUNS number or to obtain a DUNS number, contact Dun & Bradstreet at 1-866-705-5711. Be sure to complete the Marketing Partner ID (MPIN) and Electronic Business Primary Point of Contact fields during the CCR registration process. These are mandatory fields that are required when submitting grant applications through Grants.gov.

Please note: The DUNS and CCR requirements described above are applicable to all applicants whether you choose to apply through grants.gov or submit a paper application package.

Applications must be received through grants.gov or at the address below by close of business on the closing date indicated in V.II. "Submission Dates and Times".

Applications may be submitted electronically in MS Word or PDF format (email or delivered electronic media), or one original paper application package (original and four copies enclosed) to, or if you experience difficulty in getting your application submitted, you may contact:

USDA APHIS VS
c/o Deborah L. Sweitzer, NAIS Program
National Center for Animal Health Programs
4100 River Road – 3A70
Riverdale, MD 20737
Deborah.L.Sweitzer@aphis.usda.gov
(301) 734-5791

XI. Application Review Information

A. Criteria

The review will use the following criteria and weights to evaluate applications:

- Research Merit of the Proposal (weight: 35 points)

  This criterion is used to assess the conceptual adequacy of the information needed, the clarity and delineation of objectives, the adequacy of the description of the undertaking, and how the anticipated results wil advance policy knowledge and the development of implementation of the NAIS effort.
- Overall Approach (weight: 30 points)

  This criterion relates to the probability of success of the project; time allocated for systematic attainment of objectives; analytic approach; and innovative and original research design, appropriateness of data, and suitability of feasibility of methodology including proposed multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional linkages.
- Workplan, Budget, and Cost-Effectiveness (weight: 20 points)

  This criterion relates to the extent to which the total budget adequately supports the project and is cost-effective. Reviewers will evaluate if the workplan is reasonable and sufficient to ensure timely implementation and completion of the study. The workplan should also provide evidence of the adequacy of available or attainable support personnel, facilities, and necessary infrastructure. When achievement of the workplan requires collaboration, evidence is needed of the adequacy of support from and commitment to cooperation from any collaborative organization. The budget must be consistent with the scope of the work. Realistic budget projections will be rewarded.
- Key Personnel (weight: 15 points)

  This criterion relates to the adequacy of the number and qualifications of key persons who will carry out the project.

B. Review and Selection Process

USDA, APHIS, VS is responsible for the allocation of funds to support the NAIS Benefit Cost Analysis that will be funded through this cooperative agreement. Application evaluations will be conducted by APHIS internal staff review and, if deemed necessary by NAIS program staff, peer review panels with members drawn from universities, industry, private consultants, and other government officials will evaluate the applications. Peer review panels, if needed, will be selected and structured to provide expertise and objective judgment in the evaluation of the applications. VS has final authority in determining the amount of available funds that will be allocated to the selected NAIS Benefit Cost Analysis application for cooperative agreement funding.

XII. Award Administration Information

A. Award Notice

The application selected for funding will be notified by email or phone after the selection process is complete (late June, 2007). Approximately 10 days after the email notification, APHIS will prepare and submit a Notice of Award to the cooperator for signature. Once the Notice of Award is signed and returned to APHIS for final signature, the agreement will become effective. A letter will be mailed to any unsuccessful applicants on approximately the same date the selected applicant is first notified.

B. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

Access privileges to national databases provided to cooperators by APHIS, if deemed necessary by the Authorized Departmental Organization's Designated Representative (ADODR), will be given only to specific individuals specified in the agreement and must not be shared with any other individual, organization, company, or other entity.

Successful applicants must comply with the requirements contained in the United States Department of Agriculture "Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations", 7 CFR 3015; "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments", 7 CFR 3016; in addition to "Government wide Debarment and Suspension (Non-Procurement)", 7 CFR 3017; "Government wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace", 7 CFR 3021; "New Restrictions on Lobbying," 7 CFR 3018; and Office of Management and Budget regulations governing "Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the Public", 5 CFR 1320.

XIII. Reporting

The Plan Administrator will provide to the APHIS authorized representative **quarterly** accomplishment reports on program activities outlined in the work plan. It is suggested that these reports be submitted in the format illustrated in Appendix A. The reports will be used by APHIS to verify compliance with provisions of this **Agreement**. These reports are due **no later than 30 days** after the end of each Federal fiscal quarter except the final report which is due **no later than 90 days** after the **Agreement** expires or terminates.

The Plan Administrator will provide to the APHIS authorized representative a properly certified **quarterly** Financial Status Report, SF-269, **no later than 30 days** after the end of each Federal fiscal quarter and a final SF-269 **no later than 90 days** after the **Agreement** expires or terminates. Any requests for an extension of time to submit the SF-269 must be made in writing to APHIS' authorized representative before expiration of the initial 30 or 90 day period allowed for submitting the report. Extensions of time to submit the SF-269 are subject to the discretion of APHIS' authorized representative and, if allowed, shall be provided by the authorized representative in writing.

XIV. Other Information

The USDA is not obligated to make any award as a result of this announcement. Only the APHIS Authorized Departmental Officer (ADO) can bind the Government to expenditure of funds.

When a project request funds for multiple institutions, a lead institution must be designated. Only one proposal may be submitted for the project and only from the lead institution. Other institutions may be designated as subcontractors. Proposals with Application for Funding Cover Pages from more than one institution are not permitted and will be returned without review. Identical proposal submitted by different investigators from different institutions are also not permitted and will be retuned without review.

Information gained during the conduct of this cooperative agreement is to be maintained in a confidential manner between the applicant and all collaborating parties and the USDA/APHIS/VS ADODR. The project administrator and all collaborating parties are not to divulge any of the accumulated information regarding the NAIS Benefit Cost Analysis during

the period of funding and successful conclusion of this cooperative agreement, including through the period of final acceptance by the ADODR of the final report due 90 days after the termination date of the cooperative agreement, other than to the ADODR. Presentations, publications, or communications of any type regarding preliminary or final results or conclusions of any portion of the cooperative agreement are not to be made by the project administrator or collaborators until the ADODR informs the project administrator that the submitted final report has been accepted by the USDA. The final report may be subject to peer review prior to acceptance by the USDA following submission of the required final report and may delay any distribution of the results or observations by cooperative agreement participants.

XV. Appendix A: Accomplishment Report Summary Format

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENT PLAN A

07-9XX-0XXXCA

Program: NAIS

Quarter Completed:	Report Date:	Contact Person:

Activity	Planned Accomplishment – List Specific Performance Measures	Performance Measures - Achievements -	If Objectives Have Not Been Met, Explain Be
Activity 1	**Enter planned accomplishment:** Explain planned accomplishment:	**MEASURABLE OUTCOMES**	
Activity 2	**Enter planned accomplishment:** Explain planned accomplishment:	**MEASURABLE OUTCOMES**	
Activity 3	**Enter planned accomplishment:** Explain planned accomplishment:	**MEASURABLE OUTCOMES**	
Activity 4	**Enter planned accomplishment:** Explain planned accomplishment:	**MEASURABLE OUTCOMES**	

Ms. DELAURO. Does it include a contrast between a voluntary program and a mandatory program in the cost?

Mr. KNIGHT. I do not believe that that is included in that analysis. If it is your desire, I would examine the possibility of adding that question and looking into those scopes, because I think it is a very key question that needs to be addressed.

I would also be very pleased to work with you on those items that we believe would be mutual accountability measures for the appropriations process. We can pull those out of the business plan for goals of each of the years that are out there.

Ms. DELAURO. Why does your business not talk about the total costs; short term costs, long term costs? This is not day one.

Mr. KNIGHT. It is not day one.

Ms. DELAURO. It is five years.

Mr. KNIGHT. I would agree in that I would have preferred to have had a robust business plan like what we have before you today, five years ago.

Ms. DELAURO. But it is not robust in the sense it does not give us any short term costs or long term costs. Anybody can take a business plan, you know, to the SBA. With this kind of data, it is thumbs down. It is a no, you know, if anybody is doing due diligence here. If our responsibility is to do due diligence, we say no. Why can you not give us numbers?

Mr. KNIGHT. I will be very pleased to provide you the results that come from the cost benefit analysis that will give us a good estimate on those long term needs for animal ID. I am very reliant on the cost benefit analysis to help us on the next steps.

Ms. DELAURO. When is it due?

Mr. KNIGHT. It is due mid-summer, if I am not mistaken.

Ms. DELAURO. Let me throw this in as a final question. I am very, very, very serious. Because Mr. Bishop's questions have to do with this, and it has been one of my questions as well. We are talking about a user fee for the grocery folks, for the retailers, and they are going to come out of the woodwork, and that is going to delay your process.

Clearly, it has been recommended, I know, by GAO on cost benefit. But if you are doing the cost benefit on a voluntary program, you have got the industry all over you—all over you—telling you that it is going to increase their costs.

From my perspective and point of view, we are doing every single thing—not we—you, the agency, is doing every single thing with regard to cooperation with the industry to slow this thing down as much as we can, and you need to let me know. We have got eight months to go. What are we going to get in the next several months that is going to move this program to where it needs to be?

I do not know if my colleagues are tired, but I am tired. But that does not mean I am going to stop asking the questions. If this cost benefit analysis does not deal in a specific way with mandatory versus voluntary programming and what the costs are, and it is another whitewash to have the industry come back and tell us that, you see, it cannot be done because this is what it is going to cost us.

That is no longer tolerable by this committee, Mr. Knight; no longer tolerable; Mr. Latham.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

Mr. LATHAM. Well, on that bright note, I appreciate that.

Speaking about costs, Mr. Knight, in the Farm Bill proposal, there is a form of COOL in there. Do you have any estimate of what that will cost, as far as inside the system, and who will pay the cost?

Mr. KNIGHT. I will defer to Administrator Day on that question.

Mr. DAY. Yes, our proposal for a user fee for COOL estimates that.

Mr. LATHAM. We are not going to do any user fees. Just forget that.

Mr. DAY. We assume it is going to cost about $9.6 million for enforcement of country of origin labeling.

Mr. LATHAM. No, I am talking about inside the system. The way I see it, you are going to have two sectors be able to recover any costs as far as record keeping. It is going to be the packers who will reduce bids to the farmers, and the retailer will increase prices to the consumer. Have you done any estimate as far as what the increased cost to consumers will be?

Mr. DAY. That will be in the rule that we publish related to country of origin labeling. So that has not been published, yet.

Mr. KNIGHT. The changes in the Farm Bill, sir——

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Mr. KNIGHT [continuing]. Because they add goat meat, they add poultry not turkeys, add macadamia nuts, each of those, as we do the rule, we are having to do a new cost benefit analysis associated with that, and that will be part of that rule when we publish.

Mr. LATHAM. You are not talking about cost to the Department. You are talking about cost in the system.

Mr. KNIGHT. In the system, which I believe was the nature of your question, sir.

Mr. LATHAM. But I mean, there are two people inside the system that are able to recover the costs; and that would be the packers by reduced bids to the farmers, and the retailers would be able to recover by increased costs on the shelf.

Mr. KNIGHT. All of us in agriculture are very acquainted with that for the farm that, as a rule, producers are price takers; and it is further up the chain that folks have the ability to pass costs either up or down the value chain.

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Mr. LATHAM. Yes, I will be interested to see what those costs are, especially the consumer side. When we are talking about the animal ID—and I guess it would be Administrator Smith here—how many private veterinarians are actually using the USDA animal ID application. For this, I do not want to know how many are registered. How many are actually using the system?

Ms. SMITH. This is for the VSPS system?

Mr. LATHAM. The USDA animal ID applications, right, yes.

Ms. SMITH. Yes, we currently have had 243 accredited veterinarians using that.

Mr. LATHAM. Are they actually using it, or are they registered?

Ms. SMITH. Those are the ones who are actually using it.

Mr. LATHAM. Out of how many registered?

Ms. SMITH. I do not have that figure. I will be happy to get that for you.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM—REGISTERED ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS

APHIS currently has 1,010 veterinarians registered for the Veterinary Services Process Streamlining system. Of this number, 243 veterinarians are actively using the system, based upon the number of veterinarians that have written Interstate certificates of veterinary inspections.

Mr. LATHAM. Are you looking at systems? The frustration I share with the Chairman, and part of that frustration is the fact that I know there are systems that are commercially available, where people are registering with you and then using other systems basically to do the same thing, that you are trying to achieve after $100-some-million dollars of expenditures. There have been systems commercially available out there for a long time that have worked and been extraordinarily successful.

Ms. SMITH. I know one of the components, of course, of the animal ID that we have been putting a lot of effort into is looking at what kinds of systems are already out there, communicating about our requirements for those to be compatible, and then certifying those as systems that could potentially be used.

Mr. LATHAM. One big problem is, you went to K State rather than Iowa State; so anyway. [Laughter].

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Latham.

Mr. LATHAM. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Could you just yield for a second, and then obviously you can take all the time that you need. I do not know, Ms. Smith, if this was your testimony. But there were eight devices—eight devices.

Let me just say this to you. You have got eight devices. Do we have the capability to look at the eight devices? Why is the Federal Government not sending out a request that says, these are our specifications; this is what we need; let us get a bid; let us have one device? Why are we complicating this? This leads me again to my frustration. But I thought the noting that there are eight devices now, this is not a system that wants to get itself underway.

Mr. LATHAM. Right; Mr. Knight, one concern that producers have—and you brought the word "traceability" up two or three times today—how far up this chain are you saying there is going to be traceability?

Obviously, producers have a great concern about, if there is a problem with ground beef someplace, that somehow they are tracing it back to that individual producer when they have lost control of the product after things slaughtered or being ground or being packaged and everything else. How far up are you talking about traceability?

Mr. KNIGHT. The traceability system that is being built with national animal ID is solely about animal health; and as such, is to be utilized for those purposes. It is only in the event of a disease outbreak that one would be doing that level of traceability.

That traceability exists today. It simply takes a great deal more time to move forward. One of the things that I have explained to

producers around the country is that animal ID does not in any way change their risk or liability associated with any sort of food contamination issue. That risk is very much the same today, with or without an animal ID system.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

Mr. LATHAM. Is there any correlation with country of origin labeling and food safety?

Mr. KNIGHT. The country of origin labeling is perceived by some folks at the grocery level that as such, and I am implementing that in law.

Mr. LATHAM. Was it ever the intent of country of origin labeling to be a food safety issue?

Mr. KNIGHT. I am a rancher from South Dakota. There are a large number of my neighbors who are advocates of country of origin labeling; and their desire for that is about using it as a non-tariff trade barrier against imports of basically Canadian cow beef.

Mr. LATHAM. Or a marketing aspect?

Mr. KNIGHT. Or a marketing aspect.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay; thank you very much, Madam Chairwoman.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you. Mr. Farr.

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH

Mr. FARR. In Australia and New Zealand, where they use just natural means, it is listed there as a minor insect. Why is this a zero tolerance pest in this country?

Mr. KNIGHT. My understanding, the reason for our position lies largely with the fact that there are no natural vectors in the United States that would lend control to that.

I do recognize that as the debate has heated up on this issue, there are a few folks that are offering that they have a hypothesis; that there are natural vectors within the United States that would control this.

We will take a look at that. I find that, just as a thumbnail sketch, fairly unlikely, given the level of exposure and the intensity or the presence of the light brown apple moth in those same areas.

Mr. FARR. Also, in Australia and New Zealand, which grow a lot of California trees and Monterey pine as the commercial tree in New Zealand and Australia, and they even grow the redwood trees native to California, they have never found any negative impact on those trees.

Are not your statements in California that these moths will attack all native oaks and pines and redwoods? There is a lot of doubt about that, since they have been there and have not been attacking them; and two, there have not been any indications that they attack those trees in those countries.

Mr. KNIGHT. And we have got also folks in New Zealand, farmers, who are producing agriculture crops that are doing repeated sprays to control the light brown apple moth. So we definitely need to make the investment in going through each of these issues.

Mr. FARR. I understand that New Zealand has no spraying program. They have stopped it, because they feel that it is at a classification that it is not a serious impact on agriculture.

As I understand, Canada and Mexico have the same standards that we have. Is there any discussion, any talk at the April 16 to 18 tri-national agriculture court meeting in Sacramento, California, with those countries about changing the policies regarding LBAM and an actual pest?

Mr. KNIGHT. Sir, this is an extraordinarily large agency; and I am, from your question, just learning about this meeting. So I will have to check on that and respond back to you.

[The information follows:]

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH—CLASSIFICATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

There was no discussion at the Sacramento meeting regarding plans to change policies for dealing with light brown apple moth (LBAM). After the initial LBAM detection in March 2007, Canada quarantined the entire State of California, and Mexico refused shipments of all host crops from anywhere in the State, regardless of any inspection results. However, this program's eradication plan and progress has convinced Canada and Mexico to relax their trade restrictions and accept LBAM-host crops from non-infested California counties without restriction. APHIS' strategy, then, is to reduce the impact of both countries' phytosanitary restrictions on LBAM-host articles from California by continuing to pursue eradication. If we suspend our eradication efforts, Canada and Mexico are very likely to impose more stringent phytosanitary requirements.

Mr. FARR. Why is LBAM not an actionable pest for European countries and their produce?

Ms. SMITH. Because it is not present in the EU.

Mr. FARR. If these lawsuits challenge the emergency status, which is what you are using to distribute the spray, and lots of people think that they can challenge the labeling that says an emergency, is it possible that Federal funds allocated for the eradication can be reassigned to non-emergency programs of control, emphasizing ecological methods? Have you ever shifted from an emergency fund to just a non-emergency program?

Ms. SMITH. We do not have the authority with our emergency funding to re-direct it in that way. Emergency funds are requested and may be used for emergency types of situations, so we cannot pull those funds to use them for another situation.

Mr. FARR. But you could pull them from spraying and go to ground manual eradication.

Ms. SMITH. That is correct.

Mr. FARR. Who ends up classifying this moth as a zero tolerance? Is that your department?

Ms. SMITH. I am not sure it is the term zero tolerance. What we did in this case is, we conducted a thorough scientific analysis; and we convened a group of international scientists that are coming from the countries New Zealand and Australia that have dealt with this pest.

So we base this on science and the most widely available science that we can, which is what we did in this case.

Mr. FARR. That was 25 years ago that we listed it.

Ms. SMITH. What I am speaking to is, in terms of our strategy that we are developing to respond to LBAM is a convening of scientists. So we have the most current information, and we have the benefit of drawing upon years of experience that New Zealand and Australia have had with the pest.

Mr. FARR. So what is the worst case scenario? If you cannot eradicate it by spraying or you get the spraying stopped, what is

this going to do? Are you going to impound all the agriculture from California?

Ms. SMITH. That would not be our intention. The potential long term consequence of not using spraying to stop this pest, which we have had some success in doing, is that this is a pest that could spread across the entire U.S. and be particularly a problem in the southern states, where it is warmer all year round, and in other states in the summers.

But it has the potential to be a really serious pest, which is why since we have a combined strategy, it has allowed us to eliminate it in the counties that it started in.

Mr. FARR. Where was that?

Ms. SMITH. I think that is Los Angeles County and Napa County. It was originally in 12 counties.

Mr. FARR. You did not do area spraying in those two counties.

Ms. SMITH. Not in those two counties.

Mr. FARR. I will just come back in another round. I want to think about how I want to put this.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Kingston.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms. Smith, I am curious, as the Animal Welfare Act has not provided for the regulation of pet stores. But there are facilities that have rats and mice and birds, not used in research, that have been infected. What do you attribute that to?

Ms. SMITH. Since most rats and mice are bred for research, most of the new facilities that we would be talking about would be pet bird breeders and dealers.

Mr. KINGSTON. Why is that a Federal Government function?

Ms. SMITH. Because that was the direction that we were given as a result of the issue being raised. This was something that came about. There was a settlement with the Department of Justice, that the Government agreed to this coverage of the rats, mice, and birds.

Mr. KINGSTON. A lawsuit could put you in a new business?

Ms. SMITH. As part of the settlement in that Department of Justice lawsuit, as I understand, the lawsuit was seeking for us to have greater coverage than the AWA.

So there was subsequent legislation in the 2002 Farm Bill that came about as a result of this issue being raised initially and the lawsuit.

Mr. KINGSTON. Is it constitutional for the Federal Government to have a rat inspection program? I know the Federal Government is the alpha and omega of all good things, and the enforcement of rat regulations is very important to the taxpayers. But is that what we need to be putting our resources in?

Ms. SMITH. Well, all I can tell you is, it was in the Farm Bill. The legislation was there for us to take on the responsibility or evaluate the responsibility of that.

Mr. KINGSTON. Regardless of a state law that would allow state inspection of pet stores—so now pet stores would be subject to a state inspector and federal inspectors?

Ms. SMITH. Not pet stores directly.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay, well, pet breeders who supply rats to pet stores—that has got to be a real difficult business to be in. Because I know they hate breeding and growing a rat population is so hard. But now we are going to have forms and everything that say how big the cage has to be for a rat, and Federal inspectors who will go by and make sure that they are being treated humanely.

Is that what I am hearing? How much is this going to cost? I can tell that you are very proud of this program. [Laughter.]

Ms. SMITH. In the 2009 budget request, there is an additional $314,000 being requested.

Mr. KINGSTON. So we are going to spend $314,000 to inspect rats, even though the state government could be doing it and is doing it in many states, correct?

Ms. SMITH. APHIS is anticipating that the large amount of work—well, what this is really going to get down to in terms of the work that we would be doing is really going to be more of the pet bird breeders and pet bird dealers.

Mr. KINGSTON. Who was the judge? This is what the Ninth Circuit of California was responsible for. [Laughter.]

I am just trying to figure out how the Federal Government gets involved in this.

Mr. FARR. It was just by legislation. The state legislature standardizes all the cage sizes for all animals.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay, but if the state has a program, would the gentleman agree that maybe the Federal Government should, similar to the McCarran-Ferguson Act on insurance, where the state is regulating that the Federal Government would not need to.

Mr. FARR. First of all, this is the commercial raising of rats for pets and things like that. I frankly think that whenever you have commercial utilization of animals, then you ought to have some humane standards, and they ought to be standards set for across the nation.

I think the reason that ours applies to potential universities or the ones that have this research is that in their own protocols, they have to have humane procedures. When they are doing research from one university to another, you certainly want to have national standards, rather than just every state having a separate standard.

Mr. KINGSTON. I agree they should be treated humanely. I just question that we need to have a Federal standard.

Mr. FARR. That is what happens when all the states start adopting these things and they are all different. Then they come screaming to the Federal Government and say, standardize it.

Mr. KINGSTON. We will talk about that. Who was asking for the legislation?

Mr. FARR. That is typically what happens. You know, these antismoking laws and anything else, with the health and safety, usually it starts with a community, a county, or a city, and then several cities in those states.

They come to the legislature and say, we cannot live by this. We have 58 counties in California and 58 different standards. Make a state standard. Then after a few states adopt it, they come to the Federal Government saying, we need a national standard.

That is usually the way standards are set. We are the last to set them, except for things like aviation and interstate commerce.

Mr. KINGSTON. Do you know how many people it is going to take to do this? An amount of $314,000 is not huge dollars by Federal standards; but you say 10,000 facilities.

Ms. SMITH. In the 2008 budget, we have seven staff members associated with this; and then we would be requesting to add two additional staff.

Mr. KINGSTON. So they do not go out in the field, obviously. Oh, they do?

Ms. SMITH. They do.

Mr. KINGSTON. They do or they do not? With nine people, you do not really have a field staff.

Ms. SMITH. Yes, we would most likely have some of these in the field, and some may be at headquarters, as well.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay, Mr. Farr and I will discuss this a little more.

Mr. FARR. Yes, if you will enlighten me, I did not even know this was an issue.

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Mr. FARR. I have not been keeping up on the rats.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, it just caught my attention in terms of Federal Government involvement in things. Now I am out of time, having yielded so generously to you. If I could ask one quick question, though.

Mr. FARR. Yes.

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Mr. KINGSTON. We did talk about the Kansas State University study on national ID. When is that going to be ready? Because I thought that there were some findings already out.

Mr. KNIGHT. It will be this summer. I cannot recall off the top of my head whether it is a June or July delivery date. But it will be this summer that we will have the preliminary findings.

Mr. KINGSTON. You know, in the Farm Bill deliberations, they will not have the benefit of this study.

Mr. KNIGHT. They will not.

Mr. KINGSTON. They do get together by the 18th.

Mr. KNIGHT. There is nothing at present in the Farm Bill in reference to ID, other than one provision regarding confidentiality of the information. So the Farm Bill has virtually no impact on the ID program.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay, I yield back. I am going to have another question on another subject.

Mr. FARR [presiding]. Ms. Kaptur.

WIND TURBINES

Ms. KAPTUR. Welcome, it is good to have you here today, and I guess I will start with APHIS and Administrator Smith.

Last year, in the 2008 Appropriations Bill, our committee directed the agency to pay particular attention to the effect of bird strikes from wind power generation. All over America and really the world, the fastest growing segment of renewable energy is wind turbines.

It is my understanding that the agency did not act on this directive from Congress. Could you please tell me why and what we

might be able to do to help develop better data where these turbines may be intersecting with flyways and so forth?

Ms. SMITH. Certainly, I would be happy to. Just a point of clarification, we did receive funding for our air safety program, which is ensuring that our aerial operations are conducted in a safe manner to protect our employees.

We did not receive specific dedicated funding with respect to the aerial safety issue with respect to birds and the wind turbines. But we are doing some research at the Sandusky Field Station, where we are doing research on visual warnings for birds; both looking at how they respond to specific light wavelengths and pulse frequency combinations. We are hoping that this research will lead to some potential warning mechanisms that can be used in association with these turbines.

I would also just share that the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Energy have authorities, as well, related to bird conservation and energy development. We are aware that they are working together to develop wind power turbine design and identify areas where the placement of these turbines would have minimal impact on migrating species.

So we are talking to other agencies so that we are aware of what they are doing, and we are also doing some specific research at the Sandusky Field Station.

Ms. KAPTUR. All right, if you could give me any direction; if we have not given you enough authority, if we have not provided sufficient funding. This is a particular issue in the Great Lakes—Lake Erie is the Saudi Arabia of wind—or also on the intersection of the Mississippi and Atlantic flyways.

We have to find an answer to this. I happened to run into somebody; and I got the best answer sitting next to somebody sitting next to somebody on an airplane, a researcher up at the Michigan State University, who has done extensive research on bird turbine issues.

I just wonder whether your APHIS people, would they be doing a search of studies? I think this person was part of the faculty up there at the agriculture school. Would you be in receipt of that information?

Ms. SMITH. I would imagine we would be. The standard approach for us in terms of deciding what types of research projects we undertake, we start with an assessment of what is needed. Part of that is evaluating the literature that is currently available.

So certainly, if it is anything peer reviewed, or if this individual is active in the professional community, then our researchers should be aware of it. But, of course, I would be happy to take that back and make sure that we are.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay, if you could tell us who to work with at Sandusky, because we have a huge task force working. I represent the longest coastal district in Ohio. These involve people from NASA, Department of Energy, EPA, all these different people.

There has been a lot of money being put into this, and it is like, hey, build the windmills. I mean, get them up. We are spending all this money on bird research, and we have got the highest power rates in the country. We have to find power solutions here.

So if there is a scientific issue, you know, we really need USDA's help in this. So I am glad to hear there is somebody over there. They are certainly not known to me.

But if you could give us more information on that. Also, if you need more of something in legislation that we have not done to give you the authority, I hope you will let me know that.

Ms. SMITH. Okay; thank you.

VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA

Ms. KAPTUR. In the area of, again, the Great Lakes, viral hemorrhagic septicemia—we appropriated last year $5.56 million for APHIS to prevent its spread.

As we look at the expenditure of those dollars, I guess what is a little bit of concern is why the majority of funds—and it is not that much; $5 million out of billions and billions of dollars—the expenditure is not happening in the front line states being affected by this disease.

In not just the Great Lakes States, but the Mississippi and Ohio connecting riverways, the agency seems to have signed agreements with Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, where there is no evidence of the disease.

We are a little confused, and I know the Chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, Chairman Obey, is very interested in this issue, as well, of why were the dollars not spent in the places where the disease is prevalent; and on the basis of what has been done already, is the disease being contained?

Ms. SMITH. I am not sure specifically what kind of agreements you are talking about or work you are talking about. But what we did do, speaking to your issue, is that we implemented cooperative agreements with the eight state agencies bordering the Great Lakes. Then the next tier of agreements we entered into was the next 11 states that are located alongside those states. So we did put cooperative agreements in place for the most directly affected states.

Ms. KAPTUR. Have you contained the spread of the disease?

Ms. SMITH. Right now, we are doing a national survey where we are focusing more surveying on the high risk states. So it is a survey based on the higher risk. At the end of this national survey then, we will have a fuller picture of the status of this.

Ms. KAPTUR. I am going to share with you, I mean, you have got agreements with Alabama, Connecticut. I do not know if you have viral hemorrhagic septicemia in Connecticut—Delaware, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Hampshire. Anyway, you know, the people in the Great Lakes are a little unhappy, to say the least. So we are just curious as to what kind of thinking would not focus where the problem was the greatest.

Mr. KNIGHT. If I could, we will look at this and make sure we give you a good comprehensive response for the record on this.

I do believe that part of what you are seeing are the funds for this comprehensive survey. As we were dealing with VHS, I recall last summer, we have those states that are definitely on the front line. So it is the Great Lakes that are experiencing the challenges with this.

But because this is an emerging disease problem, we do not know the extent of its presence in the entire United States, and that is what this national survey is intended to do; to really be able to scope the extent and to be able to make an informed decision on how to control VHS.

So I am speculating, and this is pure speculation, that that is why you see the investments in some of the states that are beyond the known front line of the VHS problem.

[The information follows:]

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia - Current Activities

APHIS used $945,000 in contingency funds in FY 2007 for cooperative agreements, outreach and diagnostics activities, and general program operations for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS). APHIS developed a surveillance plan to determine the prevalence of VHS in the United States. Once developed, APHIS offered cooperative agreement funding to States in the Great Lakes watershed area. Of these, 9 States ended up submitting work plans within the requested timeframe (Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin). Of the $945,000 available, APHIS distributed approximately $663,000 to these States. Additionally, APHIS' National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) spent approximately $32,000 to develop reagents necessary for confirmatory testing of the disease. APHIS also used $250,000 to develop an outreach campaign, resulting in fish health and biosecurity promotional advertisements in aquaculture and fishing magazines, and wallet cards for mass distribution.

In FY 2008, APHIS received $5.6 million in appropriated funds for activities associated with VHS. APHIS committed these funds to continuing VHS activities initiated in FY 2007 and remained consistent with the Agency's surveillance plan.

The rationale for providing surveillance funds to States outside of the Great Lakes is to determine if the distribution of this new strain of VHS virus is limited to the Great Lakes watershed, or if it has moved beyond the watershed. The data collected during the surveillance effort will enable APHIS to determine the disease prevalence and to establish a scientifically sound regulatory scope for VHS. Additionally, the information is important for trade purposes. For example, the European Union (EU) sent a letter to APHIS Administrator Cindy Smith on December 3, 2007, specifically requesting that APHIS provide evidence that VHS has not spread beyond the Great Lakes States. The EU indicated that the entire United States was at risk of losing its ability to export live fish, their eggs and gametes due to VHS. Therefore, understanding the scope of the virus' distribution is important not only to determining appropriate regulatory actions but also to ensure our trading partners have confidence in our claims of disease freedom.

The education and outreach campaign is necessary to inform those who have the highest potential for spreading VHS, of the virus' risks. This includes educating anglers and sports enthusiasts who may be moving water and equipment from known VHS-positive areas to VHS-free areas, and thereby potentially spreading the virus. The Great Lakes States have been active participants in developing the education and outreach campaign alongside APHIS, and feel it is an important venture to continue.

Confirmatory testing for the disease is also a critical component of the surveillance plan. While APHIS has conducted similar testing for the disease in previous years, the current surveillance efforts exceed the labs capabilities. Funds have been provided to NVSL to ready the lab to produce positive control samples and reagents needed for VHS testing. These products, once available, will be made available to university, tribal, State, and private diagnostic labs conducting VHS testing. Laboratories conducting VHS testing have expressed the need for these products that NVSL traditionally has supplied for terrestrial animal disease diagnostics. As the United States National Reference Laboratory, NVSL must have the same capacity for aquatic animal diagnostics.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, the Chairman of the full committee also wanted me to present this information. I will end with this statement, so we see if we are working from the same database or not here.

But of the $5.56 million for APHIS, four activities relating to combating VHS and its spread, you have spent $1.8 million for 39 state cooperative agreements and one tribal organization; $1.4 million for a lab at Ames, Iowa; 20 percent, $1.1 million for administrative overhead, and we have a question mark what that is for. Then there was another $1.26 million left. We do not know what that was spent for. So we are very interested in pinning down where these dollars are being spent and for what purpose.

Finally, I believe that you had proposed in your budget a $3 million cut from APHIS's aquaculture program. If that is true, if you have not contained the spread, why are you cutting the funds for aquaculture, when we have to restore the fish population? We do not really understand that.

Mr. KNIGHT. If we could, I will have our follow-up work go through each of those numbers and respond to you.

[The information follows:]

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia - FY 2008 Spending Plan

APHIS received $5.6 million in appropriated funds for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) in FY 2008. The funds will be used for continued surveillance through cooperative agreements with States, a continued education campaign, and enhanced ability to produce positive control samples and reagents needed for VHS testing.

We need to understand the extent of VHS spread in the United States to establish a scientifically sound program, including the regulatory scope for VHS. We identified 39 States and three Tribes based on epidemiologic "connectivity" to the Great Lakes - i.e., they are at higher risk for spread of VHS - where we need to conduct surveillance. Approximately $1.8 million has been set aside for agreements of up to $44,985 with these States and Tribes.

While we offered each group approximately $45,000 as a baseline funding amount, States could request additional funding based upon their proposed work plan. The final award amounts may vary depending on the State's request and need. We recognized that the Great Lakes States have particular needs because they are already experiencing the effects of VHS. Accordingly, we offered these States, except for Illinois and Minnesota, approximately $115,000. Illinois and Minnesota were offered $187,505 and $156,000, respectively.

The remainder of the VHS funds will be spent on the following activities:

- $1.968 million will be used for all aspects of managing and supporting the program. This includes: farm-level VHS surveillance testing, data entry of the surveillance data, analytical support and evaluation of the surveillance data, coordinating technical assistance, and developing program policy and monitoring the program activities.
- APHIS is using $1.4 million to ready the NVSL aquaculture lab facility so that positive control tissues and reagents can be produced in support of VHS testing by State, university, tribal and private laboratories. The States and Tribes will send surveillance samples to NVSL so it is critical to have this capacity.
- APHIS is using $345,000 to continue the VHS education and outreach campaign, including producing educational materials and advertisements to increase awareness about VHS and how to prevent its spread, and to train our aquaculture liaisons in aquaculture proper sampling techniques, regulation, diagnostics and general aquaculture education.
- APHIS is providing $87,000 to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff to conduct a VHS species susceptibility trial to determine whether farmed baitfish and catfish in warmer waters are susceptible to the disease and if they can act as carriers for the virus.

APHIS is requesting $2.7 million in FY 2009 for targeted VHS surveillance to continue determining the scope of this pathogen's distribution. Surveillance data received during FY 2008 will be used to determine where to conduct surveillance in FY 2009. APHIS knows that VHS exists in the Great Lakes, and less surveillance will be required in the States for determining the scope of the virus; therefore less funding should be needed for surveillance in FY 2009. The remainder of the funds will be used to continue the education campaign and diagnostic services.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Ms. DELAURO [presiding]. Thank you very much, Ms. Kaptur. Let me ask if we can put the chart up. Can we put that chart up? I will really wind up with two additional questions on the animal ID program, and then I want to move to AMS and to GIPSA.

But this whole area of cooperative agreements, we are not really clear what the department has produced the whole $128 million for. We talked about, I think it may even be 51 percent of it. It is $35 million that we have talked about from 2004 to 2006 on a cooperative agreement. That does not include 2007.

Let me just quote the GAO on cooperative agreements. "USDA has not consistently monitored cooperative agreements and, as a result, cannot be assured that the agreement outcomes have been achieved."

I would just explain the chart. Each one of the dots represents a state. Then you have the dollar amounts on the horizontal line at the bottom. The vertical line tells you what percentage of the goal has been met in terms of premise registration.

So what we see, if you go to absolutely the far end of the right side of the chart, we have got $2.2 million there that has been in this particular agreement with this state. We have got, you know, maybe 15 or so percent where we are dealing with what has been accomplished.

The point of the chart is that really the dollar amounts that are being spent in the states and the premise registration, there is no connection. There is no connection that if you spend more money, you are getting more registration. So you have spent significant amounts of money on agreements, and they still have not enrolled the premises.

Some states have spent $9, Wisconsin; $15, Michigan, $18 per premises in Indiana per premises registered. Other states have spent $421, California; $383, Kansas; $340, Colorado per premises registered. So we have no connection between the amount of money you are spending per state versus what is being registered.

Now I am going to ask these three questions which are for the record, because I want to, as I said, wind up with one more question. What value are taxpayers deriving from these cooperative agreements? Why should taxpayers continue to fund cooperative agreements? How has APHIS stepped up its oversight and evaluation of these cooperative agreements since the release of the GAO findings? That question is, what are the lessons learned here?

How is APHIS evaluating the performance of the states that have effectively used Federal dollars in sharing these best management practices with other states?

I would just add one final note there. I read in testimony that you have also set up cooperative agreements with industry. I would be interested to know whom those folks are, what they are doing, and the monitoring of those efforts, as well, and the costs involved in that effort, as well. I think graphically, this demonstrates what is happening.

MANDATORY VERSUS VOLUNTARY ANIMAL ID

Let me make a comment. I am not going to belabor mandatory versus voluntary and re-litigate that effort again. But I am concerned though about another comment that you made. These are remarks to animal identification form at the cattle industry annual convention in Reno, Nevada this past February.

You acknowledge that NAIS set a trigger for it to become mandatory in 2009 if there was insufficient participation. This is your quote. "But I took that out behind the barn and shot it to death. It is no longer there."

I need to ask, to what extent did you in the USDA evaluate other countries' experiences with implementing animal ID systems before you took our ID system out back and shot it to death?

I am also going to mention the Secretary's comments just recently, I think, this week. This is about animal identification. He sends a strong message that we need to gather the information and put a system in place in the United States of America now.

We look to our good neighbors to the north in Canada. They have got well done and a good functioning animal ID system, and it has proved valuable to them many times. It was born out of a crisis. But do we have to have a crisis here before responding?

I will also mention to you, I think it is imperative to note that Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union, which makes up 27 countries, all have mandatory ID systems. They have had them now for the last several years.

Has USDA reconsidered its decision to move forward with a mandatory ID system for certain species? Have you re-thought this issue; and what is the compelling public interest to not allow us to move forward with a mandatory system?

Mr. KNIGHT. Certainly, to the first round of questions, we will be pleased to respond on the record. They are excellent questions and deserving of a good response.

The voluntary versus mandatory issue continues to be one of the more controversial issues that we have pertaining to ID. We have areas of very, very intense and strongly-felt producer-led grassroots opposition to animal ID.

I have met with many of those individuals. There is a very intense opposition to ID in Missouri, very intense and active groups in Virginia. In New England, Vermont has been very difficult. In Maine, Maine has been extraordinarily difficult. Montana and Washington have very strong opposition to ID, mandatory or voluntary.

The decision to proceed with a voluntary program is a very pragmatic effort to move past those pockets of opposition to a program that can become robust in a very coordinated manner.

The investments that have been made over the last several years, as far as integrities of the database, standardization of the rules, every one of those things are an extraordinarily sound investment that would work every bit as well under a mandatory system as a voluntary program. So you have got a good sound underpinning there as we move forward with animal ID.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM - MANDATORY VS. VOLUNTARY; COMPARISON TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Throughout the development and implementation of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS), USDA has reviewed national identification systems in Europe, Australia, and Canada to help determine the most effective solutions for a U.S. system. Although these systems worked well for the countries in question, the U.S. situation is unique in some respects, which has dictated a different direction for the development of the U.S. system.

The size of the U.S. livestock population far exceeds that of most other countries, which presents certain challenges for a cost-effective, comprehensive, efficient traceability system. The European model of animal identification and tracing, based on a paper passport system is heavily regulated and subsidized and extremely costly, even for their much smaller livestock population. Using that model for the U.S. system would not have been a workable solution. Preliminary observations from USDA's benefit-cost analysis cooperators have indicated that comparable benefit-cost analyses of national animal disease traceability systems have not been conducted nor summarized. This lack of data makes comparison of implementation strategies between the United States and other countries difficult.

The United States is also unique in the diversity of production systems (e.g., commercial swine and poultry systems, beef and dairy cattle industries, and sheep and goat industries). While Australia and Canada's systems used a similar approach to ours for cattle, USDA believes that for truly successful disease traceability, all species must be included. Our system is unique in this all-inclusive approach. The foundation of the system, premises registration, is applicable across all species. With regard to animal identification and animal tracing, we are developing more species-specific plans, which require more time, but will ultimately result in a comprehensive traceability infrastructure for the United States as a whole.

U.S. agricultural industry groups have worked closely with USDA and have participated in the development of the U.S. system from the beginning, providing valuable feedback on the most effective solutions for them and for the market, including identification technology options. Due to the wide array of management preferences, size, and scale of the U.S. livestock industries, following the direction of other systems - which are heavily regulated and subsidized - would make it more difficult for our agricultural industry to successfully accept and participate in adoption of a national animal identification system. Based on stakeholder input during the early development and initiation of the NAIS effort, USDA determined that a "one size fits all" solution was not practical. Ongoing discussions with industry groups continue to indicate that this solution would not work in the United States.

Ms. DELAURO. You acknowledge that the NAIS set a trigger for it to become mandatory in 2009 if there was insufficient participation. I think there is ample evidence that there is insufficient participation.

But you felt that this movement—and you are the Under Secretary here—that you took it behind the barn and you shot it to death. You know, I understand going to conference and throwing, excuse me, red meat out. But you know, your words follow you; and what you say gives us some insight to what your view is about this program.

Let me just say this. The GAO report revealed that earlier on in the development of the animal ID system, USDA recognized that a fully functional tracking system will keep the U.S. competitive in international markets.

Given the Administration's focus, your focus on trade, and your focus on supporting the industry, I find it necessary to return to that decision that you have made to hobble our animal ID system and to weaken our competitive position. I believe that that is the result; and if the Department is going to have a credible and effective animal ID system, there has got to be a change in the department's approach.

Maybe the sense is that it will not be on your watch and we will wait and pass the time for another day and another Administration. If that is the case, I think you have done a disservice to our competitive position and to our industry.

Mr. KNIGHT. If I may?

Ms. DELAURO. Sure.

Mr. KNIGHT. The reason that I have confidence in a voluntary system lies with the market forces that are leading people towards voluntarily embracing identification and those marketing systems. I see both domestic and the international market forces asking for increased traceability and putting greater and greater reliance upon that, and so I see this coming about quite naturally because of the market forces, as opposed to a government fiat. And so as—

Ms. DELAURO. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the European Union and 27 countries which make up the European Union. This goes back. 1992, sheep and goats in the European Union fined since 1992. Cattle, buffalo, bison, equine for 2000. These are nations, these are our trading partners. They make it mandatory. They protect, if you will, their industry. We have left our industry exposed, and I think that ultimately that will be—well, we will see where we go but I do not think that there is, quite honestly, any of the data that points in the direction that we have taken this issue as seriously as we should have.

Mr. Farr.

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much. You will never guess what I want to ask you about. I was just reading some of the articles here. There are 30 cities in California that adopted resolutions to oppose a spraying for LBAM and other state legislatures considering a dozen bills right now, and they are moving. I know Senator Boxer and Senator Feinstein are going to be inquiring about these issues. I am the only westerner that sits on this committee, so I am sort

of raising these issues for all the California Congress members. There are 54 of us, and I am sure if it spreads to the other Western states I will probably be asked those questions by those legislators as well.

So I would like to, since this has been declared an emergency and you are assisting the state with eradication, what is your budget request for 2009 for funding for the LBAM program?

Mr. KNIGHT. $24 million.

Mr. FARR. 24 million?

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes.

Mr. FARR. Is there any state match for that?

Mr. KNIGHT. There is no state match in that number.

Mr. FARR. I have heard that the current eradicative strategy may take up to five years to be successful. Are you preparing funding forecasts that support that expectation?

Mr. KNIGHT. The 74 million dollars in emergency funding, I believe, includes the capacity to go multiple years on those efforts.

Mr. FARR. And do you have, does the USDA have a plan that provides the technical and economic feasibility for eradicating LBAM in California by using the aerial application, or was that a state—is this your plan or their plan?

Ms. SMITH. We are the ones with the plan, but if I could just clarify,——

Mr. FARR. Please.

Ms. SMITH. The 74 million was for one year, and we have a proposed plan for lesser amounts in future years.

Mr. FARR. 74? You said 24 for 2009.

Ms. SMITH. 24 is 2009, and he referenced 74, that was for the—

Mr. FARR. That is for the whole, any kind of emergency?

Mr. KNIGHT. The 74 was the CCC fund. I believe in my response I had implied to you that that would carry into the multiple years, and Administrator Smith is trying to very delicately correct my statement.

Ms. SMITH. Maybe not so delicately. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARR. But appropriately. So how much do we have for 2009?

Mr. KNIGHT. 24 million for 2009.

Mr. FARR. That is including CCC?

Mr. KNIGHT. That is not including the CCC request.

Mr. FARR. And how much to add the CCC?

Mr. KNIGHT. Those are emergency funding requests, and we use those as the bridge money up front.

Mr. FARR. And that was 74?

Mr. KNIGHT. That was 74 million.

Mr. FARR. For 2008.

Mr. KNIGHT. Beginning in 2008, because that was not anticipated.

Mr. FARR. Has USDA or any other agency eradicated LBAM using a pheromone?

Mr. KNIGHT. The scientific advisory panel, when they had looked at all the alternatives, came to the conclusion that, given the complexity of this issue, that the pheromone would be the best possible response.

Mr. FARR. Is that eradication response, because you have zero—the standard is zero tolerance, so it has to be eradication. The question is, is it a tool to eradicate or is it a tool to control?

Ms. SMITH. It is a tool to control and eradicate, and of course, that is supplemented in the more heavily infected areas with the application of pesticides.

Mr. FARR. Yes, and in those applications of pesticides you are requiring, we have a lot of organic farmers who are complaining that the organic phosphates that they use are, you know, do not allow that they have been—market their produce organic.

Ms. SMITH. And perhaps those are not in the more heavily infested areas. I mean, what we have put together is a comprehensive strategy of multiple tools, and which tools will be applied would be dependent upon the specific environment that we are trying to achieve.

Mr. FARR. But that environment is managed at a county level, so if you are an affected county, then you have to abide by these spray protocols in order to get your produce—or infections to get your produce certified so it can be shipped out of the county. Is that correct?

Ms. SMITH. A point of clarification is that the Bt insecticide, which is a common one being used, is considered an organic insecticide.

Mr. FARR. If the state is unable to launch an aerial application of pheromone over urban areas because of lawsuits and other things in state court, will USDA take over and conduct an eradication program?

Ms. SMITH. We will have to see where we are if such a thing were to happen.

Mr. FARR. Have you done that before, sort of federalize the——

Ms. SMITH. In any other kind of program?

Mr. FARR. Mm-hmm.

Ms. SMITH. I am not certain if we have. Yes, we have.

Mr. KNIGHT. We would have to look very carefully at any decision along those lines. If we were not——

Mr. FARR. But see, this is the point. Our laws and regulations are driving it.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes.

Mr. FARR. The state is doing this because the federal laws require it in order to ship out of this number one ag state, number one specialty crop state. The counties where they usually are found are in specialty crop areas. There is a lot of debate by host countries, by scientists at Davis and so on that you will never be able to eradicate it. New Zealand and Australia were able to control it through natural license, and as I read, that New Zealand has stopped any kind of spraying program.

So I think there is going to have to be revisiting, first on the initial policy of how bad this pest is and whether it really does eat up all these things that it says it does, because so far, the evidence is that it has not. So we are having a hard time standing on our federal policy. Meanwhile, the states are going nuts about having to do—meet your standard, even though they have used a pheromone which is, you know, we thought was going to be a very passive way of confusing this moth, and—but the public rejects it

from a spraying standpoint and has raised some serious issues about the ingredients that the pheromone is mixed in that is sprayed.

I think it is really important, and these questions really get to, is to this long-term commitment of whether we ought to, one, revisit the policy of how dangerous is this specie, and do we have to have zero tolerance? Perhaps we need a little more time to study that, and at the same time, I think we might have to step in, and you know, I do not know how you are going to win a public relations war that the state is losing.

There are just some serious issues here, where the public might be able to stop the Department from using the spray technique, and are we going to then go to ground twist ties and things like that. I think these things really have to be thought through and have a budget for it, and really, this is like an emergency. This is the Katrina of agriculture right now in California.

Mr. KNIGHT. No doubt about it, it is a major event that is worthy of serious dialogue and consideration on how we go forward. The advisory panels that have looked at this have come to us with the recommendation that the current eradication strategy would be most cost-effective.

Mr. FARR. But if that does not work, what is plan B?

Mr. KNIGHT. Plan B would be to fall to a containment strategy. I am fundamentally concerned about a containment strategy, or how to contain it in the current geographic area in California, because of the potential of disruptions in movements of fruits, vegetables, propagated material, perhaps within California, but certainly outside of California, very concerned about the potential for both domestic and international business impact.

Mr. FARR. If science warrants a reclassification, cannot you do that? I mean, there seems to be nobody asking, putting money and research into the assumptions on which this policy was adopted. It is 24 years old.

Mr. KNIGHT. I am certainly willing to, per your request, take a look at that and we will see what assumptions we can, what we can do and find.

[The information follows:]

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH—NEXT STEPS IF ERADICATION IS NOT FEASIBLE

If eradication is not feasible, APHIS can reclassify a pest based on new scientific analyses. In 2003, APHIS had the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology conduct a mini-risk assessment on Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) updating the 1984 analyses. The 2003 risk assessment indicated that LBAM is considered highly likely to become established in the United States and that the consequence of its establishment in the United States to agricultural and natural ecosystems would be high or severe. This conclusion supports LBAM's classification as a quarantine pest.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. Ms. Kaptur.

TRADE WITH JAPAN

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Madame Chair. I have got a lot of questions and not much time.

On, Mr. Knight, Agricultural Marketing Service, are normal beef marketing relationships reestablished with Japan?

Mr. KNIGHT. Trade with Japan is restricted to beef under 20 months of age. There is a great deal of work to be done to fully reopen that market.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would very much like to work with you and the Japanese embassy on bringing in their officials to northern Ohio, and to go to some of our family farmers who are tagging animals, and they know everything they have eaten, no hormones, no antibiotics, et cetera, and to see if we cannot begin to restore some of that beef market. I am not exclusive to Ohio. You can do this in any state, but I sort of do defend Ohio quite a bit—to see if we cannot begin to reestablish that relationship by buyers gaining confidence at the farm level.

If that is possible to do through you, I would very much like to do that.

Mr. KNIGHT. We would be willing to do that, or working with some of my other colleagues that do that sort of trade work, we could coordinate a USDA effort.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. Honda operates in Ohio. It is one of our big corporations there, and there are a lot of flights that happen between Columbus and Tokyo. All right, so I am thinking, you know, if we would need a freezer at the airport, but we have got to have people confident this is good product, but I think it is good if the—however the Japanese arrange it, if they send in their buyers, to get to know people and to gain a confidence level on how it is not a huge feed lot with, you know, 40 to 100,000 animals, that they are individually raised, and so forth, I would love to try that if it would aid you in your efforts to open up that market.

Mr. KNIGHT. Certainly, and I would be remiss if I did not note that my counterpart, Under Secretary Mark Keenum is before you tomorrow, and he has the primary lead on this topic.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. All right. What would be your role, then?

Mr. KNIGHT. From the animal ID side, I could assist you. From the aspect of the AMS export verification, we could assist you. From the aspect of the phytosanitary issues, the APHIS side of the house could take care of it. Under Secretary Keenum, Under Secretary of Farm and Foreign Ag Service, FFAS, has the lead on the international relations on market development.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay, whatever you can put together for me over there, help me do it. Okay? I am going to try with the Ohio Cattle Association to do this the right way.

Mr. KNIGHT. Okay.

URBAN WILD ANIMALS

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. Small question to Administrator Smith, urban—though it is not your job, but wild animals within the urban environment, how can I get USDA to partner with whomever I have to get them to partner with to look at exploding populations of deer, coyote, rodents, in cities? The animals do not know where the border of a municipality is. They go along the rivers. They go along the creeks. Urban people treat anything that breathes as a pet.

How do you know when you have reached a tipping point in terms of too many of something wild within your city limits? Quite frankly, because we are in the North American flyway up in the

Lakes area where I live, we have too many geese. They are literally now polluting our urban borer pits where we have these reservoirs that we have created. I do not know what the solution is. In terms of cormorants, we have managed to put oil on some of the eggs out in the nests that line the shore just for that one bird, but what is the role of APHIS and others, where we could put a team together to look at maybe some prototype urban areas and what could be done to control the wild animal populations that are growing that nobody has responsibility for?

We have a dogcatcher. That is all we have within the urban limits. What do we do?

Ms. SMITH. I very much appreciate the question. Of course, we do have Wildlife Services, and within that program, of course, we have authority to provide assistance to public and private entities to manage urban areas. Of course, it is not part of our appropriated funding, so we do it on a reimbursable basis, but we do get involved in that kind of work. We have been involved in, for example, you mentioned the cormorants.

We worked with that in the Fish and Wildlife Services and conducted environmental impact statements to look at double-breasted cormorants, we did that back in 2003, and their impact on water bodies and on other places, and certainly we recognize that—coyotes are another example of something that has become a pest in urban areas. They can go all the way across the country. Raccoons and coyotes both transmit rabies and bring other types of problems for people in Ohio, and then of course, we have got the whole issue of deer with populations that have moved to a level that are creating more than $1.1 billion a year in damages through vehicle collisions.

So there are certainly a lot of these areas. I would be happy to talk with you further about how we might look at this a little bit from equals, work with some others in terms of getting answers to your questions on kind of what is the tipping point. In the meantime, we will conduct environmental assessments and environmental impact statements when we have specific projects that we are asked to work on.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would like you to help me think of how to do this. Madame Chair, I will just take 30 seconds to say that I am not quite sure who to put around a table, but I want to do that since I do not even have data in terms of raccoon rabies, where its spread is and then looking at the explosion of raccoons in our region. If I look at deer, I do not know the extent of lyme disease, where it is spread, where it is in the country. I do not have all these researchers on my staff that can do all this for me, and then looking at the exploding deer population in the city of Toledo.

Coyotes is another issue. I know we have a lot of them. You know, these people, integrated pest management, all these companies that go out and try to catch these things when they are in people's yards, how do you measure this? Who do we get together to look at this and to work with our local officials? We have a huge feral cat problem within the city. We are not the only city that does, but there is this tiny little program to neuter cats, but somebody has got to give us a sense of how does an urban area work in conjunction with the wild, and what are normal limits?

If geese are polluting all of your city play lots, you have reached a tipping point, and you know, what do you do? Nobody has responsibility. So if you could help me figure out how to put people around a table, I cannot believe we are the only city in America that has this situation.

Ms. SMITH. We would be happy to have that discussion with you.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

NUTRITION PROGRAM PURCHASES

Mr. Day, we get a lot of scrutiny of the school food programs of late because of what happened at Westland/Hallmark and the recall. I think it would help the subcommittee, the press and the public to try to clarify some basic points about the role that AMS plays in the purchasing of commodities for the school food program. Let me just try to go through this if I can.

The IG described your role as follows: "AMS obtains commodity orders from FNS, and is responsible for issuing and accepting bids and awarding and administering contracts. Also, AMS is charged with overseeing the contractors' production and shipment activities to ensure conformance to product specifications. In addition, AMS works with the Food Safety and Inspection Service to ensure that products are wholesome and processing plants operate under sanitary conditions." Is this accurate?

Mr. DAY. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. DELAURO. You buy products for programs other than the school lunch programs?

Mr. DAY. That is correct.

Ms. DELAURO. Are your specifications for purchases of a product the same——

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. Regardless of the program served? School lunch versus TEFAP, for instance.

Mr. DAY. Yes, ma'am.

PURCHASING STANDARDS

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. In terms of the standards, let us use ground beef as an example. You have a very long "technical requirements schedule," in which you lay out your specifications, for example, the ground beef must be only from U.S.-produced livestock, be from humanely handled cattle in compliance with all FSIS rules, not come from non-ambulatory cattle, have gone through two pathogen intervention steps, must have been subjected to certain microbial tests and be within certain standards.

Who decides what your standards should be?

Mr. DAY. We decide what those standards are.

Ms. DELAURO. AMS decides?

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Does the final decision on standards come from FNS, FSIS, AMS? Do you all have to agree to those standards?

Mr. DAY. We agree that they must meet FSIS requirements, and then on top of that, AMS has other standards because of the vulnerable communities about which you spoke, to ensure that, as any

large procurer, we are getting what we want and we are protecting school kids or the elderly from the potential of pathogens.

Ms. DELAURO. So your standards go above the FSIS standard?

Mr. DAY. I would just say they complement them, but they are higher.

Mr. KNIGHT. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. They are higher standards?

Mr. DAY. They are in addition to those standards.

Ms. DELAURO. In addition to. And the ones that I have mentioned, those are the—only U.S.-produced livestock, humanely handled cattle in compliance with—having not come from non-ambulatory—are those the current standards?

Mr. DAY. Correct.

Ms. DELAURO. Your standards?

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. And I think I know the answer to this question. Do you always choose the highest standard from a public health perspective?

Mr. DAY. Well, FSIS has the highest standards from a public health perspective. We have additional requirements as a major procurer of commodities.

Ms. DELAURO. And your standards then are based on—they are higher because of?

Mr. DAY. They are higher because of the fact that we are feeding these vulnerable communities, and the fact that we are a large procurer, therefore, we can insist on higher standards, and we model those standards on what some of the largest procurement operations in the country do that are private as well.

Ms. DELAURO. So do you choose the higher standard from a public health perspective?

Mr. DAY. No.

Ms. DELAURO. Let me try to bring two issues together at once. Let me just go back. So your standards are just for procurement purposes? They are not as you have to deal with the populations that you are charged with procuring the product from?

Mr. DAY. We feel a great deal of responsibility to ensure that our communities that receive the commodities we procure have the highest standard in both the public and private marketplace for procurement. The standards based on public health are set by FSIS.

Ms. DELAURO. So the public health standards are set by FSIS.

Mr. DAY. Correct.

Ms. DELAURO. You do not set public health standards.

Mr. DAY. Correct.

FOOD PROGRAM PURCHASES AND ANIMAL ID

Ms. DELAURO. Let me try to bring two issues together at once here. AMS purchases for food programs, and the animal ID issue that we have been talking about. Some have suggested that one way to boost participation in the animal ID program, in the absence of a mandatory program, would be to require that all meat purchased by AMS come from producers who have registered their premises. We could even require the animals themselves to be tagged.

This could increase participation in the animal ID program. Also, in a case such as Hallmark/Westland, we would know about the history of the animals involved, which could help address public health concerns. I believe your technical requirements schedule does say that the meat bought by AMS must be traceable to domestic sources. The best way to ensure that is to require sellers to register their premises and their animals.

What do you think about this?

Mr. DAY. Well, one of the issues around this is that probably at this point we do not have the ability, or this might preclude some animals from coming into the system if we required animal identification. I have been working very closely with Under Secretary Knight, whose very high priority is animal identification, to find ways in which we can enhance the marketing value of having animal identification, and some of that effort is around things like our export markets, as well as, potentially, country of origin labeling.

What you are raising is something that we can certainly look into and find out if there would be some kind of market impediment or attraction to having this as a requirement. Right now we conduct audits to ensure that——

Ms. DELAURO. What do you see would be a market impediment to doing that? In other words, you have to deal with—you are dealing with the highest standards with regard to procurement.

Mr. DAY. Right.

Ms. DELAURO. And those standards, you would be able to meet those highest standards with what your regulations are, this traceable to—meat bought by AMS must be traceable to domestic sources. Would it not then make sense—I mean, I am just trying, you know, for—we then, those who are going to be supplying the food programs here that you have lifted standards on, that then requiring them to register their premises and their animals, would that in fact enhance your ability to meet those highest standards which you have?

Mr. DAY. It would, but we need to evaluate whether it could potentially price us out of the market, because at the same time, we are trying to buy as much beef at as good a price as possible so we can supply an ever-increasing number of recipients. But it is certainly something that we can look into.

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, well I think that we ought to try to take a look at this, because I think it makes enormous sense to do that because I said, and I said in my opening remarks, you have higher standards, and they are directly related to the procurement piece, and if it is directly related to procurement, these are folks who want to sell their product to you, and you want to procure their product, therefore, let us try to achieve the highest standard, which are your standards, which you have laid out, and I think very rightly so, that it would make enormous sense to me to try to move in this direction.

So I really do want to pursue this with you and see if that is something that we can really try to consider. Can I just ask a question which is probably a frivolous question? Who recommended Westland/Hallmark for the supplier of the year award for the lunch program?

Mr. DAY. I assume our Livestock and Seed Division evaluated their performance on contract and meeting of specific requirements and specifications, and they did a good job on that, and thus they were awarded that, but given what we know now, we have retracted that award based on what they have done.

Ms. DELAURO. I understand the award has been retracted. Okay. Thank you. I really do want to pursue this, and we will be back to you about this. Thank you.

Mr. Farr.

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTIONS

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much. I have been grilling you, but I also have not thanked you for being public servants, and I really appreciate that. We appreciate your professional work.

Ms. Smith, you know, a lot of us at Congress think we made an error back in 2002 when we moved the agricultural inspection from the oversight of USDA to the Department of Homeland Security, and it sort of looks like now that it is piecemeal, ad hoc, emergency appropriations that have become necessary to eradicate pests, and when they were in your department, it fit better for your responsibilities. I noticed in your testimony that you stated that you are responding to new outbreaks of tuberculosis, emerald ash borer, the potato cyst nematode, the light brown apple moth, and some other programs.

Do you still think that the APHIS folks in Homeland Security are doing a better job there of pest exclusion than they would be in USDA?

Ms. SMITH. I do think there are—I have had the opportunity to go to a couple of ports of entry since I have taken this position, and one thing that they have there that gives them a leg up from what they had with us, they have the technology that Customs, that CBP has, in terms of looking for drugs or guns or other things, things smuggled into the country. It is a very nice technology that they have access to. It is just an example of something that——

Mr. FARR. But the complaints are that then they have to spend their time looking for drugs, not looking for bugs.

Ms. SMITH. Well, they have different ways that they approach the resources, and that is one of the specific areas when I mentioned earlier that we have 10 areas that we have identified that we are working in partnership with them, and the management of the staff of the inspectors that do that work is one of those areas, and looking at how you provide the right management structure over them, but we dedicate agricultural inspectors that just do that, and they are supplemented by some inspectors that are doing a variety of tasks as well as the management work. I think we are reaching some agreement about additional dedicated managers that oversee the AQIs.

Mr. FARR. Well, we are going to submit some questions of just how much pests they have detected outside of the U.S., and how much of it is sort of the learning at ports of entry, or like light brown apple moth, how much just gets discovered state by state that it has gotten in here somehow. I think this whole question of where we put our resources is under review, and I know there are many members of Congress who feel that we ought to move APHIS

back into your department rather than Homeland Security's, and I am sure that will be a discussion for legislation next year, but we will submit some questions on that.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE FEES

I wanted to turn to another, which is really the regulation area. Our county ag inspectors have the responsibility for inspecting every single shipment. I am the leading agriculture county in the United States in sales, and probably in just movement of cartons, probably number one in the world. Those things all have to be inspected by hand locally, and it is a cost to our county ag commissioner and they have to take over the entire fairground. I do not know what we are going to do when the fair starts, but that is this age, and the question there is, what program area line contains the allocation for issuing the phytosanitary certificate?

Is that in your, Mr. Knight, in your budget? Do you reimburse the counties, states and counties on this?

Mr. KNIGHT. I am going to defer to Administrator Smith to give you the response on the certificates.

Ms. SMITH. We charge fees for those certificates.

Mr. FARR. So you require the locals to collect? What assumptions did you make regarding the change to the fees charged for issuing these certificates?

Ms. SMITH. I am sorry. Would you repeat the question?

Mr. FARR. I guess the question is, how are these fee rates set? What is the basis for it?

Ms. SMITH. I would be happy to get that information again and provide it to you.

Mr. FARR. Because it is not cost effective, whatever the rates are, and obviously it goes into competition if that is the cost of doing business, but it is affecting just those counties that are quarantined. Is there any, in the emergency money, any way of helping out the local ag commissioners in carrying out their responsibilities for issuing these phytosanitary certificates without just relying on the fee rate?

Mr. KNIGHT. If I am understanding the question correctly, you are inquiring as to the additional costs associated with issuing the phytosanitary certificates in these counties that are in the light brown apple moth quarantine area, because we have got a fee schedule for phytosanitary certificates, for the normal commerce of that. Now those counties are facing an additional unanticipated cost——

Mr. FARR. That is correct.

Mr. KNIGHT [continuing]. Associated with that. Okay, now that I understand the question, I think we can get an answer for you on those costs and where that is going. If I recall correctly, I believe we are counting those additional costs as the state and local government match for the emergency work, but I would like to check on that and respond to the record to make sure that I am accurate, but I do think we use those fees to be the state and local government match associated with that, but we will look into that for you.

[The information follows:]

Light Brown Apple Moth - Phytosanitary certification costs to farmers in quarantined counties

Trade partners of the United States require agricultural products to be inspected, before they are exported, to safeguard against the introduction of invasive pests and diseases. APHIS inspectors and designated State employees, typically local Agriculture Commissioners, issue phytosanitary certificates, in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention, certifying that agricultural products being exported from the United States are free from pests and diseases of regulatory concern. The phytosanitary certificate program is a full cost recovery program.

The cost of the program is recovered through user fees; no appropriated funding is used in providing the service. When setting the user fees, the program considers the economic impact of proposed fees and the cost of services provided. Once assessed, the program bases its user fee rates on the traffic volume in various service categories: Aircraft arrival, air cargo inspection, vessel inspection, and maritime cargo clearance. Costs are assigned directly to a category when the cost is directly related to providing the service. Where a cost benefits all categories of service, it is pro-rated among the categories based on historic direct labor staff hours. The total cost in each service category is divided by activity volume to arrive at a final fee.

Local Agricultural Commissioners determine the user fees for phytosanitary certificates within their jurisdictions. The rate is determined by the cost of operation and the legislative authority regarding individual fees and fee structures. Although the phytosanitary certificates issued by local Agricultural Commissioners are done so on behalf of APHIS, the Agency does not collect money for certificates issued by Agricultural Commissioners. All phytosanitary certificate fees are incurred by the exporter.

The introduction of Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) to the United States created a growing concern about the safety of importing U.S. agricultural products. As a result, a number of countries began to require phytosanitary certificates for U.S. goods that could previously be traded without restrictions. Any additional costs associated with phytosanitary certificates in LBAM quarantine areas are at the discretion of the local Agricultural Commissioners. In other words, if the area in question uses APHIS' automated system, there will be no additional charges for exporting products from a LBAM quarantine area; however, an exporter moving goods from a quarantine area that does not use the system would be subject to the administrative costs of certificate issuance set by the local Agricultural Commissioner.

Exporters from the affected counties pay these costs for phytosanitary certificates so they can demonstrate to their trade partners that their agricultural products are free of LBAM. These costs do not directly support program activities and, therefore, cannot be counted as a State and local government contribution towards the LBAM emergency program.

Mr. FARR. Yes, okay.
Ms. DELAURO. Ms. Kaptur.

LOCAL AGRICULTURE

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Madame Chair.

Mr. Day, I am going to ask you to think creatively with me here for a minute, and I always use my district as a barometer for the rest of the world. My goal is to do my best to connect local farmers to local consumers, and to figure out why the system does not work to that end. Also, I am very interested in providing better nutrition to all people in my community, regardless of income. Last year we submitted a question on data assistance by USDA to farmers markets.

I found farmers markets to be one of the most effective ways that local farmers can make product available to the public, and we asked your agency to comment about what more was being done to help to promote farmers markets, and we pretty much got a status quo answer on that. I note from the testimony today that in the Farmers Market Promotion Program, you provided $1.3 million, over 300 applicants submitted applications and only 23 were able to be funded.

This is a significant dysfunction within USDA. There is a desire for local agriculture to market its products, and I just want to point out to you, I do not think USDA is doing everything it can to put its shoulder to the wheel to help to connect local agriculture to local consumers. Now, just let me continue here for a second at some of your other programs. You have tremendous authority to buy, to procure, and one of my questions to you would be, what structures have you set up to procure from local farmers?

Example, I met with a group of our farmers yesterday who are specialty crop producers, and you know, they are able to sell their bell peppers, for example, that have no red spots on them, they have not ripened too much, and those go to the major chain, but, and I do not think this is a secret anywhere, all across the country, farmers plow under a third to a half of what they produce because of market—they do not want to interfere with market price locally, but there ought to be a way for USDA through your service to find a way to collect that, to help us get it processed locally, we will work on that, and then to get it to the hungry people in our regions, including our senior citizens and our food pantries, which are empty in areas where the recession has been a reality for a long time.

We have great food needs, but I do not see that the local farmers are being empowered in this. Same thing with your specialty crop program. I was looking at that and I wondered how much of that procurement is actually being done by local producers. I want to give you an insight. For years I have been a big supporter of the senior farmers market coupon program up here and the WIC Farmers Market Coupon Program, because it empowers local agriculture and it feeds hungry people and it gives them better nutrition.

There is a network now set up—it is very loose, but it is out there—if you come to a district like mine, over 150 farmers are now registered to work with the Senior Farmers Market Coupon Program and bring healthy, nutritious food to our seniors. That is a

very good network that could be built on. They do not see themselves as a network, but it did not exist 10, 15 years ago when we got started on this. Those are people that could work with you, but I bet you do not see them.

You probably work with big food brokers or something like that, so my question to you really is, what can you do through the AMS and the powers you have, and I want you to think about this. You cannot just answer me off the top of your head. What can you do in my district and across the country to use your considerable powers to help local agriculture feed the consumers closest to them?

Mr. DAY. Well, thank you very much for your question, Congresswoman Kaptur. There is a lot that is going on in terms of our marketing programs as well as our procurement programs that is focusing on buying locally. A lot of the schools demand locally produced items. In our Farmers Market Promotion Program, much of what we do is focused on ensuring that people have the opportunity to buy food in a farmers market area, and one of the strongest contenders have been those that are putting in the electronic benefits transfers materials in those farmers markets so that lower income people can have the opportunity to buy fresh fruits and vegetables and meats and other things.

In terms of our procurement, we buy product on an as-delivered basis, and that gives a preference to local firms. Also, states get to choose who does their reprocessing, and then we deliver to them, so that is another incentive for locally produced items. There are opportunities within the state specialty crop block grants for local production and for finding out how to market better to the schools as well as the feeding programs in terms of local production, and we also, for feeding programs, when there is a surplus and we go out and we buy additional commodities, much of that goes into the local distribution as well.

So we are very cognizant of this movement. We are working with the schools and the Food and Nutrition Service to find a way that we can do this. Our job when we take bids is to get the best value for the dollar, but we buy from across the country and many small businesses as well, and that is all delivered locally. So there is much of this that goes into the feeding programs, but——

Ms. KAPTUR. Do you have a best community? Do you have someplace in America that is just doing it right?

Mr. DAY. Perhaps. I would have to look into that, but there is a lot of local production, especially in a state like California.

[The information follows:]

AMS Support for Local Food Distribution

Although we have not identified a best community, AMS supports local food distribution through a number of marketing activities, including the Farmers Market Promotion Program, Federal State Marketing Improvement Program (FSMIP), and Specialty Crop Block Grants Program. In addition, AMS is developing a guide to improve direct marketing for small-scale producers.

The Farmers Market Promotion Program provided a grant to the Oklahoma Food Cooperative, which is also one of the case studies being examined in the practitioners' guide to alternative food distribution described below.

> The Oklahoma Food Cooperative is a state wide buying club based in Oklahoma City. It is a producer and consumer cooperative that only sells food (and other handcrafted items) grown or raised in Oklahoma. The coop started in November 2003 with less than 50 monthly orders and $3,500 in sales, and has grown to $50,000 in monthly sales and 500+ monthly orders. What makes the "Oklahoma plan" so unique is that it would not be possible without the internet. Member producers offer items for sale each month on coop website during a 8-14 day time window at the beginning of each month. Consumer members then open a "basket" and purchase items from one or more producers offering items for sale that month. Producers set their own prices and pay a 10% commission to the coop to cover administrative and logistical expenses. Consumers are charged a 5% shipping and handling fee on top of the price charged by the producer. On the third Thursday of each month producers bring in their products to a central distribution facility in Oklahoma City from all around the state. Orders for each customer are then assembled by a team of "volunteers" paid with credits redeemable for coop products, placed in coolers together with other orders for customers who live nearby and then shipped off on one of 17 routes that go to 39 different pick-up sites statewide where members then pick up their orders.
>
> OFC has largely been self-financed, with all 1,600 members paying a one-time $50 membership fee. Membership fees have provided working capital for infrastructure costs such as coolers and tables, and allowed the coop to be extremely prompt in paying producers; farmers are paid for their orders the same day as delivery. Producers have the opportunity to provide narrative descriptions of their production process and what they produce. They are required to follow a set of internal coop standards, including requirements that all livestock products must come from pasture raised animals and no hormones can be administered to animals. A volunteer standards committee verifies producer member adherence to these standards.
>
> As an innovative model for connecting producers and consumers through local food production, the Oklahoma Food Cooperative is quite promising. It has very low barriers to entry with no minimum size requirements for what producers can offer for sale. In an effort to encourage similar enterprises elsewhere, the coop has offered workshops on the "Oklahoma Plan," and released its ordering software under a general public license that merely requires those who make modifications to the program available to all. Similar food distribution entities based on the Oklahoma Food Cooperative have now been started in Idaho, Texas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Examples of local food distribution projects funded by FSMIP matching grants in FY 2007:

- Maryland - $50,000 to the University of Maryland School of Nursing, in cooperation with the Maryland Department of Agriculture, several non-profit organizations and others, to facilitate increased use of locally produced foods in Maryland hospitals.
- Ohio - $49,225 to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Ohio State University and industry partners, to explore opportunities for sales of locally grown and processed products in school vending machines, and to conduct a pilot project in a university setting.
- Ohio - $56,715 to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Ohio State University, the Ohio Farm Bureau and others, to evaluate the current marketing strategies and practices of Ohio food producers,

and to determine if and how a web-based marketing system can improve the effectiveness of their marketing efforts.

- Oklahoma - $56,365 to the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, in cooperation with Oklahoma State University, Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture and the Oklahoma State Department of Education, to develop food distribution models for small, medium and large producers, and to create safe handling guidelines to foster use of locally grown and produced food products in school systems throughout the state.

- Oregon - $43,000 to the Oregon Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with Oregon State University Food Innovation Center and the Oregon School Nutrition Association, to explore opportunities for Oregon producers to supply ingredients or produce processed products for sale to public schools and to conduct a pilot project involving several products tailored to meet the needs and requirements of participating schools.

AMS is working with 52 State departments of agriculture to administer the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program. Over 75 projects were funded through the Program for the purpose of connecting local agriculture to local consumers. Several projects that directly put local produet into the hands of schools and consumers are summarized below. These projects are in their early stages and AMS will track their success.

Examples of local food distribution projects funded by Specialty Crop Block Grants:

- The California Department of Food and Agriculture and the California School Nutrition Association will subsidize installation of salad bars in forty schools to increase access to nutritious fruits, vegetables and nuts in school breakfasts and lunches and support professional development for teachers.

- The Alabama Department of Agriculture & Industries, in partnership with Tuskegee University and Auburn University will expand its "Farm to School Program" by purchasing a semi-truck to allow farmers to request a trailer brought to their farm so they can cool and store harvested crops and bring them to market outlets.

- The West Virginia Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the Amma community in Roane County, will establish a farmers' market designed to meet the needs of consumers and seniors involved in the Senior Farmers' Market coupon program in three economically distressed counties.

- The Colorado Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the American Culinary Federation, Colorado Chefs Association, to educate Colorado culinarians of the value of incorporating Colorado specialty crops to their menus and to promote the specific use of locally grown specialty crops, seasonal availability, and the economic and environmental advantages of buying local.

- The Ohio Department of Agriculture will purchase a mobile kitchen unit in order to increase use and sale of local specialty crops at retail and direct market outlets throughout Ohio.

- The South Carolina Department of Agriculture will work with selected restaurants to place locally grown specialty crops on the menu and use the certified South Carolina emblems to identify locally grown products.

- The Kansas Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the Kansas Rural Center, will develop and beta test a website that will facilitate commercial transactions between local growers and six institutional meal programs for school children and the elderly. Each institution will receive $1,000 to purchase local foods.

- The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service will administer the "Farm to School Program" that provides a purchasing and distribution system for local schools to buy produce grown in the state. A nutritional educational component will be added as an incentive for schools to participate.

AMS specialists are conducting a study and developing a direct marketing guide titled: *An Assessment of Alternative Distribution System Models to Improve Direct Marketing for Small-Scale Producers* which is expected to be released later this year. A summary of the study follows.

Direct marketing of agricultural products has emerged in the last few years as a burgeoning opportunity for small-scale farmers to increase farm profitability by capturing a higher proportion of the consumer food dollar. However, even with some of the successes of shifting to alternative marketing strategies, small-scale farmers still face a number of logistical and financial challenges that limit the scale and profitability of their enterprises. The Marketing Services Division is in the process of creating a practitioners guide to alternative food distribution, the aim being to highlight best practices and assess the effectiveness of various distribution models in improving the economic welfare of small-scale and limited-resource producers through more direct marketing of agricultural products.

We are using a case study approach to document a number of alternative distribution systems models from around the United States that are currently being used to improve the marketing opportunities for limited-resource and small-scale producers. This study is conceptually framed around the idea of value chains. Value chains are typified by vertical coordination (instead of vertical integration) with an emphasis on cooperation and partnerships among the chain actors to insure win-win situations. The primary research question is: how are value chains being developed as a means to create or improve agricultural marketing channels designed with the small-scale producer in mind, with specific attention paid to how these distribution systems are structured and operated, and identifying critical environmental success factors.

To date, primary data collection has been completed on eight of the nine selected case study sites. Project investigators have met with general managers, executive directors, public education directors, sales directors, warehouse and logistics managers, retail buyers, farmers, and consumers affiliated with the following distribution entities: the Oklahoma Food Cooperative, Big River Foods/Minnesota Food Association, Growers Collaborative/Community Alliance with Family Farmers, Browse and Grass Association, Appalachian Sustainable Development, Red Tomato, La Montanita, and The Wedge/Coop Partners Warehouse. We have developed a typology of alternative distribution models, including retail driven, non-profit driven, producer driven, and consumer driven models. What model is used influences how financing is obtained, what kinds of partners need to be involved, enterprise profitability, level of farmer participation, and prospects for long term success.

Analysis and preliminary findings can be expected by July 2008 with a final report, in the form of a resource guide, completed by October 2008. The resource guide will include analysis of the institutional drivers of the process, how prices are negotiated, the organizational/legal structure of the distribution entity, and the presence of unique or replicable factors explaining success, either pertaining to internal organizational dynamics or external environmental conditions. The primary audience that will benefit from the resource guide will be practitioners (e.g., non-profit organizations, producer groups, agricultural extension, and for profit enterprises) that are involved in value chain development for small-scale and limited-resource producers.

Ms. KAPTUR. The biggest room in the world is room for improvement, and I will tell you, in my area, there is a huge room for improvement, so I would love to follow up on this with you, and I am sure all of our other members would be happy to.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING TIMELINES

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur. Let me just—well, we have three votes coming up and I want to just tick off a couple of things. The country of origin labeling, you can get back to us next week, next Friday if you can. What are the scenarios? A farm bill? What happens with country of origin labeling scenario, no farm bill, what happens? And we need to really know that information. Let me ask a question if I can for our colleague, Representative Rodriguez.

CATTLE FEVER TICK

This is the Texas-Mexico border, the cattle fever tick. As a result of the heavy rains there, the administration budget is requesting $2 million for this program. USDA and APHIS have acknowledged the worsening of the threat. They have released $500,000 in contingency funds, recently dedicating 5.2 million emergency funding to hire more inspectors. State officials estimate the need of $13 million. They also contend they need 42 million for a five-year plan that includes expanding eradication.

The state is obviously at the farm more than your budget. If you very quickly can explain the discrepancy between the states' projected need and APHIS's budget request. Somebody.

Mr. KNIGHT. The primary gap had to do with the emergency funds, in that—well, excuse me. The emergency funds, we had the gap there because we were not paying for the long-term equipment needs that were associated with that. That portion was not able to be done, so the $5.2 million for tick riders plus the pesticide work, each of those things. The 2 million that we had in our budget proposal was the best estimate of the needs at the time that the budget was developed.

Ms. DELAURO. And the discrepancy between the 13 and 42 that the states have come up with?

Mr. KNIGHT. The state estimate of their needs reflects their current experience as the problem has grown larger.

FSIS AND AMS COMMUNICATION

Ms. DELAURO. Let me do this by way of—and again, you know, a more timely response. This is about communications between FSIS and AMS. Do the agencies communicate their findings to each other?

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Is there overlap in what the agencies are looking for?

Mr. DAY. Sometimes.

Ms. DELAURO. If FSIS finds a violation during an inspection that relates to an AMS contractor, they inform AMS?

Mr. DAY. Yes, if they find a violation.

Ms. DELAURO. If FSIS finds a violation during an inspection that relates to an AMS contract, do they inform AMS?

Mr. DAY. Not necessarily. They do not inspect for our requirements. They inspect for their own, but we have constant contact both in Washington as well as in the field.

Ms. DELAURO. So that you, AMS, notifies FSIS when it finds a problem?

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Does AMS check to see if FSIS is actually following up on what AMS tells it?

Mr. DAY. I would assume they do.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, you are AMS. Do you follow up?

[Electronic interference.]

Well, if you tell them that there is a violation someplace, how do you follow that up?

Mr. DAY. I am sure they follow it up, but I can have consultations with my FSIS colleagues and get back to you on their follow-up procedures——

Ms. DELAURO. Well, your follow-up procedures as well. How do you follow up with—you said AMS notifies FSIS when it finds a problem. You notify them that there is a problem.

Mr. DAY. Right.

Ms. DELAURO. And how do you follow up with them?

Mr. DAY. I will have to get back to you on that.

[The information follows:]

PROCUREMENT CONTRACT VIOLATIONS

If an AMS employee observes conditions or products in a federally-inspected facility that pose a potential food safety hazard, the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) Inspector-in-Charge (IIC) is immediately notified. It is important to note that AMS employees performing assignments on the premises of FSIS-inspected facilities are required by written instruction to notify the FSIS IIC of any observation of conditions that appear unsanitary or products that may be unwholesome for appropriate disposition. Since these types of situations fall under the jurisdiction and responsibility of FSIS, no follow-up is required on the part of AMS. If an FSIS employee observes non-conformances with AMS contractual or specification requirements, they notify the local AMS officials of their findings for appropriate action by AMS.

AMS notifies the appropriate FSIS officials of all positive microbial test results for Salmonella and E. Coli 0157H:7.

HALLMARK/WESTLAND

Ms. DELAURO. Okay. Your letter, Mr. Day, this is—I do not want to go through all of the efforts. I asked a series of questions. What actions has AMS itself taken to ensure that we do not see a recall the like of Hallmark/Westland ever again?

Mr. DAY. Well, we have done a number of different things. One, I think the recall itself has put an incredible burden on that company, and I think it will send a shiver throughout the industry to not violate the rules of FSIS in terms of non-ambulatory animals.

Ms. DELAURO. But the fact of the matter is that the Humane Society discovered this. What are you going to do with regard to your own agency that would allow you to be able to do this?

Mr. DAY. We are working with FSIS on enhanced surveillance techniques, and we ourselves are enhancing our own audits of

these facilities applying to our program to ensure that they are complying with all the requirements.

Ms. DELAURO. Senate hearing, Secretary Schafer yesterday as USDA may have found major humane treatment violations at two or three other plants that supply beef to the school food program. Are you aware of this?

Mr. DAY. I heard about that, yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Can you have any discussion with us on this?

Mr. DAY. We are certainly going to look into that, and look into all the——

Ms. DELAURO. Okay, could you get back to us on that?

Mr. DAY. Certainly, yes.

WARRANTY CLAIMS

Ms. DELAURO. You, in the near future you say you are going to send an initial warranty claim to Westland/Hallmark seeking reimbursement of money paid for recalled product, and that you will submit additional warranty claims for removal and disposal costs. Has the initial claim been sent yet?

Mr. DAY. Yes, we sent that last week.

Ms. DELAURO. How much are you seeking in the initial claim, and what do you estimate in total?

Mr. DAY. $67.2 million was the initial claim, and I cannot speculate on what additional costs may be, but if there are additional costs, we will submit those as part of the——

Ms. DELAURO. Can you estimate for us and get back to us on what you think might be the additional costs?

Mr. DAY. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

BEEF RECALL WARRANTY CLAIM

The additional costs associated with any further warranty claim against Hallmark/Westland will primarily be those submitted by States for reimbursement of transportation, processing and disposal costs of the recalled products. Since we have only received claims from four States and have no way of estimating the total expenses incurred by State and local food service authorities, any estimate at this time would be premature. Once the State costs are known, we can provide detailed cost information.

RECALL REIMBURSEMENTS

Ms. DELAURO. Based on what—okay. You say that you anticipate starting making the reimbursement payments as early as this week. Have you started this?

Mr. DAY. We have received information from three states, West Virginia, New Jersey and I cannot remember what the third state is, Maryland, and I believe we are in the process of processing them this week.

Ms. DELAURO. How much do you estimate you will be spending on this?

Mr. DAY. We estimate that the total costs will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $50 million.

Ms. DELAURO. Can you get to us what you are covering and how are you determining how much states lost?

Mr. DAY. The states end up—the individual districts go to a state distributing agent, and that person compiles everything for the

state and sends it to us. We review that and then we submit a check to the state that they then pass out.

Ms. DELAURO. So you are taking the states' word for what they—

Mr. DAY. We are, but we are also doing appropriate due diligence to ensure that——

Ms. DELAURO. Okay, and can you get us information on what that appropriate due diligence is, what are you looking for in that process?

Mr. DAY. Certainly.

[The information follows:]

RECALL REIMBURSEMENTS TO STATES

Each claim submitted by a State Distributing Agent for reimbursement by USDA must first be reviewed to ensure each of the itemized expenses is authorized and substantiated by documentation. Reimbursement expenses are limited to the costs incurred for storage, processing costs if the commodity products were further processed, transportation to a disposal site and disposal fees. The actual products are directly replaced by USDA or the State's entitlement account is credited for future use. Once USDA officials determine that the expenses incurred by the State and local jurisdictions are appropriate, reasonable and supported by documentation, the claim vouchers are approved for payment. Payments are made by electronic transfer of funds.

POULTRY IMPORTS

Ms. DELAURO. And any of those questions that I have just mentioned, if there is additional information, it would be helpful to us, and as I say, in a timely way. This is now, you are beginning to move forward. There will be additional questions for the record with regard to avian flu, and more cases involving the smuggling of poultry products into the U.S. from countries. There are a lot of articles these days about China, about South Korea, etc., where they are finding—I know my colleague Mr. Kingston mentioned the chicken issue, but the fact of the matter, you must have somewhere, somehow, some indication in your own psyche about whether or not it makes sense for us to be importing Chinese poultry into the United States, and whether or not we ought to deal with the issue of processed chicken as well, given our lax record on inspections of China.

MICROBIOLOGICAL DATA PROGRAM

The microbiological program, I will submit a question. I happen to think it is a good program. I hope we can work together to see how that is a program that ought to be maintained. We have one minute to go to vote. I thank you all very, very much for your time and for your efforts and your work, and I will gavel down the hearing. Thank you very much.

Questions Submitted by Ms. DeLauro

Administrative Expenses

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the details of the administrative expenses account to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR COTTON AND TOBACCO GRADING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Total Expenditures
2001	$39,126	$36,019
2002	43,117	38,195
2003	42,554	33,935
2004	44,250	44,910
2005	53,827	51,697
2006	55,492	54,366
2007	51,024	52,065

Note: Total expenditures for Cotton and Tobacco Grading have been adjusted to accurately reflect all obligations in the official reports (SF-133's).

Administrative Expenses

Ms. DeLauro: Also, update the table showing the object class breakout for the limitation on administrative expenses account to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR COTTON AND TOBACCO GRADING
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
11.1	Full-time Permanent	$8,768	$9,651	$9,949
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	11,448	17,540	18,081
11.5	Other personnel compensation	2,291	1,937	1,997
11.9	**Total Personnel Compensation**	**22,507**	**29,128**	**30,027**
12.1	Personnel Benefits: Civilian	4,423	5,693	5,868
13.0	Benefits for Former Personnel	1,755	2,330	2,381
21.0	Travel & Transportation of Persons	489	3,084	3,152
22.0	Transportation of Things	2,870	1,799	1,839
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	100	101	103
23.2	Rental payments to Others	3,594	3,774	3,857
23.3	Communications, Utilities, & Misc. Charges	3,923	3,489	3,566
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	42	82	84
25.2	Other Services	481	409	418
25.3	Purch. of Goods & Services from Gov. Accts.	3,472	2,744	2,804
25.4	Operation & Maintenance of Facilities	13	--	--
25.5	Research & Development Contracts	10	18	18
25.6	Medical Care	--	3	3
25.7	Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	1,705	1,353	1,383
25.8	Subsistence & Support of Persons	--	--	--
26.0	Supplies & Materials	542	1,176	1,202
31.0	Equipment	6,130	6,050	6,183
43.0	Interest & Dividends	9	--	--
99.0	**Total Obligations**	**52,065**	**61,233**	**62,888**

Note: Salary-related expenditures include the costs associated with reductions in force resulting from the termination of mandatory domestic tobacco grading.

Agricultural Equipment Inspection

Ms. DeLauro: How much has AMS collected in fees for agricultural equipment and certification?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, AMS collected a total of $221,000 for inspection of dairy, meat, and poultry equipment. The program, which is conducted by AMS' Dairy Programs, inspects equipment and "accepts" it as meeting USDA or 3A criteria. The 3A criteria are set by the 3A Sanitary Standards Committees whose objective is to formulate standards and accepted practices for equipment and systems used to process milk and milk products. These standards are developed through the cooperative effort of local, State, and Federal sanitarians, equipment manufacturers, and equipment users, so that they are acceptable to those involved in the sanitary aspects of the dairy and related industries. Equipment fabricated in conformance with 3A Sanitary Standards receive universal acceptance from processors and sanitarians.

Commodity Procurement - Antitrust Enforcement

Ms. DeLauro: What activities are being conducted by AMS concerning Commodity Procurement Activities, i.e. antitrust enforcement?

Response: AMS has not been involved in any antitrust enforcement. We have, however, been involved in anti-collusion activities where AMS procurement employees identified two potential cases that were referred to the Department of Justice (DOJ). Based on the information obtained during the course of the investigation, DOJ determined that there was no evidence to warrant prosecution for the first referral reviewed. The remaining referral is awaiting DOJ action. AMS staff is continuing to monitor vendor bidding behavior to identify potential anti-competitive practices. AMS commodity procurement marketing specialists and contracting personnel have been trained by DOJ experts to monitor for signs of antitrust activities in the areas of price fixing, bid rigging, and market allocation schemes.

Country of Origin Labeling

Ms. DeLauro: What activities did AMS carry out related to surveillance and enforcement of Country-of Origin Labeling (COOL) in FY 2007?

Response: In FY 2007, AMS conducted the Country of Origin Labeling program, which includes all regulatory, and oversight activities, rulemaking, outreach, and education, as well as monitoring and enforcement-related activities for fish and shellfish.

During fiscal year 2007, AMS performed 1,657 retail surveillance reviews in 23 States through cooperative work with trained State representatives and Federal employees. Prior to conducting the retail store surveillance reviews, AMS provided fish and shellfish specific training to representatives of 17 states and Federal employees who were responsible for conducting the reviews in 6 additional states. These trained reviewers conducted the retail reviews and reported findings to AMS. AMS identified 541 instances of non-conformances and conducted enforcement activities to ensure non-compliances were addressed for corrective and preventative actions by the retailer to bring their actions into compliance. Additionally, AMS conducted 32 traceback audits of the supply chain for country of origin and method of production information and documentation of the covered commodities from the initiator of the claim through declaration at retail. Three audits were identified with findings. AMS acted to bring those companies into compliance with the labeling and record keeping requirements of the regulations.

AMS reopened a comment period for the Interim Final Rule (IFR) for Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Fish and Shellfish on November 27, 2006 to request general comments on the costs and benefits of the IFR as well as specific questions related to initial costs to implement the requirements, ongoing costs to maintain compliance, the burden of information collection and recordkeeping requirements, and any benefits resulting from mandatory COOL.

On June 20, 2007, AMS reopened for comment the Interim Final Rule for Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Fish and Shellfish (72 FR 33851) with a request for general comments on the IFR provisions. On the same date, AMS also reopened for comment the Proposed Rule for Mandatory COOL of all covered commodities (72 FR 33917) requesting general comments on the proposed rule, taking into account that the Agency changed corresponding definitions and requirements in the IFR. AMS also requested comments on whether the definitions and requirements in the IFR for fish and shellfish could be applied to other covered commodities.

Ms. DeLauro: Is AMS prepared to implement COOL by the September 30, 2008, statutory deadline?

Response: USDA is working with all parties to expedite the development and publication of the necessary rulemaking. The rule must be published in the *Federal Register* by July 30 to meet the September 30, 2008, implementation date for mandatory country of origin labeling on all covered commodities.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the actual amount needed for AMS to implement COOL by September 30, 2008? How will this money be used in FY 2008?

Response: In FY 2008, AMS is conducting the Country of Origin Labeling program for fish and shellfish while developing the necessary rulemaking for

mandatory labeling of all covered commodities within the budgeted amount of $1,051,000.

Once implemented, program activities will increase significantly. AMS has expanded COOL retail surveillance activities to all 50 States for fiscal year 2008, increasing the number of retail reviews on fish and shellfish labeling to 2,000. AMS has entered into reimbursable cooperative agreements with 42 states as of March 2008. USDA employees will perform retail surveillance in the remaining eight States.

Export Verification

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee - to the extent necessary - on the actions being taken related to export verification and coordination with FSIS. In your answer, provide an update on how AMS has responded to recommendations included in the February 2006 OIG report.

Response: AMS has taken action on the February 2006 OIG audit report recommendations as described below.

1) Recommendation: AMS should include on its web site the specific beef products each plant has been approved to export.

Action: AMS implemented and continues to maintain an up-to-date product list for each approved facility in the export verification program. These lists are posted on an internal AMS/FSIS shared web site and are used by both AMS and FSIS personnel to verify export documents for beef to certain countries.

2) Recommendation: AMS and FSIS should jointly develop an operational process (compensating control) that requires confirmation of the eligibility of the plant and the products for export, prior to FSIS certifying export documents.

Action: AMS implemented this process and continues to review export documents and issue AMS Statements of Verification (second signature) for certain countries. This operation is also outlined in FSIS Directive 9000.1 Rev 1 and Notice 19-06 Revised Notice for Certification of Beef Products under Export Verification (EV) programs. This process ensures that the product on the certificate is eligible and that the facility producing the product is an approved EV program supplier for that country.

3) Recommendation: AMS should work with plant personnel to revise the Quality System Assessment/Export Verification (QSA/EV) Manuals to include the specific products and any additional process control requirements determined to be necessary for the Beef Export Verification (BEV) program for Japan.

Action: AMS continues to conduct bi-annual onsite audits of all approved facilities listed as eligible suppliers for the EV programs, including the EV program for Japan. During these audits, AMS auditors verify the implementation and effectiveness of the plant's QSA/EV manuals to ensure that process control requirements are in place and that the specific products approved for shipment are both listed and approved for shipment to that country.

Commodity Purchase - Farmer Cooperatives

Ms. DeLauro: Please comment on AMS actions to encourage participation of farmer cooperatives in the commodity purchase program. Update the table on page 463 of last year's hearing record.

Response: Section 725 of P.L. 106-387 was enacted to protect the ability of farmer-owned cooperatives to participate in commodity acquisitions. AMS has examined its procurement practices to ensure farmer-owned cooperatives are not hindered from participating in the commodity purchase programs. To ensure that all potential participants have the opportunity to bid on commodity purchases, AMS publishes all solicitation packages on the AMS website. This effort has increased the participation of farmer cooperatives in AMS' Commodity Purchase Program. In fiscal year 2007 the last complete reporting year, 14.9 percent (by pounds) of all fruit and vegetable purchases were awarded to farmer cooperatives. The chart below illustrates the participation of farmer cooperatives in this program.

Farmer Cooperatives in the Commodity Purchase Program During FY 2007

Cooperative	Cases	Pounds	Value
Cherry Central Cooperative, Inc.	88,800	2,513,404	2,616,818
Cherry Growers, Inc.	732,978	26,648,998	10,727,938
Coloma Frozen Foods, Inc.	27,720	831,600	251,359
Diamond Fruit Growers, Inc.	6,300	283,500	115,020
Indian Summer Cooperative, Inc.	748,184	27,306,498	11,261,168
Knouse Foods, Inc.	721,456	24,903,600	8,769,666
Norpac Foods, Inc.	56,856	1,727,568	786,877
Ocean Spray Cranberries	2,772	69,300	169,521
Pacific Coast Producers	433,206	21,813,936	9,836,870
Silver Springs Citrus	140,896	5,382,600	2,601,669
Snokist Growers	289,824	9,648,288	4,135,965
Sun-Maid Growers of California	82,992	995,904	1,180,468
Total	**3,331,984**	**122,125,196**	**52,453,339**

Farmers Market Promotion Program

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the implementation of the Farmers Market Promotion program.

Response: On October 1, 2007, AMS announced that 23 recipients were awarded grants totaling $900,000, to the following States:

STATE	RECIPIENT AND PURPOSE	AWARD
Arkansas	To the East Arkansas Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc., Jonesboro, AR, to research farmers' and customers' needs and create educational programs for farm vendors at the ASU Regional Farmers Market on business practices and crop planning.	$45,666

STATE	RECIPIENT AND PURPOSE	AWARD
California	To the Agriculture and Land-Based Training Association, Salinas, CA, to develop four new farmers markets and four church-based farm stands which target culturally diverse and health distressed communities. Funds also will be used to provide training and technical assistance to limited-resource farmers and implement outreach and education programs to expand demand for direct-marketed products.	$49,275
California	To the Mendocino County Farmers' Market Association, Fort Bragg, CA, to establish community supported agriculture at five farmers markets, expand two existing ones and implement an outreach and educational campaign to broaden the customer base at the Association's eight farmers markets.	$35,617
District of Columbia	To the Food Research and Action Center, Washington, DC, to develop EBT (electronic benefits transfer) infrastructure for four farmers markets in the District and provide EBT training to farmers market staff.	$41,312
Hawaii	To the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, Honolulu, HI, to establish and promote a new producer-only farmers market in Waianae, Oahu, that will offer fresh fish and agricultural products. This will provide farmers and fishers in the area a new direct-to-consumer market channel.	$29,300
Idaho	To Hagerman I.D.E.A. (Improvement, Development, Education and Appreciation), Inc., Hagerman, ID, to create an agricultural marketing cooperative where producers sell their own products directly to consumers via the Internet.	$60,294
Indiana	To the City of West Lafayette, IN, to establish a "Green and Lean" marketing program at the Sagamore West Farmers' Market that will include an advertising campaign with educational materials for vendors and consumers to promote healthy eating, physical fitness, and personal safety.	$38,000
Indiana	To the Plainfield Chamber of Commerce, Plainfield, IN, to establish a second farmers market at the Metropolis Mall, with promotional advertising and consumer-based education to attract	$15,844

STATE	RECIPIENT AND PURPOSE	AWARD
	customers and enhance the viability of the new market location.	
Iowa	To Golden Hills Resource Conservation and Development, Oakland, IA, to establish and promote the new Riverside Farmers Market through advertising to consumers, farmer recruitment and training, and educational events linking fresh food with community health and wellness.	$8,128
Michigan	To the City of Bad Axe Department of Parks & Recreation, Bad Axe, MI, for advertising and promotional campaign activities to increase patronage at the Bad Axe Farmers Market, which is located near the intersection of two major roads with substantial tourist traffic.	$8,430
Missouri	To Top of the Ozarks Resource Conservation & Development, Inc., Houston, MO, to assess the needs of 12 farmers markets in 10 South Central Missouri counties; determine how to best meet these needs; and improve visibility of the markets through advertising, product mix, infrastructure improvements, vendor training, and communication.	$70,150
Ohio	To the Small Farm Institute, Fresno, OH, to help grass-based beef producers market their products directly to consumers at farmers markets by conducting a series of workshops to identify strategies for production, processing, preparation, and marketing grass-fed beef products.	$32,572
Oklahoma	To the Oklahoma Black Historical Research Project, Inc., Wewoka, OK, to establish, promote and manage the Eastside Farmers Market in an inner-city Oklahoma City neighborhood, and train more than 250 small, limited-resource farmers in 44 counties to market their produce at farmers markets throughout the state.	$62,270
Oklahoma	To the Oklahoma Food Cooperative, Oklahoma City, OK, to enhance its distribution system with better transportation and computerized recordkeeping equipment so it can expedite the delivery of produce using a web-based marketing and ordering system for regional producers.	$66,200

STATE	RECIPIENT AND PURPOSE	AWARD
Oregon	To the Rogue Initiative for a Vital Economy, Ashland, OR, to locate and design two permanent Jackson County farmers market sites based on surveys of vendors, as well as current and future customers, to meet customer demand and increase direct farm sales in Southern Oregon.	$26,500
Oregon	To Adelante Mujeres, Forest Grove, OR, to purchase and implement EBT/debit/credit technology, provide training and marketing support to Hispanic and other minority farmers and vendors, and develop a marketing plan to attract low-income and senior citizen customers.	$47,236
Pennsylvania	To the Penn's Corner Farm Alliance, Pittsburgh, PA, to purchase refrigerated storage and other necessary equipment to improve the farm cooperative's infrastructure capacity to serve its current distribution channels.	$45,000
Pennsylvania	To the Food Trust, Philadelphia, PA, to implement a pilot program that will develop and evaluate a model for EBT/credit/debit sales and train vendors in its use at the Clark Park Farmers Market in west Philadelphia, and to implement a marketing campaign to increase patronage by food stamp recipients and other underserved consumers.	$23,091
Rhode Island	To Farm Fresh Rhode Island, Providence, RI, to standardize market branding and applications at nine farmers markets; create a market manager's guide that will include standardized market operational tasks and rules; and purchase wireless EBT terminals, bilingual signage, advertisements, and other promotional material to help increase farmers' sales to customers.	$50,000
South Dakota	To Downtown Brookings, Inc, Brookings, SD, to provide annual training to vendors in food safety, advertising, display, transportation, and marketing at farmers markets; offer seasonal training and demonstrations to consumers in food handling and nutrition; and conduct surveys of vendors and customers to assess the effectiveness of project	$34,884

STATE	RECIPIENT AND PURPOSE	AWARD
	activities.	
Texas	To The University of Texas - Pan American, Edinburg, TX, to conduct research on the long-term feasibility of farmers markets in the region and to develop strategic planning and management practices, database access, training and other best practices for farmers markets comprised primarily of Hispanic farmers and consumers.	$62,643
Utah	To the Downtown Alliance, Salt Lake City, UT, to pilot an alternative purchase program to purchase and utilize EBT and food stamp payment systems and design and implement a training and educational program for farmers market managers, more than 100 farm vendors, and food stamp recipients to increase fresh food access and farmer sales.	$15,893
Washington	To the Spokane Farmers' Market Association, Spokane, WA, to use promotional activities to establish on-site consumer nutrition education, particularly to low-income families, and to improve vendor sales through the establishment of EBT/credit/debit technology.	$31,695
	Total Awards	$900,000

On February 7, 2008, AMS published a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) in the Federal Register for its third year. Approximately $1 million was available to cover grant and administrative costs, with a cap per individual grant of $75,000.

Qualified through Verification Program

Ms. DeLauro: Please describe the Qualified through Verification (QTV) program and provide the Committee with an update on the status and developments in the program.

Response: The Qualified through Verification (QTV) program is a voluntary audit and verification service. QTV is a fee based service that helps ensure that food processors develop and document food safety plans for processing fresh-cut fruits and vegetables based on sound scientific and

objective techniques under the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) approach. HACCP is widely viewed as an effective and rational approach for food processing systems. QTV follows the principles of HACCP as established by the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods and the Food and Drug Administration's *Guide to Minimize Microbial Food Safety Hazards of Fresh-cut Fruits and Vegetables*. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point Principles and Application Guidelines, and the QTV program guide may be viewed at: www.ams.usda.gov.

In fiscal year 2008, AMS began implementing parts of the new QTV requirements that were updated in FY 2007, to ensure consistency and effective integration of evolving food safety. Participants were required to provide proof that all of their suppliers and intermediate handlers of produce and produce components have passed Good Agricultural Practice/Good Handling Practice (GAP/GHP) audits and have annual AMS Plant Surveys or Plant Systems Audits (PSA).

All program participants have successfully completed either an AMS Plant Survey or PSA, which evaluate compliance with FDA Good Manufacturing Practices. These are required on an annual basis for all Processed Products processing facilities who have signed a contract with us to perform inspection services. This was implemented at no additional cost to program participants as these are conducted in conjunction with scheduled QTV systems audits.

Many program participants are having difficulty in complying with two of the new program requirements. One requirement is for all raw product suppliers to successfully complete Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Handling Practices (GHP) audits administered by AMS' Fresh Products Branch, or from audits certifying handlers' compliance with California Leafy Green Marketing Agreement. These audits are based on current FDA guidance documents and assess whether fruits and vegetables are grown or handled (packing houses) under conditions which could cause them to be microbiologically contaminated.

Many companies perform their own supplier audits, or utilize services of other commercial third party audit providers. The choice of third party audit firms is dictated in many cases by the customers who receive the finished goods. Many of the QTV Program participants provide finished goods to many customers, resulting in numerous third party audits each year. QTV Program participants have expressed reluctance to participate in a QTV program that requires them to submit to another round of supplier audits by AMS at their expense that are not accepted by their customers. The purpose of utilizing AMS for GAP and GHP audits was to insure a uniform basis for supplier audits. Currently, some applicants do utilize AMS for GAP and GHP audits, but these represent less than 25% of the suppliers audited. Many do source leafy greens from California and have been able to comply with the AMS GAP audit requirements for these products.

In the interim, we are requiring that QTV Program participants provide us with proof of third party GAP and GHP audits of their suppliers. This provision has been difficult to comply with in cases where raw product is not furnished under contract, but is obtained through terminal markets and brokers on the open market. In such cases, the raw product has changed hands numerous times and traceback to the original source is difficult. Many commodities are not grown in the US throughout the year and are sourced from South and Central America, Canada, Europe and Asia. Some of these locations have been difficult to obtain any third party audit results.

A National Leafy Green Marketing Agreement is currently under consideration. Even if this is adopted with QTV accepting these audit results, a large number of produce items would not be covered. Other major products processed as fresh-cut produce include tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, onions, melons, berries, grapes and herbs.

There have been obstacles to implementing the requirement for QTV Program participants to trace all raw products back to its origin. Some of the current program participant utilize a system of contract growers or approved suppliers, permitting development of comprehensive trace back programs and are capable of tracing all raw materials forward through production to their customer, and back to their field of growth. Other program participants purchase their raw materials on the open market, and each time the product changes hands it becomes more difficult to trace it back to the field, orchard or ranch where it was grown.

Ms. DeLauro: How many applications are pending for the QTV program?

Response: As of March 2008, there were two applications pending for the QTV program.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide an update of the tables in last year's hearing record. List active and pending QTV applicants, the date of submission of the application, and the date of approval or projected date of action.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ACTIVE QTV PARTICIPANTS		
QTV APPLICANT	DATE OF SUBMISSION	DATE OF APPROVAL
Grimmway Farms, Bakersfield, CA	June 25, 1996	January 28, 1997
East Coast Fresh-Cuts Co., Savage, MD	November 26, 1997	March 3, 1999
Natural Selections, San Juan Batista, CA	March 9, 2000	September 20, 2000

ACTIVE QTV PARTICIPANTS		
QTV APPLICANT	DATE OF SUBMISSION	DATE OF APPROVAL
Natural Selections, Yuma, AZ	March 1, 2000	January 4, 2001
Ready Pac (Salad Time LLC), Jackson, GA	June 6, 2001	July 20, 2001
Freshway Foods, Sidney, OH	March 20, 2001	September 6, 2002
Freshway Foods, Sanford, FL	November 25, 2005	February 17, 2005
Classic Salads, LLC Foods, Watsonville, CA	June 23, 2003	November 4, 2003
Ready Pac Produce, Florence, NJ	July 18, 2007	August 10, 2007

FIRMS WITH PENDING QTV APPLICATIONS		
QTV APPLICANT	*DATE OF APPLICATION	DATE OF APPROVAL
Loffredo Fresh Produce Co., Des Moines, IA	February 21, 2007	Pending
Bix Produce, St. Paul, MN	February 22, 2007	Pending

*Date plant survey performed

Food Safety

Ms. DeLauro: Please describe all the AMS programs that support food safety, including in particular the QTV, and GAP/GHP programs. Please indicate the funding levels for all these programs for fiscal years 2007 through 2009 and how many entities participate in each of these programs.

Response: For many decades AMS has offered voluntary, user-funded, product quality grading services as well as plant sanitation reviews based on the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Good Manufacturing Practices. In recent years, AMS has developed audit-based programs that incorporate best agriculture practices-related elements. These programs reflect market demand for greater food safety assurance as a quality attribute of products being marketed.

The Qualified-Through-Verification (QTV) program assists fresh-cut fruit and vegetable processors in managing food safety risks. There are currently 9 fresh-cut plants participating in the program which verifies a fresh-cut processor's on-going adherence to its HACCP plan. Under the QTV, processors identify and document critical points in their production process, measure performance of their operation at these critical points, and position themselves to detect and address any deficiencies as they might emerge. Verification by AMS involves initial document review and subsequent on-site audits to verify that the processors system is operating as planned. The

frequency of audits begins at two-week intervals with reduced frequency when merited by a firm's performance.

The Good Agricultural Practices and Good Handling Practices (GAP&GHP) Audit Verification Program assists farms and packinghouses by verifying their adherence to FDA's *Guide to Minimize Microbial Food Safety Hazards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*. It is a uniform, nationwide program that is voluntary and funded by user fees. It verifies that the underlying pre-requisites for limiting microbial food safety hazards are in-place. More than 750 GAP&GHP verification audits were performed in 2007.

AMS has worked with the Arizona Department of Agriculture and California Department of Food and Agriculture in developing and testing the verification procedures of the Arizona and the California Leafy Green Products Handler Marketing Agreements, including the design and delivery of training for the AMS licensed California State auditors who monitor compliance in both California and Arizona. In 2007, approximately 300 audits were performed for the California Leafy Green Products Handler Marketing agreement.

Ms. DeLauro: What does AMS do to encourage participation in these programs and how much does it expend annually on such efforts?

Response: Industry customers are always on the lookout for more efficient and cost-effective operational methods. AMS describes the audit-based QTV and GAP&GHP programs on its website, notifies its customers through related industry and grower meetings and conferences, and provides articles in industry publications. Recognizing the increasing importance of food safety for the fresh fruit and vegetable industry, a position was created to coordinate the programs' food safety related activities. In 2007, AMS staff joined several industry association and government agency committees whose purpose was to develop a model food safety code for fresh fruit and vegetable farms and packinghouses and also to develop commodity specific best practices guidance documents. The program implemented a newly developed unifying marketing effort to increase awareness of the services AMS provides. The audit-based services are performed at customer request for a fee. Due to our more extensive efforts to increase industry awareness, participation in the GAP&GHP and QTV programs, AMS expended approximately $168,000 on these efforts in 2007.

The amount expended relates to the costs, such as travel, and other expenses incurred by AMS personnel to conduct the 1,050 audits. It does not include the expenses of state-employed personnel conducting other audits and performing their duties under AMS supervision in the California Leafy Green Products Handler Marketing Agreement.

Ms. DeLauro: In the wake of the January 2008 Hallmark-Westland beef recall, what steps are being taken to correct and improve management controls, accountability for contaminated products, corrective actions, and sampling procedures concerning AMS' oversight of the purchase of ground beef? Please address each issue separately.

Response: First and foremost, AMS has strict controls in place through product specification and contractual requirements to ensure the safety, wholesomeness and quality of the ground beef it purchases for Federal food and nutrition assistance programs. Based upon the results of audits and reviews of all beef contractors and suppliers conducted by FSIS and AMS since January 2008, gross non-compliances related to animal welfare and humane

treatment are limited to the Hallmark-Westland facility. That being said, AMS attempts to continuously improve and strengthen its purchase programs. In this regard, AMS will implement revised animal welfare contractual requirements for all meat purchase programs for this purchase season (i.e., school year 2008-2009). Additionally, FSIS has delegated the authority to in-plant AMS officials to conduct systematic humane handling reviews. Further, FSIS now provides detailed information on all enforcement actions to AMS contracting officials.

Relative to accountability of contaminated products, corrective actions and sampling procedures, AMS strongly believes current protocols adequately address each of these areas.

Ms. DeLauro: Has AMS explored the feasibility of requiring that ground beef purchased for school lunch programs come from livestock enrolled in the National Animal Identification System? What impact would this have on the ground beef purchasing program? What would such a requirement cost?

Response: AMS has not formally evaluated the feasibility of requiring ground beef purchased for Federal food and nutrition assistance programs to be derived from cattle enrolled in the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). However, we do know that any such requirement would severely restrict the supply of eligible raw materials, create competitive disadvantages for contractors in certain states and regions, dramatically increase product costs and reduce the total amount of products available for donation. With approximately 35 percent of the premises nationwide (for all species) registered in NAIS, mandating such a requirement at this time has the potential to disrupt state and local beef markets, which would adversely affect prices paid to producers, as well as, create shortages of high quality protein products destined for Federal food and nutrition assistance programs. Although accurate cost estimates have not been developed, we are certain that implementing this requirement will severely disrupt the amount and cost of ground beef available for donation.

Ms. DeLauro: Last year, AMS requested funding for a new Food Protection program at $2,750,000 in FY 2007. Was AMS able to provide any funding for this under the final continuing resolution? If so, how much? If not, do you believe the program still merits funding and if not, why not?

Response: The threat of an attack on Federally-purchased foods supplied to nutrition assistance programs, including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), still exists. AMS was not able to fund its efforts at the level requested for FY 2007, but was able to provide approximately $300,000 for its highest priority food protection (food defense) efforts from program administrative funding in support of the agency's Commodity Purchase Program. AMS used these funds to help harden protection of the food supply against intentional contamination by providing awareness training to its employees, many of whom are present in food production facilities throughout the country. AMS also conducted audits of in-plant food defense plans and is working to develop specific food defense training to provide its auditors with the tools necessary to conduct these audits. Additionally, AMS participated in multi-agency vulnerability assessments designed to identify weaknesses in food production facilities, and is compiling "lessons learned" from these assessments to strengthen auditor training and NSLP procurement documents. Ongoing funding will be necessary in order to continue these efforts that help protect the food supply against intentional contamination.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update your response to the question last year regarding your ability to track food security elements, including vulnerability assessments.

Response: AMS is partnering with FDA, FSIS, APHIS, FNS, and FSA in vulnerability assessments for food and agricultural commodities. Additionally AMS is participating in food defense tabletop exercises designed to test the response capabilities of local, state and federal government agencies, school food service providers, and the food industry by helping to develop the capacity for a rapid coordinated response to a large-scale food-borne emergency. Through participation in the Strategic Partnership Program Agroterrorism and in tabletop exercises, AMS has been able to utilize "lessons learned" and strengthen its food defense efforts. "Lessons learned" from these efforts are used to develop training for AMS employees in auditing plant specific food defense plans as well as strengthen NSLP procurement documents for facilities producing foods for schools throughout the country. AMS is requesting funds to continue participation in these efforts and strengthen the security and safety of the commodities we purchase for the NSLP and other federally funded domestic feeding programs.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update your response to the question last year regarding the agency's expertise in designing and administering a food security protection program.

Response: AMS supports food defense efforts led by employees who have gained considerable experience in designing and developing food defense programs by participating in vulnerability assessments, tabletop exercises, food defense conferences and meetings, and formal training. AMS employees contribute in-depth knowledge of the products, processing, and distribution systems for major agricultural commodities. Additionally, AMS employees with backgrounds in food science can help assess the implications of a wide variety of potential contaminants in the food supply. AMS continues to supplement Agency resources with contractor support and partnerships with food defense experts in FDA, FSIS, APHIS, FNS, FSA and the USDA Homeland Security Office.

Grading

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the total number of grading employees broken down by Federal employees (if applicable, please specify the particular Federal Agencies other than AMS and their respective number of employees) and Federally-supervised state employees for the past five fiscal years to include fiscal year 2007. How does AMS choose the part-time employees hired to perform the grading?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Agricultural Marketing Service Grading Activities Performed by Federal Employees and Federally-Supervised State Employees					
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007

Number of Federal Employees (1)	3,646	3,306	3,153	3,270	3,131
Number of Federally-Supervised State Employees (2) (3)	5,024	3,267	3,413	3,261	2,963
Cross-licensed Employees of Other Programs or USDA Agencies	24	26	34	26	28
Total	8,694	6,599	6,600	6,557	6,122

(1) Includes seasonal AMS employees. The fiscal year 2005 decrease is due to the Tobacco buyout.
(2) Total service provided by all Federally-supervised State employees is less than one full-time equivalent staff year per person.
(3) The number of Supervised State Employees decreased in fiscal year 2004 due to decreased State needs. The reasons vary by State, including changes in crop size due to weather, a Wisconsin state certificate that eliminated the requirement for Federal supervision, and increased grower participation in an alternative inspection program implemented by Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Generally, AMS hires non-full time graders on an intermittent, seasonal work schedule rather than a part-time schedule. These employees are chosen from resumes submitted to the Agency or from annuitants. This staffing level is based on the needs of the Agency.

Ms. DeLauro: Did any grading fees increase or decrease during fiscal year 2007? What was the amount of the increase or decrease and why?

Response: The following fees increased during fiscal year 2007:

For fiscal year 2007, AMS increased its fees for voluntary grading services for processed fruits and vegetables from $52 to $62 per hour for lot inspection, $39 to $49 per hour for in-plant year round inspection, and $52 to $65 for in-plant less than year round inspection. The program also began charging a 25 percent Sunday differential and implemented charges to applicants for plant surveys when the applicant has an in-plant contract. Also, during 2007, AMS increased fees for grading dates from $1.40/per hundred weight (cwt) to $1.75/cwt, fees for citrus juices in Florida from $52 to $56 per hour, and fees for certain military rations from $57 to $64 per hour.

Specialty Crops

For fiscal year 2007, AMS increased its fees for voluntary grading services for processed fruits and vegetables from $52 to $62 per hour for lot inspection, $39 to $49 per hour for in-plant year round inspection, and $52 to $65 for in-plant less than year round inspection. The program also began charging a 25 percent Sunday differential and implemented charges to applicants for plant surveys when the applicant has an in-plant contract. Also, during 2007, AMS increased fees for grading dates from $1.40/per hundred weight (cwt) to $1.75/cwt, fees for citrus juices in Florida from $52 to $56 per hour, and fees for certain military rations from $57 to $64 per hour.

Poultry

Poultry grading fees were increased in April 2007 from $36.36 to $39.04 for resident grading services, and raised the hourly fee and appeal charges from $65.00 to $69.68. An audit fee rate of $82.16 was introduced to cover salary and expenses generated under the audit program. These fee increases were needed due to increased salaries, which account for 82 percent of the program's total operating budget, and for inflationary increases of non-salary costs.

Dairy

Dairy Grading hourly rates increased on October 12, 2006, from $62 to $68 per hour for fee (on request) grading and from $57 to $63 per hour for resident (continuous) service. The increase in fees was necessary to offset increases in salaries and to keep up with operating cost increase due to inflation.

Ms. DeLauro: Are you proposing any grading fee increases in fiscal year 2008 and 2009?

Response: AMS reviews its fees on an annual basis and currently anticipates the following changes to occur during fiscal years 2008 and 2009. As part of a multi-year increase, the fees for fresh fruit and vegetable grading services will increase in fiscal year 2009. The cotton grading program will have a fee increase for FY 2008. The new fee per bale classed will be of $2.00 effective 7/1/08.

During fiscal year 2009 Livestock Program plans to increase its hourly meat grading and certification fees, currently $61 per hour for commitment services and $71 per hour for non-commitment services. The fee increases will be necessary to offset increased operating costs due to cyber security and system technology costs, salary increases for Federal employees and office maintenance.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide an update to last year's table showing the amounts that AMS was reimbursed for the grading of cotton and tobacco in fiscal years 2007, 2008 and 2009 (estimated).

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Cotton and Tobacco Grading Reimbursements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Cotton	$47,963	$49,296	$36,772
Tobacco	3,061	3,710	1,680

Ms. DeLauro: Did any other fees increase or decrease? By how much?

Response: Effective April 2, 2007, AMS established a 3-year schedule of increases to reflect the anticipated annual cost of providing these services for fiscal years 2007-2009. The hourly fee rate was increased to $60 per hour in fiscal year 2007, $63 per hour in 2008, and $67 per hour in 2009. Overall, in fiscal year 2007, AMS customers saw an eight percent increase in the mileage rate charge for services. The rate increased from 44.5 to 48.5 cent per mile.

Information Technology Issues

Ms. DeLauro: What is the total amount your agency spent on IT-related purchases in fiscal year 2007? What do you plan to spend in fiscal years 2008 and 2009? Include in this amount all IT hardware and software purchases and support services. Provide a table showing breakouts by year.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Hardware	$2,092	$3,726	$2,883
Software	$832	$924	$794
Services	$29,209	$15,152	$15,480
Total	**$32,133**	**$19,802**	**$19,157**

Note: The investments shown above are funded from discretionary, mandatory, and user fee funding. These expenditures include costs to develop the Web-based Supply Chain Management System (WBSCM) that supports USDA commodity purchases.

WebSCM

Question: Please update the Committee on the status of the WBSCM program:

Expenditures incurred to date and out-year costs and date expected to be completely functional.

Response: Expenditures to date are a total of $26,063,216 that includes $22,532,216 for the development contractor, $1,500,000 for an IV&V contractor, $1,500,000 for NITC hosting cost, and $531,000 for FEDSIM fees and labor. The out-year costs will be approximately $74,000,000 for the development of WBSCM.

The design phase will be completed in July 2008 followed by the build phase. We expect the system to be completely functional in 2010.

OCIO & CCE Payments

Ms. DeLauro: Did AMS move any funds to the OCIO or CCE in fiscal year 2007 or reimburse either of those offices that year? If so, when, for what, and in what amount? Does AMS plan any such actions in fiscal years 2008 or 2009? If so, please describe.

Response: In fiscal year 2007, approximately $1,027,100 was transferred from AMS to OCIO, with $678,671 for Presidential Management e-government initiatives and $348,429 for the Department's e-government initiatives. In fiscal year 2008, AMS estimates approximately $580,808 of Agency funding will be transferred to OCIO for e-government initiatives. In fiscal year 2009, AMS estimates that transfers to OCIO should be $598,232. AMS has not transferred funds to the CCE in any fiscal year.

PCIMS

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a table of the total expenditures for PCIMS over the past five years and break out the funding by the source - specifically, discretionary and Section 32 funding levels. In addition, provide estimates for the next five years.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

PCIMS Support				
Actuals *(Dollars in thousands)*				
FY	AMS Mandatory	FNS Mandatory/ Discretionary	FSA Discretionary	Total
2003	$1,100	$5,000	$6,000	$12,100
2004	1,200	5,200	7,200	13,600
2005	300	2,800	3,300	6,400
2006	200	2,300	2,200	4,700
2007	180	4,263	3,620	8,063
Total	$2,980	$19,563	$22,320	$44,863

Estimates (Dollars in thousands)				
2008	$200	$3,910	$2,810	$6,920
2009	300	4,179	2,835	7,314
2010	0	3,685	0	3,685
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0
Total	$500	$11,774	$5,645	$17,919

WebSCM

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the same table for WBSCM for past and future costs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WBSCM Support Actuals (Dollars in thousands)				
FY	AMS Mandatory	FNS Mandatory/ Discretionary	FSA Discretionary	Total
2003	$800	$0	$0	$800
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	100	0	0	100
2006	20,000	170	2,500	22,670
2007	19,570	85	0	19,655
Total	$40,470	$255	$2,500	$43,225

Estimates (Dollars in thousands)				
2008	$9,930	$103	$1,500	$11,533
2009	20,000	106	1,540	21,646
2010	20,000	142	6,020	26,162
2011	11,230	230	8,370	19,830
2012	2,360	231	8,480	11,071
Total	$63,520	$811	$25,910	$90,241

Note: AMS is authorized to spend the appropriated amount. Other agencies contribute resources such as salaries and expenses to ensure it meets their needs.

Information Technology Issues

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on efforts to use automated computer software to analyze historical vendor bid information on an ongoing basis for providing potential leads to collusive bidding practices.

Response: FSA took the lead on this effort and conducted extensive market research to identify software packages that might be useful in

analyzing historic bidding information to identify collusive bidding practices. They were unable to find any package that could cost-effectively be integrated with the Processed Commodity Inventory Management System (PCIMS), the system both FSA and AMS use to purchase commodities. This is largely due to the relative age of PCIMS, which was designed in the 1980's. Given Congressional action appropriating funds for USDA to begin construction of the PCIMS replacement system, we determined that the most effective technical approach is to develop and implement a new system, which will allow for the type of sophisticated data analysis necessary to identify potential collusive behavior. Completion of the first phase of the web-based supply chain management system development is scheduled for FY 2009, with enhancements that expand on current functionality expected after that.

Despite these technological limitations, AMS has taken action in this area. AMS procurement employees were trained by Department of Justice (DOJ) attorneys on ways to identify collusive bidding behavior and have updated their official procurement procedures. As a result of their heightened awareness about the potential for collusive bidding by vendors, our staff identified two potential cases that were referred to DOJ. One of the cases was referred by DOJ to the USDA, Office of Inspector General (OIG) for an investigation. Based on the information obtained during the course of the investigation, DOJ and USDA's OIG came to the conclusion there was not enough evidence to warrant prosecution. The remaining referral is awaiting DOJ action.

Internal Trade Prices

Ms. DeLauro: How much did AMS spend in fiscal year 2007 to report international trade prices and trade volume? What did AMS learn from the public comment of this internal trade report?

Response: AMS spent approximately $1.5 million in fiscal year 2007 to report international markets of interest to the customer and users of Market News information. These reports cover markets based in other countries as well as product from other countries imported into the US. This information is available from the Market News Portal, the AMS website, faxed or emailed reports, and through various secondary disseminators.

AMS is currently working on the design and content of a Customer Satisfaction Survey, to be distributed in fiscal year 2008. One of the key questions on the survey asks about the importance of international market information. This should provide some clear and valuable information from the Market News customer base. The survey results will qualify how market news information is accessed, utilized and valued.

Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting

Ms. DeLauro: Has AMS maintained the full staffing level of 50 for the mandatory price reporting program? Including reporters, what is the total staffing and current composition of positions dedicated to this program?

Response: AMS has maintained the full staffing level of 50 employees, which includes 2 Program Managers, 30 Reporters, 6 Market News Assistants, and 12 Auditors.

Ms. DeLauro: Please report the latest information on the percentage of the industry that is reporting under the mandatory livestock reporting program for: live hogs, live cattle, boxed beef, domestic lamb, domestic boxed lamb, imported boxed lamb. Are there any outreach efforts targeted to those producers who are not reporting prices?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Percentage of Industry Reporting Under Voluntary System

Industry	Percent Reporting
Cattle/Beef	96.0%
Hogs	93.5%
Domestic Lamb	89.0%
Imported Lamb	No Voluntary Participation

Most reports are being published with the exception of imported boxed lamb cuts and slaughter cow reports. The final rule to re-establish LMR was approved by the Office of Management and Budget on April 30, 2008, and will be published in the *Federal Register* on May 16, 2008. The final rule will become effective 60 days following publication.

Livestock Mandatory Reporting (LMR) sets reporting requirements for certain meat packers and importers, but does not encompass price reporting by livestock producers. AMS plans to conduct a number of outreach activities targeted at all packers and importers required to report under the requirements of the rule.

Market News

Ms. DeLauro: Under Market News Services, how much did AMS spend for mandatory price reporting in FY 2007 and how much does the Agency plan to spend in FY 2008 and FY 2009? How much of that amount does AMS plan to spend on Livestock Price Reporting in FY 2008? How much in FY 2009?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, AMS spent $6.3 million for Livestock Mandatory Price reporting. AMS plans to spend $6.6 million to produce those reports in fiscal year 2008 and $6.6 million in fiscal year 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: What additional efforts are needed to ensure better quality livestock market reporting?

Response: AMS believes that the tools are in place to assure high-quality livestock market reporting. The final rule to reestablish Livestock Mandatory Reporting was published in the *Federal Register* on May 16, 2008. After the final rule becomes effective on July 15, 2008, AMS will resume full implementation of the mandatory reporting program and will be able to release market reports containing information reflecting purchase and sales activities by all packers and importers that are required to report under the program.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the response provided last year to the question regarding actions taken in response to the December 12, 2005 GAO report.

Response: GAO recommended that AMS improve the transparency of its market news reports and its auditing of packers' transactions for Livestock Mandatory Reporting (LMR). Progress toward implementing a number of the recommendations has been delayed by the expiration of the LMR Act on September 30, 2005, which made data submission voluntary. The LMR Act was reauthorized on October 5, 2006, but rulemaking was necessary to promulgate the rules necessary to re-implement the LMR program. The final rule to re-implement the LMR program was published in the *Federal Register* on May 16, 2008, and will become effective on July 15, 2008.

AMS is preparing to release periodic public reports on the volume of submitted transactions that are excluded from LMR reports and the effect that such exclusions had on net price distributions on reported commodities. AMS anticipates issuing its first report following full reimplementation of the LMR program in fiscal year 2008. AMS has completed the process of clarifying AMS reporter's instructions to make them more specific and consistent with respect to exclusion of transactions.

AMS, in consultation with the National Agricultural Statistics Service, is developing sampling procedures to estimate overall rates of packer compliance with LMR requirements and the effects of non-compliances on prices reported by AMS. AMS anticipates completing the design of additional or modified sampling procedures during fiscal year 2008, with implementation by the end of calendar year 2008.

As part of the current audit process, AMS auditors review historical audit information and look for any patterns that may surface within a given packer's submissions. To better identify recurring reporting problems, AMS reviewed its auditing methods to increase the overall effectiveness of the LMR compliance program. This entailed revising the method by which audit samples are selected, undertaking additional audits at plants that demonstrate a higher number of noncompliances, and conducting additional analyses with the information that is obtained during the audit process to identify any widespread reporting problems.

In January 2005, AMS developed new procedures for following up on audit findings, which the Agency believes has greatly improved the audit process. These procedures included the establishment of timeframes by which noncompliances should be corrected and specification of severity levels for designating the significance of noncompliances. These changes have allowed AMS to better focus resources on the most significant noncompliances so that they can be addressed as quickly as possible.

Ms. DeLauro: Did you eliminate or consolidate any market news reports in fiscal year 2007, or do you plan to do so in fiscal year 2008 or 2009?

Response: AMS Market News Programs consolidated the cotton linters review in February 2007; no other reports were consolidated and there were no reports eliminated in fiscal year 2007. AMS does not anticipate eliminating or consolidating any reports in fiscal year 2008.

Ms. DeLauro: AMS is requesting over $34 million for Market News activities in fiscal year 2009. In the age of the internet when information is available 24-7, why should the government be doing this? What is the federal role in supplying market news reports in the 21st century?

Response: The Internet is an excellent vehicle for disseminating information widely, quickly, and at comparatively low cost. However, information must be generated before it can be disseminated, and that is the critical void that Market News fulfills. AMS Market News exists to collect and disseminate timely and reliable market information on agricultural commodities. While Market News uses the internet as one means for ensuring that market information gets out as widely and quickly as possible, the internet is merely a tool for disseminating the information that highly trained market reporters have collected. Market News provides a level of transparency to the marketplace that ensures that all participants have access to the same information at the same time; thereby leveling the playing field for all market participants. It does this by closely tracking aspects of the markets, such as price, volume of movement, and demand through personal contact with buyers and sellers. Market News reporters do this well because of their contacts' high level of confidence that the information products that Market News issues to the public will be accurate and unbiased, and that their proprietary information will be secure. Due to its history of reliability, Market News information and market reports are used to establish values for contracts worth billions of dollars each year, determine loan and insurance rates, and set planting intentions, and for dispute resolution and direct product pricing.

Market News information is also useful in emergency situations. Due to the routine contact that market reporters have with growers, shippers, marketers and transportation companies, Market News is often called upon in times of natural disaster or possible food supply interruptions to quickly collect reliable information for Government policy makers. This critical role for Market News was seen after Hurricane Katrina and in numerous other occasions when information is needed in a hurry in order to get an accurate sense of the impact on agricultural production or the ability to move food to market.

Congress recently re-confirmed the importance of AMS Market News data when it established mandatory reporting of livestock and red meat. Furthermore, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Farm Bill) supports the need for expanded Market News coverage of organic production and specialty crops.

Microbiological Data Program

Ms. DeLauro: The budget request for FY 2009 again proposes to terminate the microbiological data program (MPD). Please respond to the following questions:

How is the data produced by MDP used?

Response: The MDP program has been collecting and reporting data on the presence of foodborne pathogenic microorganisms in fresh produce including ready-to-eat bagged fresh produce. In 2007 and in early 2008, MDP found foodborne pathogens in fresh produce collected at various sites and communicated these findings to State and Federal regulatory agencies. The industry took quick action and voluntarily removed the affected produce from the food distribution system to minimize the impact on public health. The data was used by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in follow-up investigations of reported outbreaks associated with these products. FDA requests MDP data on coliform bacteria and total viable counts on bagged ready-to-eat leafy vegetables to monitor the microbiological quality of such processed produce. CDC receives detailed information on the characteristics of pathogens isolated by MDP for epidemiological investigations related to public health. FSIS and ARS are using MDP data on *Salmonella* and pathogenic *E. coli* to track the movement of pathogens from animals to produce.

Ms. DeLauro: How can this program be used to help us find out more about *E. coli* contamination and other foodborne illness cases?

Response: MDP introduced rapid testing methods that offer high specificity for detecting generic *E. coli*, pathogenic *E.coli*, *E. coli* O157:H7, and *Salmonella* in fresh fruit and vegetables, including ready-to-eat produce. In 2008, in collaboration with FDA, MDP added *Shigella* to the testing profile. *Shigella* has become an emerging foodborne pathogen linked to sprouts and other fresh produce. Working closely with State laboratories, MDP introduced method improvements and automation which have resulted in an increased rate of detection of pathogens. In addition, expertise in using new technologies enabled State laboratories participating in MDP to be at the forefront of food safety investigations, including screening samples associated with outbreaks. MDP data on foodborne pathogens are shared with FDA and CDC for inclusion in Federal food safety databases. MDP data fill information gaps in determining risks associated with specific practices in the fresh produce industry.

Ms. DeLauro: What does USDA do with the positive samples? Do you share the data or issue warnings to CDC, FDA, etc, so they can take action to prevent an outbreak?

Response: When positive samples are found, AMS immediately informs FDA, CDC and State regulatory agencies. In 2007 and 2008, these notifications resulted in voluntary recalls of affected produce. FDA provides special testing of pathogens isolated by MDP laboratories and transfers the data to CDC for epidemiological investigations. AMS communication with FDA and CDC allows for prompt action by these agencies when positive samples are found. In addition, MDP shares produce wash samples with FDA to test for emerging parasites such as *Cyclospora* and *Crytosporodium*.

Ms. DeLauro: Rather than proposing to eliminate this program, are there any suggestions you would make to improve it?

Response: In a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees submitted on November 2007, AMS suggested the removal of "blind" restriction on data collection implemented in 2001 at the direction of Congress. The program did not collect sample origin information, thereby decreasing the usefulness of the data for trace back purposes. The FDA and

CDC indicated to AMS that the missing information limited the usefulness of MDP data for identification of problem areas. However, blind sampling is no longer possible due mainly to changes in packing and labeling practices initiated by the industry. Produce is now sold in plastic sleeves, bags, or clamshells or may have labels on individual units that cannot be removed without compromising integrity of the product. These packing materials bear lot number and grower or packer information and accompany the product until it reaches the consumer. When positive samples are found, the laboratory can easily identify the source of the contaminated product and inform FDA and other regulatory agencies for trace back.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a copy of the FY 2008 MDP statement of work for the record.

Response: The FY 2008 MDP statement of work is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture | Agricultural Marketing Service | Science & Technology | Monitoring Programs Office 8609 Sudley Rd., Ste. 206 Manassas, VA 20110

February 13, 2008

TO: See Distribution List

FROM: Martha Lamont, Director
Monitoring Programs Office

SUBJECT: Microbiological Data Program Plan, February through June 2008

This Program Plan serves as the current Statement of Work for the period February 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008, for each State participating in the Microbiological Data Program (MDP). This document also stipulates work assignments for the Federal facility participating in MDP.

ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES

A. **Program Status:** The 2008 funding for the program has been released. MDP sampling and testing activities resumed in February 2008.

B. **Personnel:** Program participants are reminded to keep MDP management informed of any critical equipment purchases, staffing issues, or expected increases in rent or sample turn-around-time (e.g., due to laboratory or office renovation/relocation). This information is required under the terms of MDP Cooperative Agreements (Section II, Responsibilities) between USDA and participating States.

C. **Sample Origin Information:** MDP began collecting sample origin information , effective February 1, 2008. Information collected includes grower, packer, distributor, country of origin, collection facility name, and lot number/product code.

D. **Data Reporting:** State and Federal program participants are reminded that routine sample results, including any in-house confirmations, must be reported within 60 days of receipt of the last sample of each batch. This requirement is reflected in Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) MDP-DATA-01, subsection 5.5.2. In response to requirements of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), MPO will issue letters of warning to laboratories with any backlog exceeding 60 days, unless the laboratory has provided the required notification to MPO.

E. **Summary Status:** The 2007 MDP Progress Update and Data Summary will be released via the Website in March 2008. The 2004, 2005 and 2006 MDP Progress Update and Data Summaries are also available on the MDP website at **http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/MPO/Download.htm**.

F. **Financial/Cooperative Agreements:** MDP Cooperative Agreements for FY 2008 were issued February 6, 2008.

G. **MDP Program Meetings:** A Technical Meeting was held January 29-30, 2008 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Attendees included MDP Technical Program Managers (TPMs) and Quality Assurance Officers (QAOs) from all MDP participating States and staff from the Monitoring Programs Office. Program planning, technical, and quality assurance (QA) issues were addressed and are reflected in the Program Plan.

H. **Electronic Transfer of Data:**

RDE Version Upgrades: A version upgrade to the Web-based RDE system was installed in May 2007 to add some required functionality, to increase the maximum size of the user password, and to automatically prompt for a password change when the system default password is entered. With the next version upgrade, tentatively scheduled for April 2008, MPO plans to make password management more secure, increase the size of some text fields, and fix problems reported by laboratory users. A version upgrade to the RDE e-SIF system for laptops/palmtops was distributed in December 2007 that included a new feature that allows users to dynamically activate/add commodities and sites on their look-up tables. This revision will alleviate the problem where sample collectors did not have an updated commodity look-up table loaded and had to submit paper SIFs for the new commodity. MPO maintains a Change Request Database to capture all problems identified and suggestions made regarding the RDE system.

PROGRAM SAMPLING AND TESTING UPDATES

1. **Sampling:** Shipping Charts are distributed quarterly to Sampling Managers by MPO. The shipping chart covering the period February 1 through March 31, 2008 and the draft shipping chart covering the period April 1 through June 30, 2008 are attached to this document. Green onions are replaced with spinach (loose, bunched, or bagged). Alfalfa sprouts, cantaloupe, bagged lettuce, and tomatoes will continue. Samples collected in Maryland will be sent to the Ohio laboratory (OH4) and those collected in Texas will be shipped to NSL (US4). Samples collected in California will be sent to the following MDP

laboratories: alfalfa sprouts and bagged lettuce to Ohio (OH4), spinach to Colorado (CO4), and cantaloupes and tomatoes to NSL (US4). Samples from all other States will be sent to the laboratory for that collection State.

B. Testing: Green onions are replaced with spinach (loose, bunched, or bagged). Alfalfa sprouts, cantaloupes, bagged lettuce, and tomatoes will continue. The Ohio laboratory (OH4) will analyze all samples collected by Ohio and Maryland as well as alfalfa sprouts and bagged lettuce collected by California. NSL (US4) will analyze all samples collected by Texas and cantaloupe and tomato samples collected by California. Colorado will analyze all samples collected by Colorado and spinach collected by California. All other States will analyze samples collected in that State.

Testing Changes: Some testing changes will be introduced based on special studies/validations performed during 2007 and discussions during the January 2008 Technical Meeting. These changes include:

(1) All laboratories will perform a method tryout for the addition of spinach to the program. The method tryout will be performed prior to sample analysis and will be based on the protocol provided.

(2) All laboratories will capture total viable count (TVC) for bagged lettuce and bagged spinach. A new Organism/Test code of "TVC" has been activated in RDE so that a TVC result can be reported for bagged lettuce and bagged spinach samples only. Information detailing this change has been sent to all laboratories. Laboratories will use the TEMPO® system to determine TVC. This method is specified in SOP MDP-MTH-01C [Enumeration of Total Viable Count (TVC) in Produce Samples by the TEMPO® TVC System, Original Version, 03/01/08]. The laboratories will perform method validation prior to sample analysis based on the protocol provided.

(3) All laboratories will begin testing *Shigella* following method validation according to the protocol provided. Extracted DNA and an aliquot of each overnight-enriched culture sample will be held frozen at -20°C and -70° C, respectively, until method validation has been completed and testing is ready to begin. Testing will be performed according to SOP MDP-MTH-08 [Detection of *Shigella* spp. in Fresh Produce by Realtime Polymerase Chain Reaction (rtPCR) and Cultural Isolation and Identification, Original Version, 03/01/08].

Target Microorganisms:

(1) *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*): MDP laboratories will continue to test all samples for *E. coli* using the TEMPO® system. Method procedures are detailed in SOP MDP-MTH-01A [Enumeration of *Escherichia coli* in produce samples by TEMPO® EC (*E. coli*) Method, Original Version, 05/01/07].

(2) Coliform Count: All laboratories will capture total coliform bacteria for bagged lettuce and bagged spinach using the TEMPO® system. This method is specified in SOP MDP-MTH-01B [Enumeration of Coliform Bacteria in Produce Samples by TEMPO® CC (Coliform Count) System, Original Version, 05/01/07].

(3) TVC Count: All laboratories will capture TVC data for bagged lettuce and bagged spinach using the TEMPO® system. This method is specified in SOP MDP-MTH-01C [Enumeration of Total Viable Count (TVC) in Produce Samples by the TEMPO® TVC System, Original Version, 03/01/08].

(4) Pathogenic *E. coli*: All laboratories will continue to screen all samples for pathogenic *E. coli* according to SOP MDP-MTH-07 [Detection of Pathogenic *E. coli* in Fresh Produce

by Multiplex PCR (mPCR) and Cultural Isolation and Identification, Revision 3, 05/01/07]. The mPCR assay tests for two types of pathogenic *E. coli*: (a) shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) that carry genes coding for shiga toxins (Stx) 1 and 2 and (b) enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC) that carry genes coding for enterotoxins, heat labile (LT), and heat stable (ST) toxins.

(5) *Salmonella:* MDP laboratories will continue to screen all samples for *Salmonella* (presence or absence) by BAX®. Method procedures are detailed in SOP MDP-MTH-04 (Detection of *Salmonella* in Fresh Produce by BAX® PCR, Revision 2, 01/01/06). Presumptive positive samples are subjected to enrichment and isolation as described in SOP MDP- MTH-03A (Isolation and Identification of *Salmonella* from Fresh Produce using Cultural Methods, Revision 1, 01/01/06).

(6) *E. coli* O157:H7: MDP laboratories will continue to screen all samples for *E. coli* O157:H7 (presence or absence) by BAX®. Method procedures are detailed in SOP MDP-MTH-05 (Detection of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in Fresh Produce by BAX® PCR, Revision 2, 01/01/06). Presumptive positive samples are subjected to IMS procedures and cultural confirmation, as described in SOP MDP-MTH-06 (*Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in Fresh Produce by BAX® System, Revision 3, 05/01/07).

(7) *Shigella:* All laboratories will begin screening all samples for *Shigella* using realtime PCR. Method validation will be performed according to an established protocol prior to routine sample testing. Extracted DNA and an aliquot of each overnight-enriched culture sample will be held frozen at -20°C and -70° C, respectively, until method validation has been completed and testing is ready to begin. Method procedures are detailed in SOP MDP-MTH-08 [Detection of *Shigella* spp. in Fresh Produce by Realtime Polymerase Chain Reaction (rtPCR) and Cultural Isolation and Identification, Original Version, 03/01/08].

C. Quality Assurance:

Proficiency Testing Program: The next proficiency testing (PT) round will be introduced in July/August 2008. The test organism will be unknown to the laboratories. Each laboratory should perform all MDP tests on the samples provided.

SOPs: The following new and revised SOPs will be issued February/March 2008, and reflect the changes noted under Section (B), Testing, of this document:

- SOP MDP-LABOP-02: Sample Receipt, Elution, Preenrichment and DNA Extraction, Rv. 09, 02/11/08.
- SOP MDP-DATA-01: Data Entry, Record Keeping and Results Reporting, Rv. 04, 03/01/08.
- SOP MDP-MTH-01C:Enumeration of Total Viable Count (TVC) in Produce Samples by the TEMPO® TVC System, Original Version, 03/01/08
- SOP MDP-MTH-08: Detection of *Shigella* spp. in Fresh Produce by Realtime Polymerase Chain Reaction (rtPCR) and Cultural Isolation and Identification, Original Version, 03/01/08.
- SOP MDP-QA-02: Proficiency Test Samples, Rv. 02, 03/01/08.
- SOP MDP-QA-03: Quality Assurance (QA) Controls, Rv. 04, 03/01/08.

SOPs are posted to the MDP website at the time of distribution to program participants. Refer to: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/MPO/SOPs.htm.

D. Archiving and Additional Testing:

Archival of Isolates: NSL (US4) serves as a centralized location for archival of isolates as well as a distribution center for isolates from MDP testing laboratories to the reference laboratories.

Additional Testing by Reference Laboratories: All target organisms are frozen in Microbank™ vials and shipped to NSL (US4). Vials are shipped by NSL (US4) to the FDA/Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) laboratory in Laurel, Maryland for antimicrobial resistance testing for inclusion in the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) and pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) analysis for inclusion in PulseNet. *Salmonella* and *E. coli* O157 isolates are also serotyped by FDA/CVM. Pathogenic *E. coli* isolates are shipped by NSL (US4) to Pennsylvania State University (PSU) for serotyping and testing for additional virulence attributes. *Shigella* isolates will be sent to FDA/CVM for antimicrobial resistance testing and PFGE and to PSU for serotyping and virulence attributes.

E. Transfer of Data: AMS transfers data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and FDA on a semi-annual basis. In addition, MDP data is given to USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and Agricultural Research Service (ARS).

Ms. Delauro: How has AMS carried out the MDP program in fiscal year 2008, given the recent checkered history of this program and the proposal to eliminate the program in FY 2009?

Response: AMS has worked with State cooperators to maximize the data collected and analyzed by the program during FY 2008. The program faces significant cost increases in FY 2008 for sampling due to rising transportation costs. Cost increases and unfilled positions, have resulted in a decrease in the number of samples collected from 11,529 per year in 2005 to 7,646 in 2006 and 5,279 in 2007. With the program again scheduled for termination, MDP plans to collect approximately 5,500 samples in 2008, with sample collection ending in August.

MDP participants remain committed to operating the program as long as it is funded and have implemented automated technologies to reduce costs and minimize the effects of staff reductions. Data generated by the program are sent to FDA and CDC semiannually and are integrated into the national database. Program microbiologists are active participants in national efforts to improve the safety of fresh produce.

Organic Program

Ms. DeLauro: How many certifying agents have been accredited in the organic program to date? What is the estimated percentage of the organic industry with accreditation? Of the total number accredited, how many have been evaluated on-site?

Response: As of April 9, 2008, AMS has accredited 95 of 156 applicants for accreditation. The remaining 61 applicants were determined to be

ineligible for accreditation or withdrew their application. Of the 95 certifying agents that are currently accredited, 88 have been site-evaluated for compliance with the program.

AMS cannot estimate with any accuracy the percentage of the organic industry that is certified, since operations grossing less than $5,000 in annual organic sales are exempt, by statute, from certification. In addition, AMS is still discovering operations that claim to be organic without being certified. AMS has had no reports of qualified operations not being able to obtain certification.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing how much has been spent by year for the Organic Certification Program, along with a brief description of the purpose.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

National Organic Regulatory and Certification Activities
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity	Year	Amount Spent
Developed a charter for the National Organic Standards Board, or NOSB, and initiated a process to receive nominations in the event Federal Advisory Committee funds became available for the NOSB.....	1991	0.00
The Department allocated $120,000 to NOSB from the Department's advisory committee account. AMS conducted 3 NOSB meetings and 11 NOSB subcommittee meetings of committees of the NOSB following Federal Advisory Committee Act, or FACA, procedures. AMS continued to provide communication to the organic community and encouraged them to work together with the NOSB to assist the program.....	1992	0.10
The Department allocated $45,646 to NOSB from the Department's advisory committee account. AMS provided support for three NOSB meetings and served as liaison with other agencies and the organic community.....	1993	0.05

Activity	Year	Amount Spent
AMS received $500,000 in Marketing Services funding to arrange meetings, prepare public notices of the meetings, prepare minutes, copy documents, cover handling expenses, negotiate with the European Union, and help the private certifiers develop and submit technical dossiers. We arranged and conducted four livestock hearings across the country, issued contracts to technical advisers to coordinate the materials review process, participated in international standards development at Codex, and coordinated with other agencies and Departments on program activities related to their missions. The Department allocated $57,571 to NOSB from the Department's advisory committee account, and two meetings were held.....	1994	0.60
AMS drafted regulations, communicated with the organic community on issues and concerns, provided mailings on USDA recommendations, and participated in development of international guidelines development under Codex. We also coordinated and implemented the required Technical Advisory Panel reviews of substances under consideration for the national list. The Department allocated $40,000 to NOSB from the Department's advisory committee account, and two meetings were held.	1995	0.50
AMS' National organic Program (NOP) drafted regulations subsequent to NOSB recommendations for the program. We participated in a Codex meeting to develop international guidelines for organic production and processing, continued to provide support for the NOSB, and discussed the proposed organic rule with other agencies that may be affected, such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration. The Department allocated $33,000 to NOSB from the Department's advisory committee account, and one meeting was held.....	1996	0.50
Provided $500,000 from AMS' Marketing Services account. We continued drafting the proposed rule for publication and public comment. No additional funds were available from the Department's advisory committee account for fiscal year 1997.....	1997	0.50
The proposed rule was published December 16, 1997. The public comment period was extended to close April 30, 1998. NOP supported a meeting of the NOSB in March of 1998 to review the proposed rule.....	1998	0.90

Activity	Year	Amount Spent
Over 275,000 public comments were received on the initial publication of the proposed rule, mostly in opposition. A second public comment period was opened for 45 days to receive input on three issue papers concerning animal confinement, animal medications, and termination of certification. NOP again participated in the Codex Committee on Food Labeling and provided support for two meetings of the NOSB.	1999	1.00
A re-proposed rule was published on March 7, 2000, with a 90 days public comment period. There were 40,774 public comments received during that period. In addition NOP held three public meetings on organic seafood production. We participated in one industry-only meeting sponsored by Alaska governor Tony Knowles and Senator Ted Stevens. We also participated in the Codex Committee on Food Labeling, Organic Food Working Group in Ottawa Canada and we supported three meetings of the National Organic Standards Board.....	2000	1.20
A final rule was published on December 21, 2000, became effective on April 21, 2001, and was fully implemented on October 21, 2002. Again we participated in the Codex Committee on Food Labeling. With additional funding approved. We hired one full-time employee to assist NOP staff in accreditation of certifying agents. We began the initial accreditation of domestic and foreign certifying agents and developed policy directives that were compiled into program manuals. In addition, we supported three meetings of the NOSB.....	2001	1.60
AMS continued the implementation process and announced the first group of accredited certifiers on April 21, 2002. Once these State and private certifying agents were certified they began inspecting participating producers and handlers to certify compliance with the National Organic Program standards. NOP continued to provide staff support for the NOSB which held two meetings during fiscal year 2002. This support will include assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and publication of proposals to amend the National List....	2002	1.60

AMS continued the implementation process including, as a part of the accreditation process, onsite evaluations of accredited certifying agents to examine their operations and to verify their compliance with the National Organic Standards. Fiscal Year 2003 activities also included: the accreditation of additional applicants; developing organic standards equivalency agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; completion of guidance documents to clarify existing standards for mushroom, greenhouse, and apiculture production; consultations with the aquaculture and wild catch industries on the possible publication of production and handling standards for aquatic species; discussions with the cosmetics and body care industries on the possible publication of production and handling standards for cosmetics and body care products; identifying issues and developing curricula for regional training for accredited certifying agents; and the development of consumer information. NOP continued to provide staff support for the NOSB which held 2 meetings during fiscal year 2003. This support included assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List	2003 [1/]	1.50
AMS continued the accreditation process, including onsite evaluations of certifying agents accredited during 2003 to examine their operations and to verify their compliance with the National Organic Standards. Fiscal year 2004 activities also include the accreditation of additional applicants; development of organic standards equivalency agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; development of guidance documents and rulemaking to clarify existing standards; continued development of production and handling standards for aquatic species and cosmetics and body care products: AMS continued regional training for accredited certifying agents and developed consumer information. NOP continued to provide staff support for the NOSB which held 2 meetings during fiscal year 2004. This support included assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List. In fiscal year 2004, Congress provided an increase in funding to the National Organic Program to meet several statutory requirements of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990. AMS used the funding increase to hire additional staff, increase support activities for the NOSB; and finance peer reviews and Technical Advisory Panel reviews of petitioned materials.....	2004 [1/]	2.10

AMS administered of the National Organic Program including, as a part of the accreditation process, onsite evaluations of accredited certifying agents to examine their operations and to verify their compliance with the National Organic Standards. Fiscal Year 2005 activities also included the accreditation of additional applicants; development of organic standards equivalency agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; development of guidance documents to clarify existing standards; establishing task forces for the development of production and handling standards for aquatic species and pet food; and holding regional training sessions for accredited certifying agents. NOP continued to provide staff support for the NOSB which held 3 meetings during fiscal year 2005. This support included assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List.....	2005 [1/]	2.10
Fiscal Year 2006 activities included the accreditation of additional applicants; continued development of organic standards equivalency/recognition agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; development of guidance documents and possible rulemaking to clarify existing standards; continued cooperation in the development of production and handling standards for aquatic species; regional training for accredited certifying agents; and development of consumer information. The National Organic Program continued to provide staff support for the NOSB which held 2 meetings during fiscal year 2006. This support included assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List	2006 [1/]	1.65

Fiscal Year 2007 activities included the accreditation of additional applicants upon completion of accreditation requirements; continued development of organic standards; development of additional recognition agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; development of guidance documents and rulemaking to clarify existing standards; continued cooperation in the development of production and handling standards for aquatic species and pet food; regional training for accredited certifying agents; and development of consumer information. The National Organic Program continued to provide staff support for the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) which held 2 meetings during fiscal year 2007. This support included assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List....	2007	2.00
AMS is continuing to administer the National Organic Program (AMS). As a part of the accreditation process, AMS conducts an ongoing series of onsite evaluations of accredited certifying agents to examine their operations and to verify their compliance with the National Organic Standards. Fiscal Year 2008 activities will include the accreditation of additional applicants upon completion of accreditation requirements; continued development of organic standards; development of additional recognition agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; development of guidance documents and rulemaking to clarify existing standards; continued cooperation in the development of production and handling standards for aquatic species and pet food; regional training for accredited certifying agents; and development of consumer information. The National Organic Program continues to provide staff support for the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) which held one meeting and an aquaculture symposium in November 2007 and is holding another meeting in May 2008. This support will include assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List.....	2008 [1/]	3.10

AMS will continue to conduct an ongoing series of onsite evaluations of accredited certifying agents to examine their operations and to verify their compliance with the National Organic Standards. Planned Fiscal Year 2009 activities include the accreditation of additional applicants upon completion of accreditation requirements; continued development of organic standards; development of additional recognition agreements with foreign governments; enforcement of the National Organic Standards; development of guidance documents and rulemaking to clarify existing standards; continued cooperation in the development of production and handling standards for aquatic species and pet food; regional training for accredited certifying agents; and development of consumer information. The National Organic Program will continue to provide staff support for the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) which will hold two meetings in FY 2009. This support includes assistance to the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and NOP publication of proposals to amend the National List..... est. 2009 1/ 3.80

1/ Includes funds from the Market Development and Assistance line item that was merged into the "Organic Standards" line item for budget simplification purposes.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the nature of the interactions between the National Organic Program and the National Organic Standards Board.

Response: The National Organic Program (NOP) established procedure *NOP 3003 - Consultation Procedures with the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB)*. This document describes the protocols for working with the NOSB as provided for under the Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The protocols include a complete process for requesting, receiving, and responding to advice from the NOSB.

These protocols have clarified the respective roles of NOP and NOSB. In the past, disagreements have arisen between the NOP and the NOSB due to a lack of understanding of the role of the NOSB in advising the NOP on matters relating to the implementation of the NOP regulations. By providing training to new and existing members of the NOSB on the role of Federal Advisory Committees and the preparation of a protocol on presenting questions to the Board, there have been virtually no disagreements on the process of asking for and obtaining advice from the NOSB since 2004.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the status of the proposed rule on sixteen prohibited livestock materials in organic production.

Response: On December 12, 2007, AMS published a final rule (72 FR 70479) which added nine materials (Atropine, Butorphanol, Flunixin, Furosemide, Magnesium hydroxide, Peroxyacetic/Peracetic acid, Poloxalene, Tolazoline, and Xylazine) to the National List. The final rule also explained that the remainder of the materials were determined by FDA to be unauthorized medical treatments for livestock and therefore, could not be added to the National List, as recommended by the National Organic Standards Board.

Ms. DeLauro: How much do you plan to spend in the current year on organic certification implementation and for what purpose?

Response: In fiscal year 2008, AMS plans to spend $3.127 million on organic regulatory and certification activities. These funds support enforcement of the National Organic Standards; meetings with foreign governments to discuss organic standards, equivalency/ recognition agreements, and other trade related issues; consultations with various industries on additional production and handling standards; training for certifying agents; responding to industry, certifying agent, and consumer questions; and other program-related activities.

The National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) held a meeting and an aquaculture symposium in November 2007 and will hold another meeting in May 2008. AMS reimburses the 15 Board members for travel and per diem costs, and pays all associated meeting costs. AMS staff will assist the NOSB in its review of substances for addition to the National List and the AMS publication of proposals to amend the National List. We will also continue administering the Organic Cost Share programs.

Ms. DeLauro: What methods have been put in place for interpretation of NOP regulations?

Response: The National Organic Program (NOP) has established procedure NOP 1007- NOP Policies, Procedures, and Notices. This document provides the framework for implementing NOP regulations by accredited certifying agents, certified operations, and other interested parties. To ensure these procedures are correctly and uniformly applied, the NOP holds regular training sessions for accredited certifying agents during the months of January and February at locations across the United States and at the BioFach World Organic Trade Fair in Nuremburg, Germany. The recently reorganized NOP has three branches in the program, one of which is the Standards Development & Review Branch. This Branch will research and develop regulatory interpretations and consult with OGC and other appropriate entities as necessary.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a table showing the resources, both dollars and staff, which have been expended on the Organic Certification Program since its inception, including fiscal year 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Organic Regulatory and Certification Activities
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Staff Years	Cost

1992	2	$0.10
1993	2	0.05
1994	5	0.60
1995	11	0.50
1996	11	0.50
1997	7	0.50
1998	14	0.90
1999	14	1.00
2000	11	1.20
2001	15	1.60
2002	11	1.60
2003 1/	13	1.50
2004 1/	13	2.10
2005 1/	11	2.10
2006 1/	12	1.65
2007 1/	13	2.00
2008 1/	19	3.10
2009 1/	22	3.80
Total	206	$24.8

1/ Includes funds from the Market Development and Assistance line item that was merged into the "Organic Standards" line item for budget simplification purposes.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a table showing the resources, both dollars and staff, for fiscal years 2007 through 2009 that are spent on organic programs by all USDA agencies. Include a short description for each program.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

USDA ORGANIC PROGRAM RESOURCES
(Dollars in Millions)

	Fiscal Year 2007 Actuals		Fiscal Year 2008 Estimate		Fiscal Year 2009 Estimate	
	OBLIGATIONS	STAFF YEARS	OBLIGATIONS	STAFF YEARS	OBLIGATIONS	STAFF YEARS
AMS 1/	$2.0	13.0	$3.1	19.0	$3.80	22.0
ARS	62.60	159.0	60.80	148.0	50.70	126.0
CSREES	11.50	1.0	11.90	1.0	10.30	1.0
RMA	0.04	0.5	0.10	1.3	0.10	1.3
TOTAL	$75.79	172.5	$74.30	162.3	$63.80	140.3

1/ Includes funds, from the Market Development and Assistance line item that was merged into the "Organic Standards" line item for budget simplification purposes.

Ms. DeLauro: What will AMS accomplish with the $754,000 increase requested for organic standards?

Response: AMS requested additional funding to enable the National Organic Program (NOP) to meet increasingly complex accreditation and oversight requirements for foreign organic certification agencies (agents) and organic producers and handlers certified under the authority of the Organic Foods Production Act. The program will be conducting more in-depth accreditation on-site follow-up and investigative audits of organic certifiers and certified operations. With the additional resources, NOP will be able to conduct 8 additional reviews of foreign production/handling operations each year and 8 additional onsite reviews of recognition agreements annually. These funds will also provide for 6 additional program auditors and travel costs to conduct on-site operations reviews of foreign accrediting bodies and reviews on a sampling of certifiers and certified producers. These additional resources should help to alleviate concerns about foreign products labeled as organic.

Ms. DeLauro: Please discuss the role of AMS in determining whether cloned meat could be called organic if the cloned animal was raised organically.

Response: On January 31, 2007, USDA's National Organic Program (NOP) issued a statement on its web site that cloning as a production method is

incompatible with the Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) and is prohibited under the NOP regulations. Questions and answers on cloning were published along with the statement on the NOP website.

Although cloning is not specifically identified, the basis for excluding cloning technology from organic production stems from the definition of an excluded method in the NOP regulations:

Excluded methods. A variety of methods used to genetically modify organisms or influence their growth and development by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes and are not considered compatible with organic production. Such methods include cell fusion, microencapsulation and macroencapsulation, and recombinant DNA technology (including gene deletion, gene doubling, introducing a foreign gene, and changing the positions of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology). Such methods do not include the use of traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in vitro fertilization, or tissue culture.

The prohibition on the progeny of clones is less clear. The NOP asked its advisory committee, the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB), to discuss the issue at their March 2007 meeting. After discussion and public comment, on March 29, 2007, the Board voted to accept the following Livestock Committee recommendation:

"To strengthen and clarify existing rules, the NOSB Livestock Committee recommends that the NOP amend the regulations to add animal cloning technology to the definition of 'Excluded Methods' and that the NOP update other sections of the rule to ensure that animal cloning technology is excluded, including all generations of progeny of cloned animals."

AMS is drafting an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) to invite comment on whether the NOP regulations should be amended to reinforce that clones are prohibited in organic agriculture and, if yes, how. The ANPR will also invite comment on whether the NOP regulations should be amended to prohibit the use of progeny from clones in organic agriculture.

Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act Program

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the user fees and obligations for the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT PROGRAM (Dollars in Thousands)		
Fiscal Year	Revenue	Total Obligations
2007	7,229	10,557
2008 est.	7,349	10,052
2009 est.	7,349	10,325

Ms. DeLauro: Also, update the table in last year's hearing record showing the reparations ordered related to PACA to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Reparations		
Fiscal Year	Reparation Orders	Dollars in Millions
2002	596	10.6
2003	605	8.9
2004	498	6.5
2005	427	5.9
2006	362	6.0
2007	347	$5.8

Ms. DeLauro: Under PACA, traders who have been found to have committed unfair trade practices face license suspensions or revocations. During fiscal year 2007, how many traders were found guilty of unfair trade practices and how many had their licenses suspended?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, twenty-four produce traders were found to have committed violations of the fair trade provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Of the 24 produce traders that were found to have committed violations of the provisions of the PACA Section 2, there were no suspensions; however there were 23 revocations and 1 trader was assessed civil penalties.

Ms. DeLauro: What are the requirements under PACA related to country or state labeling of produce?

Response: PACA does not require that the origin be specified on the package or any of the documentation related to a transaction. However, the Act does require that any statement on a package, including origin information, must not be false or misleading. Misrepresenting the State or country of origin of perishable agricultural commodities is therefore a violation of PACA.

Payments to States and Possessions

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record a list of the projects that were approved for the Payments to States and Possessions program during fiscal year 2007. Also, provide a brief description of each project. Lastly, include a brief description of how AMS evaluates the merits of a proposal.

The following response has been updated for FY 2007 from Explanatory Notes.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL-STATE MARKETING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 2007 GRANTS

STATE	PURPOSE	AWARD
Alabama	To identify opportunities for Deep South wildflower seed growers to access a new market supplying native eco-type seed to state departments of transportation for use in landscape projects along public roads and highways.	$14,995
Alaska	To explore niche regional, national and international markets for Alaska peonies and other cut flowers and develop a marketing strategy to take advantage of an annual seasonal deficit in world supply.	$59,845
Arizona	To conduct a national survey to identify attributes of an effective, private-sector funded state branding program.	$49,275
Arkansas	To introduce the new Arkansas Certified Baitfish program to national fish and wildlife administrators, national baitfish distributors, live-baitfish retailers and youth and adult fishing programs.	$30,000
Colorado	To develop an effective prototype marketing and promotion campaign for bison meat that can be replicated in other similar demographically favorable markets.	$58,000
Florida	To survey consumers, age 55 and older, to identify their attitudes about and preferences for seafood and aquaculture products, and to develop a marketing campaign based on the findings.	$72,000
Hawaii	To conduct a pilot project for a statewide food traceability system.	$50,000
Idaho	To field test U.S.-grown dry bean seed varieties in Mexico, and to conduct educational seminars for Mexican growers and cooperatives to review the	$54,500

STATE	PURPOSE	AWARD
	results and explain how to import the seed from the United States.	
Kentucky	To improve the accuracy and usefulness of U.S. market goat grades to provide graders and buyers with a more accurate tool for evaluating live goats and give producers an economic incentive to improve the quality of their goats.	$33,375
Maryland	To facilitate increased use of locally produced foods in Maryland hospitals.	$50,000
Massachusetts	To determine the regional demand for HACCP certified bagged salad greens and to assess the capability of local growers to supply this market.	$33,825
Massachusetts	To develop a marketing strategy that will enable nursery operators to address shifts in demand due to changing consumer preferences, and environmental regulations regarding water use and invasive plants.	$61,600
Michigan	To support the growth of the region's urban wood industry that supplies locally produced "green" building materials from waste wood such as those from trees damaged by the emerald ash borer.	$47,410
Mississippi	To conduct consumer and chef focus groups in three target cities to gather data on their acceptance and willingness to pay for U.S. farm raised freshwater prawn that will serve in developing future marketing efforts.	$55,875
New Jersey	To prepare produce growers to meet emerging food safety trends and access commercial markets through training on the State's food safety certification program.	$85,000
New Mexico	To develop a comprehensive regional marketing program for red chilies.	$58,550
New Mexico	To assess the national market for New Mexico-grown natural dye plants and natural dye plant products.	$46,545
North Carolina	To determine key factors that influence current and anticipated consumer purchases of nursery products and landscape services to help the state's nursery sector update its marketing strategies and better plan future product and service offerings.	$61,400
Ohio	To explore opportunities for sales of locally grown and processed products in school vending machines, and to conduct a pilot project in a university setting.	$49,225

STATE	PURPOSE	AWARD
Ohio	To evaluate the current marketing strategies and practices of Ohio food producers, and to determine if and how a web-based marketing system can improve the effectiveness of their marketing efforts.	$56,715
Oklahoma	To develop food distribution models for small, medium and large producers, and to create safe handling guidelines to foster use of locally grown and produced food products in school systems throughout the State.	$56,365
Oregon	To explore opportunities for Oregon producers to supply ingredients or produce processed products for sale to public schools and to conduct a pilot project involving several products tailored to meet the needs and requirements of participating schools.	$43,000
Washington	To use health-based research in support of a program to expand use of red raspberries in the production of new and existing processed products.	$55,000
Washington	To conduct national surveys of consumers and health professionals to gain insight into their knowledge, preferences, and demand for cranberries and cranberry products, and to use the results to improve the industry's marketing strategies and educational programs.	$65,000
Washington	To educate food product research and development professionals about the technical aspects and uses of various forms of dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas to enhance the nutritional value of existing products and create new products using these ingredients.	$63,500
Wyoming	To foster development of the specialty food sector in Wyoming and to train producers and processors on food safety principles.	$23,000
	Total	$1,334,000

FSMIP Proposal Selection Criteria

Applications meeting the basic eligibility requirements for FSMIP funding are reviewed and evaluated by subject matter specialists within AMS and elsewhere in USDA or another Federal agency, as appropriate. Proposals must deal with some aspect of marketing, include a significant research component, and they must potentially benefit multiple producers or agribusinesses, not just one or a few private entities. Proposals that do not meet these basic requirements will not be considered. As a basis for allocating available funds among competing proposals, AMS is guided by the following criteria:

- The relative need for the proposed activity or the relative importance of the problem to be addressed.
- The benefits likely to be derived from the project in relation to the amount of Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program (FSMIP) funds requested.
- The level and nature of State and other non-Federal support (including, but not limited to, the required matching funds or in-kind resources) pledged to the project or activity.
- The potential impact of an individual project on other States or on issues of national importance.
- The adequacy and appropriateness of measures which will be used to evaluate the project outcome.
- Unique and innovative features of the project, particularly if the project is similar to others funded in the past.
- Evidence provided in a clearly written narrative that the proposal brings together the appropriate resources in terms of people, budget, time, and other resources to meet the project objectives.

Proposals that reflect a collaborative approach among the States, academia, the farm sector, and other appropriate entities are of particular interest to the program. States are urged to consider developing proposals that have regional or national significance.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing Payments to States and Possessions obligations by geographic area to include fiscal years 2001 through 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FEDERAL-STATE MARKETING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FUNDING TABLE

STATE	FISCAL YEAR					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alabama	$49,500	- -	$68,200	- -	- -	$14,995
Alaska	- -	- -	46,000	- -	- -	59,845
Arizona	31,580	- -	- -	- -	- -	49,275
Arkansas	98,000	- -	48,306	$60,000	$51,455	30,000
California	- -	- -	- -	49,000	138,920	- -
Colorado	24,030	- -	- -	- -	36,170	58,000
Connecticut	- -	- -	56,200	- -	- -	- -
Delaware	- -	- -	66,300	30,000	- -	- -
Florida	- -	$64,500	72,200	28,000	49,955	72,000
Georgia	- -	- -	103,100	63,800	99,270	- -
Hawaii	- -	50,000	- -	50,000	28,500	50,000
Idaho	35,175	- -	50,000	- -	45,000	54,500
Illinois	- -	72,650	- -	- -	- -	- -
Indiana	- -	49,000	74,000	- -	- -	- -
Iowa	81,700	46,500	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kansas	- -	- -	- -	28,800	- -	- -
Kentucky	119,990	- -	50,200	78,870	52,610	33,375
Louisiana	29,050	- -	- -	37,600	- -	- -
Maine	38,000	50,000	- -	- -	- -	- -

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Maryland	57,000	22,675	- -	- -	42,500	50,000
Massachusetts	62,700	93,100	- -	52,530	36,670	95,425
Michigan	180,175	96,615	52,000	24,000	41,245	47,410
Minnesota	84,500	69,000	12,000	53,000	85,600	- -
Mississippi	- -	- -	- -	- -	50,425	55,875
Missouri	64,700	66,450	32,000	80,000	27,325	- -
Montana	50,000	- -	- -	80,000	- -	- -
Nebraska	- -	124,075	- -	178,000	- -	- -
Nevada	- -	- -	19,100	- -	- -	- -
New Hampshire	- -	- -	42,500	- -	- -	- -
New Jersey	38,600	110,390	61,000	56,500	- -	85,000
New Mexico	- -	- -	- -	53,500	12,300	105,095
New York	- -	33,740	48,000	- -	50,365	- -
North Carolina	25,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	61,400
North Dakota	36,000	54,400	70,000	- -	45,000	- -
Ohio	- -	69,210	- -	- -	- -	105,940
Oklahoma	- -	- -	- -	69,500	- -	56,365
Oregon	- -	58,370	52,000	- -	- -	43,000
Pennsylvania	61,300	- -	97,200	- -	50,000	- -
Puerto Rico	50,000	- -	- -	92,900	- -	- -
Rhode Island	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Carolina	86,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Dakota	- -	- -	- -	60,000	92,680	- -
Tennessee	- -	- -	21,000	- -	- -	- -
Texas	- -	- -	- -	- -	65,740	- -
Utah	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Vermont	- -	- -	57,000	- -	44,000	- -
Virginia	- -	29,500	- -	110,000	45,710	- -
Washington	44,000	46,925	120,000	- -	53,600	183,500
West Virginia	- -	- -	- -	- -	43,000	- -
Wisconsin	- -	- -	2,000,000	2,480,000	2,475,000	1,875,000
Wyoming	- -	77,000	- -	- -	45,490	23,000
American Samoa	- -	53,900	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	1,347,000	1,338,000	3,318,306	3,816,000	3,808,530	3,209,000

Pesticide Data Program

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a table for the record showing the funding for the Pesticide Data Program since fiscal year 1999 to include estimates for fiscal years 2008 and 2009. Please include both direct and reprogrammed appropriations, if applicable.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

PESTICIDE DATA PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Obligations
2000	$12,977
2001	14,185
2002	14,519
2003	15,707
2004	14,735
2005	14,562
2006	15,161
2007	15,133
2008	15,188
2009 est.	15,988

NOTE: No appropriated funds have been reprogrammed into the Pesticide Data Program.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a complete list of the states that are participating in the Pesticide Data Program and the amount of federal funds spent in each state for fiscal years 2002 through 2009. If the Department spent additional funds for the testing of water, please include a list of those states and the amount spent per state for this same period.

Response: There are twelve States participating in the program. We will provide details by State for the record.

Pesticide Data Program

Obligations in Participating States

(Dollars in Thousands)

State	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
California	$2,860	$2,374	$2,555	$2,540	$2,490	2,614
Colorado	85	90	90	70	80	410
Florida	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,240	1,250	1,312
Maryland	85	90	95	92	85	89
Michigan	1,200	1,255	1,260	1,245	1,245	1,307
New York	1,420	1,468	1,470	1,575	1,600	1,890
Ohio	980	980	990	1,105	995	1,045
Texas	875	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,103
Washington	1,010	990	990	1,080	990	1,040
Wisconsin	75	90	96	90	90	95
SUBTOTAL, FOODS	**9,855**	**9,602**	**9,811**	**10,037**	**9,875**	**10,905**
Other, foods(1)	**332**	**108**	**684**	**92**	**281**	**274**
WATER						
Colorado	$330	$444	$335	$345	$310	--
Minnesota (2)	50	200	250	430	420	441
Montana	310	310	310	314	399	480
New York	300	300	300	195	200	--
SUBTOTAL, WATER	**990**	**1,254**	**1,195**	**1,284**	**1,329**	**921**
Other,water (3)	**85**	**85**	**88**	**157**	**75**	**78**
Federal Expenditures(4)	3,473	3,513	3,383	3,563	3,628	3,810
TOTAL	**14,735**	**14,562**	**15,161**	**15,133**	**15,188**	**15,988**

(1) FYs 2004 through 2007 include expenditures for contractual services with the private sector for laboratory chemical supplies and quality assurance services. Expenditures also include the purchase of laboratory equipment for State laboratories in the amount of $239,000 in FY 2004, $599,874 in FY 2006 and $220,000 is projected for FY 2008. No equipment was purchased in FY 2005 and FY 2007.

(2) Minnesota allocations: FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006 for testing pesticides in bottled water. FY 2007-2009 for testing pesticides in ground water.

(3) FY 2004 through FY 2008: contracts with Great Lakes Environmental Center (GLEC) and Ultra to manage water field sampling operations and for quality assurance services respectively.

(4) Federal expenditures for FY 2004 includes $515,000 for GIPSA services; $498,000 to the AMS Laboratory; and $30,000 to NASS. FY 2005 includes $560,000 to GIPSA; $516,000 to the AMS Laboratory for pork and dairy testing; $20,000 to FSIS for pork sampling; and $30,000 to NASS. FY 2006 includes $545,000 to GIPSA; $580,466 to the AMS Laboratory; $40,000 to FSIS; and $30,000 to NASS. FY 2007 includes $515,000 to GIPSA; $30,000 to NASS; and $550,000 to the AMS Laboratory. FY 2008 includes $415,000 to GIPSA, $30,000 to NASS,$525,000 to the AMS Laboratory. FY 2009 includes $30,000 to NASS, $45,000 to FSIS, $436,000 to GIPSA and $535,000 to the AMS Laboratory.

Ms. DeLauro: Were any agricultural use pesticides reregistered using data gathered by the Pesticide Data Program in fiscal year 2007? Which ones?

Response: The Environmental Protection Agency makes pesticide reregistration decisions. The Pesticide Data Program (PDP) is the major data provider for dietary risk assessments, which play a significant role in EPA re-registration decisions. In fiscal year 2007, AMS provided data to support

EPA's ongoing reregistration activities which include cumulative risk assessments for carbamates, chloroacetanilides, organophosphates, triazines, and triazoles. EPA used PDP data extensively in the the cumulative risk assessment of nine N-methyl carbamates included in that group as having a common toxicity mechanism - aldicarb, carbaryl, carbofuran, methiocarb, methomyl, oxamyl, pirimicarb, propoxur, and thiodicarb. In addition, PDP provided portions of samples of peaches and nectarines collected in FY 2007 to an EPA laboratory for specialized testing of formetanate, the 10th N-methyl carbamate to be included in this cumulative assessment. PDP continued to provide critical data for various decisions including nine fruit uses for the organophosphate phosmet. Use decisions also were made on numerous crops for various pesticides including aldicarb, azinphos methyl, lindane, and malathion. EPA used PDP data in its continued focus on atrazine, suspected as a potential contributor to amphibian gonadal development issues. PDP continues to work with EPA to maintain data output needed to determine whether new uses can be granted for triazoles. These fungicides were given emergency use (Section 18) registrations because of their efficacy in treating soybean rust. This invasive fungus has recently reached the U.S. and could have devastating effects on soybean production. PDP continues to focus on the pyrethroid class of compounds which are scheduled for cumulative assessment in the next few years. These compounds are critical to the agricultural industry because they serve as replacements for canceled organophosphate pesticides. EPA requested additional data for carbamates and metabolites of organophosphates in drinking water in preparation for the implementation of their new Registration Program which started in August 2006. AMS adjusted the PDP Water Survey Project to ensure that monitoring data would be available for geographical areas where EPA had previously used risk modeling data. EPA and PDP plans are coordinated to ensure that PDP will generate residue data needed to support upcoming EPA assessments.

Pesticide Recordkeeping Program

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing states in the pesticide recordkeeping program, federal funds and state funds for fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Recordkeeping Program
Fiscal Year 2007

State	Federal Funding	State Funding
Alaska	$17,285	$1,920
Arkansas	69,321	3,649
Delaware	15,974	4,073
Florida	26,308	4,965
Georgia	65,744	3,460
Idaho	54,000	2,700
Illinois	24,963	1,315
Indiana	5,092	252
Iowa	59,888	3,153
Kansas	30,183	2,000
Kentucky	70,058	3,517
Louisiana	68,455	3,305

Massachusetts	13,500	900
Michigan	57,869	2,894
Minnesota	46,716	3,005
Mississippi	27,506	4,177
Montana	60,912	3,046
New Jersey	15,000	750
New Mexico	52,529	2,765
North Carolina	58,000	2,950
Ohio	19,195	1,011
Oklahoma	65,000	3,250
Oregon	56,493	2,723
South Carolina	51,870	2,730
South Dakota	33,750	1,350
Tennessee	31,354	2,300
Utah	30,914	1,542
Virginia	27,381	1,441
West Virginia	25,636	1,383
Wisconsin	30,110	1,610
Wyoming	7,687	285
Subtotal, State	1,218,693	74,421
Federal Agreements	189,860	0
Federal Educational Funding	71,349	20,585
Subtotal, Direct	1,479,902	95,006
Federal Administration	1,145,098	0
Total	$2,625,000	$95,006

Pesticide Data Program

Ms. DeLauro: Do AMS, FSIS, and FDA exchange pesticide data on a regular basis?

Response: AMS shares data with FSIS when meat and poultry products are included in the Pesticide Data Program (PDP). FSIS provides sampling services for meat and poultry under a reimbursable agreement with AMS. In fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2005, FSIS sampled poultry, beef, and pork for AMS and received PDP data. In FY 2006 and the first quarter of FY 2007, FSIS collected poultry samples for AMS. No meat samples were collected in fiscal years 2004 and 2007. Beef sampling will resume in FY 2009. The program provides the resulting data to FSIS as soon as it is available. FSIS has also received AMS methods and quality assurance information.

AMS exchanges information with FDA on a continuous basis. FDA receives monthly reports of tolerance violations reported by PDP laboratories. In addition, PDP provided environmental contaminants data and shared samples with FDA when requested. In fiscal years 2004, 2005, and 2007, FDA participated in PDP Federal-State meetings to share information on methods and to update participants on current FDA activities. In FY 2006 and FY 2007, FDA received over 800 PDP samples to be tested by the FDA Atlanta, GA,

laboratory for perchlorate contamination. The perchlorate project is a joint FDA-EPA Office of Water effort for which AMS' assistance was requested.

AMS also shares drinking water information with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and in return USGS shares surface water data with AMS. Water data have also been shared with the Army Corps of Engineers and Departments of Environmental Quality in Louisiana and Oregon. Bottled water data have been provided to the International Bottled Water Association.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the agency's activities devoted to developing a pesticide data program rapid response capability. Include a status on plans to contract for more outside testing services.

Response: In fiscal year 2007, AMS worked with EPA and the industry to forecast additional data needs for conazoles, neonicotynils, and pyrethroids to speed up data collection. AMS renewed and expanded contracts to manage water sampling operations, prepare chemicals for laboratories, and to support the proficiency testing programs. Examples of rapid response activities include sampling of blueberries, cranberries, cherries, and ground water at the request of EPA Office of Pesticide Programs and industry. In FY 2007, AMS met with representatives of the honey industry to discuss sampling protocols for honey. Pesticide residue data on honey are needed to investigate the environmental impact of pesticide uses on the honey bee population. In FY 2007 preparations for a catfish survey were also started. Data on catfish are needed to answer public concerns about exposure to pesticides through consumption of this product. After review of water testing activities, AMS has consolidated water testing to those laboratories that are the most cost effective. Currently water testing is being performed in Minnesota, Montana, and New York. In addition, EPA volunteered the services of their Analytical Chemistry Laboratory (ACL) in Beltsville, Maryland for use by the Pesticide Data Program (PDP). During FY 2008, working collaboratively with the ACL, testing began on formetanate. Additionally, PDP laboratories are currently set up in the PDP database network so that sampling information and reporting of results are done electronically and access to the PDP database is limited due to security restrictions. To ensure maximum efficiency, AMS monitors sampling and testing costs for each participant and negotiates reductions when appropriate.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that shows spending, by agency, for pesticide use and data collection and analysis to include fiscal year 2007 actual and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Pesticide Data Program Obligations by Agency
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
States 1/	$11,321	$11,204	$11,826
AMS 2/	3,018	3,183	3,299
NASS 3/	30	30	30
GIPSA 4/	515	415	436
FSIS 5/	0	0	45

Other 6/	249	356	352
Total	15,133	15,188	15,988

1/ Includes 12 cooperating States: California, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Ohio, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.
2/ AMS expenditures include $514,000, $525,000 and $535,000 for the AMS National Science Laboratory in Gastonia, NC in FY 2007, FY 2008 and FY 2009 respectively, for special testing of dairy, nuts, catfish, and meats that cannot be done by the States.
3/ For statistical support and data analysis.
4/ For corn in FY 2007-08 and rice in FY 2009.
5/ For collection of 650 beef samples in FY 2009.
6/ Includes funding allocated to commercial vendors for collection of water samples, quality assurance services, State laboratory equipment and scientific supplies for State laboratories.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide the Committee with a complete update on the Pesticide Data Program.

Response: From 1991 through January 2008, PDP has tested 85 commodities. The commodities tested in PDP in FY 2007 were almonds, apple juice, applesauce, bananas, fresh and frozen blueberries, broccoli, carrots, celery, cherries, corn grain, cranberries, heavy cream, eggplant, grapefruit, green beans, kale/collard greens, nectarines, peaches, peanut butter, frozen green peas, plums/dried plums, frozen potatoes, poultry (breast and thigh meat) raisins, summer squash, tomatoes, bottled water, drinking water (raw and treated), and groundwater. Other fresh commodities tested by PDP to date include apples, asparagus, barley, beef (adipose, liver, and muscle tissues), butter, cantaloupe, cauliflower, cucumbers, grapes, lettuce, milk, mushrooms, oats, onions, oranges, pears, pineapples, pork adipose and liver tissues, potatoes, poultry adipose and liver tissues, rice, soybeans, spinach, strawberries, sweet bell peppers, sweet potatoes, watermelon, wheat, and winter squash. Other processed commodities tested include canned asparagus, high fructose corn syrup (HFCS-55 and DE42/43), grape juice, canned/frozen green beans, honey, orange juice, canned peaches, canned pears, pear juice concentrate, canned and frozen spinach, frozen strawberries, canned and frozen sweet corn, canned sweet peas, canned tomatoes, tomato paste, wheat flour, and frozen winter squash.

Fresh and processed fruit and vegetable commodities are collected at terminal markets, major distribution centers, and State warehouses. These sites were chosen because they are close to the consumer level, provide product origin information, take into account degradation of residues during transit and storage of products, and provide product distribution figures to support the statistical design of program operations. Commodities such as corn syrup, poultry, beef, and pork are collected at processing or slaughter plants representing approximately 95 percent of U.S. production. Grain samples are collected at grain elevators and storage silos. In 2007, AMS continued to collect paired raw water and treated drinking water samples from municipal supplies drawing from surface water sources; sites are chosen in consultation with EPA. Calendar year 2007 sampling States for municipal drinking water included Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, South Carolina, Texas, and the District of Columbia. To date, water samples have been collected in 25 States. In 2007, PDP began testing private domestic wells of individuals in rural agricultural regions. The first year of testing included 75 sites in 32 states. Drinking water data is vital to EPA to estimate aggregate

exposure to pesticides. This data measures the impact of pesticide usage in vulnerable watersheds; reflects efficacy of treatment systems in removal of pesticide residues; and provides a means for EPA to adjust statistical models.

A list of commodities tested through PDP is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY HISTORY

Fresh Commodities

Commodity	Start Date	End Date
Apples [1]	Sep-91	Dec-96
Apples (S-1)	Jan-99	Dec-99
Apples (S-2)	Jan-99	May-99
Apples	Oct-00	Sep-02
Apples	Jan-04	Dec-05
Apples (T-1)	Jan-03	Dec-03
Asparagus	Jan-02	Jun-03
Bananas	Sep-91	Sep-95
Bananas	Jan-01	Dec-02
Bananas	Jan-06	Dec-07
Bananas (TSP)	Jul-03	Dec-03
Blueberries [2]	Jan-07	Ongoing
Broccoli	Oct-92	Dec-94
Broccoli	Jan-01	Dec-02
Broccoli	Oct-06	Ongoing
Cantaloupe	Jul-98	Jun-00
Cantaloupe	Oct-03	Sep-05
Carrots [1]	Oct-92	Sep-96
Carrots	Oct-00	Sep-02
Carrots	Jan-06	Dec-07
Cauliflower	Oct-04	Sep-06
Celery	Feb-92	Mar-94
Celery	Jan-01	Dec-02
Celery	Jan-07	Ongoing
Cherries [3]	May-00	Aug-01
Cherries	May-07	Sep-07

Cranberries	Oct-06	Dec-06
Cucumbers	Jan-99	Dec-00
Cucumbers	Oct-02	Sep-04
Eggplant	Jan-05	Dec-06
Eggs (TSP)	Jul-03	Dec-03

Commodity	Start Date	End Date
Grapefruit	Aug-91	Dec-93
Grapefruit	Jan-05	Dec-06
Grapes [1]	May-91	Dec-96
Grapes	Jan-00	Dec-01
Grapes (TSP)	Jul-03	Dec-03
Grapes	Jan-04	Dec-05
Green Beans	Feb-92	Dec-95
Green Beans	Jan-00	Dec-01
Green Beans	Apr-04	Mar-05
Green Beans	Jan-07	Ongoing
Greens (collard & kale)	Oct-06	Ongoing
Lettuce	May-91	Dec-94
Lettuce	Oct-99	Sep-01
Lettuce	Jan-04	Dec-05
Mushrooms	Oct-01	Sep-03
Nectarines 4	Jul-00	Sep-01
Nectarines	Jan-07	Ongoing
Onions	Jan-02	Dec-03
Oranges 1	Aug-91	Dec-96
Oranges	Jan-00	Dec-01
Oranges	Jan-04	Dec-05
Peaches	Feb-92	Sep-96
Peaches (S-3)	Jan-00	Sep-00
Peaches 5	Jan-01	Sep-02
Peaches	Oct-06	Ongoing
Peaches (T-1)	May-03	Sep-03
Pears	Jan-97	Jun-99
Pears (S-1)	Jul-98	Jun-99
Pears	Oct-03	Sep-05

Pineapples	Jul-00	Jun-02
Plums 6	Jan-05	Dec-06
Potatoes	May-91	Dec-95
Potatoes (S-4)	Dec-96	Dec-97
Potatoes	Jul-00	Jun-02

Commodity	Start Date	End Date
Spinach 1	Jan-95	Sep-97
Spinach	Jul-02	Dec-03
Spinach 7	Jan-06	Sep-06
Strawberries 2	Jan-98	Sep-00
Strawberries	Jan-04	Dec-05
Summer Squash	Oct-06	Ongoing
Sweet Bell Peppers	Jan-99	Dec-00
Sweet Bell Peppers	Oct-02	Sep-04
Sweet Potatoes 1	Jan-96	Jun-98
Sweet Potatoes	Jan-03	Dec-04
Tomatoes 1	Jul-96	Jun-99
Tomatoes	Jan-03	Dec-04
Tomatoes	Jan-07	Ongoing
Watermelon 8	Oct-05	Sep-06
Winter Squash 2	Jan-97	Jun-99
Winter Squash	Jul-04	Jun-06

[1] Excludes sampling hiatus September - November 1996.

[2] Frozen collected when fresh unavailable.

[3] Sampling adjusted for market availability. Cherries were sampled for two years (May-00 - Augh-01) for a total of six months.

[4] Sampling adjusted for market availability. Nectarines were sampled for two years (Jul-00 - Sep-01) for a total of six months.

[5] Sampling adjusted for market availability. Peaches were sampled for two Years (Jan-01 - Sep-02) for a total of sixteen months.

[6] Dried plums (prunes) were collected when fresh plums were not available.

[7] Spinach ended learlier than planned due to the unavailibility of product.

[8] Samples collected in California, Florida, and Texas only.

(S-1) Special single serving project testing for organophosphates.

(S-2) Special single serving project testing for carbamates.

(S-3) Special single serving project testing for carbamate,

organochlorine, organophosphate, organonitrogen, and sulfur compounds.

(S-4) Special single serving project testing for aldicarb.

(T-1) Triazole parent and metabolite compounds only.

(TSP) Triazole Sampling Project. Samples sent to contract laboratory.

Processed Commodities

Commodity	Start Date	End Date
Almonds	Jul-07	Ongoing
Apple Juice [1]	Jul-96	Dec-98
Apple Juice	Jan-02	Dec-02
Apple Juice	Jul-07	Ongoing
Applesauce	Jul-02	Dec-02
Applesauce	Jan-06	Dec-06
Asparagus, Canned	Jul-03	Dec-03
Blueberries, Frozen [2]	Jan-07	Ongoing
Corn Syrup [3]	Jan-98	Jun-99
Grape Juice	Jan-98	Dec-99
Green Beans, Canned/Frozen [1]	Jan-96	Jun-98
Green Beans, Canned	Jan-03	Mar-04
Green Beans, Frozen	Apr-05	Dec-05
Honey	Oct-07	Ongoing
Orange Juice	Jan-97	Dec-98
Orange Juice	Oct-04	Sep-06
Peaches, Canned	Dec-96	Dec-97
Peaches, Canned	Jan-03	Dec-04
Peaches, Canned (T-1)	Jan-03	Mar-03
Peaches, Canned (T-1)	Oct-03	Dec-03
Peanut Butter	Jan-00	Dec-00
Peanut Butter	Jan-06	Dec-06
Peanut Butter (TSP)	Jul-03	Dec-03
Pear Juice, Concentrate/Puree	Jul-02	Jun-03
Pears, Canned	Jul-99	Jun-00
Peas, Canned/Frozen	Apr-94	Jun-96
Peas, Canned/Frozen [4]	Oct-01	Sep-03
Peas, Frozen	Jan-06	Dec-06
Plums, Dried (Prunes) [5]	Jan-05	Dec-06

Potatoes, Frozen	Jan-06	Dec-07

Commodity	Start Date	End Date
Raisins	Jul-06	Jun-07
Spinach, Canned	Oct-97	Dec-98
Spinach, Frozen	Jan-99	Dec-99
Spinach, Canned	Jan-04	Jun-04
Strawberries, Frozen [2]	Jan-98	Sep-00
Sweet Corn, Canned/Frozen	Apr-94	Mar-96
Sweet Corn, Canned/Frozen [4]	Oct-01	Sep-03
Tomato Paste, Canned	Jan-01	Jun-01
Tomatoes, Canned	Jul-99	Jun-00
Winter Squash, Frozen [2]	Jan-97	Jun-99

[1] Excludes sampling hiatus September - November 1996.
[2] Frozen collected when fresh unavailable.
[3] Excludes sampling hiatus January 1999.
[4] Canned samples collected in first year and frozen samples in second year of testing.
[5] Dried plums (prunes) were collected when fresh plums were not available.
(T-1) Triazole parent and metabolite compounds only.
(TSP) Triazole Sampling Project. Samples sent to contract laboratory.

Grains

Commodity	Start Date	End Date
Barley	Oct-01	Sep-03
Corn	Oct-06	Ongoing
Oats	Jul-99	Apr-00
Rice	Oct-00	Sep-02
Soybeans	Sep-96	Feb-98
Soybeans	Oct-03	Sep-05
Soybean Rust/Aphid	Oct-05	Dec-05
Wheat	Feb-95	Jan-98
Wheat	Sep-04	Jun-06
Wheat Flour	Jan-03	Dec-04
Wheat Flour (T-1)	Jan-03	Dec-03

Dairy

Commodity	Start Date	End Date

Butter	Jan-03	Dec-03
Heavy Cream	Jul-05	Dec-05
Heavy Cream	Jan-07	Dec-07
Milk [1]	Jan-96	Oct-98
Milk (TSP)	Jul-03	Dec-03
Milk	Jan-04	Dec-05

Meat / Poultry Products

Commodity	Type	Start Date	End Date
Poultry	Young Chickens	Apr-00	Mar-01
Poultry	Young & Mature Chickens	Jan-06	Dec-06
Beef	Cows, Heifers, Steers	Jun-01	Jul-02
Pork	Gilt, Barrow	Jan-05	Jun-05

Drinking Water

States	Start Date	End Date
Finished Water Only		
California, Colorado, Kansas, New York, Texas	Mar-01	Dec-03
Raw Intake and Finished Water		
Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas,	Jan-04	Ongoing
Bottled Water		
10 Participating States	Jan-05	Dec-06
Groundwater		
75 Private Wells in 33 States	Jan-07	Ongoing

[1] Excludes sampling hiatus September - November 1996

(T-1) Triazole parent and metabolite compounds only.
(TSP) Triazole Sampling Project. Samples sent to contract laboratory.

Ms. DeLauro: What was the increase in operational costs in fiscal year 2007 and what increases are expected in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 in the Pesticide Data Program, and by how much?

Response: Operational costs for the participating States increase annually at an average rate of four percent. This amount includes salary increases for State employees and rising costs for sampling and testing supplies. In FY 2007, sample shipping and transportation costs increased significantly due to rising fuel costs. Sampling costs continued to rise in

FY 2007 due to the high price of commodities tested in 2007 (blueberries, cranberries, nectarines and peaches are very expensive, particularly when sampling off-season imports), and the special supplies needed to transport delicate commodities. We estimate that PDP reimbursements to the States will have to be increased by $0.5 million (5%) to continue program output at the current services level. Special analysis (formetanate) will be done by the EPA ACL at no cost to the program and at the Colorado Laboratory. AMS will scale back on-site visits to laboratories and sampling sites, and limit purchase of equipment to one laboratory per year.

Plant Variety Protection

Ms. DeLauro: Please update last year's table for the Plant Variety Protection Act that shows the number of applications received, the number of applications pending action, the number of applications approved, the number of certificates issued, and the number that expired to include fiscal year 2007. Also include the average time it takes AMS to approve an application - from the time of receipt to final approval.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Plant Variety Protection Program
Status of Applications

	FY 2005	2006	2007
Applications received	351	304	455
Applications pending action	654	685	742
Applications approved 1/	279	239	355
Certificates issued	213	233	309
Certificates that are abandoned, denied, ineligible, or withdrawn	38	34	43
Certificates that have expired	221	215	137

1/ Approved applications include the number of certificates issued, and those that are in the process of being issued.

In fiscal year 2007, the Plant Variety Protection Office approved 355 applications; the average time was 750 days or 2.1 years. In fiscal year 2006, 239 applications were approved with an average time of 823 days or 2.3 years. The length of time it takes until an application is approved is governed largely by whether the examiner must request more information or clarification from the applicant.

The number of applications approved doesn't necessarily increase from year to year due to several factors:

- The number of application received is dependent on the economics of seed developers, the value of the varieties they develop and many other factors. The PVP application process is voluntary and totally funded by user fees.

- Applications pending action = Prior year applications pending action + current year application received - applications approved - applications abandoned, etc.

- Applications approved are based on the number of staff available within the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO) to complete PVP examination and the quality of the PVP applications submitted.

- Certificates issued are directly related to the same factors as applications approved.

- Applications abandoned, etc. are dependent on the quality of the PVP applications, PVP applicants willingness to provide required information, and value of the applicant's variety.

- Certificates expired are dependent on what PVP applications were issued 18 years ago.

Referenda

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a status of all referenda and associated dollars for FY 2007. If there are any referendums scheduled for 2008, please provide the Committee a status on each one for the record.

Response: In fiscal year 2007, AMS conducted three referenda of growers on proposed amendments to the Florida avocado, South Texas onions, and California walnut marketing orders and three continuance referenda on the cranberry, Vidalia onion, and Walla Walla onion marketing orders, totaling approximately $150,000. Referendum costs can range from $10,000 to $50,000+ depending upon the size of the program.

During fiscal year 2008, AMS will conduct four referenda of growers on continuance of the Florida citrus, Florida avocados, California kiwifruit, and tart cherries marketing orders. Also, AMS will conduct referenda on proposed amendments to the California almond, Florida citrus, and tart cherry marketing orders. From April 2-16, eligible voters are voting on the establishment of Honey Packers and Importers Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order and termination of the Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Order.

During fiscal year 2009, AMS expects to conduct referenda for implementation of a new program for processed red raspberries. AMS will conduct two referenda of growers on continuance of the California almonds and Northwest pears marketing orders. Also, AMS will conduct referenda on proposed amendments to the California pistachio and California kiwifruit marketing order.

AMS expects to conduct a referendum for the Lamb Promotion, Research and Information Program by July 2009. The estimated cost of this referendum is $300,000.

AMS is required under the Soybean Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act to conduct a survey in fiscal year 2009 to determine if soybean producers favor the conduct of a continuation referendum. The estimated cost of this survey is $300,000. If the survey results determine that producers want a referendum, it will be conducted within one year after the results of the survey are announced.

USDA is required, under a Settlement Agreement between the USDA and the Michigan Pork Producers Association, et al., to conduct a survey among

eligible pork producers and importers of pork and pork products determine if they want a referendum on the Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order. The estimated cost of this survey is between $275,000 and $300,000. If the survey shows producers want a referendum, it will be conducted within one year after the results of the survey are announced.

Research and Promotion Programs

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing payments by research and promotion boards for OGC services to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Research and Promotion
OGC Legal Services Costs

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate 1/	FY 2009 Estimate 1/
National Dairy Board	$3,509	$4,000	$4,000
Egg Board	294	0	0
National Pork Board	11,989	12,000	13,000
National Cattlemen's Board	7,984	8,000	8,000
Lamb Board	1,566	2,000	2,000
Soybean Board	1,694	2,000	2,000
Honey Board	7,358	8,000	8,000
Packer Importer Honey Board	2,858	4,000	4,000
Cotton Board	1,371	1,000	1,000
Potato Board	545	1,000	1,000
Watermelon Board	1,469	2,000	2,000
Mushroom Board	798	1,000	1,000
Fluid Milk Board	2,781	3,000	3,000
Mangos Board	758	1,000	1,000

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate 1/	FY 2009 Estimate 1/
Popcorn Board	518	1,000	1,000
Avocado Board	2,139	3,000	3,000
Peanut Board	3,073	3,000	3,000
Blueberry Board	1,357	1,000	1,000
Total	$52,061	$57,000	$58,000

1/ FY 2008 and FY 2009 estimates are based on FY 2008 estimates reimbursements for known or anticipated activities (for example, referenda, major regulation changes, court cases, etc.).

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a list of all research and promotion programs that receive funding from FAS, including how much each receives, for fiscal year 2007 and estimates for fiscal year 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Funding from FAS to Industry Research and Promotion Programs

Industry Board/Committee	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008/1 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Research & Promotion				
National Honey Board	$168,493	$178,323	$178,323	Under Review
National Popcorn Board	324,692	Under Review	Under Review	Under Review
National Potato Promotion Board	4,840,819	4,833,638	4,833,638	Under Review
National Watermelon Promotion Board	204,917	229,286	229,286	Under Review
U.S. Highbush Blueberry Council	166,499	128,930	No 2008 UES Application	Under Review
Marketing Agreements & Orders				
Almond Board of California	1,226,850	1,240,087	1,240,087	Under Review
California Tree Fruit Agreement	2,211,089	2,246,484	2,246,484	Under Review
Cranberry Marketing Committee	1,413,589	1,456,688	1,456,688	Under Review

Industry Board/Committee	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008/1 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Fresh and Processed Pear Committees	2,758,773	2,589,203	2,589,203	Under Review
Raisin Administrative Committee	2,478,004	2,858,500	2,858,500	Under Review

1/ The actual PY 2008 allocations have not been communicated to MAP participants as of 3/20/2008.

Ms. DeLauro: Were any new research and promotion programs added in fiscal year 2007? Do you expect to add any in fiscal year 2008 or 2009?

Fiscal Year 2007 Research Cooperative Agreements

Response: During fiscal year 2007, no new research and promotion programs were added. In fiscal year 2008 the Sorghum program has gone through the clearance process and the target date for publication is July 1, 2008. AMS is waiting on the outcome of a referendum currently underway for a new honey packers and importers program, which could be implemented in 2008. In addition, discussions have taken place with representatives of the raspberry industry concerning a possible program in 2009.

Research Cooperative Agreements

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record on research cooperative agreements for fiscal year 2007.

Response: The Agricultural Marketing Service enters into cooperative agreements that support applied research on marketing issues, rather than basic scientific research. Below is a listing of AMS agreements for fiscal year 2007.

[The information follows:]

Agreement Number	Cooperator	Project	Amount
A-4745	University of Sao Paolo, Brazil	Brazil Soybean Transportation Report	$26,000
A-4823	Michigan State University	Market Analysis of Farmers Markets	40,000
A-4824	Institute of Social and Economic Development	Assessing Alternative Food Distribution Models	10,000
A-4828	Farmers Market Coalition	Develop "Best Practices" Reports and Identify Resources to Strengthen Farmers Markets	40,000
A-4830	The Council on the Environment	Research and Analysis of Greenmarket Farmers Markets	25,000
A-4831	Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute	Agricultural Transportation Information Center for Research and Policy	100,000

Section 32

Ms. DeLauro: Update the tables that appear in last year's hearing record showing the amounts expended for Emergency Surplus Removal and Disaster Relief to include an estimate for fiscal year 2008. What has been obligated to date for FY 2008? Add a similar table sharing the amounts expended from Section 32 to restore producer purchasing power.

Response: Through March 2008, AMS has obligated $33.5 million for Emergency Surplus Removal. No funds have been expended for Disaster Relief or to restore producer purchasing power.

[The information follows:]

Emergency Surplus Removal
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount
1999	$144,484
2000	200,215
2001	200,234
2002	206,898
2003	222,090
2004	226,475
2005	149,496
2006	81,010
2007	56,891
2008 obligated through April 9	33,760

Disaster Relief
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount
1999	$7,014
2000	0
2001	0
2002	0
2003	500
2004	9,200
2005	40,597
2006	1,901
2007	11,317
2008 obligated through April 9	0

Restore Producer Purchasing Power
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount
1999	$178,265
2000	30,778
2001	39,700
2002	172,867
2003	8,000
2004	218,750
2005	278,763
2006	700,000
2007	101,650
2008 obligated through April 9	0

Ms. DeLauro: The Secretary has the authority to use section 32 funds to remove surplus commodities from the market and bolster producer prices. Provide a list of each time the Secretary used this authority and the amount used for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, and to date in fiscal year 2008. Please describe the procedure by which USDA determines that a surplus exists in the marketplace.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES
Fiscal Year 2006

Commodity	Dollars in Millions
Asparagus	$1.6
Cherries, red tart	15.3
Chicken leg quarters	16.3
Cranberries	7.2
Dry Beans	9.0
Figs, dried pieces	6.9
Grape Juice	8.6
Lamb	0.2
Pineapples, canned crushed	1.9
Salmon	2.2
Sweet Potatoes	11.8
Total	$81.0

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES
Fiscal Year 2007

Commodity	Dollars in Millions
Apple Products, processed	$17.4
Apricots, canned	1.6
Asparagus	1.7
Cherries, red tart	15.3
Goose	0.8
Grape Juice	7.9
Grapefruit Juice	9.1
Lamb	1.0
Tomatoes, fresh	2.1
Total	$56.9

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES
Fiscal Year 2008 Emergency Surplus Purchases
Authorized Through March 2008

Commodity	Dollars in Millions
Cherries, red tart	$12.4
Grapefruit Juice	12.0
Pears	5.2
Plums, canned	.3
Tomatoes, canned	3.9
Total	$33.8

Determination of Surplus: USDA must constantly evaluate individual commodity markets and ensure that cyclic downturns in prices and negative returns to producers do not jeopardize the long-term viability of the Nation's production capacity. Agricultural production varies from year to year. Weather, growing conditions, and cyclical production patterns contribute to variations in supply. USDA conducts bonus commodity purchases, also known as surplus removal purchases, to help stabilize prices in agricultural commodity markets.

Our decisions on whether or not to support a particular market through Section 32 purchases are based on an objective analysis of market factors. To determine the need for a bonus commodity purchase, an economic assessment of commodity market conditions is conducted. Demand factors such as domestic consumption and exports are examined in relationship to supply factors such as domestic production, imports, and inventories. Prices paid to producers relative to costs of production can play an important role in determining whether the industry is in a state of excess supply. Determinations of the need for a bonus commodity purchase generally address current market conditions that may be improved in the short run by a surplus removal.

Section 32 - Export Purchases

Ms. DeLauro: Were any export purchases made in fiscal year 2007? If so, please list the commodities and which countries received the purchases.

Response: AMS did not make any export purchases in fiscal year 2007.

Section 32 Commodity Purchases

Ms. DeLauro: Provide an updated table of section 32 commodity purchases showing fiscal year 2001 through 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

TOTAL SECTION 32 COMMODITY PURCHASES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Item	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.
Almonds	4,552	6,079	--	--	7,022	10,565	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Apple Juice	31,096	8,112	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,963	8,900	--	--	19,778	6,529

Item	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.
Apple Slices, Canned	6,645	2,444	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,406	2,914	10,386	4,264	9,710	4,727
Apple Slices, Frozen	554	143	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,721	1,859	3,920	1,263	7,175	2,672
Apples, Fresh	35,339	10,318	--	--	2,654	833	--	--	10,860	3,325	3,085	1,010	2,455	868
Applesauce	49,923	15,429	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,660	9,656	44,288	13,830	34,105	11,686
Apricots, Canned	21,908	12,160	12,786	6,858	22,170	12,468	14,284	7,997	2,805	1,371	--	--	7,015	3,602
Apricots, Frozen	2,888	1,804	1,254	779	1,786	1,131	1,026	635	152	85	--	--	1,137	982
Asparagus, Canned	1,148	728	4,118	3,326	4,300	4,730	4,573	5,254	3,683	3,327	1,688	1,396	1,519	1,389
Asparagus, Frozen	612	594	2,016	1,653	1,368	1,375	2,465	2,795	1,224	1,173	180	169	288	319
Beans, Canned	29,649	7,158	--	--	14,854	3,864	--	--	--	--	6,299	1,675	15,411	4,834
Beans, Green, Canned	--	--	--	--	9,773	2,780	--	--	--	--	12,786	3,937	27,364	9,114
Beans, Dry	28,830	8,062	--	--	--	--	--	--	480	214	27,504	9,215	136	41
Beans, Green, Frozen	--	--	--	--	2,128	887	1,532	712	3,842	1,845	5,149	2,472	2,772	1,403
Beans, Refried, Canned	4,932	1,268	--	--	4,318	1,190	--	--	--	--	3,078	1,049	5,080	1,702
Beans, Vegetarian-Canned	7,663	1,512	--	--	7,604	1,697	--	--	--	--	4,611	1,198	6,613	1,769
Beef, Canned	396	597	432	619	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	540	1,079
Beef, Frozen Ground	101,292	140,528	73,382	99,649	8,635	14,415	68,406	101,628	69,268	106,586	115,767	164,695	128,336	192,523
Beef Patties	11,932	17,977	9,499	12,755	1,710	3,128	9,421	14,567	6,932	11,231	11,906	18,038	12,908	18,926
Beef Roast	126	239	15,440	29,259	--	--	--	--	400	539	2,720	3,819	4,400	6,389
Beef, Sloppy Joe & Taco Filling	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,360	2,393	1,560	2,402	--	--
Bison	--	--	--	--	3,194	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black-berries, Frozen	--	--	680	597	760	650	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	41
Blue-berries, Dried	--	--	364	1,637	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	410
Blue-berries, Frozen	13,808	10,642	14,785	12,537	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	277	756
Canta-loupe, Fresh	887	215	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carrots, Canned	--	--	--	--	1,949	615	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carrots, Frozen	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,931	1,055	--	--	--	--	--	--
Catfish	--	--	1,400	3,326	1,200	2,674	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cherries, Canned	5,570	4,269	1,761	1,065	--	--	--	--	--	--	528	282	669	368
Cherries, Dried	7,333	32,373	1,478	5,976	--	--	3,578	14,729	--	--	2,775	10,958	2,927	11,162

Item	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.
Cherries, Frozen	5,029	3,811	5,694	3,980	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,787	5,654	6,413	5,058
Chicken, Chilled	86,112	39,870	96,517	43,223	12,742	5,920	79,190	47,926	74,994	42,705	144,162	74,775	136,337	89,297
Chicken, Cooked	4,943	6,102	2,333	3,132	--	--	3,339	4,706	3,866	5,606	5,541	7,599	9,870	14,692
Chicken, Canned Boned	2,061	3,502	5,545	10,284	--	--	1,050	1,937	2,860	5,318	938	1,625	1,275	2,340
Chicken, Diced	14,094	24,572	16,371	30,230	--	--	4,473	8,888	6,446	13,579	10,116	15,992	10,852	18,688
Chicken, Fajitas	--	--	2,144	3,212	--	--	1,513	2,697	1,947	3,362	4,472	7,549	7,218	13,120
Chicken, Frozen, Cut-Up	20,439	12,703	19,301	11,364	2,949	1,644	5,824	3,632	10,410	6,877	62,283	23,642	8,510	5,713
Chicken, Grilled	--	--	78	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chicken, Nuggets	351	256	156	111	132	212	78	130	39	67	--	--	39	64
Chicken, Patties	1,014	664	741	549	--	--	273	455	39	67	--	--	1,404	2,234
Corn, Canned	35,420	13,124	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,810	3,610	20,765	6,384	13,635	4,697
Corn, Frozen	5,820	1,997	--	--	--	--	13,954	5,152	18,005	6,574	15,404	5,667	6,938	3,384
Cran-berries, Dried	5,365	9,219	2,352	4,170	--	--	--	--	1,486	3,004	--	--	173	426
Cranberry Apple Juice	12,513	3,815	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cranberry Juice	34,387	18,747	8,588	7,230	--	--	--	--	30,321	21,825	6,733	4,972	--	--
Cranberry Sauce Canned	7,362	3,489	10,078	4,739	--	--	--	--	14,738	6,049	5,183	2,271	--	--
Cran-berries, Frozen	--	--	282	172	--	--	--	--	685	493	--	--	--	--
Date Pieces	1,728	1,922	--	--	--	--	1,656	2,415	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egg Mix	760	1,231	4,018	6,679	--	--	240	568	360	514	--	--	--	--
Eggs, Whole, Frozen	15,032	7,117	17,633	8,559	3,266	1,973	10,728	6,518	8,603	3,448	15,128	6,041	10,163	6,172
Dried Figs	4,140	3,760	--	--	--	--	2,484	2,733	5,076	5,642	5,930	6,876	--	--
Fowl, Light Bulk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36	11	--	--
Goose Meat Frozen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	351	810
Grape Juice, Canned	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,639	8,587	19,514	8,081
Grapefruit, Canned	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grapefruit, Fresh	2,985	545	377	68	309	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grapefruit Juice	25,465	5,859	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,046	9,089
Ham, Cooked, Frozen	8,627	12,997	14,863	20,808	800	946	7,876	10,034	4,120	5,780	4,840	6,756	8,040	12,986
Ham Roast	864	1,152	144	189	2,420	2,984	640	743	--	--	120	162	160	215
Lamb Roast	2,628	9,788	1,440	4,969	1,296	4,632	--	--	--	--	72	195	324	988

Item	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.
Lemons, Fresh	1,183	381	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luncheon Meat, Canned	--	--	612	929	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixed Fruit, Canned	--	--	--	--	12,108	5,130	34,181	15,859	26,597	12,112	7,402	3,865	--	--
Onions, Fresh	1,861	356	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oranges, Fresh	6,703	1,513	2,431	547	3,368	743	--	--	890	249	--	--	--	--
Orange Juice, Canned	27,270	7,381	--	--	--	--	100,903	26,927	--	--	--	--	--	--
Orange Juice, Frozen	--	--	3,317	2,616	4,087	3,615	58,501	23,044	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peaches, Canned	28,355	13,723	42,661	19,393	97,433	41,850	56,577	23,337	65,250	29,219	--	--	22,503	11,477
Peaches, Frozen	18,350	15,525	25,414	21,202	20,138	17,794	28,366	24,593	11,190	8,932	5,547	4,626	8,156	7,038
Pears, Canned	44,771	21,643	18,303	8,465	58,044	25,615	37,120	16,362	34,661	15,266	28,464	14,128	43,766	21,642
Pears, Fresh	5,589	1,605	--	--	--	--	7,034	2,389	925	347	--	--	2,295	951
Peas, Canned	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,714	1,600	--	--	--	--	5,948	2,710
Pineapple, Canned	7,518	4,301	25,628	13,350	16,514	10,380	44,911	25,421	31,811	19,857	38,089	27,540	2,792	2,073
Plums, Canned	3,512	1,959	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plums, Dried	15,510	14,616	--	--	3,226	2,809	440	407	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pork, Boneless	8,564	7,430	19,416	16,132	3,522	3,009	14,921	14,927	--	--	8,603	8,285	--	--
Pork, Canned	--	--	288	313	4,718	4,770	--	--	--	--	--	--	349	572
Pork, Frozen, Ground	--	--	--	--	15,240	21,749	--	--	--	--	160	233	160	223
Pork, Legs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,640	2,319	--	--	3,680	4,815
Pork, Rib Patty	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	480	834	152	219	494	687
Pork, Breaded Patty/Link	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	360	517	680	1,144
Pork, Roast	5,239	7,695	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,722	4,798	--	--	5,443	4,637
Pork, Sausage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pork, Sloppy Joe & Taco Filling	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,320	3,468	480	649	1,280	1,552
Potatoes, Oven Fries	14,946	4,459	16,011	4,987	22,216	7,930	30,809	11,544	16,779	6,665	27,195	11,506	7,207	3,585
Potato Rounds, Frozen	5,499	1,905	16,480	5,924	14,320	5,526	34,758	12,735	19,285	7,248	22,792	9,323	9,940	4,612
Potato Wedges, Frozen	13,082	3,761	11,987	3,840	20,507	7,398	31,067	11,724	15,663	6,220	21,394	9,091	4,277	2,089
Potatoes, Canned	28,173	9,278	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Item	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.
Potatoes, Dehydrated	53,491	30,617	--	--	14,778	10,494	--	--	31,299	21,605	--	--	7,080	440
Potatoes, Fresh	54,316	10,742	--	--	--	--	1,160	154	760	114	71,020	4,778	112,879	8,109
Potatoes, Round White	24,080	4,887	--	--	--	--	--	--	240	25	--	--	--	--
Prune Puree	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raisins	38,902	27,482	34,132	23,195	34,711	21,175	--	--	--	--	1,294	1,202	--	--
Rasp-berries, Frozen	--	--	760	735	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raspberry Puree	1,632	1,288	622	597	777	713	--	--	--	--	--	--	155	141
Salsa, Canned	9,606	3,537	9,860	3,793	14,682	5,328	14,276	5,177	7,722	2,784	4,053	1,492	5,575	2,223
Salmon, Canned	3,847	7,116	13,022	7,800	10,321	8,563	13,059	11,107	8,508	8,365	2,159	2,232	--	--
Salmon, Nuggets	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Salmon, Pouched	674	1,084	--	--	--	--	808	1,389	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spaghetti Sauce	11,123	2,781	13,509	3,383	19,845	4,684	15,253	3,570	13,996	3,426	6,496	1,613	7,782	2,071
Straw-berries, Frozen	6,607	3,634	--	--	8,635	5,752	4,567	3,084	--	--	--	--	7,618	7,460
Sweet Potatoes, Canned	11,017	6,371	12,324	7,369	--	--	4,146	1,549	17,963	10,737	27,172	11,508	2,197	1,080
Sweet Potatoes, Fresh	--	--	6,164	1,898	--	--	--	--	3,682	1,157	320	75	--	--
Sweet Potatoes, Frozen	238	113	713	410	--	--	317	184	832	549	309	181	--	--
Tomato Sauce, Canned	35,324	10,598	3,443	868	23,131	6,219	6,453	1,475	4,450	1,043	999	259	2,865	785
Tomatoes, Canned	8,399	2,466	4,803	1,438	21,760	7,158	10,649	3,539	5,497	1,574	2,690	838	3,369	1,118
Tomatoes, Fresh	3,520	1,230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,760	2,130
Tomatoes, Paste	9,074	3,661	4,395	1,904	10,220	4,186	8,247	3,456	6,791	2,562	519	195	9,193	3,789
Tomatoes, Whole	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trail Mix	23,581	40,789	--	--	18,474	28,247	12,002	15,725	--	--	326	768	931	1,755
Tuna, Canned	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,519	5,618
Turkey, Burgers, Frozen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey, Deli Style	--	--	--	--	400	546	--	--	2,272	4,272	--	--	5,407	13,379
Turkey, Chilled	16,308	10,045	21,456	12,336	2,098	1,072	28,047	21,712	11,457	7,979	24,299	18,646	28,008	23,684
Turkey, Frozen, Ground	179	197	1,475	1,454	1,492	1,335	1,332	1,367	1,473	1,526	955	1,011	1,892	2,235
Turkey, Ham	12,681	11,295	13,114	11,337	1,310	1,145	7,561	8,208	5,964	7,000	6,821	8,699	10,400	14,057
Turkey, Roast	15,700	20,175	21,790	24,999	1,111	1,231	6,267	8,054	11,552	16,309	7,384	10,684	14,986	29,204

Item	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.	Pounds	Oblig.
Turkey, Sausage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey, Whole, Frozen	6,120	4,073	4,142	2,637	751	450	664	497	376	319	246	214	1,330	1,322
Walnuts	4,370	9,001	4,368	9,037	6,592	14,075	13,426	27,284	--	--	--	--	--	--
DOD Fresh Program	--	--	--	50,000	--	50,000	--	50,000	--	50,000	--	50,000	--	50,000
Undistributed	--	719	--	158	--	26	--	169	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1,251,136	800,225	700,692	606,833	605,868	422,090	873,070	626,475	737,608	548,818	908,082	630,805	907,984	721,752

Section 32

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the section 32 table, obligation levels, that appears in last year's hearing record through fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SECTION 32 OBLIGATION LEVELS

Item	2007 Actual	2008 Estimated	2009 Estimated
Permanent Appropriation	$7,029,269,059	$7,563,683,777	$7,979,334,788
Rescission	-37,601,000	-684,000,000	-293,000,000
Unobligated balance available, start of year	146,760,123	500,000,000	0
Offsetting Collections	139,276,862	0	0
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	119,915	0	0
Total available	7,277,824,959	7,379,683,777	7,686,334,788
Less transfers to: Food and Nutrition Service, Child Nutrition Programs	-5,731,073,000	-6,253,548,000	-6,529,983,000
GSA Board of Contract Appeals	-47,345	0	0
Department of Commerce	-82,817,059	-84,594,777	-84,500,788
Total transfers	-5,813,937,404	-6,338,142,777	-6,614,483,788
Total available after transfers	1,463,887,555	1,041,541,000	1,071,851,000

Item	2007 Actual	2008 Estimated	2009 Estimated
Less total obligations	-883,229,042	-1,041,541,000	-1,071,851,000
Funds Returned to Treasury	80,658,513	0	0
Unobligated balance available, end of year	500,000,000	0	0

The above information is current as of April 9, 2008.

Summary of Pork Purchases

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the list from last year's hearing record showing the Section 32 surplus purchases of pork.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Summary of Pork Purchases
USDA Agricultural Marketing Service

	Quantity (lbs.)	Total Cost
FY 1999 Total Purchases	118,424,663	$126,746,907
Section 32 Surplus Removal Purchases	68,324,186	$77,182,685
Entitlement Purchases	50,100,477	$49,564,222
FY 2000 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	33,006,677	$39,310,860
FY 2001 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	23,294,489	$29,273,847
FY 2002 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	35,322,485	$38,372,362
FY 2003 Total Purchases	26,699,882	$33,457,857
Section 32 Surplus Removal Purchases	22,658,382	$30,000,000
Entitlement Purchases	4,041,500	$3,457,857
FY 2004 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	23,436,717	$25,705,089
FY 2005 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	13,282,100	$17,199,312
FY 2006 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	14,715,200	$16,819,811
FY 2007 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases)	19,936,720	$26,257,460

FY 2008 Total Purchases (All Entitlement Purchases) through 4/9/08	5,200,520	$6,650,293

Section 32 - State Option Contracts

Ms. DeLauro: Please explain what 'state option contracts' are, and how they are used in the Section 32 program. Did the Secretary authorize $5,000,000 for this purpose in FY 2007? How much was used and for what purpose? How much of the $5 million does USDA estimate it will spend in FY 2008 and FY 2009? Has USDA been fully reimbursed for the cost of processing commodities for the states over the past three years?

Response: State option contracting enables the State distributing agencies that support domestic nutrition assistance programs to have bulk or raw USDA-purchased commodities converted into more convenient ready-to-use end products. USDA initially expends Section 32 funds on behalf of the State to pay for the cost of the processing. Subsequently, the State reimburses USDA for the processing cost. Thus, there is no net cost to Section 32 for State option contracting. The $5 million is set aside to more efficiently assist the States to have their USDA-purchased commodities further processed and avoids the need to have States pay USDA up-front for further processing. There is no charge to the State for the raw commodity.

In fiscal year 2007, $126,360 was used to process poultry commodities into final products for consumption. For fiscal year 2008, as in prior years, the Secretary authorized the use of up to $5 million of existing Section 32 funding for State option contracting. As of April 9, 2008, $142,097 has been used to process poultry commodities into final products for consumption. Of this amount, $56,839 was used for chicken nuggets, and $85,258 was used for chicken patties. Currently there are no plans to change the authorization level of $5 million for fiscal year 2009.

USDA has been fully reimbursed by the States for prior year expenses.

Section 32

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a ten-year table, including projected fiscal year 2008, showing Section 32 end-of-year unobligated balances, total obligations for Section 32 purchases, and obligations that were incurred in September of each fiscal year for those ten years.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SECTION 32 PURCHASES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Unobligated Balances	Obligations	September Obligations

1999	$112,630	$544,484	$187,447
2000	241,270	600,215	198,489
2001	107,825	800,225	270,984
2002	192,643	606,833	141,670
2003	134,322	422,090	137,463
2004	408,051	626,475	324,287
2005	286,160	548,817	76,744
2006	146,760	630,802	144,273
2007	500,000	836,590	53,271
2008 est.	0	1,002,957	91,429*

* Section 32 purchases are estimated for FY 2008 since purchasing decisions are a function of market conditions which we are unable to predict at this time. Note also that National School Lunch Program purchases support the operational schedule of the Nation's public school system.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a list of all the types of expenditures (e.g., state option contracts, emergency surplus removals) for which AMS has used Section 32 funds for the last 10 years and provide a breakout by type of expenditures for those years.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SECTION 32 EXPENDITURES
(Dollars in Thousands)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 Est.
Child Nutrition Purchases	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$399,935	$200,000	$400,000	$399,322	$549,792	$664,860	$465,000
Drought Relief					867,000					
State Option Contract					948	3	134			5,000

Removal of Defective Commodities		500			1,000	67	36		1,871	52,500
Disaster Relief	7,014				500	9,200	40,598	1,901	11,317	5,000
Direct Payments		30,778	39,700	172,867	8,000	218,750	278,763	700,000	101,650	
Diversion Payments	178,265		11,900							
Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program				6,000						
Lamb Grading & Certification Support			957	592	103	100				
Specialty Crop Purchases			199,991							
Emergency Surplus Removal	144,484	200,215	200,234	206,898	222,090	226,475	149,496	81,010	56,891	33,760

Section 32 - Defective Commodity Removal

Ms. DeLauro: How much did AMS spend in 2007 on removal of defective commodities? How much does AMS plan to spend on this effort in FY 2008? Have any of these funds been obligated to date? What is a defective commodity and what does AMS do with those commodities after they are removed?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, AMS spent $1.9 million for removal of defective commodities. In fiscal year 2008, the Secretary has approved $52.5 million for the removal of defective commodities. Of this, $2.5 million is being reserved in the event AMS has to respond quickly to a public health risk. To date, AMS has authorized up to $50.0 million on the removal and replacement of ground beef items as a result of a food safety determination by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). As of April 9, AMS has spent approximately $11,686,823 on this effort.

A defective commodity is defined as any commodity purchased for distribution under the various domestic nutrition assistance programs administered by the Secretary, that the Secretary determines poses a health or safety risk. After a commodity has been removed for health or safety reasons, it is disposed of according to the type of commodity involved.

Section 32 - Direct Payment Program

Ms. DeLauro: Does AMS have plans to spend any other funds on the Section 32 direct payment program in fiscal year 2008? Have any of these funds been obligated to date? What commodities qualify for the direct payment program? How does AMS evaluate what commodities are approved for this program?

Response: AMS does not have plans to spend any funds on the Section 32 direct payment program in fiscal year 2008, and as a result no funds have been obligated through March 2008.

The Department's evaluation process determines whether a particular industry segment is facing a long-term chronic oversupply, if market prices are well

below normal, or if a particular situation cannot be corrected by more conventional means.

Section 32 Spending

Ms. DeLauro: How much did AMS spend in fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007 on directed purchases, direct payment program, and diversion payment program? Please provide a breakout of these obligations by each of these categories and by commodity.

Response: AMS did not have any directed purchases or diversion payment programs in fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007.

[The information follows:]

Direct Payment Program
FY 2006
(Dollars in Thousands)

Growers whose trees were destroyed in the APHIS citrus canker eradication program	$400,000
FSA Hurricane relief	250,000
Livestock producers incurring grazing losses due to drought	50,000
Total	700,000

Direct Payment Program
FY 2007
(Dollars in Thousands)

Growers whose trees were destroyed in the citrus canker eradication program	$100,000
Hog and poultry producers whose animals were fed melamine-infested compounds	1,650
Total	101,650

Federal Seed

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of new complaints and the amount of penalties assessed under the Federal Seed Act to include fiscal year 2007. Please explain how the penalties are assessed as well as an opinion as to whether the penalty amount alone serves as a deterrent to violating the Federal Seed Act.

Response: Penalties under the Federal Seed Act are assessed on an increasing scale based on the shipper's history of violations. Penalties for first offenses by the shipper (i.e., no previous civil or criminal action or Debt Collection Act (DCA) collections) are ordinarily $450 per violation. If, in the previous five years, there has been a criminal or civil action, either judgment or settlement of a DCA collection, penalties are higher. Subsequent offenses are addressed within an increasingly harsher manner and higher fines.

Our primary goal is to ensure full compliance with the Federal Seed Act. In our opinion, the monetary penalties alone are not sufficient to achieve full compliance even though the monetary penalties increase with each violation. The initial monetary penalties, the escalation of monetary penalties for subsequent violations, public notification of violators through program announcements, timely Federal action, and follow-up actions with shippers all work in combination to facilitate compliance. Shippers inform AMS of procedures they have implemented to help prevent incorrect labeling violations.

Federal Seed Act
Complaints and Penalties

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Complaints of alleged violations	574	375	311	338	330	320
Penalties	$22,475	$66,750	$66,500	$39,150	$45,000	$40,000
Cases Pending	459	451	324	289	320	310
Resolved Administratively	40	86	55	57	60	55

Ms. DeLauro: What is the $432,000 increase requested in the Federal Seed program for?

Response: The funding will be used to inspect seed for compliance with the Federal Seed Act in eight States: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It will also be used to reduce seed mislabeling by providing training in seed sampling techniques to seed companies to provide accurate labeling information by ensuring that appropriate samples are tested as well as to develop reference samples used to verify varietal labeling.

Standardization Program

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table in last year's hearing record showing standardization program costs by commodity for fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year 2007
Standardization Program Costs
(Dollars in Thousands)

Commodity Graded	Program Cost
Cotton	$1,144
Dairy Products	680
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	795
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	510
Meat	840

Poultry	311
Science	101
Tobacco	219
Total	$4,600

Ms. DeLauro: What standards are currently being worked on by AMS?

Response: AMS is developing standards for tomatoes of the vine; canned re-fried beans, frozen onions, olive-pomace oil; and is revising standards for olive oil, frozen okra, fresh pineapples, fresh potatoes, table grapes and beet greens. No Tobacco standards are currently being developed or revised, however, AMS is reviewing flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, dark-air, and Connecticut tobacco standards to determine if revisions will be needed next year. AMS is developing minimum voluntary standards for common livestock and meat production practices and marketing claims. The standard for claims related to "grass-fed" labeling was published on October 16, 2007, with an effective date of November 15, 2007. The "naturally raised" standard was published on November 28, 2007, and will be established after evaluation of the approximately 44,000 comments received and modifications developed as a result of the input.

The AMS Cotton Program is also actively pursuing the advancement of High Volume Instrument (HVI) camera of testing and measuring trash particles from the textile machines. A lookup chart is under development in cotton that would establish a leaf grade utilizing HVI trash measurement data. The Signatory Associations requested that USDA continues efforts to develop a better bark/grass standard for the 2008 triennial Universal Cotton Standards Conference. The AMS Cotton and Tobacco Programs will host the 28th Triennial Universal Cotton Standards Conference on June 11-13, 2008 in Memphis, Tennessee. Signatories to the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement will be reviewing the current cotton standards and considering any new proposals. One proposal to be considered is expanding signatory representation to international cotton associations that may not necessarily be users of U.S. cotton but are users of the Universal Cotton Standards. This change would encourage further expansion and acceptance of the Universal Cotton Standards as the only international cotton classification standard.

As a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), in 2007, AMS completed the turkey standard and developed the first drafts of revised standards for shell eggs and egg products. AMS reviewed and commented on the first draft of UNECE's revised standard for ducks. In 2008, AMS will lead discussions of the revised standards for shell eggs and egg products in efforts to achieve consensus by delegates to UNECE's Specialized Section on the Standardization of Meat. Also, AMS will work closely with the Chinese delegation to revise and update the standard for ducks. Agency representatives will attend the session of the UNECE Specialized Section on Standardization of Meat (28 to 30 April 2008) and the Meeting of the Rapporteurs on Veal, Rennes, France (24-25 April 2008). In 2009, AMS will work to achieve UNECE's adoption of the shell egg, egg products, and duck standards. AMS is leading the initiative to revise and update UNECE standards for eggs and egg products.

In 2007, AMS Dairy Programs participated in the completion of the (following 16 Codex Individual Cheese Standards: Cheddar, Danbo, Edam, Gouda, Havarti,

Samso, Emmental, Tilsiter, Saint-Paulin, Provolone, Cottage Cheese, Coulommiers, Cream Cheese, Camembert, Brie and Mozzarella. These standards will help facilitate the global trade of these individual cheeses. In 2008, AMS Dairy Programs participated in the completion of a Codex Model Export Certificate for Milk and Milk Products to be used as a standard for countries in establishing and updating export certificates. In 2008, AMS Dairy Programs will continue to participate in the development of a Codex Standard for Processed Cheese and a Codex Standard for Fermented Milk Drinks.

AMS is revising standards for fresh pineapples, fresh mangos, fresh potatoes, fresh Florida avocados, fresh cantaloupes, raisins, olive oil, pineapple juice, and cheddar cheese.

As a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), AMS is completing the Caprine standard. In addition, the delegation has participated in the development of a variety meat standard for all species and is providing comment on a draft veal standard. Additionally, the U.S. delegation is taking the lead in the initial development of a retail cut specification. During 2008, the beef standard committee will reconvene to determine if updates and additions are needed to the standard to more effectively facilitate global trade of meat commodities.

Tobacco Program

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing all the funds, both appropriated and user fees, spent on work related to tobacco to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Tobacco Obligations
Appropriated and User Fee Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriated:	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Market News	$170	$193	$193
Standards	204	220	220
Domestic Tobacco Grading	1,848	775	775
Imported Tobacco Grading	3,637	4,000	4,000
Market News (printed reports)	4	0	0
TOTALS	$5,859	$5,188	$5,188

Ms. DeLauro: What effect has the tobacco buyout had on AMS activities? How many positions are abolished and offices closed?

Response: Based on the dramatic reduction in demand for AMS Tobacco grading services precipitated by the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act of 2004, AMS reduced staffing in 2005 by 100 positions through a reduction-in-force. A streamlined staff of 45 employees was retained.

After operating a voluntary program for more than one year, it again became necessary to downsize due to decreased workload. The initial interest indicated by the tobacco industry for voluntary grading and testing services fell short of expectations and indications were that demand would not increase significantly in fiscal years 2007 and 2008.

As a result, a total of 27 additional positions were abolished in the Tobacco Program in May 2007. Today, a staff of 18 continue to provide voluntary grading, tobacco stocks reporting, standards development and training, and support services. No additional changes are anticipated during fiscal year 2008.

Transportation Regulatory Actions

Ms. DeLauro: How many transportation regulatory actions did AMS participate in during fiscal year 2007?

Response: AMS participated in four transportation regulatory actions of the Surface Transportation Board (STB) during fiscal year 2007, which included:

STB Ex Parte No. 665 – Rail Transportation of Grain, November 2, 2006. Under Secretary Bruce Knight testified that rail consolidation has led to a sharp decline in competitive routes and options for agricultural shippers. Rail rates for agricultural commodities have risen more rapidly than rail rates for other products and railroads dictate the terms of rail service.

STB Ex Parte No. 646 – Simplified Standards for Rail Rate Cases, November 7, 2006, and January 31, 2007. AMS urged the STB to adopt small rail rate case appeals procedures that are cost effective and timely. AMS stated that the STB proposed criteria ceilings were set at levels much too low, precluding shippers from challenging unreasonable rates.

STB Ex Parte No. 664 – Methodology to Be Employed in Determining the Railroad Industry's Cost of Capital, February 15, 2007, September 13, 2007. AMS recommended that STB discontinue the use of its current method of estimating the cost of equity capital because the current method overestimates the cost of equity. Consequently, the current method made it more difficult for shippers to successfully appeal excessive rail rates.

STB Ex Parte No. 672 – Rail Transportation of Resources Critical to the Nation's Energy Supply, July 18, 2007. AMS expressed concern that the growth of the ethanol industry could be hindered by potential constraints in the Nation's rail capacity to handle and ship ethanol and co-products, limited infrastructure to consolidate ethanol shipments at rail terminals, and the possible future lack of adequate capacity to blend ethanol with gasoline.

Wholesale Market Development

Ms. DeLauro: For the record, please provide the Committee with a listing and status of all wholesale market development projects underway in fiscal year 2007 and to date in fiscal year 2008. Please include the total cost of each project.

Response: In fiscal year 2007, the Wholesale Market Development program budget to carry out these projects was $3,512,000, including $1,000,000 allocated for the Farmers Market Promotion Program, and supported salaries and benefits for 14 full-time equivalent employees. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

WHOLESALE MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Project/Activities, Fiscal Year 2007 and to date in Fiscal Year 2008	Agricultural Marketing Service Status
FY 2007 Farmers Market Promotion Program (2nd year of grant program)	Funding for the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP), originally authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill, was approved for the first time in November 2005. $1 million was allocated to cover program costs for FY 2006, with a cap per individual grant of $75,000. The primary objective of FMPP is to help eligible entities improve and expand domestic farmers markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities. Eligible entities under this program include agricultural cooperatives, local governments, nonprofit corporations, public benefit corporations, economic development corporations, regional farmers market authorities, and Tribal governments. On February 27, 2007, AMS published a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) in the Federal Register for its second year. Approximately $1 million was allocated to cover grant and administrative overhead costs, with a cap per individual grant of $75,000. AMS received 326 proposals requesting $15.6 million in FMPP grant funds. Proposals were received from all U.S. States with the exception of New Hampshire and Wyoming. Following a comprehensive internal review, the Agency allocated $900,000 to 23 grantees on October 1, 2007, as follows:

FY 2007 Farmers Market Promotion Program (continued)	ARKANSAS - $45,666 to the East Arkansas Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc., Jonesboro, AR, to research farmers' and customers' needs and create educational programs for farm vendors at the ASU Regional Farmers Market on business practices and crop planning. CALIFORNIA - $49,275 to the Agriculture and Land-Based Training Association, Salinas, CA, to develop four new farmers markets and four church-based farm stands which target culturally diverse and health distressed communities. Funds also will be used to provide training and technical assistance to limited-resource farmers and implement outreach and education programs to expand demand for direct-marketed products. CALIFORNIA - $35,617 to the Mendocino County Farmers' Market Association, Fort Bragg, CA, to establish community supported agriculture at five farmers markets, expand two existing ones and implement an outreach and educational campaign to broaden the customer base at the Association's eight farmers markets. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - $41,312 to the Food Research and Action Center, Washington, DC, to develop EBT (electronic benefits transfer) infrastructure for four farmers markets in the District, and provide EBT training to farmers market staff. HAWAII - $29,300 to the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, Honolulu, HI, to establish and promote a new producer-only farmers market in Waianae, Oahu, that will offer fresh fish and agricultural products, which will provide farmers and fishers in the area a new direct-to-consumer market channel. IDAHO - $60,294 to Hagerman I.D.E.A. (Improvement, Development, Education and Appreciation), Inc., Hagerman, ID, to create an agricultural marketing cooperative where producers sell their own products directly to consumers via the Internet. INDIANA - $38,000 to the City of West Lafayette, IN, to establish a "Green and Lean" marketing program at the Sagamore West Farmers' Market that will include an advertising campaign with educational materials for vendors and consumers to promote healthy eating, physical fitness and personal safety.

FY 2007 Farmers Market Promotion Program (continued)	INDIANA - $15,844 to the Plainfield Chamber of Commerce, Plainfield, IN, to establish a second farmers market at the Metropolis Mall, with promotional advertising, consumer-based education to attract customers and enhance the viability of the new market location. IOWA - $8,128 to Golden Hills Resource Conservation and Development, Oakland, IA, to establish and promote the new Riverside Farmers Market through advertising to consumers, farmer recruitment and training, and educational events linking fresh food with community health and wellness. MICHIGAN - $8,430 to the City of Bad Axe Department of Parks & Recreation, Bad Axe, MI, for advertising and promotional campaign activities to increase patronage at the Bad Axe Farmers Market, which is located near the intersection of two major roads with substantial tourist traffic. MISSOURI - $70,150 to Top of the Ozarks Resource Conservation & Development, Inc., Houston, MO, to assess the needs of 12 farmers markets in 10 South Central Missouri counties; determine how to best meet these needs; and improve visibility of the markets through advertising, product mix, infrastructure improvements, vendor training and communication. OHIO - $32,572 to the Small Farm Institute, Fresno, OH, to help grass-based beef producers market their products directly to consumers at farmers markets by conducting a series of workshops to identify strategies for production, processing, preparation and marketing of grass-fed beef products. OKLAHOMA - $62,270 to the Oklahoma Black Historical Research Project, Inc., Wewoka, OK, to establish, promote and manage the Eastside Farmers Market in an inner-city Oklahoma City neighborhood, and train more than 250 small, limited-resource farmers in 44 counties to market their produce at farmers markets throughout the State. OKLAHOMA - $66,200 to the Oklahoma Food Cooperative, Oklahoma City, OK, to enhance its distribution system with better transportation and computerized recordkeeping equipment so it can expedite the delivery of produce using a web-based marketing and ordering system for regional producers.

FY 2007 Farmers Market Promotion Program (continued)	OREGON - $26,500 to the Rogue Initiative for a Vital Economy, Ashland, OR, to locate and design two permanent Jackson County farmers market sites based on surveys of vendors, as well as current and future customers, in order to meet customer demand and increase direct farm sales in southern Oregon. OREGON - $47,236 to Adelante Mujeres, Forest Grove, OR, to purchase and implement EBT/debit/credit technology, provide training and marketing support to Hispanic and other minority farmers and vendors and develop a marketing plan to attract low-income and senior citizen customers. PENNSYLVANIA - $45,000 to the Penn's Corner Farm Alliance, Pittsburgh, PA, to purchase refrigerated storage and other equipment necessary to improve the farm cooperative's infrastructure capacity to serve their current distribution channels. PENNSYLVANIA - $23,091 to the Food Trust, Philadelphia, PA, to implement a pilot program that will develop and evaluate a model for EBT/credit/debit sales and train vendors in its use at the Clark Park Farmers Market in west Philadelphia, and implement a marketing campaign to increase patronage by food stamp recipients and other underserved consumers. RHODE ISLAND - $50,000 to Farm Fresh Rhode Island, Providence, RI, to standardize market branding and applications at nine farmers markets; create a market manager's guide that will include standardized market operational tasks and rules; and purchase wireless EBT terminals, bilingual signage, advertisements and other promotional material to help increase farmers' sales to customers. SOUTH DAKOTA - $34,884 to Downtown Brookings, Inc., Brookings, SD, to provide annual training to vendors in food safety, advertising, display, transportation and marketing at farmers markets; offer seasonal training and demonstrations to consumers in food handling and nutrition; and conduct surveys of vendors and customers to assess the effectiveness of project activities. TEXAS - $62,643 to the University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, TX, to conduct research on the long term feasibility of farmers markets in the region, and to develop strategic planning and management practices, database access, training, and other best practices for farmers markets comprised primarily of Hispanic farmers and consumers.

FY 2007 Farmers Market Promotion Program (continued)	UTAH - $15,893 to the Downtown Alliance, Salt Lake City, UT, to pilot an alternative purchase program to purchase and utilize EBT and food stamp payment systems; and design and implement a training and educational program for farmers market managers, over 100 farm vendors, and food stamp recipients, thereby increasing fresh food access and farmer sales. WASHINGTON - $31,695 to the Spokane Farmers' Market Association, Spokane, WA, to use promotional activities to establish on-site consumer nutrition education, particularly to low-income families, and improve vendor sales through the establishment of EBT/credit/debit technology.
FY 2008 Farmers Market Promotion Program (3rd year of grant program)	On February 7, 2008, AMS published a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) in the Federal Register for its third year. Approximately $1 million was allocated to cover grant and administrative overhead costs, with a cap per individual grant of $75,000. Assuming the 2008 Farm Bill is approved, an increase of approximately $5 million would be budgeted for grants and administrative overhead costs under the FMPP for FY 2008-2011 and $10 million for 2012.
National Farmers Market Summit	AMS and fellow members of the Farmers Market Consortium sponsored the first National Farmers Market Summit in Baltimore, MD, in November 2007. This invitation-only event comprised a diverse group of 75 key stakeholders selected from all segments of the U.S. farmers market industry, including farmers, market managers, community planners, academic researchers, non-profit consultants, funders, and government policymakers. The event was convened by AMS to begin the process of identifying the key challenges and priorities facing the farmers market sector at its current stage of development. Through a facilitated series of discussions, Summit participants identified 12 critical issues that need to be addressed by local, State and national stakeholders to maintain the continued growth and vitality of farmers markets across the country. To take advantage of the momentum emerging from the Summit, in January 2008, AMS economists prepared and distributed an initial draft of a 70-page proceedings document from the Summit to conference participants and asked conference attendees to provide feedback on the report, as well as report any follow-up actions they were inspired to take as a result of information learned and connections made at the Summit. A final proceedings document is slated to be distributed to members of the Farmers Market Consortium and other interested stakeholders by the end of March 2008. Observations of Summit participants captured in this proceedings document will be used to help guide the future work of the Farmers Market Consortium.

Farmers Market Resource Guide	In November 2007 AMS released the latest updated edition of the Farmers Market Resource Guide, which was initially developed in FY 2006 in response to needs expressed by members of the Farmers Market Consortium. The guide provides a centralized repository of information about Federal and private foundation resources that support farmers markets, and is divided into four major project categories: market development, producer training and support, consumer education and access, and market promotion. The resource guide, which is updated on a regular basis, may be viewed at: www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/Consortium/ResourceGuide.htm
Farmers Market at USDA Headquarters, Washington, DC	AMS operated a weekly farmers market on USDA headquarters property for the 13th consecutive year during the summer and fall of 2007, coordinating schedules and logistics with farm vendors and other market participants.
Facilitating Development of Farmers Markets On Federal Property	AMS staff met periodically in FY 2007 and 2008 with representatives of the non-profit organization Projects for Public Spaces and the General Services Administration to review plans related to the proposed installation of farmers markets on Federal property across the country.
Supporting Capacity Building of National Farmers Market Coalition	AMS continued to support the ongoing work of the Farmers Market Coalition (FMC), the only national alliance in the U.S. of farmers market managers, association members, and industry supporters. An ongoing cooperative agreement with FMC to establish and stabilize this organization has the following objectives: • Support a series of strategic planning meetings and educational workshops • Develop a 5-year action plan • Establish an effective communications network • Coordinate efforts to address concerns of the farmers market community Since initiating this agreement, the FMC has hired a new executive secretary (a former farmers market manager and extension educator), has ramped up its communications with farmers market stakeholders by publishing a regular newsletter, and is in the midst of formulating a concrete action plan to address key farmers market priorities.

Providing Technical Expertise on the Implementation of Nutritional Programs at Farmers Markets	AMS staff were consulted as technical experts on several occasions related to the implementation of nutrition-oriented programs at farmers markets, including: • Participation in the Food Assistance Research Conference (hosted by the USDA Economic Research Service), Washington, DC, February 2007. • Participation in roundtable discussions with members of the USDA/FNS Food Stamp Program and the American Farm Bureau Federation in June 2007 to identify ways of promoting the use of wireless electronic benefit transfer technology at farmers markets, and thereby increase access to fresh food for food stamp recipients. • Informal consultation with USDA/FNS Farmers Market Nutrition Program staff in February 2008 to discuss the possible ramifications of proposed certification rules for the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program on market sales. • Participation in an invitation-only WIC Food Package Implementation Summit, hosted by the National WIC Association in March 2008, to discuss the probable impact of proposed changes in eligible WIC purchases on farmers market patronage by lower-income consumers.
USDA National Farmers Market Survey	During the summer of 2006, in collaboration with Michigan State University (MSU), AMS administered nearly 3,700 surveys to every known manager operating a farmers market in the U.S. AMS undertook this project, its first national survey in 5 years, to better evaluate the growth and economic impact of the farmers market sector, understand the capital and labor requirements of farmers markets, and identify operational and merchandising trends. The 40-question survey was designed in consultation with several key stakeholders of the U.S. farmers market industry, and the instrument and research plan were approved by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. More than 1,200 completed surveys were returned, representing a response rate of more than 33 percent. A press release highlighting some of the most significant data findings was released in December 2006, available on the AMS website at www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.printData.do?template=printPage&navID=&page=printPage&dDocId=STELPRD3638681&dID=51885&wf=false&docTitle=USDA+Releases+New+Farmers+Market+Statistics Preliminary results from the survey were also shared at the Food Distribution Research Society conference in October 2006, the Midwest Value-Added Agriculture in January 2007, the National Farmers Market Summit in November 2007, and at various meetings of the Farmers Market Consortium. A draft of the final research report is scheduled to be completed by AMS staff economists by summer 2008.

Supply Chain Management Informational Tools for Smaller-Scale Farm Producers and Processors	AMS published three informational modules on supply chain management issues on its website, all of which were designed to help smaller-scale food producers and processors become more competitive in the marketplace by informing about the ways in which supply chain management practices are influencing retail requirements for incoming merchandise. The three "Supply Chain Basics" modules that currently appear on the AMS Marketing Services Division website include: • Technology, How Much-How Soon (published July 2007), a primer on the benefits of adopting labeling technologies for food products, from basic barcoding to radio frequency identification (RFID). • Niche Agricultural Marketing-The Logistics (published September 2007, web only), a primer on preserving specialty food product integrity and identity in the transportation and distribution process. • Tracking Trucks With GPS (published January 2008, web only), a primer on the role global positioning systems in food distribution. An additional module on the influence of supply chain management on retail procurement practices, The Dynamics of Change in the U.S. Food Marketing Environment, has received Departmental clearance and is currently being designed for release as an official USDA report.

Alternative Energy and "Green" Construction Options for Food Market Facilities	AMS architects and engineers are developing a technical guide for market managers and planners to help them cut energy costs and reduce their environmental footprint when designing or renovating permanent food market facilities. Topics to be covered include options for taking advantage of solar, wind and biomass-generated power, and the many reasons that adopting sustainable construction principles often make sense from an economic as well as an environmental point of view. To collect examples of promising models, AMS staff arranged interviews in late 2007 and early 2008 with several food market and food distribution center managers to learn how renewable technologies and environmentally sustainable construction principles are being applied under real world conditions. They have also attended several industry conferences featuring presentations on green building and renewable energy to further develop their technical knowledge of the subject matter and be better prepared to share accurate, up-to-date information with the public. (These conferences include the 2007 American Institute of Architects national conference in San Antonio, TX, the 2007 National Facilities Management and Technology conference in Baltimore, MD, and the 2008 Washington International Renewable Energy Conference in Washington, DC.)
Assessment of Direct Distribution Systems to Improve Direct Marketing Effectiveness for Small-Scale Producers	The primary objective of this collaborative research project is to analyze the workings of several alternative distribution models and assess their effectiveness in improving the economic welfare of small-scale and limited-resource producers through more direct marketing of agricultural products. The Marketing Services Division (MSD) is working in collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement and the Institute for Social and Economic Development. To date, primary data collection has been completed on seven of the eight selected case study sites. Some preliminary research results were presented by AMS economists and marketing specialists at the Refugee Agriculture Partnership Program fall workshop, held in Washington, DC, in December 2007. The primary audience for the resource guide will be practitioners (e.g., non-profit organizations, producer groups, agricultural extension, and for profit enterprises) involved in value chain development for small-scale and limited-resource producers. The research outputs will also complement MSD's current work on supply chain management and be incorporated into MSD's web-based module format.

Analysis of Consumer Demographics to Support Farmers Market Promotional Activities	AMS economists, in cooperation with researchers at Michigan State University, initiated a pilot project to explore the potential of market research software in helping farmers/public market managers to improve the effectiveness of their advertising and promotional activities. By providing indirect access to Claritas market research data on consumer demographics, AMS will help these managers use their limited advertising dollars more judiciously by enabling them to focus their efforts on segments of the local population that most frequently patronize their markets, and by identifying prospective customers in their market trade area that might be encouraged to patronize farmers/public markets more frequently through targeted outreach.
Educational Exchange on Wholesale Market Design Considerations with Indian Representatives	In August 2007, at the invitation of project organizers, an AMS staff architect participated in a short-term overseas assignment as part of a USAID-funded technical assistance project entitled Strengthening Agricultural Marketing Systems. He was accompanied by project collaborators from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, Cooperative State Research, Economics and Extension Service, and private industry. The AMS representative visited several wholesale food market locations in India, where he provided architectural and design recommendations to market planners.
AMS Participation in Interagency Review of Federal Grant Proposals	AMS staff participated in reviews of proposals submitted to USDA/CSREES's Small Business Innovation Research grant program in January 2007 and in the reviews of proposals submitted to USDA/CSREES's Marketing and Trade competitive grant program (part of the National Research Initiative) in August 2007.
Participation in Resource, Conservation and Development Council (RC&D) Advisory Board	AMS is a member of an interagency USDA advisory board that provided support and assistance to the marketing training activities of more than 300 Resource, Conservation, and Development (RC&D) Councils nationwide. AMS staffers participated regularly in working group meetings of the RC&D Policy Advisory Board, and presented information on the agency's resources and services at the Councils' annual policy meeting in Washington, DC, in February 2008.

Financial and Organizational Support of National and Regional Workshops on Farmers Markets and Direct Marketing Issues	AMS provided financial and organizational support to the following workshops in FY 2007 and to date in FY 2008: • Farmers Market Coalition strategic planning meeting, October 2006 • National Association of Farmers Market Nutrition Programs annual meeting, Sparks, NV, October 2006 • Virginia Food Security Summit, Charlottesville, VA, May 2007 • North American Agricultural Marketing Officials conference, Park City, UT, July 2007 • USDA Risk Management Agency Small and Beginning Farmer and Rancher conference, Milwaukee, WI, September 2007 • National Farmers Market Summit, Baltimore, MD, November, 2007

Presentations and Information Sharing at Workshops/ Conferences Designed to Build Farm Marketing Capacity and/or Improve Food Marketing Practices	AMS staff participated as presenters at the following events in FY 2007 and to date in FY 2008: • Planning meeting for USDA/ARS Integrated Agricultural Systems National Program, Atlanta, GA, October 2006 • National Association of Farmers Market Nutrition Programs annual meeting, Sparks, NV, October 2006 • Food Distribution Research Society annual meeting, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, October 2006 • Refugee Rural Initiative conference, Washington, DC, November 2006 • Practical Tools and Solutions for Sustaining Family Farms conference (hosted by the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group), Louisville, KY, January 2007 • National Immigrant Farmers Initiative conference, Las Cruces, NM, February 2007 • Specialty Crop Task Force workshop session, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture annual meeting, Washington, DC, February 2007 • Agricultural Prosperity for Small and Medium-Sized Farms meeting (hosted by the National Research Initiative of USDA/CSREES), Washington, DC, March 2007 • From Cafeterias to Capitol Hill: Growing Healthy Kids, Farms and Communities (hosted by the Community Food Security Coalition), Baltimore, MD, March 2007 • Southwest Marketing Network Conference, Flagstaff, AZ, March 2007 • National Association of Produce Market Managers conference, San Francisco, CA, March 2007 • Presentation on differences between rural and urban farmers markets, Association of American Geographers conference, San Francisco, CA, April 2007 • National Farmers Market Working Group meeting, hosted by Winrock International, Arlington, VA, April 2007 • Presentation on importance of direct marketing and postharvest handling practices to USAID funded visit of Russian agricultural policymakers, Washington, DC, May 2007

Presentations and Information Sharing at Workshops/ Conferences Designed to Build Farm Marketing Capacity and/or Improve Food Marketing Practices (continued)	• Workshop for farmers market associations (sponsored by Projects for Public Spaces), Washington, DC, May 2007 • Presentation about wholesale food market facilities for the Director General of the Jaipur, India-based National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Washington, DC, June 2007 • Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Funders meeting, Des Moines, IA, June 2007 • North American Agricultural Marketing Officials conference, Park City, UT, July 2007 • 4th Annual USDA Office of Outreach Partners Meeting, Arlington, VA, August 2007. • Food Distribution Research Society annual meeting, New Orleans, LA, November 2007 • Refugee Agriculture Partnership Program fall workshop, Washington, DC, December 2007

Participation in Outreach Activities Aimed at Small-Scale and Limited-Resource Farmers and Ranchers	AMS staff managed information booths and distributed AMS-produced marketing research materials and/or shared information about Agency marketing programs and services at the following events: • Virginia Agricultural Summit, Danville, VA, October 2006 • National Association of Farmers Market Nutrition Programs annual meeting, Sparks, NV, October 2006 • Refugee Rural Initiative conference, Washington, DC, November 2006 • Southern Sustainable Working Group conference, Louisville, KY, January 2007 • Midwest Value-Added Conference, Red Wing, MN, January 2007 • National Immigrant Farmers Initiative conference, Las Cruces, NM, February 2007 • New England Farmers' Direct Marketing Conference and Trade Show, Sturbridge, MA, February-March, 2007 • Southwest Marketing Network Conference, Flagstaff, AZ, March 2007 • Virginia Food Security conference, Charlottesville, VA, May 2007 • 4th Annual USDA Office of Outreach Partners Meeting, Arlington, VA, August 2007. • Risk Management Strategies for Beginning and Small Farmers and Ranchers Conference, Milwaukee, WI, September 2007 • Refugee Agriculture Partnership Program fall workshop, December 2007 • Southern Sustainable Working Group conference, Louisville, KY, January 2008 • Mid-Year Planning and Assessment Partners Meeting, February 2008. • USDA Outreach Conference for Small Farmers and Community Based Organizations, Virginia State University, Petersburg, VA, March 2008
Alabama: Alabama Farmers Market, Birmingham, AL	AMS helped organize three planning workshops with market officials and other local stakeholders of the Alabama Farmers Market in Birmingham and used feedback obtained during the workshops to develop a conceptual design of the market facility that would address stakeholder requirements. Additionally, AMS supported the work of three Alabama land grant universities to develop a feasibility study for the project.
Arkansas: Technical Assistance for Farmers Market Development	AMS provided architectural consultation to farmers market officials and project partners in Hot Springs and Pine Bluff to support their market redevelopment and expansion plans.

Arizona: Farmers Market Project Phoenix, AZ	AMS continues to provide technical expertise and architectural consultation as part of an existing cooperative agreement with Arizona State University and the Phoenix-based nonprofit organization Community Food Connections to study the feasibility of developing a permanent year-round public market facility in downtown Phoenix. The determination of the market's feasibility will in part be based on the market's performance in its current temporary location. The market began operating under a 5,000-square-foot canopy in May 2005, which provides shade for 40 vendors. Community Food Connections is working with the city to move to a permanent site. AMS will continue to support market development and expects the market to transition to a permanent site operating 6 days per week by 2009.
California: Technical Assistance to Marin County Farmers Market Association, San Rafael, CA	In March 2007 AMS made a site visit to San Rafael, CA, to assist in the assessment of an 8-acre farmers market that was scheduled to be renovated. The improvements are estimated to cost approximately $5 million, with funding divided between the county government and private organizations. The building, which currently houses the Marin County Civic Center, is a historic building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and is expected to serve more than 150 vendors. AMS will continue to monitor the process and provide technical assistance as requested.
Connecticut: Feasibility Study for Farmers Market Development in New Haven, CT	This cooperative research agreement, initiated in FY 2005, was amended twice in FY 2006 and FY 2007 at the request of project organizers to allow additional time to study three potential sites for a new public market in downtown New Haven. The sites investigated by the Market Ventures consulting firm at the request of market stakeholders were: 1) the Fair Street lot at State Street, 2) the Wachovia Bank Building on Church and Crown Streets, and 3) the Pirelli Building adjacent to IKEA on Sargent Drive. The results from the feasibility study indicated that market conditions were not currently amenable for the development of a permanent, stand-alone, indoor, year-round public market in New Haven. A final report prepared jointly by CitySeed, a local nonprofit organization that operates several farmers markets in the New Haven metropolitan area, and the Ventures consulting firm is available for viewing on the AMS website at www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5066716&acct=wdmgeninfo.
Florida: Technical Assistance for Food Market Facilities	AMS is providing technical assistance and architectural consultation to the Florida Bureau of State Farmers Markets to support the restoration and/or repair of food market facilities damaged by past hurricanes, including damaged facilities in Florida City, Fort Pierce, Pompano, Melbourne, and Wauchula.

Kentucky: Research Report on Catfish Marketing	AMS published a research report on aquacultural marketing in July 2007, entitled Direct Delivery: Costs and Lessons Learned from a Study of Local Food Delivery Systems and began publicizing and distributing this report to relevant audiences through ongoing outreach activities. The report analyzes transaction data from a 50-member catfish cooperative and examines the costs, advantages and challenges for smaller-scale producers of conducting direct deliveries of fish products to retail, restaurant, and institutional clients. The report is available at the Marketing Services Branch publications website at www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5060828&acct=wdmgeninfo.
Kentucky: Technical Assistance to Support Creation of New Food Market Facility	AMS has worked with local market planners in Bowling Green to support the development of a new farmers market/public market facility. To date, AMS staff has conducted architectural assessments and demographic analyses of the planned market location.

Maine: Collaborative Study of Maine Tablestock Potato Sector with USDA/ARS	In partnership with USDA/ARS and the Maine Potato Board, AMS' Marketing Services Division is helping to develop a comprehensive assessment of the Maine fresh potato market for Maine's fresh potato growers. The primary objectives of this project are to consider potential solutions to the current problems affecting the fresh potato sector related to handling/product quality, transportation access, Canadian competition, and market development, in order to enhance the economic viability of the sector and better satisfy the needs and preferences of commercial buyers. The development of the marketing plan is expected to rely upon a wide range of available resources from AMS (Marketing Services Division, Transportation Services Division, F&V Economic Analysis and Market News Branches) as well as resources from ARS and land-grant university extension services. In support of this effort, AMS has: • Made multiple site visits to and conducted in-person interviews with numerous Maine farmers, officers of producer associations and wholesale and retail buyers of Maine potatoes, to better understand existing marketing and infrastructural barriers in the fresh potato sector. • Provided relevant economic and marketing data to the university cooperators and members of the Maine Potato Board from the AMS/FV Economic Analysis and Market News Branches, and arranged for representatives from the AMS/FV Economic Analysis staff to investigate how the State-level potato inspection program in Maine operates. • Collaborated with representatives of AMS' Transportation Services Division to examine rail infrastructure issues in Maine, and the implications of rail and port infrastructure issues on market access/transport costs for potato growers seeking to ship product to primary destination markets in New England and elsewhere. • Begun development of final market research study, expected to be completed in spring 2008.
New Mexico: Processed Chile Project, Chimayo, NM	AMS staff are providing ongoing design consultation to the organizers of a planned chile processing facility in Chimayo, NM, which is intended to improve farm-based income for local growers in the community. The most recent field visit to assess site conditions took place in March 2008.

New Mexico: Santa Fe Farmers Market, Santa Fe, NM	AMS was instrumental in supporting the development of the planned permanent facility by preparing early conceptual designs and providing regular architectural consultation. The groundbreaking ceremony took place in June 2007. With $3.2 million raised and at least $800,000 left to go, the Institute plans a 12-month construction time table, which means the farmers can be expected to have a new home in July 2008, in time for the next outdoor season. AMS staff continue to monitor progress in the construction process, in order to learn more about the applicability of "green" building techniques in food market facility construction, so that these lessons can be shared with a national audience.
New York: New York City Wholesale Farmers Market Facility Project	An AMS staff economist represented the Agency on the advisory committee for a planned New York City-based farmers market facility that would be geared toward supplying restaurant and institutional retail clients with locally grown food. Market organizers and their consultants completed their final phase of research in December 2007. A copy of the report can be viewed on the AMS website at www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5065734&acct=wdmgeninfo AMS provided financial support to this project through two consecutive cooperative research agreements with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The first phase focused on the probable level of buyer demand for the planned market facility and volume and price requirements, while the second phase focused on location possibilities and design/logistical requirements for the site.
Pennsylvania: Farmers Market Transportation Study, Southeastern PA region	AMS continued to implement its cooperative research agreement with the Southeastern Pennsylvania Resource Conservation and Development Council (SEPA RC&D), Perkasie, PA, to study the feasibility and impact of providing transportation to nearby farmers markets for urban recipients of Federal farmers market nutrition program benefits. During the 2007 market season, approximately 20 trips were sponsored, transporting 200+ WIC and Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program recipients to farmers markets in Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Chester, Northampton, and Delaware Counties. A survey was administered to more than 800 WIC clients at WIC clinics in late fall 2007 to gauge how much people know about the farmers market bus trips, what could be done to increase awareness of them, and how often WIC recipients in Southeastern PA patronize farmers markets. The project has been extended for another market season in order to assess the impact of targeted outreach and nutrition education on encouraging greater farmers market patronage among recipients of WIC farmers market nutrition program benefits.

Texas: Technical Assistance to Support Farmers Market Development in Border Region	At the request of Congressman Ruben Hinojosa, AMS staff traveled to Edcouch, TX, in May 2007 to evaluate site conditions and consult with local architects about a planned farmers market facility. To further support planning efforts, AMS prepared a comprehensive analysis of consumer demographic trends and purchasing patterns in the market's expected trade area. In February 2008, ground was broken for the Mercado Delta in Edcouch, TX. This $3.1 million multi-purpose public market will focus on local farmers and community economic development. The market is expected to serve a predominantly Hispanic region of Texas, one that has the largest concentration of Hispanic farmers in the country.

Ms. DeLauro: Do you have any proposals to do wholesale market development projects in fiscal years 2008 and 2009?

Response: In FY 2008, the Wholesale Market Development program has budgeted for a similar scope of projects as in 2007. Approximately $1 million of this amount is budgeted for grants and administrative overhead costs for the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP). With the passage of the 2008 Farm Bill, $4 million will be budgeted for grants and administrative overhead costs under the FMPP for FY 2008 and $6 million for FY 2009. These totals include $1 million base appropriation increase each year for FMPP.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a list of all ongoing and planned wholesale market development projects and the total cost of each.

Response: FY 2008 funding for Wholesale, Farmers, and Alternative Market Development activities totals $3,512,000, including approximately $1 million for the Farmers Market Promotion Program.

[The information follows:]

Wholesale Market Development Project Proposals	
USDA National Farmers Market Survey	A final research report summarizing the results of the latest USDA National Farmers Market Survey is scheduled to be completed by AMS staff economists by summer 2008.
Support of the Farmers Market Coalition	AMS will continue to support the terms of a new cooperative research agreement with FMC to establish and stabilize this recently reorganized national non-profit trade association for the farmers market industry so that it can facilitate the development and long-term sustainability of the farmers market community.

Wholesale Market Development Project Proposals	
Farmers Market Consortium and Follow-up Work from National Farmers Market Summit	AMS convened a meeting of the Farmers Market Consortium, comprised of leading resource providers to the farmers market industry from Federal agencies and private foundations, on March 20, 2008. Participants were invited to create subcommittees designed to address some of the priority issues facing the farmers market industry, as identified at the November 2007 National Farmers Market Summit
2008 Farmers Market Promotion Program	On February 7, 2008, AMS published a Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) in the Federal Register announcing that approximately $1 million would be available for the 2008 grant program and will award grants on a competitive basis following a comprehensive internal review process. This would be increased to $5 million if funding for the FMPP program is allocated in the 2007 Farm Bill. Thereafter $5 million would be budgeted for grants and administrative overhead costs from FY 2008-2011, and $10 million in 2012.
2009 Farmers Market Promotion Program	Assuming funding for the FMPP program is allocated at the level recommended in the 2007 Farm Bill, AMS will once again administer the FMPP program in FY 2009 and award grants on a competitive basis following a comprehensive internal review process.
2008 USDA Farmers Market	AMS will operate a seasonal farmers market at USDA headquarters for the 14th consecutive year.
Participation in Farmers Market Collaborative	AMS will be sending our USDA farmers market manager to monthly meetings of the Farmers Market Collaborative, a consortium of local farmers market managers and other farmers market advocates in the Washington, DC, area who gather periodically to exchange information and share strategies for improving farmers market operations.
Enhancement and Maintenance of USDA National Farmers Market Directory	Following the expected conversion of the AMS website to a new software platform in April 2008, the National Farmers Market directory offers additional interactive search features for the visiting public. The new platform allows the public to search for the nearest farmers market by market name, city, county, State, and zip code. Solicitations to market managers for updated market information were sent out in May 2008; updated official farmers market growth statistics will be released in July 2008.
Participation in Interagency Review of Federal Grant Proposals	AMS personnel have been identified as potential reviewers of proposals submitted to Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service's National Research Initiative under the small and mid-size farms competitive grant program. The review panel is slated to convene in September 2008.

Wholesale Market Development Project Proposals	
Supply Chain Management Informational Tools for Small-Scale Farm Producers and Processors	AMS intends to publish two additional informational modules, as part of its "Supply Chain Basics" series, to help small and medium-sized food producers and processors better understand the implications of supply chain management for their business practices. The themes that are being addressed in these informational modules are: • Changes in the retail/foodservice environment that have promoted recent adoption of supply chain management practices, and • Vulnerabilities in the food supply chain, which provides examples of recognized food safety/security practices and models that small-scale food producers and processors can adopt in their business operations.
Alternative Energy and "Green" Construction Options for Food Market Facilities	An AMS staff architect and industrial engineer are slated to complete a technical guide for market managers and planners to help them cut energy costs and reduce their environmental footprint when designing or renovating permanent food market facilities. Topics to be covered include options for taking advantage of solar, wind, and biomass-generated power, and the many reasons that adopting sustainable construction principles often make sense from an economic as well as an environmental point of view.
Assessment of Direct Distribution Systems to Improve Direct Marketing Effectiveness for Small-Scale Producers	Key elements to this resource guide will include looking at the institutional drivers of the process, how prices are negotiated, the organizational/legal structure of the distribution entity, and the presence of unique or replicable factors explaining success, either pertaining to internal organizational dynamics or external environmental conditions. Analysis and preliminary findings can be expected by June 2008, with a final report in the form of a resource guide completed by September 2008.
Analysis of Consumer Demographics to Support Farmers Market Promotional Activities	AMS staff, in cooperation with researchers at Michigan State University, will complete an initial market trade area analysis, employing Claritas market research software, to helping market managers and vendors improve the effectiveness of their advertising and promotional activities. Pending the outcome of preliminary research results, AMS will look to identify more farmers market managers for site-specific demographic analysis of their markets' trade area, and work towards developing a meaningful national profile of the farmers market sector.

Wholesale Market Development Project Proposals	
Training Curriculum on Starting Farmers Markets	An AMS staff architect and marketing specialist are slated to complete a guide that will offer recommendations for community stakeholders on how to initiate the process of establishing a new farmers market. By looking at a variety of case study examples, the guide will cover physical considerations related to identifying an appropriate market site, such as traffic flow, vendor location, parking, shade, and access to utilities, as well as operational issues such as management structure, development and enforcement of market by-laws, vendor recruitment and selection techniques, and budgetary issues.
Applications of Machine Vision Technology in Postharvest Handling of Tree Nut Crops	AMS will prepare a user-friendly handbook on how smaller-scale producers/producer cooperatives can take advantage of cost-effective machine vision technology in detecting defects and foreign materials in high-value, hard shelled tree nut crops, such as black walnuts. The guide will contain highlights of applied research on machine vision technology undertaken by University of Maryland research as part of a previous AMS cooperative research agreement.
Support of Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Councils	AMS will continue to participate in periodic meetings of the RC&D Policy Advisory Board working group, share information about pertinent technical assistance and marketing resources at regional and national meetings of Council liaisons and members, and present information on AMS services and resources as requested by RC&D coordinators.
Financial and Organizational Support of National Workshops on Farmers Markets and Direct Marketing Issues	In FY 2008 AMS intends to provide financial and organizational support to the North American Agricultural Marketing Officials annual conference, to be held in Milwaukee, WI, in July 2008. In FY 2009 AMS intends to provide financial and organizational support to the 5th annual USDA Small Farm Conference, to be held in Springfield, IL, in September 2009.

Wholesale Market Development Project Proposals	
Presentations and Information Sharing at Workshops/ Conferences Designed to Build Farm Marketing Capacity and/or Improve Food Marketing Practices	AMS staff are tentatively scheduled to participate as presenters at the following events during the remainder of FY 2008 and FY 2009: • "New Cultures for Farmers' Markets, Markets for Farmers and Agricultural Cooperatives" panel discussion, Society for Applied Anthropology annual meeting, Memphis, TN, March 2008 • Session on "Value Chains and Food System Change: Smallholders and Alternative Food Distribution Networks in the United States," Association of American Geographers annual meeting, Boston, MA, April 2008 • 2008 Food and Society meeting-Gathering for Good Food (sponsored by W.K. Kellogg Foundation), Chandler, AZ, April 2008 • Presentation on "green" building techniques and renewable energy applications for permanent food market facilities, North American Produce Market Managers Association annual meeting, Philadelphia, PA, April-May 2008 • Panel discussion on local food systems, American Agricultural Economics Association annual meeting, Orlando, FL, July 2008 • 5th Annual USDA Office of Outreach Partners Meeting, Arlington, VA, August 2008 • Refugee Agriculture Partnership Program, Kansas City, MO, Fall 2008 • 5th Annual USDA Small Farm Conference, Springfield, IL, September 2009
Participation in Outreach Activities Aimed at Small-Scale and Limited-Resource Farmers and Ranchers	AMS staff are slated to conduct training sessions and/or share information about Agency marketing programs and services at the following events: • 5th Annual USDA Office of Outreach Partners Meeting, Arlington, VA, August 2008 • Refugee Agriculture Partnership Program, Kansas City, MO, Fall 2008 • 5th Annual USDA Small Farm Conference, Springfield, IL, September 2009
Kentucky: Technical Assistance to Support Creation of New Food Market Facility	AMS will continue to work with local market planners in Bowling Green, KY, to support the development of a new farmers market/public market facility.
Maine: Collaborative Study of Maine Tablestock Potato Sector with USDA/ARS	AMS engineers will complete their assessment of the fresh potato industry sector in Maine in spring 2008.

Wholesale Market Development Project Proposals	
Michigan: Technical Assistance for Public Market Facility	An AMS architect has been invited to assess site conditions and review conceptual floor plans and architectural drawings for the planned renovation of the City Market in Lansing, MI. The initial site visit took place in March 2008.
North Carolina: Carolina Harvest Packing Shed project	An agricultural engineer from AMS is scheduled to evaluate the operation of a packing and cold storage facility outside of Rose Hill in order to help local managers and growers potentially improve their current food handling and distribution practices.
New Mexico: Processed Chile Project, Chimayo, NM	An AMS architect and engineer will continue to provide design and layout consultation to the organizers of a planned chile processing facility in Chimayo, NM, which is intended to improve farm-based income for local growers in the community.
Pennsylvania: Farmers Market Transportation Study, Southeastern PA region	For the upcoming 2008 market season the project will distribute recipe cards and nutrition education materials to WIC recipients to foster greater interest in farm fresh produce available for purchase with WIC FMNP coupons at area farmers markets.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a description of the wholesale market development program, including its goals and the process by which projects are chosen.

Response: The wholesale market development program facilitates distribution of U.S. agricultural products by identifying marketing opportunities, providing analysis to help take advantage of those opportunities, and developing and evaluating solutions including improving farmers markets and other direct-to-consumer marketing activities, researching and developing marketing channels, providing information and education, encouraging adoption of improved post harvest technology, and designing market facilities.

The Farmers Markets and Direct-to-Consumer Marketing group works to improve market access for operators of small and medium-size farms, helping them to compete effectively outside the mass supermarket system and other large wholesale market channels.

The Marketing Channel Research and Development group develops market intelligence and information to help agricultural producers, processors, and manufacturers better connect with buyers in the wholesale, retail, and food service sectors.

The Postharvest and Marketing Technology group advises operators of small to medium-size farms on food handling issues and practices used on-farm and at sales venues such as farmers markets, wholesale food terminals, and community-supported subscription outlets.

The Wholesale Markets and Facility Design group provides guidance and technical support to customers considering the construction or remodeling of wholesale markets, farmers markets, and public markets which are an important part of the food distribution network.

The Marketing Information and Education group enhances our ability to inform and educate operators of small and medium-size farms about marketing opportunities. We facilitate the actual electronic and physical access to research findings, statistical information, and marketing data; and educate State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, universities, and other USDA agencies about the availability of marketing information and resources. We reach our customers through participation in conferences, conventions, and symposiums; capture in-person presentations for dissemination on the AMS Web site; and answer questions relating to farmers markets by maintaining USDA's Farmers Market Hotline.

This program also administers the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) grant program. Through which grants are awarded to help improve and expand domestic farmers markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities.

Wholesale marketing projects are selected based on their linkage to legislative authority and mission; the degree to which the project is potentially beneficial to a broad segment of stakeholders; whether the project has a practical, applied orientation; whether it is realistic in terms of resources and timeline; and whether it is timely and relevant.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Jackson

Farmers Market Promotion Program

Mr. Jackson: The goal of the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) is to increase domestic consumption of fresh fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products. I was pleased to read about the grants recently made available to local governments and organizations to expand their farmer market programs.

However, I am curious as to why only 23 grants of the 326 applications received in 2007 were awarded? That is only 7 percent of the number of applications. What needs to be done to increase the number of grants awarded?

Response: The number of grants approved was limited by the amount of funding available. The maximum amount available for an FMPP grant is $75,000; the average grant awarded in 2007 was $39,130.

Mr. Jackson: Last year I mentioned the program in Colorado. They are using their grant to implement electronic benefits transfers (EBT) at farmers markets to increase food stamp redemptions. I think this is a wonderful idea and should be implemented across the country. Allowing EBT at farmers markets would greatly expand the program and increase access to fresh fruits and vegetables especially in urban communities when grocery stores are scarce.

Of the 23 grants awarded, how many were to provide EBT at farmer's market?

Response: In 2007, 6 of the 23 FMPP grants awarded provided equipment and support for EBT at farmers markets. Additional information about these awardees follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - $41,312 to the Food Research and Action Center, Washington, DC, to develop EBT (electronic benefits transfer) infrastructure for four farmers markets in the District, and provide EBT training to farmers market staff.

OREGON - $47,236 to Adelante Mujeres, Forest Grove, OR, to purchase and implement EBT/debit/credit technology, provide training and marketing support to Hispanic and other minority farmers and vendors and develop a marketing plan to attract low-income and senior citizen customers.

PENNSYLVANIA - $23,091 to the Food Trust, Philadelphia, PA, to implement a pilot program that will develop and evaluate a model for EBT/credit/debit sales and train vendors in its use at the Clark Park Farmers Market in west Philadelphia, and implement a marketing campaign to increase patronage by food stamp recipients and other underserved consumers.

RHODE ISLAND - $50,000 to Farm Fresh Rhode Island, Providence, RI, to standardize market branding and applications at nine farmers markets; create a market manager's guide that will include standardized market operational tasks and rules; and purchase wireless EBT terminals, bilingual signage, advertisements and other promotional material to help increase farmers' sales to customers.

UTAH - $15,893 to the Downtown Alliance, Salt Lake City, UT, to pilot an alternative purchase program to purchase and utilize EBT and food

stamp payment systems and design and implement a training and educational program for farmers market managers, more than 100 farm vendors, and food stamp recipients, to increase fresh food access and farmer sales.

WASHINGTON - $31,695 to the Spokane Farmers' Market Association, Spokane, WA, to use promotional activities to establish on-site consumer nutrition education, particularly to low-income families and improve vendor sales through the establishment of EBT/credit/debit technology.

Mr. Jackson: Does the agency agree that the use of EBT at farmers markets is a good marketing tool to increase access? And what is the agency doing to expand all farmers markets with EBT machines?

Response: AMS supports efforts to include EBT at farmers markets through the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP). FMPP has allowed AMS to offer the needed financial assistance to eligible entities (agricultural cooperatives, local governments, nonprofit corporations, public health corporations, economic development corporations, regional farmers market authorities and Tribal governments) to purchase EBT terminals and provide technical training and assistance. The FMPP funds have enabled markets of all sizes to utilize EBT technology which assists markets in increasing access to fresh fruits and vegetables for low-income families/communities and provides alternative income to farmers/vendors.

Questions Submitted by Mr, Kingston

Country of Origin Labeling

Mr. Kingston: Country of Origin Labeling - Lack of a Final Rule. Mandatory country of origin labeling for meat, perishable agricultural commodities and peanuts is scheduled to go into effect on September 30th of this year; yet, the USDA has not yet published a final rule with guidelines for this program. When will this rule be published?

Response: The regulatory action to implement Country of Origin Labeling for the remaining covered commodities is under review at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). USDA officials plan to publish the rule as soon as possible after obtaining OMB concurrence to meet the September 30, 2008, implementation date.

Mr. Kingston: My understanding is that the amendments that are languishing in the farm bill relate primarily to the issue of the labeling of meat. However, many affected businesses need to prepare to label fruits, vegetables and peanuts. Have you considered publishing a final rule for those commodities?

Response: The amendments included in the Farm Bill extend beyond meat labeling requirements and encompass all covered commodities. One example is the provision to allow for state or regional origin designations in lieu of country of origin for perishable agricultural commodities and peanuts (as well as for macadamia nuts, pecans, and ginseng, which have been included as covered commodities as part of the 2008 Farm Bill). Therefore, the regulation will include provisions for all commodities, including the commodities added by the Farm Bill, should it be signed into law.

Mr. Kingston: The proposed regulations from 2004 suggested that with respect to blended products, the rule would require the ingredients' countries of origin to be listed in alphabetical order. I'm sure you must have received comments suggesting that you should reconsider the promulgation of a rule that will result in having the United States frequently listed last, regardless of whether a majority of the components in the product may have originated in the U.S. Have you in fact reconsidered this proposal?

Response: AMS received numerous comments on the proposed rule with respect to labeling blended products and USDA will consider all of the comments received as it drafts the final rule. In addition, the 2008 Farm Bill contains language specifying how the origin of ground meat products should be labeled.

Mr. Kingston: How long will you wait on the farm bill amendments before you decide you must prepare for the implementation of the current law instead?

Response: Our intent is to meet the July 30th publication deadline for implementing the program on September 30th. Thus, if the 2008 Farm Bill is not passed before Congress goes on recess at the end of May, USDA will publish a final rule based on the 2002 Farm Bill.

Mr. Kingston: Isn't it about time the persons who will be subject to penalties for noncompliance learn exactly what they will be expected to do in order to comply with the law?

Response: AMS has previously issued proposed rulemaking for public comment and the final rule will be published in time for the September 30 deadline. The COOL provisions provide for notification of non-compliance and an opportunity to correct the situation before any penalties are imposed.

Mr. Kingston: Why does the USDA propose the collection of user fees to fund random compliance reviews under the country of origin labeling program?

Response: For FY 2009, when COOL becomes mandatory for all covered commodities, AMS will use the funding currently provided through annual appropriations ($1.1 million) to finance COOL regulatory and oversight activities, including rulemaking, outreach, and education. However, at this level of funding, the program will be unable to conduct surveillance audits to monitor compliance with labeling requirements. To finance these monitoring and enforcement-related activities, USDA proposes to collect mandatory user fees from retailers. This proposal requires an amendment to authorizing legislation that would allow the program to collect and retain user fees for this purpose in a no-year trust account. AMS proposes to accomplish periodic random surveillance audits through a cooperative Federal/State network. The proposed fees would finance surveillance audits on all covered commodities (meat; perishable fruits, vegetables, and specialty commodities; peanuts; fish and shellfish) at retail establishments, provide training for Federal and State employees on enforcement responsibilities, and develop and maintain an automated web-based data entry and tracking system for records management and violation follow-up, as well as ten additional Federal employees to carry out the expanded program and conduct trace-back audits. The estimated cost increase is $9.6 million for surveillance and enforcement of all covered commodities, which would equal approximately $259 for each of an estimated 37,000 retail locations, which are of sufficient size that requires them to be PACA (Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act) licensed ($230,000 in produce sales on a yearly basis).

Mr. Kingston: Is this request based on the Department's experience with the cost of monitoring compliance with the existing fish and seafood country of origin labeling requirements?

Response: Yes. AMS is using its knowledge gained through implementation of the fish and shellfish program to determine the cost of expanding the program to include the other covered commodities.

Mr. Kingston: How much does the USDA currently spend to conduct compliance audits with respect to the labeling of fish and seafood?

Response: The COOL program was first funded in FY 2006 at $1.05 million, funding continued at $1.05 million in FY 2007, and $1.07 million in FY 2008. During FY 2007, a total of 1,657 retail reviews were conducted in 23 States at a cost of approximately $300 per review. In addition, AMS holds training sessions for State and Federal employees conducting the reviews and States are reimbursed travel costs for attending the training. This funding also covers the Federal personnel to administer these enforcement activities.

Mr. Kingston: Despite the fact that the law currently requires only the labeling of fish and seafood, the regulated retailers are those who purchase over $230,000 worth of fruits and vegetables per year for resale purposes—that is, grocery stores. In light of that fact, doesn't it stand to reason that audits under the law as it goes into effect this September 30

will be conducted at largely the same places where audits are being conducted today? If so, please explain how costs are expected to increase.

Response: The expansion of mandatory labeling requirements to all covered commodities will greatly increase the cost of operating the program. There are approximately 37,000 regulated retail locations that sell fish and shellfish covered commodities as well as the other covered commodities that will be implemented on September 30, 2008. During FY 2007, AMS partnered with 17 States to conduct retail reviews on a cost reimbursable basis for mandatory COOL for farm-raised and wild fish and shellfish. Federal employees conducted reviews in another 6 States for a total of 1,657 retail reviews in 23 States.

The FY 2009 budget proposal would expand current retailer review activities to incorporate all covered commodities at 5,000 retailers each year at a cost of $900 per location, performed primarily by cooperating State agencies. It also includes more detailed supplier trace-back audits of 300 items each year at 100 locations that require 40 hours per location at a cost of $1.3 million; Federal personnel to administer these enforcement activities whose salary and support costs total $2 million; and a tracking system with an annual cost of $1.8 million to handle compliance documentation on the approximately 37,000 retail locations.

Questions Submitted by Chairwoman DeLauro
Fiscal Year 2009

AMES MASTER PLAN

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a complete update of the Ames Master Plan for the record.

Response: The Ames modernization plan includes four major components: Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the Consolidated Laboratory Facility; the High Containment Large Animal Housing; Low Containment Large Animal Housing Facility; and, the Training Facility. The plan has been funded through appropriations totaling $462 million over six years.

USDA has made considerable progress to date, and is continuing to move ahead with the design and construction of the most critical parts of the modernization plan. Phase 1 of the Consolidated Laboratory Facility, which includes bio-safety level (BSL) 2 and 3 laboratories for pathobiology and diagnostic bacteriology work, was completed in September 2004. The High Containment Large Animal Housing Facility, which includes 22 rooms for animals such as bison, cattle, horses, and swine, and two necropsy areas, was completed in February 2007.

Phase 2 of the Consolidated Laboratory Facility will provide additional BSL-2 and BSL-3 laboratories, caged animal facilities, administrative/office/conference spaces, and support services spaces. Crews began excavation for the project in September 2005, and construction is scheduled to be complete by February 2009. Construction of the Low Containment Large Animal Facility, began in January 2007 and is scheduled to be complete by the end of 2008.

The finished complex will include almost 1 million square feet of bio-safe, energy-efficient modern facilities that will provide state-of-the-art capabilities for research, diagnosis, and biological product evaluation, thereby enhancing USDA's ability to respond to domestic, emerging, foreign animal disease, and bioterrorism threats. USDA anticipates that all phases of new construction for the Ames Master Plan will be complete by February 2009.

ANIMAL DAMAGE RESEARCH SPENDING

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table from last year's hearing record showing the amount spent on animal damage control research, including the amount allocated to non-lethal methods development, to include fiscal year 2008.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EXPENDITURES FOR ANIMAL CONTROL RESEARCH			
Fiscal Year	Total Funding	Total Non-lethal	Percent Non-Lethal
1997	$10,591,000	$7,248,000	68%
1998	$10,121,032	$7,672,000	76%
1999	$10,365,000	$7,827,000	75%
2000	$10,357,000	$7,767,750	75%
2001	$11,000,745	$8,250,559	75%
2002	$12,955,000	$9,716,250	75%
2003	$14,875,000	$11,156,250	75%
2004	$16,999,000	$12,749,250	75%
2005	$17,289,000	$12,966,750	75%
2006	$17,216,000	$12,912,000	75%
2007	$16,640,285	$12,480,214	75%
2008	$18,018,800	$13,514,100	75%

Ms. DeLauro: What are the benefits of animal control research? Please provide examples of research from fiscal year 2006 and 2007 appropriations, both for lethal and non-lethal methods. When did the federal government begin funding for animal control research? Who are the primary beneficiaries of the research results? Who uses the findings of the research?

Response: APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) provides Federal leadership by developing methods to resolve human-wildlife conflicts and protecting the health and safety of the population, agriculture, and wildlife. APHIS scientists develop methods to improve Agency wildlife activities in three program areas: Agriculture and Resource Protection, Invasive Species and Technology Development, and Wildlife Disease.

The Federal government began funding for animal control research in 1886 with the establishment of the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy, under the Department of Agriculture. The Division conducted animal surveys, as well as experiments on "injurious species of birds and mammals." In 1896, the Agency became the Division of Biological Survey and in 1906 became a Bureau. APHIS has statutory authority under the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat.1468; 7 U.S.C. 426-426b) as amended, and the Act of December 22, 1987 (101Stat. 1329-331, 7 U.S.C. 426c), to cooperate with

States, local jurisdictions, individuals, public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions while conducting a program of wildlife services involving mammal and bird species that are reservoirs for zoonotic diseases, or animal species that are injurious and/or a nuisance to, among other things, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, wildlife, and human health and safety.

NWRC's Agriculture and Resource Protection Research Program focuses on reducing wildlife damage to crops, aquaculture, timber resources, livestock and property. The program examines the ecology, behavior and management of birds and mammals and develops methods to mitigate wildlife-aviation strike hazards. At the program's field stations, scientists continue to develop, modify and evaluate the cost effectiveness of trap monitors that notify a trapper via pager; assess the risks of ospreys and Canada geese for bird-aircraft strikes; and provide habitat management recommendations to airports to improve safety for the flying public. Researchers have also identified the life cycle and vectors for an important catfish parasite that causes high mortality in catfish fingerlings and the formation of cysts in the fillets of mature catfish - rendering the product unsuitable for sale. The program also conducts tests to identify potential nonlethal repellants for reducing bird depredation on newly planted rice seed and ripening rice. Two promising repellents have been identified so far.

NWRC's Invasive Species and Technology Development Research Program develops methods for reducing damage by invasive vertebrate species to native wildlife and ecosystems and promotes technological development in areas related to pesticide registration, formulation chemistry, chemical analysis, benefit-cost analysis, and wildlife contraceptives. APHIS scientists used telemetry studies and bait attractant trials to develop baits that can be used to attract and trap mongoose, an invasive species that is a major predator of ground-nesting native birds. Researchers used satellite transmitters to track movements of vultures in the vicinity of the Marine Corps Air Station in South Carolina, and the data will be used to develop a management plan to alleviate potential safety hazards for high-speed, low-flying military aircraft. A safer coyote toxicant, which uses extracts from chocolate, tea and coffee, is currently in development. This methylxanthine based toxicant includes theobromine and caffeine. These substances are toxic to coyotes but are relatively non-toxic to humans and safe for the environment and non-target species. An immuno-contraceptive vaccine (GonaCon™) has been developed and field-tested for the control of overabundant urban white-tailed deer. This reproductive inhibitory vaccine has the potential to complement other management options of white-tailed deer populations in urbanized areas. APHIS scientists have also conducted an economic assessment of the possible translocation of the invasive brown tree snake from the Territory of Guam to the Hawaiian Islands. The total annual projected economic impacts range from $473 million to $1.8 billion and underscore the value of a brown tree snake interdiction and control program on Guam.

NWRC's Wildlife Disease Research Program explores ways to reduce the spread and transmission of disease agents from wildlife to humans and domestic animals. The program also develops disease diagnostic methods and strategies to monitor wildlife pathogens, assesses risks to agriculture and human health and safety, and assists agency operations with surveillance and monitoring. APHIS scientists have analyzed the movement and mating patterns of feral swine to estimate the risk they pose

to domestic production. This data provides information for feral hog management and allows predictions for disease transmission within the feral swine population. APHIS scientists are making progress in reducing the spread of chronic wasting disease (CWD). Researchers have developed and tested an experimental vaccine to protect animals against CWD. A practical test for CWD has been developed that can be administered to live animals, and a study has been completed testing the ability of enzymes to destroy the infectivity of prion material. The agency has also developed a new biomarker to identify raccoons that have ingested rabies vaccination baits as part of the USDA coordinated effort to prevent the westward expansion of the raccoon strain of rabies. To address the increased threat of Avian Influenza (AI), the agency has developed surveillance methodology and risk assessment methods for AI in wild migratory birds. In 2006, more than 50,000 avian fecal samples from all 50 states and the Pacific Islands were analyzed, and in 2007, 25,000 fecal samples were analyzed based on a more cost-effective and targeted sampling effort.

APHIS scientists work closely with field personnel to develop and transfer control methodology for managing or mitigating conflicts between humans and wildlife. APHIS also works with a variety of other organizations that are beneficiaries of the research results and use the research findings and developed methods. Collaborators, partners and stakeholders include other APHIS programs, federal and state agencies, tribal nations, local and foreign governments, international and domestic non-governmental organizations, agricultural commodity organizations, industry, colleges and universities, scientific societies, environmental and animal welfare organizations, U.S. animal and public health laboratories, and the general public.

ANIMAL IMPORT CENTERS

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the tables that appear in last year's hearing volume that shows the number of days occupied and the operating costs and revenues collected for each of the Animal Import Centers to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Animal Import Center (AIC) Number of Days Occupied Fiscal Years 2002 - 2007						
AIC	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Newburgh	365	365	365	365	365	365
Miami	365	365	365	365	365	365

Animal Import Center Operating Costs & Revenue Fiscal Years 2002 - 2005 ($000)								
	FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005	
AIC	Cost	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost	Revenue
Newburgh	$2,518	$3,937	$1,896	$3,364	$1,978	$2,074	$3,559	$4,113
Miami	$1,914	$2,715	$2,815	$1,691	$1,804	$2,458	$1,812	$2,525
TOTAL	$4,432	$6,652	$4,711	$5,055	$3,782	$4,532	$5,371	$6,638

Animal Import Center Operating Costs & Revenue Fiscal Years 2006 - 2007 ($000)				
	FY 2006		FY 2007	
AIC	Cost	Revenue	Cost	Revenue
Newburgh	$2,074	$3,559	$8,134*	$2,875
Miami	$2,458	$1,812	$2,018	$1,908
TOTAL	$4,532	$5,371	$10,243	$4,731

*The increase in costs for FY 2007 is directly related to a four phase, $27 million modernization project. FY 2007 was the 1st year of the modernization. The funding for this project comes from user fees that APHIS collects for various inspection and permitting activities, as well as other appropriated funding.

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

Ms. DeLauro: The National Animal Identification System (NAIS) was initiated in fiscal year 2004. What is the total funding for that project to date, appropriated and CCC funds, and what is the FY 2009 request?

Response: Since the program was initiated in FY 2004, a total of approximately $127 million has been made available to APHIS for implementing the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). Of the total available, $18 million has come from a FY 2004 Commodity Credit Corporation transfer, and the remaining $109 million has been appropriated from FY 2005 through FY 2008. The FY 2009 President's budget requests $24 million to continue implementing the system.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide for the record a list of all states or organizations that have received NAIS funding and the amount and date of the funding.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING
NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FUNDING

Awardee	Award FY 2004 CCC Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2005 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
Alabama Department of Agriculture	$115,000	Mar 2005	$245,000	Sep 2005
Alaska Department of Natural Resources			34,710	Sep 2005
Arizona Department of Agriculture			169,000	Aug 2005
Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	115,000	Jan 2005	281,000	Jul 2005
California Department of Agriculture	670,072	Nov 2004	625,000	Aug 2005
Colorado Department of Agriculture	1,214,579	Nov 2004	255,904	Sep 2005
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	531,840	Sep 2004	273,000	Sep 2005
Georgia Department of Agriculture	77,480	Feb 2005	42,173	Sep 2005
Hawaii Board of Agriculture			98,316	Aug 2005
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	1,164,000	Nov 2004	230,783	Aug 2005
IDairy	975,000	Sep 2007		
Illinois Department of Agriculture	130,000	Oct 2004	245,000	Sep 2005
Indiana State Board of Animal Health	106,493	Nov 2004	150,457	Sep 2005
Iowa Department of Agriculture	130,000	May 2005	410,878	Sep 2005
Kansas Animal Health Department	1,246,430	Oct 2004 & May 2005	685,000	Aug 2005
Kentucky Department of Agriculture	269,093	Sep 2004	326,276	Sep 2005
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	12,247	Sep 2004		
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Services	78,343	Sep 2004	94,000	Sep 2005
Maryland Department of Agriculture	105,000	Jun 2005	85,952	Sep 2005

Awardee	Award FY 2004 CCC Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2005 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources			95,348	Sep 2005
Michigan Department of Agriculture	120,000	Jan 2005	206,952	Sep 2005
Minnesota Board of Animal Health	434,578	Sep 2004	339,140	Sep 2005
Mississippi Board of Animal Health	153,327	Nov 2004	170,129	Sep 2005
Missouri Department of Agriculture	484,874	Sep 2004	496,973	Aug 2005
Montana Department of Livestock	431,928	Dec 2004	349,000	Aug 2005
Nebraska Department of Agriculture	125,401	Nov 2004	672,000	Aug 2005
Nevada State Department of Agriculture	97,939	Aug 2005	128,241	Aug 2005
New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets, and Food			17,547	Sep 2005
New Jersey Department of Agriculture	100,000	Nov 2004	92,000	Sep 2005
New Mexico Livestock Board			244,000	Sep 2005
New York Department of Agriculture	93,000	Mar 2005	204,152	Sep 2005
North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	111,630	Jan 2005	196,989	Sep 2005
North Dakota Department of Agriculture	515,000	Oct 2004	176,225	Sep 2005
Ohio Department of Agriculture	117,135	Nov 2004	192,560	Sep 2005
Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	675,000	Dec 2004	629,000	Sep 2005
Oregon Department of Agriculture			169,322	Sep 2005
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	614,146	Oct 2005	257,000	Sep 2005
Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands			58,593	Sep 2005
South Carolina Clemson University	186,728	Sep 2004	139,000	Sep 2005
South Dakota Animal Industry Board	505,240	Oct 2004	334,277	Aug 2005

Awardee	Award FY 2004 CCC Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2005 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
Tennessee Department of Agriculture	130,000	Feb 2005	264,611	Sep 2005 & Sep 2006
Texas Animal Health Commission	1,000,000	Nov 2004	1,038,975	Aug 2005
Tribal Nations	500,000	Various	716,870	Various
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	149,586	Nov 2004	194,000	Sep 2005
Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food, and Markets	84,059	Oct 2004	104,125	Sep 2005
Virginia Department of Agriculture	297,807	Feb 2005 & Sep 2006	237,831	Sep 2005
Washington State Department of Agriculture	104,313	Jan 2005	206,000	Aug 2005
West Virginia Department of Agriculture	95,090	Oct 2004	108,861	Sep 2005
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture	500,000	Mar 2005	243,605	Sep 2005
Wyoming Livestock Board	361,929	Sep 2004	302,000	Sep 2005
Totals	$14,929,287		$12,837,775	

Awardee	Award FY 2006 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2007 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
Alabama Department of Agriculture			$276,000	Mar 2007
Alaska Department of Natural Resources			60,660	Jan 2007
Arizona Department of Agriculture	84,351	Jul 2006	160,200	Jan 2007
Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission	203,000	Aug 2006	249,300	Jan 2007
California Department of Agriculture	696,909	Dec 2006	698,080	Sep 2007
Colorado Department of Agriculture	486,293	Sep 2006	758,463	Sep 2007
Connecticut Department of Agriculture*			20,000	Feb 2007
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	98,720	Sep 2006	184,510	Mar 2007
Georgia Department of Agriculture	198,899	Sep 2006	197,891	Feb 2007

Awardee	Award FY 2006 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2007 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
Hawaii Board of Agriculture			61,121	Jan 2007
Idaho State Department of Agriculture	60,348	Sep 2006	267,826	Jan 2007
Illinois Department of Agriculture	141,000	Sep 2006	180,000	Sep 2007
Indiana State Board of Animal Health	80,331	Sep 2006	503,090	Sep 2007
Iowa Department of Agriculture			525,150	Jan 2007
Kansas Animal Health Department			3,564,900	Sep 2007
Kentucky Department of Agriculture			375,000	Sep 2007
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry			82,704	Sep 2007
Maine Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Services	21,500	Sep 2006	80,000	Feb 2007
Maryland Department of Agriculture			81,000	Jul 2007
Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources			80,000	Feb 2007
Michigan Department of Agriculture			179,000	Sep 2007
Minnesota Board of Animal Health	202,957	Sep 2006	278,914	Sep 2007
Mississippi Board of Animal Health	43,294	Sep 2006	171,882	Feb 2007
Missouri Department of Agriculture	72,931	Sep 2006		
Montana Department of Livestock			251,100	Jan 2007
Nebraska Department of Agriculture	448,000	Sep 2006	672,000	Sep 2007
Nevada State Department of Agriculture	80,000	Sep 2006	76,903	Jan 2007
New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets, and Food			35,000	Sep 2007
New Jersey Department of Agriculture	72,108	Sep 2006	80,000	Feb 2007
New Mexico Livestock Board	203,000	Sep 2006	1,206,324	Sep 2007

Awardee	Award FY 2006 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2007 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
New York Department of Agriculture	178,791	Sep 2006	275,980	Sep 2007
North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services			179,000	Feb 2007
North Dakota Department of Agriculture			160,856	Jan 2007
Ohio Department of Agriculture	112,786	Sep 2006	275,283	Sep 2007
Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry	166,860	Aug 2006	517,500	Jan 2007
Oregon Department of Agriculture			75,815	Sep 2007
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	142,238	Sep 2006	404,865	Sep 2007
Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands	7,380	Sep 2006	39,811	Feb 2007
South Carolina Clemson University	141,000	Sep 2006	177,000	Feb 2007
South Dakota Animal Industry Board			426,000	Jan 2007
Tennessee Department of Agriculture	82,678	Sep 2006	394,073	Feb 2007 & Mar 2007
Texas Animal Health Commission	201,065	Sep 2006	1,175,616	Jan 2007 & Sep 2007
Tribal Nations	698,288	Various	322,400	Various
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food			179,000	Jan 2007
Virginia Department of Agriculture			353,293	Sep 2007 & Apr 2007
Washington State Department of Agriculture	60,854	Sep 2006	179,000	Sep 2007
West Virginia Department of Agriculture	58,942	Sep 2006	155,488	Sep 2007

Awardee	Award FY 2006 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded	Award FY 2007 Appropriated Amount	Date Awarded
Wisconsin Department of Agriculture			1,621,000	Sep 2007
Wyoming Livestock Board	141,000	Sep 2006	248,000	Sep 2007
Totals	$5,185,523		$13,317,167	

Note: The table reflects data based on a review conducted of all cooperative agreements, to date. Therefore, data may vary from information previously reported.

Ms. DeLauro: What level of funding in the fiscal year 2009 request is planned for cooperative agreements related to animal/premises identification? Please breakdown the amount of funding for agreements with industry versus state governments.

Response: USDA will use the $24 million included in the FY 2009 budget request for the following NAIS activities: $3.5 million for IT maintenance and development, $10.8 million for cooperative agreements, $800,000 for communications and outreach, and $8.9 million for national program oversight and field activities.

The purpose of these cooperative agreements has evolved over the last several years to keep pace with advances in the NAIS' three components (premises registration, animal identification, and animal tracing). The FY 2009 agreements will continue to provide funds to States and Tribes not only to continue outreach and education and premises registration, but also to provide important additional performance measures of traceability across several livestock industries. In addition, $4 million of the $10.8 million requested for agreements is targeted towards activities that are expected to result in an estimated 4 million additional animals (primarily cattle) being identified with the Animal Identification Number devices. The agreements for outreach and premises registration with non-profit industry organizations will be concluded with funds provided in FY 2007.

Ms. DeLauro: What constitutes effective performance for cooperative agreements? What is the metric? Is there a separate standard for industry agreements versus state government agreements?

Response: The National Animal Identification System (NAIS) is composed of three essential components: premises registration, animal identification, and animal tracing using information from the previous two components of animal identification and location. Since NAIS implementation involves sequential progress of these components, the performance criteria for the cooperative agreements justifiably change as the implementation process proceeds.

The criteria for the FY 2008 NAIS cooperative agreements with State animal health officials focus on the advancement of animal disease traceability (based on the strategies outlined in the business plan) in their State/Tribe as the key overall performance measure, and build upon the progress made in premises registration from previous years. More

specifically, the four performance measures for FY 2008 NAIS Implementation Cooperative Agreements to States include the percent improvement in the number of premises registered with the greatest risk of disease amplification by volume of animals maintained, percent improvement in the number of critical location points (high risk due to frequency of commingling and throughput volume) identified with a premises identification number, percent improvement in the number of animals officially identified, and percent of animals officially identified to a premises of origin. Due to the variation of livestock industries among States, each agreement has different performance targets based on differing circumstances found with each cooperator. APHIS personnel establish performance targets while working with the individual cooperator based upon the aforementioned measures. Future levels of funding are predicated on the individual cooperator's performance under prior cooperative agreements.

Although the NAIS is administered and coordinated with Federal oversight, a significant portion of NAIS implementation remains at State, Tribal, and Territorial levels. Differences in size and scale of livestock industries do exist between and among States, Tribes, and Territories, and USDA respects these differences. Infrastructure needs and available resources also vary among the States and Tribes, and variation further exists regarding organized industry participation within States. As a consequence, Federal Area Veterinarians in Charge (AVIC) are in the best position to evaluate effective performance of NAIS implementation cooperative agreements since they reside in the State and are most familiar with the resources, limitations, and particular constraints within each State. Allowing AVICs to serve as the Authorized Departmental Organization's Designated Representatives for these cooperative agreements assists USDA in measuring the performance and also in developing the specific work plan. As a result, since NAIS implementation began in 2004, USDA has relied on both premises registration numbers and the AVICs' evaluation of States' efforts to determine effective performance. With the advent of the NAIS Business Plan, the four criteria listed above now provide additional, more specific, performance measures.

This approach allows those States with more premises registered to not only begin to focus on updating information, but also to pursue animal identification and data collection infrastructure needs beyond premises registration. Since system implementation began in late 2004, USDA has begun to place more emphasis on official animal identification in NAIS to logically advance traceability.

Industry cooperative agreements, as well as cooperative agreements targeted for under-served and under-represented populations, have appropriately different performance based standards. Industry cooperative agreements are focused on outreach and education (not the actual administration of premises registration, which is still under the purview of States and Tribes) that result in increased premises registration. Cooperative agreements targeted for under-served and under-represented populations are focused on developing messaging materials that best communicate the needs and approach to advancing animal disease traceability.

Ms. DeLauro: If all cooperative agreements are required to have performance measures, how does APHIS hold under- or non-performing agreements accountable? What are the consequences for poor performance?

Response: Accountability regarding the administration of each cooperative agreement begins with the announcement for funding that outlines and describes the intent and suggested performance measures associated with the funding period. For the fiscal year (FY) 2008 NAIS implementation cooperative agreements, all State applicants were required to provide (1) a list of accomplishments for the four previous years of NAIS implementation cooperative agreement funding; (2) a list of the members of their NAIS State advisory committee; (3) a plan for including Tribes, under-served, and under-represented populations in their State; (4) a plan for interacting with NAIS industry cooperators in their State; (5) a plan for continuing education for accredited veterinarians regarding NAIS use; and (6) a list of constraints within the State pertaining to NAIS implementation. Without these elements, no funding was approved.

The work plan template was adjusted to require applicants to provide traceability data to measure the percentage of improvement in (1) the percent improvement in the number of premises registered with the greatest risk of disease amplification by volume of animals maintained; (2) percent improvement in the number of critical location points (high risk due to frequency of commingling and throughput volume) identified with a premises identification number; (3) percent improvement in the number of animals officially identified; and (4) percent of animals officially identified to a premises of origin. This information is provided for review to the Authorized Departmental Officer's Designated Representative (ADODR) for each cooperative agreement. This approach allows the ADODRs, which in general are the Federal Area Veterinarians in Charge (AVICs), to work with all applicants within their State or region in planning and developing a work plan consistent with the guidelines of the announcement. This approach further provides oversight regarding compliance with Federal regulations regarding the administration of cooperative agreements. Once the work plans are prepared by the applicant, the work plan, including stated performance measures and deliverable outcomes, is approved by the ADODR, an assigned APHIS regional epidemiology specialist, and APHIS regional cooperative agreement specialists prior to signatures for distribution of funding.

During the administration of the cooperative agreement during the funding period, ADODRs receive quarterly reports from the cooperators detailing progress being made and future planned activities. For under- or non-performing agreements, the ADODR works closely with the cooperator through emails, conference calls, and meetings to address issues as they arise. If the poor performance continues, the ADODR can withhold or discontinue funding. This can be illustrated with NAIS Implementation Cooperative Agreement funding to States during FY 2007 during which additional performance criteria were considered, based upon performance from prior fiscal years. Based upon the number of premises registered during FY 2005 and FY 2006, a 90 percent/10 percent approach was established. Under this approach 26 underperforming States only received 90 percent of reserved amounts. Additionally, within those 26 applications, criteria were imposed that further restricted the use of those funds regarding outreach activities, premises registration, support of State animal health personnel for automated data collection

infrastructure needs, etc. As a result, $911,700 was retained for sub-par performance during FY 2007 alone.

It is extremely important to recognize that Federal oversight and State, Tribal, and Territorial cooperator respect for judicious and appropriate use of Federal resources has been the primary collective reason by which carryover funding has occurred. Spending did not occur unless it could be justified by both cooperator applicants and Federal ADODR oversight, which is demonstrated by the amounts of carryover funds. This approach has allowed USDA to manage allotted funds effectively. As the implementation effort continues to expand beyond premises registration to include official animal identification infrastructure needs for animal health purposes, and as carryover funding has been expended during FY 2008, past efforts in accountability should well support funding requests.

Ms. DeLauro: Based on data on cooperative agreement funding for fiscal years 2004 through 2006 included in GAO's July 2007 report, there is no relationship between how much money APHIS provided a state government and the number of animal premises that are registered in a state. Why is this the case? What accounts for the huge variation in the amount of money APHIS has provided a state government and the number of registered premises? Why should taxpayers continue to fund cooperative agreements in states that have not demonstrated an ability to register premises?

Response: Although the NAIS is administered and coordinated with Federal oversight, a significant portion of NAIS implementation remains at State, Tribal, and Territorial levels. Differences in size and scale of livestock industries do exist between and among States, Tribes, and Territories, and USDA respects these differences. Infrastructure needs also vary among the States and Tribes, and variation exists regarding organized industry participation within States as well. As a consequence, premises registration as a sole objective criterion for effective performance of previous cooperative agreement funding does not comprehensively measure the effort and coordination of State and Tribes in providing accurate information to the livestock communities concerning the importance of traceability. Some States have achieved more and have more advanced tracing capacity than may be evident by reviewing their NAIS premises registration statistics only. For example, some States have found greater producer acceptance by maintaining data at the State level, and over time, having it more integrated in the NAIS. Minnesota and California, for example have a high percentage of farms and ranches located/plotted on State systems. This illustrates the fact that various States have various starting points for premises registration. Although the NAIS is administered and coordinated with Federal oversight, a significant portion of NAIS implementation remains at State, Tribal, and Territorial levels. Differences in size and scale of livestock industries do exist between and among States, Tribes, and Territories, and USDA respects these differences.

In some cases there is discrepancy between the amount of money expended per State for NAIS implementation and the resulting percentage of premises registered in that State. Several factors contribute to this discrepancy. Although livestock reside in each of the 50 States, States vary considerably in the resources available to best leverage the Federal assistance they receive for NAIS implementation. For example, the availability and effectiveness of Land Grant university cooperative

extension services (a key outreach partner for disseminating information) vary considerably in each State.

Another contributing factor is the disparity in size of livestock operations in many States. Owners of livestock whose operations provide a primary source of revenue often have differing views on the importance of traceability than owners who keep livestock for personal use (e.g., hobby farmers) or as a source of secondary income. This difference can affect the owners' willingness to use the NAIS for animal identification needs.

As NAIS is integrated with animal disease programs, including those administered by the States, the NAIS premises identification number will be issued. Additionally, some States, such as Florida, have prioritized premises registration to target the cattle populations. As a result, Florida now has approximately 75 percent of that State's cattle population located on ranches that are registered premises, a significant first step necessary to respond to an animal disease threat to the cattle population.

Enhancing national animal disease tracing capability requires a strategically planned approach for implementation among industry and State, Tribal, and Federal partners. Recommendations for national animal identification and traceability implementation strategies have been drafted by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the current NAIS implementation strategy aligns well with those recommendations. National animal disease traceability is important in the international community, and the ability to document animal health status for international export purposes not only adds economic value to those producers exporting products, but, more importantly, those animals eligible for export support domestic prices.

Current State fiscal concerns prevent implementation of a standardized national animal disease traceability system. Even if this were possible financially, States individually working on systems would create a lack of uniformity. Federal taxpayer support is justified to ensure communication efficiency and transfer of information needed to respond to an animal health event given the current substantial volume of animal movement activity and interstate transportation.

If USDA discontinues funding these agreements, the close cooperation between Federal animal health officials and their counterparts in State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments regarding NAIS implementation will be affected. Development and implementation of NAIS has been collaborative which has allowed participation from USDA's partners to shape a system that is effective for disease control but also responsive to State, Tribal, Territorial, and industry needs. Currently, all Federal cooperative agreement support has been cost-matched with 20 percent State contributions. Discontinuing Implementation Cooperative Agreements would discourage State, Tribal, and Territorial participation in the program and make it much more difficult for these partners to implement the program and assist USDA in developing the most effective and efficient program possible.

All stakeholders will benefit from the Nation having one, uniform animal identification system in place that will allow for rapid, coordinated, and efficient disease response.

Ms. DeLauro: How has APHIS changed or increased its oversights of cooperative agreements with state governments and industry groups following GAO's July 2007 report?

Response: The majority of the NAIS cooperative agreements are provided to States and Tribes to implement the program. Premises registration and outreach activities have been a priority, and APHIS publishes the level of premises registration achieved by each State on a weekly basis on the NAIS Web site: http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/. In 2007, a "base plus" performance system was implemented that provides an incentive for States to advance NAIS and offers the States flexibility for moving forward with animal identification as premises registration progresses in their State.

During the administration of the cooperative agreement, the Authorized Departmental Officer's Designated Representative (ADODRs) receives quarterly reports from the cooperators, detailing progress being made and future planned activities. For under- or non-performing agreements, the ADODR works closely with the cooperator through emails, conference calls, and meetings to address issues as they arise. If the poor performance continues, the ADODR can withhold or discontinue funding. This can be illustrated with NAIS cooperative agreement funding to States during FY 2007 during which additional performance criteria were considered, based upon performance from prior fiscal years. Based upon the number of premises registered during FY 2005 and FY 2006, a 90 percent/10 percent approach was established. Under this approach 26 underperforming States only received 90 percent of reserved amounts. Additionally, within those 26 applications, criteria were imposed that further restricted the use of those funds regarding outreach activities, premises registration, support of State animal health personnel for automated data collection infrastructure needs, etc. As a result, $911,700 was retained for sub-par performance during FY 2007 alone.

In FY 2007, USDA began providing NAIS cooperative agreements to non-profit industry groups, 1890 Land Grant Universities, 1994 (Tribal)Land Grant Institutions, Tribal serving entities, and Hispanic Serving Institutions in order to access the resources of these groups and encourage participation at a grassroots level. By involving these partners in the implementation of NAIS, under-served populations are more likely to receive appropriate information regarding use of the system. These cooperative agreements have been reviewed and implemented using a performance-based approach similar to the State/Tribe Implementation Cooperative Agreements.

An example of programmatic oversight during FY 2007 can be illustrated with the NAIS implementation cooperative agreement between APHIS and the Iowa Department of Agriculture. The State of Iowa demonstrated remarkable advancement in premises registration numbers (i.e., recorded substantial increases in premises registration numbers), largely by hiring personnel who personally interacted with producers individually. By virtue of their progress, USDA awarded Iowa additional funding to support that effort. Conversely, Oregon officials were unable to acquire State approval to utilize the full reserved amount for NAIS implementation. As a result, Oregon received substantially less NAIS support during FY 2007 as compared to previous years.

The criteria for the FY 2008 NAIS cooperative agreements with State animal health officials focuses on the advancement of animal disease traceability (based on the strategies outlined in the business plan) in their State/Tribe as the key performance measure. The announcement for the awards was published in mid-November 2007. In February 2008, APHIS held a meeting with the NAIS staff, State and Federal Animal Identification Coordinators, and all of the ADODRs for the FY 2008 implementation cooperative agreements. For two days, these groups went over the NAIS implementation cooperative agreements to discuss the goals and funding restrictions as well as their appropriate administration.

Ms. DeLauro: How is APHIS evaluating the performance of cooperative agreements with state governments? For states that have effective premises outreach and registration programs, how is APHIS sharing the best management practices with other state governments?

Response: APHIS, through the Federal Area Veterinarians in Charge (AVICs) who act as the Authorized Departmental Officer's Designated Representatives, evaluates the performance of cooperative agreements with State governments by reviewing the quarterly reports of all cooperators. The AVICs review the reports in alignment with the previously approved work plans. AVICs are located within each State and are integrally familiar with the resources and constraints present that may impact the performance or completion of the proposed work plan. In many situations, the AVICs make on-site visits with State animal health cooperators. The AVICs critically review the quarterly reports, which must match the proposed work plan. AVICs also have historical knowledge of NAIS efforts within a State and can effectively monitor performance and progress made with NAIS funding.

With regard to sharing NAIS resources, in May 2006, APHIS expanded the communications effort, emphasizing the importance of premises registration and offering practical information to producers about how to participate in NAIS. Central to the 2006 effort was the integration and coordination of outreach activities with the State NAIS Administrators through the NAIS Community Outreach Partner (COP) program. This program was designed to support the State NAIS Administrators in their efforts by:

1) Providing educational and outreach materials that States can use in local outreach efforts, decreasing the costs of developing State-specific materials;
2) Providing Administrators with training to hone communications skills;
3) Ensuring the development and delivery of consistent information throughout all levels of the program;
4) Allowing for the dissemination of timely and accurate information to stakeholders; and
5) Providing ongoing opportunities to exchange best practices among State participants.

In October 2006, APHIS hosted a 2-day COP meeting for State NAIS Administrators to equip them with NAIS outreach materials. APHIS officials provided program updates and sessions included case studies from State outreach efforts.

In February 2008, APHIS hosted its second COP event that allowed partners to share best practices, network, receive tools and training to enhance their outreach efforts, and learn about current national NAIS operational and communication activities.

In addition to the COP meetings, State partners participate in monthly conference calls to share best practices and challenges.

Last year, APHIS launched a COP collaboration Web site that provides State partners with a secure online location to exchange comments and recommendations, access documents and outreach materials, view and post announcements, and view and post events on a common calendar. This "one-stop-shop" resource ensures information is accessible in real time, that messages and themes are consistent between regions, and that feedback can be given and received at multiple levels.

Producers rely on veterinarians for expert information on a wide range of topics. APHIS is developing materials for distribution to accredited veterinarians, especially practitioners who treat beef and dairy cattle. The materials will update these veterinarians about the NAIS and the status of the program, and encourage practitioners to educate clients about the benefits of the NAIS. Accredited veterinarians work closely with State animal health officials. These State officials will ensure that the accredited veterinarians will have NAIS information that is most applicable to the situation in their State. By increasing and enhancing partnerships with accredited veterinarians with regard to the NAIS, States will be better able to provide information to producers. Because accredited veterinarians work with Federal and State animal health programs, they will be implementing and encouraging the use of official NAIS-compliant animal identification technologies, which will further enhance adoption and implementation of the program.

APHIS has published three reports on the initial Pilot Projects that were funded through the 2004 Commodity Credit Corporation funds. The most recent report is available online at http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/naislibrary/documents/plans_reports/PilotProjectReportFINAL05-01-2007.pdf. Several additional field trial projects have been awarded since the initial pilot projects. As part of the approval for these projects, more defined measurable and documented outcomes are being established for monitoring and reporting of outcomes. These criteria will ensure results can be published in a timelier manner. For these additional pilot projects, State animal health officials were also encouraged to identify resources within their land-grant university systems to assist in project implementation. Additionally, this approach will provide a greater objectivity in the assessment of results, as well as enhanced dissemination of information gained. The information provides States and other participants with practical field application of associated NAIS technologies.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that lists the total amount of funding for fiscal years 2004 through 2008 for cooperative agreements with state governments and industry. For each agreement, the table should list the amount of funding provided by fiscal year for outreach and premises registration and the number of premises registered.

Response: The following table summarizes the States expenditures of cooperative agreement funds by fiscal year and premises registered.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NAIS STATE AND INDUSTRY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT EXPENDITURES [1]

State	CCC (04)			FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total (not including pilot project)	Premises Registrations [2]
	Total	Pilot Project $	Implement $						
Alabama	$115,000	$0	$115,000	$245,000	$0	$276,000		$636,000	8,213
Alaska	0	0	0	34,710	0	12,756		47,466	107
Arizona	0	0	0	169,000	84,351	160,200		413,551	975
Arkansas	115,000	0	115,000	281,000	203,000	249,300	87,250	935,550	7,639
California	670,072	560,072	110,000	407,619	346,909	67,043		931,571	6,003
Colorado	1,157,140	1,047,140	110,000	255,904	191,066	330,087	0	887,057	7,130
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	20,000		20,000	27
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	652
Florida	531,840	421,840	110,000	273,000	98,721	184,510	0	666,231	4,790
Georgia	77,480	0	77,480	42,173	198,900	191,262		509,815	4,210
Hawaii	0	0	0	98,316	0	61,121		159,437	353
Idaho	960,553	850,553	110,000	230,783	60,349	267,826	0	668,958	18,418
Illinois	130,000	0	130,000	245,000	141,000	94,037		610,037	13,974
Indiana	106,493	0	106,493	150,457	80,331	109,936		447,217	31,485
Iowa	130,000	0	130,000	410,878	0	474,000	150,000	1,164,878	22,235
Kansas	523,531	413,531	110,000	527,500	0	171,056		808,556	5,785
Kentucky	246,002	136,002	110,000	326,276	0	279,113	0	715,389	13,585
Louisiana	12,247	0	12,247	0	0	82,704		94,951	2,092
Maine	78,343	0	78,343	94,000	21,500	64,000		257,843	421
Maryland	105,000	0	105,000	85,952	0	81,000		271,952	1,395
Massachusetts	0	0	0	95,348	0	60,000		155,348	8,065
Michigan	120,000	0	120,000	206,953	0	179,000		505,953	20,126
Minnesota	430,372	320,372	110,000	339,140	202,957	278,914		931,011	12,286
Mississippi	124,806	0	124,806	170,129	43,294	171,883		510,112	3,254
Missouri	484,874	0	484,874	496,973	72,931	0		1,054,778	14,187
Montana	431,928	321,928	110,000	349,000	0	150,000		609,000	901
Nebraska	125,401	0	125,401	672,000	448,000	672,000	92,885	2,010,286	16,441
Nevada	97,939	0	97,939	128,241	80,000	76,903		383,083	1,354

State	CCC (04)			FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total (not including pilot project)	Premises Registrations [2]
	Total	Pilot Project $	Implement $						
New Hampshire	0	0	0	17,547	0	1,395	0	18,942	50
New Jersey	75,000	0	75,000	92,000	72,108	80,000		319,108	1,000
New Mexico	0	0	0	244,000	203,000	248,400		695,400	1,273
New York	93,000	0	93,000	204,152	178,791	217,211		693,154	19,918
North Carolina	111,630	0	111,630	196,989	0	129,561		438,180	11,911
North Dakota	468,631	358,631	110,000	176,225	0	160,856	0	447,081	8,508
Ohio	117,135	0	117,135	192,560	112,786	275,283		697,764	6,786
Oklahoma	548,532	438,532	110,000	629,000	166,860	517,500		1,423,360	8,394
Oregon	0	0		169,322	0	75,815	0	245,137	2,648
Pennsylvania	614,147	504,147	110,000	257,000	142,238	166,856	0	676,094	29,191
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	6
South Carolina	186,727	0	186,727	139,000	141,000	177,000	3,036	646,763	4,553
South Dakota	481,032	371,032	110,000	334,277	0	257,605	0	701,882	5,119
Tennessee	130,000	0	130,000	264,611	82,678	251,100	37,663	766,052	17,101
Texas	1,000,000	890,000	110,000	1,038,975	201,065	1,069,302		2,419,342	31,428
Utah	149,586	39,586	110,000	194,000	0	179,000		483,000	9,252
Vermont	84,059	0	84,059	104,125	0	0		188,184	342
Virginia	115,000	0	115,000	238,321	0	249,300	0	602,621	6,756
Washington	104,313	0	104,313	206,000	60,854	0		371,167	1,611
West Virginia	95,090	0	95,090	108,862	58,942	155,488	0	418,382	9,012
Wisconsin [3]	100,000	0	100,000	243,605	0	160,950		504,555	60,173
Wyoming	361,929	251,929	110,000	235,000	141,000	248,000		734,000	1,747
Total	$11,609,832	$6,925,295	$4,684,537	$11,620,923	$3,834,631	$9,385,273	$370,834	$29,896,198	$462,882

[1] Expenditures through May 12, 2008 excluding funds provided for pilot projects

[2] Premises Registered as of May 11, 2008

[3] Does not include earmark funds

Ms. DeLauro: What quality assurance is APHIS doing regarding the data in NAIS and the overall system effectiveness?

Response: The NAIS defined data elements provide the basis from which data integrity can be achieved, while ensuring compatibility among multiple systems. NAIS data standards are detailed in the document entitled, *Program Standards and Technical Reference*, which is available online at: http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/naislibrary/documents/guidelines/Program Standard and Technical Reference.pdf. Standardization of data helps ensure the quality and integrity of data is maintained.

Numerous procedures are also in place to ensure data accuracy and overall system effectiveness. APHIS utilizes an application called the Allocator. This application validates that premises addresses are in the standard format and then verifies that the addresses exist within the U.S. 911 postal application called ZP4. For addresses that do not exist in ZP4, an exception process is utilized. This exception process consists of verifying that the information supplied is correct and the premises location does not already exist within the NAIS National Premises Information Repository. The overall result is that only one premises identification number is assigned to a given location. Each premises identification number includes a check digit (the right-most character) to further provide assurance that the assigned premises identification number is unique. States have begun the process of updating the information in their premises databases to ensure the information is current.

Regarding animal identification, NAIS uses the Animal Identification Number Management System to assign unique blocks of numbers to the manufacturers of NAIS devices. These blocks ensure uniqueness of identifications across the program. In addition, when manufacturers ship the unique identifications they must validate the premises identification of the producers. This is achieved by querying the Animal Identification Number Management System to ensure they are valid NAIS premises. The result is that each unique number allocated is associated not only with the manufacturer, but also the premises identification number of the person purchasing the identification devices.

For the animal tracing component, APHIS worked with States and industry to develop the technical requirements necessary for State/private animal tracking databases (ATDs) to integrate with USDA's Animal Trace Processing System (ATPS). The ATPS is the Web-based conduit that will allow Federal/State animal health officials to request information from the administrators of ATDs in certain disease situations. APHIS published those requirements on the NAIS Web site in a document entitled, *National Animal Identification System (NAIS) Animal Trace Processing System Version 1.0 ATD Technical Specification (http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/naislibrary/guidelines.shtml)*. State/private organizations with ATDs that want to participate in the NAIS must first undergo an evaluation for compliance with APHIS' ATPS to ensure the systems meet those technical requirements that ensure data integrity. The ATPS provides the auditing and security functions necessary to ensure that communication between the ATPS and the ATDs is secure and data transfers are efficient and effective.

Ms. DeLauro: Other than grants, how is the NAIS funding being spent? Do all NAIS cooperative agreements include performance goals or

just those with private organizations? How are these performance goals derived, how are they measured and when?

Response: In addition to cooperative agreement funding, the FY 2008 Agriculture Appropriations Act includes funding for information technology development, maintenance, and operations, including the development of the portal system (the Animal Trace Processing System), communications and outreach efforts, and program management and field support.

In addition to establishing cooperative agreements with private organizations, APHIS also enters into agreements with the States for the purpose of implementing the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). The criteria for the FY 2008 NAIS cooperative agreements with State animal health officials focus on the advancement of animal disease traceability (based on the strategies outlined in the business plan) in their State/Tribe as the key overall performance measure, and build upon the progress made in premises registration from previous years. More specifically, the four performance measures for FY 2008 NAIS Implementation Cooperative Agreements to States include the percent improvement in (1) the number of premises registered with the greatest risk of disease amplification by volume of animals maintained; (2) percent improvement in the number of critical location points (high risk due to frequency of commingling and throughput volume) identified with a premises identification number; (3) percent improvement in the number of animals officially identified; (4) and percent of animals officially identified to a premises of origin. Due to the variation of livestock industries among States, each agreement has different performance targets based on differing circumstances found with each cooperator. APHIS personnel establish performance targets while working with the individual cooperator based upon the aforementioned measures. Future levels of funding are predicated on the individual cooperator's performance under prior cooperative agreements.

Although the NAIS is administered and coordinated with Federal oversight, a significant portion of NAIS implementation remains at State, Tribal, and Territorial levels. Differences in size and scale of livestock industries do exist between and among States, Tribes, and Territories, and USDA respects these differences. Infrastructure needs also vary among the States and Tribes, and variation exists regarding organized industry participation within States as well. As a consequence, premises registration as a sole objective criterion for effective performance of previous cooperative agreement funding does not comprehensively measure the effort and coordination of State and Tribes in providing accurate information to the livestock communities concerning the importance of traceability. This is the primary reason why the Federal Area-Veterinarians-in-Charge (AVICs) are responsible for the official duties of being the Authorized Departmental Organization's Designated Representatives for these cooperative agreements. By being located in the same State and having a close working relationship with the State animal health officials, AVICs can best evaluate the success of cooperative agreement funding.

This approach allows those States with more premises registered to not only begin to focus on premises updating of information, but also to pursue animal identification and data collection infrastructure needs beyond premises registration. Premises registration was emphasized from the initial inception of NAIS implementation and emphasized during FY

2005-FY 2007 because of its importance in responding to a highly contagious animal disease event. Establishing a disease control zone during a highly contagious animal disease event will primarily require geographical information of where animals are located. Since system implementation began in late 2004, and 12 States now have greater than 50 percent of premises registered in their State, APHIS has begun to place more emphasis on official animal identification in NAIS to logically advance traceability.

Ms. DeLauro: Appropriated funds for NAIS have totaled $109 million from fiscal years 2005 through 2008, with $24 million requested for fiscal year 2009. How have these funds been spent? Please provide a detailed accounting.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Budget
IT development, maintenance, and operations	$4,089	$2,466	$6,207	$1,412	$3,500
Cooperative agreements	12,837	5,186	13,317	5,396	10,800
Communications and outreach activities	2,557	2,402	2,980	528	800
Staff and materials	3,894	6,428	15,237	4,151	9,044
Total, Federal Funding Obligated	$23,377	$16,482	$37,741	$11,487	$24,144

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the number of staff years funded since FY 2004 with NAIS funds, including the FY 2009 request. What do these employees do?

Response: There are 60 staff years associated with the National Animal Identification System (NAIS)from FY 2005 through the request in FY 2009.

NAIS staff works with State, Tribal, Federal, and industry personnel to establish program standards to ensure the standardization of data formats and integrity of data for all components of the NAIS. Additionally, this staff performs quality assurance of identification devices and the information technology infrastructure. For example, NAIS staff worked closely with State and industry partners to develop the Animal Trace Processing System (ATPS). The ATPS is the Web-based conduit that State and Federal animal health officials will use to request information from the administrators of State and industry animal tracking databases (ATDs) in response to an animal disease situation. The NAIS staff also worked with these partners to develop the technical requirements necessary for integration of the ATDs with the ATPS.

The NAIS staff also worked with industry partners and the Species Working Groups. These working groups determine which types of identification devices are most appropriate for individual species, and establish performance requirements for those devices. The performance requirements ensure compatibility across systems for the industry and producers. They also work with other NAIS working groups dealing with specific issues such as brand inspection, livestock markets, packers and renderers, and radio frequency identification standards.

NAIS staff prepared and updated business plans, including the December 2007 *Draft Business Plan to Advance Animal Disease Traceability*. Additionally, they prepare budgets to support the implementation of NAIS. These plans and budgets include the preparation of funding opportunities through cooperative agreements for States, industry organizations, Tribes, Land Grant universities, minority-based colleges and universities, and others to assist them in their efforts to implement the system.

The NAIS staff identifies regulatory changes necessary to support the implementation of NAIS through consultation with industry groups, NAIS working groups, national livestock organizations, State veterinarians, and other stakeholders. The staff works with the APHIS Regulatory Analysis and Development staff to promulgate the rules in the most appropriate fashion.

The NAIS staff provide training in the use of the system and regularly speak at industry and producer events to outline the benefits of the system and to encourage voluntary participation. The NAIS staff has visited 43 States to train them in the use of the Standardized Premises Registration System. This system was developed by APHIS and was offered at no cost to the States. The staff also provided training to Tribes in the use of the Tribal Premises Registration System which was also developed by APHIS.

To further assist State, Tribe, industry, and community partners in presentation of the program to various constituents, NAIS staff also helps to develop and provide outreach and education material as well as training. APHIS is reaching out to Tribes, minority community-based organizations, groups, colleges, and universities to assure that they have current information and resources.

Ms. DeLauro: Of all funds for NAIS, how much has been carried over into fiscal year 2008, and expected into fiscal year 2009?

Response: APHIS carried over a total of $17.4 million in funding for the National Animal Identification System into FY 2008.

APHIS anticipates carrying over $11 million in appropriated funding into FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: How does the 2009 budget request for $24 million comport with the December 2007 draft business plan? Please be specific. Also, please detail the activities that will be funded with the 2009 request.

Response: USDA will use the $24 million included in the FY 2009 budget request for the following NAIS activities: $3.5 million for IT

maintenance and development, $10.8 million for agreements, $800,000 for communications and outreach, and $9.044 million for national program oversight and field activities. The following is a brief description of major activities within each of these categories. Specific short- and long-term milestones related to each of these categories will be provided to the Committee in the coming weeks.

IT maintenance and development includes continued operation of the NAIS information technology systems including the National Premises Information Repository (NPIR), the Standardized Premises Registration System (SPRS), and the Animal Identification Number Management System (AINMS). While each of these systems has been operational for several years, modifications to advance their capabilities continue. The Animal Trace Processing System (ATPS), the most recently developed system, is progressing through its implementation phase with the participation of nearly 20 organizations that are currently providing, or plan to provide, animal tracking databases (ATDs). In addition to IT development and operations, funding also covers IT staff resources, replacement software and hardware, help desk support, training, and technical writing.

Although the NPIR and AINMS maintain information at the Federal level, information in the SPRS is used only by the States, Tribes, and Territories that administer the premises registration component using the SPRS that USDA provided or compliant systems developed by States or other third parties.

The ATPS provides the conduit for communicating and receiving information from the ATDs by animal health officials for use during a disease investigation. This infrastructure was developed to address stakeholders' concerns about the Federal government maintaining certain information. The ATDs are private and State information systems, allowing animal movement records to be stored in systems outside the Federal government. Federal and State animal health officials, through the ATPS, will request minimal data from the ATDs but will not directly access those systems. Only four pieces of information are needed for epidemiological investigations: the unique identification of animals in question; a location; a date; and why the animal was at the location. Because the NAIS is voluntary, producers have the right to approve or not approve their ATD supplying the four pieces of information to the NAIS, if requested.

The purpose of the NAIS cooperative implementation agreements has evolved over the last several years to keep pace with advances in NAIS' three components (premises registration, animal identification, and animal tracing). The earliest cooperative agreements initiated NAIS implementation at the State level and attempted to address all three components simultaneously. They also supported pilot projects and field trials to resolve questions and concerns about NAIS processes, technologies, and costs. These projects provided valuable information about NAIS implementation in a production environment and helped deliver practical solutions for the routine use of animal identification technology.

Subsequent cooperative agreements focused more on NAIS' foundation component, premises registration. The purpose of these agreements, which remain a high priority today, has been to increase premises registration, conduct outreach and education programs, and enhance the premises

registration process for NAIS implementation in States, Tribes, and Territories. These agreements have contributed to the steady progress in premises registration. As of April 2008, more than 460,000 premises—approximately 33 percent—are now registered under NAIS. More recent cooperative agreements have been focused on addressing the second NAIS component, animal identification, by increasing the number of animals with official animal identification numbers.

The FY 2009 agreements will continue to provide funds to States and Tribes to not only continue outreach and education and premises registration regarding NAIS implementation, but also provide important additional performance measures of traceability across several livestock industries.

APHIS' communications funding will support national-level outreach and education activities aimed at increasing producer awareness and understanding of NAIS and promoting participation. These funds will help APHIS increase understanding through media outlets and one-on-one contacts at producer gathering points. For example, APHIS will consistently provide articles, interviews, or other information to national newspapers and industry and trade publications.

Currently, APHIS' communication efforts are also focusing on developing specific tools and outreach for veterinarians. USDA is developing materials for distribution to USDA accredited veterinarians, especially practitioners who treat beef and dairy cattle. The materials will provide updated information to these veterinarians about the NAIS and the status of the program, and encourage practitioners to educate clients about the benefits of the NAIS. APHIS is also developing a training module for accredited veterinarians, which will become part of the National Veterinary Accreditation Program. In addition, NAIS standards are being incorporated into standard formats for Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (interstate health certificates) used for interstate commerce and international import/export requirements. Accredited veterinarians frequently participate in issuing health certificates as part of both these activities. Accredited veterinarians contribute on the farms and ranches where the interface of animal health and management procedures take place. They are interacting, often on a daily basis, with the producers/owners of livestock and can respectfully relay the importance of traceability and the value of a national animal identification system.

Funding for program management and field activities supports USDA staff at headquarters and in the field, including animal health technicians, veterinary medical officers, cooperative agreement specialists, program analysts, and others. NAIS staff works with State, Tribal, Federal, and industry personnel to establish program standards to ensure the standardization of data formats and integrity of data for all components of NAIS, as well as quality assurance of identification devices and IT infrastructure. NAIS staff also works with industry partners and the Species Working Groups to determine which types of identification devices are most appropriate for individual species and establish performance requirements for those devices to ensure compatibility across systems and utility for the industry and producers. They also work with other NAIS working groups dealing with specific issues such as brand inspection, livestock markets, packers and renderers, and radio frequency identification (RFID) standards.

NAIS staff prepares business plans and budgets to support the implementation of NAIS, including funding opportunities through cooperative agreements for States, industry organizations, Tribes, Land Grant universities, 1994 Tribal Land Grant colleges and universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, 1890 Land Grant Universities, and others to assist them in their efforts to implement the system. Also, the staff identifies regulatory changes necessary to support the implementation of NAIS and the integration of NAIS standards across all official animal disease programs through consultation with industry groups, NAIS working groups, national livestock organizations, State veterinarians, and other stakeholders.

NAIS staff provides training in the use of the system and regularly speaks at industry and producer events to provide updates on the progress of the program and to outline the benefits of the system for producers. To further assist State, Tribe, industry, and community partners in presentation of the program to various constituents, NAIS staff also helps develop and provide outreach and education material and training. We are now specifically reaching out to Tribes, community-based organizations, groups, colleges, and universities to assure they have current information and resources.

APHIS' overall objective is to establish an animal tracing infrastructure that will retrieve traceback/traceforward data within 48 hours of a disease detection. For efficient, effective disease containment, animal health officials need the data required to trace a disease back to its source and limit potential harm to animal agriculture. The speed with which animal health officials can access critical animal location and movement information, subsequently referred to as "traceback data," determines the timeliness—and effectiveness—of the disease control and containment effort. APHIS defines the retrieval of traceback data within 48 hours as optimal for effective disease containment. APHIS will work toward this long-term objective by implementing immediate, short-term strategies, as outlined in the "Business Plan to Advance Animal Disease Traceability." Through the strategies, it is APHIS' goal to facilitate increased participation in the NAIS, bolster the existing animal disease response network, reduce the amount of time required to conduct and complete a disease investigation, and continue to build critical Federal-State-industry partnerships necessary for animal disease control and eradication success. Through existing FY 2008 funds and requested FY 2009 funds, USDA will accomplish the following:

- Nearly 100 percent traceability will be achieved for the commercial poultry and swine industries (identification of commercial production units in the required radius of a disease event);
- Through continued integration of the National Scrapie Eradication Program with NAIS, over 90 percent of the sheep breeding flock will be identified to their birth premises and approximately 90 percent of the breeding population of goats will be traceable to their birth premises within 48 hours of a disease event;
- Over 90 percent of competition horses will be identified through NAIS compliant processes through the integration of equine infectious anemia testing requirements and interstate certificates of veterinary inspection;
- Over 70 percent of the commercial cattle population born after 2008

will be identified with NAIS compliant identification methods;

- Critical Location Points will be registered in the National Premises Information Repository (nearly 90 percent of the 2,750 county and State fairgrounds and racetracks; 100 percent of the 98 import/export facilities; 70 percent of the 3,388 markets and dealers, including public auctions; nearly 100 percent of the 3,097 harvest facilities, including renderers and slaughter plants; nearly 100 percent of the 34 semen collection and embryo transfer facilities; nearly 90 percent of the 8,000 veterinary clinics (large animal practices that receive livestock); and 100 percent of the 880 licensed food waste swine feeding operations);
- The use of NAIS-compliant animal identification number devices will be initiated in breed registry programs;
- The integration of the premises identification number with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association's administration of the National Uniform Eartagging Numbering System will be initiated;
- The electronic brucellosis vaccination and testing system will be designed and tested and then strategically implemented in geographic areas where brucellosis testing/vaccination is most prevalent;
- The NAIS-compliant premises identification number format will be incorporated into existing Federal disease program activities (e.g., vaccination, herd testing, emergency response, etc.);
- Proposed rulemaking will address transitioning to use of the "840" NAIS AIN numbering system and termination of the official recognition of the USA and manufacturer-coded prefixes for all official identification devices for all species that currently use AIN devices for individual animal identification;
- Proposed rulemaking will address requiring a premises identification number, in the NAIS-compliant format, for the first destination of imported livestock and the "ship from" location of livestock being exported. The rule will also discuss a proposed requirement for radio frequency identification, compliant with standards from the International Organization for Standardization, for imported livestock that already require individual identification under existing regulations; and
- The full integration of approximately 20 animal tracking databases maintained by States and private organizations with the Animal Trace Processing System will be achieved.

More specific timelines will be provided in additional information APHIS plans to send forward in the coming weeks.

Ms. DeLauro: What percentage of the registered premises are in Wisconsin? Which other states have high participation? What are some reasons these states have high participation?

Response: Of the 455,243 premises registered in the United States as of April 2008, Wisconsin registered 60,173 premises, or approximately 13.2 percent of the U.S. total. The State of Wisconsin, working in cooperation with the Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium, continues to lead the Nation in developing innovative methods to register premises.

Other States that have high premises registration participation include: Texas (31,428), Pennsylvania (29,191), and Iowa (22,235).

Indiana (31,485) emphasized the need to have premises identification for all sites associated with the purchase, sale, or exhibition of livestock, beginning in September 2006, for all species except equine and camelids. Pennsylvania assigned premises identification numbers to livestock premises that were in their existing disease control databases. Texas and Iowa are working with State producer organizations to provide information and to register premises. In Iowa, State NAIS personnel have visited premises in some areas of the State. This effort has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of registrations.

Several other States have achieved at least 50 percent registration of the total estimated premises in their State, including: Idaho (98.2 percent); Massachusetts (approximately 100 percent); Michigan (69.4 percent); Nebraska (53.3 percent); Nevada (53.7 percent); New York (77.9 percent); North Dakota (60.4 percent); Pennsylvania (69 percent); and West Virginia (51 percent). Many of these States have benefited from the expanded communications effort that began in May 2006, emphasizing the importance of premises registration and providing States with practical information to give producers about how to participate in NAIS. Central to the 2006 effort was the integration and coordination of outreach activities with the State NAIS Administrators through the NAIS Community Outreach Partner (COP) program. This program was designed to support the State NAIS Administrators in their efforts by:

- Providing educational and outreach materials that States can use in local outreach efforts, decreasing the costs of developing State-specific materials;
- Providing Administrators with training to hone communications skills;
- Ensuring the development and delivery of consistent information throughout all levels of the program;
- Allowing for the dissemination of timely and accurate information to stakeholders; and
- Providing ongoing opportunities to exchange best practices among State participants.

Many State animal identification coordinators have utilized mass mailings, participated in industry meetings, and integrated use of NAIS data standards into disease response and program activities (e.g., vaccination, herd testing, etc.) at the State level to distribute information about premises registration. These State officials also participate in the COP. Weekly conference calls, a secure collaborative Website for exchanging information, and annual conferences provide opportunities for the coordinators to share best practices, success stories, and challenges as they implement the NAIS, including promotion of premises registration, in their States. The annual conferences also provide communications training opportunities to assist the State representatives as they provide information about premises registration and NAIS participation in industry meetings.

Ms. DeLauro: In which states is premises or animal ID compulsory?

Response: Currently, participation in the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) at the Federal level is voluntary, allowing producers and other stakeholders to participate in the design,

development, and testing of the system to ensure that practical solutions evolve.

Wisconsin made premises registration mandatory in November 2005, and Indiana made premises registration mandatory for all sites associated with the purchase, sale, or exhibition of livestock for certain species in September 2006.

Other States have identification and/or tracking requirements in place as a result of disease eradication programs. For example, Michigan has incorporated NAIS standards into their tuberculosis program. In order to purchase the tags, producers must register their premises with the State. Additionally, most of the State/Federal cooperative disease control programs have established animal identification requirements that have been in place for many years. The scrapie program, for example, requires identification of all adult sheep and goats that leave the farm of origin. The brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis programs require identification of animals that are vaccinated or tested for those diseases. APHIS is in the process of incorporating NAIS standards into the Agency's disease control programs and is beginning to use NAIS-compliant identification methods as well.

Finally, existing animal identification requirements for interstate commerce of certain animal type/classes, which have been in place for many years, are being integrated with the NAIS to achieve a uniform national animal identification program.

Ms. DeLauro: How are you ensuring that the cooperative agreement funding is being used to benefit NAIS, and not just supporting state general operations?

Response: Before funding is provided to cooperators through a cooperative agreement, the authorized State cooperator representative and the Federal administrative officers, including the Authorized Departmental Organization's Designated Representative (ADODR), must sign a notice of award that provides strict guidelines regarding accountability in use of NAIS funds associated with the cooperative agreement. All requests for funding by States must include a written justification, which is provided to the ADODR. Funding is not approved until a thorough review of the written justification is complete. The written justification must be aligned and consistent with the work plan as part of the cooperative agreement. The ADODR also reviews the written justification in conjunction with a written report regarding use of the funds and resulting accomplishments. All activities and requests for funding must be made and obligated within the funding period stated on the award. Cooperative agreements specialists are available in APHIS to ensure proper processing and review of all expenditures associated with awarded cooperative agreements. Cooperators must submit quarterly reports during the funding period to help the ADODR monitor use and accomplishments. A final report is due within 90 days following the termination date of the award.

Ms. DeLauro: Are there any difficulties with APHIS receiving the data from the private databases? Is APHIS making sure that their system is able to receive the data, such as the 911 address or the GPS coordinates, for the premises?

Response: All database systems involved in the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) are required to maintain data elements according to established standards. APHIS has been receiving premises registration data from non-Federal Compliant Premises Registration Systems used by several States. Compliant Premises Registration Systems are required to maintain the data elements as defined in the program standards, and to submit the data to the National Premises Information Repository (NPIR). Having standards for data elements enables the communication of information from external databases.

Prior to NAIS implementation, numerous database systems maintained traceability information at the State, Federal, and industry levels. Databases could not communicate with one other because they used different data formats and standards. For instance, multiple definitions for various terms existed, so use of a specific term in one database did not necessarily mean the same thing in another database system. This inability to communicate information between databases was problematic for animal disease investigations, especially across State lines.

APHIS utilizes an application called the Allocator in conjunction with the NPIR. This application validates that premises addresses are in the standard format and then verifies that the addresses exist within the 911 postal application called ZP4. Additionally, registrants can supply global positioning system coordinates for their premises.

For the animal tracing component of NAIS, USDA worked with States and industry to develop the technical requirements necessary for State/private animal tracking databases (ATDs) to integrate with USDA's Animal Trace Processing System (ATPS), the Web-based conduit that will allow Federal/State animal health officials to request information from the administrators of ATDs in certain disease situations. USDA published those requirements on the NAIS Web site (http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/naislibrary/guidelines.shtml) in a document entitled, *National Animal Identification System (NAIS) Animal Trace Processing System Version 1.0 ATD Technical Specification*. State/private organizations with ATDs that want to participate in the NAIS must first undergo an evaluation for compliance with USDA's ATPS to ensure the systems meet those technical requirements that ensure data integrity.

The Agency has implemented numerous procedures to ensure data collected through NAIS and systems affiliated with NAIS are accurate and effective. APHIS recognizes that some producers have concerns about misuse of the data that will be collected and how the information will be maintained. The Agency has worked with industry to establish an information technology solution for animal movement data to be maintained in animal tracking databases managed by the industry and States. APHIS will only be able to access the information through a querying mechanism (the ATPS) initiated when a disease of concern has been reported.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the animal ID benefit-cost analysis? Will the analysis include an estimate of the benefits and costs of a mandatory animal ID program versus a voluntary program? If not, why and when will this analysis be conducted?

Response: Kansas State University is currently leading a multi-institutional team (including personnel from Colorado State University, Michigan State University, and Montana State University) in conducting a

benefit-cost analysis. Several segments of the livestock industry are a part of this analysis including small producers, commercial producers, marketing institutions, processing facilities, and rendering operations. Kansas State University and its co-contributors are studying the benefits and costs of all NAIS components across species. Also, the analysis is seeking to determine the overall distribution of benefits and costs of National Animal Identification System (NAIS) among producers of various sized herds, marketing firms, processors, consumers, and State and Federal government agencies. The analysis will provide a comparison of benefits and cost at varying levels of participation. This analysis will provide greater information on levels of participation and resources that need to be targeted in future years for the system to work as planned; specifically, 2010 - 2012. The project should be complete by August 2008, and the final report is expected in November 2008.

APHIS is having ongoing discussions with the contractor to confirm whether the scope of the study will address questions regarding a voluntary versus mandatory program. If the current scope is inadequate to meet Congress' needs, APHIS will modify the contract or propose a second study if appropriate. Any modifications may extend the delivery date of the final report, but APHIS officials will work with all parties to ensure that the study progresses as quickly as possible and that information is shared in a timely manner. Please note that APHIS and the contractor intend for the benefit-cost analysis to be peer reviewed before final publication.

Ms. DeLauro: In an animal identification system, what percentage of the total cattle herd needs to be identified in order to represent an epidemiologically sound system for tracking back animal health problems?

Response: In developing the *Business Plan to Advance Animal Disease Traceability*, staff reviewed epidemiological reports from the past five years involving a variety of animal diseases and species, reviewed published scientific literature regarding animal disease traceability, used a Land Grant university-developed animal disease traceability computer model, assessed USDA National Agricultural Statistics Services data involving animal numbers and operations, and reviewed best available participation data in present animal disease control and eradication programs to best answer this question. This "critical mass" estimate is also a function of inter-relatedness, recognizing that an epidemiologically sound traceability system is a function of not only animal identification of both suspect and exposed animals, but also a specific location association of those animals over a specific period of time combined with a reporting of their animal movement history. APHIS currently estimates that 70 percent of the total cattle herd needs to be officially identified to represent an epidemiologically sound system for traceability.

Ms. DeLauro: What are the specific goals of the program with respect to premises and animal identification and when will each of these goals be reached?

Response: USDA's overall objective is to establish an animal tracing infrastructure that will retrieve traceback data within 48 hours of disease detection. For efficient, effective disease containment, animal health officials need the data required to trace a disease back to its source and limit potential harm to animal agriculture. The speed with

which animal health officials can access critical animal location and movement information, subsequently referred to as "traceback data," determines the timeliness—and effectiveness—of the disease control and containment effort. USDA defines the retrieval of traceback data within 48 hours as optimal for effective disease containment. USDA will work toward this long-term objective by implementing immediate, short-term strategies, as outlined in USDA's *Business Plan to Advance Animal Disease Traceability*. Through the strategies, it is USDA's goal to facilitate increased participation in the NAIS, bolster the existing animal disease response network, reduce the amount of time required to conduct and complete a disease investigation, and continue to build critical Federal-State-industry partnerships necessary for animal disease control and eradication success. Using existing FY 2008 funds and the requested FY 2009 funds, USDA will accomplish the following:

- Nearly 100 percent traceability will be achieved for the commercial poultry and swine industries (identification of commercial production units in the required radius of a disease event);
- Through continued integration of the National Scrapie Eradication Program with NAIS, over 90 percent of the sheep breeding flock will be identified to their birth premises and approximately 90 percent of the breeding population of goats will be traceable to their birth premises within 48 hours of a disease event;
- Over 90 percent of competition horses will be identified through NAIS compliant processes through the integration of equine infectious anemia testing requirements and interstate certificates of veterinary inspection;
- Over 70 percent of the commercial cattle population born after 2008 will be identified with NAIS compliant identification methods;
- Critical Location Points will be registered in the National Premises Information Repository (nearly 90 percent of the 2,750 county and State fairgrounds and racetracks; 100 percent of the 98 import/export facilities; 70 percent of the 3,388 markets and dealers, including public auctions; nearly 100 percent of the 3,097 harvest facilities, including renderers and slaughter plants; nearly 100 percent of the 34 semen collection and embryo transfer facilities; nearly 90 percent of the 8,000 veterinary clinics (large animal practices that receive livestock); and 100 percent of the 880 licensed food waste swine feeding operations);
- The use of NAIS-compliant animal identification number (AIN) devices will be initiated in breed registry programs;
- The integration of the premises identification number with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association's administration of the National Uniform Eartagging Numbering System will be initiated;
- The electronic brucellosis vaccination and testing system will be designed and tested and then strategically implemented in geographic areas where brucellosis testing/vaccination is most prevalent;
- The NAIS-compliant premises identification number format will be incorporated into existing Federal disease program activities (e.g., vaccination, herd testing, emergency response, etc.);
- Proposed rulemaking will address transitioning to use of the "840" NAIS AIN numbering system and termination of the official recognition of the USA and manufacturer-coded prefixes for all official identification devices for all species that currently use AIN devices for individual animal identification;

- Proposed rulemaking will address requiring a premises identification number, in the NAIS-compliant format, for the first destination of imported livestock and the "ship from" location of livestock being exported. The rule will also discuss a proposed requirement for radio frequency identification, compliant with standards from the International Organization for Standardization, for imported livestock that already require individual identification under existing regulations; and
- The full integration of approximately 20 animal tracking databases maintained by States and private organizations with the Animal Trace Processing System will be achieved.

More specific timelines and additional information will be provided by APHIS in the coming weeks.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of 48-hour trace back for all species? Please provide a timeline for all species.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM TRACEABILITY STATUS BY SPECIES		
Species and Objective	Level	Date
Poultry		
Traceability achieved in the commercial poultry industry through the identification of commercial production units in the required radius within 48 hours of a disease event.	90% 98%	July 2008 July 2009
Swine		
Traceability achieved in the commercial swine industries through the identification of commercial production units in the required radius within 48 hours of a disease event.	70% 85% 98%	April 2008 October 2008 July 2009
Sheep		
Through continued integration of the National Scrapie Eradication Program, the sheep breeding flock will be identified to their birth premises within 48 hours of a disease event.	75% 90%	April 2008 October 2009
Goats		
Through continued integration of the National Scrapie Eradication Program, the goat breeding herds will be identified to their birth premises within 48 hours of a disease event.	75% 90%	April 2008 October 2009
Horses		
Competition horses will be identified with NAIS-compliant identification methods through the integration of equine infectious anemia (EIA) testing requirements and interstate certificates of veterinary inspection. Adjacent percentages reflect the level of 48-hour traceability to the locations of horses specifically linked to an EIA test.	70% 90%	October 2009 October 2010

Species and Objective	Level	Date
Cattle		
Identification of the commercial cattle population born after January 2008, prior to the animals leaving their premises of origin. Adjacent percentages reflect the level of 48-hour traceability of 2008 calf crop to birth premises.	35% 50% 75%	March 2009 October 2009 October 2010
Identification of cattle population identified to premises of origin within 48 hours.	30% 45%	March 2009 March 2010

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table that lists for each State the number and percent of premises registered, as well as percent of herd registered in a given State.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM STATE PREMISES INFORMATION			
State	Estimated Number of Premises*	Number of Premises Registered***	Percentage of Premises Registered
Alabama	35,538	8,213	23.1
Alaska	354	107	30.2
Arkansas	37,614	975	18.9
California	32,500	6,003	18.5
Colorado	22,951	7,130	31.1
Connecticut	2,539	27	1.1
Delaware	1,553	652	42.0
Florida	28,732	4,790	16.7
Georgia	35,431	4,210	11.9
Hawaii	1,391	353	25.4
Idaho	18,754	18,418	98.2
Illinois	30,046	13,974	46.5
Indiana	34,790	31,485	90.5
Iowa	47,273	22,235	47.0
Kansas	39,346	5,785	14.7
Kentucky	61,251	13,585	22.2
Louisiana	19,677	2,092	10.6
Maine	4,213	421	10.0
Maryland	7,837	1,395	17.8
Massachusetts	**3,555	8,065	>100.0
Michigan	29,011	20,126	69.4
Minnesota	44,193	12,286	27.8
Mississippi	29,312	3,254	11.1
Missouri	79,018	14,187	18.0
Montana	19,708	901	4.6
Nebraska	30,841	16,441	53.3
Nevada	2,522	1,354	53.7
New Hampshire	2,277	50	2.2

NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM STATE PREMISES INFORMATION			
State	Estimated Number of Premises*	Number of Premises Registered***	Percentage of Premises Registered
New Jersey	5,315	1,000	18.8
New Mexico	11,250	1,273	11.3
New York	25,559	19,918	77.9
North Carolina	36,142	11,911	33.0
North Dakota	14,085	8,508	60.4
Ohio	48,073	6,786	14.1
Oklahoma	71,420	8,394	11.8
Oregon	28,634	2,648	9.2
Pennsylvania	42,302	29,191	69.0
Rhode Island	504	6	1.2
South Carolina	16,120	4,553	28.2
South Dakota	22,356	5,119	22.9
Tennessee	68,010	17,101	25.1
Texas	187,118	31,428	16.8
Utah	12,460	9,252	74.3
Vermont	4,438	342	7.7
Virginia	37,673	6,756	17.9
Washington	22,155	1,611	7.3
West Virginia	17,670	9,012	51.0
Wisconsin	**51,373	60,173	>100.0
Wyoming	8,227	1,747	21.2
Total	1,433,111	455,243	33.0

* The National Agriculture Statistics Survey (NASS) estimates 1.4 million livestock farms in the United States. (Please note for the purpose of tracking premises registered in the NAIS, a premise is counted if the annual income is more than $1,000. Premises with more than one species are counted one time only).
** APHIS uses NASS data (premises with annual income greater than $1,000 as previously noted)to provide estimated number of premises to provide uniformity. Actual number of premises registered in the NAIS may exceed NASS estimates due to premises with an annual income of less than $1,000.
*** Number of premises registered as of April 2008.

APHIS does not track the percentage of herd by State since animal movement on or off premises creates a changing percentage daily.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the effect of the agency's decision to make NAIS voluntary on a state such as Michigan, for example, which implemented a mandatory system this year?

Response: APHIS does not believe that the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) needs to be mandatory at a national level to be effective. APHIS believes the goals of the system can be achieved with a voluntary program as a result of standard business practices. For example, animal identification has many "drivers" that provide marketing advantages to producers. Other "drivers" may become requirements for certain markets (e.g., age verification for the purposes of international trade).

Since animal agriculture is extremely diverse, each State can establish requirements to address the needs within their State. These individual State decisions are acceptable, as long as they do not impair interstate commerce or contradict any existing Federal regulation. APHIS's decision to make the NAIS program voluntary provides States with the greatest level of flexibility to determine intra-state requirements as they deem necessary.

Ms. DeLauro: The draft December 2007 animal ID business plan did not identify a total project cost. Why, five years into the program, does USDA still not have a handle on the program's total cost?

Response: Kansas State University is currently leading a multi-institutional team (including personnel from Colorado State University, Michigan State University, and Montana State University) in conducting a benefit-cost analysis of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). The analysis is seeking to determine the overall distribution costs of NAIS of various sized herds, marketing firms, processors, consumers, and State and Federal government agencies.

Ms. DeLauro: What are USDA's estimates of NAIS' total cost of the next five and ten years? What is the total cost for a fully operational animal ID system that has 48-hour trace back capabilities for all species and is epidemiological valid?

Response: If APHIS proceeded without taking the results of the pending benefit-cost analysis into account and implemented 48-hour traceback today, we believe it would cost in excess of $100 million per year, with both industry and government contributing. The majority of this funding would cover administrative efforts (program management, outreach); animal identification (identification devices and labor, applicators, etc.); data collection (market readers, slaughter readers, field readers, data collection labor); and the development and maintenance of the information system itself.

APHIS anticipates the results of the pending benefit-cost analysis of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) will assist in modifying current performance indicators and long-term goals. The analysis will weigh the benefits versus the cost of achieving 100 percent 48-hour traceback capability, and we anticipate that it will help us determine to what degree we should continue working towards this goal. The project should be complete by August 2008, and the final report is expected in November 2008.

The NAIS will have associated ongoing costs. The system is comprised of components that will have to be rebuilt, replaced, or updated over time (e.g., as the livestock population turns over, new ID tags will need to be purchased; as new technologies become available, computers, applicators, and readers will need to be replaced; etc.).

Ms. DeLauro: What will be the public cost to achieve 48-hour trace back capability for all species?

Response: Kansas State University is currently leading a multi-institutional team (including personnel from Colorado State University, Michigan State University, and Montana State University) in conducting a benefit-cost analysis of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS).

The analysis is seeking, among other things, to determine the costs of NAIS to State and Federal government agencies. The analysis will provide an overall estimate of societal costs and benefits of implementation for the major livestock species and also include a discussion of some of the minor species. The final report is expected in November 2008.

Ms. DeLauro: When APHIS conducts risk analyses of other nations' animal exports, to what extent does the existence or lack of a mandatory animal ID program impact the conclusions of potential risk?

Response: A mandatory animal identification program is not a specific requirement needed for other countries to export to the United States, but is one of many factors considered when conducting a risk analysis, as outlined in risk assessment recommendations from the World Organization for Animal Health. The risk analysis also considers other factors in the country including veterinary infrastructure, history of disease, import history, surveillance strategies, and laboratory capacity, among others.

Ms. DeLauro: If a country identifies an animal disease (such as Foot-and-Mouth disease), to what extent is implementing a mandatory ID program a condition for APHIS changing the country's disease status? If a country experiences a disease outbreak, can the country achieve a change in disease status and be added to the list of regions free of a disease without a mandatory ID program?

Response: Regulations in title 9 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* 92.2 contain the guidelines for recognizing a country as free of a disease. When requested, USDA conducts a rigorous evaluation of that country's disease status, including site visits and a risk assessment. If the site visit and risk assessment indicate that the country can be considered free of the disease in question, USDA then goes through the notice and comment rulemaking process to allow the public to provide input. Although animal identification capability is considered in the overall evaluation of the region, in keeping with risk assessment recommendations from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), a mandatory animal identification system is not required to consider a region disease-free. Therefore, a country can achieve a change in disease status without implementation of a mandatory animal identification program.

Ms. DeLauro: To what extent does the lack of a mandatory animal ID program in the U.S. impact risk assessments performed of the U.S. livestock industry by other nations? Does the lack of a mandatory U.S. animal ID program help or hinder the nation's livestock export potential? Has USDA conducted an analysis of the potential impact on and cost to the U.S. livestock industry due to a lack of a mandatory animal ID system?

Response: A mandatory animal identification program is not a specific requirement needed for the United States to export to other countries, but is one of many factors considered when conducting a risk analysis, as outlined in risk assessment recommendations from the World Organization for Animal Health. The risk analysis also considers other factors in the country including veterinary infrastructure, history of disease, import history, surveillance strategies, and laboratory capacity, among others. An animal identification system, whether voluntary or mandatory, can enhance the ability to perform risk assessments.

APHIS routinely provides information and updates on the progress of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) and traceability in the United States as requested by trading partners. The information on the NAIS that the Agency has provided to our trading partners in the past was generally helpful to our export efforts.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT VIOLATION CASES

Ms. DeLauro: How many animal and plant health regulatory enforcement violation cases are pending at the agency? How many cases did APHIS close or complete in FY 2006 and FY 2007?

Response: As of April 2008, there are 4,906 animal and plant health regulatory enforcement violation cases pending at the Agency. APHIS closed or completed 3,014 cases in FY 2006 and 3,636 cases in FY 2007. During FY 2007, APHIS initiated a total of 6,566 cases, a significant increase from the 5,140 cases initiated during FY 2006.

ANIMAL-RELATED BIOTECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the Committee with an update on APHIS animal-related biotechnology activities.

Response: APHIS currently regulates veterinary biological products under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act, including those derived from genetic engineering procedures, to ensure they are pure, safe, potent, and effective. The Animal Health Protection Act also grants USDA the authority to regulate the importation, interstate movement, and environmental release of animals, pests, and diseases to prevent their introduction into, or dissemination within, the United States to protect livestock health. The Agency is considering whether it may be necessary to establish new regulations for the interstate movement and importation of genetically engineered animals to prevent the introduction or spread of livestock pests or diseases. APHIS is considering the publication of an advance notice of proposed rulemaking seeking public comment concerning the potential risks of introducing and spreading livestock pests and diseases that may be associated with genetically engineered animals. The notice would likely invite comments on the scientific and technical data regarding the potential risks as well as how the Agency might address any such risks within the scope of its authority under the Animal Health Protection Act.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table showing, by state, the number of staff years assigned to the animal welfare program, as well as the number of animal care facilities, in each state for fiscal year 2007 and estimated for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL WELFARE STAFF YEARS

State	Number of Animal Care Facilities			Staff Years Assigned to Animal Welfare Program		
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Alabama.....	100	111	120	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alaska.....	26	29	32	0.25	0.25	0.25
Arizona.....	76	85	94	1.00	1.00	1.00
Arkansas.....	575	641	710	2.00	2.00	2.00
California.....	679	757	815	11.00	12.00	12.00
Colorado.....	114	127	139	17.00	20.50	21.00
Connecticut.....	104	116	128	1.50	1.50	1.50
Delaware.....	17	19	21	0.25	0.25	0.25
Dist. of Columbia..	9	10	11	1.00	1.00	1.00
Florida.....	593	661	730	9.25	10.25	10.25
Georgia.....	200	223	245	2.50	2.50	2.50
Hawaii.....	46	51	57	0.75	0.75	0.75
Idaho.....	43	48	53	0.75	0.75	0.75
Illinois.....	369	411	450	5.00	5.00	5.00
Indiana.....	255	284	315	3.00	3.00	3.00
Iowa.....	761	848	915	4.00	4.00	4.00
Kansas.....	711	792	875	4.00	4.00	4.00
Kentucky.....	61	68	75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Louisiana.....	81	90	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maine.....	28	31	34	0.25	0.25	0.25
Maryland	112	125	138	32.00	38.00	39.00
Massachusetts.....	200	223	245	1.50	1.50	1.50
Michigan.....	282	314	345	2.00	2.00	2.00
Minnesota.....	308	343	375	6.00	6.00	6.00
Mississippi.....	38	42	46	1.00	1.00	1.00
Missouri.....	2,461	2,745	3,059	12.00	14.00	14.00
Montana.....	44	49	54	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nebraska.....	267	298	330	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nevada.....	72	80	88	1.00	1.00	1.00
New Hampshire.....	26	29	33	1.00	1.00	1.00
New Jersey.....	143	159	175	2.00	2.00	2.00
New Mexico.....	37	41	45	1.50	1.50	1.50
New York.....	422	470	522	3.00	3.00	3.50
North Carolina.....	193	215	235	18.00	20.50	21.00
North Dakota.....	61	68	75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ohio.....	434	484	534	2.00	2.00	2.00
Oklahoma.....	1,032	1,150	1,280	5.00	6.00	6.00
Oregon.....	141	157	170	2.00	2.00	2.00
Pennsylvania.....	550	613	680	5.00	5.00	5.00
Puerto Rico.....	16	18	20	0.25	0.25	0.25
Rhode Island.....	20	22	24	0.25	0.25	0.25
South Carolina.....	93	104	115	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Dakota.....	210	234	255	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tennessee.....	127	142	157	1.50	1.50	1.50
Texas.....	783	873	963	5.50	5.50	6.50
Utah.....	53	59	65	1.75	1.75	1.75
Vermont.....	15	17	19	0.75	0.75	0.75

State	Number of Animal Care Facilities			Staff Years Assigned to Animal Welfare Program		
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Virginia.....	155	173	190	1.00	1.00	1.00
Washington.....	114	127	140	2.00	2.00	2.00
West Virginia.....	33	37	41	0.25	0.25	0.25
Wisconsin.....	298	332	365	2.00	2.00	2.00
Wyoming.....	15	17	19	0.25	0.25	0.25
Guam.....	6	7	8	0.05	0.05	0.05
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total.....	13,610	15,170	16,730	183.05	200.05	203.55

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the Transporters Inspection Guide? When will it be completed?

Response: APHIS is currently in the process of condensing the Dealer Inspection Guide, the Exhibitors Inspection Guide, and the Research Inspection Guide into one comprehensive guide. Each of the guides has separate sections related to transportation. The transportation portion of the Transporters Inspection Guide will be consolidated with the three guides mentioned previously into one consolidated document. APHIS anticipates completing this consolidated guide by the end of FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table similar to the one that appears in last year's hearing record showing inspection activities of the Animal Welfare Program for fiscal year 2007, with definitions of the column headings to better explain the data.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAM
INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Inspections for Compliance:			
Dealers	5,847	1.5	8,876
Research Facilities	1,116	1.5	1,652
Exhibitors	2,628	1.4	3,615
In-transit Handlers	272	.9	239
In-transit Carriers	200	4.0	799
Subtotal	10,063	1.5	15,181

	Number of Facilities Inspected	Average Number of Inspections Per Facility	Total Number of Inspections
Other Types of Inspections:			
Pre-licensing and Preregistration Inspections	N/A	N/A	1,685
Attempted Inspections	N/A	N/A	1,477
Inspections of Dealers and Exhibitors - Not Licensed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subtotal			3,162
Total Inspections			18,343

A facility is the holder of the license or registration. Each facility may have only one license or registration number but may be physically divided into two or more sites.

Inspections for Compliance are unannounced inspections completed after licensing or registration, to determine the facility's compliance with the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) regulations and standards. Compliance inspections include re-inspections.

Pre-licensing or Pre-registration Inspections are announced inspections made after application for licensure or registration has been submitted, to ascertain compliance with the AWA regulations and standards prior to licensing or registering the facility. Pre-licensing inspections are required. Pre-registration inspections, although not required, are often performed upon request of the facility.

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the funding levels, both dollars and staff, allocated for Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care for fiscal years 1995 through 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
1995.....	$5,858,926	119
1996.....	5,892,726	107
1997.....	5,781,600	79
1998.....	5,933,875	78
1999.....	6,017,215	77
2000.....	6,150,782	86
2001.....	6,834,866	85
2002.....	8,026,112	94
2003.....	8,570,487	97
2004.....	8,939,452	99

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
2005.....	9,306,944	101
2006.....	9,959,654	109
2007.....	10,396,000	109

ANIMAL CARE
FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS

Fiscal Year	Funding (Appropriated)	Staff Years
1995.....	$9,585,218	178
1996.....	9,766,427	157
1997.....	9,705,776	148
1998.....	9,846,965	143
1999.....	9,595,784	141
2000.....	10,472,302	147
2001.....	13,749,203	159
2002.....	15,581,000	162
2003.....	16,768,379	174
2004.....	16,326,590	175*
2005.....	16,952,146	180
2006.....	17,792,794	188
2007.....	17,970,000	188

* Revised to correct an error in the FY 2006 Explanatory Notes.

Ms. DeLauro: Also update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of: dealer facilities; complaints registered against these facilities; inspections and re-inspections that took place; cases submitted by Animal Care to Regulatory Enforcement for review and action; and each case resolution to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Category	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007
Total Number Dealer of Facilities	8,968	8,931	10,288	11,833	13,610
Inspections/Re-inspections	13,111	14,918	16,524	18,600	18,343
Cases Submitted	172	205	391	249	302
Resolution: Official Warnings	90	120	219	283	191

Category	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007
Stipulations Settled	44	56	87	95	73
Formal Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Decision	58	41	82	96	78
Civil Penalties by ALJ	$668,995	$445,642	$946,184	$644,220	$614,132
Suspensions/Revocations	27	7	8	6	6

Ms. DeLauro: How many unannounced inspections of registered in-transit carriers and in-transit intermediate handlers were conducted in fiscal year 2007 and how many do you expect to conduct in fiscal years 2008 and 2009? How many announced inspections were conducted in the same years?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

UNANNOUNCED INSPECTIONS
OF IN-TRANSIT CARRIERS AND IN-TRANSIT INTERMEDIATE HANDLERS

	FY 2007 (Actual)	FY 2008 (Est.)	FY 2009 (Est.)
In-transit carriers *	810	875	950
In-transit intermediate handlers	248	265	280

*Please note that the number of inspections for in-transit carriers varies greatly from FY 2006 due to erroneously reporting the number of facilities inspected instead of total individual inspections.

All inspections conducted were unannounced.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the latest condensed annual report of Animal Welfare Act enforcement for the record.

Response:

A copy of the report has been provided for the record.

FY 2006 AWA INSPECTIONS

	Total Number of Facilities	Number of Inspections by Category
Inspections for Compliance[2]		
Dealers	5197	9,603
Research Facilities	1072	1,786
Exhibitors	2373	3,872
Handlers	253	225
Carriers[1]	180	952
Attempted Inspections[4]		1,542
Total	**9075**	**17,980**

	Number of Inspections by Category
Non-Compliance Inspections	
Prelicensing Inspections[3]	2,331
Total of Inspections for Compliance and Non-compliances	**20,311**

[1] Carriers is a category representing commercial airlines

[2] Compliance inspections are unannounced

[3] Prelicensing inspections are announced

[4] Attempted inspections could not be performed because facility personnel were not available

PAIN TYPE: ALL
CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL
FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
AK	521	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	546
AL	1,749	761	1,610	252	198	1,427	1,073	946	1,352	37	9,405
AR	70	110	143	455	52	90	0	200	436	0	1,556
AZ	2,572	65	245	172	67	119	31	604	441	47	4,363
CA	10,666	2,318	3,317	22,167	5,086	3,769	10,041	5,428	39,531	2,350	105,473
CO	1,366	211	410	3,227	1,286	37	48	510	618	151	7,864
CT	657	33	764	631	2,779	325	21	531	820	23	6,584
DC	7,846	32	54	563	932	699	7	880	245	203	11,461
DE	1,721	298	437	6,568	588	12	2,926	2,069	15,963	41	30,621
FL	1,737	482	214	283	109	795	442	1,337	594	239	6,212
GA	7,620	929	1,862	1,117	11,140	2,649	401	1,065	5,408	68	32,459
HI	14	1	0	5	358	0	0	16	18	0	412
IA	1,170	1,990	2,278	7,849	40,179	18	632	511	4,347	675	59,049
ID	254	16	46	0	0	0	41	0	31	2	390
IL	4,232	1,178	2,631	1,524	2,775	464	634	3,183	5,946	633	23,200
IN	3,065	266	1,833	1,421	1,820	622	352	760	4,480	221	14,850
KS	2,360	611	1,409	22	270	265	2,894	5,611	368	43	13,654
KY	68	44	159	342	457	78	32	98	500	0	1,778
LA	1,058	214	347	8	117	2,637	244	69	543	12	5,249
MA	4,822	127	3,310	18,973	7,474	4,861	423	3,994	14,525	821	59,330
MD	11,094	184	912	16,928	7,870	6,422	252	1,744	7,772	416	55,594
ME	1,127	0	0	69	22	0	231	37	235	0	1,721
MI	8,304	582	5,888	13,678	1,542	2,774	1,146	2,179	4,537	558	41,188
MN	1,416	1,651	2,855	10,165	179	242	1,544	3,292	4,616	773	26,733
MO	4,125	1,548	2,000	4,789	9,197	122	227	630	3,001	32	25,671
MS	227	71	185	46	61	72	10	116	345	0	1,133
MT	94	4		56	589	4	130		573	58	1,518
NC	1,072	555	1,107	7,581	1,096	1,357	3,892	1,158	2,571	294	20,685
ND	1	23	196	3	4	0	83	31	1,199	408	1,948
NE	971	172	330	103	1,024	95	158	456	257	82	3,648
NH	31	0	8	7	697	16	0	250	17	56	1,082
NJ	6,919	126	5,808	23,762	4,030	4,491	2	1,031	12,015	5	58,189
NM	261	10	258	47	172	189	0	137	535	0	1,629
NV	757		157	234			6	63	213	199	1,629
NY	10,771	2,534	5,282	14,038	43,131	1,817	308	1,559	10,598	352	90,390
OH	1,626	1,341	4,547	13,567	4,711	1,726	100	4,184	10,615	159	42,576
OK	178	38	678	769	20	156	248	3	307	63	2,460
OR	527	38	32	771	205	2,034	334	462	289	401	5,093
PA	2,641	1,412	5,662	13,797	2,336	4,187	1,330	4,116	54,652	668	91,001
PR	1,583	0	0	60	178	1,878	0	45	19	0	3,763
RI	554	6	4	99	149	24	81	317	274	50	1,558
SC	1,191	217	225	79	40	649	30	254	1,905	52	4,642
SD	370	18	17	6	150	11	585	1	213	14	1,365
TN	13,844	96	481	308	544	213	262	971	649	1	17,371
TX	12,071	507	1,393	9,736	3,737	3,322	2,479	2,509	16,828	1,034	53,616

PAIN TYPE: ALL

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
UT	2,763	113	175	271	4,653	7	111	248	1,073	183	9,597
VA	1,386	64	1,819	287	241	1,879	55	1,883	4,017	544	12,175
VT	531	13	19	484	0	0	9	93	122	1,198	2,469
WA	2,248	251	903	4,211	178	3,413	118	513	1,694	25	13,554
WI	1,699	334	4,274	1,251	4,255	6,139	413	1,477	2,082	261	22,185
WV	57	29	3	32	40	8	0	0	313	113	595
WY	240	12	27	6	8	0	58	0	18	12	379
Specie Total:	144,567	21,037	66,314	204,609	167,571	62,315	34,632	57,571	239,720	13,577	
Report Total:											1,012,713

PAIN TYPE: No Pain, No Drugs

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
AK	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258
AL	981	237	550	57	186	1,043	721	408	171	11	4,365
AR	25	110	143	221	0	69	0	4	128	0	720
AZ	2,531	19	0	162	42	74	2	0	28	0	2,858
CA	4,668	1,523	1,235	10,501	1,550	369	8,053	990	27,020	365	56,274
CO	1,056	58	159	1,187	461	0	24	177	358	6	3,484
CT	401	0	189	153	1,093	211	20	14	174	5	2,260
DC	6,839	0	23	69	362	536	0	61	102	11	8,003
DE	1,231	298	210	2,465	1	0	2,907	2,069	11,324	26	20,531
FL	1,253	78	69	91	50	243	429	551	107	53	2,924
GA	3,855	437	1,175	502	4,740	1,144	296	0	2,262	0	14,411
HI	10	1	0	5	7	0	0	0	3	0	26
IA	523	1,393	1,197	6,493	28,423	10	805	192	446	472	39,954
ID	169	4	4	0	0	0	8	0	29	2	215
IL	2,329	726	1,191	1,206	35	205	583	2,495	2,759	489	12,018
IN	2,063	79	691	250	101	159	247	60	1,628	19	5,297
KS	1,197	593	1,377	10	150	36	2,762	5,566	124	43	11,858
KY	68	5	15	265	0	0	0	5	10	0	368
LA	160	15	29	4	0	880	113	3	61	0	1,265
MA	1,417	6	1,888	15,275	4,964	1,533	106	518	8,011	51	33,769
MD	9,861	66	339	4,035	931	3,255	16	116	4,017	51	22,687
ME	1,106	0	0	13	22	0	230	0	198	0	1,569
MI	7,169	260	4,356	5,992	1,006	2,338	1,130	737	2,960	294	26,242
MN	1,115	561	900	158	27	39	1,300	621	549	171	5,461
MO	778	1,213	1,512	2,909	2,927	0	169	187	270	10	9,975
MS	227	0	0	40	0	0	1	65	59	0	392
MT	4	4		23	12		90		544		677
NC	526	190	620	6,597	146	485	10	0	1,632	0	10,206
ND	1	0	78	3	4	0	71	0	47	166	370
NE	945	89	251	59	576	53	131	314	37	75	2,530
NH	12	0	0	0	424	0	0	4	0	0	440
NJ	3,466	61	3,110	15,185	1,803	2,224	2	33	6,327	0	32,231
NM	281	8	167	47	60	27	0	0	208	0	798
NV	693		127	234				35	205		1,294
NY	7,124	1,301	2,800	6,498	31,927	1,200	195	149	1,796	33	53,023
OH	156	690	2,866	11,166	1,208	1,185	14	293	6,855	7	24,440
OK	47	24	121	716	0	53	68	3	7	54	1,093
OR	497	12	23	7	1	989	267	9	3	100	1,908
PA	1,281	580	3,197	10,391	1,328	2,188	1,202	1,954	45,566	324	68,011
PR	1,564	0	0	60	0	1,796	0	0	19	0	3,439
RI	13	0	0	0	0	0	56	32	20	18	139
SC	1,149	13	4	0	40	427	30	0	220	20	1,903
SD	193	18	17	6	81	0	220	1	6	6	548
TN	5,283	7	96	79	321	0	66	519	196	1	6,568
TX	8,664	244	448	3,057	1,327	2,171	1,404	257	6,584	251	24,407

PAIN TYPE: No Pain, No Drugs

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
UT	2,719	19	32	91	1,467	0	0	7	267	6	4,608
VA	947	4	1,175	121	111	1,334	52	57	1,520	1	5,322
VT	182	0	0	377	0	0	5	0	100	408	1,072
WA	1,846	180	352	3,888	71	1,145	53	10	806	4	8,357
WI	1,106	41	**2,999**	1,083	3,299	4,982	345	1,033	791	158	36,947
WV	57	0	0	32	12	0	0	0	126	0	227
WY	74	0	0	6	8	0	45	0	9	0	142
Specie Total:	90,122	11,207	35,735	111,789	91,304	32,423	24,248	19,549	136,667	3,711	
Report Total:											577,885

The number of dogs used in research ("no pain, no drugs") was overreported in Wisconsin for FY 2006. The affected totals are corrected here.

PAIN TYPE: With Pain, No Drugs

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AL	280	0	24	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	344
AR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	0	0	28
CA	685	0	32	124	148	50	8	0	196	0	1,243
CO	50	0	43	1,462	825	0	0	2	5	57	2,484
CT	0	0	1	300	949	55	0	0	0	0	1,305
DC	0	0	0	186	0	36	0	9	0	53	284
DE	188	0	82	828	140	0	0	0	502	0	1,740
FL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60
GA	0	24	17	30	2,866	28	8	0	2,453	15	5,441
HI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IA	23	190	286	189	11,398	0	0	0	0	0	12,086
ID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
IL	7	0	4	0	84	0	0	42	202	0	339
IN	81	0	22	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	106
KS	0	0	2	0	20	0	20	0	87	0	129
KY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
MA	74	4	19	878	195	3	19	998	288	32	2,510
MD	640	0	1	5,658	260	228	0	50	445	0	7,282
ME	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MI	0	0	7	5,996	0	62	0	0	0	0	6,065
MN	4	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	70	0	262
MO	229	2	0	60	2,692	0	0	0	28	0	3,211
MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT							31				31
NC	0	3	2	550	0	18	0	0	0	0	573
ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NJ	156	0	344	1,266	658	137	0	0	286	0	2,857
NM	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	279	0	296
NY	872	162	313	3,174	8,537	24	0	0	92	0	13,174
OH	18	0	4	904	366	92	0	0	392	0	1,776
OK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA	65	15	126	645	199	115	0	700	185	0	2,050
PR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TN	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	654
TX	288	12	11	1,597	975	0	68	0	542	9	3,482
UT	0	0	0	180	2,808	0	0	0	0	0	2,988

PAIN TYPE: With Pain, No Drugs

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
VA	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
VT	348	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	455
WA	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
WI	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
WV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	106
WY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specie Total:	4,777	412	1,340	24,455	33,330	890	194	1,856	6,220	166	
Report Total:											73,640

PAIN TYPE: With Pain, With Drugs

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
AK	363	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	388
AL	488	524	1,036	195	12	384	312	538	1,181	26	4,696
AR	45	0	0	234	52	1	0	196	308	0	836
AZ	41	46	245	10	25	44	29	577	413	47	1,477
CA	5,313	795	2,050	11,542	4,188	3,350	1,980	4,438	12,315	1,985	47,956
CO	260	153	208	558	0	37	24	331	257	88	1,916
CT	256	33	574	178	737	59	1	517	646	18	3,019
DC	1,007	32	31	308	570	127	7	810	143	139	3,174
DE	302	0	145	3,275	445	12	19	0	4,137	15	8,350
FL	484	404	145	172	59	552	13	786	427	186	3,228
GA	3,765	468	670	585	3,534	1,677	97	1,065	693	53	12,607
HI	4	0	0	0	351	0	0	16	15	0	386
IA	624	407	795	1,167	358	8	27	319	3,901	203	7,809
ID	85	12	42	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	172
IL	1,896	452	1,436	318	2,656	259	51	646	2,985	144	10,843
IN	921	187	1,120	1,171	1,719	460	115	700	2,852	202	9,447
KS	1,163	18	30	12	100	230	112	45	157	0	1,867
KY	0	39	144	77	457	78	32	93	490	0	1,410
LA	859	199	318	4	117	1,757	131	66	482	12	3,945
MA	3,331	117	1,403	2,820	2,316	3,325	298	2,478	6,226	738	23,051
MD	593	118	572	9,235	6,679	2,939	236	1,578	3,310	365	25,625
ME	19	0	0	56	0	0	1	37	37	0	150
MI	1,135	322	1,525	1,690	536	374	16	1,442	1,577	264	8,881
MN	297	1,070	1,955	9,819	152	203	244	2,671	3,997	602	21,010
MO	3,118	333	488	1,820	3,378	122	58	443	2,703	22	12,485
MS	0	71	185	6	61	72	9	51	286	0	741
MT	90			43	577	4	9		29	58	810
NC	546	362	485	434	952	854	3,882	1,158	939	294	9,906
ND	0	23	118	0	0	0	12	31	1,152	242	1,578
NE	26	83	79	44	448	42	27	142	220	7	1,118
NH	19	0	8	7	273	16	0	246	17	56	642
NJ	3,297	45	2,354	7,311	1,559	2,130	0	998	5,402	5	23,101
NM	0	2	91	0	112	145	0	137	48	0	535
NV	64		30				6	28	8	199	335
NY	2,775	1,071	2,169	4,366	2,667	593	113	1,410	8,710	319	24,193
OH	1,452	651	1,677	1,497	3,137	449	86	3,891	3,368	152	16,360
OK	131	14	557	53	20	103	180	0	300	9	1,367
OR	30	26	9	764	204	1,045	67	453	286	301	3,185
PA	1,495	817	2,339	2,761	809	1,884	128	1,462	8,901	344	20,940
PR	19	0	0	0	178	82	0	45	0	0	324
RI	541	6	4	99	149	24	25	285	254	32	1,419
SC	42	204	221	79	0	222	0	254	1,685	32	2,739
SD	177	0	0	0	69	11	345	0	207	8	817
TN	7,935	91	385	229	223	213	196	424	453	0	10,149
TX	3,139	251	934	5,082	1,435	1,151	1,007	2,252	9,702	774	25,727

PAIN TYPE: With Pain, With Drugs

CUSTOMER TYPE: ALL

FISCAL YEAR: 2006

Specie:	All Other Covered Specie	Cats	Dogs	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Nonhuman Primates	Other Farm Animals	Pig	Rabbits	Sheep	Total by State:
States											
UT	44	94	143	0	378	7	111	241	806	177	2,001
VA	439	60	644	166	130	524	3	1,826	2,497	543	6,832
VT	1	13	19	0	0	0	4	93	22	790	942
WA	400	71	551	210	107	2,268	65	503	888	21	5,084
WI	471	293	1,275	168	956	1,157	68	444	1,291	103	6,226
WV	0	29	3	0	28	8	0	0	81	113	262
WY	166	12	27	0	0	0	11	0	9	12	237
Specie Total:	49,668	10,018	29,239	68,565	42,937	29,002	10,190	36,166	96,813	9,700	
Report Total:											382,298

Number of Animals Used by Research From the First Reporting Year (FY 1973) to the Present

FY	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm Animals	Other covered animals	Totals
1973	195,157	66,165	42,298	408,970	454,986	447,570	Not Reported	38,169	1,653,345
1974	199,204	74,259	51,253	430,439	430,766	425,585	"	81,021	1,692,527
1975	154,489	51,439	36,202	436,446	456,031	448,530	"	42,523	1,625,660
1976	210,330	70,468	50,115	486,310	503,590	527,551	"	73,736	1,922,100
1977	176,430	62,311	53,116	348,741	393,533	439,003	"	46,535	1,519,669
1978	197,010	65,929	57,009	419,341	414,394	475,162	"	58,356	1,687,201
1979	211,104	69,103	59,359	457,134	419,504	539,594	"	76,247	1,832,045
1980	188,783	68,482	56,024	422,390	405,826	471,297	"	49,102	1,661,904
1981	188,649	58,090	57,515	432,632	397,522	473,922	"	50,111	1,658,441
1982	161,396	49,923	46,388	459,246	337,790	453,506	"	69,043	1,577,292
1983	174,542	53,344	54,926	485,048	337,023	466,810	"	108,549	1,680 242
1984	201,936	56,910	55,338	561,184	437,123	529,101	"	232,541	2,074,133
1985	194,905	59,211	57,271	598,903	414,460	544,621	"	284,416	2,153,787
1986	176141	54,125	48,540	462,699	370,655	521,773	"	144,470	1,778,403
1987	180,169	50,145	61,392	538,998	416,002	554,385	"	168,032	1,969,123
1988	140,471	42,271	51,641	431,457	331,945	459,254	"	178,249	1,635,288
1989	156,443	50,812	51,688	481,712	389,042	471,037	"	153,722	1,754,456
1990	109,992	33,700	47,177	352,627	311,068	399,264	66,702	257,569	1,578,099
1991	107,908	34,613	42,620	378,582	304,207	396,046	214,759	363,685	1,842,420
1992	124,161	38,592	55,105	375,063	396,585	431,432	210,936	529,308	2,134,182
1993	106,191	33,991	49,561	392,138	318,268	426,501	165,416	212,309	1,704,505
1994	101,090	32,610	55,113	360,184	298,934	393,751	180,667	202,300	1,624,649
1995	89,420	29,569	50,206	333,379	248,402	354,076	163,985	126,426	1,395,463
1996	82,420	26,035	52,327	299,011	246,415	338,574	154,344	146,579	1,345,739
1997	75,429	26,091	56,381	272,797	217,079	309,322	159,742	150,987	1,267,828
1998	76,071	24,712	57,377	261,305	206,243	287,523	157,620	142,963	1,213,814
1999	70,541	23,238	54,927	266,129	201,593	280,222	155,409	165,939	1,217,998
2000	69,516	25,560	57,518	266,873	174,146	258,754	159,711	166,429	1,286,412
2001	70,082	22,755	49,382	256,193	167,231	267,351	161,658	242,251	1,236,903
2002	68,253	24,222	52,279	245,576	180,000	243,838	143,061	180,351	1,137,580
2003	67,875	25,997	53,586	260,809	177,991	236,250	166,135	199,826	1,188,469
2004	64,932	23,640	54,998	244,104	175,721	261,573	105,678	171,312	1,101,958

Number of Animals Used by Research From FY 2005

FY	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea Pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Farm Animals	Other Covered Animals	Totals
2005	66,610	22,921	57,531	221,286	176,988	245,786	155,004	231,440	1,177,566
2006	66,314	21,637	62,315	204,809	167,571	239,720	105,780	144,567	1,012,713

Ms. DeLauro: What is APHIS doing to regulate Class B dealers? How much funding is spent on that regulation? Please also describe activities conducted with other agencies.

Response: In enforcing the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), APHIS works closely with other Federal agencies and frequently interacts with regulated professional groups, industry organizations, humane groups, the scientific community, and other concerned associations or individuals. To enhance compliance with regulations, the Agency conducts comprehensive investigations and pursues sound enforcement actions. APHIS works closely with USDA's Office of General Counsel, other Federal agencies, State and local government, and industry groups in these efforts.

Since FY 1993, APHIS has conducted a routine and intensive trace back effort on dogs sold by random-source, Class B animal dealers. These dealers, who supply animals to the research community, typically obtain them from pounds and shelters, pet owners who wish to relinquish ownership, and other legitimate sources. However, there has always been concern that some of these dealers may be trafficking in stolen animals.

Under the AWA, random source dealers are required to maintain accurate records of the acquisition and disposition of their animals. APHIS' trace back effort has focused on making sure these records are accurate and complete. To optimize this effort, APHIS has conducted quarterly inspections of all random source dealers since the trace back project went into effect in 1993. The results of these efforts have been significant. Since FY 1993, the percentage of animals traced back to their original source has increased from 40 percent to 95 percent at last count. At the same time, the number of random source dealers has decreased from more than 100 to the current 15. Moreover, the number of random source Class B dealers under investigation has decreased from a high of 260 in 1992 to four by the end of FY 2007.

APHIS employs a two-pronged enforcement strategy. For licensees and registrants who show an interest in improving the conditions of their animals, the Agency actively pursues innovative penalties that allow the individuals to invest part or all of their monetary sanctions in facility improvements, employee training, research on animal health and welfare issues, or other initiatives to improve animal well-being. This has the effect of enabling the individuals to immediately improve the conditions for their animals while sending a clear message that future violations will not be tolerated. For licensees and registrants who do not improve the conditions for their animals, APHIS pursues enforcement action.

APHIS spent approximately $300,000 in direct costs for inspections and enforcement for random source Class B dealers in FY 2007.

ANIMAL WELFARE USER FEES

Ms. DeLauro: The budget proposes legislation for APHIS to convert to user fees in certain animal welfare activities. Please provide to the Committee data and/or analysis utilized in estimating the total cost recovery. Has APHIS begun work with the authorizing committee relating to these fees? If so, please provide a copy of the proposed legislation for the record. How much support does the fee have, and what likelihood is there that that money will be available to you?

Response: APHIS plans to introduce legislation that would permit the Agency to credit fees collected from entities and/or individuals regulated under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) to the accounts that incur the costs and to remain available until expended without fiscal year limitation. APHIS is also seeking authority to impose fees on facilities and establishments that are required to be registered under the AWA but that are not currently subject to a fee. The latter category includes research facilities, carriers, and in-transit handlers of animals. APHIS will be submitting the proposed legislation to Congress in a timely manner, through the previously established process.

The $9,000,000 user fee represents a partial year offset to the cost of activities, such as inspections and licensing, that are directly related to Animal Welfare provided services to its users. Once given the authority to implement user fees for this purpose, APHIS will initiate rulemaking with a full opportunity for interested parties and general public to offer comments before the new fees take effect.

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND

Ms. DeLauro: What is the current status of the APHIS Contingency Fund?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND	
AVAILABILITY:	
Total Balance Carried Forward from FY 2007	$1,347,995
FY 2008 Appropriation	993,000
FY 2008 Account Recoveries	1,169,278
FY 2008 Availability	$3,510,273
FY 2008 RELEASES:	
Program:	
Asian Gypsy Moth	$ 151,050
Cattle Fever Tick	383,312
Contagious Equine Metritis	85,540
European Gypsy Moth	152,024
Rabies	850,000
Current Available Balance	$1,621,926

Ms. DeLauro: What are the criteria for using the contingency fund versus the emergency transfer authority?

Response: Primarily, the contingency fund account is utilized when responding to small, isolated pest and disease outbreaks. The Agency will request a transfer of emergency funding for responding to larger-scale pest and disease outbreaks where the costs are too large to cover within available funds.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, listing all funding expenditures from the Contingency Fund, to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS CONTINGENCY FUND EXPENDITURES		
Program	FY 2007 Actual Obligations	FY 2008 Estimated Obligations
Asian Gypsy Moth	$734,346	$151,050
Cattle Fever Tick	512,103	383,312
Contagious Equine Metritis	160,305	85,540
European Gypsy Moth	705,018	152,024
Rabies	350,000	850,000
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia	944,941	0
Total	$3,406,713*	$1,621,926

*The FY 2007 actual obligations shown are less than the amount reported in the FY 2009 Explanatory Notes as a result of deobligations.

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table in last year's hearing record showing the total number of staff years funded through the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program, both the user fee program and the appropriated program, to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal years 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION PROGRAM
STAFF YEARS

Fiscal Year	Appropriated	User Fees	Total
1994	598	1,604	2,202
1995	613	1,872	2,485
1996	613	1,970	2,583
1997	514	1,987	2,501
1998	540	2,000	2,540
1999	546	2,025	2,571
2000	549	2,018	2,567
2001	573	2,370	2,943
2002	701	2,407	3,108
2003	293	997	1,290*
2004	293	997	1,290
2005	293	997	1,290

Fiscal Year	Appropriated	User Fees	Total
2006	303	997	1,300
2007	303	1,012	1,300
2008 (estimated)	303	1,032	1,300
2009 (estimated)	303	1,060	1,300

*The estimates exclude the 2,655 staff years that were transferred to Department of Homeland Security as of March 1, 2003, and include only those staff years remaining in APHIS.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a copy of all Memoranda of Understanding between USDA and DHS regarding agricultural inspection, training, and data sharing.

Response:

The Memoranda are attached for the record.

DHS Agreement Number: BTS-03-0001
USDA-APHIS Agreement Number: 03-1001-0382-MU

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)
AND THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

Article 1 - Purpose and Authorities

Section 421(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (hereafter the "Act") transfers certain agricultural import and entry inspection functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security from the Secretary of Agriculture (singly the "Party" or jointly the "Parties").

This document serves as the "Transfer Agreement" (hereafter the "Agreement") required by Section 421(e) of the Act. It specifies functions transferred to DHS and those retained by USDA and establishes mechanisms between the Parties regarding the exercise of the following functions: training of employees, transfer of funds, use of employees, and additional measures provided by the Act. Further, it identifies other areas of mutual interest and responsibilities which the Parties will cooperatively address through subsequent actions and documents. This Agreement emphasizes the importance of continuing and enhancing the agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to DHS so as to strengthen border security and thereby better protect American agriculture.

Historically, the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) program has focused mainly on preventing the introduction of harmful agricultural pests and diseases into the United States. Now, the threat of intentional introductions of these pests or pathogens as a means of biological warfare or terrorism is an emerging concern that the United States must be prepared to deal with effectively. Guarding against such an eventuality is important to the security of the Nation. Failure to do so could disrupt American agricultural production, erode confidence in the U.S. food supply, and destabilize the U.S. economy. The transfer of USDA agricultural inspectors, with their extensive training and experience in biology and agricultural inspection, provides DHS the capability to recognize and prevent the entry of organisms that might be used for biological warfare or terrorism.

The Parties, through this Agreement and by other means, are committed to working cooperatively now and in the future to implement the relevant provisions of the Act and to ensure necessary support for and coordination of the AQI program components that reside in each Department following the transfer of functions and employees.

As required by the Act, in this Agreement the Parties shall address the following:

Transferred Functions and Employees (Article 2):
USDA agricultural import and entry inspection functions and associated employees to be transferred to DHS [Section 421(a) and (g)]

Excluded Quarantine Activities and Other Retained USDA Activities (Article 3):
Quarantine and associated activities excluded from the transfer [Section 421(c)] and remaining in USDA

Training (Article 4):
USDA supervision of training [Section 421(e) (2)(A)]

Transfer of Funds (Article 5):
[Section 421(e) (2) (B) and (f) (1 and 2)]

Cooperation and Reciprocity (Article 6):
DHS authority to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS [Section 421(e) (3) (A)] and USDA authority to use DHS employees to carry out authorities delegated to USDA-APHIS [Section 421(e) (3) (B)]

Regulations, Policies, and Procedures (Article 7):
[Section 421(d) (1), (d) (2), and (d) (3)]

Agreement Revisions, Amendments, and Appendices (Article 10):
[Section 421(e) (1) (a)]

Article 8 establishes the basis for collaboration between DHS and USDA on other issues and areas of mutual interest that the Parties recognize as necessary for the administration and maintenance of relations between the Parties in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the respective missions of the Parties.

The Parties agree to designate, in writing, an Authorized Representative who shall be responsible for administering the terms and conditions within this Agreement.

Article 2 – USDA Functions Transferred to DHS

The USDA AQI program will be divided, with some functions transferred to DHS as reflected in this Article, and others retained by USDA as reflected in Article 3.

The agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to DHS shall include:

a) Reviewing passenger declarations and/or cargo manifests and, utilizing USDA pest and risk data, targeting for inspection high risk agricultural passenger/cargo shipments
b) Inspecting international passengers, luggage, cargo, mail, and means of conveyance
c) Holding cargo and articles of suspected agricultural quarantine significance where

appropriate for evaluation of plant and animal health risk in accordance with USDA regulations, policies, and guidelines

d) Referring propagative and other designated materials to USDA for inspection, control, and disposition
e) Seizing articles in violation of USDA regulations, safeguarding to prevent pest escape, and destroying or re-exporting them
f) Referring all live animals, embryos, semen, and other viable animal products to USDA
g) Collecting and preparing or preserving pest and disease samples for analysis
h) Submitting intercepted pest and disease specimens via Pest Identification Form 309a
i) Assessing and collecting spot settlements in accordance with USDA guidelines, documenting suspected violations, and referring suspected violations to USDA for further investigation and appropriate action
j) Collecting, submitting, and reporting program information (e.g., Workload Accomplishment Data System (WADS) Form 280, AQIM)
k) Performing specific risk information collection activities for use in USDA risk analysis (e.g., Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Monitoring (AQIM) systems) and promptly notifying USDA upon detections of new or unusual infested or contaminated cargo
l) Maintaining, monitoring, and enforcing existing compliance agreements for functions conducted by DHS
m) Monitoring transit shipments and verifying exit
n) Reviewing import permits and certificates for validity and compliance
o) Preparing and forwarding documentation for reimbursable overtime services to USDA.

In accordance with Section 421(g) of the Act, USDA shall transfer not more than 3,200 full-time equivalent positions to DHS.

Article 3 - Quarantine and Other Relevant Functions Retained by USDA

The agricultural import and entry inspection and associated functions remaining in USDA shall include:

a) Providing risk analysis guidance, including, in consultation with DHS, the setting of inspection protocols
b) Applying remedial measures other than destruction and re-exportation, such as fumigation, to commodities, conveyances, and passengers
c) Providing specialized inspection of propagative plant material and pest identification services at plant inspection stations and other facilities
d) Conducting inter- and intra-state inspection of passenger, commodity, and conveyance movements, including the preclearance of passengers in Hawaii and Puerto Rico destined for the mainland United States
e) Performing inspection and related activities, such as compliance with requirements of agricultural protocols and systems, in connection with the preclearance of commodities in foreign countries
f) Verifying compliance with trade protocols, including but not limited to conducting domestic

market and transit surveys and outreach to the private sector as part of the APHIS Smuggling Interdiction and Trade Compliance Program

g) Investigating and adjudicating AQI violations, either civilly or through referral for criminal prosecution, in accordance with USDA's administrative procedures and applicable statutes

h) Issuing phytosanitary (plant health) and animal byproduct certificates for U.S. agricultural exports

i) Supervising training relating to agricultural inspection functions, as described in article 4

j) Managing AQI user fee funds, including auditing of user accounts, as described in Article 5

k) Developing regulations, policy, and procedures as described in Article 7

l) Managing the AQI performance measurement system in consultation with DHS.

Article 4 - Training

In accordance with Section 421(e) (2) (A) of the Act, USDA shall supervise training of DHS employees to carry out functions transferred. The Parties agree that USDA will supervise and provide educational support and systems to ensure that DHS employees receive the training necessary to carry out the USDA functions transferred to DHS. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

a) New Officer Training for Agricultural Specialists

b) Basic Canine Officer Training for Agricultural Canine Teams

c) Regulatory Pesticide Applicator and Fumigation Training

d) Biological Security Training for Agricultural Specialists

The Parties will, subject to any necessary OMB approval, jointly develop an annual work plan and budget for agricultural training provided by USDA for DHS.

Article 5 - Transfer of Funds

The Parties understand that agricultural inspection activities as defined in Articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement will be funded, in part, out of funds collected by fees authorized under sections 2508 and 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136, 136a). The fees will continue to be paid to a dedicated account in the Treasury and be administered by USDA.

In accordance with Section 421 Subsections (e)(2)(B) and (f)(1-2) of the Act, USDA shall, from time to time, transfer funds to DHS for agricultural inspection functions carried out by DHS for which funds are collected.

Subject to any necessary OMB approval, the Parties agree to cooperate in the development of annual plans and budgets, user fee rates, and funds control and financial reporting procedures for the agricultural inspection functions in Articles 2 and 3. The Parties will develop specific methods and

execute appropriate instruments to transfer funds from USDA to DHS in accordance with the previous paragraph.

Article 6 – Cooperation and Reciprocity

Section 421(e) (3) (A) of the Act provides authority for an agreement between DHS and USDA for DHS to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants not transferred to DHS. This includes but is not limited to the performance of those functions listed in Article 3.

Section 421(e) (3) (B) of the Act provides for an agreement between DHS and USDA for USDA to use DHS employees to carry out authorities delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants. This includes but is not limited to the use of DHS employees in the management of agricultural pests and diseases throughout the United States.

DHS and USDA agree to develop procedures for USDA use of DHS employees and/or DHS performance of functions that recognize the importance of the homeland security mission while addressing the need for a skilled workforce to carry out USDA functions. These procedures will be incorporated into a subsequent amendment to this Agreement. Pending the completion of these procedures, the parties are free to enter into agreements for reciprocity consistent with section 421 of the Act. Neither this article, nor any appendix to this Agreement, shall obligate either Party to take action inconsistent with the fulfillment of its mission.

Article 7 - Regulations, Policies, and Procedures

In accordance with Section 421(d) of the Act, the Parties understand and agree that:

a) USDA retains responsibility for developing and issuing regulations, policies, and procedures covering the agricultural functions transferred to DHS

b) USDA shall provide DHS with copies of all relevant agricultural regulations, policies, and procedures; and train DHS employees as necessary in their application

c) USDA functions transferred to DHS shall be exercised and enforced by DHS in accordance with USDA regulations, policies, and procedures

d) Whenever USDA prescribes new regulations, policies, and procedures for administering those agricultural functions transferred to DHS, or proposes changes to relevant existing regulations, policies, and procedures, USDA shall coordinate such actions with DHS

e) Whenever DHS issues such directives or guidelines as may be necessary to ensure the effective use of DHS personnel carrying out the agricultural functions transferred to DHS, it shall do so in consultation with USDA

Article 8 –Communication and Liaison

The Parties will facilitate an orderly transition and develop the best possible safeguards to protect the nation's agricultural infrastructure. To this end, the Parties agree to coordinate actions and communicate changes in operations and other important information. Whenever credible threats are identified, the Parties shall, as soon as possible, provide to each other all relevant threat and vulnerability information relating to agricultural terrorism, consistent with national security interests. This may include, for example, intelligence for inspection of specific pest and disease threats to allow adjusting operations to changing risk levels.

The Parties agree that DHS will provide USDA with access to, subject to national security considerations and agreed upon information sharing protocols, port environs and port information/databases necessary to fulfill USDA's responsibilities, including but not limited to the functions listed in Article 3 of this Agreement.

The Parties will establish, to the extent and at the level(s) mutually deemed necessary, liaisons or points of contact to facilitate the execution of this article.

Article 9 - Limitation of Commitment

Any financial commitment made by either party shall be contingent upon the availability of funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States or otherwise provided to the Parties through Congressional authorization. It is understood and agreed that any monies allocated for purposes covered by this Agreement shall be expended in accordance with its terms and in the manner prescribed by the fiscal regulations and/or administrative policies of the party making the funds available.

If fiscal resources are to transfer, a separate interagency agreement, or other such instrument, as appropriate, must be developed by the parties.

Article 10 - Revisions, Amendments, and Appendices

In accordance with Section 421(e) (1), the Parties understand and agree that:

a) This Agreement shall be reviewed periodically by the Parties when jointly deemed appropriate to determine if amendments or appendices are necessary. The Parties agree that the first such review will be completed by September 30, 2003.

b) This Agreement may be amended or supplemented at any time by agreement of the Parties in writing.

Article 11 - Effective Date

This Agreement will become effective upon date of final signature.

Article 12 – No Private Right Created

This Agreement is an internal policy statement of the undersigned agencies and does not create any rights, privileges, or benefits for any person or party.

Tom Ridge
TOM RIDGE
SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Feb. 28, 2003
DATE

ANN M. VENEMAN
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

DATE

Final
7/2

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Articles 2 & 3, Separation of Function

I. Purpose

This appendix is intended to provide guidance to further detail and delineate the current operational tasks and subtasks necessary to carry out the general functions listed in Articles 2 & 3 of the MOA. Within this appendix includes the details of responsibilities, operating procedures, working relationships, communication, and a framework necessary for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to successfully maintain the agricultural inspection mission.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection.

Memorandum of Agreement. Secretary of USDA, Ann M. Veneman, and Secretary of DHS, Tom Ridge signed the MOA required under section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 2 of the MOA lists those general functions that were transferred to CBP. Article 3 lists those general functions retained by APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) and APHIS Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES).

III. Responsibilities

International Vessel Inspection

CBP agrees to:

- Inspect foreign and coastwise arrival vessels (commercial & privately owned) per established USDA guidelines, inspect stores – seal if necessary. Monitor compliance (storage on vessel & garbage removal) per USDA regulatory requirements for international garbage.
- Document and issue spot settlements for garbage and notification violations or broken seals.
- Inspect high-risk vessels for Asian gypsy moth; contact PPQ if egg masses/larvae are found.
- Inspect barges for regulated materials and pests (e.g., dunnage, khapra beetle, etc.)

- Inspect vessels for Africanized honeybees and depopulate, if found contact PPQ immediately.
- Supervise cleaning and disinfecting operations.
- Notify APHIS-Veterinary Services when live animals are present.
- Provide training to military personnel.
- Inspect crew and passengers.

PPQ agrees to:

- Inspect domestic vessels transiting from Hawaii or Puerto Rico.

International Aircraft Inspection (passenger, cargo, private)

CBP agrees to:

- Inspect foreign arrival aircraft per established guidelines. Monitor catering and garbage compliance.
- Treat aircraft per USDA guidelines; if live pests or soil are found notify PPQ prior to treatment.
- Properly destroy or dispose of seized and inspected agriculture contraband by grinding or moving to approved facilities under appropriate safeguards for destruction. Initiate and maintain associated compliance agreements.
- Calibrate steam sterilizers used for the destruction of foreign origin garbage from aircraft and agriculture articles seized from passengers.
- Supervise aircraft cleaning and disinfecting.
- Notify APHIS-Veterinary Services when live animals are present.
- Provide cooperator training to military personnel.
- Contact PPQ regarding prosecution of compliance agreement violations.

PPQ agrees to:

- Provide compliance agreement templates for caterers, cleaners, and sterilizers to destroy and dispose foreign garbage and agricultural products.

Air Passenger Inspection

CBP agrees to:

- Select and inspect passenger baggage. Seize and safeguard non-enterable articles (agricultural contraband).
- Inspect articles for pests, pathogens, diseases, and weed seeds. If found, complete PPQ form 309A and provide to PPQ. Document violations, issue spot settlements, and make entry in penalty database.
- Properly destroy or dispose of seized and inspected agriculture contraband by grinding or moving to appropriate facilities under appropriate safeguards.
- Collect and enter monitoring, arrival, new pathway, and accomplishment data.
- Provide documentation for admissible animal trophies and other animal byproducts entering through passenger baggage to APHIS for review. Initiate VS 16-78 and provide notification to APHIS Area Veterinarian In Charge (AVIC).
- Refer propagative articles (plant bulbs or seeds) and associated paperwork to PPQ.
- Disinfect passenger shoes
- Provide training to military personnel.

PPQ agrees to:

- Inspect, treat (if necessary) and release propagative articles referred from CBP passenger baggage inspections and notify CBP when admissible articles have been released.

Cargo Inspection

CBP agrees to:

- Review manifests and hold shipments of agriculture concern. Determine entry requirements.
- Inspect shipments, including fruit cutting, to validate treatment. Determine if shipment meets import requirements.
- Submit pest interceptions to PPQ for identification. Complete Emergency Action Notification (EAN) if an actionable pest is found or mandatory treatment required (if no permit is present with shipment). Safeguard commodity prior to treatment, re-export, or destruction. Monitor destruction or re-export per established guidelines.
- Monitor reconditioning of cargo when repackaging or removal of non-compliant packing material is required.
- Inspect and safeguard dunnage. Monitor destruction if required.
- Notify PPQ If cargo fumigation is required, then transfer custody to PPQ.

- Monitor non-fumigation treatments. Release treated shipments, as appropriate.
- Take necessary actions and recover costs for remedial measures when importer or agent fails to follow EAN.

PPQ agrees to:

- Provide pest identifications and action status; select appropriate treatments
- Safeguard shipment at fumigation sites and monitor fumigations. Release fumigated shipments.
- Certify vessels for cold treatment. Review cold treatment documentation (bulk or containers) and activities.
- Review and approve applications or lists for line release programs to expedite movement of agriculture commodities.

Clearance of Plants, Seeds and Other Propagules

CBP agrees to:

- Review manifests and hold shipments of plants, seeds, and other propagules. Determine if shipments meet regulatory requirements.
- Inspect and release, if appropriate, admissible shipments not requiring clearance through a Plant Inspection Station or admissible without a permit per 7CFR 319.37.
- Refer to PPQ those shipments requiring clearance through a Plant Inspection Station.
- Destroy or re-export prohibited or refused shipments.
- Coordinate and safeguard the movement of live plant pests (permitted) to a Plant Inspection Station.

PPQ agrees to:

- Inspect and treat if appropriate, shipments imported under a permit or admissible without a permit.
- Refer prohibited or refused shipments to CBP for destruction or re-export.

Handling of Animal Products, By-Products

CBP agrees to:

- Review manifests, hold products of concern, and determine entry requirements.
- Inspect shipments, if required, and review documentation (certification, permits, and statements from shippers or producers).
- If ticks, contaminants, or other prohibited or restricted products are found, then take remedial measures per established guidelines.

- Safeguard meat shipments by sealing or allowing movement to approved site and notify Food Safety and Inspection Service regarding disposition of shipment as required.
- If refused entry, oversee destruction or re-export; and document actions, as required.

Enforcing Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)-COMMERCIAL SHIPMENTS.

CBP agrees to:

- Review manifests and hold imported CITES materials. Refer CITES regulated live plant shipments to PPQ and regulated non-living CITES articles (e.g., mahogany, ramin wood, ginseng, etc.).
- Review CITES permits accompanying non-living CITES shipments; seize shipments arriving w/o proper documents.
- Process CITES paperwork for released shipments and forward cancelled permits to US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS).
- Distribute, and post/publish CITES seizure notices.
- Safeguard seized shipments and arrange for transfer or disposal. Document actions, as required.

PPQ agrees to:

- Review CITES permits accompanying live plant material; seize CITES shipments arriving w/o proper documents.
- Process CITES paperwork for released shipments and forward cancelled permits to USFWS.
- Distribute, post or publish CITES seizure notices.
- Safeguard seized shipments and arrange for transfer or disposal of seized and forfeited property, including Plant Rescue Center placement. Document actions, as required.

Enforcing Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – BAGGAGE

CBP agrees to:

- Identify/regulate CITES materials in passenger baggage; seize CITES plants/materials arriving w/o CITES permits from passenger baggage and send to the Plant Inspection Station; initiate documentation for seizure; safeguard seized CITES materials (esp. live plants).

PPQ agrees to:

- Safeguard seized CITES materials (esp. live plants); initiate Plant Rescue Center request and coordinate with USFWS the movement of seized plants to Plant Rescue Centers.

Commodity/ Military Preclearance

CBP agrees to:

- Determine availability of, and assign CBP employees to participate in select preclearance programs, as provided for in Appendix 6 of the MOA.
- Review utilization and performance of assigned personnel.
- Monitor/inspect precleared commodities at the POE per established guidelines.

PPQ agrees to:

- Approve preclearance programs; schedule assignments and maintain the list of qualified candidates; select participants from respective departments.
- Provide oversight and management of the programs; provide training orientation, and performance monitoring for CBP personnel assigned to preclearance activities.
- Provide formal overseas military training

Transit Movements (plant material only)

CBP agrees to:

- Determine operational feasibility of transit requests (e.g. resources are available to safeguard).
- Refer permit applicants to PPQ Permit Unit.
- Safeguard shipments during transloading and for transit (seal container and verify documentation); notify exit port of shipment and log into Treated/T&E database.
- Monitor transit movements, verify seals and documentation prior to exiting the U.S.
- Audit T&E transit programs.

PPQ agrees to:

- Issue transit permits.
- Audit limited distribution programs (e.g. Mexican avocados, Spanish clementines).

AQI Monitoring

CBP agrees to:

- Provide local port Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Monitoring (AQIM) coordinator and members to the National AQIM team.

- Maintain local port sampling procedures per PPQ guidelines; select and inspect sample from appropriate population; enter data into Epi database and transmit data file.
- Perform primary data quality control.
- Provide PPQ access for AQIM activity reviews.

PPQ agrees to:

- Provide members to National AQIM team.
- Determine AQIM pathways and content; consult with statistical resources; determine sampling protocols and communicate sampling protocols to CBP.
- Provide AQIM procedure training; maintain and provide to CBP the AQIM National Handbook, worksheets and database software/data entry files.
- Provide additional data quality control.
- Coordinate with CBP to perform AQIM port activity/ reviews.

Counter - Agricultural Smuggling Program

CBP agrees to:

- Inspect cargo at ports of entry determined to be high risk for smuggling based upon ongoing investigations and provide information to PPQ SITC.
- Incorporate agricultural violation information into the automatic targeting criteria system for cargo inspections.
- Provide local assistance during counter smuggling operations (e.g. blitz activity) when available.
- Target and inspect cargo at ports of entry determined to be high risk based upon retail market information.

PPQ agrees to:

- Gather information and evidence in domestic markets on prohibited or restricted foreign commodities.
- Collect information to document and trace interstate/intrastate movement of prohibited commodities.
- Provide specific information to CBP regarding prohibited or restricted commodities that had transited through the ports of entry.
- Provide liaison, education and cooperative efforts with the State Departments of Agriculture and other Federal agencies regarding APHIS regulatory compliance programs.
- Contact CBP to coordinate operations such as blitz activities, trade verifications and cargo survey events at ports of entry; provide staff to perform these activities.

- Survey facilities outside of ports of entry for compliance with APHIS regulations.
- Notify CBP Headquarter of emerging trends of prohibited commodities found in markets.

Fines and Penalties

CBP agrees to:

- Document violations and issue spot settlements for baggage, garbage, notification and broken seal violations (Forms 591 and 592); collect voluntary payments for these violations at port cashier.
- Refer unpaid baggage and all agricultural cargo violations (Form 518) to APHIS IES HQ Enforcement Staff.
- Collaborate on investigations that are of importance to the missions of CBP and APHIS.

IES agrees to:

- Investigate agricultural referrals from CBP that require further documentation prior to assessing civil penalties.
- Issue civil penalty stipulations or initiate formal administrative prosecution on all agricultural cases referred by CBP.
- Report to CBP the final administrative disposition of cases referred by CBP to APHIS for prosecution.
- Collaboration on investigations that are of importance to the missions of CBP and APHIS.

Pest Interception Tracking

CBP agrees to:

- Collect and prepare pest interceptions, complete form PPQ 309A, and submit both to PPQ for identification.
- Communicate to broker or importer about cargo disposition options.

PPQ agrees to:

- Prepare and analyze interceptions; determine quarantine response and communicate options to CBP.
- Complete identification record in PIN-309 database and make accessible to CBP.
- Provide pest identification training to CBP.

Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Articles 2 & 3 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.

Jayson P. Ahern
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations
Customs and Border Protection

7-2-03
DATE

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator, USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine

2 July 03
DATE

Attachment

Attachment to Appendix for Articles 2 & 3 of MOA

Policy and Procedures to Separate PPQ and CBP AI employees at the POEs.

Since March 1, 2003, APHIS PPQ and CBP AI employees have continued to share work at Ports of Entry, tours of duty, rotations, and overtime to meet the needs of the agricultural mission. PPQ and CBP management share a mutual goal to separate program personnel along the functional lines prescribed in Articles 2 & 3 of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), with the understanding that some degree of mutual assistance will be needed post separation.

The separation will be implemented in phases to allow management additional time to secure staffing, training, and security clearance approvals. Implementation will be with the concurrence of CBP DFOs and PPQ regional management. Management will work with LMR to meet statutory or contracted obligations.

Procedures: This policy will allow for the separation of PPQ and CBP employees and will require employees of each Agency to report to a supervisor in their home Agency. Space and access issues will be managed to provide mutual benefit for both Agencies and to limit any disruption to travel and trade. In order to achieve these goals, the following actions will be taken:

1. PPQ and CBP AI will work jointly to determine the separation dates for Ports of Entry. These dates will vary depending on location and available resources. Upon separation, the employees of each organization will perform work within their employing Agency.

2. The APHIS PPQ OIC and CBP AI Port Director will review and separate the work schedules of employees per function delineated in MOA appendices 2 & 3.

3. As an interim measure or until October 1, 2003, PPQ will continue to provide administrative support for CBP AI at locations where no CBP agricultural IT or administrative personnel are assigned or available.

Procedures to Request Assistance/Support:

If either PPQ or CBP AI has a need for assistance, they will contact the appropriate Port Director (CBP)/PPQ OIC/Supervisor). The contacted supervisor will work with their counterpart to gain the assistance needed. This process will be worked out at the local level to minimize the need for interventions at higher organizational levels.
If requests for local assistance cannot be satisfied, then the requesting party will need to manage the assignment/workload according to resources internally.

Overtime
DHS CBP AI and APHIS PPQ will manage their internal overtime systems to be self-sufficient and will not request assistance from each other to cover any overtime assignments.

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Article 4, Training

I. Purpose

A. This Appendix details the responsibilities of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP), (hereinafter "the Parties") with regard to training CBP employees to carry out the functions transferred pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act), consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Parties, Article 4. The training will focus on the specific agricultural import and entry inspection functions transferred to CBP.

B. This Appendix includes the details of responsibilities, operating procedures, working relationships, communication, and a framework necessary for the Parties to successfully maintain a constructive and relevant training program supporting the agricultural inspection mission.

II. Background

A. The Homeland Security Act of 2002. Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS certain functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection.

B. Memorandum of Agreement. The Secretary of USDA and Secretary of DHS signed the MOA required under section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 4 of the MOA pertains to training DHS on functions transferred from USDA.

III. Responsibilities

A. General.

1. The Parties agree to:
   a. Provide access to their respective training facilities to each other, subject to relevant security provisions;
   b. Provide relevant information regarding training initiatives for the CBP Agriculture Specialist and agriculture-related training for the CBP Officer;
   c. Coordinate and communicate changes in training operations specific to the agricultural inspection mission; and
   d. Establish points of contact as necessary for expedient processing of information.

2. The Parties will, subject to any necessary OMB approval, jointly develop an annual work plan and budget for agricultural training provided by USDA for DHS.

3. USDA APHIS shall have the responsibility to supervise the training of DHS CBP employees to carry out the functions transferred under the Act. CBP retains the responsibility to supervise the CBP employees.

4. USDA APHIS will supervise and provide educational support and systems to ensure that DHS CBP employees receive the training necessary to carry out those functions transferred to DHS CBP. The training includes but is not limited to the following:
   a. CBP Agriculture Specialist Basic Training;
   b. CBP Agriculture Specialist Basic Canine Officer Training;
   c. Agricultural Inspection Mission-related Training for the CBP Agriculture Specialist;
   d. Agricultural Inspection Mission-related Training for the CBP Officer and other CBP Job Series; and
   e. Regulatory Pesticide Applicator Recertification for the CBP Agriculture Specialist.

B. CBP Agriculture Specialist Basic Training. This training serves as the basic academy for new hire CBP Agriculture Specialists. The training is mandatory for all new hires into this series and includes a curriculum of CBP courses on topics such as Professionalism, Integrity, Risk Targeting, Anti-Terrorism; and APHIS courses on topics such as Agricultural Regulatory Decision Making, Pest Identification, Pesticide Certification and Fumigation Training.

1. DHS CBP Agrees to:
   a. Provide USDA APHIS with projections on numbers of anticipated trainees for Basic Training on a fiscal year basis;
   b. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on annual class dates;
   c. Provide USDA APHIS a point of contact in CBP's Office of Human Resources (OHR) responsible for confirming class lists and forwarding accurate lists to USDA APHIS in a timely manner;
   d. Provide all required administrative support (e.g., trainee travel, uniforms, conduct issues, attendance) for each class;
   e. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on the administrative guidelines for testing policies and procedures and standards for successful completion (condition of employment);
   f. Provide summaries of class evaluation data to USDA's Office of Training and Development for future training enhancement;
   g. Provide subject matter experts for input on design or redesign of agricultural training;
   h. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on potential course content;

i. Provide USDA APHIS points of contact for training analysis, design, development and evaluation;
j. Provide a Class Coordinator and Training Technician, as appropriate, on site for training at the Professional Development Center (PDC) at Frederick, Maryland;
k. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on minimum notification times for class scheduling and cancellations, as well as minimum and maximum class size;
L. Provide USDA APHIS a method for the distribution of Agricultural Inspection (AI) mission-related training materials and associated documents, and a mechanism to ensure proper accountability for distribution of same materials and documents (e.g., CD-ROMs, job aids, manuals).

2. USDA APHIS Agrees to:
   a. Collaborate with DHS CBP on annual class dates;
   b. Provide DHS CBP a point of contact for logistical support needed for conducting Basic Training;
   c. Establish and maintain administrative guidelines for testing policies and procedures and standards for successful completion;
   d. Define and validate the content of the core curriculum;
   e. Provide a Project Manager to collaborate with DHS CBP Class Coordinator and Training Technician;
   f. Provide office space and basic operating services for CBP Class Coordinator and Training Technician at the PDC;
   g. Provide all agricultural training materials and associated references;
   h. Provide results of all testing of PPQ-instructed curricula to the DHS CBP point of contact.

C. <u>CBP Agriculture Specialist Basic Canine Officer Training (BCOT).</u> This training serves as the basic academy training for CBP Agriculture Specialists selected into the Canine Program.

1. DHS CBP Agrees to:
   a. Provide USDA APHIS with projections on numbers of anticipated trainees for BCOT on a fiscal year basis;
   b. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on annual class dates;
   c. Provide USDA APHIS a point of contact in CBP's OHR responsible for confirming class lists and forwarding accurate lists in a timely manner;
   d. Provide all required administrative support (e.g., trainee travel, uniforms, conduct issues, attendance) for each class;
   e. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on the administrative guidelines for testing policies and procedures and standards for successful completion (condition of employment);
   f. Provide summaries of post-class evaluation data to USDA's Office of Training and Development for future training enhancement;

g. Provide subject matter experts for input on design or redesign of agricultural training;
h. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on potential course content;
i. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on minimum notification times for class scheduling and cancellations, as well as minimum and maximum class size;
j. Ensure that in the development of all post-BCOT requirements, USDA is consulted;
k. Provide USDA APHIS a method for the distribution of AI mission-related training materials and associated documents, and a mechanism to ensure proper accountability for distribution of same materials and documents (e.g., CD-ROMs, job aids, manuals).

2. USDA APHIS Agrees to:
   a. Collaborate with DHS CBP on annual class dates;
   b. Provide DHS CBP a point of contact for logistical support needed for conducting BCOT;
   c. Establish and maintain administrative guidelines for testing policies and procedures and standards for successful completion;
   d. Define and validate the content of the core curriculum;
   e. Provide a Project Manager to collaborate with DHS CBP;
   f. Provide office space and basic operating services for DHS CBP, as appropriate;
   g. Provide all agricultural training materials and associated references;
   h. Provide all required post-BCOT training support;
   i. Provide results of all testing of PPQ-instructed curricula to the DHS CBP point of contact;
   j. Provide summaries of post-class evaluation data to CBP for future training enhancement;
   k. Establish administrative guidelines, define standards and deliver training to CBP canine trainers to enable them to monitor, maintain and improve the proficiency of detector dog teams.

D. Agricultural Inspection (AI) Mission-related Training for the CBP Agriculture Specialist. This training serves as the advanced, new-initiative, or major change in agriculture policy training and includes modules on topics such as Military Cooperator Training.

1. DHS CBP Agrees to:
   a. Provide subject matter experts for input, design or redesign of agricultural training;
   b. Provide qualified CBP Agriculture Specialists for delivery of AI mission-related training;
   c. Provide USDA APHIS follow-up reports on status of completion of required AI mission-related training;

d. Provide USDA APHIS summaries of class evaluation data to USDA's Office of Training and Development for future training enhancement;
e. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on administrative guidelines and standards for certifying CBP field trainers;
f. Allow USDA APHIS access to AI mission-related training sessions to monitor course delivery and training effectiveness;
g. Ensure that AI mission-related training is completed within established timeframes;
h. Provide USDA APHIS a method for the distribution of AI mission-related training materials and associated documents, and a mechanism to ensure proper accountability for distribution of same materials and documents (e.g., CD-ROMs, job aids, manuals);
i. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on potential course content.

2. USDA APHIS Agrees to:
   a. Establish administrative guidelines and standards for certifying CBP field trainers to deliver training;
   b. Provide all agricultural training materials and associated references;
   c. Provide train-the-trainer workshops for CBP field trainers designated to deliver training;
   d. Monitor delivery of training;
   e. Establish protocols and timeframes for delivery of training;
   f. Provide results of all testing of PPQ-instructed curricula to the DHS CBP point of contact.

E. Agricultural Inspection Mission-related Training for the CBP Officer and other CBP Job Series. This training may serve as the basic or advanced training for the CBP Officer, or other job series or titles within CBP, for agriculture inspection and includes courses such as the Threats to Agriculture series offered as part of the CBP Officer Integrated Training, and Agriculture Procedures for Passenger and Cargo Inspection.

1. DHS CBP Agrees to:
   a. Provide USDA APHIS with projections on numbers of anticipated trainees on a fiscal year basis;
   b. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on annual class dates;
   c. Provide USDA APHIS a process that allows for the redesign or modification of requisite AI mission-related training conducted by USDA APHIS at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC);
   d. Provide office space and basic operating services for USDA APHIS Training Specialists and Training Technicians at FLETC;
   e. Provide USDA APHIS a method for the distribution of AI mission-related training materials and associated documents, and a mechanism to ensure proper accountability for distribution of same materials and documents (e.g., CD-ROMs, job aids, manuals);
   f. Provide summaries of class evaluation data to USDA's Office of Training

and Development for future training enhancement;
e. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on potential course content.

2. USDA APHIS Agrees to:
   a. Provide Training Specialists and Training Technicians on-site at FLETC to deliver AI mission-related training;
   b. Provide all AI mission-related training materials, manuals, and associated references;
   c. Collaborate with DHS CBP on annual class dates and training schedule;
   d. Deliver and validate content for the agriculture curriculum;
   e. Provide a Project Manager to collaborate with DHS CBP Basic Academy on all matters relating to AI mission-related training.

F. Regulatory Pesticide Applicator Recertification for the CBP Agriculture Specialist. This training and recertification is a condition of continued employment for the CBP Agriculture Specialist and is based on Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements.

1. DHS CBP Agrees to:
   a. Provide a point of contact and a process to ensure that the distribution of training materials and related examinations is handled in an efficient and timely manner;
   b. Collaborate with USDA APHIS on administrative guidelines and policies for pesticide recertification training and test administration;
   c. Hold CBP Agriculture Specialists accountable for meeting all stipulated pesticide recertification requirements;
   d. Provide USDA APHIS a method for the distribution of AI mission-related training materials and associated documents, and a mechanism to ensure proper accountability for distribution of same materials and documents (e.g., CD-ROMs, job aids, manuals).

2. USDA APHIS Agrees to:
   a. Establish, maintain and communicate pesticide recertification requirements to DHS CBP;
   b. Collaborate with DHS CBP in establishing and maintaining effective communication mechanisms regarding pesticide recertification issues;
   c. Distribute training and testing materials according to the established DHS CBP distribution protocols;
   d. Monitor and track status of pesticide recertification of CBP Agriculture Specialists;
   e. Grade recertification tests, communicate results, and issue certificates according to established DHS CBP distribution protocols;
   f. Establish and maintain administrative guidelines for testing policies and procedures and standards for successful completion.

IV. Revisions and Amendments

A. This document will serve as an Appendix to Article 4 of the MOA. This Appendix may be reviewed periodically by the Parties when jointly deemed appropriate to determine if any amendments are necessary.

B. This Appendix may be amended or supplemented at any time by agreement of the Parties in writing.

V. Effective Date

This Appendix will become effective upon date of final signature.

OCT 17 2005

Jayson P. Ahern
Assistant Commissioner
Office of Field Operations
U.S. Customs & Border Protection

10/10/05

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator
Plant Protection & Quarantine
USDA, APHIS

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Article 5, Transfer of Funds

I. Purpose

This Appendix outlines the procedures and conditions that USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will use to transfer funds to DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for the Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) activities carried out by CBP and funded by the AQI User Fee Account. It also outlines the process CBP and APHIS will follow to distribute user fee funds between the two agencies and financial reporting on the use of those funds.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection. Section 421(e)(2)(B) and (f)(1) and (2) of the Act provides authority for an agreement between USDA and DHS for the transfer of funds from USDA to DHS for activities carried out by DHS for which such fees were collected.

Memorandum of Agreement. The Secretary of USDA and Secretary of DHS signed the MOA required under Section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 5 of the MOA pertains to transfer of funds.

III. Responsibilities

APHIS and CBP Understand and Agree to:

1. CBP and APHIS recognize that the transfer of AQI port inspection user fee operating funds depends on the collection of AQI User Fees, the amount of which is influenced by market forces affecting international travel and commerce. The collections to the AQI User Fee account declined sharply after September 11, 2001, but have recovered over time. Accordingly, CPB and APHIS will develop budgets that allow the maintenance of an account reserve by APHIS, designed to cushion the blow of unexpected decreases in revenues.

2. CBP and APHIS will each designate a Chief Budget Liaison and an alternate to carry out the duties outlined in this Appendix, including the quarterly and annual reporting. The designated Chief Budget Liaisons will have at least four face-to-face meetings to discuss AQI funding during each fiscal year.

3. At the beginning of FY 2006, $33 million will be designated as the account reserve. This reserve will not be allocated to either CBP or APHIS. By the end of FY 2010, the financial goal is to establish a total minimum reserve of $95 million which equates to approximately 25% of the operating resources for the current level of effort for the AQI operations.

4. APHIS and CBP agree that of the AQI user fee available collections, minus the reserve, 60.64% will be designated for transfer to CBP to support the AQI user fee program and 39.36% will be designated to support APHIS' AQI user fee program. These percentages were determined based on the projected cost and level-of-effort required to carry out the FY 2006 program. The proportion designated to each agency will be reviewed, and adjusted if needed, at least annually by the designated Chief Budget Liaisons based on the expected cost of the respective programs and the best available information on expected annual fee collections. The last transfer from APHIS to CBP will be made in August in order to accommodate operational planning needs of CBP. Annually these agreements will take the form of a codicil to this Appendix, to be signed by the designated Chief Budget Liaisons.

5. Both APHIS and CBP will exercise control over their annual agreed upon allocations. For example, if CBP does not spend its entire FY 2006 transfer allocation estimated to be $211 million, they will carry any balance forward into FY 2007 to be used to carry out AQI user fee program functions.

6. CBP and APHIS agree that APHIS will propose revised fee schedules as necessary, taking into account CBP funding needs for the transferred AQI user fee functions as well as funding needs for the AQI user fee activities remaining in APHIS. Calculations will take into account projected Federal pay increases and inflation, as well as increased program needs.

<u>APHIS Understands and Agrees to:</u>

1. Initiate bimonthly revenue transfers to CBP beginning in November using an SF-1151, Non-Expenditure Transfer form. However, if the cash balance in the account is not sufficient to transfer the full amount in advance, transfers may take place monthly.

2. Calculate the APHIS AQI level-of-effort in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) staff years and associated program costs for comparison with the CBP level of effort in FTE staff years and program cost calculations, quarterly and annually.

3. Carry out the rulemaking function to propose and codify any necessary changes to the AQI User Fee program.

4. Inform the CBP Chief Budget Liaison when each AQI User Fee distribution to CBP has been initiated by APHIS.

5. Provide within 45 days after each quarter, a breakdown of AQI user fee collections, by activity. Collection amounts will be updated to reflect account adjustments, such as audit findings.

CBP Understands and Agrees to:

1. To provide the necessary information for auditing of the user fee costs and rates. CBP will report expenditures by each AQI fee type (*e.g.*, international passengers, commercial aircraft, etc.).

2. At the end of each quarter, and by November 15 following the end of each fiscal year, CBP will provide APHIS with an accounting of expenses incurred in the AQI program from CBP' Cost Management Information System (CMIS).

3. Calculate the CBP AQI level-of-effort in Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) staff years and associated program costs for comparison with the APHIS level of effort in FTE staff years and program calculations, quarterly and annually.

VI. Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Article 5 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.

R Balaban

Richard L. Balaban
Assistant Commissioner for Finance
Customs and Border Protection

9/14/05
DATE

Paul R. Eggert

Paul R. Eggert
Associate Deputy Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

10-05-05
DATE

Codicil to Appendix 5: Transfer of AQI User Fee Funds from APHIS to CBP for Fiscal Year 2007 (Revised June 2007)

The following AQI user fee funds transfer is mutually agreed by CBP and APHIS for Fiscal Year 2007.

Base Collections		Canadian Collections		Total
CBP @ 60.64%	$255,075,541	@75.5%	$31,322,962	$286,398,503
APHIS @ 39.36 %	$165,563,543	@24.5%	$10,164,405	$175,272,948
TOTAL	$420,639,084		$41,487,367	$462,126,451

Distributions schedule–bi-monthly schedule beginning in November 2006 in the amounts below. The transfer based on increased collections due to the removal of user fee exemptions at air, land and border ports along the U.S./Canadian border will be processed in July and August 2007.

	Base	Canadian	Total
November	$41,293,333	0	$41,293,333
January	$41,293,333	0	$41,293,333
March	$44,951,104	0	$44,951,104
May	$42,512,590	0	$42,512,590
July	$42,512,590	$15,661,481	$58,174,071
August	$42,512,591	$15,661,481	$58,174,072
Total	$255,075,541	$31,322,962	$286,398,503

for Elaine Kilbourn 6-26-07
Eugene H. Schied
Assistant Commissioner for Finance
Customs and Border Protection

Paul R. Eggert 6-22-07
Paul R. Eggert
Associate Deputy Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Article 6, Cooperation and Reciprocity

I. Purpose

This appendix outlines procedures and conditions that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) will use to request Customs and Border Protection (CBP) employees for temporary duty assignments, and reciprocal procedures and conditions, should CBP request employees from APHIS.

This agreement does not limit the cooperation and reciprocity between CBP and APHIS to the aforementioned activities; nor shall it obligate either Party to take action inconsistent with the fulfillment of its mission(s).

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transfers to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agriculture import and entry inspection. Paragraphs (e)(3)(A&B) provides authority for an agreement between DHS and USDA, for DHS to perform functions delegated to USDA-APHIS regarding the protection of domestic livestock and plants, and for the Secretary of Agriculture to use DHS employee for these functions.

Memorandum of Agreement. Secretary of USDA, Ann M. Veneman, and Secretary of DHS, Tom Ridge signed the MOA required under section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 6 of the MOA pertains to cooperation and reciprocity.

III. Responsibilities

USDA-APHIS understands and agrees to:

a) Requests for CBP employees for temporary duty assignments will be made in writing from the designated APHIS Liaison to the CBP Office of the Associate Commissioner for Agricultural Inspection Policy and Programs. Requests will be made with as much advance notice as possible.

b) Requests for CBP employees will include numbers, time frames, specific requirements or qualifications, justification and urgency of the request. APHIS will promptly notify CBP of any changes in requirements for the numbers or types of personnel requested.

c) Advise CBP as to the necessary training for CBP employees to serve as effective members on APHIS' temporary duty assignments.

d) Assume all liabilities for CBP employee's health, conduct, and related matters while on temporary assignment to APHIS.

e) Reimburse CBP for all costs associated with temporary duty assignments, including salary and benefits of CBP personnel for the time they are provided to APHIS.

f) CBP may charge APHIS up to 15% overhead for expenses to administer this program.

g) The primary mission of CBP is to prevent the entry of terrorist and terrorist weapons into and the United States, and CBP must maintain sufficient personnel at the ports of entry to accomplish this.

DHS- CBP understands and agrees to:

a) The Associate Commissioner of Agricultural Inspection Policy and Programs will coordinate the processing and tracking of requests through the affected CBP Director(s) of Field Operation Offices and the Field Liaison Group, in accordance with approved CBP procedures.

b) Attempt to provide sufficient numbers of qualified employees to meet APHIS' requests. In doing so, CBP reserves the right and flexibility to select, replace, and callback CBP employees as necessary. For example, CBP may callback CBP employees on temporary assignment to APHIS to ensure adequate response to an elevated threat alert or other national security situation or circumstance.

c) Maintain CBP employees on temporary assignment to APHIS in CBP's personnel and pay systems.

d) Pursuant to Section 421(f)(2) of the Act, the amount of user fees transferred to DHS cannot exceed the cost incurred by DHS to carry out transferred activities. APHIS will reimburse DHS for TDY salary and overhead (costs listed in (e and f) above), but will need documentation to ensure compliance with Section 421(f)(2) of the Act.

e) APHIS' mission of protecting America's agricultural resources from pest and diseases whether introduced intentionally or unintentionally.

Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Article 6 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.

Jayson P. Ahern
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations
Customs and Border Protection

7/2/03
DATE

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator, USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine

2 July 03
DATE

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Article 7(a), Regulatory Coordination

I. Purpose

This appendix explains how the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Custom and Border Protection (CBP) will implement the regulatory coordination portion of paragraph (d) of Article 7. Whenever USDA prescribes new regulations, policies, and procedures for administering those agricultural functions transferred to DHS, or proposes changes to relevant existing regulations, policies, and procedures, USDA shall coordinate such actions with DHS. Coordination related to policies and procedures will be addressed in a separate appendix.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to (DHS) functions of (APHIS) relating to agricultural import and entry inspection. Subsection of Paragraph (d)(1) states that the authority transferred to DHS shall be exercised in accordance with regulations, policies, and procedures issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and subsection of paragraph (d)(2) states that the Secretary of Agriculture shall coordinate with the Secretary of DHS whenever the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations, policies, or procedures for administering the transferred functions. Subsection of Paragraph (e) requires the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of DHS to enter into an agreement to effectuate the transfer of functions.

Memorandum of Agreement. Secretary of USDA, Ann M. Veneman, and Secretary of DHS, Tom Ridge signed the MOA required under section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 7 of the MOA pertains to regulations, policies, and procedures.

III. Responsibilities

Procedures for regulatory coordination. The parties agree that the purpose of rule making coordination under subsection (d)(2) is to ensure that CBP has timely notice and opportunity to comment on operational aspects of any APHIS plans to change its regulations related to the agricultural functions transferred to DHS.

The procedures concerning rule making coordination apply to any advance notice of proposed rulemaking, proposed rule, interim rule, direct final rule, final rule, or notice of a change in interpretation or enforcement of regulations that is related to agricultural functions transferred to DHS and intended for publication in the Federal Register. The procedures for rule making coordination do not apply to Federal Register documents other than those identified above. Examples of documents excluded from these procedures include notices of environmental assessments or environmental impact statements, risk assessments, meetings, information collections, and extensions of a comment period.

APHIS Responsibilities

APHIS will forward regulatory workplans for actions covered by this agreement in electronic format to the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, CBP (the Assistant Commissioner), for concurrence. The regulatory workplan will address the potential effect of the intended action on the transferred functions and personnel responsible for carrying out the transferred functions. The regulatory workplan will provide for the Assistant Commissioner to indicate whether CBP would like to review a draft of the document to be published in the Federal Register prior to publication.

Apart from the routine coordination procedures outlined in the preceding paragraph, when APHIS identifies emerging issues or trends that could lead to regulatory changes with the potential to significantly affect the transferred functions or personnel responsible for carrying out the transferred functions, APHIS will bring those to the attention of the Assistant Commissioner, as early as possible, to facilitate coordination and implementation.

CBP Responsibilities

The Assistant Commissioner will respond to APHIS within 7 calendar days of receipt of the regulatory workplan by signing and returning the regulatory workplan or by providing written comment to the APHIS office indicated in the transmittal message or memorandum from APHIS.

If the Assistant Commissioner requests to review a draft regulation, APHIS will send a draft in electronic format with a requested due date for comments. The due date may vary according to the complexity of the regulation and/or time constraints associated with it, but will normally be 2 weeks from the date the draft regulation is sent. The Assistant Commissioner will provide comments by the due date indicated unless the Deputy Administrator for the applicable APHIS program agrees to an extension. The Assistant Commissioner will provide written comments to the office indicated in the transmittal message from APHIS.

Nothing in this section precludes the Assistant Commissioner from obtaining additional clearances within DHS during the time allotted for the Assistant Commissioner's review.

Emergency Situations

This appendix does not address how APHIS will coordinate with CBP in emergency situations, which present an immediate threat to animal or plant health. Those situations are covered in a separate appendix. If changes in the regulations are also necessary, APHIS will coordinate with CBP as provided in this appendix.

Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Articles 7 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.

Jayson P. Ahern
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations
Customs and Border Protection

7-2-03
DATE

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator, USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine

2 July 03
DATE

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Article 7(b), (d) & (e) Coordination on Regulation, Policies and Procedures

I. Purpose

This Appendix provides guidance to establish and enhance coordination of policies and procedures between USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as specified in Article 7 paragraphs (b), (d) & (e) of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The parties agree that the purpose of coordination in developing policies and procedures under Article 7 is to ensure that CBP has timely notice and opportunity to comment on operational aspects of any APHIS plans to change policies and procedures related to agricultural inspection functions transferred to CBP, and that APHIS has timely notice and opportunity to comment on any significant operational changes planned by CBP that may impact the effective implementation of policies or procedures to carry out the agricultural mission.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection. Paragraph (d)(1) of this section of the Act states that the authority transferred to DHS shall be exercised in accordance with regulations, policies, and procedures issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Paragraph (d)(2) states that the Secretary of Agriculture shall coordinate with the Secretary of DHS whenever the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes regulations, policies, or procedures for administering the transferred functions. Paragraph (d)(3) states that the Secretary of DHS, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, may issue such directives and guidelines as are necessary to ensure the effective use of personnel of DHS to carry out transferred functions.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The Secretary of USDA and Secretary of DHS signed the MOA required under Section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 7 of the MOA pertains to agricultural regulations, policies, and procedures. Procedures for coordinating on regulations are addressed in a separate Appendix 7 (a).

Paragraph (b) of Article 7 of the MOA provides:

> USDA shall provide DHS with copies of all relevant agricultural regulations, policies, and procedures; and train DHS employees as necessary in their application.

Paragraph (d) of Article 7 of the MOA provides:

> Whenever USDA prescribes new regulations, policies, and procedures for administering those agricultural functions transferred to DHS, or proposes

changes to relevant existing regulations, policies, and procedures, USDA shall coordinate such actions with DHS.

Paragraph (e) of that Article states:

Whenever DHS issues such directives or guidelines as may be necessary to ensure the effective use of DHS personnel carrying out the agricultural functions transferred to DHS, it shall do so in consultation with USDA.

III. Definitions

The following definitions are adopted for the purposes of this Appendix:

Agriculture Inspection Alert - A communication to personnel carrying out the agricultural inspection function for a policy or procedure based on new information for which immediate action must be taken to address an imminent risk or threat.

Policy - A defined course or method of action with prescribed goals and objectives to guide and determine present and future procedures or actions.

Procedure - A series of steps or broader actions prescribed to perform a task.

IV. Responsibilities

A. APHIS Responsibilities

1. Cooperation in emerging issues and trends - When APHIS identifies emerging issues or trends that may require significant actions within the agricultural inspection function transferred to CBP, APHIS will bring those needs to the attention of the Executive Director for Agricultural Inspection Policy and Programs (AIPP), CBP. Both Agencies will then discuss program actions proposed for consideration prior to making specific plans to address the emerging issue or trend.

2. Coordination on routine policy changes. APHIS will initiate changes to current agricultural inspection policies, or the development of new agricultural inspection policies. APHIS will initiate contact early in the process of developing agricultural inspection policies by USDA. APHIS will clear policies with the USDA Office of General Counsel when there are potential issues of statutory authority or legal procedure. Final policy changes to current agricultural inspection policies will be provided to CBP. Likewise, CBP will consult with the Office of Chief Counsel concerning any legal issues relating to agricultural inspection policies.

If CBP determines that its policies and objectives as well as operations and resources are impacted by the final policy, it will return the policy to USDA with comments, and consultation will continue until a mutual agreement is reached. CBP will coordinate input from other offices within CBP, as necessary.

Plant Health Programs, PPQ, will ensure that policies are identified with unique numbers, and version control designations. Each policy statement will have a statement of policy objective or purpose, a description section (with appropriate subheadings), and a section that describes performance measures.

3. Agriculture Inspection Alerts. When new information becomes available that requires immediate action to address an imminent risk or threat, USDA will issue an Agriculture Inspection Alert that establishes a new policy or procedure for Agricultural Inspection. Agriculture Inspection Alerts will be first discussed with CBP AIPP and then sent to CBP AIPP electronically by USDA/APHIS/Quarantine Policy, Analysis and Support (QPAS) or USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Regulatory Services (VRS).

Agriculture Inspection Alerts will primarily focus on regulatory policy changes on imported commodities, and will fall into several categories:

- **"Alert: Immediate Action Required"**

  These alerts convey policies or procedures that must be implemented immediately because of a significant increase in the commodity's risk level.

  Example: "Effective immediately, the importation of all Manzano peppers from Mexico is prohibited due to the high infestation rates of Mexican fruit fly." Or, "Effective immediately, the importation of all meat products from ruminants from a certain country is prohibited because of an outbreak of BSE."

- **"Alert: New Policy/Procedure or Change to Current Policy/Procedure**

  The alerts are utilized when a new policy is developed or new procedures are devised that should be implemented immediately or in the near future.

  Example: "Effective February 4, 2002, all shipments of green asparagus imported from Peru must be fumigated."

4. Agricultural Request for Action. When new information becomes available to USDA from targeting systems or inspection findings, requiring that actions be taken to address imminent risk posed by incoming shipments, APHIS will issue a request for action to CBP AIPP. Agricultural requests for action will provide guidance to CBP Ports of Entry (POE) to focus their inspections and paperwork reviews on potentially high risk areas and provide feedback to the extent possible. Agriculture requests will be first drafted by USDA/APHIS/QPAS or USDA/APHIS/VRS. The draft will be sent to CBP AIPP who will put it in final format and will ensure this information is communicated to Port Directors, Office of Field Operations.

Requests for action can also be used to ensure clarity and consistency in enforcing an existing policy. They fall into several categories:

- **"Agricultural request for action: Be on the Look-Out"**

  Notifies POE's to be especially aware (1) of imminent risks, such as a prohibited commodity that is entering the US, either smuggled or mismanifested; or (2) when a commodity shows up for the first time at a port of entry. These bulletins are also used when a company, (importer or shipper) has been caught smuggling or mismanifesting.

  Example: "Work units should be on the look out for shipments of mixed foodstuffs imported by ABC Trading Company. This company has been importing dried citrus peel."

- **"Agricultural request for action: Targeted Cargo Shipments to be Inspected"**

  Notifies specific ports to target specific commodities because of a history of remedial actions required on previous shipments. These bulletins describe the shipments targeted for inspection, including a Bill Number, Container Number, or both, along with the reason that the action was undertaken. These requests for action are specific to listed shipments and are to be terminated once inspections have been made. This type of request does not reflect any permanent changes in inspection policy.

  Example: "The port of San Juan has issued an Emergency Action Notification (EAN) on a shipment of Italian tile infested with a frequently intercepted actionable snail. A thirty-day query of the supplier in the Automated Targeting System disclosed that similar additional shipments are arriving at several ports (list would be provided). The affected ports would be advised to hold and inspect these shipments."

- **"Agricultural request for action: Policy/Procedure Clarification"**

  These requests will be distributed when policy or procedures need clarification or are not being interpreted uniformly.

  Example: "This is a reminder that agricultural inspectors must fill out an (EAN), form PPQ 523, a violation form PPQ 518, and make an electronic entry in the EAN Database to process an agricultural cargo violation."

5. Establishing Agricultural Inspection Procedures and Communicating Procedures through Manuals Development and Deployment. Once USDA approves the final version, a copy of the draft manual will be provided to CBP AIPP for review and comment. CBP AIPP will provide comments within a time period commensurate with the complexity of the procedures.

The policy will then be provided to the Manuals Unit to be included as procedure in the appropriate manual. The Manuals Unit will update the on-line manual and transmit it to Executive Director, AIPP. APHIS will continue to elicit feedback from agricultural inspection officers on language used in operational manuals and for developing and revising training programs.

CBP Responsibilities

1. Coordination on routine policy changes originating in APHIS. CBP AIPP staff will serve as the point of contact for communication with APHIS/PPQ/PHP/QPAS regarding related to the entry of plants or plant products, and APHIS/PPQ/PHP/VRS on issues regarding agriculture inspection policies related to the entry of animal products. Staffs from both agencies will initiate contact early in the process of developing agricultural inspection policies. Complex policy changes proposed by APHIS may require wider distribution in CBP and a longer comment period.

The Executive Director, AIPP, will receive the second (if revised) draft of the policy from APHIS if it has been revised, in electronic format, and set a due date in accordance with the complexity of the draft policy or procedure for comments.

The Executive Director, AIPP, will receive final policy statements for implementation from the APHIS/PPQ liaison. Policy statements will be provided to CBP personnel at all appropriate ports.

2. CBP communication of Agriculture Inspection Alerts: CBP will ensure Agriculture Inspection Alerts and Agriculture Requests for Action are communicated in a timely fashion to all appropriate ports and employees.

3. CBP consultation with APHIS in relation to DHS Directives and Guidelines
Consistent with Section 421(d)(3) of the Act, the Executive Director, AIPP, or the CBP liaison to APHIS will consult with the Deputy Administrator or the APHIS/PPQ liaison to CBP, regarding proposed CBP significant directives and guidelines to the field that have an impact on the agricultural mission. CBP AIPP will inform PPQ of any significant operational changes involving staff coverage having an impact on pest risk (i.e. new staffing practices relating to coverage and inspection on private aircraft or cruise ships). PPQ will be given an opportunity to discuss these proposed changes with CBP, if necessary, prior to final implementation of such a directive.

The Executive Director, AIPP, or CBP liaison will inform the Deputy Administrator or the APHIS/PPQ liaison to CBP, of any significant changes in operational resources that would impact the effective administration of procedures as established in official PPQ manuals which have an impact on pest risk. The Executive Director, AIPP, or CBP liaison to APHIS will authorize regular working contacts and access by officers with

APHIS/PPQ manual writers, to allow direct feedback on the development and revision of the manuals.

V. Emergency Situations

In some emergency situations, action will need to be taken prior to APHIS sharing a draft policy or procedure. Examples of such situations are an outbreak of an animal disease in a foreign region (e.g., foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom) or finding a plant pest or disease on an imported commodity (e.g., identification of a medfly larva in Clementines). In these emergency situations, APHIS will communicate in writing, the necessary policies and procedures to the Executive Director AIPP for implementing immediate emergency restrictions on affected imports and will work with AIPP to establish a clearly documented policy. Those communications will be in accordance with the procedures agreed upon above for Agriculture Inspection Alerts.

Changes in the Threat Conditions or emergency situations may require changes in operations or deployment of agricultural inspection personnel before consultation can occur between the delegated representatives of the Secretary for DHS and the Secretary of Agriculture. To the extent consistent with the nature of the emergency and the need for security, notification will be provided to the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine or APHIS Liaison when changes in operation occur due to Threat Conditions or emergency situations. Consultation will occur as soon as practicable.

VI. Terms of Agreement

Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an Appendix to Article 7(b), (d), & (e) of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.

Jayson P. Ahern
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations
Customs and Border Protection

2/28/05
DATE

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator, USDA APHIS
Plant Protection and Quarantine

2/28/05
DATE

Appendix for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Article 8, Communication and Liaison

I. Purpose

This Appendix provides guidance to establish and enhance communication and liaison between USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and DHS Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to coordinate actions and facilitate operations to prevent terrorism and protect the Nation's agricultural infrastructure and natural resources.

II. Background

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act). Section 421 of the Act transferred to DHS functions of APHIS relating to agricultural import and entry inspection.

Memorandum of Agreement. The Secretary of USDA and Secretary of DHS signed the MOA required under Section 421(e) of the Act, on February 28, 2003. Article 8 of the MOA pertains to communication and liaison.

III. Responsibilities

USDA APHIS and DHS CBP Understand and Agree to:

1. Each agency will designate a Chief Liaison and an alternate Chief. The Chief Liaison will be responsible for providing information to key contacts and subject-matter experts who will work directly with their counterparts to share information, identify issues, resolve problems, and complete work. Contacts may be made at various levels between the organizations to cooperate, clarify, and resolve local work issues.

2. Provide subject matter experts for joint working groups and projects, as appropriate and approved by both agencies.

3. Prior to releasing jointly collected information (such as WADS, 280 data, pest interceptions, quality assurance findings) APHIS and CBP will discuss and agree on the quality, format, and type of data/information that may be released to the public. Jointly collected data will not be released to the public by either party except as agreed by both parties.

USDA APHIS Understands and Agrees to:

USDA APHIS understands and agrees to abide by the procedures set forth below for requesting information from CBP. CBP has the ultimate discretion as to whether to grant APHIS' request for information.

SITE VISITS

USDA APHIS must submit requests in writing for site visits to the ports of entry (POE) for federal employees, state employees or any other persons APHIS determines need to view the operations of CBP's POEs. These site visits may include, but are not limited, to visits by USDA APHIS headquarters and regional personnel, agency officials, state agricultural and forestry employees, and joint quality assurance teams.

1. USDA APHIS' requests for site visits must be submitted in writing and shall contain the following information:

   a. Organization requesting site visit
   b. Organization contact
   c. Purpose of visit
   d. Itinerary while at CBP worksite
   e. Date and time of visit
   f. If individuals on the site visit are not American citizens, then APHIS must provide their Passport Numbers
   g. If individuals on the site visit are not federal employees, then APHIS must provide their Dates of Birth

2. APHIS understands that the granting of such site visit requests is contingent on several factors, including sufficient staff to accommodate visit, current alert status, purpose of visit, and security-related issues. If CBP cannot meet the request due to scheduling conflicts, CBP and APHIS will work cooperatively to reschedule an alternate date, if possible.

3. USDA APHIS will make local contacts/arrangements with the CBP Port Director, or designee, for access to FIS areas by local APHIS Veterinarian Medical Officers, Identifiers, or Safeguarding Intervention and Trade Compliance (SITC) Officers.

DATABASES AND INFORMATION

1. USDA APHIS can submit requests in writing for access to new or additional CBP databases in order to fulfill its responsibilities, which are delineated in part by Article 3 of this MOA, and to aid in development of science-based targeting information to modify policies and regulations according to identified risk. When requesting such access, APHIS will identify the purpose of the request, the specific data access needs, and the names of the APHIS employee that have the appropriate security clearances to access the data requested.

2. USDA APHIS' access to certain CBP databases such as ATS, ACE, TECS (Level 1) will be sustained after the effective date of this agreement provided that the individual users continue to meet the necessary background investigations and other security requirements.

3. If USDA APHIS wishes to request access to new or additional CBP databases, such request must be in writing and must include the following information:

   a. Type of Information requested
   b. Whether the data relates to importations, inspections, interceptions and/or information contained in manifests to conduct risk analysis
   c. Identify where this data may be kept or compiled such as databases or port record
   d. Justification for data request
   e. Any other information needs necessary for APHIS to develop science-based targeting information for APHIS to modify policies and regulations according to identify risk.

4. USDA APHIS agrees to provide CBP with access to necessary information and data systems maintained by APHIS relating to agricultural inspection activities performed by CBP.

AGRICULTURAL ALERTS OR CHANGE IN DIRECTIVES

1. USDA APHIS will provide CBP with Agricultural Alert information, as outlined below, for transmission to CBP Agricultural Specialists:

   a. Subject of Alert
   b. Time Sensitivity (general or urgent)
   c. Reason for policy change (if necessary)
   d. Point of contact and phone number
   e. Invoice information (if available)

2. USDA APHIS will provide CBP advance notice on directives or policies that relate to and impact on the operations of CBP relative to the agricultural mission.

<u>DHS CBP Understands and Agrees to:</u>

CBP understands and agrees to abide by the procedures set forth below for requesting information from USDA APHIS. CBP has the ultimate discretion as to whether to grant APHIS' request for information.

SITE VISITS

1. CBP will provide USDA APHIS a written response to any request to access CBP ports of entry and other facilities under its control. To the extent and when possible, CBP will accommodate APHIS' request for access to CBP POEs.

DATABASES AND INFORMATION

1. CBP will review any written requests from APHIS pursuant to this Agreement for access to databases and information to determine whether to provide APHIS with

additional access to CBP databases and information systems. CBP will make this determination based on the circumstances of the request, the data being requested, APHIS reasons for needing such access to databases or information, and any other information necessary to make its determination.

2. CBP agrees to provide APHIS with necessary information and data systems maintained by APHIS relating to agricultural inspection activities performed by CBP.

AGRICULTURAL ALERTS OR CHANGE IN DIRECTIVES

1. CBP agrees to receive and process APHIS Agricultural Alerts and other information. CBP Agricultural Inspection Policy and Programs (AIPP) will designate a contact person who can accept and process Urgent Alerts at all times. To the extent possible, CBP agrees to process these Alerts on a timely basis and communicate them appropriately to the ports of entry.

2. CBP agrees to communicate and consult with APHIS regarding new any CBP Agricultural Inspection (AI) operational policy change that could affect current agricultural risk mitigation efforts at US ports of entry or abroad.

Effective Date and Changes to This Appendix

This document will serve as an appendix to Article 8 of the MOA and can be amended by mutual agreement at any time by agreement of the parties in writing. This agreement will be effective when signed by both designated officials.

Jayson P. Ahern
Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations
Customs and Border Protection

2/20/05
DATE

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator, USDA APHIS
Plant Protection and Quarantine

2/28/05
DATE

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table showing the amount of AQI fees collected, the amount spent, and the carryover levels to include final fiscal year 2006 and estimated 2007 collections and costs.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION FEE COLLECTIONS & PROGRAM COSTS				
Fiscal Year	Fee Collections	AQI Program Cost	Unavailable Collections	Balance
1992	$96,340,546	$85,922,000	$--	$17,306,972
1993	114,015,393	83,362,000	--	47,960,365
1994	100,848,105	98,257,160	--	50,551,310
1995	105,195,342	105,907,999	--	49,838,653
1996	104,274,333	118,607,891	--	35,505,095
1997	115,218,453	130,937,886	2,000,000	17,785,662
1998	151,767,608	140,094,753	13,829,975	15,628,542
1999	171,904,404	152,232,527	12,000,000	23,300,419
2000	234,239,087	178,991,516	13,074,000	65,473,990
2001	255,140,941	222,707,164	15,187,000	82,720,767
2002	208,687,788	250,810,204	15,187,000	a/45,190,584
2003*	227,822,879	279,149,655	--	b/40,292,206
2004	256,103,778	313,033,101	--	59,194,684
2005	331,636,431	342,995,000	--	59,498,618
2006	417,937,169	423,653,619	--	71,669,967
2007	472,248,628	465,532,781	--	83,406,367
2008 (est.)	536,590,361	517,469,509		21,911,362

*APHIS transferred certain AQI functions, including the responsibility for conducting international agricultural quarantine inspections at ports of entry, to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in March 2003. From 2003 on, the costs reported here include both APHIS and DHS costs.
a/ This amount includes an additional $11,500,000 in FY 2002 Homeland Security Supplemental funds, and $8,279,233 in prior-year collections that arrived after the close of FY 2002.
b/ These amounts include accumulated collections that became available in FY 2003 under the provision of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-127).

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the fee schedule for each activity and changes that have occurred since instituting the user fee.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION
USER FEE HISTORY

FY	Effective Dates	Commercial Vessel	Commercial Truck	Commercial Truck Decal	Internat'l Air Passenger	Aircraft Clearance	Loaded Rail Car
1998	10/1/97 through 9/30/98	$454.50	$4.00	$80.00	$2.00	$59.75	$6.50
1999	10/1/98 through 9/30/99	$454.50	$4.00	$80.00	$2.00	$59.75	$6.50
2000	10/1/99 through 12/31/99	$461.75	$4.00	$80.00	$2.05	$60.25	$6.75
2000	1/1/00 through 9/30/00	$465.50	$4.25	$85.00	$3.00	$64.00	$6.75
2001	10/1/00 through 9/30/01	$474.50	$4.50	$90.00	$3.00	$64.75	$7.00
2002-2004	10/1/01 through 9/3/04	$480.50	$4.75	$95.00	$3.10	$65.25	$7.00
2005	10/1/04 through 9/30/05	$486.00	$5.00	$100.00	$4.95	$70.00	$7.50
2006	10/1/05 through 9/30/06	$488.00	$5.25	$105.00	$5.00	$70.25	$7.50
2007	10/1/06 through 9/30/07	$490.00	$5.25	$105.00	$5.00	$70.50	$7.75
2008	10/1/07 through 9/30/08	$492.00	$5.25	$105.00	$5.00	$70.50	$7.75

Ms. DeLauro: Do you anticipate any changes in AQI user fees during FY 2008 and/or FY 2009?

Response: APHIS published an interim rule in the Federal Register on December 9, 2004, adjusting user fee rates to recover costs of increased inspection activities following the events of September 11, 2001, and to account for routine inflationary increases in the cost of doing business. The interim rule covers FY 2005 through FY 2010, with increases each year to account for inflation. The FY 2007, FY 2008 and FY 2009 fees are as follows:

AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION
USER FEES SCHEDULE

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Commercial vessels	$490.00	$492.00	$494.00
Commercial trucks	5.25	5.25	5.25
Commercial truck decals	105.00	105.00	105.00
Commercial railroad cars	7.75	7.75	7.75
Commercials aircraft	70.50	70.50	70.75
International air passengers	5.00	5.00	5.00

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the response provided last year to the question regarding access by APHIS to the automated targeting system of the CBP.

Response: Since March 2005, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection has authorized APHIS to have access to the automated targeting system (ATS) for 50 users. Background checks and security clearances are required for specific individuals to gain access to ATS. At this time, 40 APHIS users have access, and an additional 9 are going through the approval process.

Ms. DeLauro: How much overtime was paid in the AQI Program in fiscal year 2007? How does this compare to fiscal year 2006? In FY 2006 and FY 2007, what did overtime payments account for as a percent of total payroll for this program?

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS paid $8.2 million in overtime, which represented 6.1 percent of the total AQI payroll of $134.6 million. In FY 2006, APHIS paid $7.6 million in overtime, which represented 6.4 percent of the total AQI payroll of $118.5 million.

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on the status of Asian long horned beetle infestation, including a status of the emergency eradication program. Please indicate the estimated long term cost of eradication on a state-by-state basis.

Response: For several years, we have been conducting Asian long horned beetle (ALB) eradication activities in several areas within three States (Illinois, New Jersey, and New York). These activities support an area-wide integrated pest eradication strategy to eliminate the ALB from the United States and prevent future introductions.

In Illinois, we declared ALB eradicated in April 2008. This effort cost APHIS approximately $60 million since FY 1998. In New Jersey, we expect to declare ALB eradicated from the Jersey City/Hoboken area this July and we are continuing survey and control activities to address the infestation in Linden. The control activities consist of removing and destroying infested and high-risk exposed trees, augmented by chemically treating non-infested host trees in the area as a preventive measure. In New York City (NYC), we eliminated ALB from Prall's Island and are

continuing surveys in high-risk areas on Staten Island. In addition, we are continuing ground surveys in Manhattan, and area-wide treatments in Manhattan, Western Queens, and Brooklyn to prevent ALB from spreading to the prime hardwood forests in the northeastern United States. The NYC quarantine extends 106 square miles and covers most of Manhattan, as well as parts of northern Brooklyn, and eastern and western Queens. On Long Island, where 37 square miles are under quarantine, we are continuing survey and control activities in Islip and in an area on the Nassau/Suffolk county line. At the annual funding level included in the FY 2009 President's Budget, we project to complete the ALB Eradication Program by 2042 at a cost of $612 million in Federal dollars. This total projected cost consists of $300 million to achieve eradication in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens by 2034; $270 million to achieve eradication on Long Island by 2042; $22 million to achieve eradication in New Jersey by 2017; and $20 million to achieve eradication on Staten Island by 2015.

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Ms. DeLauro: Please explain the budget's proposal to integrate the highly and low pathogenic avian influenza programs into one program. What improved performance will APHIS generate with this proposal?

Response: The integration of the Highly Pathogenic (HPAI) and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza programs will not result in major performance improvements, but will generate cost savings for the Agency. The results of the cost savings range from reducing initial costs associated with the Agency's HPAI surveillance and preparedness efforts to changes in surveillance techniques. For example, APHIS will be using a more targeted approach for wild bird surveillance. The Agency has determined that HPAI is not currently present in the wild bird population, therefore, surveillance efforts can now target specific locations and species at highest risk for disease transmission. In addition, the Agency's partners will be able to combine their efforts in surveillance of both the highly pathogenic and low pathogenic diseases, thus enabling a more efficient and effective use of resources to achieve the similar objectives.

Ms. DeLauro: What accounts for the net reduction of $7 million by combining the two programs? Please be specific as to how APHIS will achieve these savings.

Response: The integration of the Highly Pathogenic (HPAI) and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) programs will generate cost savings for the Agency. The results of cost savings range from reducing initial costs associated with the Agency's HPAI surveillance and preparedness efforts to changes in surveillance techniques. The following are specific examples of the expected cost savings.

For the past three years, APHIS has invested $1 million per year in the North American Animal Disease Spread Model to produce scenarios for HPAI disease introductions. This provided APHIS with a sufficient bank of scenarios on which the Agency could run disease spread simulations and prepare for the introduction of the disease. Now that the scenario bank has sufficient information for the Agency to analyze and base decisions, there is no longer a need to continue to invest in the creation of scenarios from this model.

APHIS also invested $19 million over the past three years in the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS). The Agency believes it currently has the supplies and materials needed to immediately respond to an HPAI outbreak. Therefore, the program estimates it will require $3.5 million for recurring costs associated with maintaining the supplies and materials, such as vendor managed vaccine contracts, and proposes to reduce the amount invested in the NVS by $300,000 in FY 2009. Other critical program activities that have reached an acceptable maintenance level include outreach efforts, regulatory investigations, and program delivery support such as the development of a Federal response plan, resulting in projected savings of $700,000.

By consolidating the HPAI and LPAI programs into a single Avian Influenza program, the Agency will be able to merge surveillance activities and resources of both programs and allow the cooperative efforts of the Agency's partners to become more efficient. APHIS projects to save approximately $2.4 million, while maintaining the current domestic surveillance levels. Additionally, the Agency has determined that HPAI is not currently present in the wild bird population, and will be able to target surveillance efforts on specific locations and species at greatest risk for disease transmission, resulting in another estimated $2.736 million in savings.

Ms. DeLauro: Has the final rule for the commercial LPAI program been issued? If not, why not, and when will it be issued?

Response: In September 2006, USDA published the interim rule adding commercial production flocks to the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) program. Under the interim rule, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will provide 100 percent indemnity for specified costs associated with eradicating H5 and H7 LPAI at commercial poultry operations that participate in the NPIP program as prescribed. USDA will only offer 25 percent indemnity for costs associated with eradication at commercial facilities that choose not to participate in the active surveillance portion of this program.

With the publication of this interim rule, the voluntary U.S. H5/H7 LPAI program has been expanded from commercial breeding flocks to involve the participation of commercial table-egg layer chicken flocks, as well as chicken and turkey slaughter plants and their affiliated production flocks. Once fully implemented, this program will greatly increase the amount of LPAI surveillance reported in commercial poultry, enhancing our ability to detect and respond to this disease and to facilitate trade through the documentation of disease-free status. USDA anticipates collecting many more samples with this rule in place since producers of broilers, layers, and turkeys can enroll in the program.

APHIS is currently reviewing issues raised by stakeholders during the comment period, and projects the final rule will be published by December 2008.

Ms. DeLauro: Should producers be compensated for 100 percent of their losses, as recommended by the NPIP? What is the current practice? How would compensation be funded?

Response: Since the Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) rule was published in the *Federal Register* on September 26, 2006, APHIS has provided 100 percent compensation to those producers who participate in voluntary control programs as part of the regulation, *9 CFR 56*. Prior to this rule being published, producers could receive 50 percent of the market value of infected or exposed flocks along with costs of depopulation and disposal when an emergency was declared by the Secretary of Agriculture.

APHIS has $12 million in appropriated funding (as designated in the FY 2005 Appropriations Act) and $6 million in emergency funding available for compensation.

Ms. DeLauro: What steps is APHIS taking to increase the number of states participating in a program that conducts AI testing in live bird markets? How many states do you want to participate? How many have live bird markets? When will you reach your goal for participation? Is participation voluntary or mandatory? If it is voluntary, how will you get adequate participation?

Response: The national program goal is to quickly identify, eliminate, prevent, and control the spread of all cases of H5 and H7 AI within the U.S. commercial poultry industry and the live bird marketing systems (LBMS). H5 and H7 LPAI viruses can mutate into a highly contagious and rapidly fatal disease resulting in severe epidemics. The larger the number of birds infected with H5/H7 LPAI, the more likely it is that the virus will mutate into HPAI in one of them. In addition, by preventing mutations and reassortments of the LPAI virus to its HPAI form, APHIS can reduce the likelihood of the virus becoming a zoonotic agent. This effort works to protected the public (human health), and preserves international trade in poultry and poultry products.

The LBMS program is comprised of three components: producers that produce the birds; distributors/haulers/wholesalers that supply the markets; and retail markets/botanicas/custom exempt slaughters that operate in the LBMS. Some States have all the components of an LBMS and some have just one. Thus far, APHIS has identified 11 States that have full retail markets. The Agency's goal is to have every State join the voluntary program because all 50 States have a component of the LBMS.

APHIS has been working cooperatively with the States to control and eliminate the presence of a persistent H7N2 subtype of AI in the LBMS of the United States since the program was implemented in 2004. In October 2004, APHIS published uniform standards for H5 and H7 LPAI prevention and control in the LBMS to establish a more consistent approach by participating States in the control of LPAI in the LBMS. Each year APHIS sends out an announcement to the States and territories about participating in the LBMS LPAI program.

In FY 2008, 32 States as well as Puerto Rico participated in the voluntary program. Currently, additional States are under review to determine if they qualify to participate in this program.

States adopting a program must require participation from their stakeholders. The primary motivation for participation in the program is the guarantee of Federal assistance and indemnification. APHIS coordinates and administers the program and the States are responsible for

enforcing the LPAI program standards. In addition, the Agency provides personnel and resources to assist States with implementation and compliance with program requirements.

AVIATION SAFETY

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the Aviation Resource Management Survey?

Response: The final report on the survey was completed in February 2008. It resulted from our work with the Interagency Committee for Aviation Policy (ICAP), which is chaired by the General Services Administration and includes all Federal agencies that own or hire aircraft. The survey included a review of our policies, as well as our safety and training programs. APHIS' Aviation program received the ICAP's Gold Standard Certificate.

BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATORY SERVICES (BRS)

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the staffing and funding table for BRS that appears in last year's hearing record.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

BIOTECHNOLOGY REGULATORY SERVICES FUNDING AND STAFF YEARS (Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 (est.)
Funding	$9,417	$10,468	$10,533	$11,729	$16,306
Staff Years	65	70	70	74	95

Ms. DeLauro: For BRS, what is the FY 2007 actual spending, the FY 2008 appropriation and the FY 2009 request? Is any re-programming or transfers included in those amounts? Are any expected in FY 2008?

Response: In FY 2007, the Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) program spent $10,533,000 on program operations and $317,000 for cross-cutting trade and biotechnology activities funded through a transfer from the USDA Office of the Secretary. The FY 2008 appropriation provided $11,728,000, and the FY 2009 President's Budget requests $16,306,000 for the program. As of April 2008, BRS has received $314,780 from the Office of the Secretary to upgrade the e-Permits system related to the Biotechnology Quality Management System. The Agency expects to receive a similar transfer from the Office of the Secretary in FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: What are the performance goals for BRS? Please describe BRS functions and how the increases requested will improve performance for each. Be specific as to how measures of performance will be used in the program.

Response: The Biotechnology Regulatory Services' (BRS) program goal is to protect and enhance U.S. agricultural and natural resources using a dynamic, science-based regulatory framework to ensure the safe importation, interstate movement, and environmental release of genetically engineered organisms. BRS accomplishes this through three operational functions: Regulatory activities including risk assessments, permitting, biotechnology regulatory capacity building, and compliance; field inspection activities; and policy coordination. BRS monitors performance through the various methods and makes improvements as necessary to maintain or increase compliance of the regulated community.

APHIS is requesting an overall increase of $4.43 million and 21 staff years in FY 2009 to further strengthen its regulatory biotechnology oversight through enhanced environmental review and assessments, monitoring and surveillance, and capacity building, both domestically and internationally. The objective of enhancing global agricultural biotechnology is expected to: lead to increased confidence in our regulatory system by trading partners, stakeholders, and the public; expand markets for U.S. agricultural biotechnology products overseas; and increase program efficiencies. Without this new approach, the market for our goods overseas may be impacted, and developing nations may look to other countries for guidance in developing regulatory frameworks. In doing so, these countries may be driven to more precautionary or restrictive regulatory systems.

On the domestic front, APHIS proposes to fully implement the Biotechnology Quality Management System (BQMS); enhance risk assessment and environmental review capabilities; explore emerging technologies; and incorporate the latest science into the regulatory framework. Of the total request, APHIS proposes to dedicate $3.73 million and 17 staff years to enhance domestic program activities, including the full implementation of the BQMS. The BQMS, a voluntary, audit-based compliance assistance program, is expected to improve the ability of permit holders (companies and researchers) and associated service providers to demonstrate their ability, through recordkeeping and a documented management system, to manage the safe introduction of genetically engineered organisms into the environment. APHIS' performance goals associated with this activity in FY 2009 include: the percent of facilities in compliance with permit conditions (98 percent); the number of Biotechnology Management Plans approved (18 plans); the number of surveillance audits conducted (6); the number of adequacy audits (20); and the number of on-site audits (18).

On the international front, APHIS proposes to monitor emerging biotechnology products for importation into the United States, work on regulatory safety assessment harmonization, and enhance regulatory capacity building activities. APHIS will devote $700,000 and 4 staff years to enhance regulatory capacity building and monitor the emergence of agricultural biotechnology products throughout the world. APHIS is committed to improving the regulatory capacity of developing countries. With this activity, APHIS would be better positioned to respond to the growing number of biotechnology regulatory capacity building requests received from developing countries. Developing countries often lack transparent, science-based regulations and credible risk analysis procedures for regulating and assessing foods produced through genetic engineering methods. By fostering the safe development of agricultural biotechnology products in developing countries, APHIS will promote

increased public confidence in biotechnologically-derived agricultural foods and food products worldwide. By working to improve the regulatory capacity of developing countries around the world, APHIS can reasonably expect trading partners to use sound science in their regulatory decisions regarding our products. The additional funds will enable APHIS to complete 15 environmental documents (risk assessments, environmental assessments, and other environmental documents) in FY 2009, an increase of 25 percent from FY 2005.

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE)

Ms. DeLauro: What is the total cost of the BSE surveillance plan? How much of that is paid by appropriations versus transfer from CCC? Provide a table showing funding to date.

Response: In response to the positive identifications of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in Alberta, Canada, and in Washington State, APHIS launched the BSE Enhanced Surveillance Program from June 2004 through August 2006. The goal of this effort was to test as many cattle in the targeted high-risk population in a 12-to-18-month period, with the expectation of testing at least 268,000 samples in that time period.

In FY 2004, a total of $80.369 million was transferred to APHIS from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). This funding supported the response to the incident in Washington State and the enhanced national surveillance plan. In FY 2005, an additional $42.07 million was transferred to APHIS for enhanced BSE surveillance from CCC funds and through redirecting CCC funding from other APHIS programs. In FY 2006, a total of $21.4 million was transferred to APHIS for continuing the enhanced surveillance program through March 2006.

The enhanced BSE surveillance efforts tested more than 787,000 samples at a cost of approximately $189 million, of which $152.44 million of that funding came from the CCC. The remaining $36.56 million was provided from funding appropriated for animal health monitoring and surveillance.

The additional CCC funding in FY 2006 was used to carry out the BSE Enhanced Surveillance Program. The completion of this program allowed APHIS to determine the level of prevalence of BSE in the U.S. cattle production. This level was further refined through the BSE ongoing surveillance program.

At the beginning of FY 2007, APHIS transitioned from the BSE Enhanced Surveillance Program to the BSE Ongoing Surveillance Program which is designed to allow the U.S. to detect BSE at the very low level of less than 1 case per million adult cattle. This exceeds the standard of 1 case per 100,000 animals, established by the World Organization for Animal Health. The program also assesses any change in the BSE status of U.S. cattle, and identifies any rise in BSE prevalence in this country.

BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY FUNDING
($000)

Fund Source	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 (Requested)
Appropriation	$8.339*	$17.047*	$17.012	$17.012	$17.553	$17.799
CCC	80.369	42.071	34.400	0	0	0
Total	$88.708	$59.118	$51.412	$17.012	$17.553	$17,799

*The chart submitted from last year omitted FY 2004 and FY 2005 appropriated amounts in error.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the BSE request for fiscal year 2009? How much of that is for surveillance tests, and how many BSE tests will be conducted in fiscal year 2009? What are the other elements of the BSE request, and costs for each?

Response: APHIS' funding request for FY 2009 includes $17.799 million for BSE surveillance, which will allow for the collection of at least 40,000 targeted samples. Among other things, these funds will support personnel salaries and benefits (animal health technicians and veterinary medical officers), contracts with rendering facilities and other collection sites, and laboratory testing and supply costs.

Ms. DeLauro: Of all funds available for BSE surveillance and testing, how much was carried over into fiscal year 2008? How much is expected to be carried over into fiscal year 2009?

Response: APHIS receives annual appropriated funding to conduct bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) surveillance activities. No appropriated funding is carried over between fiscal years. APHIS did, however, carry over into FY 2008 approximately $1.76 million in Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) emergency funding, with account recoveries of an additional $872,725. APHIS expects to carry the CCC funds forward into FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the plan under the regular - i.e., not the enhanced - BSE program for testing high-risk cattle? How many high-risk cattle will be tested and where will they come from - on farms, renderers, etc.?

Response: APHIS has determined that by conducting an ongoing surveillance program sampling approximately 40,000 animals per year from targeted populations, the Agency will be able to continue to detect BSE at the established prevalence level with less than one case per million head of adult cattle. APHIS' funding request for FY 2009 will allow for the collection of the targeted number of samples.

USDA's surveillance program follows World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recommendations adopted in 2005. These recommendations reflect international scientific consensus that the best BSE surveillance programs focus on obtaining quality samples from targeted subpopulations rather than looking at the entire adult cattle population. Accordingly, APHIS' BSE surveillance efforts focus on the three surveillance streams where BSE is most likely to be found: BSE clinical suspects; animals

slaughtered due to causes that would not normally taint the meat for consumption ("casualty stock"); and, dead animals with unknown clinical history ("fallen stock").

As with the report on BSE prevalence, APHIS' calculations for ongoing surveillance were submitted to the scrutiny of a peer review process. The peer review panelists agreed with the assumptions used in estimating the sample size, that the planned sample size is sufficient, and that it exceeds the requirements for surveillance set forth by the OIE.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Ms. DeLauro: What is the target year for eradication of bovine tuberculosis from the U.S.?

Response: Due to an acceleration of surveillance activities to detect the last cases of infection, the bovine tuberculosis (TB) eradication program continues to discover additional infected herds. This is an important step in the eradication program and a result of improved slaughter surveillance. In FY 2006, APHIS finalized the Progressive Bovine TB Eradication Strategic Plan, which addresses how eradication can be achieved and the associated costs. Efforts to implement parts of the strategic plan that enhance and parallel program initiatives have been successful. For example, the slaughter surveillance for TB continues to exceed national goals, and three of the herds detected in FY 2007 were a result of slaughter surveillance or from testing herds identified by epidemiological investigations as a result of slaughter surveillance. Under the current plan, the program anticipates that eradicating TB will be possible within 10 years after full implementation of the plan. APHIS would track the progress of eradication by using performance measures, including: 1) the number of newly infected herds per year, and 2) the numbers of states and territories that are recognized as accredited free. These measures have an inverse relationship. As the number of newly infected herds per year decreases, the number of states and territories that are recognized as accredited free will increase.

APHIS is also taking several preventative measures to further progress toward the current goal of eradication, including finalizing regulations to reinforce risk-based interstate and international movement of animals. The Agency is in the final stages of revising and reviewing both the domestic and international bovine TB rules, title 9 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (9 CFR) parts 77 and 93 respectively. It is anticipated that these two rules will be published for public comment concurrently in the fall of 2008.

However, APHIS understands that there are many challenges facing the TB program, and is taking appropriate steps to make sure that these are addressed. The Agency has scheduled 'listening sessions' or public meetings for stakeholders to attend and discuss new ways to address TB in the United States. Information is available online at:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom/hot_issues/bovine_tuberculosis/bovine_tb.shtml

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the revised interim rule regarding minimum standards for the importation of feedlot animals? Was the final rule published? If so, when?

Response: APHIS is in the final stages of revising and reviewing both the domestic and international bovine tuberculosis (TB) rules, title 9 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (9 CFR) parts 77 and 93 respectively. It is anticipated that these two rules will be published for public comment concurrently in the fall of 2008. The coordinated development of these two rules has harmonized the testing and movement requirements of cattle and bison based upon the disease prevalence in the State or zone of origin of the animals intended for either interstate or international movement.

APHIS has developed and presented to Mexican agricultural officials a 5-year plan, *The Strategic Plan for Reducing the Risk of Importing Tuberculosis Infected Cattle from Mexico 2008-2012*. This plan requires that the Mexican TB Eradication Program achieve equivalency with the U.S. program by the end of 2012, and ultimately eliminate the risk of importing TB infected cattle from Mexico. In this plan, intermediate goals and milestones are described as well as sanctions for not achieving the goals or milestones in the specified time frames.

Ms. DeLauro: How many tuberculosis affected-herds are there in the United States and where are they located?

Response: In FY 2007, seven herds confirmed to have tuberculosis were detected in the United States. Two of these were beef herds in Minnesota. Michigan had one captive cervid and one dairy herd affected. Oklahoma (beef), Colorado (rodeo performance cattle), and New Mexico (dairy) each had one affected herd. All infected herds disclosed in FY 2007 were depopulated that year, except for the New Mexico dairy, which was depopulated in FY 2008.

As of April 2008, three affected beef herds have been found in Minnesota and one dairy herd in California. All the affected herds in Minnesota have been depopulated, and the California dairy herd is being appraised at this time.

In addition to the recently identified California dairy herd now being appraised, two have been depopulated and one is undergoing test-and-removal (one dairy herd detected in 2003 in New Mexico and two dairy herds detected in Michigan during FY 2004) and are under quarantine. Test-and-remove is an alternative to depopulation in which a herd is quarantined and subjected to repeated, extended testing to verify the absence of disease. There is a prescribed testing schedule, and if at any time infection is found in the herd, the sequence starts from the beginning. The herd must be disease free for six consecutive tests before the quarantine is removed. The test-and-removal option is a lengthy, but cost-effective process for APHIS to undertake. For example, it may take approximately four years for one of the currently affected herds to be released from quarantine. Program responsibility can be divided between Federal and State personnel, since periodic testing can be done by both APHIS and State animal health staff. In addition, during the time that a herd is quarantined the producers are still able to send cattle to slaughter and procure milk. This allows producers to continue day-to-day operations.

BROWN TREE SNAKE

Ms. DeLauro: What will the Department of Defense allocate or provide in-kind to APHIS in fiscal years 2007, 2008 and 2009 for the brown tree snake control program?

Response: The Department of Defense (DOD) allocated $1.9 million to APHIS in FY 2007 to support the brown tree snake containment efforts on Guam and $2.5 million for FY 2008. This funding provides support for personnel, snake detector dogs, training, supplies, and equipment. In addition, the DOD provides in-kind support (office space, kennel facilities, and veterinary services), estimated at $400,000 per year. APHIS and DOD are currently discussing requirements for fiscal year 2009 to support similar categories as identified in fiscal years 2007 and 2008. We expect in-kind support of $400,000 to remain the same.

BRUCELLOSIS

Ms. DeLauro: What is the most recent data on herds under quarantine in the United States for brucellosis? How many States are in Class Free Status and Class A Status?

Response: All fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are in Class Free Status. Texas was the most recent State to obtain Class Free Status (on February 1, 2008).

There is only one herd currently under quarantine in the United States for brucellosis, a research herd at Louisiana State University. A single brucellosis-affected animal was disclosed and removed from the herd. The herd is under quarantine and a stringent herd plan that includes quarterly herd testing over a period of two calving intervals has been implemented. No additional brucellosis-affected animals have been identified, and Louisiana maintains its Class Free State status. Brucellosis regulations provide that a Class Free State may maintain Class Free Status pursuant to the disclosure of a single brucellosis affected herd, provided certain provisions are met and no additional brucellosis affected herds are disclosed within a 2-year period. Should a second brucellosis affected herd be disclosed in Louisiana prior to January 2010, the State would lose its Class Free Status.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a five-year table, including estimates for fiscal year 2008 that shows the amount spent on brucellosis-infected bison at Yellowstone National Park. Also, provide a brief explanation of how these funds were used.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS BRUCELLOSIS SPENDING	
Fiscal Year	Amount Spent (Dollars in Thousands)
2003	$1,800
2004	$1,800
2005	$1,800
2006	$1,800
2007	*$1,791
2008	$1,140

*FY 2007 Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) Brucellosis Spending:

$831,250 Greater Yellowstone Interagency Brucellosis Committee cooperative agreements with Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming
$660,000 MT bison cooperative agreement
$300,000 WR brucellosis program activities in the three GYA states

In FY 2007, APHIS provided expertise to land and wildlife management agencies in the management of brucellosis in Yellowstone National Park (YNP) and in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA). APHIS plans to work with other Federal and State agencies towards the development of a brucellosis elimination plan in the GYA. The plan will be quite broad and complex in scope. Also during FY 2007, USDA continued its developmental projects on the RB51 vaccine in anticipation of its use in the YNP bison as part of the bison management plan. In addition, APHIS personnel assisted with liaison activities, planning, bison capture, testing and sampling, and laboratory support.

During the bison nomadic movement period (October 2006 through May 2007), more than 4,000 bison were hazed back into the park in 125 separate operations. In 2007, the program captured 61 bison, of which 4 were sent to slaughter and 57 were released back into YNP. None of the captured bison were vaccinated because they were not age eligible for vaccination. As part of the cooperative agreement program with the states of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, APHIS provides funds for hazing and capture operations to return bison to the park and thus prevent the transmission of brucellosis to domestic livestock. In FY 2008, APHIS is proposing to transfer some of the financial responsibility of these GYA efforts to the affected States. This transfer will ensure that the States share more responsibility for supporting activities carried out in targeted or localized areas. Accordingly, in FY 2008, APHIS plans to use $1.14 million in support of the aforementioned activities.

Ms. DeLauro: In GAO's March 2008 report on the federal interagency bison management plan for the Yellowstone National Park region, the office found that "the federal government continues to spend millions of dollars on uncoordinated management and research efforts, with no means to ensure that these efforts are focused on common outcomes that could help resolve controversies." Please explain APHIS' role in implementing the interagency plan. What steps will APHIS take in response to the GAO report to modify its management, coordination, and research activities? How is the agency

ensuring that its research and management efforts are better coordinated to help resolve the controversies?

Response: The Interagency Bison Management Plan (IBMP) was signed by each of the partner agencies in 2000. The IBMP is jointly implemented by APHIS, the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Montana Department of Livestock and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The IBMP coordinates bison management in the Yellowstone area and limits the risk of spreading brucellosis to cattle. APHIS provides technical assistance in implementing the IBMP in areas such as diagnostics, including studying additional diagnostic tests for their suitability for use. Furthermore, APHIS continues to provide expertise in several projects aimed at assessing potential effective brucella control strategies for affected wildlife populations. These on-going developmental projects include studies such as the Bison Quarantine Feasibility Study, brucellosis vaccine in elk, and the development of non-lethal methods to eradicate brucellosis from Greater Yellowstone Area wildlife. Additionally, APHIS assisted with IBMP bison management operations. During FY 2007, APHIS assisted in 37 hazing operations of 3,916 bison.

The GAO made five recommendations, and USDA responded. These recommendations include developing clear, measurable objectives that are linked to desired outcomes, and modifying the IBMP as needed; improving the management of Yellowstone bison and applying adaptive management principles; and enhancing interagency collaboration to promote transparency and strengthen the Agencies' accountability to the American public.

APHIS and the Forest Service continue to engage the other bison management partner agencies in clarifying the existing objectives by identifying more measurable products or timelines. To some extent this has already been underway and is illustrated in the development of Bison Plan Operating Procedures. The Plan itself is still a sound basis for managing Yellowstone bison. The Department of Agriculture will continue to engage the other bison partners to clarify the existing objectives with more measurable products or timelines by September 2008. Currently, APHIS uses performance measures to determine the success of efforts related to the Agency's activities in the IBMP. The first measure looks at the percent of free roaming bison that leave the Yellowstone National Park that are captured and tested. The second measure determines the percent reduction of brucellosis affected wild elk and bison in the GYA. This information allows APHIS to assist in the determination of the disease prevalence in Yellowstone National Park, and provide feedback related to the overall success in the implementation of the IBMP.

APHIS and the Forest Service continue to work with the National Park Service and the State agencies as part of the IBMP Working Group to incorporate adaptive management principles (and associated specific questions, activities, and monitoring) into the plan, through adjustments to the operating procedures. The USDA program leads will assure the agenda of the next IBMP Working Group meeting to be held by September 2008.

APHIS and the Forest Service will work closely with the other partners to develop a single, publicly available repository for actions taken by the Working Group. The information will be available on the web site and easily accessible to the public. A plan to establish who will be

responsible for implementation, how the implementation will occur, and when the web site will be functional will be addressed by the Working Group before the end of the fiscal year, which is September 30, 2008.

APHIS and the Forest Service will report annually to Congress on the progress and expenditures related to the plan's measurable objectives, once these measurables have been clearly defined. By September 2008, the Federal and State agencies as part of the IBMP working group, will identify a format and process by which the report will be prepared.

The partner Agencies will discuss having one Agency assume the administrative lead. The web site will contain contact information for the list of member Agencies and the current lead. Each individual Agency will be responsible for participating in the Working Group as well as fulfilling their individual Agency responsibility and obligation, as defined by statute or as outlined in the joint operating procedures.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on meeting the agency's goal of eradication in the swine brucellosis program.

Response: Currently 49 States are classified as Stage III, swine brucellosis free, with only Texas classified as Stage II. Stage III status is achieved when the State's commercial herd remains swine brucellosis free for two years (with no more than one infection identified and removed in each of those years) as demonstrated by surveillance of 10 percent of the commercial breeding herd. States must also demonstrate an effort to prevent feral/wild swine contact with the commercial herds. Texas has not observed an infection in their commercial herds in over two years, and has applied for Stage III status.

There were 11 noncommercial swine brucellosis herd infections identified in FY 2007, five in South Carolina, one in Florida, one in Arkansas, and four in Texas. All infected herds were depopulated. States' brucellosis-free status was not affected because these were found to be noncommercial herds with infection attributed to direct or indirect feral swine contact.

CANADIAN IMPORTS

Ms. DeLauro: What is the current status of beef imports from Canada?

Response: Beef, beef products, and beef byproducts are allowed entry into the United States from Canada with certain restrictions. Edible beef, beef products, and byproducts must be exported from Canadian facilities that are approved by USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) to export to the United States. Among other requirements, the restrictions for edible beef, beef products, and byproducts include the removal of specified risk materials (SRM) at slaughter. FSIS defines SRM as the brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum) and dorsal root ganglia from cattle 30 months of age and older; and the tonsils and distal ileum from cattle of all ages. Inedible beef products that can be incorporated into commodities such as petfood (for dogs and cats) can also enter the United States with certain restrictions, such as the removal of

SRM at slaughter. Ruminant meat and bone meal and commodities containing ruminant meat and bone meal that would go into animal feed (cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs) are prohibited entry from Canada.

Ms. DeLauro: What changes has APHIS made pursuant to the February 2005 inspector General Report on allowable Canadian imports and the importing system failures? What is the status of the e-permits plan? How has APHIS worked to ensure only permitted imports come in the country?

Response: The Office of Inspector General (OIG) Report on Canadian imports focused on the process of using the permit system to allow imports of certain ruminant products from Canada. The OIG report did not identify any public health or animal health risks associated with their findings related to the permit process. In addition, with the implementation of the Minimal Risk Rule, permits are no longer required for the commercial importation of beef, bison, lamb, and goat products from Canada.

However, since the recommendations for addressing certain administrative shortcomings with the permitting process are applicable to other imported products, APHIS, through its National Center for Imports and Exports (NCIE), has implemented the following changes:

1. The NCIE now maintains an animal products database that tracks when decisions are made and/or implemented concerning import and export policy issues.
2. APHIS continues to work with the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) Office of International Affairs on a monthly basis to ensure open and transparent communications exist for mutual trade interests. The Agency continues to work with FSIS to use and apply FSIS terminology concerning edible meat and poultry products whenever possible to avoid public confusion on allowable products for import into the United States.
3. APHIS has developed standard forms that are now used to explain to permit applicants why their permits were denied or why requested materials to be imported were revised or removed from the application.
4. The NCIE has developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) for the issuance of import alerts. This SOP outlines the roles and responsibilities of NCIE when it becomes necessary to reiterate, clarify, or provide directions for policy changes. It also provides the names and contact information of all the necessary APHIS personnel and government agencies to be contacted when such an alert notification is required.
5. The ePermits system has been fully operational for animal by-products (including meat) since March 2006.

Since ePermits was fully implemented for animal by-products (including meat) in March 2006, the Import Animal Products staff has issued all permits via ePermits.

Inquiries regarding APHIS import permit requirements are received from the public, industry, and other interested importers via telephone calls, questions posted to the Web site (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/contact_us/index.shtml), e-mails, faxes, etc. APHIS staff responds to each inquiry. In addition, the APHIS Web site (http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/index.shtml) lists both commodities that need import permits, and a number of commodities that do

not require import permits. Some commodities require an import permit, a health certificate, and some require both.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) inspectors at the ports of entry are charged with verifying imported materials are imported in compliance with APHIS regulations. They are able to view "read only" copies of issued permits to verify that the permits presented to them are current and unmodified. They also use the assistance of APHIS agricultural quarantine inspection veterinarians when they encounter difficulties clearing regulated materials. If a commodity is imported without proper documentation, the CBP inspectors are charged with refusing entry.

CARRYOVER

Ms. DeLauro: For each APHIS program with extended availability of funds, what were the carryover amounts from fiscal year 2007 into 2008? What is the expected carryover (the assumption in the budget request) from fiscal year 2008 into 2009?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
PROJECTED CARRYOVER OF FUNDING

Line Item - Program	Carryover into FY 2008	Carryover into FY 2009
Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance - National Animal Identification System	$17,034,295	$1,483,947
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	99,511	200,000
Boll Weevil	2,156,303	332,008
Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection	10,207,100	0
Emerging Plant Pests	19,133,550	9,863,984
Avian Influenza -		
Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza a/	14,608,916	13,406,455
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	6,982,310	12,694,000
National Veterinary Stockpile	3,836,392	1,359,000
Scrapie b/	1,496,460	1,510,773
Screwworm	6,492,034	6,000,000
Wildlife Services Operations - Aviation Safety	825,754	271,000

a/ Includes $12 million which is available for indemnities only.
b/ Available for indemnities only.

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a complete update on the cattle tick eradication program. How many federal employees are devoted to this program? Where are they located? Have all vacancies been filled? What is the status of eradication in Texas and elsewhere?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION

CATTLE TICK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Number of horseback river patrols conducted along the U.S.-Mexican border	7,355	9,170	7,787*
Number of livestock apprehended	35	97	71
Percent of apprehended bovines infested with fever ticks	35%	55%	17%
Percent of apprehended horses infested with fever ticks	16%	9%	21%

*During FY 2007, there was a significant increase in the number of infested premises identified outside of the quarantine zone. APHIS diverted its workforce to the temporary quarantine areas to try to limit the spread of the infestations. Because we were dealing with this emergency, we could not invest as many resources into normal operations—including river patrols—as we normally do.

There are 75 Federal employees devoted to this program and no current vacancies. Employees are dispersed throughout the seven working areas within the quarantine zone in Texas, with eight to ten inspectors in each working area. The working areas consist of premises across eight counties that are part of the permanent quarantine along the Texas-Mexican border.

During FY 2007, there were 59 tick-infested premises in the quarantine zone, and 25 in the free zone. The high number of outbreaks has precipitated the implementation of temporary quarantines outside the permanent quarantine area, in Starr, Maverick, Dimmit, Webb, and Zapata counties. The increase in infestations outside the quarantine zone is likely due to factors such as the unrestrained movement of tick-infested whitetail deer and other wildlife species from Mexico.

Ms. DeLauro: Why is there a discrepancy between APHIS' 2009 budget request and the estimated needs from the state of Texas for cattle fever tick activities? Will APHIS submit a revised budget request in light of the apparent needs?

Response: APHIS and Texas animal health officials will work collaboratively to conduct the most effective eradication program as possible with the budgeted cattle fever tick funds. There are many programs that have critical needs and resources must be balanced. APHIS believes that the requested budget reflects the current program needs.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

Ms. DeLauro: Please update your response from last year regarding tests on individual animals to determine whether that animal is free from chronic wasting disease.

Response: There is no available test that can be used easily and reliably on individual live animals to determine disease status for chronic wasting disease (CWD). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) uses several post-mortem tests that have been validated for surveillance and epidemiological purposes only. They include the immunohistochemistry (IHC) test and four antigen-based test kits. These tests are all very reliable; however, all have limitations, and some animals may test negative in early infection stages. These tests are most useful as part of surveillance programs to detect the presence of CWD in captive cervid herds or populations of wild cervids.

A research team in Colorado has developed a tonsillar biopsy technique that can be used to test live animals for CWD. This technique uses the testing technologies discussed above. Due to differences in distribution of the disease agent in cervid species, this test is useful for mule deer and white-tailed deer, but not elk. Because this procedure is labor-intensive, expensive, and presents some risk to the animals being tested, it is only appropriate for use in specific, limited situations.

Evaluation continues on the rectal biopsy technique for live cervids. This procedure uses IHC to test for abnormal prions in lymphoid tissue in the rectum. As with other testing techniques, there could be significant variability by species regarding the utility of this test. In addition, it appears that this test will not detect a significant percentage of animals in the early stages of the disease. Validation work is ongoing but will take some time, since it is difficult to obtain the necessary numbers of CWD-positive animals for testing.

Scientists are exploring a number of approaches that may provide new or more rapid post-mortem or live animal tests for all transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. Currently, none of these efforts has been sufficiently developed for use.

Ms. DeLauro: How many laboratories has APHIS contracted to perform CWD testing? Is this sufficient to handle increased testing to determine the geographic distribution and prevalence of CWD in the U.S.?

Response: As part of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN), the National Veterinary Services Laboratories and more than 20 State laboratories geographically dispersed throughout the United States are approved for CWD diagnostics. The contract laboratories provide more than ample capacity for approximately 15,000 to 20,000 farmed cervid samples as well as wild cervid samples (approximately 90,000) that are tested annually for CWD.

Ms. DeLauro: What is APHIS doing to combat chronic wasting disease?

Response: APHIS continues to pursue its goals of eradicating chronic wasting disease (CWD) from farmed and captive cervids while assisting the States and Tribes in addressing the disease in free-ranging deer and elk. In FY 2008, APHIS will continue its efforts in disease surveillance activities for both captive cervids as well as wildlife, assisting States with herd certification efforts.

APHIS has developed a Herd Certification Program (HCP) in consultation with the States, the farmed cervid industry and the U.S. Animal Health Association. The HCP is designed so that captive cervid

owners can participate in the national program or a state program that has the necessary authorities and meets or exceeds national program standards for surveillance, inventory, identification, and fencing. Full implementation of the HCP has been delayed pending resolution of issues raised in petitions to the CWD Herd Certification and Interstate Movement rule published July 21, 2006. APHIS is drafting new rule language to address those concerns, and expects to publish the supplemental rule for comment in FY 2009. Once the rule is implemented, interstate movement of live cervids will likely be limited to animals from herds that have reached sufficient status in the HCP. APHIS continues to provide indemnity, testing, and disposal for voluntary depopulation of positive and exposed farmed cervid herds and trace animals, as well as lab testing for all farmed cervids.

APHIS also continues to assist States with CWD surveillance and management in wild cervid populations. In 2006-2007 more than 100,000 wild cervids were tested for CWD. In addition, APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) continues to develop methods for preventing the transmission of CWD between wildlife and captive populations. APHIS approved four rapid antigen-based kits for testing wild cervids, and continues to evaluate a rectal biopsy as a live animal test for CWD that would enhance the Agency's ability to rapidly identify infected herds. In addition, the National Animal Health Laboratory Network has an established network of certified laboratories for CWD diagnostics, which provides ample diagnostic services to APHIS and its cooperators. Currently there are 26 contract laboratories in 21 States certified for CWD diagnostics.

Ms. DeLauro: What is Wildlife Services' role in managing Chronic Wasting Disease?

Response: APHIS Wildlife Services' (WS) role in managing CWD is to provide assistance to State, Federal, and Tribal wildlife agencies with the management, surveillance, and research of the disease in wildlife. The main area of emphasis is the support provided to State wildlife agencies during fall and winter hunting seasons. The APHIS Wildlife Disease Surveillance and Emergency Response program provides operational assistance to develop management plans, collect and test samples from hunter-harvested deer, investigate mortality events, and manage captive cervid herds that test positive. In FY 2007, APHIS wildlife disease biologists provided assistance to State wildlife agencies and several Tribes for CWD testing of hunter-harvested deer in more than 30 States. Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and other States requested additional assistance in resources to operate hunter check stations. APHIS responded to these requests by mobilizing out-of-State employees to fill the request.

Wildlife Services' National Wildlife Research Center continues to conduct CWD research. The goal is to assess the potential for CWD transmission at the interface between wild and domestic deer and elk and to develop methods to reduce transmission and spread. Current activities include the continued development and refinement of a CWD vaccine and evaluating vaccines in mule deer, making this the first known application of a CWD vaccine in the target species. APHIS scientists have evaluated decontamination methods and are working with the private sector to get a decontaminant registered for use in the United States. APHIS is conducting a series of studies to determine levels of risk associated with CWD transmission from wild to captive cervids and vice versa. This work

has assessed contact rates through fences between deer and elk, and is currently determining how high fences need to be to prevent passage and developing cost-effective means of preventing contact through fences. These studies are being conducted in Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. In addition, Wildlife Services is collaborating with APHIS Veterinary Services and Colorado State University (CSU) to refine the live test for CWD in elk, and APHIS is conducting studies to determine CWD transmission pathways in wild and captive cervids in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Lincoln University, and CSU.

CITRUS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record a chart of citrus canker spending for eradication and for compensation, and source of funds, to date. What are the estimated funding levels for fiscal years 2008 and 2009?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CITRUS CANKER SPENDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Eradication/Management				Compensation			
FY	APPR*	CCC**	Subtotal	APPR*	CCC**	Section 32***	Subtotal
1996	1,616	-	1,616	-		-	-
1997	2,983	-	2,983	-		-	-
1998	663	-	663	-		-	-
1999	-	19,653	19,653	-		-	-
2000	-	56,361	56,361	14,271	5,249	-	19,520
2001	-	59,283	59,283	-	46,086	-	46,086
2002	9,090	28,566	37,656	-	11,786	-	11,786
2003	24,957	20,331	45,288	-	11,601	-	11,601
2004	33,680	456	34,136	-	16,001	-	16,001
2005	35,536	60,750	96,286	-	29,826	-	29,826
2006	21,191	544	21,735	-		376,731	376,731
2007	32,594	3,750	3,782	-		84,535	84,535
2008	35,309	-	35,309	-	7,259	-	7,259
2009****	22,845	-	22,845	-		-	-
TOTAL	$197,619	$249,694	$414,751	$14,271	$127,808	$461,266	$603,345

* Appropriated Funding
** Commodity Credit Corporation Funding
*** FY 2007 obligations against Section 32 Disaster Relief Funding are estimated as of July 2007
**** President's Budget request

NOTE: Citrus Health is no longer an eradication program; it is a regulatory program. FY 2008 will center on surveillance and

regulatory inspections. FY 2008 and FY 2009 appropriations covered multiple citrus pests in addition to citrus canker.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an update on the citrus health response program, including funding levels for fiscal years 2007-2009.

Response: The goal of the Citrus Health Response Program (CHRP) is to sustain the U.S. citrus industry, maintain growers' continued access to export markets, and safeguard citrus growing States against a variety of citrus diseases and pests. The program identifies best management practices for citrus production and includes grove inspection, regulatory oversight, and disease management components. This enables growers to produce quality citrus fruit needed to meet both domestic and export demands while preventing the spread of diseases such as citrus canker and citrus greening to citrus producing States outside Florida. On August 1, 2006, APHIS published an Interim Rule that imposed a Statewide quarantine on Interstate movement of fresh Florida citrus fruit. This quarantine limits the shipment of fresh fruit to non-citrus producing States while prohibiting entry into citrus producing States. Fresh citrus destined to foreign countries must meet requirements specified by the importing country.

Current regulations require pre-harvest surveys to determine that citrus fruit is from a citrus canker-free area and eligible to be shipped out of Florida. On November 19, 2007, APHIS published a final rule for citrus canker that replaces the requirement for field surveys with a requirement that fruit be inspected and found free of citrus canker in the packinghouse by an APHIS inspector.

Along with State departments of agriculture, APHIS supports citrus commodity and residential surveys for citrus canker, citrus greening, citrus variegated chlorosis, leprosis and several target insects not known to exist in the United States.

APHIS conducted enhanced surveys for citrus greening in Florida to determine the spread of this disease. Positive finds were made in 30 additional counties. As a result of these finds, APHIS has quarantined the entire State of Florida for citrus greening and the Asian citrus psyllid. In response to an unconfirmed report of infected psyllid vectors near Corpus Christi, Texas, APHIS sent an incident management team to conduct a door-to-door survey. The team inspected more than 1,000 properties and collected 107 samples for testing. All samples were negative for citrus greening.

There is no known treatment for citrus greening, and accordingly, disease management efforts focus on its vector, the Asian citrus psyllid. APHIS' Federal Order on citrus greening (which quarantines affected areas) has been revised to include additional measures aimed at preventing the Asian citrus psyllid from spreading to other citrus-producing States.

The program is continuing to improve diagnostic capability for citrus diseases.

Currently, we are considering various rule changes regarding the movement of citrus nursery stock and other citrus products to prevent the movement of citrus canker and citrus greening out of the State of Florida. In July 2006, the Florida legislation passed a law mandating that citrus

nursery stock be produced in certified citrus nurseries. APHIS hopes to have a final rule addressing citrus nursery stock and other non-fruit plant material in place by the summer of 2008.

APPROPRIATED FUNDING LEVELS
FOR THE CITRUS HEALTH RESPONSE PROGRAM
(Dollars in millions)

Year	Funding
FY 2006	$36.371
FY 2007	36.455
FY 2008	35.309
FY 2009 Proposed	22.845

Citrus Canker Compensation - Section 32 Funding

APHIS has approximately $18 million remaining available to compensate eligible commercial citrus growers and nursery producers in Florida whose infected and exposed trees had been removed by the Citrus Canker Eradication Program. Currently, we do not anticipate any more claims to fall within that $18 million. In total, we have paid more than $603 million to claimants for tree replacement and loss production.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of eradicating classical swine fever on the island of Hispaniola? Will there be an ongoing need beyond fiscal year 2008? What is the level of passenger traffic between Hispaniola and the United States?

Response: Classical swine fever (CSF), also known as hog cholera, is a highly contagious viral disease of swine. In 1996, it was re-introduced on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which includes the Dominican Republic (DR) and Haiti. In recent years, we have made significant progress toward eradicating CSF in the DR and minimizing the amount of prohibited animal and plant material entering the United States. After reporting 15 outbreaks in FY 2005 and 16 in FY 2006, the DR reported only four outbreaks in FY 2007. In FY 2008, five outbreaks have been reported in the DR as of May 15, 2008. Haiti, however, is one of the least developed and least stable countries in the Western Hemisphere and remains problematic though initial results from sample tests in FY 2008 appear promising. Through May 15, 2008, only two of 327 samples tested in Haiti have been positive. Nevertheless, the program on Hispaniola will need to continue beyond FY 2008. Our activities through FY 2009 will be guided by a strategic plan we developed in FY 2006. Our primary objective in these next few years is to create a six-mile buffer between the DR and Haiti to better contain the disease and mitigate the risk of agriculture products containing CSF entering the United States. In FY 2007, more than two million passengers travelled between Hispaniola and the United States. So far in FY 2008, more than one million passengers have travelled between Hispaniola and the United States.

COTTON PESTS

Ms. DeLauro: Are there any new states that have passed boll weevil referenda or added new areas?

Response: All cotton-producing areas of the United States are involved in eradication. Several States regularly pass renewal referenda to continue eradication operations in their respective areas. Most States allow a final referendum to complete the active phase of the program, and then transition into a low-cost, long-term period of post-eradication surveillance.

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing boll weevil funding, to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and estimates for 2008 and 2009. (For 2009, include the amount requested for boll weevil in the "cotton pests" line.)

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FIVE YEAR BOLL WEEVIL FUNDING HISTORY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Region	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	*FY 2009
Central Eradication (AR, LA, MO, OK, TX)	$41,260	$35,009	$33,731	$25,920	$10,786
SE Eradication (MS, TN)	4,356	3,622	3,641	3,954	0
SW Eradication (AZ, CA, MX, NM)	1,504	792	783	902	1,000
Total	$47,120	$39,423	$38,155	$30,776	$11,786

* These are estimates based on the FY 2009 budget request.

Ms. DeLauro: For the 2009 request, how much of that is for boll weevil, how much is for pink bollworm and what else is included?

Response: The FY 2009 budget request of $14,162,000 currently includes $11,786,000 for boll weevil eradication, and $2,376,000 for pink bollworm eradication. This distribution may change if program needs change.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the total program costs for boll weevil and pink bollworm for fiscal years 2007 through 2009, and a breakout of the contributions by federal, state, and other cooperators.

Response: In FY 2007, the total cost for the Boll Weevil program was $119.888 million, with the Federal share totaling $38.155 million and the remaining amount provided by State and local cooperators (State and local contributions are combined because States provide funding to

localities for cotton growers). The Pink Bollworm program's total cost in FY 2007 was $27.2 million, with the Federal share totaling $5.3 million.

In FY 2008, APHIS combined the Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm programs into the Cotton Pests program. The total cost for the Boll Weevil program was $89.623 million, with the Federal share totaling $30.776 million. The Pink Bollworm program's total FY 2008 cost was $38.3 million, and the Federal share was $7 million.

In FY 2009, the proposed combined costs of the Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm programs, shown as the Cotton Pests program, total $83.46 million. We estimate the Boll Weevil program's total cost at $52.16 million, with a Federal share of $10.9 million proposed in the FY 2009 Budget. The estimated total cost for the Pink Bollworm program is $31.3 million, with a proposed Federal share of $3.262 million.

Ms. DeLauro: Please indicate which states have received boll weevil funding since 1998 and the amounts received by each. What percentage of the total cost did or does the federal funding represent in each year?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS EXPENDITURES FOR BOLL WEEVIL BY STATE
1998 - 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

STATE/COUNTRY	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
AR	$182	$1,077	$1,730	$6,657	$8,964	$12,090
KS	0	0	0	26	65	27
LA	1,269	1,841	2,126	6,443	5,739	2,894
MO	0	0	31	2,577	3,031	2,428
OK	809	676	353	3,606	1,271	1,198
TX	6,804	7,914	6,942	33,987	41,169	29,117
AL	502	90	0	0	0	9,750
MS	4,107	3,415	2,448	23,758	10,766	2,888
TN	2,185	691	1,237	5,346	5,124	40
AZ	50	360	0	42	40	0
MX	132	141	146	128	500	508
NM	169	318	321	328	649	657
TOTAL	$16,209	$16,523	$15,334	$82,898	$77,318	$61,597
Federal % funded	12.8%	4.6%	3.8%	26.5%	29.5%	32.6%

STATE/COUNTRY	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
AR	$9,956	$5,352	$4,795	$5,099	$3,004
KS	27	22	27	27	27
LA	2,037	1,861	1,660	1,520	1,422
MO	1,454	1,583	1,479	1,667	1,845
OK	492	346	362	576	525
TX	30,647	31,484	26,969	24,865	19,167
MS	2,067	1,693	1,543	1,557	1,705
TN	2,194	2,511	2,073	2,027	2,240
AZ	75	272	308	305	340

STATE/COUNTRY	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
CA	113	54	61	61	50
MX	650	411	340	340	340
NM	987	1,531	111	111	111
TOTAL	$50,699	$47,120	$39,728	$38,155	$30,776
Federal % funded	32.1%	29.1%	27.2%	28.7%	34.3%

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a detailed description of the status of eradication of the boll weevil in those states.

Response: In FY 2008, APHIS is providing more than 34.3 percent cost-share to various grower organizations to support the cooperative Boll Weevil Eradication Program. This program continues to make impressive progress, combining extensive trapping with prudent pesticide use to treat only infested cotton fields. Cotton producers are enjoying lower production costs, increased yields, and less dependence on pesticides.

In 2008, Oklahoma and Mississippi progressed into the post-eradication phase of the program. The overall eradication effort also made significant progress in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas, where an additional 700,000 acres became weevil-free in 2008. APHIS expects that all remaining infestations will be eliminated by 2010.

In addition, since the Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Boll Weevil Eradication loan program began in 1997, the FSA has lent approximately $783 million to grower organizations involved in weevil eradication. By the end of FY 2007, over $595 million had been repaid, either on time or ahead of schedule. In FY 2008, APHIS merged the Boll Weevil and Pink Bollworm eradication programs into a single Cotton Pests Program. This program facilitates the efficient eradication of these pests from all cotton-producing areas of the United States and northern Mexico in cooperation with States, the cotton industry, and Mexico.

Ms. DeLauro: What activity has there been in the boll weevil loan program?

Response: As program areas move toward the final phases of eradication, the need for additional loans will diminish rapidly. In FY 2008, the total for new loans was less than $32 million.

[The information follows:]

BOLL WEEVIL LOAN PROGRAM		
Program Area	Total Loans: 1997-2007	Farm Service Agency Debt: September 2007
Texas	$538,275,000	$127,495,426
Mississippi	55,727,000	0
Southeastern States	22,747,500	3,673,505
Arkansas	67,170,000	30,659,009
Tennessee	68,716,000	18,878,092
South Central New Mexico	1,300,000	0

BOLL WEEVIL LOAN PROGRAM		
Program Area	Total Loans: 1997-2007	Farm Service Agency Debt: September 2007
South Central New Mexico Pink Bollworm	100,000	0
Pecos Valley New Mexico	1,675,000	0
Oklahoma	13,000,000	0
Missouri	14,317,000	5,091,730
TOTALS	$783,027,500	$185,797,762

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the amount of funds provided by cotton producers to operate the pink bollworm facility, to include fiscal year 2008.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

PRODUCER CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATE THE PINK BOLLWORM REARING FACILITY (Dollars in Thousands)	
Fiscal Year	Contributions
1995	$2,150
1996	$2,300
1997	$1,855
1998	$2,287
1999	$2,137
2000	$2,250
2001	$2,156
2002	$1,960
2003	$2,000
2004	$2,000
2005 a/	$ 932
2006 a/	$ 409
2007 a/	$ 409
2008 a/	$ 186

a/ The growers' contribution to the Pink Bollworm program has actually increased since FY 2005, although their contribution to the rearing facility has been reduced. As the eradication program expands, growers are paying approximately $40 per acre in technology fees to purchase and plant *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) cotton. The Bt cotton varieties provide significant control of the pink bollworm population, making the release of sterile moths even more effective. Therefore, although the growers' contribution to the rearing facility has been reduced in the last few years, they are actually paying about $14 million more to support the eradication effort. Growers' funds are now used to pay the fees for Bt cotton, program trapping costs, and to purchase and apply pheromone to disrupt the natural mating of the moths.

Ms. DeLauro: Have any funds been reprogrammed to the pink bollworm program in FY 2008? Are any planned?

Response: We do not anticipate any transfers or reprogramming of funds to the pink bollworm program in FY 2008.

Ms. DeLauro: What is the incidence of pink bollworm?

Response: Pink bollworm infestations are confined to the Southwest portion of the country. Bollworm populations continue to decline as a direct result of APHIS' expanding eradication program, with infestation levels within the program areas dropping by more than 94 percent over the last two to three years. The eradication program should be completed by 2012.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Ms. DeLauro: What was the fiscal year 2007 amount that APHIS transferred to the Department of Homeland Security for agricultural quarantine inspection from user fees? Did this occur on a reimbursable basis or was the transfer made before any work was carried out? What are the amounts expected to be transferred in FY 2008 and FY 2009, and on what schedule?

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS transferred $286,398,503 million to the Department of Homeland Security with transfers occurring every two months (on the schedule noted below). The transfers occur based on a schedule agreed upon by the two Agencies at the beginning of the fiscal year and are based on spending plans for the year.

FY 2007 Transfers

November 2006	$41,293,333
January 2007	$41,293,333
March 2007	$44,951,104
May 2007	$42,512,590
July 2007	$58,174,071
August 2007	$58,174,072
Total	$286,398,503

In FY 2008, APHIS will transfer $320,609,589 million with the transfers occurring every two months. (The July and August transfers have not occurred.)

FY 2008 Transfers

November 2007	$53,434,931
January 2008	$53,434,931
March 2008	$53,434,931
May 2008	$53,434,932
July 2008	$53,434,932
August 2008	$53,434,932
Total	$320,609,589

Representatives from APHIS and the Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Customs and Border Protection are currently discussing spending plans and amounts to be transferred for FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: Are the transfers occurring on a schedule that allows proper management of funds by DHS?

Response: APHIS and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Bureau of Customs and Border Protection develop the schedule for each year jointly, and incorporate it into the Codicil to Appendix 5 (Transfer of Funds) to the Memorandum of Agreement between the two Agencies. The codicil is signed each year after the budget and financial management liaisons from the two Agencies determine how much funding each will be allocated. The budget and financial management liaisons continue to meet throughout the year to discuss program needs and revenue collection, and the two Agencies make adjustments to the Codicil as needed to allow for effective program and financial management. DHS has expressed concerns about identifying collections as early in the fiscal year as possible to maximize their resource management. APHIS is working closely with DHS to do so.

Ms. DeLauro: How many AQI-appropriated staff years were transferred to DHS, and how many AQI-appropriated staff years remain in APHIS? How many AQI-user fee staff years were transferred to DHS, and how many AQI-user fee staff years remained in APHIS? How many vacancies are there in AQI positions in APHIS and in DHS?

Response: In FY 2003, APHIS transferred 497 Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI)-appropriated staff years to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and 293 remained in APHIS. APHIS also transferred 2,187 AQI-user fee staff years to DHS, and 997 remained in APHIS. As of May 2008, APHIS had 110 AQI-related vacancies. The positions are in various stages of being advertised and filled. Hiring officials have already received lists of certified candidates and are in the selection process for many of them. DHS has reported to APHIS that as of May 2008, they have no vacancies for Customs and Border Patrol Agricultural Specialists.

EMERGENCY AUTHORITY/COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Ms. DeLauro: How was your emergency authority used in fiscal year 2007? How much did you use for each incidence and was it all transferred from CCC?

Response: All emergency transfers were from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Amounts available and used for each incident are submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUNDING

Program	CCC Carryover	FY 2007 CCC Releases/ Redirections	FY 2007 Account Recoveries	FY 2007 Obligations	Authority Carried Over
Asian Longhorned Beetle	$2,344,219	$0	-$1,177,759	$3,261	1,163,199
Avian Influenza	9,934,902	0	-$20,506	3,744,993	6,169,403
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	235,043	0	1,930,532	401,501	1,764,075
Bovine Tuberculosis	4,069,537	35,094,975	430,079	4,902,126	34,692,465
Chronic Wasting Disease	3,852,990	0	0	0	3,852,990
Citrus Canker	7,256,927	-3,751,484	10,449,316	2,252,214	11,702,545
Citrus Greening	10,632	0	17,294	0	27,926
Classical Swine Fever	24,887	0	0	0	24,887
Emerald Ash Borer	9,226,280	11,300,000	1,787,706	13,693,093	8,620,894
Exotic Newcastle Disease	20,299,693	-17,800,000	2,792,280	1,232,525	4,059,448
Glassy-winged Sharpshooter/ Pierce's Disease	265,218	0	0	13,303	251,915
Infectious Salmon Anemia	586,740	313,818	410,882	337,088	974,352
Karnal Bunt	0	0	82	82	0
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	15,292,713	0	12,018,943	3,273,770
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	757,064	0	960,845	16,980	1,700,930
Mexican Fruit Fly	978,272	0	87,974	403,612	662,634
Mormon Cricket	741,482	0	1,047,469	0	1,788,951
National Animal Identification System	664,628	0	430,079	827,171	267,536
Plum Pox	316,014	0	-62,787	10,544	242,683
Potato Cyst Nematode	10,218,726	11,284,862	-232,189	11,065,742	10,205,657
Pseudorabies	3,003,539	0	19,028	90,862	2,931,705
Rabies	823,251	0	377,005	929,520	270,736
Scrapie	2,341,420	0	210,735	53,704	2,498,449
Spring Viremia of Carp	3,119,208	-313,818	91,261	904	2,895,747
Sudden Oak Death	1,729,538	0	1,293,315	2,872,005	150,848
Vermont Sheep	89,581	0	10,253	0	99,834
TOTAL	$82,889,792	$51,421,066*	$20,852,894	$54,870,173	$100,293,579

* Of this total, $18.114 million was redirected from existing CCC balances

and $3.751 million from the Citrus Canker program was returned to CCC.

Ms. DeLauro: Has APHIS requested any funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation for emergency purposes in fiscal year 2008? If so, for what programs? What was the amount of the request? Have the funds been apportioned?

Response: As of May 8, 2008, APHIS has received Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds for three emergency programs. All approved transfers have been apportioned to the Agency. The emergency programs and transfer amounts are shown below.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TRANSFERS
Fiscal Year 2008
As of May 8, 2008

Emergency Program	Apportioned Amount
Bovine Tuberculosis	$16,787,415
Cattle Fever Tick	5,232,732
Light Brown Apple Moth	74,538,610
TOTAL*	$96,558,757

* Of this total, $7 million was redirected from existing CCC balances.

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing a breakout of the number of emergencies that occurred, as well as the amount of both agency and CCC funds that were used to combat the emergency to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 estimates. Please include a total column.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.
[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Agency Fund	CCC Funds	Total
1998	Asian Gypsy Moth	$432	--	
	Asian Longhorned Beetle	1,630	--	
	United Kingdom Cattle Monitoring	90	--	
	Citrus Canker	760	--	
	Gypsy Moth	679	--	
	Karnal Bunt	--	$18,668	
	Medfly	--	5,622	
	Mexican Fruit Fly/Oriental	655	--	

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Agency Fund	CCC Funds	Total
	Fruit Fly			
	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	75	--	
	Tuberculosis in Cervidae	250	--	
	Vesicular Stomatitis	152	--	
	Wolf Damage Control	133	--	$29,146
1999	Asian Gypsy Moth	$128	--	
	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	$5,104	
	Brown Tree Snake	265	--	
	Brucellosis in Bison	2,000	--	
	Bovine Tuberculosis in Free-ranging Deer	914	--	
	Cervidae Tuberculosis	36	--	
	Chronic Wasting Disease	27	--	
	Citrus Canker	--	19,710	
	Classical Swine Fever	--	982	
	Neurological Disease	2	--	
	European Gypsy Moth	490	--	
	Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket	430	--	
	Imported Sheep from Belgium	24	--	
	Karnal Bunt	--	2,433	
	Medfly	--	12,425	
	Olive Fruit Fly	429	--	
	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	137	--	
	Pseudorabies	--	77,476	
	Raccoon Rabies in Ohio and Vermont	150	--	
	Vesicular Stomatitis	8	--	
	Wolf Damage Control	175	--	$123,345
2000	Asian Gypsy Moth	$315	--	
	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	$11,461	
	Belgian Sheep	--	346	
	Bovine Spongiform Enchephalopathy	4	--	
	Brucellosis	300	--	
	Chronic Wasting Disease	84	--	
	Citrus Canker	--	80,875	
	Classical Swine Fever	--	2,504	
	European Gypsy Moth	541	--	
	Fruit Fly	--	31,424	
	Giant Salvinia	187	--	
	GWS/Pierce's Disease	360	14,857	
	Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket	571	--	
	Karnal Bunt	--	1,123	
	Noxious Weeds	101	--	
	Olive Fruit Fly	334	--	
	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	418	--	
	Plum Pox Virus	--	2,305	
	Pseudorabies	--	34,887	
	Scrapie	--	1,042	

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Agency Fund	CCC Funds	Total
	Tuberculosis	300	--	
	Tuberculosis in Cervidae	46	--	
	Vesicular Stomatitis	1	--	
	West Nile Virus	387	--	$184,773
2001	Asian Gypsy Moth	$339	--	
	Avian Influenza	926	--	
	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	$49,598	
	Belgian Sheep	--	1,574	
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	986	--	
	Bovine Tuberculosis	--	60,124	
	Chronic Wasting Disease	299	2,645	
	Citrus Canker	--	117,447	
	European Gypsy Moth	610	--	
	German Cattle	145	--	
	Grasshopper	300	--	
	Heartwater	433	--	
	Karnal Bunt	--	7,323	
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	--	33,638	
	Orobanche Minor	410	--	
	Plum Pox Virus	--	2,113	
	Pseudorabies	--	56,160	
	Rabies	63	--	
	Skunk Rabies	--	4,200	
	West Indian Fruit Fly	300	--	
	West Nile Virus	540	--	$340,173
2002	Asian Gypsy Moth	$165	--	
	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	$27,574	
	Avian Influenza	854	85,213	
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	943	--	
	Chronic Wasting Disease	143	12,176	
	Citrus Canker	8,451	23,107	
	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	750	--	
	Classical Swine Fever	--	4,068	
	European Gypsy Moth	539	--	
	GWSS/Pierce's Disease	8,500	8,714	
	Infectious Salmon Anemia	--	8,292	
	Karnal Bunt	--	4,255	
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	1,239	14,132	
	Rabies	11,750	6,581	
	Scrapie	--	6,003	
	Sudden Oak Death	826	--	
	Tropical Bont Tick	37	--	
	West Nile Virus	537	--	
	World Trade Center Disaster Efforts	225	--	$235,074
2003	Asian Longhorned Beetle	--	$7,000	
	Avian Influenza - Low Path	$918	--	
	Bovine Tuberculosis	--	65,890	
	Chronic Wasting Disease	400	10,533	

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Agency Fund	CCC Funds	Total
	Citrus Canker	--	30,398	
	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	599	--	
	Emerald Ash Borer	--	14,553	
	European Gypsy Moth	475	--	
	Exotic Newcastle Disease	--	203,253	
	GWSS/Pierce's Disease	--	8,770	
	Karnal Bunt	272	622	
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	--	20,363	
	Rabies	--	4,941	
	Spring Viremia of Carp	--	11,706	$380,693
2004	Asian Gypsy Moth/Euro Gypsy Moth	$485	--	
	Avian Influenza	560	$13,672	
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	--	74,866	
	Citrus Canker	--	13,340	
	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	599	--	
	Emerald Ash Borer	--	43,364	
	European Gypsy Moth	826	--	
	GWSS/Pierce's Disease	--	5,182	
	Mormon Cricket	--	20,000	
	National Animal Identification System	--	18,793	
	Native American Lands (Animal Surveillance)	850	--	
	Rabies	--	5,350	
	Sudden Oak Death	3,988	15,500	
	Tropical Bont Tick	1,000	--	
	Tropical Spiderwort	500	--	$218,875
2005	Asian Gypsy Moth/Euro Gypsy Moth	$593	--	
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	17,047	70,471	
	Cattle Fever Tick	7,379	--	
	Citrus Canker	35,536	92,166	
	Citrus Greening	--	533	
	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	350	--	
	Emerald Ash Borer	4,961	25,152	
	European Gypsy Moth	578	--	
	Karnal Bunt	1,351	--	
	Medfly	24,530	14,460	
	Oriental Fruit Fly	280	--	
	Raccoon Rabies in Ohio and Vermont	1,519	--	
	Soybean Rust	1,190	--	
	Sudden Oak Death	2,716	9,135	
	Tropical Soda Apple	668	--	
	West Nile Virus	217	--	$310,830
2006	Asian Gypsy Moth	$763	--	
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	15,502	$52,393	

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Agency Fund	CCC Funds	Total
	Emerald Ash Borer	7,594	10,944	
	European Gypsy Moth	730	--	
	Medfly	36,512	4,366	
	Mexican Fruit Fly	5,634	3,902	
	Plum Pox Virus Compensation	2,164	--	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	--	2,660	
	Sirex	750	--	
	Rabies	23,444	2,309	
	Tuberculosis	15,147	9,735	$194,549
2007	Asian Gypsy Moth	$884	--	
	Cattle Fever Tick	8,165	--	
	Contagious Equine Metritis	160	--	
	Emerald Ash Borer	8,918	$13,693	
	European Gypsy Moth	5,358	--	
	Infectious Salmon Anemia	--	337	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	12,019	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	--	11,066	
	Rabies	23,863	--	
	Tuberculosis	14,897	4,902	
	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia	945	--	$105,207
2008	Cattle Fever Tick	$9,907	$5,233	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	24,000	74,539	
	Rabies	26,500	--	
	Tuberculosis	16,948	16,787	$173,914

Ms. DeLauro: For CCC funds approved for APHIS emergencies, what were the carryover amounts into FY 2008?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
CARRYOVER FUNDING
START OF FY 2008

Program	Authority Carried Over
Asian Longhorned Beetle	$1,163,199
Avian Influenza	6,169,403
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	1,764,075
Bovine Tuberculosis	34,692,465
Chronic Wasting Disease	3,852,990
Citrus Canker	11,702,545
Citrus Greening	27,926
Classical Swine Fever	24,887
Emerald Ash Borer	8,620,894
Exotic Newcastle Disease	4,059,448

Program	Authority Carried Over
Glassy-winged Sharpshooter /Pierce's Disease	251,915
Infectious Salmon Anemia	974,352
Light Brown Apple Moth	3,273,770
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	1,700,930
Mexican Fruit Fly	662,634
Mormon Cricket/Grasshopper	1,788,951
National Animal Identification System	267,536
Plum Pox	242,683
Potato Cyst Nematode	10,205,657
Pseudorabies	2,931,705
Rabies	270,736
Scrapie	2,498,449
Spring Viremia of Carp	2,895,747
Sudden Oak Death	150,848
Vermont Sheep	99,834
Total	$100,293,579

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table for the record showing all APHIS line items that have proposed increases for fiscal year 2009 that were funded out of the CCC in fiscal year 2008 and the corresponding funding amounts.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING REQUESTS

Program	FY 2008 CCC Amount	FY 2009 Increase Request
Cattle Fever Tick	$5,232,732	$2,074,000
Light Brown Apple Moth	74,538,610	22,999,000
Bovine Tuberculosis	16,787,415	1,555,000
TOTAL	$96,558,757*	$26,628,000

*Of the total, $7 million was redirected from existing balances.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide for the record a copy of the transmittal letters to the Committee on the fiscal year 2006 and 2007 transfers from the Commodity Credit Corporation to APHIS to combat emergency pest and disease outbreaks.

Response: The transmittal letters are under development and will be provided as soon as clearance has been completed. A summary of funding transfers for FY 2006 and FY 2007 is as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
FY 2006 TRANSFER SUMMARY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	$28,190
Bovine Tuberculosis	3,521
Emerald Ash Borer	7,568
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	5,057
Potato Cyst Nematode	12,879
Rabies	2,870
Total *	$60,084

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
FY 2007 TRANSFER SUMMARY
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bovine Tuberculosis	$33,095
Light Brown Apple Moth	12,293
Potato Cyst Nematode	9,785
Total *	$55,173

* The tables show new emergency funding transfer amounts for each fiscal year only and do not include $15.210 million in FY 2006 and $18.114 million in FY 2007 of redirected, unobligated balances carried over from prior years.

Ms. DeLauro: For the record, provide a five-year history of funds that have come from the Commodity Credit Corporation for emergency outbreaks, and put it into two categories: the first would be expenditures to combat pest and/or disease outbreaks that are indigenous to the United States, and the second would be those expenditures that have been made to combat pest and/or disease outbreaks that have been "imported" to the U.S.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.
[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Indigenous	Imported	Total
2004	Avian Influenza	--	13,672	
	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	--	74,866	
	Citrus Canker	--	13,340	
	Emerald Ash Borer	--	43,365	
	GWSS/Pierce's Disease	5,182	--	
	Mormon Cricket	20,000	--	
	National Animal Identification System	18,793	--	

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
EMERGENCY PROGRAM FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Emergency	Indigenous	Imported	Total
	Rabies	5,350	--	
	Sudden Oak Death	15,500	--	
	Total	$64,825	$145,543	$210,068
2005	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	--	70,471	
	Citrus Canker Operations	--	62,942	
	Citrus Canker Compensation	--	29,224	
	Citrus Greening	--	533	
	Emerald Ash Borer	--	25,152	
	Medfly (Guatemala and Tijuana)	--	14,460	
	Sudden Oak Death	--	9,135	
	Total (a)(e)	$0	$211,917	$211,917
2006	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	--	52,393	
	Emerald Ash Borer	--	10,944	
	Medfly	--	4,366	
	Mexican Fruit Fly	--	3,902	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	--	2,660	
	Rabies	2,309	--	
	Tuberculosis	9,735	--	
	Total (b)(e)	$12,044	$74,265	$86,309
2007	Emerald Ash Borer	--	13,693	
	Infectious Salmon Anemia	--	337	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	12,019	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	--	11,066	
	Tuberculosis	4,902	--	
	Total (c)	$4,902	$37,115	$42,017
2008	Cattle Fever Tick	5,233	--	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	--	74,539	
	Tuberculosis	16,787	--	
	Total (d)	$22,020	$74,539	$96,559

NOTES:
(a) Of the FY 2005, $14.9 million was redirected from other emergency programs.
(b) Of the FY 2006, $15.2 million was redirected from other emergency programs.
(c) Of the FY 2007, $18.1 million was redirected from other emergency programs.
(d) Of the FY 2008, $7.0 million was redirected from other emergency programs.
(e) Figures for FY 2005 and FY 2006 have been updated to be consistent with all other fiscal years.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (EMS)

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide detail on the increase requested, totaling almost $3 million, in the EMS program. Include the base resources for each increase area.

Response: The Emergency Management Systems (EMS) program requests a net increase of $2.954 million and 7 staff years in FY 2009 consisting of: 1) a permanent redirection of $1.938 million from the Biosecurity program; 2) a permanent redirection of $1.977 million from the Biosurveillance program; 3) an increase of $2.761 million for the Emergency Management program activities; and 4) a permanent redirection of $3.722 million to establish a National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) as an individual program.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF FY 2008 APPROPRIATION TO FY 2009 REQUEST
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2008	FY 2009 Base	FY 2009 Request	Total*
EMS Operations	$15.265	$15.265	$1.371	$16.363
NVS	0.0	-3.722	0.0	-3.772
Biosecurity	0.0	1.938	1.014	2.952
Bio Surveillance	0.0	1.977	.376	2.353

* FY 2009 total does not include $161,000 pay increase

Combining the Biosecurity and Biosurveillance activities will simplify the administration of the programs, improve the progress in detecting and responding to foreign animal disease and exotic plant pest and disease incursions in the field, and strengthen APHIS' capabilities to respond to an all hazard incident.

The Agency also requests an increase of $376,000 to support the National Biosecurity Information System (NBIS) to enhance the predictive analysis capabilities in support of the APHIS mission. The NBIS was previously funded within the $1.977 million merged from the Biosurveillance program.

In addition, APHIS requests $1 million to support the Offshore Pest Information System (OPIS), a data collection system that enables the agency to perform predictive analysis. This analysis is a primary aspect of the Agency's threat identification and risk reduction activity. OPIS enables APHIS to perform resource assignments in the most effective manner which will yield the highest risk reduction based upon information analysis. The program does not currently receive direct appropriated funding for managing the system.

APHIS also requests $1.1 million for foreign animal disease planning and other animal agriculture health emergency activity coordination. Of the requested amount, $700,000 will be used for disease response planning for the 17 most threatening foreign animal diseases, and to address the increased demands for emergency response coordination during animal disease outbreaks. APHIS will also use $400,000 to cover increased costs related to foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccines. The United States, in partnership with Canada and Mexico, maintain the North American Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine Bank (NAFMDVB). The NAFMDVB is a resource available to the three member countries to facilitate a rapid response to an FMD

outbreak. APHIS is the United States agent for the NAFMDVB. The cost of the vaccines has increased. APHIS received $4.1 million for these activities in FY 2008. Without this requested increase APHIS will have to reallocate funds from other program activities to cover the increased mandatory costs.

APHIS also requests $250,000 which will be dedicated to the Emergency Support Functions (ESF)-11 positions. The ESF 11 positions are used to protect agriculture and natural resources, and are divided into four primary functions: providing nutrition assistance, animal and plant disease and pest response, assuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply, and protecting natural, cultural, and historic properties. APHIS will use these positions to coordinate inter-agency activities during animal health events, as well as, act as liaisons between APHIS and other support agencies in plan development and other pre-planning activities necessary to fulfill the requirements under the National Response Plan. The program does not currently receive direct appropriated funding for the positions.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a list of all positions embedded with other agencies, including the name of the agency, number of positions, purpose, number of years funded at the agency, and estimated fiscal year 2008 and 2009 funding levels.

Response: APHIS has experienced success with embedding positions in other agencies. For 7 years APHIS has funded and managed one position in the Centers for Disease Control and one position in the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center. These positions provide perspective to both agencies on zoonotic, or potentially zoonotic, diseases such as anthrax and avian influenza, as well as shared knowledge on emerging animal disease threats.

The agency allocated $300,000 in FY 2008 for these two positions and estimates the same funding need for FY 2009.

EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the Committee with an update of the Exotic Newcastle Disease ("END") outbreaks in the U. S. and Mexico, and how APHIS is responding to this outbreak and continuing to monitor the disease. What END activities will be continued in fiscal year 2009? How will these activities be funded?

Response: On October 1, 2002, after exotic Newcastle disease (END) was first detected in backyard poultry flocks in Southern California, the State of California and APHIS activated emergency response systems and began a disease eradication campaign. During FY 2003, the Secretary transferred approximately $220 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to APHIS to support this effort. APHIS, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and many other cooperating Federal, State, and local entities carried out eradication and surveillance activities to contain the spread of the disease and eradicate it from the States where it had been detected: Arizona, California, Nevada, and Texas. The outbreak was eradicated by the end of FY 2003. APHIS used $142 million in FY 2003, $12.6 million in FY 2004, $6.9 million in FY 2005, and $2.8 million in FY 2006, of the CCC transfer to continue surveillance and

biosecurity activities as part of the Avian Health Mitigation Program. APHIS used approximately $1.1 million in FY 2007 to complete the final year of activities. With the approval from OMB, APHIS has redirected $53 million to other emergencies e.g. bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Mediterranean fruit fly, etc. APHIS did not invest any funding in FY 2008 and does not expect to invest any funding for this activity in FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a complete accounting of funds by fiscal year appropriated and transferred to APHIS for END activities since fiscal year 2003, with details on how funds were spent. Include planned activities for fiscal year 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE SPENDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

BUDGET CATEGORY	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007*
Salary and Benefits	$19.799	$2.974	$.642	$.709	$.474
Travel/per diem	10.890	.562	.070	.088	.045
Transportation	1.710	.161	.016	.029	.003
Rent and communications	2.609	.649	.309	.260	.123
Printing	.106	.170	.000	.000	.000
Contracts and services	35.637	2.465	2.166	.457	.402
Cooperative agreements	30.417	3.491	3.630	1.083	.000
Supplies	15.569	.270	.060	.074	.058
Equipment	1.997	1.727	.030	.075	.000
Indemnities	23.308	.125	.000	.000	.000
Total	$142.042	$12.594	$6.923	$2.775	$1.105
Grand Total					$165.439

* APHIS does not plan to obligate any funding in FY 2008 or FY 2009 for exotic Newcastle disease activities.

In FY 2003, APHIS responded to a significant outbreak of exotic Newcastle disease (END). The scope of this outbreak included several States. The APHIS response focused on the control, containment, and mitigation of the disease in the U.S. APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) developed the Avian Health Group (AHG) to provide post disease outbreak surveillance. The surveillance subsequent to the outbreak was required to ensure the complete eradication of the disease and to reestablish trade.

The activities that were required to eradicate the disease include: depopulation and disposal of infected poultry and birds; decontamination of infected premises; monitoring and surveillance for the disease, both in the infected regions as well as throughout the Nation; laboratory testing of samples collected during surveillance; and, indemnity payment to owners of birds that were depopulated.

Due to the scope of this emergency APHIS had to increase the size of the work force available to provide the required services and activities during the course of the response. To achieve this objective, APHIS used temporary employees, State employees, and contractors. The temporary and State employees conducted surveillance activities at the commercial facilities including: collecting samples from dead birds; depopulation activities; investigations and compliance activities; and outreach/public relations activities. Contractors conducted carcass disposal, decontamination, and disinfection activities.

APHIS developed and implemented an extensive and successful public outreach campaign. This campaign was designed to provide information on the disease and how the public could assist in the control of the disease. The outreach program that was used during the END response evolved into the current Bio-security for the Birds program that is used throughout the Agency's avian health programs today.

APHIS last funded the AHG in FY 2007. This funding enabled the program to complete its final activities. With the approval from OMB, APHIS has redirected $53 million to other emergencies e.g. bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Mediterranean fruit fly, etc. APHIS does not plan to conduct further END activities with the remaining $2 million in FY 2008 or FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: How much of the CCC funds transferred for END activities were redirected to other programs? Please provide details.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
REDIRECTED EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUNDS

Fiscal Year	Amount of Transfer	Emergency Funded Program
2004 a/	$2,048,800	Avian Influenza
	2,841,463	Karnal Bunt
	650,000	White Spot Shrimp
	9,800,000	Mediterranean Fruit Fly
2005	4,250,000	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
	1,714,355	Citrus Canker
	759,368	Citrus Greening
2006 b/	5,715,537	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
	5,491,399	Emerald Ash Borer
2007	1,500,000	Potato Cyst Nematode
	11,300,000	Emerald Ash Borer
	2,000,000	Bovine Tuberculosis
	3,000,000	Light Brown Apple Moth
2008	2,000,000	Cattle Fever Tick
Total Redirected	$53,070,922	

Notes:
a/ FY 2004 redirections were not included in last year's response.

b/ FY 2006 information has been corrected.

EXPORT AND IMPORT APPLICATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: How many applications for export are pending at APHIS - i.e., they are unresolved - at the current time? Please explain the process used for phytosanitary export certificates, and indicate the longest time that any currently unresolved application has been pending. Please provide the same information for import applications.

Response: APHIS routinely receives requests for assistance from sectors of the U.S. specialty crops industry to gain access to foreign markets. These requests range from resolving certification issues associated with shipments held at foreign ports of entry to technical phytosanitary disputes that may require extensive bilateral or multilateral negotiation. Although APHIS works on all export petitions received, market access decisions ultimately rest with the importing country. Currently, there are 53 outstanding requests for assistance in gaining new market access for U.S. producers. The longest-standing requests are for pears and potatoes to China and peppers and eggplants to Japan. APHIS first raised these issues with its counterparts in China (pears) in 1995 and Japan (eggplants) in 2000. In these cases, APHIS is aggressively advocating science-based resolutions to the issues, as well as supplying information to the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, and other offices to help resolve the situations. Continued industry interest and support for longstanding requests is also crucial, as importing countries require information that the industry is often in the best situation to provide.

Regarding phytosanitary certificates for export, foreign countries occasionally require these certificates for products that are already allowed entry as long as they meet certain phytosanitary requirements. Exporters must call or fax in a request for an inspection to a local APHIS office, or State office that cooperates with APHIS, to issue phytosanitary certificates. APHIS offices can accommodate requests for certificates within one to three days of receiving the request, assuming that the exporter has all the necessary documentation demonstrating that the product meets the importing country's requirements. Many local APHIS offices work closely with the same exporters on a daily basis and have developed schedules that allow the exporters to receive phytosanitary certificates on an ongoing basis. To increase the number of officials available to issue certificates, APHIS authorizes State plant health officials to issue certificates. Approximately 2,500 individuals (including APHIS and State personnel) are authorized to issue phytosanitary certificates across the United States. These officials issued more than 500,000 phytosanitary certificates in FY 2007.

APHIS also receives requests for permission to import agricultural products into the United States. If the request concerns a commodity that is prohibited entry from the requesting country, we require that a pest risk assessment (PRA) be conducted to evaluate the potential risks that the commodity might pose. Once we complete the PRA, we can determine whether to allow the product to be imported and begin revising our import regulations. Countries may conduct the PRA themselves before submitting their request. If their PRA meets our requirements, this may expedite the process. However, APHIS bases its decisions on a thorough, accurate PRA

and ensuring that information and conclusions are consistent with our policies and standards for imports. APHIS completed 17 PRAs in FY 2007, is reviewing 35 more, and is prioritizing 90 additional PRA requests. Additionally, we have received approximately 200 import requests with incomplete information. Once we are satisfied that a product can be safely imported, we amend our import regulations to allow the importation, this process can take several years. To ensure that our trading partners are aware of the information required to fully evaluate import requests, we published a *Federal Register* notice in May 2006, detailing our requirements for import requests.

Often, the processing of an import request is delayed by slow communication between countries. The two most common topics in this communication are agreeing to a pest list and selecting risk management measures for the new imports. An example of an import issue that has been 'pending' for a long time is apples from China. The original import request was submitted in 2000, but progress has been delayed based on the nature and number of pests that must be included on the pest list.

FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FUNDS

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing a breakout of all Federal and non-Federal dollars for all APHIS programs to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS FY 2007 FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	Federal*	Non-Federal
AQI: Appropriated	$ 27,531	$0
User Fees	179,134	0
Cattle Ticks	7,653	233
FMD/Emerging Foreign Animal Diseases	8,695	8,123
Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection	59,724	28,652
Import/Export	11,697	0
Screwworm	25,409	3,950
Trade Issues Resolution and Management	12,505	0
Tropical Bont Tick	424	215
SUBTOTAL, Pest and Disease Exclusion	$332,772	$41,173
Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance	155,427	1,034
Animal and Plant Regulatory Enforcement	10,396	0
Biosurveillance	1,991	0
Emergency Management System	12,890	4
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	41,030	8,698
Pest Detection	26,471	1,232
Select Agents	3,501	0
SUBTOTAL, Plant and Animal Health Monitoring	$251,706	$10,968
Aquaculture	1,255	676
Biological Control	9,581	0

APHIS FY 2007 FUNDING
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	Federal*	Non-Federal
Boll Weevil	37,985	101,306
Brucellosis	8,909	39,314
Chronic Wasting Disease	16,645	511
Contingency Funds	4,379	0
Emerging Plant Pests	103,434	75,109
Golden Nematode	807	51
Grasshopper	5,531	51
Gypsy Moth	4,803	1,064
Imported Fire Ant	1,898	2,489
Johne's Disease	12,080	768
Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza	16,659	4,507
Noxious Weeds	1,441	538
Pink Bollworm	5,188	935
Plum Pox	2,199	539
Pseudorabies	4,374	441
Scrapie	18,475	273
Tuberculosis	14,897	6,827
Wildlife Services - Operations	74,477	45,438
Witchweed	1,515	69
SUBTOTAL, Pest and Disease Management	$346,532	$280,906
Animal Welfare	17,473	0
Horse Protection	497	0
SUBTOTAL, Animal Care	$17,970	$0
Biosecurity	1,952	0
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	10,533	0
Environmental Compliance	2,645	0
Plant Methods Development Laboratories	8,550	18
Veterinary Biologics	15,658	0
Veterinary Diagnostics	22,496	0
Wildlife Services Methods Development	15,747	1,380
SUBTOTAL, Scientific and Technical Services	$77,581	$1,398
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	5,483	0
Physical/Operational Security	4,190	0
Commodity Credit Corporation	54,870	33,416
Emergency Avian Influenza Supplemental	31,890	0
Advances and Reimbursements	89,055	0
Citrus Canker Section 32	106,848	0
Melamine Section 32	256	0
Trust Funds	14,639	0
SUBTOTAL	$307,231	$33,416
TOTAL, Available or Estimate	$1,333,792	$367,861

*Represents Federal obligations against available funding.

Ms. DeLauro: From what sources do the non-federal dollars in the preceding table come?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2007 NON-FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	Non-Federal Funding	Source
Cattle Ticks	$ 233	Texas
FMD/Emerging Foreign Animal Diseases	8,123	Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama; Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria and Producers in Dominican Republic
Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection	28,652	California Department of Agriculture, Guatemala and Mexico
Screwworm	3,950	Mexico and Panama
Tropical Bont Tick	215	France and Caricom
SUBTOTAL, Pest and Disease Exclusion	$ 41,173	
Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance	$ 1,034	States: Nationwide
Emergency Management System	4	Southwest Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study
High Pathogen Avian Influenza	8,698	States: Nationwide
Pest Detection	1,232	States: Nationwide
SUBTOTAL, Plant and Animal Health Monitoring	$ 10,968	
Aquaculture	$ 676	39 States and three Tribes based on epidemiologic "connectivity" to the Great Lakes
Boll Weevil	101,306	Southeastern and Southwestern States
Brucellosis	39,314	States: Nationwide
Chronic Wasting Disease	511	States: Nationwide

FY 2007 NON-FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	Non-Federal Funding	Source
Emerging Plant Pests	75,109	Asian Longhorned Beetle: State Agriculture Departments in Illinois, New Jersey, and New York; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; New York Parks and Recreation; City of Chicago Forestry; Municipal and City Governments of Long Island and the Chicago suburbs; and local community organizations Emerald Ash Borer: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin Glassy-winged Sharpshooter: California Department of Agriculture; California nursery, citrus, and grape industries; county and city governments in California; University of California Citrus Canker: Florida Department of Agriculture Sudden Oak Death: California, Oregon, Washington Karnal Bunt: Arizona, California, Kansas, Montana and Oregon Potato Cyst Nematode: Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin Light Brown Apple Moth: California Department of Food and Agriculture Sirex: California, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas Miscellaneous Pests: California, Connecticut, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin
Golden Nematode	51	New York
Grasshopper	51	Colorado, Oregon and Utah
Gypsy Moth	1,064	Western and Eastern Region States: west to Washington and south to Georgia

FY 2007 NON-FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Line-item	Non-Federal Funding	Source
Imported Fire Ant	2,489	States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Virginia Territory: Guam
Johne's Disease	768	States: Nationwide
Low Pathogen Avian Influenza	4,507	States: Nationwide
Noxious Weeds	538	States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia
Pink Bollworm	935	New Mexico and Texas
Plum Pox	539	New York and Pennsylvania
Pseudorabies	441	States: Nationwide
Scrapie	273	States: Nationwide
Tuberculosis	6,827	States: Nationwide
Wildlife Services - Operations	45,438	States, private land owners, Department of Defense, Federal Aviation Administration
Witchweed	69	North Carolina and South Carolina
SUBTOTAL, Pest and Disease Management	$280,906	
Plant Methods Development Laboratories	18	Other Federal agencies, States and Universities
Wildlife Services Methods Development	1,380	States and private land owners
SUBTOTAL, Scientific and Technical Services	$ 1,398	
Commodity Credit Corporation	$ 33,416	Potato Cyst Nematode: Idaho Department of Agriculture Emerald Ash Borer: Indiana, Maryland, Michigan and Ohio Light Brown Apple Moth: California Department of Food and Agriculture
SUBTOTAL, Other	$ 33,416	
TOTAL, Available or Estimate	$367,861	

Federal ID card

Ms. DeLauro: What is the total cost to APHIS for compliance with the Federal ID card requirement? How much has been expended to date?

Response: The total cost to APHIS to fully comply with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12 Federal ID Card requirements is currently estimated to be $45.3 million. APHIS's HSPD expenditures to date total $25.95 million.

FIRE ANT

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the research into the South American phorid fly that attacks fire ants?

Response: The USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) conducts research to support APHIS' phorid fly release program. ARS transfers the insect rearing technology to APHIS and, through a cooperative agreement with Florida Department of Agriculture Division of Plant Industry (DPI), APHIS provides funding for Florida DPI to mass rear and distribute the flies for release.

Under APHIS coordination, there have been more than 84 phorid fly releases that have taken place from 2002 to 2007 in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Puerto Rico. In addition, four different phorid fly species have been released because it is expected that it may take as many as eight different species of phorid fly to have a maximum impact on fire ant populations.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEFENSE INITIATIVE (FADI)

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a chart of the APHIS elements of the FADI for fiscal year 2008 and in the fiscal year 2009 budget request. Show program increases separately from pay cost increases.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

2009 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FY 2009 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEFENSE INITIATIVE (Dollars in Thousands)				
Element	2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Program Increase	FY 2009 Pay Increase	Total FY 2009 Request
Pest Detection/Animal Health Monitoring:				
Select Agents - Plants and Animals	$4,221	$1,738	$38	$5,997
Enhanced Surveillance:				

2009 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
FY 2009 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEFENSE INITIATIVE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Element	2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Program Increase	FY 2009 Pay Increase	Total FY 2009 Request
Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Agreements	8,345	3,552	-	11,897
National Wildlife Surveillance System	3,922	4,639	79	8,640
International Information Gathering	-	3,630	8	3,638
National Animal Identification System	9,682	14,357	105	24,144
Animal Health Monitoring Agreements (State Cooperative)	8,052	-2,024	-	6,028
Pest Detection Technology	995	-	4	999
Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory	3,065	2,049	102	5,216
National Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory	2,506	-	22	2,528
National Animal Health Laboratory Network	6,605	2,283	68	9,556
Emergency Coordination (Animal Health Emergencies)	4,323	993	52	5,368
Center for Veterinary Biologics	16,413	2,658	381	19,452
Plant Safeguarding Activities	18,190	35	242	18,467
Classical Swine Fever and Other FAD Activities	875	913	17	1,805
FMD/FAD Activities	8,779	-	-	8,779
Swine Feeding Surveillance	4,030	-	58	4,088
Wildlife Services Methods Development (AI)	497	1,907	3	2,407
Plant Methods Development for Laboratories	-	1,039	16	1,055
Biosurveillance	1,977	975	-	2,952
Sub-Total - Pest Detection/Animal Health Monitoring	102,477	39,344	1,195	143,016
National Veterinary Stockpile	3,722	4,427	17	8,166
Total, APHIS	$106,199	$43,771	$1,212	$151,182

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

Ms. DeLauro: APHIS operates bilaterally with Colombia, Ecuador, and other countries to meet the Pan American Health Organization goal for foot-and-mouth disease eradication. What is the status of these initiatives as well as their costs? Please include a status of APHIS work with the Columbian Agriculture Institute, ICA.

Response: APHIS cooperates directly with the Colombian Agriculture Institute (ICA) to eradicate FMD in Colombia and has cooperative agreements with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) for the administration of APHIS funds in Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Paraguay. In addition, APHIS is collaborating with IICA, the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Animal Health Organization (OIE), Pan-American Health Organization/Pan-American Center for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PAHO/PANAFTOSA) and other international organizations to ensure optimal and coordinated use of all resources. To ensure smooth coordination with other organizations, APHIS established a liaison position with PANAFTOSA in Brazil. In FY 2008, APHIS is providing a total of approximately $700,000 through cooperative agreements to the following countries: Colombia/ICA ($450,000); Venezuela/IICA ($80,000); Ecuador/IICA ($100,000); and Bolivia/IICA ($70,000).

APHIS began cooperating with Colombia 30 years ago with the goal of creating a barrier against FMD on the Colombia-Panama border. Since then, much progress has been made, with 70 percent of Colombia now declared free of FMD with vaccination. There have been no outbreaks of FMD in the country since 2005. The FMD program in Colombia conducts between 500 and 1,000 field investigations of cattle with symptoms that could indicate FMD each year. Most of the cases are vesicular stomatitis. To enhance surveillance activities, APHIS and ICA are continuing to implement a geographic information system mapping project to identify and locate centers of cattle population. In addition, the cattlemen of Colombia continue to support the country's two annual vaccination campaigns with approximately $14 million. A five-year plan is being designed to increase surveillance and census activities in the frontiers with Ecuador and Venezuela where the risk of infection is persistent due to the high number of outbreaks in both countries- specifically Venezuela having 45 and Ecuador having 15 outbreaks.

APHIS also supports FMD eradication activities in Bolivia with significant success recently. In 2003, OIE recognized and declared the Chiquitania region in the department of Santa Cruz, and the department of Oruro, "free of FMD with vaccination," and they have maintained that status. Only a few years ago, Bolivia was considered the source of the virus for surrounding countries. Targeting activities to the highest risk regions (the departments of Beni and Pando) has been a critical and successful strategy for eradication success. APHIS provides a veterinarian expert advisor to the program as well as an administrative assistant. Priorities for the upcoming year include modernization of Bolivia's reference laboratory FMD diagnosis and enhanced investment the Chaco region of Bolivia. Bolivia continues progressing in its campaign for FMD eradication with strong producer and local government support.

In contrast to recent successes in Colombia and Bolivia, other parts of South America are still struggling with eradication. Three critical areas are Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Chaco Region comprised of parts of

Paraguay, Argentina, and Bolivia. In these areas, APHIS continues to help support veterinary laboratories, create emergency response units, establish movement control posts, and support vaccination campaigns, among other things. Efforts in these areas are important in terms of protecting not only the advances that have been made in Colombia over the past 30 years, but are also critical to the goal of hemispheric eradication.

South American countries have made significant progress over the past 30 years toward FMD eradication. Chile and Uruguay are considered free of the disease; Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia are nearly free; Bolivia has free zones; and Peru is preparing to propose free areas to the OIE. Continued support from international organizations, industry-led organizations, and APHIS will be necessary to make the concerted effort needed for hemispheric FMD eradication. Recent developments, including the formation several years ago of the industry-led Inter-American Group for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and interest on the part of FAO to become more involved and provide significant funding for FMD eradication are promising.

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES

Ms. DeLauro: What is the total fiscal year 2009 request, across all APHIS line items, for activities that have a foreign animal disease threat implication?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) ACTIVITIES
($000)

PROGRAM	FY 2008 BASE	PROGRAM INCREASE/DECREASE AND PAY ADJUSTMENTS	TOTAL FY 2009 PROGRAM REQUEST
AQI Appropriated	$26,874	$ 185	$27,059
AHM&S (FAD surveillance at Swine Garbage Feeding facilities)	4,030	58	4,088
AHM&S (FMD and other FADs)	8,779	0	8,779
AHM&S (BSE surveillance)	17,553	246	17,799
Emergency Management System	15,458	2,922	18,380
FMD/FAD*	4,000	0	4,000
Avian Influenza*	66,657	-6,808	59,849
Import/Export (import work only)	5,646	535	6,181
Overseas Technical and Trade Operation (OTTO)*	15,570	3,799	19,369
Screwworm	27,559	1,238	28,797
Tropical Bont Tick	421	14	435
Veterinary Diagnostics (foreign animal disease diagnosis)	3,065	2,151	5,216
Wildlife Services Operations (wildlife diseases)	3,922	3,418	7,340
Wildlife Disease Monitoring and Surveillance	0	1,300	1,300
TOTAL	$199,534	$9,058	$208,592

* Amounts shown are on a comparable basis, assuming redirections requested in the FY 2009 Budget Request.

Ms. DeLauro: How many training courses were provided in FY 2007 to increase foreign animal disease awareness, where they were conducted, what was the number in attendance, and what did they cost?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2007 FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE TRAINING COURSES PROVIDED BY APHIS		
Course Title & Location	**Number of Participants**	**APHIS Cost a/**
Agriculture Emergency Responder Training, Centers for Domestic Preparedness, Anniston, Alabama *(October 2006)*	16	$6,624
Mock Avian Influenza Outbreak Exercise, Dominican Republic *(October 2006)*	40	13,338
Mock Avian Influenza Outbreak Exercise, Senegal *(October 2006)*	30	13,000
Agriculture Emergency Responder Training, Centers for Domestic Preparedness, Anniston, Alabama *(November 2006)*	16	6,624
Basic Epidemiology for National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) Personnel, NVSL, Ames, Iowa *(November 2006)*	53	886
Laboratory Diagnostician Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Plum Island, Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL), Plum Island, New York *(November 2006)*	29	38,618
FAD Practitioner Distance Learning Course, USDA at Riverside and Maryland Department of Agriculture Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory, Riverdale/College Park, Maryland, broadcasted from the FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(January 2007)*	17	18,380
FAD Diagnostician Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians, FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(January - February 2007)*	3,018	71,394
Swine Health Protection Act, APHIS Area Office, San Juan, Puerto Rico *(February 2007)*	53	15,321
Avian Influenza Diagnostic Workshop, Ames, Iowa *(February 2007)*	24	20,000
Veterinary Services Career Program (VSCP): Emerging Issues Course, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), Fort Collins, Colorado *(February - March 2007)*	35	42,317
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), El Salvador *(March 2007)*	35	13,000
FAD Diagnostician Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians, FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(March 2007)*	29	63,587
Avian Influenza Rapid Response Training, Washington, DC *(March 2007)*	30	40,000

FY 2007 FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE TRAINING COURSES PROVIDED BY APHIS		
Course Title & Location	Number of Participants	APHIS Cost a/
FAD Practitioner Distance Learning Course, NVSL, Ames, Iowa, broadcasted from the FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(March 2007)*	18	15,376
FAD Practitioner Distance Learning Course, USDA at Riverside and Maryland Department of Agriculture Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory, Riverdale/College Park, Maryland, broadcasted from the FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(March 2007)*	16	12,510
Wild bird Surveillance Workshop, Laos *(March 2007)*	75	30,000
VSCP: Basic Epidemiology for Animal Health Technicians, CEAH, Fort Collins, Colorado *(March 2007)*	27	48,498
Australian Animal Health Laboratories Avian Influenza Laboratory Protocol Training, Seattle, Washington *(March 2007)*	7	40,000
Poultry FAD for Industry Veterinarians, Tennessee *(April 2007)*	63	15,886
Avian Influenza Diagnostic Workshop, Campinas, Brazil *(April 2007)*	15	36,000
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Guatemala *(April 2007)*	51	13,000
Designated Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy Epidemiology, NVSL, Ames, Iowa *(April - May 2007)*	100	45,514
Avian Influenza Diagnostic Workshop, Taiwan *(May 2007)*	23	30,000
Smith Kilborne Program, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(May - June 2007)*	30	98,132 b/
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Panama *(June 2007)*	52	13,000
Avian Influenza Diagnostic Workshop, Taiwan *(June 2007)*	23	30,000
FAD Diagnostician Training Course for APHIS, State, and Military Veterinarians, FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(June 2007)*	31	74,730
Avian Influenza Emergency Management Workshop, Ethiopia *(June 2007)*	20	10,000
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Nicaragua *(June 2007)*	50	13,000
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Costa Rica *(June 2007)*	70	13,000
FAD Practitioner Distance Learning Course, NVSL, Ames, Iowa, broadcasted from the FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(June 2007)*	16	15,654

FY 2007 FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE TRAINING COURSES PROVIDED BY APHIS		
Course Title & Location	**Number of Participants**	**APHIS Cost a/**
FAD Practitioner Distance Learning Course, USDA at Riverside, and Maryland Department of Agriculture Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory, Riverdale/College Park, Maryland, broadcasted from the FADDL, Plum Island, New York *(June 2007)*	18	18,355
VSCP: Basic Epidemiology for Veterinary Medical Officers, CEAH, Fort Collins, Colorado (*June 2007*)	28	65,383
Emergency Management Response System Specialist Training, CEAH, Fort Collins, Colorado (*July 2007*)	13	15,362
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Dominican Republic *(July 2007)*	50	20,000
Epidemiological Simulation Modeling, CEAH, Fort Collins, Colorado (*August 2007*)	21	3,687
International FAD Diagnostics Training, Plum Island, New York *(August 2007)*	7	20,000
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Davis, California *(August 2007)*	85	37,354
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Mali *(August 2007)*	120	55,000
International Course on Trans-boundary Diseases, Plum Island, New York (August, 2007)	28	125,000
Live Bird Market Workshop (Avian Influenza), Honduras *(September 2007)*	40	13,000
Swine Health, APHIS Area Office, Gainesville, Florida *(September 2007)*	69	10,321
Emerging and Exotic Diseases of Animals Distance Learning Training Course for Veterinary Students *(on-going)*	2,120	b/ 195,725
Total	6,711	$1,496,576

a/ Unless noted otherwise, amount does not include participant travel expenses.
b/ The amount for this course is the cost of participant travel only.

FRUIT FLY EXCLUSION

Ms. DeLauro: The budget request for FY 2009 includes a $6.3 million increase for fruit fly exclusion and detection. What will USDA accomplish with the increase?

Response: This increase will enable us to strengthen the Moscamed Medfly program along the Mexico-Guatemala border. For several years, this program has contained the Medfly within close proximity of the Mexico-Guatemala border. With the additional funds, the program will fully maintain the barrier at the Mexico-Guatemala border. Specifically, we will begin a quality control program in Mexico to monitor trapping and response activities to ensure the timely and effective response to any new

outbreaks in the Medfly-free areas of southern Mexico. We will expand sterile fly production from 2 billion to 2.4 billion flies per week, and provide resources for aerial operations and bait spray. In addition, we expect to increase the Medfly-free area in Mexico and Guatemala. The current size of the free area within the project's operational zones is 97,792 square kilometers. With the increased funding, the program plans to add 13,000 square kilometers to the free area. Without the increase, we will not be able to maintain the barrier zone at the Mexico-Guatemala border. As a result, we would anticipate several outbreaks above the current barrier zone each year, requiring emergency responses to prevent the spread of the pest into the United States. In addition, we estimate the cost of domestic eradication to be substantially higher than eradication costs projected for Central America.

Ms. DeLauro: How much funding will be devoted to each country where medfly work is being done in fiscal year 2008? What is planned in fiscal year 2009?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

MEDFLY SPENDING PLAN
FY 2008 & FY 2009

Country	Commodity Credit Corporation		Appropriated		President's Budget
	Carryover	FY 2008 Transfers	Carryover	FY 2008 Funding	FY 2009 Request
Guatemala	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$19,266,467	$24,468,772
Mexico	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,841,735
U.S.	1,346,550	0	3,300,000	27,200,000	29,968,000
Total	$1,346,550	$0	$5,300,000	$47,966,467	$56,278,507

The dollar figures shown in the table refer only to Medfly-specific activities (primarily the costs associated with the sterile fly preventive release programs in Florida and California), and do not necessarily apply to the entire Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection line item. In addition to what APHIS plans to spend specifically on Medfly in the United States, the Agency plans to spend approximately $20 million per year on activities to detect various fruit flies (including Medfly).

Ms. DeLauro: Within the U.S., how much is planned by state?

Response: Of the approximately $27.2 million APHIS has available for domestic Medfly-specific activities in FY 2008 from appropriated and carryover funding sources, we plan to spend approximately $17 million in California and $10.2 million in Florida. These numbers are expected to remain the same in FY 2009.

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the total funding for medfly work and the source of the funding.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

MEDFLY ERADICATION FUNDING					
	CCC Transfers			Appropriated Funds	
Fiscal Year	California	Florida	Mexico & Guatemala	Mexico & Guatemala	Total
1990	$28,346,000	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$28,346,000
1991	5,710,215	----	----	----	5,710,215
1992	9,500,000	----	----	----	9,500,000
1993	25,860,000	----	----	----	25,860,000
1994	4,118,000	----	----	----	4,118,000
1995	10,300,000	----	----	----	10,300,000
1996	10,000,000	----	----	----	10,000,000
1997	----	10,000,000	----	----	10,000,000
1998	----	6,895,000	----	----	6,895,000
1999	3,106,957	5,141,092	13,768,700	8,500,000	30,516,749
2000	----	----	21,100,000	8,600,000	29,700,000
2001	----	----	33,692,063	8,700,000	42,392,063
2002	----	----	14,131,574	8,800,000	22,931,574
2003	----	----	9,806,161	24,700,000	34,506,161
2004	----	----	9,800,000	24,700,000	34,500,000
2005	4,908,738	----	13,966,292	24,531,000	43,406,030
2006	----	----	----	24,337,000	24,337,000
2007	5,056,643	----	----	24,377,000	29,433,643
2008	----	----	----	25,051,000	25,051,000
2009 (Request)	----	----	----	31,610,000	31,601,000
Total	$101,849,910	$22,036,092	$116,264,790	$213,906,000	$459,104,435

Please note: Funding for ongoing exclusion and detection efforts in the United States is not included in this table.

INDEMNITY FUNDS

Ms. DeLauro: Please indicate the balances (from all funding sources) in each indemnity fund currently available to APHIS. Can these funds be used for other activities?

Response: The following is a table of indemnity funding to APHIS in FY 2008 that is currently available. Indemnity funds are used for appraisal, indemnity, transportation, and disposal of animals. Funding appropriated for indemnities within the Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza and scrapie programs cannot be used for other program activities. In addition, emergency funding is available only to address the needs of the emergency for which they were approved.

INDEMNITY FUNDING
CARRYOVER
START OF FY 2008

PROGRAM	FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
Avian influenza*	Appropriated Emergency Funding	$12,000,000 $6,000,000
Brucellosis	Appropriated	$467,368
Bovine tuberculosis	Emergency Funding	$27,548,440
Chronic wasting disease	Appropriated Emergency Funding	$987,005 $3,852,990
Pseudorabies	Emergency Funding	$2,934,022
Scrapie	Appropriated Emergency Funding	$882,542 $2,498,235
Spring viremia of carp	Emergency Funding	$2,902,267

* In FY 2005, $12,000,000 was made available for Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza indemnity until expended.

Information Systems Acquisitions

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record on appropriated funds for the information systems acquisition project to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 and 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

INFORMATION SYSTEMS ACQUISITION PROJECT FUNDS
FY 1998 - FY 2009
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Funds Appropriated	Funds Spent a/
1998	3,500	7,429
1999	3,500	6,017
2000	3,497	3,884
2001	998	3,045
2002	1,748	2,276
2003	4,214	3,833
2004	4,189	4,871
2005	4,552	5,986
2006	4,506	4,277
2007	4,506	5,483
2008 (estimated)	4,474	4,574
2009 (estimated)	5,029	5,129
TOTAL	$44,713	$56,804

a/ The total amount in the Funds Spent column may be higher than the funds appropriated due to balances carried over from prior years.

Ms. DeLauro: Describe the goals and milestones of the information acquisition project.

Response: The goal of the APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure (AITI) program is to protect the health and value of American agriculture and natural resources by providing robust, stable, and secure-enabling information infrastructure technologies required for mission critical applications and the day-to-day business of the Agency. AITI is used to communicate internally and externally to conduct research and analysis, record program activities, carry out administrative processes, and deliver program services. AITI provides the means to work with state authorities, foreign governments, and other government agencies, such as the Food Safety and Inspection Service, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security.

FY 2009 Milestones for AITI include the following:

- Assess the critical telecommunications infrastructure and make improvements to bring the infrastructure into compliance with USDA's standards and its enterprise architecture guidelines.

- Maintain existing tools as well as acquire new software tools that will help APHIS manage customer support, the IT investment portfolio and the IT security of its infrastructure more effectively. While the products and projects needed to manage Agency assets will change over time, the need to use improved processes and tools to support these efforts will not change.

- Recertify and accredit (C&A) the Agency's eight general support systems. APHIS will manage and recertify the systems as a single unit to address security requirements more effectively, reduce the C&A burden placed upon individual program units and investments, and lower associated costs.

Implementing these activities will benefit the Agency by providing a secure information technology environment and ensuring that mission critical information systems is accessible on a consistent basis.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a list of all countries where APHIS has personnel, the number of employees in that country, the number of years APHIS has funded positions in a given country and the level of funding, for fiscal years 2007 through 2009. Please also provide a brief description of the work conducted in that country. Were any countries added or deleted in fiscal year 2007 or planned for FY 2008 or 2009?

Response: APHIS' overseas officials support the Agency's pest and disease exclusion efforts through various activities. For example, they play a vital role in resolving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues,

including negotiating new markets and retaining existing markets. APHIS' presence overseas is often critical in resolving problems with shipments that are delayed due to agricultural health or documentation concerns. Overseas officials also provide expertise in animal and plant health issues. These officials operate preclearance programs in approximately 20 countries to ensure that products destined for the United States are inspected before departure and meet U.S. entry requirements. These officials also cooperate with their foreign counterparts to keep abreast of plant and animal health issues in the region. The information they collect helps dictate import and inspection policies, validate risk assessments, and identify pests and diseases to target for surveillance. In addition, our officials help developing countries strengthen their regulatory infrastructures and enhance their pest and disease control programs. These activities help producers exploit export markets while protecting U.S. agricultural health. In addition, these officials work with international organizations such the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) to develop science-based standards for international trade and conduct projects to improve regulatory infrastructures in other countries. APHIS also works with foreign governments to control or eradicate pests and diseases such as the Mediterranean fruit fly in Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala; the screwworm in Mexico and Panama; foot-and-mouth disease in South America; classical swine fever in Haiti and the Dominican Republic; and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Southeast Asia.

The following table provides a list of all countries where APHIS has personnel, FY 2007 spending information, and planned funding for FY 2008 and FY 2009 as of May 2008. The dollar figures include funds from line items, user fees, trust funds, and emergency funds such as the Avian Influenza Supplemental. We did not include local inflation and currency exchange in the 2008-2009 plans; however, we expect these factors to influence our future projections.

Region	Country	FY 2007	Staff Years	FY 2008 Estimate	Staff Years	FY 2009 Estimate	Staff Years
Africa	Egypt	$682,167	4	$459,649	4	$459,649	4
	Ghana	157,171	0	0	0	0	0
	Kenya	0	0	141,925	0	141,925	0
	Senegal	1,065,816	2	618,017	2	618,017	2
	South Africa	830,196	6	830,196	6	830,196	6
	Uganda	141,925	0	0	0	0	0
Asia/Pacific	Australia	197,442	2	197,442	2	197,442	2
	Burma	83,399	1	36,291	1	36,291	1
	Cambodia	100,713	1	26,052	1	26,052	1
	China	670,018	5	666,681	5	666,681	5
	India	50,000	0	50,000	0	851,250	6
	Indonesia	508,040	3	230,361	3	1,031,611	9
	Japan	1,374,552	5	1,066,720	5	1,066,720	5
	Laos	68,384	1	18,355	1	18,355	1
	Philippines	201,569	4	201,569	4	201,569	4
	South Korea	489,619	3	489,619	3	489,619	3

Region	Country	FY 2007	Staff Years	FY 2008 Estimate	Staff Years	FY 2009 Estimate	Staff Years
	Taiwan	430,379	2	430,379	2	430,379	2
	Thailand	1,175,698	5	328,598	5	1,129,848	11
Caribbean	Dominican Republic	3,092,017	8	3,057,236	8	3,057,236	8
	Haiti	720,466	12	720,466	12	720,466	12
	Jamaica	182,037	5	182,037	5	182,037	5
	Trinidad	6,293	1	6,293	1	6,293	1
Central America	Belize	121,338	1	121,338	1	121,338	1
	Costa Rica	879,226	5	879,226	5	879,226	5
	Guatemala	19,577,864	13	20,413,407	13	25,842,407	38
	Honduras	820,884	1	820,884	1	820,884	1
	Nicaragua	664,398	2	664,398	2	664,398	2
	Panama	11,668,921	12	11,321,303	12	12,343,303	12
Europe	Austria	613,341	3	613,341	3	613,341	3
	Belgium	1,369,779	4	1,173,456	4	1,173,456	4
	France	260,785	1	260,785	1	260,785	1
	Italy	2,931,479	3	2,931,479	3	2,931,479	3
	Netherlands	134,720	3	134,720	3	134,720	3
North America	Canada	309,440	2	309,440	2	309,440	2
	Mexico	15,026,179	31	15,004,552	31	15,004,552	31
South America	Argentina	230,258	4	230,258	4	230,258	4
	Bolivia	775,019	3	775,019	3	775,019	3
	Brazil	1,298,385	8	1,298,385	8	1,298,385	8
	Chile	1,981,937	24	1,730,259	24	1,730,259	24
	Colombia	1,208,085	13	1,208,085	13	1,208,085	13
	Ecuador	39,097	1	39,097	1	39,097	1
	Paraguay	315,486	0	315,486	0	315,486	0
	Peru	82,638	1	82,638	1	82,638	1
	Uruguay	181,064	2	181,064	2	181,064	2
	Venezuela	103,513	1	103,513	1	103,513	1
		$72,821,737	208	$70,370,018	208	$79,224,768	251

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing how much you spent in foreign countries to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and 2008 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

COUNTRY	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 (Est)
Brazil	$793,925	$146,384	$770,464	$1,298,385	$1,298,385
Colombia	1,651,577	1,573,016	585,177	1,208,085	1,208,085
Other South America	1,637,665	727,003	1,316,452	3,709,010	3,457,333
Panama	31,121,508	16,578,596	12,806,595	11,668,921	11,321,303

COUNTRY	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 (Est)
Guatemala	20,481,133	29,223,286	16,306,000	19,577,864	20,413,407
Other Central America	2,917,861	1,342,543	1,217,236	2,485,847	2,485,847
Dominican Republic	4,320,897	3,152,759	421,598	3,092,017	3,057,236
Other Caribbean	1,795,081	3,719,640	1,155,064	908,796	908,796
China	601,254	398,372	616,496	670,018	666,681
Japan	1,304,610	377,981	548,231	1,374,552	1,066,720
Other Asia/Pacific	854,219	309,207	1,617,012	3,305,243	2,008,666
Europe/Africa/Egypt	4,087,438	1,930,200	3,278,967	8,187,380	7,163,567
Canada	260,000	134,180	301,983	309,440	309,440
Mexico	26,264,688	19,211,354	21,322,369	15,026,179	15,004,552
TOTAL	$98,119,440	$78,209,821	$62,263,644	$72,821,737	$70,370,018

Ms. DeLauro: Please describe in detail how animal health specialists placed overseas to track global animal health events are a critical part of APHIS' mission. What is the base amount for these purposes, and from what line items? How many staff will be hired, and how much, if any, of the increase requested would go to grants to other countries or grants to foreign scientists?

Response: Our staff overseas does more than track animal health events. Under the Overseas Technical and Trade Operations line item, APHIS' staff coordinates with foreign governments and international organizations to enhance global regulatory infrastructure and implement offshore safeguarding; implements SPS negotiation strategies; intervenes to release U.S. shipments; and promotes the development and use of international standards and science-based regulatory decisions and policies. This is a new line item that merges base funding from the Foot and Mouth/ Foreign Animal Diseases and Trade Issues Resolution Management line items equaling $15.725 million.

The agency did not request an increase for grants. However, APHIS did request an increase of $3.644 million and 14 staff years to enhance all the activities listed above, which will improve the Agency's overall capability of safeguarding U.S. animal and plant health and facilitating safe agricultural trade. The Agency experts will work with foreign governments to develop regulatory infrastructure to monitor, detect, report, and manage pest and disease risks and provide technical expertise to support U.S. trade interests by resolving SPS trade barrier issues and facilitating shipments into the country. The staff will also coordinate and implement international regulatory development projects that strengthen overseas pest and disease detection and control and promote safe trade with developing countries. They will also work with international organizations, such as the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Organization for Animal Health, to promote U.S. regulatory policies and influence the development of international standards. This team of agriculture and trade experts will work around the world to protect U.S. agriculture from animal and plant diseases and pests.

Ms. DeLauro: Please detail how APHIS evaluates the efficacy of its international activities. In particular, explain how the agency determines the performance of offices and personnel in individual countries. How does the agency determine whether a mission to a given country is successful or not?

Response: APHIS' overseas activities strengthen the Agency's capacity to respond to international health threats in a timely and strategic manner. We evaluate the efficacy of our international activities based on the results of these programs. Some examples of these results include halting the spread of high-risk pests from Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean to the United States; a reduction in the number and significance of seizures of illegal risk material; the number of trade barriers eliminated and the value of trade protected and expanded; the reduced prevalence of certain key pests and diseases in these areas; the safe importation of pre-cleared horticultural products; and, the successful provision of training and technical assistance to regulatory officials in developing countries. We judge a mission to a given country as successful if it helps the Agency accomplish its protection goals of excluding pests and diseases, building a safe global trade system, and enhancing U.S. influence and leadership on international agricultural health issues.

Ms. DeLauro: How often does APHIS re-evaluate missions to overseas offices? How does APHIS make annual resource allocation decisions to overseas offices? What factors does APHIS consider for both new and continuing overseas activities?

Response: We re-evaluate overseas operations at least annually to make sure our resources are strategically located to reduce risks to U.S. agriculture and to facilitate safe agricultural trade. APHIS makes allocation decisions based on the potential impact a trade partner may have on U.S. agriculture and trade opportunities. This includes considering factors such as possible diseases and threats and the volume of agricultural trade. We must also take into consideration local inflation and currency exchange rates. Our safeguarding strategy in a global context includes both inspection and exclusion activities at U.S. borders as well as overseas collaboration with foreign governments on programs to monitor and respond to potentially harmful invasive species and prevent their spread to the United States. Although APHIS has deployed resources around the world in strategic locations, these locations may play different roles over time. For example, an office working on highly pathogenic avian influenza may have a new purpose when a new threatening disease emerges. APHIS has developed a 5-year international strategic plan that discusses possible challenges that may pose threats to U.S. agriculture, and outlines a strategy for addressing and prioritizing these challenges.

JOHNE'S DISEASE

Ms. DeLauro: What, if any, are the animal health implications of the proposed cut in the 2009 budget in the Johne's program?

Response: We do not anticipate any substantial animal health implications related to Johne's as a result of the proposed FY 2009 budget

cuts. The Johne's program is voluntary in nature and is managed using a Federal, State and industry cooperative approach. APHIS has developed the program in cooperation with the National Johne's Working Group and the Johne's committee of the U.S. Animal Health Association, State Veterinarians, and industry representatives.

The emphasis of the voluntary control program is a standardized approach to identify herds that are at low risk of being infected. Under this proposal, States, universities, and producers, who are among the beneficiaries of the program, would be responsible for testing, herd clean-up, risk assessments, disease management, and for the continuation of the National Johne's Demonstration Herd Project. The Demonstration Herd Project focuses on validating new and current testing schemes and control methods to determine the most effective cost management practices options within the program.

With the funding for Johne's in the FY 2009 request APHIS will:

1. Support standardization of laboratory performance, laboratory approval for Johne's disease testing, and other laboratory quality control initiatives;
2. Support critical national educational efforts. (The education effort would be maintained nationally; however, area-specific efforts would rely on State and industry support);
3. Support projects to evaluate control methods and testing in infected herds. (APHIS will have reduced data analysis of the National Johne's Demonstration Herd Project for the completion of the project. States, affected industries, and producers will have to assume responsibility for continuation of any demonstration herds);
4. Continue to monitor the existing prevalence of Johne's disease in the United States at a reduced level. Collaborative efforts between APHIS, States, and universities would be used for testing, herd clean-up, risk assessments, and disease management.

APHIS supports the need for Johne's disease research. Funds to Agriculture Research Service and Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service should be maintained as this gives the greatest return to the industry.

LABORATORY NETWORKS

Ms. DeLauro: How many laboratory networks has APHIS funded to date? Please list each network, its mission, goals and partners, the number of participating labs, the funding provided by APHIS by lab by fiscal year, other funding sources, what has been accomplished by each lab with funding provided, and current capacity. Please also indicate the funding requests for fiscal year 2009 for all lab networks and indicate any strategic plan or other plan for longer-term funding.

Response: APHIS funds one laboratory network, the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN). The NAHLN's mission is to increase veterinary diagnostic capacity and capability in the United States through coordinating the resources of and building infrastructure at State and university laboratories around the country. The network seeks to provide timely, accurate, and consistent animal disease laboratory services nationwide; provide data to meet epidemiological and disease reporting

needs; maintain capacity to provide laboratory services in support of responses to foreign animal disease outbreaks or other adverse animal health events; and focus on diseases of livestock while including diseases of all animals. The network currently consists of 54 laboratories in 45 States.

APHIS provides all NAHLN laboratories with laboratory equipment, training in diagnostic techniques, proficiency tests, reference reagents, and electronic communication and reporting software. APHIS is also responsible for regulatory oversight, performing laboratory reviews, granting approvals for surveillance testing, and providing funds for fee for service testing, including surveillance programs. APHIS' NVSL serves as the national veterinary diagnostic reference laboratory.

USDA's Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service (CSREES) provides select NAHLN laboratories with infrastructure support, such as biosecurity and physical security improvements, personnel support, and support of quality assurance and information technology programs. This funding comes from the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative appropriation under the CSREES Integrated Activities budget heading.

The American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) is a not-for-profit professional organization that seeks to establish guidelines for the improvement of veterinary diagnostic laboratory organizations relative to personnel qualifications and facilities. AAVLD maintains an accreditation program to accredit public veterinary diagnostic laboratories relative to technical and operational competence compatible with appropriate standards and to provide an administrative assessment. AAVLD-accredited laboratories are accepted into the NAHLN without further assessment.

State and University laboratories provide significant support to the NAHLN in the form of facilities, equipment, expertise, and personnel. State and university personnel in the NAHLN laboratories routinely perform surveillance diagnostic testing for early detection of animal disease outbreaks. Surveillance testing has another important aspect; since NAHLN laboratory personnel conduct tests on a regular basis, they are better prepared to deal with the large sample load that would result during a disease outbreak. NAHLN laboratories also assist in validation procedures, participate in development of new assay methodologies, and perform routine diagnostic tests on endemic animal diseases.

Currently, there are 54 state/university laboratories in 45 states that participate in the NAHLN. APHIS provides training, proficiency testing, reference materials, and the cost of performing the diagnostic tests for avian influenza (AI), exotic Newcastle disease, classical swine fever (CSF), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), chronic wasting disease (CWD), and scrapie. Selected accomplishments are listed below:

- High Pathogenic AI Wild Bird Surveillance: A total of 53 approved state/university laboratories and one Department of the Interior NAHLN laboratory conduct enhanced AI surveillance efforts for APHIS. These laboratories determine if evidence of the AI virus is present and whether it is an H5 or H7 subtype. Because of the potential for H5 or H7 subtypes to mutate into highly pathogenic AI, presumptive positive samples are forwarded to NVSL for confirmatory testing. More than

146,000 samples were tested in the NAHLN laboratories under the wild bird surveillance plan during 2006 and 2007.

- BSE Enhanced Surveillance: Since June 2004, seven NAHLN laboratories have participated in enhanced BSE surveillance testing. More than 800,000 tests have been performed. NVSL performs confirmatory testing. Surveillance for CWD and scrapie also occurs in 26 State/university NAHLN labs.
- CSF Surveillance: In January 2006, USDA developed and implemented phase one of a surveillance plan for CSF in states (and Puerto Rico) with a high risk for introduction of CSF. The number of NAHLN laboratories participating in this surveillance testing was 36 in 2007. More than 23,000 samples have been tested.
- FMD Training and Proficiency Testing: More than 160 individuals from 36 NAHLN laboratories participated in training and proficiency testing for FMD and are prepared to conduct the real-time polymerase chain reaction assay in an outbreak. Surveillance testing will be implemented using these laboratories when the APHIS Vesicular Diseases Surveillance Plan is completed and implemented.
- High through-put Testing and Laboratory Capacity: In response to the Pandemic Avian Influenza Implementation Plan, APHIS provided high through-put (large volume processing) equipment to 31 laboratories to double the testing capacity in the NAHLN. APHIS conducted an assessment based on various factors including poultry population centers and wild bird migratory patterns, among other things, to determine where best to position the equipment. Kansas State University will host training workshops in collaboration with NVSL, Diagnostic Virology Laboratory and Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory for High-Throughput equipment. Sessions will be held the weeks of May 19, June 23, and July 22, 2008. Representatives from 31 NAHLN laboratories will participate in a two-day training course that will include an overview of High-Throughput systems, instruction on equipment programming, and breakout sessions that will give hands-on use of each piece of equipment. The systems have been validated for use with real time polymerase chain reactions for AI, CSF, and FMD.
- APHIS developed a tabletop exercise that moves the participants through challenges encountered during an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza. The exercise was initially conducted in two NAHLN laboratories (IA and OH) in February, 2008. The tabletop is scheduled to be provided to NAHLN laboratory personnel and other animal health professionals in facilitated sessions throughout the United States from April through October 2008. Participants will have the opportunity to assess the completeness of their response plans. It is expected that participants will gain an enhanced awareness of laboratory and field issues that could be encountered during an outbreak. Reports of each exercise will be provided to the individual laboratories. Information learned will be used to revise the NAHLN activation plan and provide information on supplies and reagents needed during an outbreak to the managers of the National Veterinary Stockpile.
- APHIS is developing models in order to determine the amount of laboratory space needed to address the testing volume during and after an animal disease outbreak. The models will also be used to help prioritize the need for additional biosafety level(BSL)2 and BSL-3 space.

Funding for Lab Networks

Please see the table provided for a detailed list of NAHLN labs and funding received. The FY 2008 totals indicate funding that has been obligated. APHIS and CSREES are currently in the process of writing additional cooperative agreements for FY 2008. APHIS and CSREES anticipate that the funding totals for each Agency will be similar to those of FY 2007.

The APHIS FY 2009 funding request includes an increase of $1.283 million within the Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance line item to expand the NAHLN's capacity by supporting biosafety level (BSL)-3 laboratories in key states. Within the Veterinary Diagnostics request, $1.3 million would provide for information technology systems maintenance and support, reagent production, and for diagnostic testing supplies.

The CSREES FY 2009 funding request under the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative is $14.277 million, of which approximately $6 million will be allocated to support the NAHLN. This request represents approximately a $1 million increase in CSREES support for long-term improvements in NAHLN laboratories.

Strategic plan for longer term funding: A review of the NAHLN was initiated in March of 2007, to evaluate how well initial objectives have been accomplished, suggest new or modified objectives, and identify key issues that would be the focus of additional study and action plans. The initial review report was provided to the NAHLN Steering Committee in July 2007 and indicates that the original objectives are still valid and that significant progress has been made. The report listed five recommendations for further study. Questions to address the recommendations were developed by the NAHLN Steering Committee and have been provided to stakeholders. Response will be used to aid in determining what additional actions are needed. The NAHLN strategic plan will be updated and revised based on the findings. The AAVLD and USAHA members of the NAHLN Steering Committee are using the information gathered in the NAHLN review, previous levels of funding, as well as the modeling to develop a plan to obtain the necessary funding for the NAHLN.

Current capacity of the NAHLN is estimated at 40,000 real time PCR tests/day. The estimate will be refined as the NAHLN tabletop exercises progress and will be compared to the models to determine what capacity is needed and where gaps exist.

APHIS does not provide funding to the National Plant Diagnostic Network (NPDN). The NPDN is administered through USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), and supported through the CSREES Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative appropriation. However, APHIS works closely with CSREES to provide technical assistance and training to the participating laboratories.

The table of NAHLN labs and funding received is attached for the record.

State Location	Number of NAHLN supported laboratories	Agency Funding Source	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 (estimate)	Grand Total
ALABAMA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$33,000	$0	$29,972	$10,440	$203,012	$23,930	$23,930	$324,284
		TOTAL	**$33,000**	**$0**	**$29,972**	**$10,440**	**$203,012**	**$23,930**	**$23,930**	**$324,284**
ALASKA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$62,215	$63,025	$63,025	$188,265
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$62,215**	**$63,025**	**$63,025**	**$188,265**
ARIZONA	1	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$540,000	$0	$0	$181,493	$1,325	$28,242	$28,242	$779,302
		TOTAL	**$750,000**	**$0**	**$308,529**	**$461,493**	**$301,325**	**$328,242**	**$328,242**	**$2,477,831**
ARKANSAS	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$28,000	$5,999	$200	$5,999	$176,807	$26,705	$26,705	$270,415
		TOTAL	**$28,000**	**$5,999**	**$200**	**$5,999**	**$176,807**	**$26,705**	**$26,705**	**$270,415**
CALIFORNIA	1	CSREES	$560,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$2,048,529
		APHIS	$1,505,000	$69,590	$127,744	$890,677	$595,332	$201,271	$44,723	$3,434,336
		TOTAL	**$2,065,000**	**$69,590**	**$436,273**	**$1,170,677**	**$895,332**	**$501,271**	**$344,723**	**$5,482,865**
COLORADO	1	CSREES	$560,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$2,048,529
		APHIS	$1,500,000	$55,860	$33,825	$1,676,948	$1,266,017	$480,979	$480,979	$5,494,609
		TOTAL	**$2,060,000**	**$55,860**	**$342,354**	**$1,956,948**	**$1,566,017**	**$780,979**	**$780,979**	**$7,543,138**
CONNECTICUT	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$47,000	$12,900	$21,218	$98,710	$86,315	$110,925	$110,925	$487,993
		TOTAL	**$47,000**	**$12,900**	**$21,218**	**$98,710**	**$86,315**	**$110,925**	**$110,925**	**$487,993**
DELAWARE	2	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$27,808	$0	$77,286	$100,800	$100,800	$306,694
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$27,808**	**$0**	**$77,286**	**$100,800**	**$100,800**	**$306,694**
FLORIDA	1	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$540,000	$0	$0	$28,265	$241,919	$47,178	$47,178	$904,540
		TOTAL	**$750,000**	**$0**	**$308,529**	**$308,265**	**$541,919**	**$347,178**	**$347,178**	**$2,603,069**
GEORGIA	3	CSREES	$560,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$2,048,529
		APHIS	$1,460,000	$165,000	$148,158	$553,958	$405,613	$153,160	$153,160	$3,039,048
		TOTAL	**$2,020,000**	**$165,000**	**$456,687**	**$833,958**	**$705,613**	**$453,160**	**$453,160**	**$5,087,577**
HAWAII	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$910	$10,050	$10,050	$21,010
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$910**	**$10,050**	**$10,050**	**$21,010**
ILLINOIS	3	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$33,000	$80,767	$55,250	$189,950	$367,312	$124,900	$63,481	$914,660
		TOTAL	**$33,000**	**$80,767**	**$55,250**	**$189,950**	**$367,312**	**$124,900**	**$63,481**	**$914,660**

State Location	Number of NAHLN supported laboratories	Agency Funding Source	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 (estimate)	Grand Total
INDIANA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000
		APHIS	$33,000	$35,100	$0	$188,575	$401,278	$236,185	$62,975	$957,113
		TOTAL	**$33,000**	**$35,100**	**$0**	**$188,575**	**$451,278**	**$286,185**	**$112,975**	**$1,107,113**
IOWA	1	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$540,000	$100	$27,646	$146,543	$4,550	$172,069	$89,623	$980,531
		TOTAL	**$750,000**	**$100**	**$336,175**	**$426,543**	**$304,550**	**$472,069**	**$389,623**	**$2,679,060**
KANSAS	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$42,000	$38,915	$75	$134,250	$539,196	$108,374	$108,374	$971,184
		TOTAL	**$42,000**	**$38,915**	**$75**	**$164,250**	**$589,196**	**$158,374**	**$158,374**	**$1,151,184**
KENTUCKY	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$1,500	$149,817	$43,615	$43,615	$238,547
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$31,500**	**$199,817**	**$93,615**	**$93,615**	**$418,547**
LOUISIANA	1	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$540,000	$0	$27,646	$73,503	$78,266	$170,156	$170,156	$1,059,727
		TOTAL	**$750,000**	**$0**	**$336,175**	**$353,503**	**$378,266**	**$470,156**	**$470,156**	**$2,758,256**
MARYLAND	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$29,972	$30,900	$163,977	$44,295	$44,295	$313,439
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$29,972**	**$30,900**	**$163,977**	**$44,295**	**$44,295**	**$313,439**
MICHIGAN	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$93,000	$136,291	$33,622	$308,150	$406,277	$442,393	$442,393	$1,862,127
		TOTAL	**$93,000**	**$136,291**	**$33,622**	**$338,150**	**$456,277**	**$492,393**	**$492,393**	**$2,042,127**
MINNESOTA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$75,000	$107,935	$101,728	$246,529	$355,371	$133,150	$134,200	$1,153,914
		TOTAL	**$75,000**	**$107,935**	**$101,728**	**$276,529**	**$405,371**	**$183,150**	**$184,200**	**$1,333,914**
MISSISSIPPI	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$6,570	$146,947	$35,790	$35,790	$225,096
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$36,570**	**$196,947**	**$85,790**	**$85,790**	**$405,096**
MISSOURI	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$420	$147,157	$77,895	$77,895	$303,367
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$420**	**$147,157**	**$77,895**	**$77,895**	**$303,367**
MONTANA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$51,170	$48,779	$48,779	$148,727
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$51,170**	**$48,779**	**$48,779**	**$148,727**
NEBRASKA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000
		APHIS	$20,000	$63,381	$5,700	$86,175	$144,494	$71,270	$52,866	$443,886
		TOTAL	**$20,000**	**$63,381**	**$5,700**	**$86,175**	**$194,494**	**$121,270**	**$102,866**	**$593,886**

State Location	Number of NAHLN supported laboratories	Agency Funding Source	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 (estimate)	Grand Total
NEVADA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$950	$10,815	$9,625	$9,625	$31,015
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$950**	**$10,815**	**$9,625**	**$9,625**	**$31,015**
NEW JERSEY	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$150,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$120,015	$24,525	$60,827	$60,827	$266,194
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$120,015**	**$74,525**	**$110,827**	**$110,827**	**$416,194**
NEW MEXICO	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$2,250	$1,200	$36,517	$36,517	$76,484
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$32,250**	**$51,200**	**$86,517**	**$86,517**	**$256,484**
NEW YORK	1	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$605,000	$22,125	$126,032	$851,208	$696,062	$487,896	$418,520	$3,206,843
		TOTAL	**$815,000**	**$22,125**	**$434,561**	**$1,131,208**	**$996,062**	**$787,896**	**$718,520**	**$4,905,372**
NORTH CAROLINA	1	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$540,000	$0	$27,646	$131,773	$120,821	$160,412	$160,412	$1,141,065
		TOTAL	**$750,000**	**$0**	**$336,175**	**$411,773**	**$420,821**	**$460,412**	**$460,412**	**$2,839,594**
NORTH DAKOTA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,565	$96,262	$96,262	$198,088
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$5,565**	**$96,262**	**$96,262**	**$198,088**
OHIO	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$69,000	$28,335	$40,862	$84,085	$165,637	$90,343	$90,343	$568,606
		TOTAL	**$69,000**	**$28,335**	**$40,862**	**$114,085**	**$215,637**	**$140,343**	**$140,343**	**$748,606**
OKLAHOMA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$27,808	$950	$156,565	$103,750	$103,750	$392,822
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$27,808**	**$950**	**$156,565**	**$103,750**	**$103,750**	**$392,822**
OREGON	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$1,500	$158,917	$72,819	$72,819	$306,055
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$31,500**	**$208,917**	**$122,819**	**$122,819**	**$486,055**
PENNSYLVANIA	3	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$33,000	$14,125	$27,646	$44,330	$131,131	$142,513	$142,513	$535,258
		TOTAL	**$33,000**	**$14,125**	**$27,646**	**$74,330**	**$181,131**	**$192,513**	**$192,513**	**$715,258**
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$6,593	$62,340	$104,846	$70,950	$70,950	$315,679
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$6,593**	**$62,340**	**$104,846**	**$70,950**	**$70,950**	**$315,679**
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$0	$33,000	$4,325	$15,450	$44,860	$345,592	$345,592	$788,818
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$33,000**	**$4,325**	**$45,450**	**$94,860**	**$395,592**	**$395,592**	**$968,818**
TENNESEE	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$146,422	$32,047	$32,047	$210,515
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$30,000**	**$196,422**	**$82,047**	**$82,047**	**$390,515**
TEXAS	2	CSREES	$560,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$2,048,529
		APHIS	$1,600,000	$98,185	$146,571	$749,743	$924,873	$320,470	$320,470	$4,160,310
		TOTAL	**$2,160,000**	**$98,185**	**$455,100**	**$1,029,743**	**$1,224,873**	**$620,470**	**$620,470**	**$6,208,839**

State Location	Number of NAHLN supported laboratories	Agency Funding Source	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008 (estimate)	Grand Total
UTAH	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$47,000	$8,950	$2,775	$69,375	$62,845	$113,215	$113,215	$417,374
		TOTAL	**$47,000**	**$8,950**	**$2,775**	**$99,375**	**$112,845**	**$163,215**	**$163,215**	**$597,374**
VERMONT	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
VIRGINIA	2*	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$150,000	$150,000	$0	$0	$300,000
		APHIS	$0	$0	$7,175	$2,300	$169,282	$227,355	$227,355	$633,467
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$7,175**	**$152,300**	**$319,282**	**$227,355**	**$227,355**	**$933,467**
WASHINGTON	2	CSREES	$210,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$1,698,529
		APHIS	$540,000	$0	$145,040	$376,677	$199,267	$251,725	$251,725	$1,764,435
		TOTAL	**$750,000**	**$0**	**$453,569**	**$656,677**	**$499,267**	**$551,725**	**$551,725**	**$3,462,964**
WEST VIRGINIA	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
		APHIS	$0	$0	$0	$0	$93,626	$80,970	$80,970	$255,566
		TOTAL	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$93,626**	**$80,970**	**$80,970**	**$255,566**
WISCONSIN	1	CSREES	$560,000	$0	$308,529	$280,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$2,048,529
		APHIS	$1,478,000	$211,815	$187,227	$1,137,737	$391,883	$376,837	$376,837	$4,160,336
		TOTAL	**$2,038,000**	**$211,815**	**$495,756**	**$1,417,737**	**$691,883**	**$676,837**	**$676,837**	**$6,208,865**
WYOMING	1	CSREES	$0	$0	$0	$30,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$180,000
		APHIS	$81,000	$104,620	$2,850	$15,825	$3,075	$26,319	$26,319	$260,007
		TOTAL	**$81,000**	**$104,620**	**$2,850**	**$45,825**	**$53,075**	**$76,319**	**$76,319**	$440,007
										$0
			FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		$0
		CSREES TOTAL	**$4,270,000**	**$0**	**$3,702,348**	**$3,900,000**	**$4,550,000**	**$4,400,000**	**$4,400,000**	**$25,222,348**
		APHIS TOTAL	**$12,022,000**	**$1,292,993**	**$1,423,116**	**$8,526,063**	**$9,684,778**	**$6,061,578**	**$5,501,223**	**$44,511,752**
										$0
		FY TOTAL	**$16,292,000**	**$1,292,993**	**$5,125,464**	**$12,426,063**	**$14,234,778**	**$10,461,578**	**$9,901,223**	**$69,734,100**

*One lab in VA is a NAHLN laboratory and conducts diagnostic testing. The 2nd laboratory provides Information Technology terminology support and has received funding for those efforts. It is not included in the total number of NAHLN laboratories.

NOTE: Financial totals include funding support via Cooperative Agreements for Infrastructure, Contracts for Fee-For-Service testing, and Value of USDA purchased Laboratory Equipment distributed to the NAHLN facilities.

NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH MONITORING SYSTEM (NAHMS)

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, showing the annual cost and the FTEs assigned for each year to NAHMS, including fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH MONITORING AND SURVIELLANCE RESOURCES (Dollars in Thousands)		
Fiscal Year	Cost	FTEs
1999	$5,472	53
2000	5,426	53
2001	5,534	54
2002	5,644	54
2003*	3,559	35
2004	5,872	54
2005	5,991	54
2006**	3,800	43
2007	6,300	65
2008 (est.)	5,600	55
2009 (est.)	6,100	54

* The 2003 exotic Newcastle disease situation in the U.S. severely affected the program's ability to complete NAHMS field work, hence the decline in numbers for 2003.

** The swine study scheduled to be conducted in 2006 was delayed which reduced the spending in this year.

Ms. DeLauro: How many states are currently participating in the NAHMS Program? Do you anticipate any new states signing up during fiscal years 2008 or 2009?

Response: In FY 2008, the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) Program managed multiple studies in varying stages of completion. After the data is collected each study requires in-depth analysis and summarization of results followed by report preparation and publication. State participation in the studies varies based on the objectives of the study.

The program initiated its third national beef cow-calf study in FY 2008. Previous NAHMS beef studies were conducted in 1993 and 1997. Twenty four of the major beef cow/calf states were included in the study, representing 87.8 percent of the U.S. beef cow inventory and 79.4 percent of the operations with beef cows. All of the states have previously participated in a NAHMS study. Four thousand beef producers were selected for contact via USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service enumerators. Estimates have been prepared from the first data collection

and interpretation of results is underway with expected reporting in the fall.

During FY 2009, the program will initiate data collection for the first national goat study. The needs assessment for this study is now complete and study objectives are nearly complete. Once the study focus is established state selection will commence. However, the state of Texas will be a key participant since almost half of the goats reside in that State. It is anticipated that other states to be included will have previously been in a NAHMS study.

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide detail on the requested program increases, totaling $19.2 million, in NAHMS. Include the base resources for each increase area.

Response: APHIS' FY 2009 request for the Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance program includes an increase of $19.2 million. This includes increases for the National Animal Identification System (NAIS); the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN); the National Surveillance Unit (NSU); the National Veterinary Accreditation Program; and monitoring and surveillance programs.

The FY 2009 President's Budget request includes an increase of $11.723 million for the NAIS, including a redirection of $2.634 million for a net increase of $14.357 million. The proposed FY 2009 funding level more accurately reflects the cost of essential activities, and the cost for APHIS' cooperators to achieve the objectives of the NAIS business plan. The increase of $14.357 million combined with the base funding will total approximately $24 million. APHIS will use these funds for the following activities: $3.5 million for NAIS information technology maintenance and development, $10.8 million for NAIS agreements, $800,000 for NAIS communications and outreach, and $8.9 million for national NAIS oversight and field activities.

IT maintenance and development includes continued operation of the NAIS information technology systems including the National Premises Information Repository (NPIR), the standardized premises registration system (SPRS), and the Animal Identification Number Management System (AINMS). While each of these systems has been operational for several years, modifications to advance their capabilities continue. The Animal Trace Processing System (ATPS), the most recently developed system, is progressing through its implementation phase with the participation of nearly 20 organizations that are currently providing, or plan to provide, animal tracking databases (ATDs). The NAIS system is operated out of the National Information Technology Centers in Kansas City with a disaster recovery site at USDA's George Washington Carver Center in Beltsville, Maryland. In addition to IT development and operations, funding also covers IT staff resources, replacement software and hardware, help desk support, training, and technical writing.

The purpose of the NAIS cooperative implementation agreements has evolved over the last several years to keep pace with advances in NAIS' three components (premises registration, animal identification, and animal tracing).

The FY 2009 agreements will continue to provide funds to States and Tribes to not only continue outreach and education and premises

registration regarding NAIS implementation, but also provide important additional performance measures of traceability across several livestock industries.

APHIS' communications funding will support national-level outreach and education activities aimed at increasing producer awareness and understanding of NAIS and promoting participation. These funds will help APHIS increase understanding through broad-based media outlets and one-on-one contacts at producer gathering points. For example, APHIS will consistently provide articles, interviews, or other information to national newspapers and industry and trade publications such as the Cattle Network, *The Horse*, and Wisconsin's *AgriView*.

Currently, APHIS' communication efforts are also focusing on developing specific tools and outreach for veterinarians. APHIS is developing materials for distribution to accredited veterinarians, especially practitioners who treat beef and dairy cattle. The materials will provide updated information to these veterinarians about the NAIS and the status of the program, and encourage practitioners to educate clients about the benefits of the NAIS. APHIS is also developing a training module for accredited veterinarians, which will become part of the National Veterinary Accreditation Program. In addition, NAIS standards are being incorporated into standard formats for Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (interstate health certificates) used for interstate commerce and international import/export requirements. Accredited veterinarians frequently participate in issuing health certificates as part of both these activities. Accredited veterinarians contribute on the farms and ranches where the interface of animal health and management procedures take place. They are interacting, often on a daily basis, with the producers/owners of livestock and can respectfully relay the importance of traceability and the value of a national animal identification system.

Funding for program management and field activities supports APHIS staff at headquarters and in the field, including animal health technicians, veterinary medical officers, cooperative agreement specialists, program analysts, and others. NAIS staff works with State, Tribal, Federal, and industry personnel to establish program standards to ensure the standardization of data formats and integrity of data for all components of NAIS, as well as quality assurance of identification devices and IT infrastructure. NAIS staff also works with industry partners and the Species Working Groups to determine which types of identification devices are most appropriate for individual species and establish performance requirements for those devices to ensure compatibility across systems and utility for the industry and producers. They also work with other NAIS working groups dealing with specific issues such as brand inspection, livestock markets, packers and renderers, and radio frequency identification (RFID) standards.

In addition to the funding requested for the NAIS, APHIS will use $3.051 million to support cooperative efforts with the States, including $1.283 million to expand the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) by ensuring laboratories meet biosecurity level (BSL)-3 requirements to ensure that infectious agents are properly contained or destroyed. These safeguards include biosafety cabinets, controlled double-door laboratory access, and other special facility engineering. APHIS will also provide special training for personnel and offer

vaccinations when appropriate. APHIS will use the remaining $1.768 million to support State activities related to animal disease surveillance activities. Previous funding for NAHLN cooperative agreements totaled $2.481 million and national surveillance system cooperative agreements totaled $3.510 million in FY 2008.

The Agency will use $1.986 million to enhance the National Surveillance Unit (NSU) by providing salaries, equipment, training, and travel for five veterinary medical officers, five epidemiologists, one agricultural economist, one statistician, and three support staff. Travel may be required for communication and collaboration with surveillance stakeholders (including States, industry, laboratories, other governmental agencies, and international collaborators), specialized training, and for presentations at animal health conferences. The increase will support the NSU in conducting ongoing activities to enhance surveillance of animal health domestic diseases, foreign animal diseases, and emerging animal diseases. The NSU has not previously received direct appropriated funding.

The National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) will be enhanced using $2.442 million and 4 staff years. APHIS will develop Web-based certification and training modules, programmed through the Veterinary Services Process Streamlining system, for veterinarians in the detection of foreign animal diseases. The Agency will hire one veterinary medical officer, one veterinary practitioner specialist, and two program analysts to administer the enhanced program. The NVAP has not previously received direct appropriated funding.

Ms. DeLauro: Does APHIS have a comprehensive, coordinated, and integrated surveillance system in animal agriculture? How will this system tie into DHS with the fiscal year 2009 request?

Response: APHIS is building the National Animal Health Surveillance System (NAHSS) by transforming the current surveillance system to meet the requirements of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9). This directive directs Federal agencies to develop robust, comprehensive, and fully coordinated surveillance and monitoring systems. These systems include international information for animal disease, plant disease, wildlife disease, food, and public health and water quality. These systems will provide early detection and awareness of disease, pest, or poisonous agents. Additionally, HSPD-8 and HSPD-9 direct Federal agencies "to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies…."

NAHSS is an APHIS initiative to integrate existing animal health monitoring programs and surveillance activities into a comprehensive and coordinated national system, as well as to develop new surveillance systems if and when required. The goal of the NAHSS is to systematically collect, collate, and analyze animal health data and promptly disseminate this information to decisions makers for use in preventing the introduction of foreign animal diseases and eradicating or controlling emerging and endemic diseases. The Agency, through the NAHSS, will collaborate with other Federal, State, and Tribal partners to protect animal health and promote free trade.

In 2002, APHIS formed the National Surveillance System Issue Group. This group developed critical action plans necessary for the transition to the NAHSS. Several key activities were finalized in 2003, including identification of a national surveillance coordinator, establishment of the National Surveillance Unit (NSU), and formation of the NAHSS Steering Committee—a representation of the interdisciplinary partnership. The NSU is the first unit within APHIS where personnel are devoted solely to animal health surveillance. The NSU is organized as the coordinating entity of surveillance-related activities including planning, evaluation, integration, and standardization.

In December 2004, the NAHSS Steering Committee, in collaboration with the national surveillance coordinator and the NSU, finalized a strategic plan for the NAHSS. The strategic plan established four primary goals of the NAHSS: early detection and global risk surveillance of foreign animal diseases, early detection and global risk surveillance of emerging diseases, enhanced surveillance for current program diseases, and monitoring and surveillance for diseases with major impact on production and marketing.

Through the four goals in the strategic plan, the NAHSS reduces threats to the U.S. economy and food security by supporting rapid containment of major livestock diseases through early detection. The NAHSS is designed to detect natural disease incursions as well as those of deliberate introduction.

Ms. DeLauro: Since GAO's June 2007 report on USDA's preparations for avian influenza, what steps has APHIS taken to address the report's findings and recommendations?

Response: Since GAO's June 2007 report on USDA's preparations for avian influenza (AI), APHIS has made several advancements in areas such as procuring response materials, conducting preparedness exercises, securing anti-virals for responders, providing guidance for States and tribal governments, and enhancing the Agency's outreach efforts.

The GAO report found that a response plan should be developed and tested. APHIS is updating the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) National Response Plan. The updated plan should be available in 2009. APHIS has also worked with several groups to ensure the Agency addressed the threat that the virus presents. For example, the Avian Influenza Counter Measures Expert Group developed recommendations, as part of the planning process, for the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS). Acquisitions based on the Group recommendations have continued to build the NVS holdings of vaccines, diagnostics, drugs, disinfectants, and personal protective equipment. In order to ensure that the material within the NVS is available for a response, States' abilities to request, receive, store, manage, and deliver NVS products are tested in physical deployment exercises. Iowa participated in the first such exercise, held October 29 through November 2, 2007, and California in the second exercise, held March 18 through 20, 2008. Another exercise is scheduled with South Carolina in September 2008. After-action reports of these exercises are evaluated for weaknesses. Consequently, APHIS develops solutions to gaps identified.

The GAO report found that protection of the responders needed to be improved. The NVS determined that antivirals to protect 3,000 responders

for 40 days--the amount that was needed at the height of the exotic Newcastle disease outbreak of 2002-2003--is sufficient. The inventory includes items in the same proportions as the holding of the human health Strategic National Stockpile: 20 percent Relenza, and 80 percent Tamiflu. Additional quantities are available via indefinite delivery contracts. The NVS continues to demonstrate its ability to provide supplies within 24 hours of an outbreak through exercises and real-world incidents of low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI).

The GAO cited USDA's need to improve assistance to States in planning activities, particularly with locating backyard birds and carcass disposal. To improve assistance to States, USDA is currently developing additional guidance, in the form of procedures and checklists, for dissemination with the updated version of the HPAI National Response Plan. APHIS has also addressed the need to advance its outreach and education efforts with respect to backyard birds and carcass disposal. The National FFA organization and 4-H exhibited Biosecurity for Birds campaign materials over 160 times in 2007. APHIS translated two publications of the information into traditional Chinese, Vietnamese and Tagalog and nearly all Biosecurity for Birds materials are available in English and Spanish. The carcass disposal working group has completed training modules for on-line use as well as CD-ROM. Collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the Indian Ministry of Agriculture to explore low-technology methods of disposal for backyard flocks is ongoing, as is work with the Quadrilateral Animal Health Agreement countries to develop a database of research projects related to carcass disposal.

Ms. DeLauro: To what extent have USDA and DHS improved their avian influenza coordination? Please be specific.

Response: The two agencies work collaboratively on several initiatives that improve emergency response coordination, including responding to an avian influenza outbreak. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is charged with establishing the National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS). The NBIS system will track and combine data received electronically from several agencies in areas of public health, food safety, animal and plant health, and air and water monitoring systems. NBIS is designed to give DHS a national status of threats to these areas. This system is a critical piece of the strategy for responding to a pandemic such as avian influenza. APHIS assists DHS with planning and implementing NBIS in four focus areas: highly pathogenic avian influenza and zoonotic diseases, foreign animal diseases, food and agriculture defense, and environmental monitoring. Discussions are ongoing about the types of information that should be shared between the two agencies and the appropriate controls that need to be in place for the sharing of sensitive information.

As members of the Foreign Animal Disease Threat Subcommittee, APHIS and DHS work collaboratively with other Federal agencies and in partnership with the White House Office for Science and Technology Policy in promoting research and efforts to identify, control, and eradicate the foreign animal diseases that pose the greatest risk to the U.S. economy, including avian influenza.

Internally, APHIS has begun using disease spread models to augment animal disease response planning and policy decisions. APHIS works

closely with the Joint Modeling Operations Center, which is directed by USDA and supported by DHS resources. The Center maintains stabilized, version-controlled models for use by policy and decision makers. APHIS is currently using two animal disease spread models capable of modeling two high consequence animal diseases that include highly pathogenic avian influenza and foot-and-mouth disease to gather information needed for emergency response planning and animal disease programs.

Ms. DeLauro: How has USDA accounted for DHS's role in its planning? Have the two departments reached agreement on proper response protocols in the event of an outbreak? If so, please detail the agreement. If not, why?

Response: The White House Homeland Security Council requested a Federal plan for preparation and response to highly pathogenic avian influenza. The completion of the "interagency playbook" provides step-by-step actions to be initiated by each participating Federal agency in response to specific triggering events of avian influenza scenarios. The playbook contains information such as the primary Federal responders, including USDA and the Department of Homeland Security, and interagency surveillance, detection, and laboratory capabilities. The playbook incorporates comments and concurrence from the following agencies: U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Ms. DeLauro: What concrete actions has APHIS taken to improve the coordination between the federal government and states? How has APHIS helped to develop federal emergency response criteria for highly pathogenic AI to help states better prepare?

Response: APHIS and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) jointly conducted a study of APHIS and State collaboration for incident response preparedness. The assessment was completed and a report was issued in January 2008. The report identified areas of concern, weakness, and uniformity. The assessment identified four significant findings that determine success in emergency response: establishing uniformity in language and understanding related to collaboration, fully understanding and meeting expectations between APHIS and the States, strengthening internal collaboration with both APHIS and States to ensure successful strategic alliances, and strong communication and relationship building skills to ensure collaboration between APHIS and States, leading to high productivity and progress.

The assessment also included six recommendations that APHIS and NASDA should address promptly to demonstrate commitment. The recommendations are: 1) APHIS and affected States must resolve the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) firewood issue; 2) APHIS and States should clarify and document roles and responsibilities for everyday work, general incident response, and all hazards work (especially pertaining to animal evacuation and sheltering and the role of the APHIS Area Emergency Coordinators); 3) APHIS and States should institute good organizational practices that support collaboration; 4) APHIS and States should each have a mechanism for issues to be raised, addressed and tracked when additional support is needed; 5) APHIS and States should develop, document and monitor communication principles that support collaboration; and 6) APHIS and

States should work to create a culture of collaboration across all boundaries. The recommendations have been formally accepted by APHIS and States.

APHIS progress on the six recommendations includes: planning a lessons learned session regarding an emerging plant pest issue; initiating internal discussions regarding fostering simultaneous sharing of information, and documenting the Agency's expectations of States; revising the APHIS/Communications Officers of State Department's of Agriculture protocol for sharing public information; beginning to establish joint APHIS/State committees to discuss written protocols and guidelines for incident response; and appointing a liaison for States to contact with issues and concerns.

APHIS has also recently hosted emergency response exercises with the States and has hired additional AECs to assist with coordinating emergency response efforts with the States. The AECs work closely with State, local, and tribal governments in areas such as planning, exercising, and communication. These actions have allowed for better coordination with the States, and a greater understanding of capabilities and limitations of each participant. APHIS is currently developing operational plans that include standards, criteria and checklists for emergency preparedness and response for dissemination with the next major revision of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza National Response Plan in 2008-2009. Once these documents are complete, APHIS will distribute them to States to assist them in the development of their State and local response plans.

NATIONAL ZOO INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a summary of APHIS investigations at the National Zoological Park from January 2003 to the present.

Response: As a Federal Agency, the Zoo is neither licensed nor registered with USDA, but has agreed to unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with the Animal Welfare Act. There is some research being conducted at the zoo. Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) requirements and activities have been inspected, as well as the animals and exhibit activities at the zoo.

Since the National Zoological Park is a large facility undergoing reorganization and change, APHIS conducts unannounced focused inspections several times a year. A focused inspection consists of an inspection for a designated area of the zoo, rather than an inspection of the entire zoo complex at one time. At the end of a year, the entire zoo will have been inspected, including all pertinent records of animal care. This method of inspection allows the inspector and zoo staff to have maximum interaction with minimal disruption of the daily care of the animals. The inspector also checks for correction of previously cited items as well as inspecting the current area of focus. The National Zoological Park has improved, and has decreased the number of noncompliance items over the past two years.

The National Zoological Park's main facility was inspected four times during FY 2004. APHIS conducted a focused inspection on January 14, 2004, concentrating on the primates. For this inspection, our local inspector was accompanied by the APHIS Animal Care Primate Specialist. This inspection (amended on February 3, 2004, to change citation number

3.85 to 2.40(b)(1), and to add details to the descriptions of the citations) noted three areas of noncompliance: delivery of the Program of Veterinary Care; feeding; and, pest control.

APHIS conducted a focused inspection of the elephant area at the National Zoo during the week of February 9, 2004. This area covered elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses, capybaras, peccaries, and camels. This report cited two items of noncompliance: structural strength of facilities and housekeeping.

The Agency conducted a focused inspection covering the exotic cats, marine mammals, beavers and river otters on September 8, 2004. This report cited one incident of noncompliance related to sanitation/housekeeping.

The last focused inspection for 2004, was conducted on December 2, and covered hoof stock, bears, sloth, wolves, kangaroos, pandas, Think Tank, Small Mammals, and the Petting Farm. This inspection documented two items of noncompliance; handing of animals and sanitation.

APHIS inspected the National Zoological Park's main facility three times in 2005. On April 6, 2005, APHIS conducted a focused inspection of kangaroos, manned wolves, elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses, capybaras, cheetahs, hoof stock, and the camel area. There were no items of noncompliance on this inspection.

On November 9, 2005, APHIS conducted a focused inspection of marine mammals, exotic cats, beavers, river otters, bears, Mexican wolves, Small Mammal areas, Propagation, the Kid's Farm, and the Commissary. The one item of noncompliance was facilities, general, storage of supplies.

On December 1, 2005, APHIS conducted the third inspection for that year. This inspection focused on primates, pandas, and facility records of acquisition and disposition. There were no items of noncompliance.

APHIS inspected the National Zoological Park's main facility four times in 2006. A focused inspection was conducted on January 25, 2006. The animals inspected were elephants, hippopotamuses, capybaras, giraffes, Prezwalski horses, peccaries, zebras, gazelles, cheetahs and maned wolves. The one item of noncompliance was sanitation, housekeeping.

On April 27, 2006, APHIS conducted a focused inspection of the, Small Mammal areas, Propagation (i.e. non-human primates and naked mole rats), the Kid's Farm, and the Commissary. The two items of noncompliance were facilities, general; and storage of supplies, sanitation.

On July 25, 2006, APHIS conducted a focused inspection of the primate area, and documented two issues of noncompliance in the areas of housekeeping and pest control.

On November 22, 2006, APHIS conducted the fourth inspection for that year. This inspection focused on exotic cats, anteaters, prairie dogs, red panda, Amazonia, sea lions, seals, river otters, beavers, Mexican wolves, bear, and fishing cats. There were no items of noncompliance.

APHIS inspected the National Zoological Park's main facility four times in 2007. A focused inspection was conducted to evaluate the animal

care program for Asia trial animals, peccaries, Elephant house animals, cheetahs, wolves, zebra, wallabies, and gazelle. The one item of noncompliance was in the general area of facilities.

On May 11, 2007, APHIS conducted a focused inspection on marine mammals, Mexican wolves, Amazonia, beavers, and North American river otters. There were no items of noncompliance.

On November 1, 2007, APHIS conducted a focused inspection for small mammals, farm animals, and the animals in the Propagation building. There were no items of noncompliance.

On November 9, 2007, APHIS conducted a focused inspection focusing on the IACUC and compliance with the appropriate regulations involving research. There were no items of noncompliance.

As of February 2008, APHIS inspected the National Zoological Park's main facility once in 2008. A focused inspection was conducted to evaluate the facilities and animal care for the Great Apes, gibbons, siamangs, lemurs, the pandas, exotic cats, coatimundi, anteaters, prairie dogs, and the lower bear area. There were no items of noncompliance.

APHIS plans to continue unannounced inspections at the National Zoo during fiscal year 2008.

APHIS inspected the Conservation and Research site of the National Zoological Park on one occasion in 2004, twice in 2005, and once in 2006.

The Agency conducted a focused inspection on May 6, 2004. This inspection covered all the facilities and animals at the site, but not the records involved in the research activities at this site. The two items of noncompliance were: attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care; and, sanitation, housekeeping.

On September 15, 2005, APHIS conducted a focused inspection. This inspection covered all the animals and the facilities, but did not address the IACUC records or the regulations pertaining to research. There were no items of noncompliance identified.

APHIS conducted a focused inspection on September 23, 2005. The focus of this inspection was the evaluation of the IACUC and compliance with the appropriate regulations involving research. There were no items of noncompliance.

APHIS conducted a focused inspection on June 22, 2006. This inspection covered all the facilities and animals at the site, but not the records involved in the research activities at this site. One item of noncompliance was identified in the area of drainage.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Ms. DeLauro: Did APHIS find any new noxious weeds in the U.S. last year?

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS found several new introductions of regulated weed species that were already present elsewhere in the United

States. For example, we found hydrilla in Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, Texas, and Wisconsin; onionweed in Arizona as part of an ongoing eradication program; Benghal dayflower in Mississippi; giant salvinia in Texas and Louisiana; and itchgrass and *Orabanche ramosa* in Virginia. So far in FY 2008, we have found new introductions of cogongrass in Tennessee, hydrilla in Idaho, and Japanese dodder in California. Each of these weed species are under a control or eradication program.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OR COMMON COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT (OCIO/CCE)

Ms. DeLauro: Did APHIS move any funds to the OCIO or CCE in fiscal year 2007 or reimburse either of those offices that year? If so, when, for what purpose, and in what amount? Does APHIS have any plans to take such actions in fiscal years 2008 or 2009?

Response: APHIS did not transfer any funds to the Office of the Chief Information Officer or Common Computing Environment during FY 2007. As of May 13, 2008, there are no plans for such transfers in FY 2008 or FY 2009.

PEST AND DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Ms. DeLauro: Describe what has happened during the past year in terms of serious outbreaks of pests and diseases. What resources did you expend on each?

Response: The following are the most serious emergency programs conducted by APHIS during FY 2007 that were funded from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

Bovine Tuberculosis

In FY 2007, the Secretary of Agriculture transferred approximately $35.1 million from the CCC to support tuberculosis (TB) eradication and enhanced surveillance activities. This transfer included approximately $33.1 million in new money and $2 million in redirected funds from APHIS' existing CCC balances. In addition, APHIS carried over approximately $4 million in TB CCC funds available from a previous transfer. These funds supported multiple programs including: the completion of the enhanced TB surveillance effort in Minnesota, which began in FY 2006; the purchase of supplies used in enhanced TB surveillance; TB task force activities in New Mexico; and the depopulation of diagnostic animals and affected herds in the Southwest. APHIS carried forward approximately $34 million in CCC funds into FY 2008. These funds are committed to depopulating affected herds in New Mexico; continuing the enhanced surveillance program in New Mexico and surrounding areas; supporting enhanced surveillance diagnostic work at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories; and completing the final stages of the enhanced surveillance work in Minnesota that began in FY 2006.

Emerald Ash Borer

In FY 2007, APHIS had approximately $20 million in CCC funding available to address emerald ash borer (EAB). The amount consisted of $11.3 million in funding redirected from APHIS' existing balances for current needs, and approximately $8.7 million in carryover funds from the previous year.

Of the available funding, $7.41 million was used for statewide survey activities in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Prince George's County, Maryland, and areas of Virginia. In addition, Pennsylvania conducted delimiting surveys in response to the FY 2007 detection of the pest in the State for the first time. Maryland performed an eradication cut, which involves removing 779 acres (1.23 square miles) of trees to control an infestation in Prince George's County, near Washington, DC. Remaining APHIS funds were used for regulatory and control activities in infested areas, which included outreach activities and education of the general public.

Because EAB was unknown before its first U.S. detection in 2002, the program has been limited by the lack of an effective survey trap and practical, cost-effective control tools. However, APHIS and cooperating scientists identified several promising chemical treatments and biological control agents, and program officials believe several treatment options will be available by FY 2009. Until these treatment options are available, the program is concentrating on survey, regulatory, and outreach activities.

Light Brown Apple Moth

In FY 2007, the Secretary of Agriculture transferred approximately $15.3 million from the CCC, including $3 million from existing APHIS CCC balances, to eradicate the light brown apple moth (LBAM) from 12 California counties, including Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz , and Solano counties. The LBAM is a devastating exotic invasive pest from Australia can attack and significantly damage more than 250 plant species, primarily stone fruit, apples, citrus, vegetables, and nursery stock. If it crosses into the San Joaquin Valley, it could cause up to $2.6 billion in losses, including loss of export markets.

To address this potentially catastrophic emergency, APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) began a cooperative eradication program in late March 2007. This program consisted of delimiting surveys, regulatory actions, pesticide applications, trapping activities, trace back and trace forward investigations, and the development of integrated pest management methods. These activities proved to be extremely effective, as APHIS and the CDFA have eradicated LBAM from Los Angeles Counties, and from the city of Oakley in Contra Costa County. Nine of the 10 remaining counties, which cover 500,000 acres, are still under Federal quarantine. These counties are Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Solano. In addition, the program prevented this harmful pest from expanding beyond the initial infestation area. The program's success in this effort

convinced other States, Canada, and Mexico to relax their trade restrictions and accept LBAM-host crops from non-infested California counties without restriction.

Avian Influenza

In FY 2004, the Secretary transferred $15.721 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to ensure that all avian influenza detections were successfully eliminated and to establish the low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) program to help prevent future incidents. The Agency also redirected an additional $3 million from existing CCC balances for surveillance activities in Washington State related to the positive finding of LPAI in British Columbia.

In FY 2007, APHIS spent approximately $3.7 million of the available funding for H5 or H7 LPAI findings in 5 States (Nebraska, New York, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia). Spending covered indemnification for the value of the disposed birds; as well as cleaned and disinfected as described in the H5/H7 LPAI rule, found in 9 CFR 56.10. Each treatment was a cooperative effort between the State and Federal levels, and resulted in quick response and containment of the disease.

During an April 2007 West Virginia outbreak of LPAI in turkeys, APHIS was able to successfully deliver necessary supplies and services to support the State's activities to the incident within 24 hours. The West Virginia outbreak also presented a unique opportunity for APHIS and two of its partners, the State of North Carolina and University of Delaware, to utilize fire foam as a mass depopulation tool. The incident enabled the partners to collect valuable information and live field experience with fire foam. The information and experience have enabled APHIS to further refine the use of fire foam as a humane, rapid, mass depopulation method in poultry houses.

Potato Cyst Nematode

In FY 2007, APHIS received approximately $11.28 million from the CCC to continue efforts to address potato cyst nematode (PCN). The transfer included $1.5 million in funds redirected from existing CCC balances. PCN is a major pest of potato crops in cool-temperate areas and is one of the most difficult potato pests to control. In FY 2007, APHIS, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, and the Idaho potato industry implemented the PCN eradication program, which encompasses extensive soil survey and fumigation of the seven infested fields in Idaho. APHIS also continued to enforce Federal regulations designed to prevent the spread of PCN from the infested area in Idaho. APHIS and the Idaho stakeholders also implemented a statewide PCN survey, testing approximately 35,000 soil samples from the 425 fields and facilities in the State. APHIS continued implementation of the national PCN detection survey in 26 other potato-producing States to ensure that U.S. potato production systems are free from PCN. PNC was not found to be present outside of seven fields in the eradication zone.

PEST DETECTION

Ms. DeLauro: What are the specific elements of the requested programmatic increase of $3.6 million increase requested for the Pest Detection program? Include the base resources for each increase area.

Response: The baseline funding for the Pest Detection program in FY 2008 is $27.5 million. In FY 2009, APHIS is requesting a program increase of approximately $3.6 million. Of the requested amount, $3.5 million will go to State cooperators for additional Cooperative Agricultural Pest Surveys (CAPS). Through its offshore pest information system initiative, the Pest Detection program has identified 677 pests as offshore threats to U.S. agriculture. Each year, APHIS and States prioritize the highest-risk pests and conduct nationwide surveys for them through the CAPS network. In FY 2009, States will receive average increases of approximately $68,000, depending on the commodities and resources at risk. To expand the number of pests covered, and make the resulting survey data more useful to producers, APHIS has encouraged States to conduct commodity-based surveys that provide information about various pests that affect a particular crop or resource. For example, 33 States conducted the Exotic Wood-Boring and Bark Beetle survey in 2007, which can cover up to ten pests at once, rather than conducting individual surveys for each pest. This creates a more efficient surveying system, allowing the program to meet its efficiency performance measure of average cost per individual survey. In FY 2008, the program is working with citrus-producing States to conduct citrus commodity surveys, and additional commodity-based surveys for soybeans and small grains will be added in FY 2009.

Additionally, APHIS will use $1.392 million, shifted from other activities, as well as 10 staff years of the increase, to enhance its survey infrastructure. This will include hiring seven Pest Survey Specialists, two Domestic Survey Identifiers, and one specialist to support the management of survey agreements with States and universities and to manage other administrative tasks. In FY 2008, the program received $12.956 million for survey infrastructure and $8.345 million for the CAPS program.

PIERCE'S DISEASE

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of efforts to combat Pierce's disease/Glassy-winged sharpshooter?

Response: Since FY 2003, we have contained the glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS) within eight southern California counties where it is established (Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Tulare, and Ventura). To control this pest, we are working with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to minimize the Statewide impact of Pierce's Disease and its vectors, and reduce GWSS populations without significantly affecting agricultural production areas. Currently, we are conducting area-wide management programs in major citrus-producing areas of Kern, Riverside, and Tulare Counties. These programs have suppressed GWSS populations and minimized rejections of bulk citrus, enabling growers to move their products to packing houses for export. Since APHIS and CDFA began GWSS management activities in FY 2000, we have prevented this pest from becoming established and causing significant economic damage to the valuable wine-growing regions of

California. Our success at controlling GWSS and, consequently, Pierce's disease relies heavily on grower participation and cooperation. Therefore, we continue to encourage California wine grape growers to support the program.

Ms. DeLauro: How much has been spent to date on Pierce's disease by APHIS? (Please distinguish appropriated funds from CCC funds.)

Response: Through FY 2008, we will have spent approximately $195 million on activities to control Pierce's disease and the glassy-winged sharpshooter. This total consists of $150 million in appropriated funds and $45 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds.

Ms. DeLauro: How much has the State of California contributed to Pierce's disease to date?

Response: State and local cooperators in California have spent approximately $215 million on Pierce's disease through FY 2008.

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE (ALB)

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of efforts to combat the Asian longhorned beetle?

Response: For several years, we have been conducting Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) eradication activities in several areas within three States (Illinois, New Jersey, and New York). These activities support an area-wide integrated pest eradication strategy to eliminate the ALB from the United States and prevent future introductions.

In Illinois, we declared ALB eradicated in April 2008. In New Jersey, we expect to declare ALB eradicated from the Jersey City/Hoboken area this July and we are continuing survey and control activities to address the infestation in Linden. The control activities consist of removing and destroying infested and high-risk exposed trees, augmented by chemically treating non-infested host trees in the area as a preventive measure. In New York City, we eliminated ALB from Prall's Island and are continuing surveys in high-risk areas on Staten Island. In addition, we are continuing ground surveys in Manhattan, and area-wide treatments in Manhattan, Western Queens, and Brooklyn to prevent ALB from spreading to the prime hardwood forests in the northeastern United States. The New York City quarantine extends 106 square miles and covers most of Manhattan, as well as parts of northern Brooklyn, and eastern and western Queens. On Long Island, where 37 square miles are under quarantine, we are continuing survey and control activities in Islip and in an area on the Nassau/Suffolk county line.

Ms. DeLauro: How much has been spent to date on the Asian Longhorned Beetle by APHIS? (Please distinguish appropriated funds from CCC funds.) Beginning in which fiscal year?

Response: As of May 1, 2008, we have spent approximately $273 million on Asian Longhorned Beetle eradication activities since the program began in FY 1997. Of this total, we spent $160 million in appropriated funds and $113 million in emergency funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Ms. DeLauro: How much have states contributed to Asian Longhorned Beetle management and eradication to date (please specify by state)?

Response: From FY 1997 through FY 2008, New York has contributed $54 million. From FY 1998 through FY 2007, Illinois has contributed $8 million. From FY 2002 through FY 2008, New Jersey has contributed $6 million.

EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB)

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of efforts to combat the Emerald Ash Borer?

Response: APHIS' objectives for the emerald ash borer (EAB) program in FY 2008 include detection, control, and outreach activities.

Currently, APHIS is launching two survey initiatives to enhance EAB detection efforts. In the first, 47 States are participating in a national survey to determine whether additional pockets of infestation exist outside known infested areas. The program is using newly developed traps to target high-risk sites and establishments in non-infested States where regulated articles (nursery stock, ash logs, firewood, etc.) may have moved prior to regulation or in violation of current regulations. The program is also conducting a delimiting survey within a 100 mile radius of the currently infested areas to better define the leading edge of EAB. This survey will also identify areas where mitigation activities can reduce the impact and spread of the pest. The 2008 survey initiatives are employing a fabricated purple trap fixed with a sensory lure to replace the former detection tree survey tool. These traps have several advantages over other methods including expense, safety, fewer logistical problems, more precision in sampling, and repeatability.

Control: New control initiatives include tree removals in the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Maryland. Eradication efforts, such as tree removal and administering chemical treatments, have been completed in these three States. The program is also establishing an EAB Biocontrol Rearing Facility ($1.6 million has been requested in FY 2009 to continue these efforts) at the USDA EAB headquarters in Brighton, Michigan. With oversight from APHIS and the U.S. Forest Service, the laboratory will be responsible for the mass rearing and release of three exotic parasitic wasps to help control EAB populations. The 2008 round of trial releases will occur in Michigan. Releases in other States will occur after effectiveness has been determined, regulatory approval is obtained, and production capacity is available. Additional larger scale releases are anticipated in 2009.

Outreach: Because of the ease with which EAB can be spread through movement of host materials like firewood and lumber, outreach (to regulated industries & the general public) is an important component of the program. The program is working on an initiative to hold public awareness events at various sports venues. In addition, the program will continue radio spots, billboards, and print and media advertisements. The program is also updating its DVD, The Green Menace, to educate the public in or near areas recently affected with EAB. This DVD explains the need for surveys and control work, and how public cooperation helps contain the

spread of the pest. The DVD addresses how residents can be proactive on ash tree treatments or the removal of trees, depending on the health of particular trees.

Ms. DeLauro: How much has been spent to date on the Emerald Ash Borer by APHIS? (Please distinguish appropriated funds from CCC funds.) Beginning in which fiscal year?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

APHIS EMERALD ASH BORER FUNDING
2003 - 2008

Year	Appropriated Funding	CCC Funding	Total
2003	$0	$12,748,320	$12,748,320
2004	1,354,092	38,481,370	39,835,462
2005	5,444,142	25,151,640	30,595,782
2006	7,803,000	10,944,276	18,747,276
2007	8,918,000	13,693,093	22,611,093
2008 (as of 5/12)	3,429,278	6,818,904	10,248,182
Total	$26,948,512	$107,837,603	$134,786,115

Ms. DeLauro: How much have states contributed to Emerald Ash Borer management and eradication to date (please specify by state)?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

STATE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR EMERALD ASH BORER
2003 - 2008
(Dollars in Thousands)

State	Applicant	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
IN	IN Dept of Natrl Res	$0	$0	$489,573	$83,368	$85,000	$0
IN	Purdue Univ	0	0	10,005	8,090	0	0
MD	MD Dept of Ag	0	261,400	202,458	270,696	369,093	194,531
WV	WV Dept of Ag	0	0	0	5,000	0	0
WI	WI Dept of Ag	0	0	8,027	128,087	130,802	0
WI	Univ of WI	0	0	0	7,097	0	0
VA	VA Dept of Ag	625	73,549	11,507	11,399	3,570	3,586
WI	WI Trbl Cons Adv Cncl	0	0	0	31,250	31,250	0

State	Applicant	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
NY	NYS Dept of Ag	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
PA	PA Dept of Ag	0	0	0	0	215,000	0
MN	MN Dept of Ag	0	0	0	0	21,100	0
MI	MI Dept of Ag	60,000	0	0	135,888	0	0
OH	OH Dept of Ag	26,100	80,000	875,827	295,768	227,085	144,559
OH	OH State Univ	0	0	0	44,993	45,000	0
OH	OH Wood Ext	0	0	2,213	0	0	0
KY	Univ of KY	0	0	0	0	0	77,361
IL	IL Dept of Ag	0	0	0	106,430	551,790	370,588
Total		$86,725	$414,949	$1,599,610	$1,128,066	$1,684,690	$790,625

POST ENTRY PLANT QUARANTINE FACILITY

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the committee on the status of construction of the Post Entry Plant Quarantine facility. What is the currently estimated cost of the facility, compared to the original cost? When is it scheduled to be completed?

Response: Several problems with the construction of the Post Entry Plant Quarantine facility have caused delay in its completion. The original plan to use a modular design for the structure failed to materialize due to the complexity and size of the mechanical features needed for air filtration and pressurization. The shift to a traditional structural design created further delays since the initial concept relied on an existing building that has since been sold by the University of Alaska.

Congress reprogrammed $1.6 million for the quarantine facility in mid-2005 after the existing funds proved insufficient to build the re-designed facility. The land the greenhouses originally occupied was sold by the University of Alaska, forcing the move of the greenhouses and abandonment of the quarantine facility project. The reprogramming of the original funds has allowed the Plant Materials Center (PMC) to move two greenhouses from the current location and have them re-erected at the main PMC farm. This construction occurred during the winter of 2006/2007. The greenhouses were turned over to the State's PMC in March 2007 and have been in use since then.

The current estimated total construction cost of the facility remains at $1.6 million. Further lab modifications and grow-room design are underway at this time. The open competitive bid process to build the lab and grow-room was completed in October, 2007. Construction has begun with completion scheduled for May 31, 2008. After the construction is complete we will prepare a close out report on this project.

POTATO CYST NEMATODE (PCN)

Ms. DeLauro: Please describe APHIS' activities in dealing with potato cyst nematode. How much funding has been spent to date? What were the sources of funding? What is the request for 2009 and what will funds be used for?

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS, the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, and the Idaho potato industry implemented the potato cyst nematode (PCN) eradication program, which encompasses extensive soil surveys, fumigation of the seven infested fields in Idaho, and strict quarantine enforcement to prevent the infestation from spreading. APHIS has also continued to implement State and Federal regulations designed to prevent the spread of PCN from the infested area in Idaho, and continued implementation of the national PCN detection survey in 26 other potato-producing States to ensure that U.S. potato production systems are free from PCN.

APHIS published an interim rule for PCN requirements on trace-back and trace-forward investigations, a characterization of delimiting surveys, survey requirements, requirements for establishing a quarantine, and requirements governing the movement of regulated articles outside of a quarantine area. All of these intended conditions parallel the agreed-upon October 2006, "Canada-United States Guidelines for Phytosanitary Actions Following the Detection of Potato Cyst Nematodes."

APHIS has spent $11,118,433 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to implement the program, and cooperators have spent approximately $5,260,000. APHIS will spend $9,533,000 in appropriated funding for the program in FY 2008, and has requested $7,715,000 for FY 2009 to continue the eradication efforts in Idaho as well as the national survey.

PSEUDORABIES

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the tables in last year's hearing record showing the amounts, both federal and non-federal, that each state expended on the pseudorabies program as well as the stage each state was in to include fiscal year 2007 actuals.

Response: States or territories enrolled in the program as of September 30, 2007, are as follows:

	FY 2005 Actual		FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Actual	
STATE	Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal
Alabama	$163,324	$152,447	$78,315	$100,112	$75,969	160,098
Alaska	1,179	1,920	1	1,920	$0	2,420
Arizona	28,897	12,000	1,406	6,000	703	5,000
Arkansas	221,545	81,236	36,451	0	7,248	0
California	55,342	20,972	15,892	322,650	3,918	310,619
Colorado	8,023	10,080	489,555	10,080	225,225	10,584

	FY 2005 Actual		FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Actual	
STATE	Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal
Connecticut	8,500	0	5,175	0	0	0
Delaware	757	0	649	0	1,368	0
Florida	377,870	84,881	80,084	108,719	62,614	90,946
Georgia	56,692	314,915	50,424	321,823	262,064	325,145
Hawaii	7,959	142,424	105	134,821	184	151,976
Idaho	2,906	4,379	145	4,324	181	3,730
Illinois	409,667	346,963	76,915	331,198	84,923	311,478
Indiana	60,162	30,000	30,593	71,000	29,395	77,400
Iowa	540,051	79,856	731,922	87,517	1,385,708	20,151
Kansas	86,577	0	44,341	10,038	10,101	0
Kentucky	761,057	175,843	246,554	169,696	304,801	143,193
Louisiana	48,158	0	11,970	0	6641	0
Maine	1,787	0	335	0	0	0
Maryland	13	0	545,427	0	600,260	0
Massachusetts	29,222	0	722	64,264	0	0
Michigan	11,292	308	14,508	0	16,487	4,652
Minnesota	45,452	39,560	5,132	55,818	7,966	69,043
Mississippi	76,059	0	91,883	0	4,408	0
Missouri	93,247	170,010	897	68,723	1,645	55,364
Montana	9,748	13,517	2,881	0	3,009	0
Nebraska	38,958	172,243	2,229	405	48,820	19,473
Nevada	11,760	38,426	1,431	0	0	0
New Hampshire	3,953	4,000	4,863	4,000	0	1,046
New Jersey	10,640	0	6,284	162,178	4,687	8,960
New Mexico	19,056	35,730	1,300	32,400	2,317	32,100
New York	305	1,117	2,376	780	1,005	15,219
North Carolina	0	1,249,725	320,458	1,787,868	134,661	1,872,293
North Dakota	15,868	2,500	1,063	2,500	0	3,000
Ohio	54,253	278,000	46,831	65,287	50,441	69,916
Oklahoma	22,568	482,228	2,273	59,774	1,488	94,302
Oregon	19,494	6,000	1,317	6,500	2,169	5,000
Pennsylvania	3,561	0	4,852	199,160	0	199,160
Rhode Island	18,732	0	7,997	0	4,357	0
South Carolina	83,504	0	65,271	0	85,132	0
South Dakota	89,906	44,813	522	46,735	272	0
Tennessee	130,185	0	118,695	37,174	155,089	37,000
Texas	298,937	0	116,790	0	23,364	0
Utah	8,888	15,000	417	500	0	60,541
Vermont	2,169	0	66	1,000	0	1,000
Virginia	12,121	0	27,261	0	26,430	0
Washington	12,695	9,108	1,989	10,000	2,439	0
West Virginia	0	0	14,918	0	0	166,717

	FY 2005 Actual		FY 2006 Actual		FY 2007 Actual	
STATE	Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal	Federal	Non-Federal
Wisconsin	185,950	18,049	89,690	0	150,633	0
Wyoming	8,159	29,200	74	0	88	0
Washington DC	0	0	28,916	0	37,590	0
Puerto Rico	157,850	0	15,230	0	28,961	0
TOTAL	$4,314,998	$4,067,450	$3,445,395	$4,284,964	$3,854,761	$4,327,526

All of the States and territories included in the table have achieved Stage V status. Stage V denotes disease free status and this status only applies to commercial production swine. It does not apply to feral or captive transitional swine that are at risk for exposure to the pseudorabies virus.

RABIES PROGRAM

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of the national rabies management plan? How much do you plan to spend in FY 2008 and request in FY 2009 for this program?

Response: In 2007 and 2008 (to date), APHIS conducted scoping that included more than 100 experts reflecting a variety of disciplines from primarily State and Federal partners as well as university cooperators at our Annual Rabies Management Team meeting. In March 2008, the group provided detailed comment and input on the draft U.S. National Plan for Wildlife Rabies Management (2008-2012). This process ensures that the consolidated National Plan is current, with strategically sound goals and objectives, as well as operational and research plans. The Agency anticipates that the final plan will be completed and distributed in June 2008. This plan will constitute a living document that sets the course for rabies management for the next five years and will be linked to the North American Rabies Management Plan that delineates courses of action for border rabies surveillance and control with Canada and Mexico.

In FY 2008, APHIS plans to spend $23.5 million on national rabies control in cooperative efforts in 18 eastern states, Texas, Arizona, and other selected western states. The FY 2009 request proposes an additional $2 million for these activities.

Ms. DeLauro: Provide the Committee with an update on the rabies control program. How much do you plan to spend on this program in fiscal year 2008 and how much did you spend in FY 2007?

Response: APHIS' current National Rabies Management Program conducts enhanced rabies surveillance and oral rabies vaccination(ORV) operations in 18 States, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, and Arizona. We also conduct surveillance in states in close proximity to ORV zones in Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and New Mexico. In addition, we coordinate with Canadian and Mexican counterparts on rabies surveillance near the U.S. border. This surveillance information is critical to determine oral vaccine bait

distribution patterns for the 10 to 11 million baits distributed annually to create strategic ORV zones to control specific variants of wildlife rabies. APHIS has had success with ORV in preventing raccoon rabies spread, preventing canine rabies from reemerging in Texas from Mexico, and working toward reducing the area in west-central Texas infected with a unique strain of gray fox rabies. In spite of this success, APHIS has had to plan for and respond to rabies emergencies that could compromise ORV efforts where there is a high risk of rabies spread to new areas.

APHIS has coordinated with Canadian partners along the New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine borders to contain raccoon rabies in Quebec and eliminate this strain from Ontario and New Brunswick. APHIS is currently continuing integrated rabies control in Northeast Ohio, working toward restoring this area to rabies-free status. APHIS has also addressed rabies emergencies on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. One new vaccine candidate is on track for field testing in 2009. APHIS is currently testing a new type of placebo bait on a small scale in West Virginia and Alabama. New tools are essential to meeting long-term rabies management goals.

In Texas, APHIS helps maintain an ORV barrier along the Rio Grande that has been effective in preventing re-emergence of canine rabies in coyotes in Texas. Since February 2007, APHIS has conducted special baiting campaigns to try to prevent the gray fox variant in Texas from continued spread. As many as 20 coyotes have been confirmed with the gray fox variant of rabies in west Texas, elevating concerns that this variant may be spreading among coyotes. If this is the case, control will be more challenging given that the coyote is more broadly distributed and travels greater distance than the gray fox. This emergency will require continued vigilance and additional treatment and evaluation.

Given the need for more formalized border rabies surveillance and control, APHIS completed a North American Rabies Management Plan in March 2008 that includes comments from Canada and Mexico. APHIS is working with representatives for the three countries toward officially signing the North American Rabies Management Plan at the end of FY 2008 and identifies four areas of collaboration: information transfer, surveillance, research, and control. APHIS' ability to collaborate on rabies surveillance and control along our borders is critical to achieve our national goals. APHIS continued field trials, testing the currently available oral vaccine baits on free roaming dogs on Navajo lands in Arizona. This project serves as a model for technology transfer to Mexican counterparts, which would allow the creation of buffers against the reemergence of wildlife rabies in Texas and other border States.

In FY 2007, APHIS spent $23.85 million in appropriated funds on operations and research toward rabies containment and elimination in 18 eastern States, and Texas and Arizona. APHIS used an additional $920,000 in Commodity Credit Corporation funds and $350,000 in APHIS Contingency funds for rabies emergencies in Ohio, Vermont, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. In FY 2007, most of these funds were used to purchase vaccine-baits. In FY 2008, APHIS will obligate $23.85 million in appropriated funds as well as an additional $850,000 in APHIS Contingency funds to be applied to rabies emergencies along the Canadian border in the northeastern U.S., northeast Ohio, and west Texas near the Mexican border.

Ms. DeLauro: Has the Agency expanded the rabies control program to any new states? Are there funds in the budget request to expand the rabies control program to other States?

Response: APHIS' current National Rabies Management Program conducts ORV operations in 18 States, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, and Arizona. The program's strategy involves creating oral rabies vaccination (ORV) zones at strategic locations along the leading edge of the current distribution of specific strains of the rabies virus to prevent spread to new areas, and then considering strategies toward elimination.

No new states were added to the national cooperative ORV effort in FY 2007. However, if the Texas gray fox rabies should spread into New Mexico it would represent a new need for expansion. Limited surveillance is currently being conducted in southeastern New Mexico along the Texas border. Also, the Arizona gray fox rabies variant has emerged around Silver City, New Mexico. This also may represent a need. In addition, APHIS continues to receive requests to cooperate at proposed or new county-level programs in a few States, most notably Broward County, Florida. In Arizona, cooperative efforts continue to focus on addressing rabies in free-roaming dogs on Navajo lands.

The FY 2009 request includes a $2 million increase to bolster existing ORV zones where there is a high risk of rabies spread. Rabies emergencies, rising aviation fuel prices of at least 24 percent over 2007 levels, and a 5 percent increase in bait prices place additional stress on resources and may limit APHIS' ability to respond to additional states requesting assistance without seriously jeopardizing programs already in place.

Ms. DeLauro: What will be accomplished with the rabies increase requested in FY 2009?

Response: While our original requested increase was intended to bolster and expand the oral rabies vaccine (ORV) zones by increasing bait distribution to help eliminate rabies in gray foxes and raccoons while also conducting field trials for new oral vaccine and baits, the additional funding would now likely be used to address the rising costs of fuel needed to distribute baits. The remaining funds would be applied specifically to the recent outbreak of gray fox rabies in Texas just beyond the existing oral rabies vaccination zone, to raccoon rabies along the border areas between Canada and New York and Vermont, and to the Ohio contingency action zone for raccoon rabies in the Northeast portion of the State. The agency will also conduct field trials for new oral vaccine and baits and improve real-time tetracycline analysis to measure bait uptake, allowing the program to make optimal adjustments in the ORV zones to achieve long-term success. By 2010, the agency estimates that the increase will allow us to prevent all breaks of canine rabies in the barrier along the Texas-Mexico border and reduce breaks to two or fewer of gray fox and raccoon rabies in the current barrier zone.

Ms. DeLauro: What are APHIS' efforts to control the spread of wildlife rabies?

Response: The current rabies control strategy involves the distribution of oral rabies vaccine, mostly by air, to vaccinate raccoons, coyotes, and gray foxes in defined zones. To prevent the spread of the disease, APHIS creates these zones at strategic locations along the leading edge of the current distribution of specific variants of the rabies virus in wildlife, as determined by contemporary enhanced surveillance. APHIS' goal for FY 2008 is to limit the number of breaches in the current vaccination zones to three and to contain any outbreak to restore the integrity of the barrier. When breaks in oral rabies vaccination (ORV) zones occur or rabies is detected in new areas, the program shifts resources from other ORV zones to address potential rabies spread in these highest-risk areas. To better address cross-border issues, the program has finalized a North American Rabies Management Plan, which will be completed and distributed in June 2008. Translocation of wildlife (specifically, human-assisted movement) that could accelerate the spread of rabies is of high concern to all disease control officials. APHIS will continue to collaborate with other Federal agencies, State agencies, Mexican and Canadian counterparts, professional organizations, and other groups to enhance outreach and education and other measures to help reduce the translocation of wildlife beyond coordinated ORV efforts.

SANITARY/PHYTOSANITARY TRADE BARRIERS

Ms. DeLauro: What did APHIS do in fiscal year 2007 on addressing sanitary/phytosanitary trade barriers that hindered U.S. agricultural exports?

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS resolved 61 trade-related issues involving agricultural exports, allowing trade worth more than $1.3 billion to occur. These export accomplishments included opening new markets for U.S. products, retaining key markets around the world for U.S. exports, and expanding market opportunities for existing exports.

Markets opened include:
- Live cattle to Turkey, worth $500,000;
- Live cattle to Panama, worth $300,000; and
- Bovine semen to Albania, worth $75,000.

Markets retained include:
- Fruits, vegetables and nursery stock to Mexico and Canada, together worth more than $1 billion; and
- Hatching eggs to the European Union, worth $25 million.

Markets expanded include:
- Sheep and goats to Canada, worth $2 million;
- Pet food to Turkey, worth $4.5 million; and
- Poultry and poultry products to Mexico, worth $700,000; and to Ecuador, worth $500,000.

In FY 2007, APHIS attachés facilitated more than 240 shipments of agricultural products worth more than $28.9 million. Individual shipments of U.S. commodities can be detained in foreign ports of entry for a number of reasons. In many cases, the importing country's authorities have a question about a phytosanitary or veterinary certificate. APHIS, at times works with countries to ensure their regulations are properly interpreted. Without APHIS intervention, the shipments would have been returned, destroyed or re-exported to another market. Countries where APHIS

attachés were able to have shipments released include Belgium, Brazil, China, Columbia, European Union, France, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, and Venezuela.

In addition, APHIS actively participated in the development of international animal and plant health standards that are relevant for international trade in agricultural products. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) produces animal health standards for trade and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) produces plant health standards. These organizations are recognized under the World Trade Organization (WTO) SPS Agreement as the relevant international standard setting bodies for animal and plant health. No new OIE standards were adopted in 2007 but revisions to the existing Code Chapters on Foot and Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza (AI) and AI surveillance were approved. There were also updates to a number of equine disease Code Chapters. The IPPC adopted two new standards (on phytosanitary treatments and on recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence) and approved revisions of two other standards.

SCRAPIE

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing scrapie program spending to include FY 2007 actuals and FY 2008 and FY 2009 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record. [The information follows:]

SCRAPIE PROGRAM SPENDING			
Activity	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Est.	FY 2009 Est.
Developmental Projects	$ 352,000	$257,000	$267,000
Program Operations and Support Costs	14,568,123	14,327,504	13,911,000
Indemnity and related expenses	1,071,956	1,000,000	1,000,000
State Cooperative Agreements (State Support)	1,405,921	1,284,761	1,200,000
Laboratory Services Contracts (with States)	1,089,000	1,109,000	1,109,000
Total	$18,487,000	$17,978,265	$17,487,000

Ms. DeLauro: Were any scrapie indemnity funds used in FY 2007 or to date in FY 2008?

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS used $1,071,956 for scrapie indemnity and related expenses. As of April 19, 2008, we have obligated and/or transferred $530,433 for indemnity and related expenses in FY 2008.

Ms. DeLauro: What steps is APHIS taking to reduce and/or eradicate scrapie from the United States? How does the FY 2007 appropriation for scrapie fit into the overall eradication plan?

Response: APHIS began full implementation of the Accelerated Scrapie Eradication Program in FY 2002, following the publication of the final rule, "Scrapie in Sheep and Goats; Interstate Movement Restrictions and Indemnity Program." The rule requires the identification of certain classes of sheep and goats in interstate commerce, provides indemnity for animals required to be destroyed, establishes standards for handling infected and exposed flocks/herds, establishes standards for approving tests and laboratories, and, sets standards for State scrapie control programs.

On April 1, 2003, APHIS initiated the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance program, a targeted surveillance program designed to maximize the detection and clean up of infected flocks. As of March 31, 2008, this program has collected samples from 165,283 sheep and goats since inception. In addition, this effort has shown a decrease in disease prevalence from 0.97 percent in FY 2003, to 0.14 percent in FY 2007. The following are recent actions taken to further progress program operations towards eradication.

In FY 2007, APHIS provided more than 4 million eartags to producers as part of the scrapie program. As of May 1, 2008, 141,196 sheep and/or goat premises were contained in the Scrapie National Generic Database with approximately 100,000 of these premises having received official National Animal Identification System-compliant eartags.

In January 2008, APHIS approved a new live animal test, rectal lymphoid tissue biopsy, that can be used in goats as well as sheep to evaluate the status of exposed and high-risk flocks and to identify positive sheep for use in the development and testing of more efficient potential live animal tests.

In November 2003, the Agency began approving private genotyping labs to conduct official genotype testing for producers, thus allowing producers to have confidence in both the lab results and the identity of the sheep tested. There are presently eight approved laboratories that may provide producer and cooperative agreement funded diagnostic testing. Through competitive sourcing, four of the laboratories are authorized under blanket purchase agreements to provide APHIS-funded program genetic testing, resulting in a savings of approximately 50 percent in program genotyping costs.

APHIS assists owners of infected flocks with clean-up efforts and exposed flocks by providing genotype testing and indemnity for scrapie susceptible exposed animals in these flocks. In FY 2007, the Agency assisted approximately 600 owners.

Since the beginning of the accelerated effort, APHIS has provided education to industry through a grant with the National Institute for Animal Agriculture. In fiscal years 2004-2008, the Agency also entered into a cooperative agreement with the American Sheep Industry Association to expand the educational efforts, which includes information for producers, markets and veterinarians on identification requirements, genotyping, and flock cleanup.

APHIS also continues to partner with the Agricultural Research Service to study the transmission of the Nor-98-like virus type, a new scrapie virus identified in five cases during FY 2007.

The FY 2008 appropriation of $17.98 million allows APHIS to continue these critical scrapie eradication efforts.

SCREWWORM

Ms. DeLauro: How does APHIS ensure that an effective screwworm barrier is maintained in Panama? What is the status of APHIS' plans to construct a facility in Panama to maintain the screwworm barrier?

Response: APHIS cooperates with Mexico, Panama, and other Central American countries to maintain the barrier against screwworm. The program has eradicated the pest up to the narrowest point in Panama, the Darien Gap, and has established a permanent barrier against the pest at the Panama/Colombia border. The screwworm barrier is maintained in Panama by the weekly release of sterile screwworms in the Darien gap and approximately 20 miles into Columbian territory. In addition, veterinarians and field inspectors are constantly and actively conducting surveillance programs and are prepared to rapidly treat any screwworm case reported or found as an incursion into these areas, with the corresponding augmentation of sterile-fly release. Currently, the program is transporting sterile flies for release in Panama from the production facility in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Mexico.

The new screwworm facility in Panama is fully constructed and is now conducting test production runs. Gearing up to produce 50 million flies per week will take preparation, and we plan to have the new facility fully operational and producing all flies necessary for the barrier in Panama by January 2009. At that point, the program will no longer ship flies from Mexico to maintain the barrier at the Panama/Colombia border. APHIS continues to evaluate the future of the Mexico production facility. This facility is seen as a necessary back-up for the new facility but is nearing its limit of viability. Recent assessments indicate that $8 million to $10 million in renovations would be necessary to maintain its integrity. Biological considerations will most likely require that the old plant operate at least one to two years after the Panama facility opens to provide full backup. Our experience with transitions between production facilities has shown that it is often necessary to stop production at a new facility and restart it from strains held in reserve in the previous facility during the first years of operation.

In addition to having the Mexico facility serve as a backup facility during the transition, APHIS plans to have it available for the surge capacity needed to address potential screwworm outbreaks above the barrier zone. The Agency is currently working on several initiatives to dramatically reduce the U.S. investment in the Mexico facility. APHIS has reached an agreement with the Mexican Commissioners, whereby the current 80:20 cost-share arrangement will be reduced to 50:50 by 2011, resulting in a $3 million/year savings. The Agency is also considering providing screwworm flies to other countries in an effort to turn the Mexico facility into a self-sustaining facility with minimal taxpayer investment. The Agency is currently producing flies for a Screwworm control program in Jamaica on a full-cost recovery basis. In addition, the International

Development Bank recently approved a $1 million grant for a project involving Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil to demonstrate the feasibility of establishing a control or eradication program in South America. The Screwworm Commission will provide sterile flies as well as technical capacity building assistance. We are hopeful that a successful demonstration will lead to the possibility of a regional Screwworm eradication effort in South America and the Caribbean. Extending the eradicated zone further would offer the United States greater protection from screwworm infestation and enhance APHIS' reputation as a world leader in animal health control and eradication.

SELECT AGENTS

Ms. DeLauro: What is the total requested for select agents? How much is the fiscal year 2008 base and what is it used for? What is the increase of $1.8 million for?

Response: The FY 2008 base funding for the Select Agents program is $4.221 million. In response to the Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act (ABPA) signed into law in June of 2002, the program registers facilities desiring to handle select agents that bear a threat to animal and plant health in a timely and efficient manner, allowing valuable research and diagnostics to proceed. Program activities conducted include: compliance inspection of the registrants, issuing permits for agent movement, providing specialized select agent training courses for inspection personnel, working with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in the maintenance and management of the Select Agents Registry System, and, providing educational and outreach activities to the regulated community.

APHIS is requesting an additional $1.738 million in FY 2009 to address workload demands. The number of select agents applications, amendments, and transfer requests submitted to the program for approval has increased significantly in recent years due to the growing interest to conduct research in select agents. APHIS also must register facilities that desire to handle select agents which bear a threat to animal health, such as avian influenza, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and foot-and-mouth disease. Registration of the facilities must occur in a timely and effective manner to allow valuable research and diagnostics to proceed without delay. To respond to the high demand for registry while safeguarding the nation's agricultural resources, APHIS plans to expand current activities.

In particular, the Agency will use the funding as follows. As recommended in a report prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General (OIG) in response to the events of September 11, 2001, the Department has mandated enhanced security for all laboratories using select agents and toxins. To maintain compliance with the OIG findings, as well as the mandated select agent requirements, APHIS will use $260,000 of the $1.738 million requested increase to expand current physical security associated with the program, including implementing the barcode inventory tracking system that provides the ability to code diagnostic samples and reagents so that they can easily be identified, inventoried, and monitored using portable barcode readers. APHIS will use $726,000 for review and approval of registrations; and

$752,000 to address the increased number of inspections that must be performed.

APHIS will measure program performance by the number of events (theft, loss, or release of biological agents from a regulated entity) involving select agents that can be traced to insufficient regulatory oversight. In FY 2009, APHIS aims to protect the United States from events involving select agents by assuring sufficient regulatory oversight.

STATE DEPARTMENT REIMBURSEMENTS

Ms. DeLauro: How much does APHIS expect to reimburse the Department of State for shared administrative costs in fiscal year 2008? How does this compare to actual reimbursements in fiscal years 2006 and 2007? What is the specific basis on which the State Department charges are assessed?

Response: The Department of State provides administrative services to U.S. Government agencies with overseas presence through the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). Under ICASS, all U.S. government agencies, including Department of State, pay for shared administrative services in more than 200 diplomatic and consular posts overseas. For FY 2008, the APHIS share for ICASS is estimated to be $3.2 million. APHIS paid $3 million for FY 2006 and $2.8 million for FY 2007. Despite continued efforts to decrease APHIS reliance on embassy-provided services, costs are rising in FY 2008 due to unfavorable exchange rates, increased energy costs and inflation at all of our posts abroad.

ICASS charges are determined by workload counts, number of Locally Engaged Staff, number of American direct-hire staff, and the quantity used for each service offered under ICASS.

Ms. DeLauro: What are the total costs, and the FY 2008 increase, for embassy construction and security (ICASS)?

Response: The Department of State funds the building of New Embassy Construction (NEC) through the Capital Security Cost Sharing program, which is separate from ICASS. ICASS is an administrative service provided by the Department of State. To support this service, all U.S. Government agencies with overseas offices are charged a per capita amount for personnel that are to be stationed within the NEC. The estimated FY 2008 charge for APHIS is $2.5 million. In FY 2007, APHIS paid approximately $3 million for the program. The reduction in FY 2008 is due to a one-time reduction in the per capita rates. Beginning in FY 2009 the per capita rates will increase to $21,000.

Ms. DeLauro: The costs are based on authorized positions. Does APHIS have all authorized overseas positions filled, in general?

Response: APHIS has 249 authorized positions; however, only 152 positions are mandated by the State Department to be located in embassies. The costs are based on these positions, the majority of which are filled.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES SPENDING

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a table that shows, by state, the amount spent on protection of threatened and endangered species activities for FY 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACTIVITIES FY 2007 EXPENDITURES BY STATE	
ALASKA	$18,684
ALABAMA	$856
ARIZONA	$260,865
CALIFORNIA	$1,014,715
COLORADO	$1,033
CONNECTICUT	$7,300
CUBA	$12,000
FLORIDA	$741,621
GEORGIA	$1,720
GUAM	$590,953
HAWAII	$204,908
IDAHO	$516,277
INDIANA	$1,050
KENTUCKY	$10,000
LOUISIANA	$36,288
MASSACHUSETTS	$7,500
MAINE	$10,263
MICHIGAN	$169,362
MINNESOTA	$554,981
MONTANA	$191,593
NORTH CAROLINA	$18,574
NORTH DAKOTA	$1,850
NEBRASKA	$8,200
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$9,970
NEW JERSEY	$8,963
NEW MEXICO	$127,104
NEVADA	$36,000
OREGON	$102,895
PENNSYLVANIA	$1,050
RHODE ISLAND	$633
SOUTH CAROLINA	$6,911
UTAH	$44,165
VIRGINIA	$32,286
US VIRGIN ISLANDS	$15,796
WASHINGTON	$685,842
WISCONSIN	$380,511
WYOMING	$243,325
Total	$6,076,044

TRADE ISSUES RESOLUTION AND MANAGEMENT

Ms. DeLauro: Please explain the policy and administrative rationale behind the budget's proposal to merge elements of the Foreign Animal Disease/Foot-and-Mouth Disease program with the Trade Issues Resolution and Management Program.

Response: APHIS funds international trade and safeguarding activities through various funding sources. The largest sources are the Trade Issue Resolution and Management (TIRM) and the Foreign Animal Disease (FAD/FMD) line-items. The TIRM line-item supports the Sanitary-Phytosanitary Staff Issues Management Team based in Washington, DC, and attachés throughout the world. We also use the FAD/FMD line item to support our participation in cooperative FMD programs in Colombia, Mexico, and Panama. In reality, our overseas staff conducts activities that both safeguard agriculture and facilitate safe agricultural trade. Currently, our budget structure implies two separate staffs working on two separate programs; however, our overseas operations are unified and work toward both APHIS goals. Therefore, we plan to create a unified line-item called Overseas Technical and Trade Operations that will more accurately reflect how we do business. This line-item's goal is to safeguard U.S. agriculture and facilitate safe agricultural trade by gathering information overseas and providing expertise to foreign countries, as well as supporting U.S. producers' access to foreign markets.

Ms. DeLauro: What would the net increase of $3.6 million in the new Overseas Technical and Trade Operations program support? Why the net increase?

Response: This increase would support 14 additional overseas staff years to work on surveillance and trade issues. These additional employees will enable us to expand safe agricultural trade and identify foreign pests and diseases before they spread to the United States, thereby enhancing our capability to safeguard U.S. animal and plant health and facilitate safe agricultural trade. The new specialists will help foreign governments develop regulatory infrastructure to better address pest and disease risks. They also will support U.S. trade interests by resolving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) trade barrier issues. In addition, they will coordinate and implement international regulatory development projects that strengthen overseas pest and disease detection and control and promote safe trade with developing countries. They also will work with international plant and animal health organizations to promote U.S. regulatory policies and influence the development of international standards. APHIS is striving to establish a presence in areas with important export markets to address SPS and market issues where APHIS either has no or limited presence. By expanding our overseas presence, we will be able to build international support for trade agreements, facilitate safe agricultural trade, and open valuable markets to U.S. agricultural exports.

To measure its success at safeguarding agricultural health, APHIS tracks the number of foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreaks in the United States. In FY 2007, no such outbreaks occurred. With the increased funding, APHIS will be able to meet the increased workload related to Free Trade Agreements and continue to prevent FAD outbreaks in the face of mounting risks. The Agency also tracks the volume of trade facilitated. In FY 2007, APHIS resolved 61 trade-related issues involving agricultural

exports, allowing trade worth more than $1.3 billion to occur. In the first quarter of FY 2008, the Agency has already retained, expanded, and opened markets worth $2.9 billion and facilitated the shipment of $18.2 million of U.S. agricultural commodities to overseas markets. The increased funding will allow APHIS to strengthen the SPS trade system, reduce trade disruptions, and improve opportunities for U.S. exporters.

Ms. DeLauro: What activities will continue to be funded out of the $4 million in the Foreign Animal Disease/FMD program?

Response: The $4 million would fund cooperative agreements to support our participation in vital foreign animal disease and foot-and-mouth disease programs in Colombia, Mexico and Panama. These programs monitor and control animal disease outbreaks worldwide by assisting partner countries with developing laboratory networks, improving risk assessments, and monitoring animal and animal products bound for the U.S. from countries with a possible FAD/FMD presence. These efforts reduce the risk of these diseases spreading to the United States.

Ms. DeLauro: Will APHIS open new overseas offices in fiscal year 2009? Will any existing overseas offices be closed in the current or budget year? What, if any, offices did or will APHIS open in fiscal year 2008?

Response: We have not opened or closed any offices since 2007. We will expand our Brazil operations by opening an office in Rio de Janeiro in FY 2009. We are not planning to close any offices completely; however, we may determine to increase or decrease support to some locations.

TRAP TESTING SPENDING

Ms. DeLauro: How much does APHIS plan to spend on trap testing in fiscal years 2008 and 2009 and how much of this is on non-lethal methods of trap testing?

Response: APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center is spending $265,000 per year in FY 2008 and 2009 in support of trap testing standards. This effort will provide information leading to the development of Best Management Practices (BMP) regarding the humane trapping of wildlife, in compliance with a 1997 agreement with the European Union. Because individual States have regulatory authority to manage wildlife within their borders, a coordinated national effort requires the cooperation of State wildlife management agencies. These agencies are providing information on the performance of traps currently in use to the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies to contribute to the BMP development process. Trap methods vary by each State's management objectives, target species, and use pattern. The effort is principally devoted to developing BMPs for commercial restraint traps and cage traps. The traps are nonlethal, and the BMPs are designed to make the capture method as humane as possible. However, the disposition of the captured animals varies depending upon the outcome of the activity or State management objectives. The research and resulting BMPs may be used by other countries to improve their programs. The United States will also use the BMPs to address international commitments to identify and promote the use of humane traps and trapping methods for capturing wildlife.

TRAVEL

Ms. DeLauro: According to the budget object class breakout, APHIS spent over $46 million on travel in fiscal year 2007, an increase of about $8.7 million (or 23 percent) above 2006 levels. What accounts for the large increase in spending for travel?

Response: The $8.697 million increase above FY 2006 travel levels is attributed to several factors. The Federal response to the avian influenza situation was a major contributor as reflected by a $1.207 million increase in charges to the avian influenza supplemental funding, and a $1.452 million increase in charges to the newly created (in FY 2007) Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza program. Additionally, $4.135 million in travel was charged to various emergency programs, funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). In contrast, less than $1 million in travel was charged to CCC funded emergency programs in FY 2006 because of the high proportion of funds used for cooperative agreements.

The remaining $1.903 million increase is the result of other factors, including those caused by rising fuel costs. The annual operating costs for the Agency's motor vehicle fleet increased by $472,626. Additionally, there was a $0.04 increase in the mileage reimbursement allowance for employee use of privately owned vehicles, as well as increased costs for other forms of transportation, such as air fare.

Ms. DeLauro: For fiscal year 2007, please provide for the record: destination, number of trips taken, and the costs for trips taken by headquarters personnel; and, destination, number of trips taken, and the costs for trips taken by field personnel. Please separate international travel from domestic travel. For international travel, please indicate the number of persons on each trip, the purpose of each trip and provide a total for international travel expenses. For domestic travel, destination may be provided by state only.

Response: There is no automated process in place that would allow APHIS to identify the number of persons and the purpose of each international trip. The remaining information requested is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

SUMMARY OF APHIS CHARGES
TO TRAVEL
(MAJOR OBJECT CLASS 21.00)

	NUMBER OF TRIPS TAKEN	TOTAL COST
FY 2007 Headquarters Personnel Travel (Details attached)		
Temporary Duty - Domestic	2,979	$3,213,752
Foreign	694	1,278,863
Transfer of Station - Domestic	228	1,769,675
Transfer of Station - Foreign	10	27,450
FY 2007 Field Personnel Travel (Details attached)		
Temporary Duty - Domestic	30,379	22,748,982
Foreign	1,557	2,492,224
Transfer of Station - Domestic	1,549	7,978,744
Transfer of Station - Foreign	16	37,476
Special Conveyance Allowance e.g., allowance given to an employee who uses his/her personally owned vehicle for official travel	N/A	385,028
Integrated Acquisition System (IAS) e.g., contractor travel, expenditures in connection with incident command centers	N/A	2,663,550
Purchase Card Management System (PCMS) e.g., toll passes; toll charges; car rentals; parking; pre-paid subway cards	N/A	104,237
Direct Entries e.g., contracts, agreements, reimbursable work authorizations, vehicle purchases; employee reimbursements for local travel; vehicle lease payments	N/A	3,347,019
Totals	37,412	$46,047,000

Ms. DeLauro: Upon review of APHIS's 2006 travel costs, we noted the amount of travel spending particularly for national headquarters staff. In fiscal year 2006, headquarters staff spent significant money on local travel, often within a few miles of the headquarters building. For instance, ten trips to Baltimore, MD, for over $8,500 with average trip cost of almost $860. Nineteen trips to Prince George's County, MD, for a total cost of $44,000 with an average trip cost of $2,300. Two trips to Washington, DC, for a total cost of over $1,700 with an average trip cost of over $860. What is the background on the significant expenditures for travel for headquarters staff in the DC region? And, with respect to the 19 trips within Prince George's County, MD, please provide for the record the purpose and reimbursement expenses for each trip.

Response: The majority of the nineteen trips for travel of headquarters employees to Prince George's County, MD, are not employees whose regular official duty station is Riverdale, MD, or Washington DC. Most of these expenses were incurred by employees on a Temporary Duty (TDY) assignment to the Riverdale Office. Other travelers include: interns (1890 Scholars Program or Public Service Leaders Scholarship Program) whose travel expenses from their school or residence to their duty station is paid for by APHIS, a prospective employee, a relocated Hurricane Katrina displaced employee, and a field employee whose vouchers where incorrectly entered into the travel system listing Riverdale, MD, as the official duty station. The chart below shows each traveler's residency, the purpose of their travel, and the amount of reimbursable expenses.

HEADQUARTERS FY 2006 TRAVEL - PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Purpose	Residence	Expenses
TDY	Conway, AZ	$5,031.30
	Conway, AZ	1,005.35
	Conway, AZ	4,934.35
	Conway, AZ	4,807.00
	Surf City, NC	3,292.73
	Burlingame, CA	5,176.69
	Burlingame, CA	1,659.55
	Burlingame, CA	5,344.13
	Burlingame, CA	2,868.30
	Burlingame, CA	2,144.50
Interns	Alamosa, CO	228.20
	Ames, IA	1,141.54
	Riverdale, MD	170.98
	Chico, CA	263.48
	Chico, CA	1555.79
Meetings	Park City, UT	941.35
	Park City, UT	2,144.50
Interview	Clifton, NJ	406.12
Relocation	Hebron, MD	592.40
	TOTAL	$43,708.26

In accordance with the USDA Agricultural Travel Regulations the Baltimore trips were farther than the specified thirty five miles from the employees' official duty station, qualifying the trips for per diem reimbursement. The ten trips to Baltimore consist of eight employees who attended the National Plant Board Meeting and one employee who was required to attend Occupational Safety and Health Administration training. The remaining trip was an employee who attended an informational meeting as the first stop on a four state trip. The two trips to Washington, DC, were for out-of-state interns who were coming to the area to work for the summer.

TROPICAL BONT TICK

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide the Committee with an updated status report of the joint project with the Regional Caribbean Amblyomma Program to eradicate the tropical bont tick from the Caribbean Islands.

Response: APHIS continues to assist Caribbean nations in conducting surveillance and monitoring for the tropical bont tick (TBT), which poses a significant threat to U.S. livestock populations. The Caribbean basin has historically been the entry point to North America for significant animal diseases and plant pests from Africa, Asia, and South America, including swine fevers, blue tongue viruses, heart water, and others. Accordingly, APHIS works to monitor TBT populations in the Caribbean and prevent the pest from making its way to the United States as part of its safeguarding strategy. However, recent data suggests that eradicating TBT from the Caribbean is not a practical goal. APHIS and other cooperators in the region are shifting the focus of TBT efforts in the Caribbean toward monitoring and surveillance and technical assistance to Caribbean nations in building infrastructure to deal with TBT and other transboundary animal diseases (TADs). The risk of new introductions of exotic animal diseases remains high, and Caribbean nations need basic infrastructure improvements to exclude, detect, diagnose, respond and report animal diseases to the international community, with the intent of reducing the risk of their spread to the continental United States and other islands.

APHIS is initiating a new partnership to help build the fundamental veterinary infrastructure needed in the Caribbean to manage TBT, control the many other diseases exotic to the United States currently in the region (e.g. classical swine fever, Newcastle disease, screwworm), as well as to conduct surveillance for the many other exotic TADs that could be introduced to the region. APHIS will partner with the Interamerican Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA); the International Research Center for Agriculture and Development(CIRAD) in Guadeloupe; the Government of France, through its foreign missions; and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The intent of all parties is to build a local field force of veterinary epidemiologists/para-epidemiologists in ten Caribbean nations, who will:

1. monitor population levels and seasonality of the TBT;
2. begin implementing geographic information systems(GIS)and remote sensing technology in animal health;
3. define a program of integrated pest management (IPM) for TBT;
4. conduct expanded surveillance for heart water disease;

5. conduct expert evaluations of each country's animal disease surveillance infrastructure and post to a public website;
6. conduct expanded surveillance for all TADs; and,
7. create an animal disease emergency response and management infrastructure in the region under incident command structure. This is in direct response to the request of the other partners in this project, including the host nations, the Caribbean Community and Common Market nations and the regional organization of official and academic veterinarians (CaribVET).

Currently, USDA is the only external donor of financial resources for the program, but in-kind contributions now will include the following: CARICOM nations will donate personnel; IICA, FAO, and CIRAD will donate technical and administrative support; [the government of France may continue some financial support for training;] and, the CaribVET will help set priorities, analyze surveillance results, and track progress in creating surveillance infrastructure using an analytical tool developed by CIRAD.

All of these activities will complement other APHIS activities in the Caribbean, such as safeguarding and pest detection. With IPM and GIS/remote sensing technologies, controlling tick populations on the islands should reduce the probability of inter-island spread via the cattle egret. However, continued TBT surveillance will identify its presence if it is introduced or re-introduced to other islands. Continued surveillance will also give the international community (and the host governments) the ability to report new introductions or outbreaks of TADs and to respond if necessary to introductions of exotic animal diseases.

Ms. DeLauro: Please show by year the funding levels provided to the project by organization, but provide the specific amount from each organization over the past five years plus planned FY 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

TROPICAL BONT TICK FUNDING FY 2002 - FY 2009				
Organization	Amount FYs 2002-2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 Est.
USDA-APHIS	$2,406,000	$350,000	$175,000*	$350,000
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture		In-Kind	In-Kind	In-Kind
Food and Agriculture Organization a/	100,000	In-Kind	In-Kind	In-Kind
Government of France - CIRAD		40,000	In-Kind	In-Kind
European Union/CARIFORUM b/	1,117,000			
International Fund for Agricultural Development c/	95,000			

TROPICAL BONT TICK FUNDING
FY 2002 - FY 2009

Organization	Amount FYs 2002-2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009 Est.
Government and Farmers of Antigua	1,234,000			
Estimated in-kind services of other CARICOM Governments	2,619,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Total Contributions	$7,571,000	$565,000	$350,000	$525,000

* This reflects expenditures for the Caribbean ambloyomma program. An additional $175,000 will be used for the domestic tropical bont tick program in St. Croix, US Virgin Islands.

a/ Food and Agriculture Organization funds were exhausted in 2005. In-kind contribution will be through Volunteers/Cooperative Programs.
b/ European Union funds were exhausted in 2003.
c/ International Fund for Agricultural Development funds were exhausted in 2003.

TRUST FUND AGREEMENTS

Ms. DeLauro: Please list the trust fund agreements you have with major exporting groups and what their purposes are.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

TRUST FUNDS FOR MAJOR EXPORTING GROUPS

Trust Fund Agreement	Country	Costs for FY 2007	Major Commodity
Asociacion de Export de Chile	Chile	$1,741,668	grapes, blueberries
Association Nationale des Export	Haiti	505,652	mangos
Valexport	Brazil	571,222	mangos
Bond Van Bloembollenhandelaren	Netherlands	499,309	flower bulbs
Jamaican Ministry of Agriculture	Jamaica	392,980	strawberries, avocados, pineapples, yams, spices,
Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust	South Africa	247,904	apples, pears, plums, oranges
Association Peruana de Exportadores de Mango, APEM	Peru	289,896	mangos

TRUST FUNDS FOR MAJOR EXPORTING GROUPS

Trust Fund Agreement	Country	Costs for FY 2007	Major Commodity
Asociacion Hot Water Treatment	Ecuador	272,227	mangos
Ibertrade Commercial Corporation	Spain	251,195	tangerines, clementines
Pipfruit New Zealand	New Zealand	123,624	pears
National Agricultural Cooperative Federation	Korea	361,651	sandpears
Copexeu	Argentina	136,324	blueberries, apples, pears, stonefruit, cherries
Other small exporter agreements /a	various	453,846	various
Total Costs for FY 2007		$5,847,498	

a/ Exporting groups with annual costs that exceed $100,000 were considered major exporting groups. There were 58 groups not considered to be major, with annual costs averaging $7,825.

USER FEE REVENUES

Ms. DeLauro: Provide a five-year table that shows the projected revenue for import/export user fees and the projected revenue for veterinary diagnostic user fees including fiscal year 2008 estimates.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATED USER FEE REVENUE
FYs 2007-2011
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Estimate*	FY 2011 Estimate*
Import/Export User Fees (includes Animal Import Centers in Newburgh and Miami)	$26,273	$26,732	$27,072	$30,100	$33,900
Veterinary Diagnostics User Fees	3,275	3,332	3,374	4,816	4,900

* APHIS projects an increase in the user fee rates, to become effective beginning in FY 2010.

VETERINARY BIOLOGICS

Ms. DeLauro: How will the requested increase of $2.7 million for Veterinary Biologics program improve its performance? Why does APHIS believe that it should acquire the same adverse event reporting system used by the Center for Veterinary Medicine at FDA?

Response: An increase of $2.7 million in FY 2009 would allow the Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) to begin to regain a balance in each of the core functions of the veterinary biologics program while allowing the ability to address the increased demands for services. The core functions include ensuring biologics are free of disease producing agents, developing appropriate standards and procedures for product release, issuing licenses and permits, monitoring and inspecting products and facilities, and controlling field tests and release of veterinary biologics. Previously, the program focused on reducing the time to process biologic license applications. This reduction in time allowed veterinary biologic products to reach the market in a timely manner but at the expense of other program activities such as compliance, hiring and training, and enhancing the laboratory infrastructure. The predictability in the licensing process without hindering other critical program activities will improve the marketability of the biological products and permit manufacturers to be more competitive in the marketplace.

APHIS will measure overall program performance by the decrease in the number of days to issue product licenses as well as the increase in the number of animal diseases for which there are licensed products. With the funding, APHIS will reduce the number of days to issue product licenses by 116 and increase the number of animal disease for which there is a licensed product by 9 in FY 2009.

Currently the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA), Center for Veterinary Medicine and APHIS' CVB share hard copies of adverse event reports of licensed products as well as discuss other issues that involve both drugs and biologics to better coordinate operations as necessary. This information sharing occurs because pharmacovigilance, the monitoring of products post-marketing, is the only method to detect, track, and characterize rare, unusual, or emerging adverse events occurring after product licensure.

The adverse event reports submitted to CVB are currently maintained in a Microsoft Access database that was developed internally. This process is not in compliance with the new regulations, which include electronic transmission of such reports. The FDA system, PV Works Veterinary Adverse Event Reporting Software from Assured Information Systems, Ltd., is used by all veterinary pharmaceutical manufacturers for internal evaluation of adverse event reports and is in compliance with the adverse event reporting requirements.

Approximately 80 percent of veterinary biologics produced in the United States are prepared by a small number of veterinary biologics manufacturers. In most cases, these jointly regulated facilities utilize the same technical services veterinary staffs to report product complaint and adverse event reports following the use of veterinary biologics as well as veterinary pharmaceuticals. In many cases, these adverse event reports may involve simultaneous administration of both pharmaceuticals as well as biologics. Providing stakeholders with a common system will

initially 39 States and three tribal groups had been offered cooperative agreement funding for FY 2008. These States/Tribes were chosen based on epidemiologic "connectivity" to the Great Lakes - i.e., they are at higher risk for spread of VHS. Approximately $1.8 million has been set aside for the agreements, or up to $44,985 for each participating group.

While each group was offered approximately $45,000 as a baseline funding amount, States could request additional funding based upon their proposed work plan. The final award amounts may vary depending on the State's request and need. Any funds that were declined will be redistributed to the Great Lake States according to their request and need.

The remainder of the VHS funds will be spent on the following activities:

- APHIS is providing $87,000 to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff to conduct a VHS species susceptibility trial to determine whether farmed baitfish and catfish in warmer waters are susceptible to the disease and if they can act as carriers for the virus.
- $1.968 million will be used for APHIS program activities including: farm-level VHS surveillance testing; data entry of the surveillance data APHIS will receive from our area offices and our cooperators; to provide analytical support and evaluation of the surveillance data; and to continue updating the national surveillance plan; storing warehoused supplies such as syringes and personal protective equipment; coordinating technical assistance; developing program policy, and monitoring the program activities.
- APHIS is using $1.4 million to ready the aquaculture lab facility so that positive control tissues and reagents can be produced in support of VHS testing by State, university, tribal and private laboratories.
- APHIS is using $345,000 to continue the VHS education and outreach campaign, including producing educational materials and advertisements to increase awareness about VHS and how to prevent its spread, and to train our aquaculture liaisons in aquaculture proper sampling techniques, regulation, diagnostics and general aquaculture education.

APHIS is requesting $2.7 million in FY 2009 for targeted VHS surveillance to continue determining the scope of this pathogen's distribution, as well as the education campaign and diagnostic services.

USDA Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Services made available approximately $200,000 for VHS research in FY 2008 as part of their critical issues funding. Two VHS research proposals were awarded these funds.

WEST NILE VIRUS

Ms. DeLauro: Please detail Wildlife Services' activities dealing with West Nile Virus for the record.

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS received and addressed requests from State wildlife agencies and public health programs to conduct activities

related to responding to dead bird reports from the public, managing statewide efforts to coordinate surveillance, and submitting samples to local health department laboratories. Among these efforts, APHIS continued to coordinate mosquito-borne virus surveillance activities to assist the Alabama Public Health Department. This included maintaining cooperative relationships, notifying local and State jurisdictions about newly reported West Nile virus activity, managing data, and summarizing/reporting surveillance information. In New York, APHIS continued to oversee the West Nile Virus Dead Bird Hotline, currently in its eighth year of operation. The system collected more than 1,500 dead bird reports in 2007, and this data was an essential component of a Statewide, multi-Agency effort to monitor West Nile virus in the State. These specific examples can be applied to many other states through the education and outreach campaign that was launched in 2006 to report dead or sick birds due to concerns of highly pathogenic avian influenza. APHIS' Wildlife Services (WS) established a national hotline to direct calls to local offices so experienced field staff could perform investigations of public reports. Many of these reports lead to West Nile virus detections. In addition, the overall ability to quickly detect emerging diseases in wild birds can lead to quicker disease eradication and improve the overall health of wild birds. Through this type of integrated approach, WS will continue to provide the leadership necessary to address newly emerging diseases.

WILDLIFE PREDATION PILOT PROJECT SPENDING

Ms. DeLauro: Provide the Committee with an update on how the Agency is developing pilot projects for wildlife predation of livestock.

Response: In FY 2001, in cooperation with the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) and Defenders of Wildlife, APHIS completed a protocol for pilot studies to evaluate the relative effectiveness of currently available non-lethal predator management methods only versus the integrated wildlife damage management approach APHIS uses. APHIS pursued cooperators in California, Idaho, and West Virginia to participate in the pilot studies. We cooperated with the HSUS to create a small compensation fund to defray the cost of predator losses for cooperators who used only non-lethal assistance during the first year of the study. Because the study would last several years and require additional compensation funds, we explored the possibility of using commercial insurance policies as a method for covering losses. APHIS scientists would direct the project with three to five specialists involved in each of the three States. APHIS and HSUS mutually agreed to postpone the studies due to lack of adequate funding to conduct them in a scientifically sound manner. APHIS has now transitioned the concept of the pilot projects into part of our research into non-lethal predator management methods.

The APHIS National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC) is evaluating various advanced-technology, non-lethal predation management methods. Several new studies are underway, with promising findings thus far. Our scientists have completed field work for one study where they monitored predator (coyotes, wolves, bears) access to farms and damage to livestock at farms in Wisconsin and Minnesota (the data are now being finalized in a graduate thesis). In addition, APHIS has completed field-testing of electrified flagging, which is used to prevent canids (especially wolves and coyotes) from entering pastures. APHIS is also in the second year of

a field test of the use of conditioned flavor avoidance (a method that causes animals to avoid a food by making them sick when they eat it) with bears. Additionally, APHIS has developed the electronic specifications and supported the production of the ScareCall, which is a device for either attracting or repelling various predators depending on the goal of the activity. APHIS has distributed the non-lethal devices to program offices in Wisconsin, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Montana for use and evaluation under operational conditions, and is initiating a formal research study of device effectiveness. APHIS scientists continue to provide information on new methods through publishing in broad-reaching scientific journals and by making presentations at other outlets, such as conferences and meetings with stakeholders.

WILDLIFE SERVICES

Ms. DeLauro: APHIS has cooperative agreements with all states related to wildlife services operations control work. Provide a list of the amounts of cost-share provided by each state and the federal share spent for fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record. The following table contains the amount of Federal appropriated funds expended in States and State cooperator funds contributed in FY 2007.

[The information follows:]

WILDLIFE SERVICES OPERATIONS
FY 2007 FUNDING
(Data obtained from Resource Reporting)

	FY 2007 FEDERAL	FY 2007 COOPERATIVE	TOTAL
EASTERN REGION			
Alabama	$1,706,257	$348,900	$2,055,157
Arkansas	$320,789	360,080	$680,869
Connecticut	$0	168,525	$168,525
Delaware	$25,000	20,563	$45,563
District of Columbia	$0	5,426	$5,426
Florida/Puerto Rico	$1,440,924	1,551,728	$2,992,652
Georgia	$668,403	360,792	$1,029,195
Illinois	$218,903	888,355	$1,107,258
Indiana	$147,094	362,793	$509,887
Iowa	$46,400	82,864	$129,264
Kentucky	$479,980	495,538	$975,518
Louisiana	$600,387	217,218	$817,605
Maine	$395,339	174,983	$570,322
Maryland	$458,327	1,026,403	$1,484,730
Massachusetts	$317,311	415,250	$732,561
Michigan	$1,069,026	193,628	$1,262,654
Minnesota	$673,986	253,428	$927,414

	FY 2007 FEDERAL	FY 2007 COOPERATIVE	TOTAL
Mississippi	$1,241,203	812,077	$2,053,280
Missouri	$471,955	511,809	$983,764
New Hampshire	$538,432	308,382	$846,814
New Jersey	$262,740	351,163	$613,903
New York	$2,417,463	713,195	$3,130,658
North Carolina	$916,526	1,867,840	$2,784,366
Ohio	$1,290,061	301,270	$1,591,331
Pennsylvania	$1,937,379	733,590	$2,670,969
Rhode Island	$0	50,750	$50,750
South Carolina	$319,651	1,047,595	$1,367,246
Tennessee	$1,194,721	1,179,447	$2,374,168
Vermont	$920,715	125,021	$1,045,736
Virginia	$1,130,997	1,346,693	$2,477,690
West Virginia	$2,181,369	324,053	$2,505,422
Wisconsin	$1,160,791	1,397,248	$2,558,039
WESTERN REGION			
Alaska	$229,512	919,458	$1,148,970
Arizona	$933,000	968,415	$1,901,415
California	$2,032,238	4,077,696	$6,109,934
Colorado	$1,014,487	952,221	$1,966,708
Guam	$358,349	3,828,865	$4,187,214
Hawaii	$835,374	2,711,662	$3,547,036
Idaho	$1,894,930	611,833	$2,506,763
Kansas	$280,168	239,213	$519,381
Montana	$1,944,036	1,538,459	$3,482,495
Nebraska	$530,200	855,898	$1,386,098
Nevada	$1,495,163	1,373,228	$2,868,391
New Mexico	$1,619,891	1,375,021	$2,994,912
North Dakota	$1,157,645	556,374	$1,714,019
Oklahoma	$1,111,940	2,590,244	$3,702,184
Oregon	$1,252,843	2,040,960	$3,293,803
South Dakota	$40,329	19,644	$59,973
Texas	$6,665,195	6,772,392	$13,437,587
Utah	$1,347,438	2,620,188	$3,967,626
Washington	$643,614	2,461,715	$3,105,329
Wyoming	$2,084,892	1,555,075	$3,639,967
TOTALS	$52,023,373	56,065,168	$108,088,541

Ms. DeLauro: What are Wildlife Services' efforts in managing conflicts with invasive species or the spread of these species?

Response: APHIS cooperates with a variety of partners to address conflicts with invasive species that threaten agriculture, natural resources, property, and health and human safety.

In 2007, APHIS' Wildlife Services officials made significant progress in nutria and Gambian giant pouched rat eradication efforts. Nutria, a large rodent native to South America, has established feral populations in 17 states. Since 2002, APHIS and cooperators including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State, and private partners, have virtually eradicated nutria from more than 130,000 acres of coastal marsh in the lower eastern shore of Maryland. The Gambian rat, native to northern Africa, escaped from the premises of an exotic pet breeder on Grassy Key, Florida, in the 1990s. Since 2004, APHIS and Federal and State partners have been steadily moving toward the eradication of the Gambian rat from the Florida Keys. In FY 2007, no Gambian rats were captured on Grassy Key. The monitoring phase of this program will continue for several years before APHIS can be confident that it has eradicated the Gambian rat from the Florida Keys.

APHIS has also worked to control and prevent the spread of invasive species such as brown tree snakes (BTS), coqui frogs, and feral swine. The BTS, accidentally introduced to Guam in the late 1940s or early 1950s, has caused extensive economic and ecological damage to the island. While managing the BTS population on Guam, APHIS actively works to prevent its spread to other Pacific islands, especially Hawaii. APHIS scientists have estimated the total projected economic impacts of the potential translocation of BTS to Hawaii would fall within the range of $473 million to $1.8 billion annually. These projections underscore the value of a BTS interdiction and control program on Guam. In FY 2007, the Agency intercepted 13,594 BTS on Guam or near ports of exit, a 30 percent increase over the last fiscal year. APHIS improved access to Department of Defense export cargo aircraft from Andersen Air Force Base, which reduced the potential for BTS inadvertently being shipped to the United States. APHIS also continued the limited use of the oral BTS toxicant, acetaminophen, resulting in a significant reduction of BTS at Guam ports of exit.

Coqui frogs, introduced into Hawaii from the Caribbean, threaten private property's value and tourism because of loud mating calls and the potential to establish high population densities. APHIS researchers found that property values could be reduced by up to 64 percent when the property is within 500 meters of a coqui frog complaint. The coqui frog also has the potential to compete with native species, especially native birds, by eating insects and other arthropods. By working cooperatively with the County authorities on the island of Hawaii to control coqui frogs, APHIS has reduced the potential for the frogs reaching other islands.

APHIS also works to address free-ranging populations of feral swine that exist in at least 40 States. Feral swine can cause upwards of $800 million dollars annually in damage by rooting and wallowing, feeding on valuable row crops and livestock, and other activities that cause property damage. Feral swine also compete with native wildlife and are reservoirs for several serious pathogens that can affect people, pets, livestock and wildlife. APHIS has been collaborating on many fronts to address the threats of the expanding feral swine population. In 2007, technical assistance was provided in 24 states across the country, and operational

control through wildlife damage management was conducted in 18 States and the Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands. In total APHIS responded to more than 2,000 requests for assistance in FY 2007.

In addition to the three species highlighted, APHIS provides assistance to the general public upon request to resolve invasive species damage. In FY 2007, APHIS provided direct control assistance to resolve damage caused by 13 species identified by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as being among the top 100 invasive species in the world. These species included: BTS, giant toad, coqui frog, red-vented bulbul, common myna, European starling, nutria, house mouse, roof rat, small Asian mongoose, feral swine, cats, and goats.

APHIS' Wildlife Services also plays a central role in several initiatives that the Federal Invasive Terrestrial Animals and Pathogens Committee (ITAP) is developing. Since FY 2006, APHIS chaired ITAP's Vertebrate Invasive Species Subcommittee. The program also hosted an International Symposium on Managing Invasive Species in 2007 and recently published the Technical Proceedings from the Symposium. More than 50 speakers from eight countries presented information on economic and other impacts of invasive species; the regulatory environment; the need for coordination of efforts among agencies and nations; pathways and means-of-entry for invasive species; and detection, prevention, eradication and monitoring of individual species.

APHIS also conducts significant research into innovative strategies to minimize the impacts and spread of invasive wildlife species. APHIS' National Wildlife Research Center has completed the construction of a new invasive species research building in Fort Collins, Colorado. The building expands our ability to study the ecology, biology, behavior and physiology of invasive wildlife species to develop management tools and strategies for mitigating damage and controlling the spread of invasive species. Examples of invasive species that will be studied include BTS from Guam, coqui frogs from the Caribbean, Gambian rats from Africa, roof rats from Southeast Asia, and monk parakeets and nutria from South America.

Ms. DeLauro: Please describe the airport safety activities conducted by APHIS, including how they are funded. How many and which airports currently pay for APHIS airport safety services, and how much is their total contribution?

Response: APHIS personnel provide a wide range of technical and direct management assistance at airports designed to decrease wildlife hazards to aviation. During 2007, APHIS' Wildlife Services program provided assistance to 714 airports, compared to 674 airports in FY 2006. APHIS also trained 2,055 airport personnel at 277 airports in wildlife identification and control methods, compared to 1,739 personnel at 217 airports in FY 2006. APHIS also provided technical assistance in the development of wildlife hazard assessments, wildlife hazard management plans, and environmental assessments.

Direct management assistance included lethal control of hazardous wildlife (235 airports), non-lethal dispersal of hazardous wildlife (218 airports), modification of habitats to discourage wildlife (158 airports), and capture and translocation of wildlife away from the airport (75 airports). Lethal control of protected species was conducted under State

and Federal permits as a last option after non-lethal options were determined to be ineffective or impractical.

Cooperators provided $11.43 million in 2007 for work at 389 airports. This funding primarily was provided through cooperative service agreements with civil airport authorities (62 percent) and military bases (33 percent). The remaining 5 percent of funding came from Federal civilian agencies, private companies, or foreign governments. APHIS provided technical assistance at another 421 airports. This assistance includes activities such as initial consultations on wildlife issues and reviewing permit applications that the airports were submitting to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to remove protected migratory bird species. The program is authorized to enter into cooperative service agreements with airport authorities and other entities to provide services on a cost-share basis. APHIS receives no appropriated funding to respond to wildlife hazards at airports.

In 2007, APHIS personnel provided 144 staff years of technical and operational assistance in reducing wildlife hazards at a total of 714 airports in 50 states, 3 U.S. territories, and 5 foreign countries. The airports receiving assistance provided the funding to support these APHIS activities. The following table shows the number of airports assisted in each state.

Number of airports assisted			
AK	32	NC	16
AL	3	ND	17
AR	8	NE	3
AZ	5	NH	6
CA	25	NJ	9
CO	12	NM	6
CT	8	NV	1
DE	3	NY	11
FL	30	OH	30
GA	10	OK	17
GU	6	OR	13
HI	16	PA	25
IA	38	PR	1
ID	5	RI	2
IL	23	SC	9
IN	18	SD	11
KS	6	TN	7
KY	9	TX	21
LA	11	UT	8
MA	12	VA	22
MD	9	VI	1

Number of airports assisted			
MI	42	WA	24
MN	29	WI	27
MO	12	WV	6
MS	10	WY	7
MT	9	Foreign	5
Total			714

WOLF CONTROL

Ms. DeLauro: What is the status of wolf control activities?

Response: APHIS has been actively cooperating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and state wildlife agencies through the various wolf recovery plans and is conducting wolf damage management activities in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Gray wolf populations in the United States are made up of three Distinct Population Segments (DPS) - Western Great Lakes (WGL), Northern Rocky Mountain (NRM), and Southwestern. Overall, gray wolf populations continue to increase, and the FWS has recently delisted the NRM DPS (2/27/08) and the WGL DPS (2/8/07) since these populations' recovery goals had been exceeded. The Southwestern DPS of Mexican gray wolves has retained listing status and is classified as a Nonessential Experimental Population.

FWS estimates the WGL DPS of gray wolves to be approximately 3,020 in Minnesota, 465 in Wisconsin, and 434 in Michigan. Current APHIS activities include ongoing wolf depredation control programs in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. In FY 2007, APHIS personnel responded to 185 requests primarily to resolve wolf/livestock conflicts. APHIS activities in Michigan and Wisconsin are conducted as part of States' management plans, and WS participated in 182 wolf related projects in those states during FY 2007.

The NRM DPS of gray wolves is estimated to be 1,544, with 788 in Idaho, 362 in Wyoming, and 394 in Montana. Since January 2005, FWS has provided more management flexibility for experimental wolf populations in Montana and Idaho based on FWS approved State Wolf Management Plans. APHIS personnel participated in 995 requests for assistance in FY 2007 involving the NRM DPS, as part of ongoing cooperative programs with State wildlife agencies and the FWS.

APHIS personnel in Arizona and New Mexico continue to cooperate with the FWS, the Arizona and New Mexico Departments of Game and Fish, livestock producers, and conservation groups with the wolf reintroduction project. There are an estimated 52 wolves in Arizona and New Mexico. The release of wolves in Southwestern New Mexico and Southeastern Arizona has placed considerable restrictions on our livestock protection program because of the unpredictable movements of these animals. Our involvement is primarily in monitoring wolf movements, assessing wolf damage, and wolf

damage management activities. During 2007, APHIS participated in 53 requests for assistance in these areas.

With Federal delisting of gray wolves in the NRM DPS and the WGL DPS, individual State wildlife agencies have assumed the management responsibilities for wolves in these areas, despite pending lawsuits that oppose the delisting. APHIS is continuing to work with State agencies and the FWS when requested to continue addressing conflicts between the wolves and livestock, while supporting their continued population recovery.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Farr
Fiscal Year 2009

BLACKLISTING INVASIVE PESTS

Mr. Farr: What is the process for "blacklisting" an invasive pest like LBAM?

Response: APHIS has a process in place to determine if an invasive plant pest, such as the light brown apple moth (LBAM), is of "quarantine significance" and "actionable."

To determine if a pest is quarantine significant, we evaluate its risk by determining its origin, prevalence, distribution, and the extent to which management efforts can contain it. In addition, we determine the potential economic and environmental impact of the pest. If we determine a pest to be quarantine significant, we establish and enforce regulations to restrict or prohibit the entry of host commodities. The host commodities could serve as a pathway for the pest's introduction into the United States from infested countries. Before the 2007 California outbreak, LBAM was determined to have a high pest risk and, therefore, to be quarantine significant. This determination was validated by a risk assessment we completed in October 2007 that concluded if the LBAM became established nationwide, losses would approach $100 million per year for just four of LBAM's more than 2,000 hosts (apples, grapes, oranges, and pears). LBAM establishment could also damage the environment. If the infestation is not eradicated, the use of conventional insecticides would increase, thus increasing the pesticide load to the environment.

If a quarantine significant pest does become introduced, we must determine whether or not it is actionable. Actionable pests are those that we can either eradicate or control through domestic regulatory quarantines and mitigation treatments such as pesticides, pheromones, biological control, or sterile insect technology. To determine if a pest is actionable, APHIS maintains a New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG). When the NPAG is notified of a new pest, they will determine whether or not that pest is present, poses an imminent threat, and should be considered a quarantine pest. If they determine that the pest should be considered a quarantine pest, the NPAG will prepare a report for APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine unit in which they will recommend possible actions. Before finalizing this report, they may convene a meeting with subject matter experts from universities and Federal and State agencies to gather more information on the pest. If the NPAG determines that we can eradicate or control a pest through regulatory and mitigation activities, it will recommend such action and designate the pest as actionable. If, however, the group determines that neither eradication nor control is feasible based on the extent of infestation, treatment availability, or resources required, it will recommend that no action be taken. After APHIS confirmed the first LBAM detection in March 2007, the NPAG classified LBAM as actionable and recommended that we pursue eradication.

Mr. Farr: What are the specific regulatory hurdles for a pest to be included on the blacklist?

Response: If we determine a pest to be quarantine significant, we establish and enforce regulations to restrict or prohibit the entry or movement of host commodities. For example, in May 2007, we issued a Federal Order to restrict the interstate movement of certain regulated articles from several counties in California and the entire State of Hawaii to prevent the spread of LBAM. If a quarantine significant pest becomes introduced, we rely on our New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG) to determine if the pest is actionable. If it is, we will begin efforts to eradicate or control the pest through regulatory and mitigation activities.

Mr. Farr: Has a blacklisted (insect) pest ever been reclassified? If so, which pest(s) and what were the circumstances?

Response: There has been at least one instance where a pest has been reclassified. Sugarcane rust was considered an actionable pest of quarantine significance. Therefore, we took regulatory action to prevent its introduction into the United States through the movement of host commodities. However, the pest was eventually introduced and APHIS later determined that the pest could not be eradicated. Instead, we concluded that it could be effectively managed by revising production practices, since the pest affects only sugarcane and sugarcane rust resistant varieties are available.

Mr. Farr: When was LBAM blacklisted by the USDA/APHIS?

Response: In 1957, the Agricultural Research Service's Plant Pest Control Division, which was the forbearer of APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine program, issued a report on LBAM titled "Insect Not Known to Occur in the United States". This report summarized the pest's threat to agriculture. The 1984 version of this report re-evaluated the threat with similar findings. These reports assessed LBAM's biology, host range, and impact. They indicated that LBAM caused "as much as 75 percent" damage to fruit production during severe outbreaks in Australia and New Zealand. They also noted that when LBAM populations are abundant, they "may cause as much as 25 percent loss of the apple crop."

In 2003, APHIS contracted the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology to conduct a mini-risk assessment on LBAM, which re-verified LBAM as a significant agricultural pest threat. This assessment indicated that LBAM "was considered highly likely of becoming established in the U.S.; the consequences of its establishment for U.S. agricultural and natural ecosystems were judged to be high (i.e., severe)." On May 2, 2007, APHIS issued a Federal Order to prevent LBAM spread. This Order restricted the interstate movement of certain regulated articles, including nursery stock, cut flowers, and greenery, from several counties in California and the State of Hawaii.

Mr. Farr: Can USDA/APHIS produce the original documents that were relied upon to place LBAM on the blacklist?

Response: The documents are submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

for the

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH PROGRAM

January 25, 2007

These recommendations were developed during a meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG) in San Diego, California, December 13-14, 2007

Overriding recommendation: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) should maintain the long-term goal of eradicating light brown apple moth (LBAM), *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker), from California.

Overall strategy: The TWG recommends the following strategy in achieving the long-term goal of LBAM eradication in California:

- Maintain a comprehensive regulatory program, with proven regulatory treatments to minimize human-assisted transport of LBAM from the currently infested area into uninfested areas.
- Continue ongoing detection trapping efforts throughout California. Expand and standardize LBAM survey efforts on a national scale.
- Proceed with eradication by integrating tactics and methods that have proven effective.
- Rapidly implement a technical component of the LBAM program, which would include program and population assessment, and research and development of methods needed for best achieving program goals. The most urgent technical need at this time is testing to identify the most efficacious formulations and methods for conducting area-wide mating disruption.

Progress to date: The TWG commends the program for the substantial progress it has made to date.

- The LBAM population in California has been delimited. This required rapid implementation and operation of an extensive trapping system.
- The regulatory framework implemented by the program appears to have been effective in limiting human-mediated movement of the pest.
- "Outlier" populations were delimited and successfully eliminated.
- Work toward incorporating trapping data into an electronic geo-referenced database (ISIS) has been initiated.

Specific Recommendations:

- *Eradication strategy*

Eradication of the LBAM population will not be a simple endeavor, and will likely take several years to accomplish. In addition to mating disruption, the program should consider using a "multi-pronged" integrated approach (insecticide, attract-and-kill, biological control, and SIT). Overall, the TWG suggests approaching eradication in a step-wise fashion rather than attempting to eradicate throughout the entire infested area simultaneously. Containment measures must be in place and rigorously enforced in areas not initially targeted for eradicative activities. This should help ensure eventual success as it will allow the program to focus its eradication resources within a manageable area while containing and conducting suppression activities elsewhere in anticipation of eventual initiation of eradicative treatments. The TWG also suggests (as has been done) starting the eradication strategies at the southern end of the infestation, as this is the area from which risk of transporting LBAM to uninfested areas is greatest.

- *Mating disruption.*

At this time, aerial application of mating disruption formulations remains the tool of choice for application across broad areas. Substantial development efforts would be needed before other control methods such as sterile insects or biological controls would be ready for program use. In addition, uses of biological control for eradication may be limited. Because new and longer lasting formulations of the mating disruption products are becoming available, the TWG does not recommend any additional aerial applications of mating disruption formulations until the new formulations are tested and the most effective combination of formulation, application rate, and application methods for new formulations has been identified (see Research and Development needs). The TWG does, however, recommend that the program proceed with the purchase of neat pheromone for disruption formulations.

- *Ground treatment options.*

The program should initiate a focused ground treatment component within highly infested core areas. This approach could be used both to augment mating disruption treatments (e.g., Soquel) and simply to maintain populations at reduced levels to minimize risk of spread (e.g., Golden Gate Park). "Softer" insecticides with proven track records against LBAM could be used, such as *Bt* or spinosad. In addition, the use of other potential tools such as Attract and Kill technology should be explored for ground treatments.

- *Survey*

Data management - the LBAM program should work toward maintaining trapping data in electronic geo-referenced databases. In fact, this type of trapping information would be beneficial for all detection programs. These databases should include all pertinent

information, including inspection dates, positions, number of moths captured, trap conditions, etc. of all traps. Initial (field) recording of data should be done using GPS capable PDA's. The TWG realizes that, given the scale of these programs, moving from written records to electronic databases will not be quick or easy. In the long run, though this will greatly simplify tasks associated with acquiring, storing, transferring, analyzing evaluating, and assuring the quality of trapping survey data.

National survey - an effective national survey is needed to ensure that the eradication program is not being undertaken in one area while other infestations are present at other locations in the U.S. The TWG understands that such surveys have occurred in a number of states in 2007 and recommends expanding the survey to all states where LBAM could potentially become established.

Phenology traps - phenology traps were placed and maintained per previous TWG recommendations but the 2007 data indicate that the system needs to be expanded upon and enhanced to provide timely data analysis.

Research and Development Needs

The TWG has identified the following research and development necessary to the success of the eradication program, including the appointment of a dedicated coordinator in support of the program:

- ***Mating Disruption***

  As new formulations become available, rapidly identify a combination of formulation and application rate, and application method that effectively reduces mating enough to suppress LBAM population levels typical of those encountered in California. The testing should include the following:

  - Ideally, open-field tests of candidate formulations should be undertaken using "wild" LBAM populations. To get such testing done in short order, these would have to be run in the southern Hemisphere – most likely in New Zealand.
  - Benchmarks for the efficacy of mating disruption need to be established by the TWG over the next few months.
  - Shin Etsu twist-ties can be used as a "positive control" standard.
  - Aerial application based on methods used in the CA program would be ideal.
  - Other types of tests, such as field-cage mating trials within smaller treated areas can be used as an augmentative or perhaps even an alternative method of evaluating formulations.

- Field studies should be backed up with lab evaluations of release rates from different formulations, resistance to wash-off, etc.
- Testing should be run simultaneously to relate mating success to trap catch at different lure-loading rates.
- In less time-critical testing, ground application of flake and sprayable formulations should be evaluated as an alternative to hand-applied disruption formulations (e.g., twist-ties) for treatment of small- to medium-sized areas.
- Evaluate and quantify the effect of levels of the *Z* isomer of 11-14:Ac (inhibits response to the pheromone) and *E*9,*E*11-14:Ac (the minor component of the pheromone) on mating disruption.
- Determine how vertical distribution of the mating disruption formulation affects efficacy.

- ***Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)***

The program should pursue development of SIT as an alternative and/or augmentative method of suppressing/eradication of LBAM populations.

- Develop mass rearing methodology for SIT as well as potential production of biological control agents (parasites, pathogens).
- Develop rearing capacity (perhaps in Hawaii, or within the generally infested area of California). Explore the possibility of producing the diet at the pink bollworm rearing facility in Phoenix, AZ.
- Complete dose-sterility testing for both conventional (complete) and inherited (F1) sterility.
- Assess competitiveness of sterile LBAM (irradiated generation) and F1-sterile larvae and moths.
- Assess efficacy of males-only vs. both sex releases of LBAM.
- Identify and evaluate appropriate methods for distributing and releasing sterile LBAM adults.

Additional research and development recommendations (unprioritized)

- Continue ongoing efforts to evaluate candidate insecticides as regulatory treatments for nursery stock and other commodities.
- Evaluate effectiveness of insecticides for control of LBAM populations, with focus on more biorational insecticides such as *Bt* and spinosyns. Where possible, screen these insecticides against LBAM from California populations.
- Develop information on population dynamics and ecology of LBAM in North America.
- Evaluate and develop biological control methods for LBAM: augmentative releases (e.g., Trichogramma), classical biological control, and insect pathogens (e.g., nucleopolyhedrosis virus). Develop information on parasitism and

predation of LBAM by natural enemies that are native to, or were previously introduced into, California.

- Evaluate effectiveness of mobile mating disruption of LBAM.
- Develop population and phenology models for LBAM in North America. Test (validate) available phenology and population model(s) using New Zealand, Australian, and United States trapping data. Climex and Dymex models are available but need validation. Determine the degree of synchrony of generations within U.S. LBAM populations.
- Optimize traps, lures, release rates, and methods of deployment (e.g., trap placement parameters such as height).
- Determine sensitivity of survey traps (distance/capture curves) for LBAM (including food-bait as well as pheromone traps).
- Determine LBAM dispersal distances under California conditions (females, males, larvae).

Mini Risk Assessment
Light brown apple moth, *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker)
[Lepidoptera: Tortricidae]

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Introduction

Epiphyas postvittana is a highly polyphagous pest that attacks a wide number of fruits and other plants. This species has a relatively restricted geographic distribution, being found only in portions of Europe and Oceania (van Den Broek 1975, Terauds 1977, IIE 1991, Danthanarayana et al. 1995, Suckling et al. 1998). The pest is native to Australia but has successfully invaded other countries (Danthanarayana 1975). The likelihood and consequences of establishment by *E. postvittana* have been evaluated in pathway-initiated risk assessments. *Epiphyas postvittana* was considered highly likely of becoming established in the US; the consequences of its establishment for US agricultural and natural ecosystems were judged to be high (i.e., severe) (Lightfield 1995).

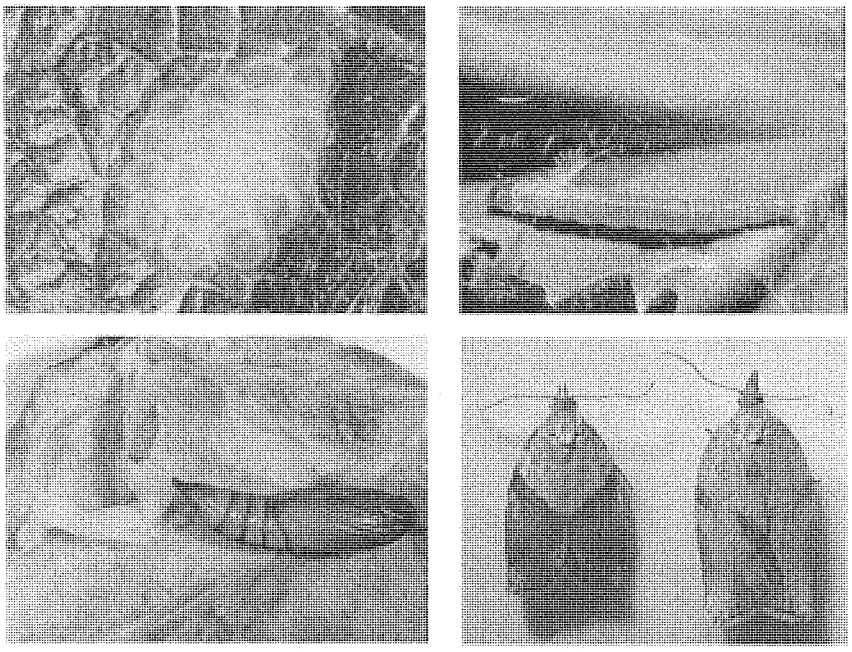

Figure 1. Life stages of *Epiphyas postvittana*: (top left) eggs; (top right) larva; (bottom left) pupa, (bottom right) adults, male is on the left. (Photos from http://www.hortnet.co.nz/key/keys/info/lifecycl/lba-desc.htm)

1. **Ecological Suitability. Rating: High.** *Epiphyas postvittana* is found in northern Europe, southern Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii (IIE 1991). The climate within its range can be generally characterized as temperate, tropical, or dry (CAB 2003). The currently reported global distribution of *E. postvittana* suggests that the pest may be most closely associated with deserts and xeric shrubland; temperate broadleaf and mixed forests; temperate grasslands, savannahs, and shrublands; and tropical and subtropical moist tropical broadleaf forests. Based on the distribution of climate zones in the US, we estimate that approximately 80% of the continental US may be climatically suitable for *E. postvittana* (Fig. 2). See Appendix A for a more complete description of this analysis.

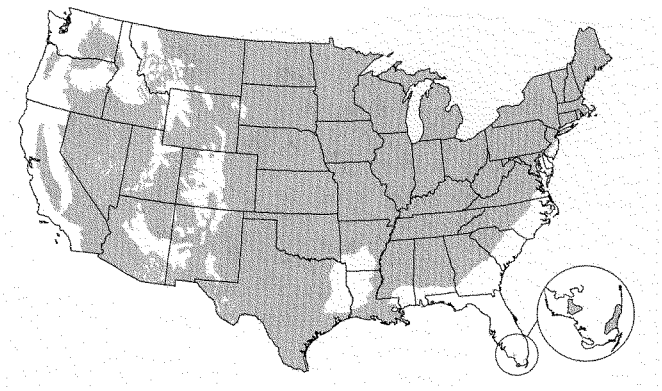

Figure 2. Predicted distribution of *Epiphyas postvittana* in the continental US. Southern Florida is enlarged for detail.

2. **Host Specificity/Availability. Rating: Low/High.** *Epiphyas postvittana* has a host range in excess of 120 plant genera in over 50 families (Geier and Briese 1981) with preferences for hosts in the families Compositae, Leguminosae, Polygonaceae, and Rosaceae (Danthanarayana 1975). Host plants include: *Adiantum* sp., *Aguilegia* sp., *Amaranthus* sp., *Arbutus* sp., apple (*Malus domestica*, *Malus* spp.), apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), *Artemesia* sp., *Astartea* sp., *Aster* sp., avocado (*Persea americana*), *Baccharis* sp., black alder/European alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), blackberry and raspberry (*Rubus* spp.), black poplar (*Populus nigra*), blueberry (*Vaccinium sp.*), *Boronia* sp., *Brassica* sp., *Breynia* sp., broad bean (*Vicia faba*), broadleaf dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*), *Bursaria* sp., butterfly bush (*Buddleia* spp.), *Calendula* sp., *Callistemon* sp., camellia (*Camellia japonica*), *Campsis* sp., capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), *Cassia* sp., *Ceanothus* sp., Chinese gooseberry (*Actinidia chinensis*), *Choisya* sp., chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum* spp., *Chrysanthemum* x *morifolium*), citrus (*Citrus* spp.), *Clematis* sp., *Correa* sp., cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster* spp.), *Clerodendron* sp., clover (*Trifolium repens*, *Trifolium* spp.), *Cupressus* sp., curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), currant (*Ribes* spp.), *Cydonia* sp., *Dahlia* sp., *Datura* sp., *Daucus* sp., *Dodonaea* sp., *Eriobotrya* sp., *Eriostemon* sp., *Escallonia* sp., eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.),

euonymus (*Euonymus* spp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), *Forsythia* sp., *Fortunella* sp., fox's brush/heliotrope/valerian (*Centranthus* spp.), *Gelsemium* sp., *Genista* sp., *Gerbera* sp., gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*, *Vitis* spp.), *Grevillea* sp., *Hardenbergia* sp., hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), hebe (*Hebe* spp.), *Helichrysum* sp., hop (*Humulus lupulus*), horn of plenty (*Feijoa sellowiana*), ivy (*Hedera helix*, *Hedera* spp.), jasmine (*Jasminum* spp.), *Juglans* sp., kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*), *Lathyrus* sp., *Lavendula* sp., *Leucodendron* sp., *Leptospermum* sp., *Linus* sp., litchi (*Litchi chinensis*), *Lonicera* sp., lucerne/alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), *Lupinus* sp., *Lycopersicum* sp., *Macadamia* sp., malabar ebony (*Diospyros* spp.), *Mangifera* sp., *Melaleuca* sp., *Mentha* sp., *Mesembryanthemum* sp., *Michelia* sp., *Monotoca* sp., montbretia (*Crocosmia* spp.), *Myoporum* sp., oak (*Quercus* spp.), *Oxalis* sp., *Parthenocissus* sp., peach (*Prunus persica*), pear (*Pyrus* spp.), *Pelargonium* sp., *Persoonia* sp., *Petroselinum* sp., persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*), *Philadelphus* sp., *Photinia* sp., *Pittosporum* sp., pine (*Pinus* muricata, *P.* radiata, Pinus spp.), plantain / ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), *Platysace* sp., *Polygala* sp., *Polygonum* sp., poplar / cottonwood (*Populus nigra*, *Populus* spp.), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*, *Ligustrum* spp.), *Pteris* sp., *Pulcaria* sp., *Pyllanthus* sp, *Pyracantha* sp., *Ranunculus* sp., *Raphanus* sp., *Reseda* sp., raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*)/ boysenberry/olallieberry (*Rubus* spp.), rose (*Rosa* spp.), *Salvia* sp., *Senecio* sp., Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), *Sida* sp., *Sisymbrium* sp., *Smilax* sp., *Sollya* sp., St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), *Tithonia* sp., *Trema* sp., *Triglochin* sp., *Urtica* sp., *Viburnum* sp., *Vinca* sp., wattle (*Acacia* spp.), and willow (*Salix* spp.). (Danthanarayana 1975, Terauds 1977, Geier and Briese 1980, 1981, Nuttal 1983, Winter 1985, Charles et al. 1987, Tomkins et al. 1989, IIE 1991, Zhang 1994, Danthanarayana et al. 1995, Lo et al. 1995, Stevens 1995, Charles et al. 1996, Dentener et al. 1996, Burnip and Suckling 1997, Glenn and Hoffmann 1997, Whiting and Hoy 1997, Foster and Howard 1998, Suckling et al. 1998, Brown and Il'ichev 2000, Suckling et al. 2001, Brockerhoff et al. 2002, CAB 2003).

See Appendix B for maps showing where various hosts are grown in the continental US.

3. **Survey Methodology. Rating: Medium**. Visual inspections have been used to monitor population dynamics of *E. postvittana* eggs and larvae. In grape, 40 vines were inspected per sampling date (Buchanan 1977). In apple and other tree fruits, 200 shoots and 200 fruit clusters (10 of each on 20 different trees) are often inspected (Bradley et al. 1998, Lo et al. 2000). Egg masses are most likely to be found on leaves (USDA 1984). Larvae are most likely to be found near the calyx or in the endocarp; larvae may also create "irregular brown areas, rounds pits, or scars" on the surface of a fruit (USDA 1984). Larvae may also be found inside furled leaves, and adults may occasionally be found on the lower leaf surface (USDA 1984).

Sex pheromone has been identified from *E. postvittana* and used to monitor male flight periods. Two key components of the pheromone are (*E*)-11-tetradecenyl acetate and (*E*,*E*)-(9,11)-tetradecadienyl acetate (Bellas et al. 1983). These compounds in a ratio of 20:1 are highly attractive to males (Bellas et al. 1983). To monitor male flight activity in stands of Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) in New Zealand, 100 μg of a 95:5 ratio of (*E*)-11-tetradecenyl acetate: (*E*,*E*)-(9,11)-tetradecadien-1-yl acetate was placed on a rubber septum and used in delta traps with a 20 cm x 20 cm sticky base (Brockerhoff et al. 2002). Traps were placed 6.5 ft (2 m) above ground level without any understory vegetation (Brockerhoff et al. 2002). A similar procedure has been used in apples (Thomas and Shaw 1982, Suckling et al. 1990, Suckling and Shaw 1992, Bradley et al. 1998) and caneberries (e.g., raspberries and blackberries, Charles et al. 1996). Delta traps were placed 5 ft (1.5 m) above the ground, and lures were changed every 6 weeks (Thomas and Shaw 1982, Suckling et al. 1990, Suckling and Shaw 1992).

For a regional survey of tortricids, delta traps (20x20 cm sticky, flat base) were placed in each of 12 apple orchards (Cross 1996). Delta traps have also been used with pheromone lures to monitor male flights of *E. postvittana* in stone fruits (Brown and Il'ichev 2000). Frequently, traps are placed in the center of an orchard at densities in the range of 1 trap per 0.37-5 acres [=0.14-2 ha] (Bradley et al. 1998). In vineyards, pheromone traps also have been placed at a density of approximately 1 trap per 5 acres [=2 ha] (Glenn and Hoffmann 1997).

Foster and Muggleston (1993) provide a detailed analysis of different designs of delta traps. In general, they found that traps with a greater length (i.e., the distance between the two openings of the trap) capture significantly more *E. postvittana* than shorter traps. This effect is not related to saturation of smaller sticky surfaces with insects or other debris. The addition of barriers to slow the exit of an insect from a trap also improves catch. In a separate analysis, Foster et al. (1991) found that placing the pheromone lure on the side of the trap helped to improve trap efficiency. The orientation of the trap relative to wind direction did not affect the number of *E. postvittana* that were attracted to the pheromone or were subsequently caught by the trap (Foster et al. 1991).

Adults are also attracted to fruit fermentation products as a 10% wine solution has been used as an attractant and killing agent for adults (Buchanan 1977, Glenn and Hoffmann 1997). The dilute wine (670 ml) in 1 liter jars was hung from grapevines on the edge of a block of grapes (Buchanan 1977).

Blacklight traps have been used to monitor adults of *E. postvittana* (Thwaite 1976).

4. **Taxonomic Recognition. Rating: Low.** *Epiphyas postvittana* may be confused with *E. pulla* [not known in US] and *E. liadelpha* [not known in US], and larvae of several leafrollers within its range (CAB 2003). Identity of the species must often be confirmed by examination of adult genitalia. Molecular diagnostics

based on PCR amplification of ribosomal DNA have been developed and are especially useful for the identification of immature specimens (Armstrong et al. 1997).

For a detailed description of the morphology and taxonomy of *E. postvittana*, see Appendix C.

5. **Entry Potential. Rating: Low.** Interceptions of *E. postvittana* or "*Epiphyas* sp." have only been reported 55 times since 1984, primarily on rosaceous host plants (USDA 2003). Annually, about 3 (±0.7 standard error of the mean) interceptions of *E. postvittana* or "*Epiphyas* sp." are reported (USDA 2003). Interceptions have been associated predominantly with international airline passengers (96%). The pest has been intercepted at three ports of entry in the United States: Honolulu (76%), Los Angeles (13%), and San Francisco (2%). These ports are the first points of entry for airline passengers or cargo coming into the US and do not necessarily represent the intended final destination of infested material. Movement of potential infested material within the US is more fully characterized later in this document. The remaining interceptions (4%) were reported from preclearance in New Zealand. *Epiphyas postvittana* or "*Epiphyas* sp." has been intercepted in association with 9 plant taxa. The majority (57%) listed strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) as the host.

   International movement of *E. postvittana* has also been noted in Japan where the pest was intercepted 63 times at one port of entry in one year (Takahashi 2002). Nearly 40% of the interceptions were of larvae on New Zealand peppers (Takahashi 2002).

6. **Destination of Infested Material. Rating: Low.** When an actionable pest is intercepted, officers ask for the intended final destination of the conveyance. Cargo or passengers carrying infested materials were destined for two states: Hawaii (74%) and California (26%). We note that California has a climate and hosts that would be suitable for establishment by *E. postvittana*.

7. **Potential Economic Impact. Rating: High.** *E. postvittana* is reported as a pest of economic importance to many ornamental and fruit crops throughout its range (Zhang 1994). According to Geier (Geier and Briese 1981) "Economic damage results from feeding by caterpillars, which may:
   - destroy, stunt or deform young seedlings…
   - spoil the appearance of ornamental plants
   - injure deciduous fruit-tree crops, citrus, and grapes".

   E. postvittana is a difficult to control with sprays because of its leaf-rolling ability, and because there is evidence of resistance due to overuse of sprays (Geier and Briese 1981). Conifers are damaged by needle-tying and chewing (Nuttal 1983). Larvae have been found feeding near apices of Bishop Pine seedlings where they spin needles down against the stem and bore into the main stem from

the terminal bud (Winter 1985). "After the first moult they construct typical leaf rolls (nests) by webbing together leaves, a bud and one or more leaves, leaves to a fruit, or by folding and webbing individual mature leaves. During the fruiting season they also make nests among clusters of fruits, damaging the surface and sometimes tunneling into the fruits. During severe outbreaks damage to fruit may be as high as 85%" (Danthanarayana 1975).

In 1992, 70,000 larvae/ha were documented which caused a loss of 4.7t of chardonnay fruit (Bailey et al. 1995). Damage in the 1992-93 Chardonnay season at Coonawarra (southern Australia) cost $2,000/ha (Bailey et al. 1996). Mature larvae are the most difficult stage to control (Lay-Yee et al. 1997). A single larva can destroy about 30 g of mature grapes (Bailey 1997 BAM control options). Damage to apples is in the form of either pinpricks, which are flask-shaped holes about 3 mm deep into the fruit, or entries, which are holes extending deeper than 3 mm into the fruit that leaves some frass and webbing at the surface (van Den Broek 1975). The first generation (in spring) causes the most damage to apples while the second generation damages fruit harvested later in the season (Terauds 1977). Some varieties of apples such as 'Sturmer Pippin' (an early variety), 'Granny Smith' and 'Fuji' (late varieties) can have up to 20% damage (Suckling and Ioriatti 1996), while severe attacks can damage up to 75% of a crop (USDA 1984). Peaches are damaged by feeding that occurs on the shoots and fruit (Lo et al. 1995). Following feeding damage, fruits of many host plants such as grapes are susceptible to secondary damage such as grey mold caused by *Botrytis cinerea* (Nair 1985).

Canada has listed *E. postvittana* as a noxious pest, and the presence of the pest would prevent export of any infested commodity (Danthanarayana et al. 1995). In New Zealand, the recommended economic threshold is six or more larvae per 30 m row of fruit crops, however if the crop is intended for export, control is recommended if only one larva is found (Charles et al. 1987).

8. **Establishment Potential. Rating: Medium.** No occurrences of *E. postvittana* have been reported in the wild in the US. However, this species has a broad host range and is likely to find suitable climatic conditions in much of the US. The species may not yet be established in the US because of its apparently low frequency of arrival into a small number of ports.

For a more detailed description of the biology of *E. postvittana*, see Appendix D.

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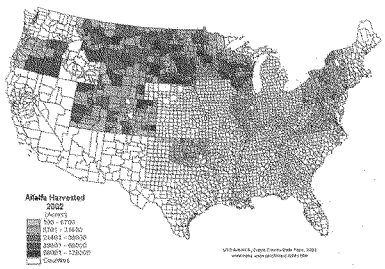
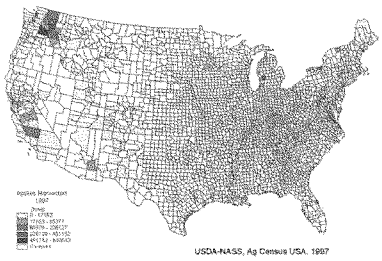
Appendix A. Comparison of climate zones. To determine the potential distribution of a quarantine pest in the US, we first collected information about the worldwide geographic distribution of the species (CAB 2003). We then identified which biomes (i.e., habitat types), as defined by the World Wildlife Fund (Olson et al. 2001), occurred within each country or municipality reported for the distribution of the species. Biomes were identified using a geographic information system (e.g., ArcView 3.2). An Excel spreadsheet summarizing the occurrence of biomes in each nation or municipality was prepared. The list was sorted based on the total number of biomes that occurred in each country/municipality. The list was then analyzed to determine the minimum number of biomes that could account for the reported worldwide distribution of the species. Biomes that occurred in countries/municipalities with only one biome were first selected. We then examined each country/municipality with multiple biomes to determine if at least one of its biomes had been selected. If not, an additional biome was selected that occurred in the greatest number of countries or municipalities that had not yet been accounted for. In the event of a tie, the biome that was reported more frequently from the entire species' distribution was selected. The process of selecting additional biomes continued until at least one biome was selected for each country. The set of selected biomes was compared to the occurrence of those biomes in the US.

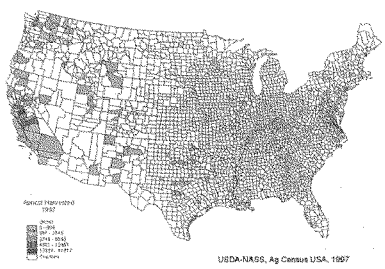
Appendix B. Commercial production of hosts of *Epiphyas postvittana* in the continental US.



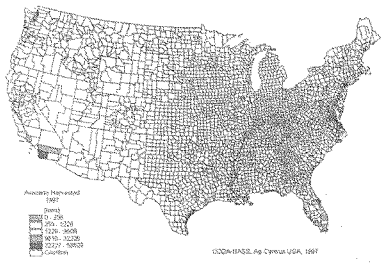
Map 1. Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)



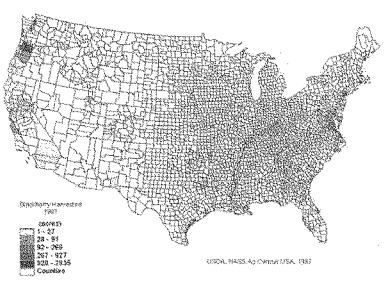
Map 2. Apple (*Malus domestica*)



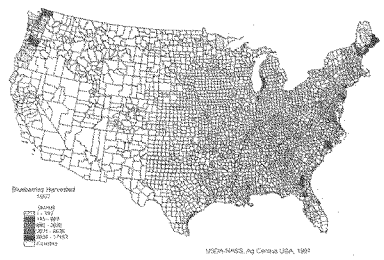
Map 3. Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)



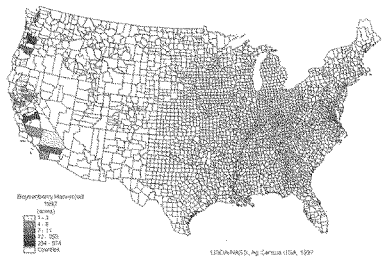
Map 4. Avocado (*Persea americana*)



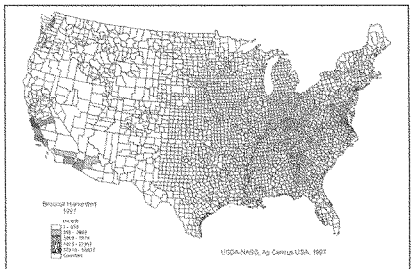
Map 5. Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.)



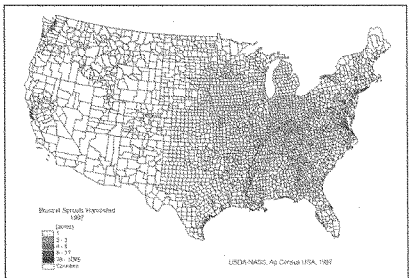
Map 6. Blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.)



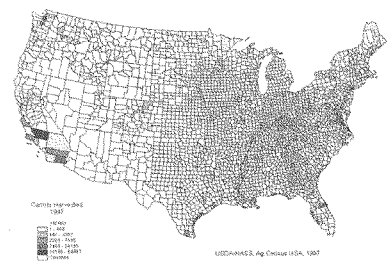
Map 7. Boysenberry (*Rubus* spp.)



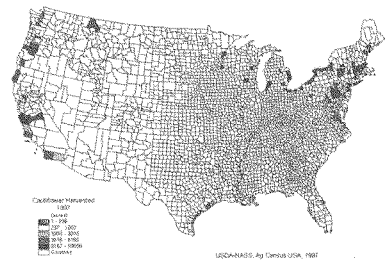
Map 8. Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*)



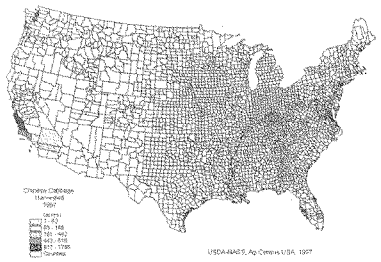
Map 9. Brussels sprouts (*Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*)



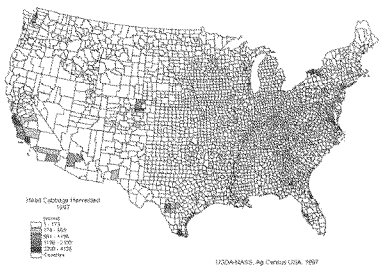
Map 10. Carrot (*Dacus carota* ssp. *sativus*)



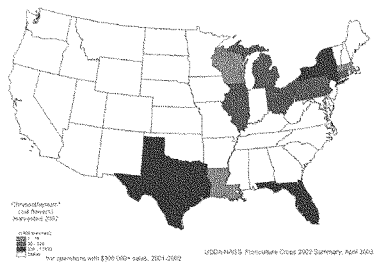
Map 11. Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*)



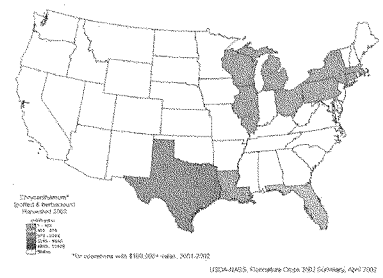
Map 12. Cabbage; Chinese (*Brassica chinensis*)



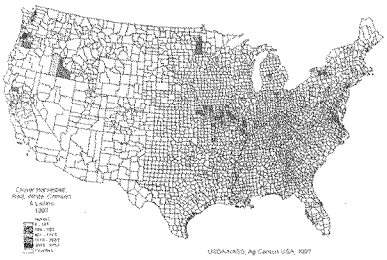
Map 13. Cabbage; head (*Brassica oleracea*)



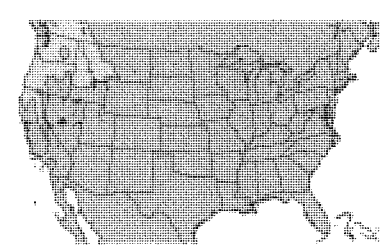
Map 14. Chrysanthemum; cut (*Chrysanthemum* spp.)



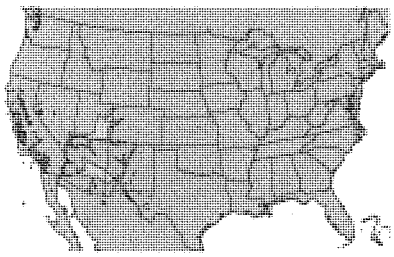
Map 15. Chrysanthemum; potted (*Chrysanthemum* spp.)



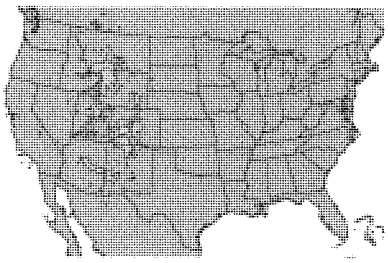
Map 16. Clover (*Trifolium* spp.)



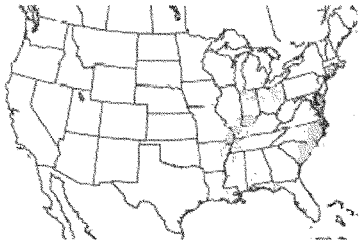
Map 17. Cottonwood; black (*Populus trichocarpa*)



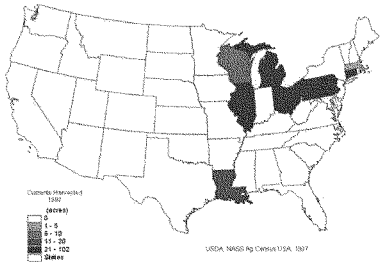
Map 18. Cottonwood-fremont (*Populus fremontii*)



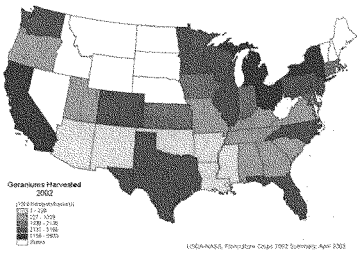
Map 19. Cottonwood-narrowleaf (*Populus angustifolia*)



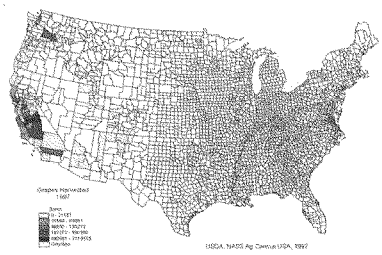
Map 20. Cottonwood; swamp (*Populus heterophylla*)



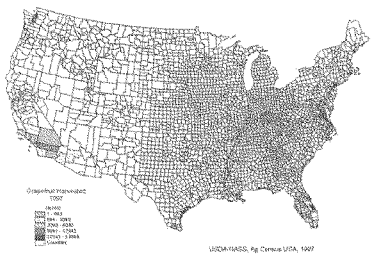
Map 21. Currant (*Ribes* spp.)



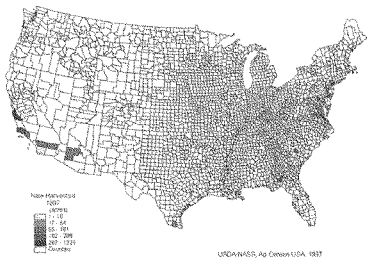
Map 22. Geranium (*Pelargonium* spp.)



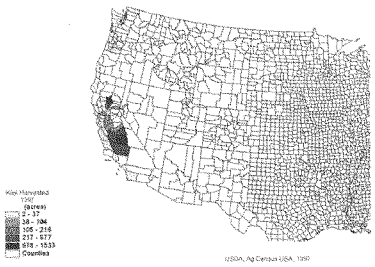
Map 23. Grape (*Vitis* spp.)



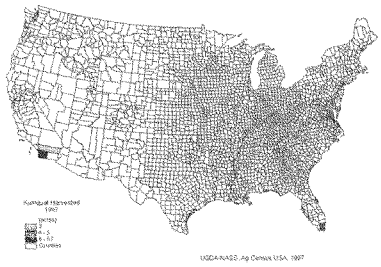
Map 24. Grapefruit (*Citrus paradiss* Mac. Fad.)



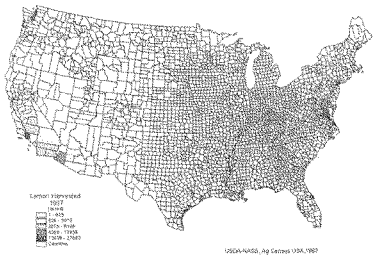
Map 25. Kale (*Brassica alboglabra* L.H. Bailey)



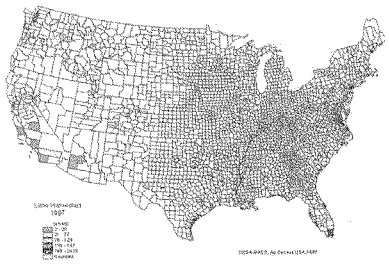
Map 26.Kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*)



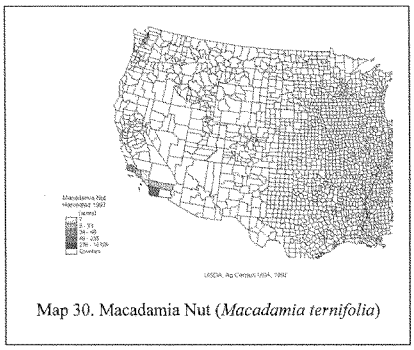
Map 27. Kumquat (*Fortunella* spp.)



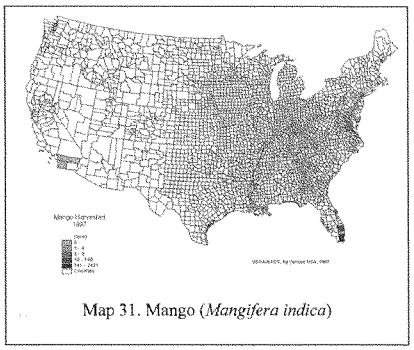
Map 28. Lemon (*Citrus limon*)



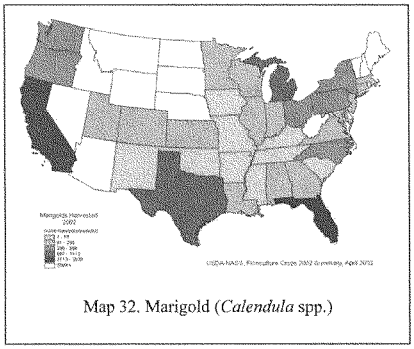
Map 29. Lime (*Citrus aurantfolia*)



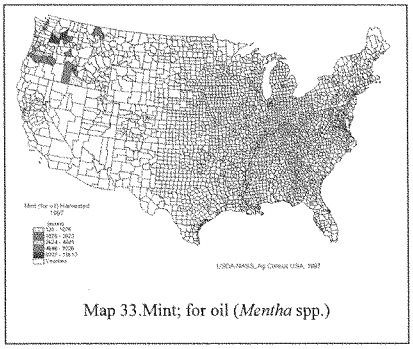
Map 30. Macadamia Nut (*Macadamia ternifolia*)



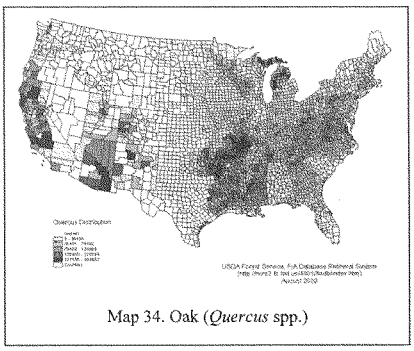
Map 31. Mango (*Mangifera indica*)



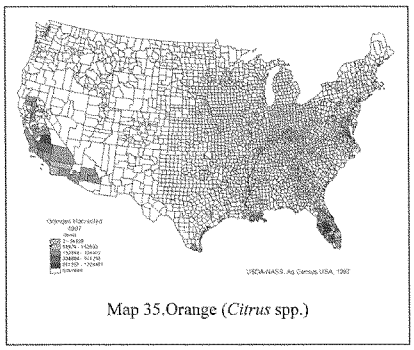
Map 32. Marigold (*Calendula* spp.)



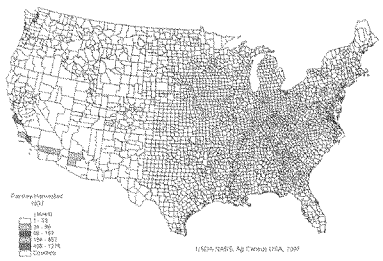
Map 33.Mint; for oil (*Mentha* spp.)



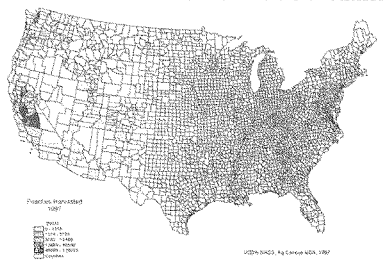
Map 34. Oak (*Quercus* spp.)



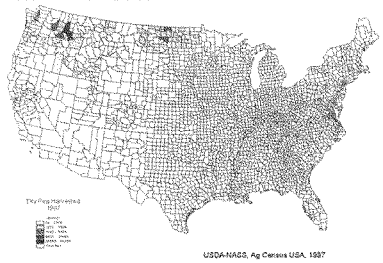
Map 35.Orange (*Citrus* spp.)



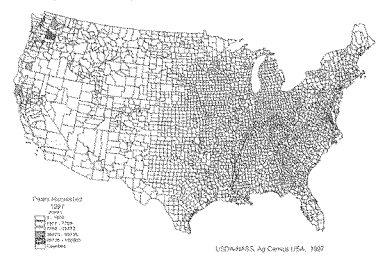
Map 36. Parsley (*Petroselinum* spp.)



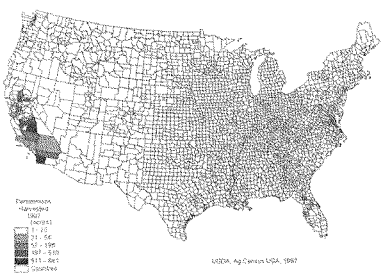
Map 37. Peach (*Prunus persica*)



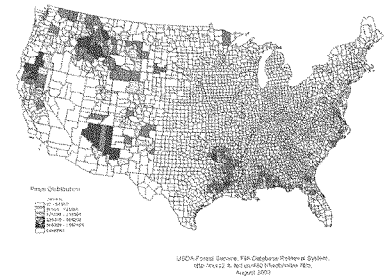
Map 38. Pea; dry edible (*Lathyrus*)



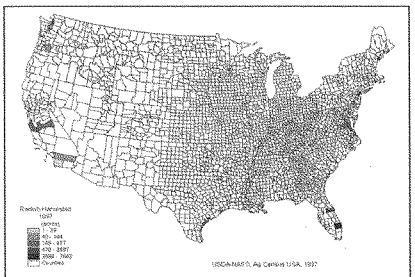
Map 39. Pear (*Pyrus communis*)



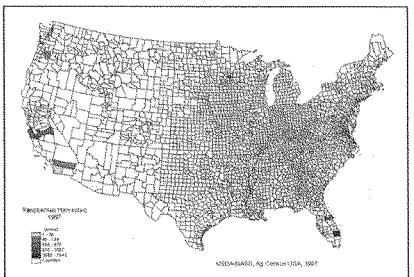
Map 40. Persimmons (*Diospyros* spp.)



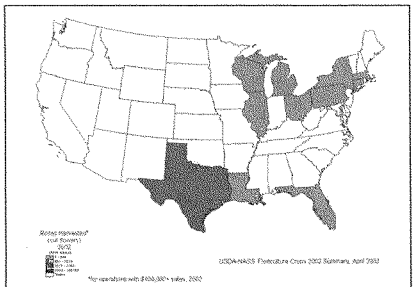
Map 41. Pine (*Pinus* spp.)



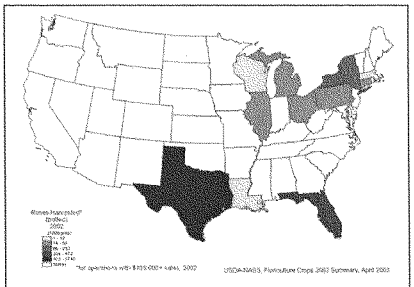
Map 42. Radish (*Raphanus* spp.)



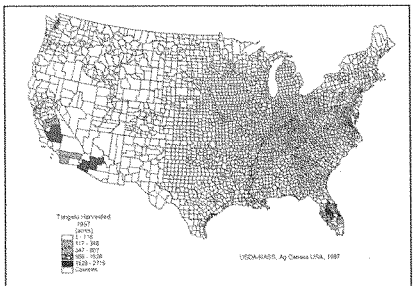
Map 43. Raspberry (*Rubus* spp.)



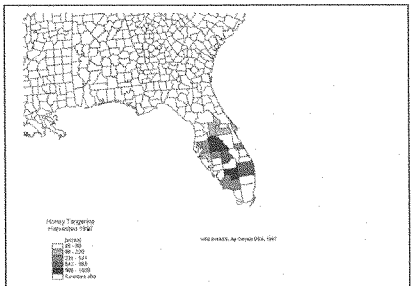
Map 44. Rose; cut (*Rosa* spp.)



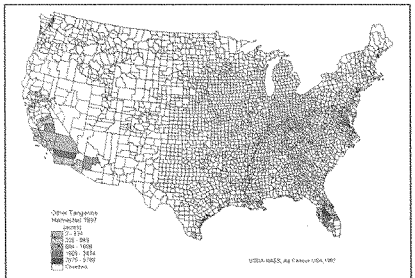
Map 45. Rose; potted (*Rosa* spp.)



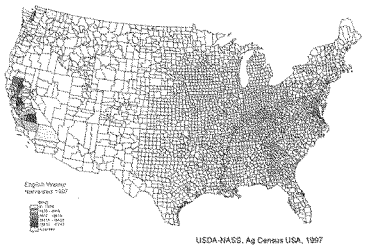
Map 46. Tangelo (*Citrus tangelo*)



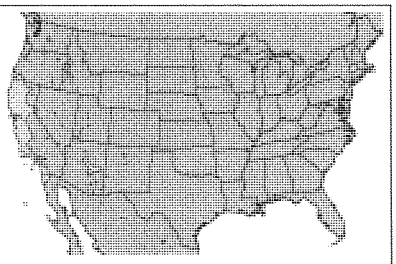
Map 47. Tangerine; honey (*Citrus reticulata*)



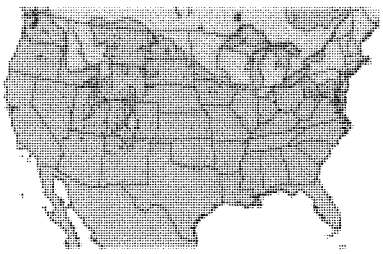
Map 48. Tangerine; other (*Citrus reticulata*)



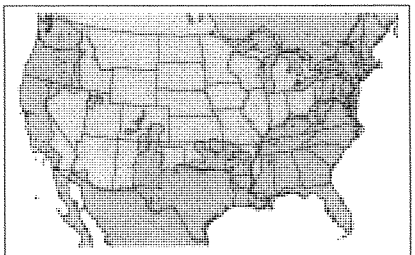
Map 49. Walnut; English (*Juglans regia*)



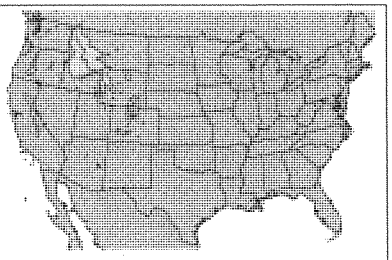
Map 50. Willow; arroyo (*Salix lasiolepis*)



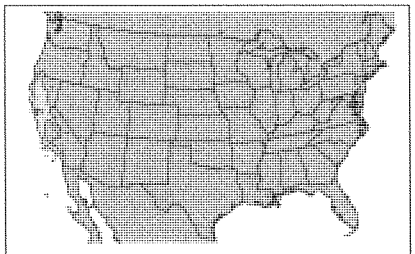
Map 51. Willow; Bebb (*Salix bebbiana*)



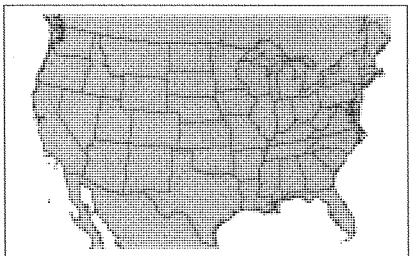
Map 52. Willow; coyote (*Salix exigua*)



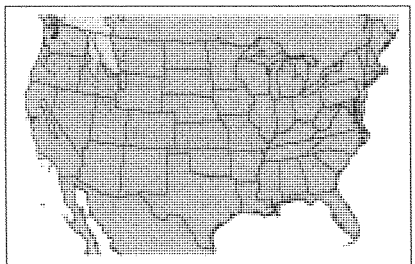
Map 53. Willow; Geyer (*Salix geyeriana*)



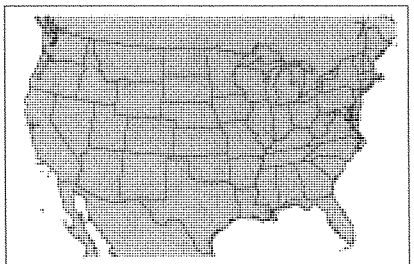
Map 54. Willow; Hinds (*Salix hindsiana*)



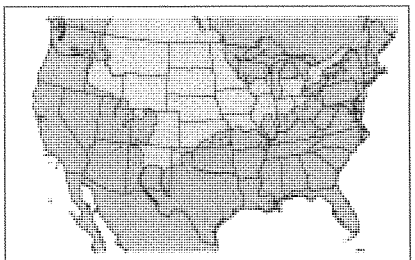
Map 55. Willow; Hooker (*Salix hookeriana*)



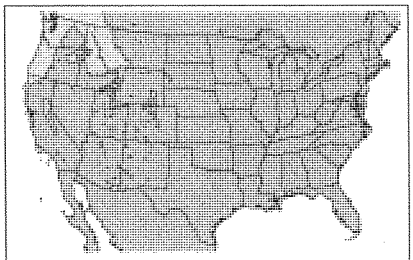
Map 56. Willow; Mackenzie (*Salix mackenzieana*)



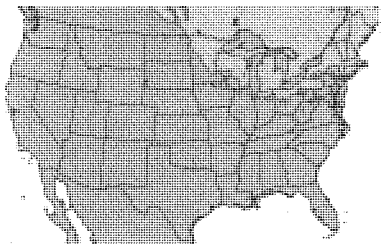
Map 57. Willow; northwest (*Salix sessilifolia*)



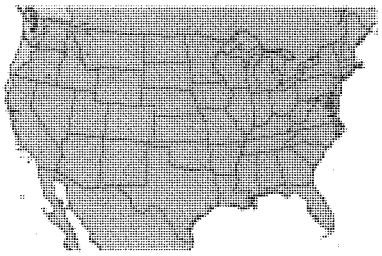
Map 58. Willow; peachleaf (*Salix amygdaloides*)



Map 59. Willow; Scouler (*Salix scouleriana*)



Map 60. Willow; shining (*Salix lucida*)



Map 61. Willow; Sitka (*Salix sitchensis*)

Appendix C. Taxonomy of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker) and related Tortricidae (prepared by M. DaCosta)

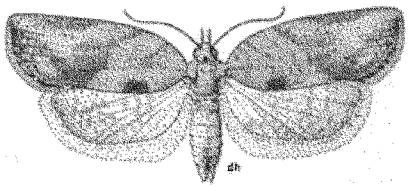


Figure C1. Sketch of *Epiphyas postvittana* adult
[image from http://www hortnet.co nz/publications/hortfacts/images/ hf401003.gif]

Synonyms (provided by John Brown, National Museum of Natural History, personal communication)

At the generic level:
Epiphyas Turner 1927, Pap. Roy. Soc. Tasmania 1926: 125. Type species: *Epiphyas eucyrta* Turner, 1926.

- *Austrotortrix* Bradley, 1956, Bull. Entomol. Res. 47: 101. Type species: *Teras postvittana* Walker, 1863.
- *Austerotortrix* Razowski, 1977, Journal: 00. [misspelling of *Austrotrix*]

At the species level:
postvittana Walker, 1863 (*Teras*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 297. TL: Australia (Sydney). HT (♀): BMNH.

- *scitulana* Walker, 1863 (*Teras*), List. Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln.. Brit. Mus. 28: 298. TL: Australia (Sydney). HT (♂): BMNH.
- *basialbana* Walker, 1863 (*Teras*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 299. TL: Australia. HT (♂): BMNH.
- *secretana* Walker, 1863 (*Teras*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 300. TL: Australia. HT (♀): BMNH.
- *consociana* Walker, 1863 (*Pandemis*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 311. TL: Australia (Sydney). HT (♀): BMNH.
- *reversana* Walker, 1863 (*Dichelia*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 321. TL: Australia (Sydney). HT (♂): BMNH.
- *foedana* Walker, 1863 (*Dichelia*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 321. TL: Australia. HT (♀): BMNH.
- *retractana* Walker, 1863 (*Dichelia*), List Spec. Lepid. Ins. Colln. Brit. Mus. 28: 322. TL: Australia. HT (♀): BMNH.
- *vicariana* Walker, 1869 (*Dichelia*), Char. Undescr. Heter.: 82. TL: Australia. HT: NMVM.
- *stipularis* Meyrick, 1910 (*Totrix*), Proc. Linnean Soc. N.S. Wales 35: 226. TL: Australia (Victoria, Murtoa). HT (♂): Lyell Collection.

- *pyrrhula* Meyrick, 1910 (*Tortrix*), Proc. Linnean Soc. N.S. Wales 35: 226. TL: Australia (South Australia, Port Lincoln). LT: BMNH.
- *oenopa* Meyrick, 1910 (*Tortrix*), Proc. Linnean Soc. N.S. Wales 35: 230. TL: Australia (Victoria). HT (♂): Lyell Collection.
- *dissipata* Meyrick, 1922 (*Tortrix*), Exotic Microlepid. 2: 496. TL: Australia (Yallingup). HT: BMNH.
- *phaeosticha* Turner, 1939 (*Tortrix*), Pap. Proc.. Roy. Soc. Tasmania 1938: 76. TL: Tasmania. HT: Unknown.
- *vicaureana* Bradley, 1957 (*Dichelia*), Bull. Entomol. Res. 47: 103. [misspelling of *vicariana*].

Male 16-21 mm, female 17-25 mm. Sexual dimorphism pronounced; male usually smaller, antenna weakly dentate-ciliate, length of cilia approximately equal to width of flagellum, basal half of forewing usually sharply demarcated, well-developed costal fold from base to about two-fifths; antenna of female minutely ciliate, forewing longer, apex produced (Fig C2).

Diagnosis of *Epiphyas postvittana* [Description from Bradley et al (1973)]

Male *E. postvittana* (Walker) is usually distinguished by the abrupt division of the forewing medially into a pale basal area and darker apical area, and the female by its large size and relatively elongate forewing, often with greatly reduced markings (Fig. C2).

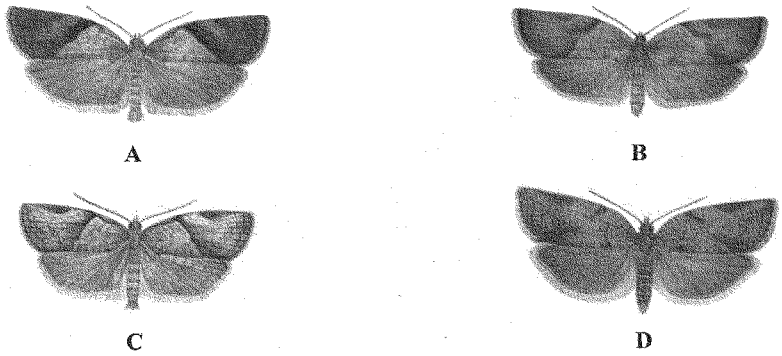


Figure C2. Dorsal views of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker), A-male, B-female, C-male, D-female [Reproduced from Bradley et al. (1979)]

Description

***Head*:** No verbal description available. But, see Fig. C3.

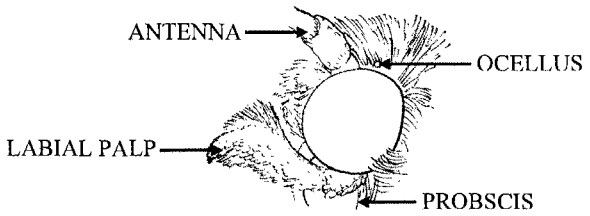


Figure C3. Lateral view of head of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker)-male [Reproduced from from Zimmerman (1978)]

***Female body*:** [Description from Hampson (1863)] Palpi extends forward horizontally, as long as the breadth of the head; second joint fringed above; third conical, very minute, not more than one-sixth of the length of the second. Abdomen yellowish ash-colored.

***Male wings*:** As in Figure C2. [Description from Bradley et al (1973)] Basal half of forewing light buff or pale yellow, contrasting strongly with the dark brown and rusty red-brown coloration of the distal half, the demarcation often emphasized by the deeper coloration of the oblique, narrow median fascia, the inner edge of which is sharply defined and usually straight, but sometimes is slightly wavy at the middle; pre-apical spot obscure, its inner margin usually defined by rusty red-brown ground coloration separating it from the median fascia. Hindwing gray.

***Female wings*:** As in Figure C2. [Description from Bradley et al (1973)] General coloration of the forewing more uniform, with less contrast between the basal and distal halves; median fascia usually reduced.

***Wing variation*:** Figure C4 describes variation that may be encountered in wing patterns and provides explanation of morphological terminology. [Description from Bradley et al (1973)] *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker) is extremely variable with numerous recurring forms. In strongly marked forms of the male the distal half of the forewing may vary from reddish brown to blackish, often with purplish mottling; the contrasting pale basal half may be sparsely speckled with black. Lightly marked forms resembling the female in appearance occur; an extreme form in which the usually dark outer half of the forewing is light and the pre-apical spot discernible is uncommon (Fig. C2-C). Only minor variation is found in the female; often the forewing is irrorate with black in both the basal and distal halves of the wing (Fig. C2-D).

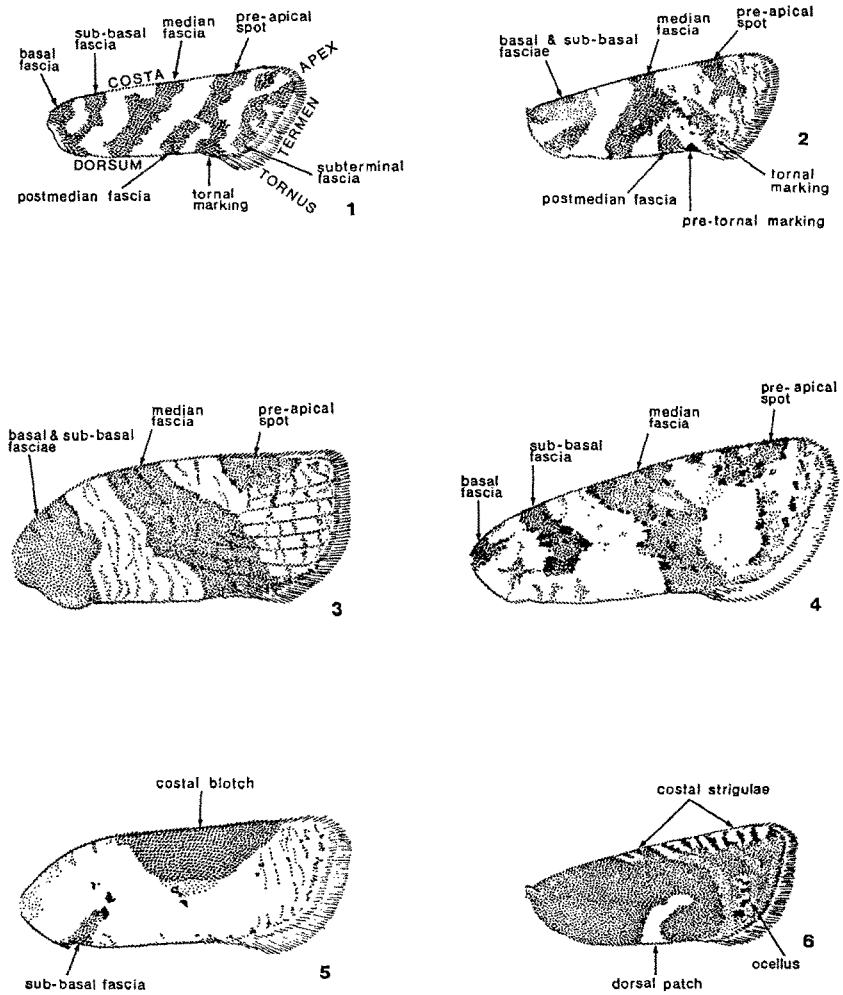


Figure. C4. Variation in wing patterns of Tortricoid moths
[Reproduced from Bradley et al. (1979)]

***Venation*:** No verbal description available, but see Figure C5.

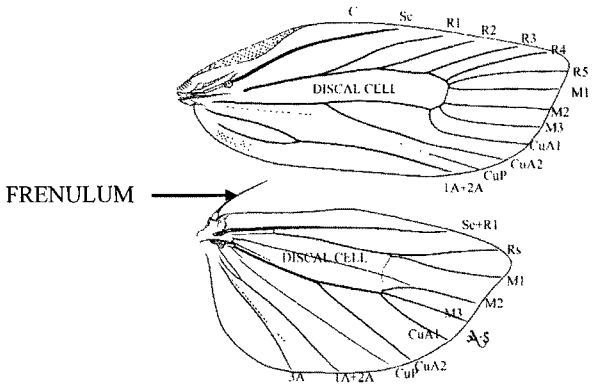
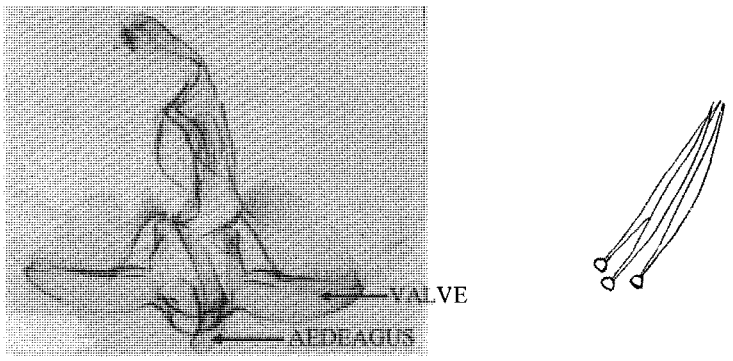


Figure C5. Wing venation of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker)-male. Veins: A-anal; C-Costa, Cu-Cubitus (CuA1-1st anterior cubitus; CuA2-2nd anterior cubitus; CuP-posterior cubitus); M-Media, R-Radius, Sc-Subcosta.
[Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)]

***Male genitalia*:** [Description from Zimmerman (1978)] The internal sac of the aedeagus bears two to four long, narrow, flattened cornuti. These are deciduous and may be missing from mated specimens. When the cornuti are shed the points of articulation can still be seen (Fig C6)

Terminology follows Klots (1970).



A **B**

Figure C6. Ventral view of male genitalia of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker): A-genital capsule; B-cornuti [Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)]

***Female genitalia*:** No verbal description, but see Fig. C7.

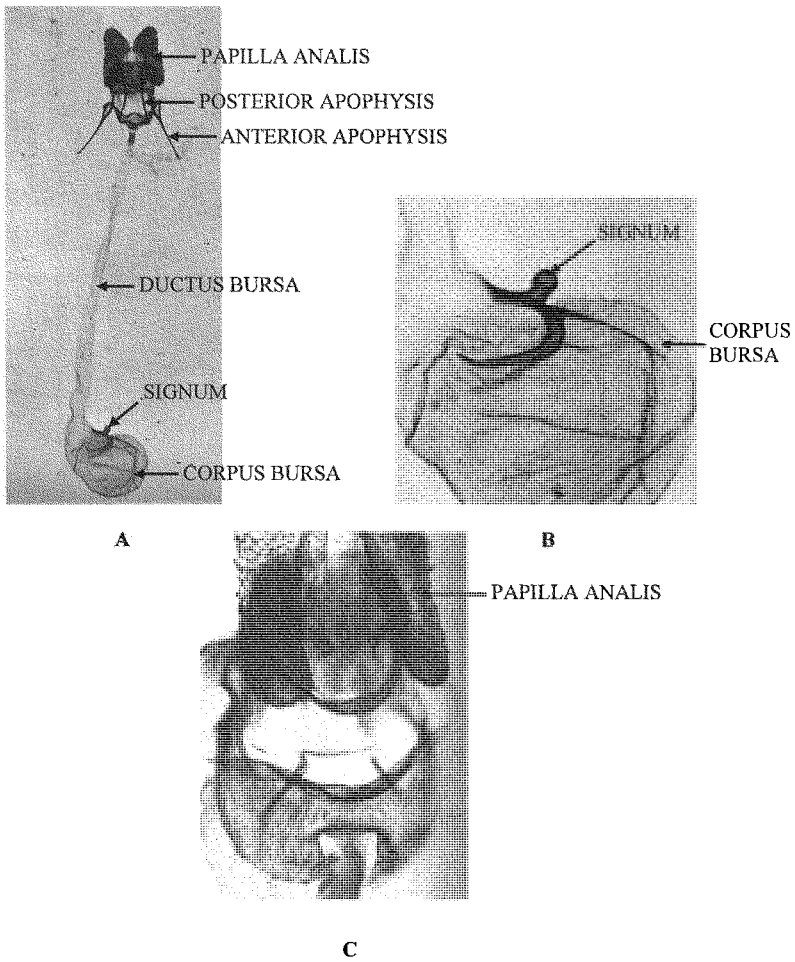


Figure C7. Female genitalia of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker). A-entire genitalia, B-detail corpus bursa, C-detail papillae anales and associated structures [Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

***Larvae*:** No verbal description, but see Fig.C8.

Figure C8. Lateral view of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker) larva [Reproduced from Scott (1984)]

***Pupae*:** No verbal description, but see Fig C9. Length 10.5mm

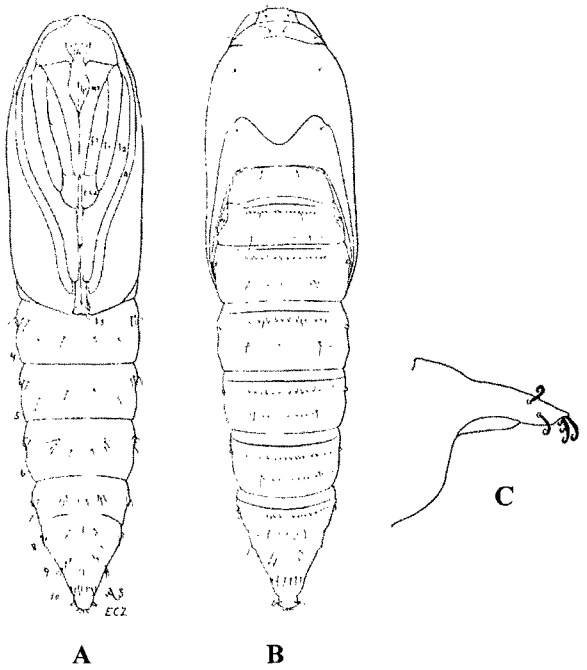


Figure C9. Pupa of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker): A-ventral view , B-dorsal view , C-detail lateral view left side cauda of pupa. In A: cx2-mesocoxa; f1-profemora; lb-labrum; lp-labial palpus, l1, l2, l3-legs; mx-galea of maxilla (probscis); W2-hindwing [Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

Similar species:
A key to the larvae and pupae of *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker) and *Amorbia emigratella* Busck is provided in Zimmerman (Zimmerman 1978).

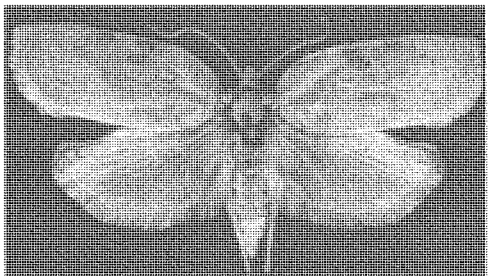


Figure C10. *Amorbia emigratella* Busck
[Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)]

[Description from Zimmerman (1978)] *Epiphyas postvittana* can be distinguished from *Amorbia emigratella* by:

1) The presence of ocelli which are absent in *A. emigratella*.
2) The undersides of the hindwings of *E. postvittana* are conspicuously spotted whereas those of *A. emigratella* are not.
3) *A. emigratella* has a conspicuous median pit in the second abdominal tergite near the base, while *E. postvittana* does not.
4) The larvae of both are green but there is a black line on each lateral margin of *A. emigratella* larvae which is absent in the larvae of *E. postvittana*.

Head: See Fig C11.

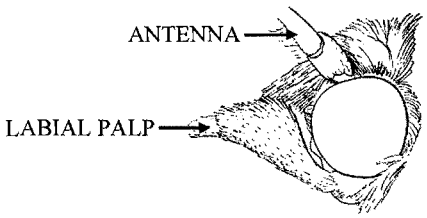


Figure C11. Lateral view of head of *Amorbia emitratella* Busck-male
[Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)]

***Venation*:** As in Fig. C12.

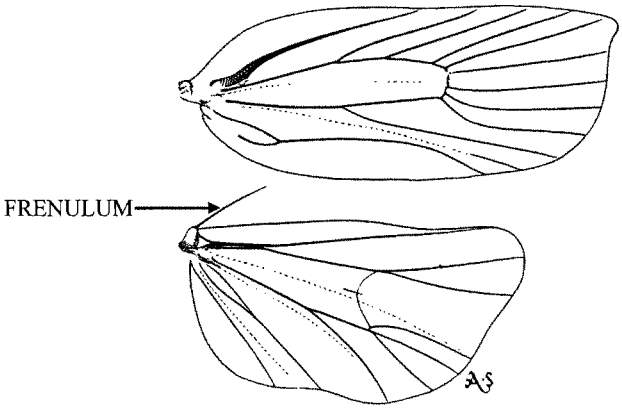


Figure C12. Venation of *Amorbia emigratella* Busck –male.
[Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

***Male genitalia*:** As in Fig. C13.

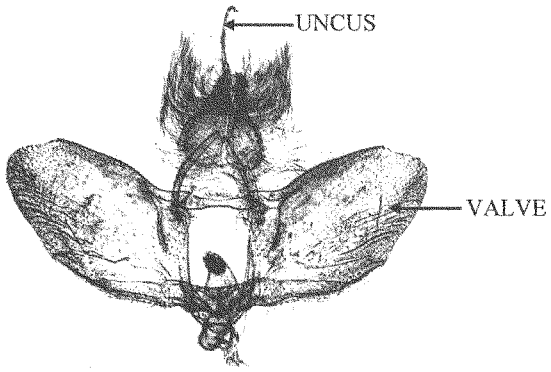


Figure C13. Ventral view male genitalia *Amorbia emigratella* Busck
[Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

***Female genitalia*:** As in Fig. C14.

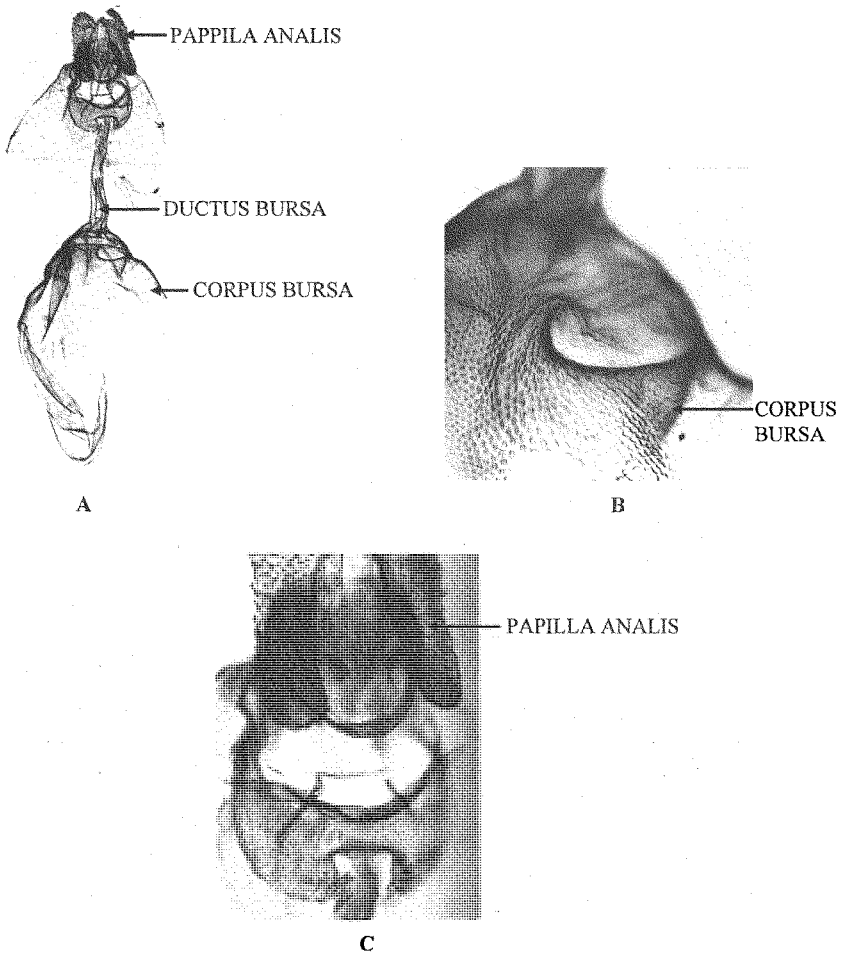


Figure C14. Female genitalia of *Amorbia emigratella* Busck A-entire genitalia, B-detail corpus bursa, C-detail papillae anales and associated structures [Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

***Pupa*:** As in Fig C15. Length 11.5 mm.

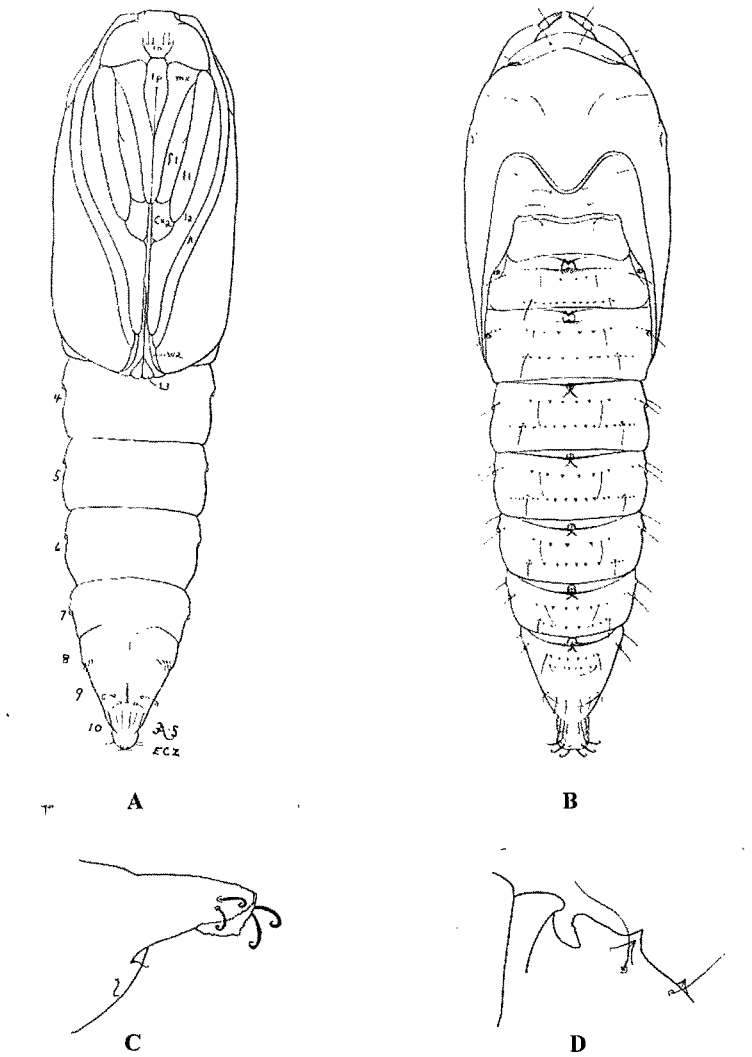


Figure C15. Pupa of *Amorbia emigratella* Busck A-ventral view pupa, B-dorsal view pupa, C-detail lateral view left side cauda of pupa, D-outline left side 8th abdominal tergite. A-antenna; Cx2-mesocoxa; f1-profemora; lb-labrum; lp-labial palpus, l1, l2, l3-legs; mx-galea of maxilla (probscis), W2-hindwing. Ventral setae mostly omitted. [Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

***Larva*:** As in Fig C16.

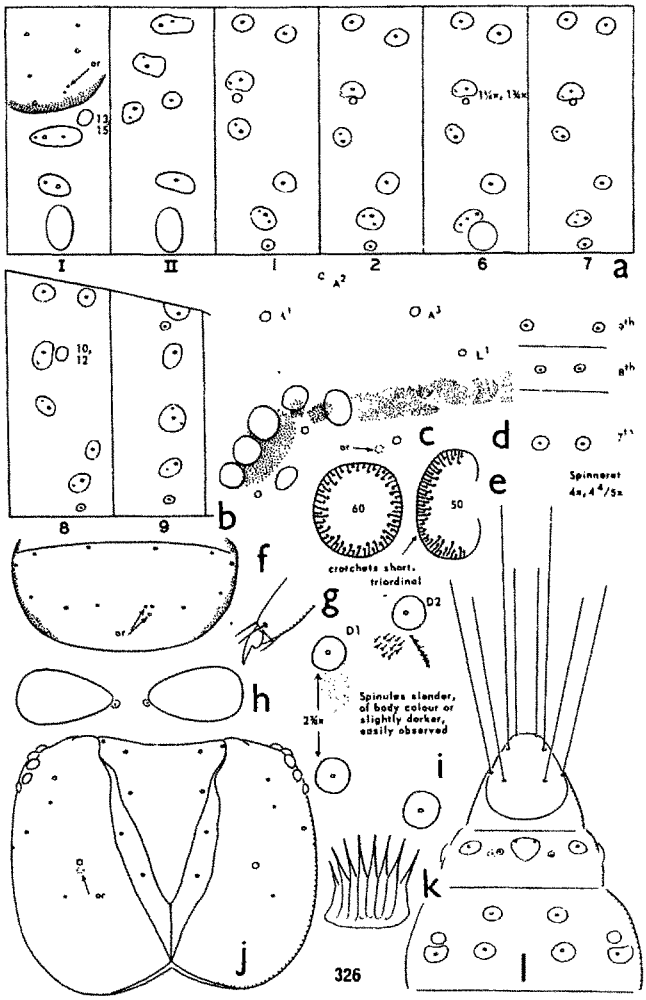


Figure C16. Larva of *Amorbia emigratella* Busck a, setal map of the pro- and mesothorax and abdominal segments, 1,2,6, and 7; b, the same of abdominal segments 8 and 9; c, ocellar area of the left side of the head; d, the V1 setae along the midline of the abdominal sternites 7, 8, and 9; e, crochets of a mid-abdominal and an anal proleg; f, prothoracic shield; g-lateral aspect of a thoracic leg tarsus; h, metacoxae and the associated V1 setae; I, dorsal setae and dermal spinules of an anterior abdominal tergum; j, frontal aspect of head; k anal fork; l dorsal aspect of abdomal segments 8. 9, and 10 [Quoted and Reproduced from Zimmerman (1978)].

Appendix D. Biology of *Epiphyas postvittana*

Population phenology

In much of Australia, *E. postvittana* completes three generations annually (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1980, Thomas 1989). More than three generations can be completed if temperatures and host plants are favorable (MacLellan 1973, Thomas 1989, Madge and Stirrat 1991, Bailey 1997). For example, four generations can be completed in southeastern Australia where it is warmer (Buchanan et al. 1991, Magarey et al. 1994). In contrast, two generations occur in Tasmania (Evans 1937), New Zealand (McLaren and Fraser 1992), and the UK (Bradley 1973). In Australia, generations do not overlap, but they do in the UK (Bradley 1973). Within a generation several life stages of the insect (e.g., eggs and larvae) may co-occur (Danthanarayana 1975).

Epiphyas postvittana is more abundant during the second generation than during other generations (MacLellan 1973, Madge and Stirrat 1991). Thus, the second generation causes the most economic damage (Evans 1937, Thomas 1975, Madge and Stirrat 1991, Lo and Murrell 2000) as larvae move from foliage to fruit (MacLellan 1973, Magarey et al. 1994). The size of the third generation is typically smaller than the previous two due to leaf fall (including attached larvae) as temperatures decline in autumn (Thomas 1975). The level of damage caused by *E. postvittana* is not related to the potential number of generations that the pest may complete (Geier and Briese 1981).

Epiphyas postvittana does not diapause (Geier and Briese 1981), rather, development is slowed under cold winter temperatures (MacLellan 1973, Geier and Briese 1981, Danthanarayana 1983, USDA 1984). In cold climates the pest overwinters as larvae (Nuttal 1983). Populations are only likely to increase at temperatures between 7.1° and 30.7°C (Danthanarayana et al. 1995). Comparison of dynamics of the pest in different geographic regions suggest the pest performs best under cool conditions (mean annual temperature of ~13.5°C) with moderate rainfall (~750 mm annually) and moderate-high relative humidity (~70%) (Danthanarayana et al. 1995). Hot, dry conditions may nearly eliminate a population (Danthanarayana 1983). Because *E. postvittana* causes damage in a wide range of climate types in Australia, pest status is not dictated by climate (Danthanarayana et al. 1995).

Stage specific biology

Cooler temperatures lead to longer development times for all stages of growth (Magarey et al. 1994). In summer it takes 4-6 weeks for the life cycle to be completed (Nuttal 1983).

Adults. Adult moths emerge after one to several weeks of pupation (Magarey et al. 1994). Female moths emerge from protective pupal nests (see below) and mate soon after emergence (Geier and Briese 1981) [although Danthanarayana (1975) suggests the preoviposition period is 2-7 days]. Females copulate for slightly less than 1 hr (Foster et al. 1995). Oviposition does not begin until females are 2- to 3-days old (Geier and Briese 1981). In a laboratory study, Foster et al. (1995) demonstrated that 3-day-old females

were more likely to mate and acquire spermatophores than females that were 1-, 5-, or 7-days old. Two-day-old females produce a greater concentration of pheromone than 1-, 3-, 4- or 7-day-old females (Foster et al. 1995). The oviposition period lasts 1-21 days (Danthanarayana 1975). Females deposit eggs at night (USDA 1984).

Moths are quiescent during the day and may be found on foliage of hosts (Geier and Briese 1981). Flight occurs at dusk in calm conditions (Geier and Briese 1981, USDA 1984, Magarey et al. 1994). Adults are unlikely to disperse from areas with abundant, high-quality hosts (Geier and Briese 1981). Males will disperse farther than females. In a mark-release-recapture study, 80% of recaptured males and 99% of recaptured females occurred within 100 m of the release point (Suckling et al. 1994). Females do not appear to rely on plant volatiles to locate a host, but tactile cues are important (Foster and Howard 1998). Humidity influences the dispersal ability of the pest (Danthanarayana et al. 1995).

Adult longevity is influenced by host plant and temperature. In the laboratory, female longevity can vary between 10 days (Geier and Briese 1981) and 32.7 days (Danthanarayana 1975); males can live up to approximately 33 days (Danthanarayana 1975). In the field in Australia, the life span of adult *E. postvittana* is 2-3 weeks (Magarey et al. 1994). Heavier females live longer and lay more eggs than lighter females (Danthanarayana 1975). Female moths are typically larger than males (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981).

Eggs. Females deposit eggs in egg masses. Within a mass, eggs are "stuck together like roof tiles" [see Fig 1] (Geier and Briese 1981) and are covered in a greenish "waxy secretion" (Evans 1937, Nuttal 1983). The number of eggs deposited in a mass is variable. Typically, females deposit 20 to 50 eggs per mass (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981, Nuttal 1983, USDA 1984, Magarey et al. 1994). On apple leaves, eggs are laid in bunches of about 12 (Evans 1937). A female moth may produce up to 1492 eggs (Danthanarayana 1975, 1983), but the average number of eggs produced per female typically varies between 118-462 (MacLellan 1973, Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981, USDA 1984, Danthanarayana et al. 1995). Temperature and host plant heavily influence the number of eggs that will be produced. Fecundity is greatest at temperatures between 20 and 25°C, inclusive (Danthanarayana et al. 1995). Females prefer smooth leaf surfaces on which to deposit their eggs (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981, Foster and Howard 1998).

Temperature is the main factor that affects the egg stage (Danthanarayana 1975). The egg stage lasts an average of 5-7 days at a temperature of 28°C (Danthanarayana 1975). Egg-hatching ceases at temperatures greater than 31.3°C (Danthanarayana 1975).

Larvae. *Epiphyas postvittana* typically completes five to seven instars (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981, Magarey et al. 1994). Larvae emerge from eggs after 1-2 weeks and disperse, usually to the underside of the leaf, where they spin a "silken shelter" (i.e., a silken tunnel) and commence feeding (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981, Nuttal 1983, USDA 1984, Thomas 1989). Although they are sheltered in

silk, first instar larvae are more exposed to weather and insecticide treatments than are second and third instar larvae (Madge and Stirrat 1991, Lo et al. 2000). After approximately 3 weeks, larvae leave the silken tunnels for a new leaf (USDA 1984). Second and later instars have the ability to create their own protective feeding shelter by rolling a leaf or webbing multiple leaves together (Danthanarayana 1975, Lo et al. 2000), behaviors that are characteristic of the Tortricidae.

In spring, the pest feeds on new buds while later generations feed on ripened fruits (Buchanan et al. 1991). Feeding injury to fruit is typically caused by later instars (Lo et al. 2000). Fruit are not a preferred feeding site, so feeding on fruit is thought to happen by chance (Geier and Briese 1980, Lo et al. 2000). However, volatiles emitted by ripening fruit may be attractive to larvae (Suckling and Ioriatti 1996). On a fruit, the calyx offers protection from parasitoids and is probably the best feeding location for young larvae (Lo et al. 2000). Damage to the host plant is compounded by the pest, as it acts as a "vector" to spread fungal disease; feeding injury also predisposes the host to fungal infection (Buchanan et al. 1991, Bailey et al. 1995, Bailey 1997, Lo and Murrell 2000).

Larvae move vigorously when disturbed but are always connected to the leaf by a silken thread in case of being removed from a leaf (Nuttal 1983, USDA 1984). When larvae happen to fall to the ground, they feed on ground-cover hosts or can survive without feeding for several months (Evans 1937, Thomas 1975, USDA 1984). Control can be initiated by keeping the ground clear of preferred hosts by mowing or removing weeds (Evans 1937, Thomas 1975).

Larvae prepare to overwinter by locating "sheltering niches," which may be mummified fruit or ground vegetation (Thomas 1975). Overwintering larvae can utilize alternate hosts, including several weed species, for food and to form shelters (Buchanan et al. 1991). Larvae may also survive winters without feeding for up to 2 months (USDA 1984).

Pupae. Pupation is completed within the "nests" made from rolled-up leaves (Danthanarayana 1975, Geier and Briese 1981, Nuttal 1983, Magarey et al. 1994). The pupal stage lasts 2-3 weeks (Evans 1937).

Several studies describe the developmental thresholds and accumulated degree days necessary for the completion of each phenological stage (Table D1). A phenological model developed with parameters from Danthanarayana (1975) and Geier and Springett (1976) performed better when the accumulation of degree-days began at "budburst" rather than at a start date of July 1 (Madge and Stirrat 1991). Although important discrepancies between the predicted and observed population dynamics were noted, the performance of the model was considered acceptable (Madge and Stirrat 1991).

Table D1. Developmental threshold and degree day requirements for *E. postvittana*.

Stage	Developmental threshold (°C)	Degree Days ± SE	Notes	Reference
Egg	7.0	131 ± 1	Lab study	(Geier and Briese 1981)
	7.5	133.7	Lab study	(Danthanarayana 1975)
Larva	6.9	380.8 ± 13.2	Average over several host plants; from authors' Table 2	(Danthanarayana et al. 1995)
	7.5 lower, 31-32 upper	345.9	Lab study	(Danthanarayana 1975)
Pupa	3.8	175.0 ± 11.1	Average over several host plants; from authors' Table 2	(Danthanarayana et al. 1995)
	7	132 ± 2	Lab study	(Geier and Briese 1981)
	7.5 lower, 31-32 upper	129.1	Lab study	(Danthanarayana 1975)
Adult	-3.2	393.1 ± 9.4	Adult longevity; from authors' Table 3	(Danthanarayana et al. 1995)
	6.9	NA	Female; lab study	(Geier and Briese 1981)
	7.1	NA	Male; lab study	(Geier and Briese 1981)
	7.5	29.9	Preoviposition period	(Danthanarayana 1975)
	7.5	83	Eclosion to 50% oviposition	(Danthanarayana 1975)
Neonate to pupa	7	265-551	Range influenced by host quality	(Geier and Briese 1981)
Complete life cycle	7.5	620.5	Egg to first egg	(Danthanarayana 1975)
	7.5	673.6	Egg to 50% oviposition	(Danthanarayana 1975)

Photoperiod

Epiphyas postvittana does not diapause, so populations are less influenced by photoperiod.

Water

Moist conditions favor this species (Nair et al. 1988, Bailey 1997, Lo and Murrell 2000). Rainy conditions increase the density of host plants and indirectly favor the pest population (Buchanan et al. 1991, Magarey et al. 1994).

Biotic Factors

Epiphyas postvittana is vulnerable to several natural predators and parasites (Buchanan et al. 1991, Magarey et al. 1994, Il'ichev and Flett 1999).

INSECTS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE UNITED STATES

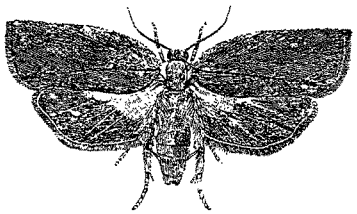
LIGHT-BROWN APPLE MOTH (*Austrotortrix postvittana* (Wlk.))

Economic Importance: Light- brown apple moth has become a major pest of apples in Tasmania (Australia) and certain parts of New Zealand. In years of abundant populations the tortricid may cause as much as 25 percent loss of the apple crop in Tasmania. It is listed as one of the most troublesome pests of citrus in New Zealand. Damage to fruit in storage has also been recorded.

Distribution: This pest is indigenous to Australia and occurs in all apple-growing areas of that country but is chiefly found in a belt around the coast extending inland about 200 miles at the widest point. It also occurs in New Zealand, New Caledonia, Hawaii and England.

Hosts: Apple, litchee, strawberry, grape, pear, orange, apricot, currant, oak, pine, chrysanthemum, rose, eucalyptus and acacia. Also other garden and greenhouse plants.

Description and Life History: Life history of *A. postvittana* in Tasmania is as follows: Moths begin appearing in orchards during early summer. They are pale brown in color, less than half-an-inch long when resting. If disturbed, they make short erratic flights. Eggs are laid on apple leaves in batches of about twelve. They are pale green and almost flat. Young larvae feed principally on the underside of leaves in silken tunnels lying alongside the veins or the midrib. After about three weeks they abandon tunnels and continue to feed causing "ragging" and curling of foliage and pitting and scarring of fruit. The larvae pupate in folded or webbed leaves. In late summer another brood of moths emerge. Small caterpillars from this brood feed as long as the leaves remain on trees. Then the larvae drop and feed on cover crops or survive on orchard floor without feeding. At end of September when early shoots appear these larvae climb the trees and feed on such growth as is available. By the "pink-bud" stage a large proportion of blossom clusters nearest ground may be infested. This brood completes development in late October and gives rise to flights of moths. In Tasmania, there may be 3 generations a year on evergreens. (Prepared by Plant Pest Survey Section in cooperation with other ARS agencies). CEIR 7(9) 3-8-57.



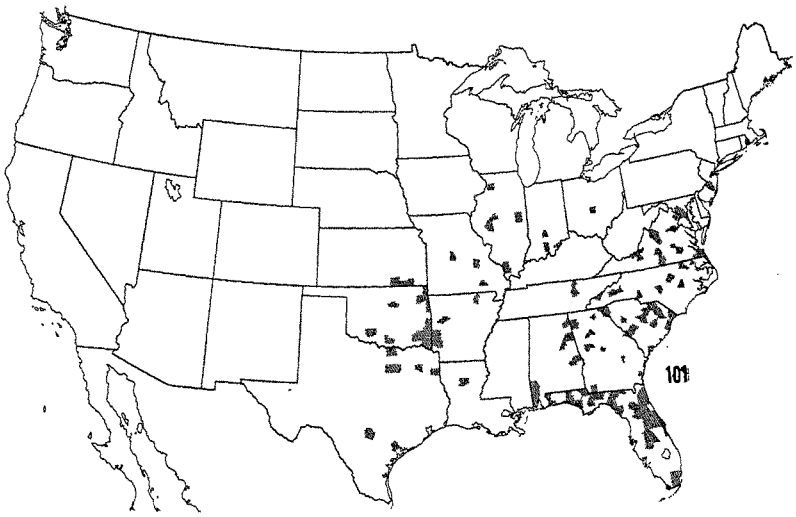
Adult greatly enlarged

Figures. Adult from Australian Insects, K. C. McKeown, 1944, 303 pp. Sydney. Damage from Suppl. Tasmania Jour. Agric. 8(3):1-18, 1937, J. W. Evans.

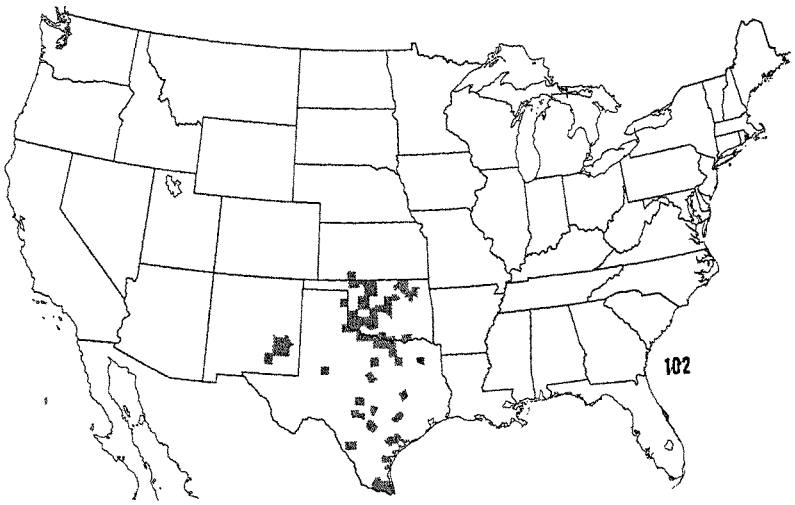
Characteristic larval damage to fruit

DISTRIBUTION OF RANGE GRASSHOPPERS

Paradalophora phoenicoptera (Burmeister)



Paradalophora saussurei (Scudder)



Prepared by Ent. Res. Div., ARS, USDA

Mr. Farr: Was the U.S. the first country to blacklist LBAM? If not, please note which countries and when the classification occurred?

Response: The United States was not the first country to establish phytosanitary import restrictions for LBAM to prevent the pest's introduction through international trade. Each of the following countries did so before the pest's detection in California: Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, and South Africa. APHIS does not have access to the dates when these classifications occurred.

Mr. Farr: Was the September 2003 "Mini Risk Assessment" by the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology the primary study relied upon to maintain LBAM on the blacklist? If not, what studies were referenced?

Response: We initially designated the LBAM as a Class A quarantine pest in 1984. This designation was based on LBAM reports issued by USDA in 1957 and 1984 entitled "Insects Not Known to Occur in the United States". These reports assessed the biology, host range, and impact of LBAM. The 2003 risk assessment confirmed the earlier conclusions to restrict or prohibit the entry of LBAM host commodities. In November 2007, APHIS completed an economic analysis in response to a recommendation from the LBAM Technical Working Group (TWG), which is comprised of international LBAM experts. This analysis verified the threat posed by LBAM and supported the need to regulate the movement of LBAM host commodities from infested areas. We did not maintain the LBAM as a Class A quarantine pest based primarily on a single study. Rather, we considered each of these studies, each of the recommendations from the TWG, and all other available knowledge of LBAM distribution in the United States and its potential impacts on agricultural and natural systems.

Mr. Farr: At the time of classification, was a biological assessment of LBAM conducted by USDA/APHIS? Is USDA/APHIS presently conducting a biological assessment of LBAM, as recommended by the USDA-led Technical Working Group (TWG)? If so, when will the assessment be completed?

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Mr. Farr: What countries have Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in place for LBAM and when were the measures established?

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PEST EXCLUSION

Mr. Farr: [Please Provide] A list of the foreign pests detected outside of the ports of entry in the U.S - state by state - on an annual basis since 2002?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

The table of foreign pests is attached for the record.

FOREIGN PESTS DETECTED
OUTSIDE OF THE PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE UNITED STATES
By Year and State

Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2002	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	ALABAMA	19
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	ALABAMA	9
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ALABAMA	31
2002	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	ALABAMA	4
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	ALABAMA	12
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ALABAMA	6
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ALABAMA	39
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	ALABAMA	67
2002	Roundleaf Toothcup	*Rotala rotundifolia*	ALABAMA	Other
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ALABAMA	13
2002	Soda Apple, Tropical	Solanum viarum	ALABAMA	9
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	ALABAMA	3
2002	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	ALABAMA	14
2002	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARIZONA	15
2002	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	ARIZONA	7
2002	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	ARIZONA	4
2002	Banded Cucumber Beetle	Diabrotica balteata	ARIZONA	15
2002	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	ARIZONA	7
2002	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	ARIZONA	6
2002	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	ARIZONA	15
2002	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	ARIZONA	12
2002	Knapweed, Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	ARIZONA	3
2002	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	ARIZONA	3
2002	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	ARIZONA	7
2002	Olive Fruit Fly	Bactrocera oleae	ARIZONA	63
2002	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	ARIZONA	8
2002	Russian Wheat (B) Aphid (RWA)	Diuraphis noxia	ARIZONA	7
2002	Sorghum Midge	Contarinia sorghicola	ARIZONA	9
2002	Southern Corn Rootworm; S c.b	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	ARIZONA	6
2002	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	ARIZONA	15
2002	Sweetclover Aphid	Therioaphis riehmi	ARIZONA	7
2002	Tobacco Budworm (Tbw)	Heliothis virescens	ARIZONA	15
2002	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	ARIZONA	15
2002	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	ARIZONA	6
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	ARKANSAS	25
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ARKANSAS	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ARKANSAS	7
2002	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	ARKANSAS	75
2002	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	CALIFORNIA	18
2002	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	CALIFORNIA	1
2002	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CALIFORNIA	2
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	CALIFORNIA	5
2002	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	CALIFORNIA	4
2002	Foxglove Downy Mildew	Peronospora digitalidis	CALIFORNIA	2
2002	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	CALIFORNIA	819
2002	Grapevine Pierce's Disease Rlb	Xylella fastidiosa	CALIFORNIA	7
2002	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	CALIFORNIA	9
2002	Indian Walking Stick	Carausius morosus	CALIFORNIA	4
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CALIFORNIA	6
2002	Japanese Laurel Whitefly	Aleurotuberculatus aucubae	CALIFORNIA	1
2002	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	CALIFORNIA	1
2002	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	CALIFORNIA	65
2002	Olive Fruit Fly	Bactrocera oleae	CALIFORNIA	156

FOREIGN PESTS DETECTED
OUTSIDE OF THE PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE UNITED STATES
By Year and State

Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2002	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	CALIFORNIA	20
2002	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	CALIFORNIA	5
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	CALIFORNIA	2,199
2002	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	CALIFORNIA	20
2002	Spotted Gum Lerp Psyllid	Eucalyptolyma maideni	CALIFORNIA	14
2002	Stem and Bulb Nematode	Ditylenchus dipsaci	CALIFORNIA	1
2002	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2002	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	52
2002	Tomato Leaf Miner	*Liriomyza bryoniae*	CALIFORNIA	Other
2002	Vine Mealybug	Planococcus ficus	CALIFORNIA	8
2002	Alfalfa Weevil Eulophid	Tetrastichus incertus	COLORADO	11
2002	Alfalfa Weevil Ichneumon	Bathyplectes curculionis	COLORADO	1
2002	Aphid Encyrtid	Aphelinus albipodus	COLORADO	14
2002	Aphid Parasite	Diaeretiella rapae	COLORADO	1
2002	Aphid Syrphid Fly	Sphaerophoria scripta	COLORADO	18
2002	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	COLORADO	22
2002	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	COLORADO	86
2002	Broadnosed Seed Head Weevil	Bangasternus fausti	COLORADO	5
2002	Bronze Knapweed Root Borer	Sphenoptera jugoslavica	COLORADO	7
2002	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	COLORADO	37
2002	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	COLORADO	1
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	COLORADO	17
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	COLORADO	2
2002	Fourteenspotted Lady Beetle	Propylea quatuordecimpunctata	COLORADO	31
2002	Greenbug, Corn Leaf A Encyrtid	Aphelinus varipes	COLORADO	4
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	COLORADO	61
2002	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	COLORADO	13
2002	Ladybird Beetle	Scymnus frontalis	COLORADO	21
2002	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	COLORADO	44
2002	Loosestrife Root Weevil	Hylobius transversovittus	COLORADO	1
2002	Spotted Knapweed Seed Head M.	Metzneria paucipunctella	COLORADO	22
2002	Sulphur Knapweed Moth	Agapeta zoegana	COLORADO	2
2002	Toadflax Moth (Noctuid)	Calophasia lunula	COLORADO	28
2002	Toadflax Root Weevil	Gymnetron linariae	COLORADO	1
2002	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	COLORADO	19
2002	Variegated Lady Beetle	Hippodamia variegata	COLORADO	23
2002	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	COLORADO	16
2002	Weed Control Flea Beetle	Aphthona sp./spp	COLORADO	75
2002	Weed Control Leaf Beetle	Cassida rubiginosa	COLORADO	1
2002	Weed Control Mirid	Hoplomachus affiguratus	COLORADO	3
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	CONNECTICUT	1
2002	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	CONNECTICUT	4
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	CONNECTICUT	8
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	CONNECTICUT	6
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CONNECTICUT	8
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CONNECTICUT	8
2002	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	CONNECTICUT	4
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	CONNECTICUT	1
2002	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp /spp	CONNECTICUT	3
2002	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	DELAWARE	3
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	DELAWARE	3
2002	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	DELAWARE	1
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	DELAWARE	3

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	DELAWARE	3
2002	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	DELAWARE	3
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DELAWARE	3
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	DELAWARE	3
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	DELAWARE	1
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	DELAWARE	27
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DISTRICT OF COI	1
2002	African Seed Bug	Dieuches armatipes	FLORIDA	1
2002	African Sugarcane Mite	Oligonychus grypus	FLORIDA	2
2002	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	FLORIDA	1
2002	Aloe Vera Aphid	*Aloephagus myersi*	FLORIDA	Other
2002	Apple Rust Mite	Aculus schlechtendali	FLORIDA	1
2002	Armored Scale/White Mango Scale	Aulacaspis tubercularis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Asian Ficus Aphid	Greenidea ficicola	FLORIDA	1
2002	Asiatic (O.) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	FLORIDA	2
2002	Bamboo Mealybug	Palmicultor (Trionymus) lumpuri	FLORIDA	1
2002	Barnacle Scale	Ceroplastes cirripediformis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Bearberry Whitefly	Tetraleurodes ursorum	FLORIDA	1
2002	Bigeyed Bug	Geocoris uliginosus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Broadheaded Bug	Alydus pilosulus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Buthidid Scorpion	Rhopalurus laticauda	FLORIDA	1
2002	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	FLORIDA	4
2002	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Cardins Whitefly	Metaleurodicus cardini	FLORIDA	1
2002	Caribbean Fruit Fly(carib Fly)	Anastrepha suspensa	FLORIDA	319
2002	Central American Scarab, May Beetle	*Phyllophaga hondura*	FLORIDA	Other
2002	Cheyletid Mite	Hemicheyletia anarbora	FLORIDA	1
2002	Citrus Canker	Xanthomonas axonopodis	FLORIDA	8
2002	Citrus Flatid Planthopper	Metcalfa pruinosa	FLORIDA	1
2002	Clover Yellow Mosaic	Clover Yellow Mosaic Virus (CL	FLORIDA	1
2002	Coriander Aphid	Hyadaphis coriandri	FLORIDA	1
2002	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Damsel Bug	Phorticus collaris	FLORIDA	1
2002	Damsel Bug	Lasiomerus andabata	FLORIDA	1
2002	Damsel Bug	Pagasa confusa	FLORIDA	1
2002	Diaspidid Scale	Duplachionaspis divergens	FLORIDA	4
2002	Duges Wax Scale	Ceroplastes dugesii	FLORIDA	1
2002	Eriophyid Mite	Aceria annonae	FLORIDA	1
2002	Eriophyid Mite	Aceria cephalanthi	FLORIDA	1
2002	Eucalyptus Psyllid	Blastopsylla occidentalis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	FLORIDA	3
2002	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	FLORIDA	1
2002	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	FLORIDA	3
2002	Leaf Rot	Kutilakesopsis macalpinae	FLORIDA	1
2002	Leaf Spot	Pseudocercospora houstoniae	FLORIDA	1
2002	Leafcurl Plum Aphid	Brachycaudus helichrysi	FLORIDA	1
2002	Liverfluke Snail Predator Fly	Sepedomerus macropus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lobate Lac Scale	Paratachardina lobata	FLORIDA	2
2002	Longan Scale	Thysanofiorinia nephelii	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lygaeid	Neortholomus scolopax	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lygaeid Bug	Antillorcoris discretus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lygaeid Bug	Perigenes similis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lygaeid Bug	Ischnodemus rufipes	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lygaeid Bug	Neortholomus jamaicensis	FLORIDA	2

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2002	Lygaeid Bug	Antillocoris pilosulus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Lygaeid Bug	Heraeus plebejus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Macrosiphid Aphid	Macrosiphum salviae	FLORIDA	1
2002	May Beetle	*Phyllophaga aequata*	FLORIDA	Other
2002	Mckenzie Mealybug	Dysmicoccus mckenziei	FLORIDA	1
2002	Mealybug	Pseudococcus odermatti	FLORIDA	2
2002	Mite	Oligonychus modestus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Olive Fruit Fly	Bactrocera oleae	FLORIDA	1
2002	Oribatulid Mite	Zygoribatula undulata	FLORIDA	1
2002	Pamera Or Seed Bug	Pseudopachybrachius basalis	FLORIDA	3
2002	Papaya Fruit Fly	Toxotrypana curvicauda	FLORIDA	5
2002	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*	FLORIDA	Other
2002	Powdery Mildew	Microsphaera diffusa	FLORIDA	1
2002	Predaceous Mite	Phytoseius coheni	FLORIDA	1
2002	Red Date Scale	Phoenicococcus marlatti	FLORIDA	1
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	FLORIDA	67
2002	Redbud Aphid	Aphis pawneepae	FLORIDA	1
2002	Rice Cutworm	Spodoptera litura	FLORIDA	1
2002	Root Decline	Chaetomella raphigera	FLORIDA	1
2002	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus hibisci	FLORIDA	1
2002	Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne mayaguensis	FLORIDA	7
2002	Seed Bug	Ochrimnus mimulus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Neopamera albocintus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Eremocoris depressus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Ozophora trinotata	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Cnemodus hirtipes	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Lygaeospilus tripunctatus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Nysius tenellus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Seed Bug	Dieuches sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2002	Selenopid Spider, A	Selenops galapagoensis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Senna Psyllid	Mitrapsylla albalineata	FLORIDA	1
2002	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	FLORIDA	45
2002	South American Violin Spider	Loxosceles laeta	FLORIDA	1
2002	SqVYV	Squash Vein Yellowing Virus	FLORIDA	Other
2002	Stellate Scale	Vinsonia stellifera	FLORIDA	8
2002	Subulinid Snail	Paropeas achatinaceum	FLORIDA	1
2002	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	FLORIDA	67
2002	Tea Shot-hole Borer	Euwallacea fornicatus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Tea Shot-hole Borer, Ambrosia Beetle	*Xyleborus fornicatus*	FLORIDA	Other
2002	Technomyrmex Ant	Technomyrmex albipes	FLORIDA	12
2002	Theridiid Spider	Steatoda borealis	FLORIDA	1
2002	Thrips	Psectrothrips sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2002	Tubetailed Thrips	Androthrips ramachandrai	FLORIDA	2
2002	Tubetailed Thrips	Holopothrips inquilus	FLORIDA	1
2002	Twisted-wing Parasite	Halictophagus mackayi	FLORIDA	1
2002	Van Duzee Treehopper	Vanduzea segmentata	FLORIDA	1
2002	Weevil	Metamasius callizona	FLORIDA	1
2002	Weevil	Myllocerus undatus	FLORIDA	3
2002	Weevil	Eurhin magnificus	FLORIDA	1
2002	White Grub; A (June Beetle)	Phyllophaga crinita	FLORIDA	1
2002	Zanthoxylum Psyllid	Leuronota fagarae	FLORIDA	1
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	GEORGIA	2
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	GEORGIA	41
2002	Eur. Hardwood Ambrosia Beetle	Trypodendron domesticum	GEORGIA	2

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	GEORGIA	4
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	GEORGIA	92
2002	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	GEORGIA	3
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pfeili	GEORGIA	2
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	GEORGIA	6
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	GEORGIA	68
2002	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	GEORGIA	19
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	GEORGIA	1
2002	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	HAWAII	2
2002	Argentine Ant	Linepithema humile	HAWAII	4
2002	Banana Rust Thrips	Chaetanaphothrips signipennis	HAWAII	1
2002	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	HAWAII	4
2002	Bougainvillea Mite	Phyllocoptes bougainvillaea	HAWAII	1
2002	Citrus Blackfly Platygasterid	Amitis hesperidum	HAWAII	1
2002	Citrus Leafminer (Clm)	Phyllocnistis citrella	HAWAII	1
2002	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	HAWAII	2
2002	Encyrtid Parasitic Wasp	Psyllaephagus pilosus	HAWAII	1
2002	Formosan Subterranean Termite	Coptotermes formosanus	HAWAII	4
2002	Giant Flower Beetle	Protaetia orientalis	HAWAII	1
2002	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	HAWAII	1
2002	Little Fire Ant	Wasmannia (ochetomyrmex)	HAWAII	1
2002	Looper	Argyrogramma verruca	HAWAII	1
2002	Malaysian Fruit Fly	Bactrocera latifrons	HAWAII	4
2002	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	HAWAII	4
2002	Melon Fly	Bactrocera cucurbitae	HAWAII	4
2002	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	HAWAII	4
2002	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	HAWAII	4
2002	Pacific Dampwood Termite	Zootermopsis angusticollis	HAWAII	2
2002	Papaya Ringspot	Papaya Ringspot Virus (PRSV)	HAWAII	1
2002	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	HAWAII	1
2002	Salvinia, A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	HAWAII	1
2002	Sorghum Midge	Contarinia sorghicola	HAWAII	4
2002	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	HAWAII	4
2002	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	HAWAII	1
2002	Stellate Scale	Vinsonia stellifera	HAWAII	2
2002	Thrips	Frankliniella insularis	HAWAII	1
2002	Tobacco Budworm (Tbw)	Heliothis virescens	HAWAII	4
2002	Tropiduchid Planthopper	Kallitaxila granulata	HAWAII	1
2002	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	HAWAII	1
2002	Bean Common Mosaic	Bean Common Mosaic Virus (B	IDAHO	1
2002	Bigheaded Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti	IDAHO	5
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IDAHO	35
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	IDAHO	3
2002	Clearwinged Grasshopper	Camnula pellucida	IDAHO	6
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	IDAHO	20
2002	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	IDAHO	4
2002	Corn Blotch Leafminer Complex	Agromyza parvicornis	IDAHO	1
2002	Corn High Plains	Corn High Plains Virus	IDAHO	1
2002	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	IDAHO	1
2002	Fusarium Wilt Complex	Fusarium sp./spp	IDAHO	1
2002	Melanoplus Grasshoppers	Melanoplus sp./spp.	IDAHO	2
2002	Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes	IDAHO	27
2002	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	IDAHO	1
2002	Packard Grasshopper	Melanoplus packardii	IDAHO	1

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2002	Range Grasshoppers; General	Family Acrididae	IDAHO	83
2002	Redlegged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum	IDAHO	3
2002	Sorghum; Corn Head Smut	Sphacelotheca (Sporisorium) r	IDAHO	4
2002	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	IDAHO	4
2002	Tiny Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus infantilis	IDAHO	1
2002	Valley Grasshopper	Oedaleonotus enigma	IDAHO	18
2002	White-whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum	IDAHO	2
2002	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	ILLINOIS	2
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ILLINOIS	102
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ILLINOIS	51
2002	Hygromiid Snail	Monacha cartusiana	ILLINOIS	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ILLINOIS	83
2002	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	ILLINOIS	64
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	ILLINOIS	34
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	ILLINOIS	46
2002	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	INDIANA	92
2002	Amur Bush Honeysuckle	Lonicera maackii	INDIANA	82
2002	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	INDIANA	92
2002	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	INDIANA	92
2002	Bella Honeysuckle	Lonicera bella	INDIANA	65
2002	Bicolor Lespedeza	Lespedeza bicolor	INDIANA	1
2002	Black Alder; European Alder	Alnus glutinosa	INDIANA	3
2002	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	INDIANA	65
2002	Black Swallow Wort	Cynanchum (Vincetoxicum) loui	INDIANA	2
2002	Blunt-leaved Privet	Ligustrum obtusifolium	INDIANA	89
2002	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	INDIANA	92
2002	Brome, Smooth	Bromus inermis	INDIANA	25
2002	Canarygrass, Reed	Phalaris arundinacea	INDIANA	115
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	INDIANA	92
2002	Chinese Bush Clover; Sericea	Lespedeza cuneata	INDIANA	9
2002	Chinese Silvergrass	Miscanthus sinensis	INDIANA	4
2002	Chinese Yam; Air Potato	Discorea batatas	INDIANA	20
2002	Clover; Sweet	Melilotus officinalis	INDIANA	92
2002	Common Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	INDIANA	20
2002	Common Periwinkle; Vinca	Vinca minor	INDIANA	92
2002	Creeping Charlie	Lysimachia numularia	INDIANA	88
2002	Crown Vetch	Coronilla varia	INDIANA	92
2002	Cut-leaved Teasel	Dipsacus laciniatus	INDIANA	1
2002	Damesrocket	Hesperis matronalis	INDIANA	81
2002	Erect Hedgeparsley	Torilis japonicus	INDIANA	16
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	INDIANA	92
2002	European Cranberrybush Viburnu	Viburnum opulus	INDIANA	47
2002	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	INDIANA	92
2002	European Privet	Ligustrum vulgare	INDIANA	4
2002	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	INDIANA	92
2002	European Woodwasp	*Sirex noctilio*	INDIANA	Other
2002	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	INDIANA	92
2002	Glossy Buckthorn	Rhamnus frangula	INDIANA	11
2002	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	INDIANA	3
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	INDIANA	75
2002	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	INDIANA	92
2002	Honeysuckle; Japanese	Lonicera japonica	INDIANA	88
2002	Ivy; Ground	Glechoma hederacea	INDIANA	44
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	INDIANA	92

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2002	Japanese Hops	Humulus japonicus	INDIANA	7
2002	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	INDIANA	19
2002	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	INDIANA	6
2002	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	INDIANA	77
2002	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	INDIANA	35
2002	Morrow's Honeysuckle	Lonicera morrowii	INDIANA	62
2002	Mustard; Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	INDIANA	84
2002	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	INDIANA	62
2002	Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	INDIANA	37
2002	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	INDIANA	92
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	60
2002	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	INDIANA	92
2002	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	INDIANA	92
2002	Princess Tree; Royal Paulownia	Paulownia tomentosa	INDIANA	15
2002	Purple Winter Creeper	Euonymus fortunei	INDIANA	92
2002	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	INDIANA	56
2002	Rose, Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	INDIANA	92
2002	Russian Olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia	INDIANA	1
2002	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	INDIANA	92
2002	Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	INDIANA	87
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	INDIANA	2
2002	Smaller Eur Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	INDIANA	92
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	INDIANA	92
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	INDIANA	81
2002	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	INDIANA	92
2002	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	INDIANA	4
2002	Star-of-bethlehem	Ornithogalum umbellatum	INDIANA	91
2002	Tatarian Honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica	INDIANA	1
2002	Thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense	INDIANA	89
2002	Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima	INDIANA	92
2002	Vespid Wasp	Polistes dominulus	INDIANA	1
2002	Wheat Wireworm	Agriotes mancus	INDIANA	1
2002	White Mulberry	Morus alba	INDIANA	92
2002	Wine Raspberry	Rubus phoenicolasius	INDIANA	4
2002	Winged Euonymus	Euonymus alatus	INDIANA	45
2002	Wireworm	Agriotes isabellinus	INDIANA	1
2002	Wireworm	Agriotes pubescens	INDIANA	1
2002	Wireworm	Melanotus lanei	INDIANA	2
2002	Yellow (White) Sweet Clover	Melilotus officinalis (alba)	INDIANA	92
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IOWA	57
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IOWA	16
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	IOWA	3
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	IOWA	99
2002	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	KANSAS	1
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KANSAS	14
2002	Rough-spored (Common) Bunt	Tilletia caries	KANSAS	6
2002	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	KANSAS	22
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	KENTUCKY	101
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	KENTUCKY	11
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KENTUCKY	16
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KENTUCKY	120
2002	Pepper Maggot	Zonosemata electa	KENTUCKY	2
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	KENTUCKY	25

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	LOUISIANA	31
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	LOUISIANA	3
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	LOUISIANA	64
2002	Sugarcane Borer Moth	*Blastobasis graminea*	LOUISIANA	Other
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MAINE	1
2002	European Imported Fire Ant	Myrmica rubra	MAINE	7
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MAINE	5
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MAINE	27
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	MAINE	1
2002	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	MAINE	1
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MAINE	14
2002	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	MAINE	2
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MAINE	3
2002	Potato Mop-top	Potato Mop-top Virus (PMTV)	MAINE	2
2002	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	MAINE	7
2002	Variable Watermilfoil	Myriophyllum heterophyllum	MAINE	5
2002	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	MAINE	13
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	MARYLAND	3
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Hylocurus rudis	MARYLAND	1
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus pelliculosus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Carphoborus bifurcus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	MARYLAND	2
2002	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	MARYLAND	11
2002	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	MARYLAND	3
2002	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus saxeseni	MARYLAND	11
2002	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MARYLAND	9
2002	Bark Beetle	Hylastes salebrosus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Bark Beetle	Hylastes porculus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	MARYLAND	20
2002	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MARYLAND	5
2002	Black Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus terebrans	MARYLAND	2
2002	Bollworm, Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MARYLAND	20
2002	Bristly Cutworm	Lacinipolia renigera	MARYLAND	20
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MARYLAND	22
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MARYLAND	1
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MARYLAND	3
2002	Clover Root Borer	Hylastinus obscurus	MARYLAND	2
2002	Cupedidid Beetle	Cupes capitata	MARYLAND	1
2002	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MARYLAND	7
2002	Dingy Cutworm	Feltia jaculifera	MARYLAND	20
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	MARYLAND	24
2002	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MARYLAND	7
2002	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	MARYLAND	6
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	MARYLAND	20
2002	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	MARYLAND	24
2002	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	MARYLAND	20
2002	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MARYLAND	4
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MARYLAND	24
2002	Hackberry Engraver	Scolytus muticus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	MARYLAND	22
2002	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	MARYLAND	24

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2002	Hickory Timber Beetle	Xyleborus celsus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MARYLAND	24
2002	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MARYLAND	20
2002	Peach Bark Beetle	Phloeotribus liminaris	MARYLAND	4
2002	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	MARYLAND	24
2002	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	MARYLAND	9
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MARYLAND	11
2002	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	MARYLAND	4
2002	Rose Rosette Disease	Mite Transmitted Unknown Age	MARYLAND	20
2002	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	MARYLAND	1
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	MARYLAND	8
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MARYLAND	5
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus xylographus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	MARYLAND	1
2002	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MARYLAND	2
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MARYLAND	5
2002	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	MARYLAND	29
2002	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	MARYLAND	24
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MARYLAND	10
2002	Spruce Bark Beetle	Ips typographus	MARYLAND	1
2002	Sweetclover Weevil	Sitona cylindricollis	MARYLAND	24
2002	Tomato Hornworm	Manduca quinquemaculata	MARYLAND	19
2002	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	MARYLAND	22
2002	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	MARYLAND	11
2002	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	MARYLAND	3
2002	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	MASSACHUSETT	14
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MASSACHUSETT	5
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	MASSACHUSETT	14
2002	European Chafer (Ec)	Rhizotrogus majalis	MASSACHUSETT	4
2002	European Imported Fire Ant	Myrmica rubra	MASSACHUSETT	1
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MASSACHUSETT	28
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MASSACHUSETT	14
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	MASSACHUSETT	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MASSACHUSETT	14
2002	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MASSACHUSETT	4
2002	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	MASSACHUSETT	8
2002	Ragwort, Tansy	Senecio jacobaea	MASSACHUSETT	1
2002	Spruce Aphid	Elatobium abietina	MASSACHUSETT	2
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MICHIGAN	70
2002	Cereal Stem Moth	Ochsenheimeria vacculella	MICHIGAN	1
2002	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MICHIGAN	6
2002	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MICHIGAN	1
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MICHIGAN	83
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MICHIGAN	34
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MICHIGAN	75
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MICHIGAN	44
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MINNESOTA	20
2002	Douglas-fir Beetle (Dfb)	Dendroctonus pseudotsugae	MINNESOTA	1
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MINNESOTA	26
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MINNESOTA	17
2002	Phytophthora Leaf Spot	Phytophthora hedreiandra	MINNESOTA	1
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MINNESOTA	48
2002	White Leaf Spot	*Pseudocercosporella albida*	MINNESOTA	

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	MISSISSIPPI	82
2002	Bollworm, Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MISSISSIPPI	82
2002	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	MISSISSIPPI	6
2002	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	MISSISSIPPI	9
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSISSIPPI	15
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MISSISSIPPI	82
2002	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	MISSISSIPPI	7
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MISSISSIPPI	1
2002	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	MISSISSIPPI	2
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MISSISSIPPI	82
2002	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	MISSISSIPPI	33
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	MISSOURI	7
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MISSOURI	78
2002	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MISSOURI	1
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSOURI	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSOURI	2
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MISSOURI	2
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MISSOURI	63
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MONTANA	42
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MONTANA	2
2002	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	MONTANA	2
2002	Western Cherry Fruit Fly	Rhagoletis indifferens	MONTANA	2
2002	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	NEBRASKA	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEBRASKA	19
2002	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	NEBRASKA	9
2002	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEVADA	3
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEVADA	1
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEVADA	1
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
2002	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4
2002	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	NEW JERSEY	4
2002	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	NEW JERSEY	92
2002	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	NEW JERSEY	4
2002	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	NEW JERSEY	2
2002	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	NEW JERSEY	3
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW JERSEY	21
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW JERSEY	21
2002	Euonymus Scale Nitidulid	Cybocephalus nr.	NEW JERSEY	31
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	NEW JERSEY	4
2002	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	NEW JERSEY	17
2002	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	NEW JERSEY	92
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW JERSEY	21
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B.	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	NEW JERSEY	13
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW JERSEY	21

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2002	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	NEW JERSEY	7
2002	Mexican Bean Beetle Eulophid	Pediobius foveolatus	NEW JERSEY	79
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	NEW JERSEY	5
2002	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	1
2002	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	7
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	NEW MEXICO	4
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	NEW MEXICO	1
2002	Goatgrass; Jointed	Aegilops cylindrica	NEW MEXICO	18
2002	Harmel	Peganum harmala	NEW MEXICO	11
2002	Henbane; Black	Hyoscyamus niger	NEW MEXICO	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW MEXICO	1
2002	Knapweed; Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	NEW MEXICO	18
2002	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	NEW MEXICO	6
2002	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	NEW MEXICO	13
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEW MEXICO	1
2002	Russian Wheat (B.) Aphid (RWA)	Diuraphis noxia	NEW MEXICO	4
2002	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	NEW MEXICO	6
2002	Star-thistle; Yellow	Centaurea solstitialis	NEW MEXICO	6
2002	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	NEW MEXICO	11
2002	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	NEW MEXICO	20
2002	Thistle; Scotch	Onopordum acanthium	NEW MEXICO	11
2002	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	NEW YORK	50
2002	Asian Cerambycid (Lh) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	NEW YORK	5
2002	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	NEW YORK	62
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW YORK	57
2002	Cherry Fruit Fly (E.) (Cff)	Rhagoletis cingulata	NEW YORK	62
2002	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	NEW YORK	3
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW YORK	18
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	NEW YORK	62
2002	Fire Blight	Erwinia amylovora	NEW YORK	55
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW YORK	2
2002	Golden Nematode	Globodera rostochiensis	NEW YORK	10
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW YORK	62
2002	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	NEW YORK	62
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW YORK	62
2002	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	NEW YORK	62
2002	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	NEW YORK	62
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW YORK	35
2002	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	NEW YORK	62
2002	Southern Corn Rootworm; S.c b.	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	NEW YORK	62
2002	Spurge, Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	NEW YORK	20
2002	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	NEW YORK	62
2002	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW YORK	33
2002	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	NEW YORK	62
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2002	Broomrape, Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NORTH CAROLIN	83
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NORTH CAROLIN	24
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH CAROLIN	82
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NORTH CAROLIN	6
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	100
2002	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	NORTH CAROLIN	99
2002	Lythrum (Loosestrife), Purple	Lythrum salicaria	NORTH CAROLIN	9

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2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NORTH CAROLIN	56
2002	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	NORTH CAROLIN	5
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	NORTH CAROLIN	39
2002	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2002	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	NORTH CAROLIN	25
2002	Thistle Head Weevil (Musk)	Rhinocyllus conicus	NORTH CAROLIN	5
2002	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	NORTH CAROLIN	23
2002	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	NORTH CAROLIN	6
2002	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	NORTH DAKOTA	10
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	NORTH DAKOTA	22
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OHIO	88
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	OHIO	9
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OHIO	147
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	OHIO	2
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OHIO	88
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	OHIO	76
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	OHIO	1
2002	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	OHIO	1
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	OKLAHOMA	26
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OKLAHOMA	15
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	OKLAHOMA	8
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	OREGON	1
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	OREGON	2
2002	Apple Ermine Moth (Aem)	Yponomeuta malinellus	OREGON	5
2002	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	OREGON	1
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OREGON	19
2002	Cherry Bark Tortrix (Cbt)	Enarmonia formosana	OREGON	4
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	OREGON	8
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OREGON	2
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	6
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OREGON	2
2002	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	OREGON	1
2002	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	7
2002	Tanbark Borer	Phymatodes testaceus	OREGON	1
2002	True Bug	*Metopoplax ditomoides*	OREGON	Other
2002	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops palliatus	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2002	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	4
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	PENNSYLVANIA	66
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2002	Goat's Rue	Galega officinalis	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	PENNSYLVANIA	35
2002	Plum Pox ; D-strain	Plum Pox Virus, D-strain (PPV)	PENNSYLVANIA	5
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2002	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2002	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	PUERTO RICO	188
2002	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	PUERTO RICO	6
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	PUERTO RICO	1
2002	Sago Palm Scale	Aulacaspis yasumatsui	PUERTO RICO	34

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2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	RHODE ISLAND	4
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	RHODE ISLAND	5
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	RHODE ISLAND	5
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus saxeseni	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	SOUTH CAROLIN	2
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	SOUTH CAROLIN	9
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	SOUTH CAROLIN	6
2002	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH CAROLIN	21
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2002	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp./spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Scolytid Beetle	Dryoxylon onoharaensis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	SOUTH CAROLIN	39
2002	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	SOUTH CAROLIN	23
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH DAKOTA	4
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH DAKOTA	2
2002	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	SOUTH DAKOTA	18
2002	Blue Flattened Longicorn	*Callidium violaceum*	TENNESSEE	Other
2002	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	TENNESSEE	9
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	TENNESSEE	95
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	TENNESSEE	18
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TENNESSEE	25
2002	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	TENNESSEE	4
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TENNESSEE	77
2002	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	TENNESSEE	95
2002	Soda Apple, Tropical	Solanum viarum	TENNESSEE	1
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TENNESSEE	66
2002	Ambrosia Beetle	*Xyleborus similis*	TEXAS	Other
2002	Af Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	65
2002	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	175
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	TEXAS	1
2002	Crazy Ant	*Paratrechina fluva*	TEXAS	Other
2002	E. Honey Bee W, Ahb Introgres.	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	15
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TEXAS	4
2002	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	TEXAS	6
2002	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	608
2002	Oval Leaf Spot	*Ramulispora sorghicola*	TEXAS	Other
2002	Sapote Fruit Fly (Serpentine)	Anastrepha serpentina	TEXAS	1
2002	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TEXAS	5
2002	Tephritid Fly	Anastrepha spatulata	TEXAS	1
2002	West Indian Fruit Fly	Anastrepha obliqua	TEXAS	6
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	UTAH	17
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	UTAH	18

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2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	UTAH	1
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	VERMONT	1
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VERMONT	14
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VERMONT	14
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VERMONT	3
2002	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	VERMONT	7
2002	Brown Citrus Aphid (BCA)	Toxoptera citricidus	VIRGIN ISLANDS	2
2002	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1
2002	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	VIRGINIA	1
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	VIRGINIA	136
2002	Corn Cyst Nematode (CCN)	Heterodera zeae	VIRGINIA	1
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	VIRGINIA	23
2002	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	VIRGINIA	1
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	VIRGINIA	136
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VIRGINIA	192
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VIRGINIA	136
2002	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	VIRGINIA	136
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	VIRGINIA	13
2002	Baby's-breath	Gypsophila paniculata	WASHINGTON	24
2002	Beancaper, Syrian	Zygophyllum fabago	WASHINGTON	3
2002	Bindweed; Field	Convolvulus arvensis	WASHINGTON	34
2002	Blessed Milk Thistle	Silybum mananum	WASHINGTON	7
2002	Blueweed	Echium vulgare	WASHINGTON	10
2002	Blueweed, Texas	Helianthus ciliaris	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Broom, Scotch	Cytisus scoparius	WASHINGTON	28
2002	Bryony, White	Bryonia alba	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	WASHINGTON	24
2002	Bugloss; Small	Anchusa arvensis	WASHINGTON	8
2002	Butterfly Bush	Buddleja (Buddleia) davidii	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Campion, White (Evening L.)	Silene (lychnis)	WASHINGTON	9
2002	Canarygrass, Reed	Phalaris arundinacea	WASHINGTON	34
2002	Carolina Fanwort	Cabomba caroliniana	WASHINGTON	2
2002	Carrot, Wild	Daucus carota	WASHINGTON	27
2002	Catsear; Spotted	Hypochoeris radicata	WASHINGTON	21
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WASHINGTON	14
2002	Chervil, Wild	Anthriscus sylvestris	WASHINGTON	15
2002	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	*Anoplophora chinensis*	WASHINGTON	Other
2002	Clary Sage, Europe Sage	Salvia sclarea	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	WASHINGTON	8
2002	Common Bugloss	Anchusa officinalis	WASHINGTON	11
2002	Common Cordgrass	Spartina anglica	WASHINGTON	6
2002	Common Tarweed	Centromadia (Hemizonia) pung	WASHINGTON	7
2002	Crupina; Common (Bearded C)	Crupina vulgaris	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Daisy, Oxeye	Leucanthemum vulgare	WASHINGTON	30
2002	Desert False Indigo (Indigob.)	Amorpha fruticosa	WASHINGTON	11
2002	Dodder, Smallseed Alfalfa	Cuscuta approximata	WASHINGTON	14
2002	Elodea, Brazilian	Egeria densa	WASHINGTON	14
2002	European Poplar Shoot Borer	Gypsonoma aceriana	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Field Burrweed; Spurweed	Soliva pterosperma	WASHINGTON	2
2002	Fieldcress, Austrian	Rorippa austriaca	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Four-o'clock; Wild	Mirabilis nyctaginea	WASHINGTON	3

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2002	Foxtail; Slender	Alopecurus myosuroides	WASHINGTON	2
2002	Fragrant Water Lily	Nymphaea odorata	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Fruit Tree Tortrix	Archips podana	WASHINGTON	40
2002	Garden Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	WASHINGTON	17
2002	Giant Knotweed	Polygonum sachalinense	WASHINGTON	18
2002	Goatgrass; Jointed	Aegilops cylindrica	WASHINGTON	19
2002	Goat's Rue	Galega officinalis	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Gorse	Ulex europaeus	WASHINGTON	11
2002	Gypsey Flower (Houndstongue)	Cynoglossum officinale	WASHINGTON	20
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	7
2002	Hairy Willowweed	Epilobium hirsutum	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Hawkweed	Hieracium sp./spp	WASHINGTON	6
2002	Hawkweed; Meadow (Yellow)	Hieracium caespitosum	WASHINGTON	14
2002	Hawkweed; Orange	Hieracium aurantiacum	WASHINGTON	20
2002	Hawkweed; Yellowdevil	Hieracium x floribundum	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Hedgeparsley	Torilis arvensis	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Hemlock; Poison	Conium maculatum	WASHINGTON	35
2002	Henbane; Black	Hyoscyamus niger	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum	WASHINGTON	13
2002	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense	WASHINGTON	8
2002	Knapweed; Bighead	Centaurea macrocephala	WASHINGTON	11
2002	Knapweed, Brownray	Centaurea jacea	WASHINGTON	8
2002	Knapweed; Lesser (Black)	Centaurea nigra	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Knapweed; Meadow (Pratensis)	Centaurea debeauxii	WASHINGTON	25
2002	Knapweed; Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	WASHINGTON	19
2002	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (bieberstein	WASHINGTON	36
2002	Knapweed; White (Diffuse)	Centaurea diffusa	WASHINGTON	33
2002	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WASHINGTON	27
2002	Kochia	Kochia scoparia	WASHINGTON	24
2002	Longspine Sandbur; Field Sndbr	Cenchrus longispinus	WASHINGTON	15
2002	Lythrum (Loosestrife), Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WASHINGTON	35
2002	Meadow (Vochin) Knapweed	Centaurea nigrescens	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Meadow Sage, Meadow Clary	Salvia pratensis	WASHINGTON	3
2002	Mouseear Hawkweed	Hieracium pilosella	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Mustard; Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Nutsedge, Yellow	Cyperus esculentus	WASHINGTON	16
2002	Oblong (Eggleaf) Spurge	Euphorbia oblongata	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Old Man's Beard	Clematis vitalba	WASHINGTON	10
2002	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	WASHINGTON	7
2002	Oxtongue, Hawkweed	Picris hieracioides	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Parrotfeather	Myriophyllum aquaticum	WASHINGTON	14
2002	Pea; Swainson(austrian Peaweed	Sphaerophysa salsula	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Pepperweed, Broadleaved (P.)	Lepidium latifolium	WASHINGTON	23
2002	Polar Hawkweed	Hieracium atratum	WASHINGTON	2
2002	Policeman's Helmet	Impatiens glandulifera	WASHINGTON	10
2002	Primrose-willow; Uruguayan	Ludwigia uruguayensis	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris	WASHINGTON	19
2002	Ragwort, Tansy	Senecio jacobaea	WASHINGTON	26
2002	Rye; Volunteer	Secale cereale	WASHINGTON	19
2002	Sage, Mediterranean	Salvia aethiopis	WASHINGTON	2
2002	Salt Meadow Cordgrass	Spartina patens	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	WASHINGTON	17
2002	Scentless Chamomile	Matricaria perforata	WASHINGTON	13

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2002	Silver Lace Vine	Polygonum aubertii	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Silverleaf Nightshade	Solanum elaeagnifolium	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Skeletonweed; Rush	Chondrilla juncea	WASHINGTON	23
2002	Smooth Cordgrass	Spartina alterniflora	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Smooth Hawkweed	Hieracium laevigatum	WASHINGTON	4
2002	Sowthistle; Perennial	Sonchus arvensis	WASHINGTON	18
2002	Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum	WASHINGTON	9
2002	Spiny Cocklebur	Xanthium spinosum	WASHINGTON	12
2002	Spurge Flax	Thymelaea passerina	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	WASHINGTON	14
2002	St Johnswort, Common (Kw.)	Hypericum perforatum	WASHINGTON	36
2002	Starthistle; Red (Purple)	Centaurea calcitrapa	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Star-thistle, Yellow	Centaurea solstitialis	WASHINGTON	22
2002	Sulfur Cinquefoil	Potentilla recta	WASHINGTON	22
2002	Tansy; Common	Tanacetum vulgare	WASHINGTON	30
2002	Thistle; Bull	Cirsium vulgare	WASHINGTON	31
2002	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	WASHINGTON	36
2002	Thistle; Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus	WASHINGTON	3
2002	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	WASHINGTON	18
2002	Thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium	WASHINGTON	26
2002	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	WASHINGTON	5
2002	Thistle; Winged Plumeless	Carduus tenuiflorus	WASHINGTON	1
2002	Toadflax, Dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica	WASHINGTON	33
2002	Toadflax; Yellow	Linaria vulgaris	WASHINGTON	23
2002	Wand Loosestrife	Lythrum virgatum	WASHINGTON	3
2002	Watermilfoil; Eurasian	Myriophyllum spicatum	WASHINGTON	28
2002	Whitetop, Hairy	Cardaria pubescens	WASHINGTON	8
2002	Whitetop; Hoary Cress	Cardaria draba	WASHINGTON	21
2002	Wormwood, Absinth	Artemisia absinthium	WASHINGTON	18
2002	Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudocorus	WASHINGTON	12
2002	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	WEST VIRGINIA	44
2002	Banded Slug	Arion hortensis	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2002	Blunt Ambersnail	Oxyloma retusum	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2002	Bradybaenid Snail	Bradybaena similaris	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2002	Carolina Mantleslug	Philomycus carolinianus	WEST VIRGINIA	10
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2002	Common Garden Slug	Arion distinctus	WEST VIRGINIA	6
2002	Discid Snail	Anguispira alternata	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2002	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2002	Draparnaud Zonitid Snail	Oxychilus draparnaudi	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2002	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2002	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	WEST VIRGINIA	38
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WEST VIRGINIA	98
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2002	Japanese Mystery Snail	Cipangopaludina japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2002	Land Snail	Neohelix albolabris	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2002	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	WEST VIRGINIA	48
2002	Marsh Rams-horn	Planorbella trivolvis	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2002	Marshall Ambersnail	Oxyloma decampi	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2002	Orchid Snail; Arboreal Glass S	Zonitoides arboreus	WEST VIRGINIA	9
2002	Physid Snail	Physella sp /spp	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WEST VIRGINIA	57
2002	Polygyrid Snail	Mesodon sp /spp	WEST VIRGINIA	16
2002	Southern Flatcoil Snail	Polygyra cereolus	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2002	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	WEST VIRGINIA	11

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2002	Suboval Ambersnail	Catinella vermeta	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2002	Succineid Land Snail	Succinea indiana	WEST VIRGINIA	12
2002	Tadpole Physa	Physella gyrina	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2002	Valencia Slug	Lehmannia valentiana	WEST VIRGINIA	15
2002	Bean Leaf Beetle	Cerotoma trifurcata	WISCONSIN	4
2002	Bean Pod Mottle	Bean Pod Mottle Virus (BPMV)	WISCONSIN	14
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WISCONSIN	50
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WISCONSIN	32
2002	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WISCONSIN	43
2002	Longhorned Beetle	*Xylotrechus magnicollis*	WISCONSIN	Other
2002	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WISCONSIN	4
2002	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	WISCONSIN	7
2002	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	WISCONSIN	46
2002	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	WYOMING	1
2002	Black Dot Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona nigriscutis	WYOMING	108
2002	Broadnosed Seed Head Weevil	Bangasternus fausti	WYOMING	8
2002	Bronze Knapweed Root Borer	Sphenoptera jugoslavica	WYOMING	10
2002	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F B	Aphthona lacertosa	WYOMING	212
2002	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	WYOMING	16
2002	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	WYOMING	310
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WYOMING	13
2002	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	WYOMING	5
2002	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WYOMING	1
2002	Klamathweed Beetle	Chrysolina quadrigemina	WYOMING	6
2002	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	WYOMING	33
2002	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	WYOMING	36
2002	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	WYOMING	1
2002	Say Grasshopper	Spharagemon equalis	WYOMING	1
2002	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	WYOMING	1
2002	St. Johnswort Geometer	Aplocera plagiata	WYOMING	2
2002	Striped Slantfaced Grasshopper	Amphitornus coloradus	WYOMING	1
2002	Sulphur Knapweed Moth	Agapeta zoegana	WYOMING	14
2002	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	WYOMING	34
2002	Thistle Head Weevil (Musk)	Rhinocyllus conicus	WYOMING	2
2002	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	WYOMING	44
2002	Weed Control Weevil	Gymnaetron tetrum	WYOMING	12
2003	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	ALABAMA	22
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ALABAMA	31
2003	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	ALABAMA	30
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	ALABAMA	2
2003	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	ALABAMA	12
2003	Geranium S. Bacterial Wilt	Ralstonia solanacearum	ALABAMA	6
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ALABAMA	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ALABAMA	40
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	ALABAMA	67
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ALABAMA	19
2003	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	ALABAMA	16
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	ALABAMA	3
2003	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	ALABAMA	14
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARIZONA	15
2003	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	ARIZONA	7
2003	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	ARIZONA	4

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2003	Banded Cucumber Beetle	Diabrotica balteata	ARIZONA	15
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	ARIZONA	2
2003	Bollworm, Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	ARIZONA	7
2003	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	ARIZONA	6
2003	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	ARIZONA	15
2003	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	ARIZONA	1
2003	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	ARIZONA	26
2003	Knapweed; Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	ARIZONA	3
2003	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	ARIZONA	3
2003	Mosquitofern; Feathered (P.)	Azolla pinnata	ARIZONA	3
2003	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	ARIZONA	7
2003	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	ARIZONA	8
2003	Russian Wheat (B.) Aphid (RWA)	Diuraphis noxia	ARIZONA	7
2003	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	ARIZONA	3
2003	Sorghum Midge	Contarinia sorghicola	ARIZONA	9
2003	Southern Corn Rootworm; S.c.b.	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	ARIZONA	6
2003	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	ARIZONA	15
2003	Sweetclover Aphid	Therioaphis riehmi	ARIZONA	7
2003	Tobacco Budworm (Tbw)	Heliothis virescens	ARIZONA	15
2003	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	ARIZONA	15
2003	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	ARIZONA	6
2003	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	ARKANSAS	25
2003	Duck Lettuce	*Ottelia alismoides*	ARKANSAS	Other
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ARKANSAS	2
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ARKANSAS	6
2003	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	ARKANSAS	75
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ARKANSAS	9
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	CALIFORNIA	9
2003	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	CALIFORNIA	12
2003	Asian Gypsy Moth (Agm)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	1
2003	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	CALIFORNIA	2
2003	Blue Gum Psyllid	Ctenarytaina eucalypti	CALIFORNIA	5
2003	Botryotinia Blight	*Botryotinia sphaerosperma*	CALIFORNIA	Other
2003	CVA, Cherry A Capillovirus	Cherry Virus A	CALIFORNIA	Other
2003	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CALIFORNIA	1
2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	CALIFORNIA	5
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	CALIFORNIA	13
2003	Foxglove Downy Mildew	Peronospora digitalidis	CALIFORNIA	10
2003	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	CALIFORNIA	534
2003	Grapevine Pierce's Disease Rlb	Xylella fastidiosa	CALIFORNIA	4
2003	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	CALIFORNIA	4
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	7
2003	Indian Walking Stick	Carausius morosus	CALIFORNIA	5
2003	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	CALIFORNIA	5
2003	Mealybug	*Delotococcus sp. (near proteae*	CALIFORNIA	Other
2003	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	CALIFORNIA	1
2003	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	CALIFORNIA	52
2003	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	CALIFORNIA	27
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	CALIFORNIA	1,057
2003	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	CALIFORNIA	5
2003	Redhaired Pine Bark Beetle	Hylurgus ligniperda	CALIFORNIA	3
2003	Redheaded Ash Borer	Neoclytus acuminatus	CALIFORNIA	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pfeili	CALIFORNIA	2
2003	Spotted Gum Lerp Psyllid	Eucalyptolyma maideni	CALIFORNIA	4

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2003	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	123
2003	Sudden Oak Death, Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	5
2003	Tea Shot-hole Borer	Euwallacea fornicatus	CALIFORNIA	2
2003	Toadflax; Dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica	CALIFORNIA	1
2003	Vine Mealybug	Planococcus ficus	CALIFORNIA	45
2003	Alfalfa Weevil Eulophid	Tetrastichus incertus	COLORADO	28
2003	Alfalfa Weevil Ichneumon	Bathyplectes curculionis	COLORADO	50
2003	Alfalfa Weevil Ichneumon	Bathyplectes anura	COLORADO	2
2003	Alfalfa Weevil Ichneumon	Bathyplectes stenostigma	COLORADO	8
2003	Aphid Encyrtid	Aphelinus albipodus	COLORADO	4
2003	Aphid Parasite	Diaeretiella rapae	COLORADO	3
2003	Aphid Syrphid Fly	Sphaerophoria scripta	COLORADO	8
2003	Banded Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	COLORADO	216
2003	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	COLORADO	25
2003	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	COLORADO	151
2003	Bronze Knapweed Root Borer	Sphenoptera jugoslavica	COLORADO	1
2003	Bull Thistle Gall Fly	Urophora stylata	COLORADO	5
2003	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	COLORADO	18
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	COLORADO	1
2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	COLORADO	2
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	COLORADO	1
2003	Fourteenspotted Lady Beetle	Propylea quatuordecimpunctata	COLORADO	37
2003	Greenbug, Corn Leaf A Encyrtid	Aphelinus varipes	COLORADO	16
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	COLORADO	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	COLORADO	260
2003	Ladybird Beetle	Scymnus frontalis	COLORADO	31
2003	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	COLORADO	38
2003	Loosestrife Root Weevil	Hylobius transversovittus	COLORADO	2
2003	Punctureviné Seed Weevil	Microlarinus lareynii	COLORADO	19
2003	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Encyrtid	Aphelinus asychis	COLORADO	1
2003	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	COLORADO	11
2003	Toadflax Moth (Noctuid)	Calophasia lunula	COLORADO	16
2003	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	COLORADO	17
2003	Variegated Lady Beetle	Hippodamia variegata	COLORADO	34
2003	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	COLORADO	11
2003	Weed Control Flea Beetle	Aphthona sp /spp	COLORADO	62
2003	Weed Control Mirid	Hoplomachus affiguratus	COLORADO	1
2003	Begonia Wilt	Fusarium foetens	CONNECTICUT	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	CONNECTICUT	1
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	CONNECTICUT	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CONNECTICUT	8
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CONNECTICUT	8
2003	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	CONNECTICUT	5
2003	Microdochium Blight	Monographella (Microdochium)	CONNECTICUT	2
2003	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp /spp	CONNECTICUT	5
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	DELAWARE	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DELAWARE	3
2003	Hygromiid Snail	Monacha cartusiana	DELAWARE	11
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	DELAWARE	3
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	DELAWARE	3
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	DELAWARE	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DISTRICT OF COI	1

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2003	African Seed Bug	Dieuches armatipes	FLORIDA	2
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	FLORIDA	10
2003	Algal Leaf Spot	Cephaleuros virescens	FLORIDA	1
2003	Angraecum Scale	Conchaspis angraeci	FLORIDA	1
2003	Asian Ficus Aphid	Greenidea ficicola	FLORIDA	1
2003	Asiatic (O.) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	FLORIDA	2
2003	Bamboo Mealybug	Antonina pretiosa	FLORIDA	1
2003	Banana Mealybug	Pseudococcus elisae	FLORIDA	3
2003	Barnacle Scale	Ceroplastes cirripediformis	FLORIDA	2
2003	Bigeyed Bug	Geocoris uliginosus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Black Citrus Aphid	Toxoptera aurantii	FLORIDA	1
2003	Black Scale	Saissetia oleae	FLORIDA	2
2003	Brown Soft Scale	Coccus hesperidum	FLORIDA	1
2003	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	FLORIDA	2
2003	Camphor Scale	Pseudaonidia duplex	FLORIDA	1
2003	Capparis Soft Scale	Coccus capparidis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Caribbean Black Scale	Saissetia neglecta	FLORIDA	3
2003	Caribbean Fruit Fly(carib Fly)	Anastrepha suspensa	FLORIDA	1
2003	Cedrela Psyllid	Mastigimas ernsti	FLORIDA	1
2003	Cerambycid Beetle	Oxymerus aculeatus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Chinch Bug	Blissus minutus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Chinch Bug Complex	Blissus sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2003	Chinese Elm Aphid	Tinocallis ulmiparvifoliae	FLORIDA	1
2003	Chinese Hibiscus Mealybug	Phenacoccus solenopsis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Circular Spot	Sclerotium rolfsii	FLORIDA	1
2003	Citrus Mealybug	Planococcus citri	FLORIDA	4
2003	Cladosporium Leaf Spot	Cladosporium humile	FLORIDA	1
2003	Clusiid Fly	Sobarocephala dreisbachi	FLORIDA	1
2003	Clusiid Fly, A	Heteromeringia czernyi	FLORIDA	1
2003	Coconut Scale	Aspidiotus destructor	FLORIDA	1
2003	Common Falsepit Scale	Lecanodiaspis prosopidis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Coreid Bug	Esperanza texana	FLORIDA	1
2003	Coreid Bug	Piezogaster calcarator	FLORIDA	1
2003	Corn Cob Rot	Khuskia oryzae!nigrospora	FLORIDA	1
2003	Cottony Cushion Scale	Icerya purchasi	FLORIDA	3
2003	Cottony Maple Scale	Pulvinaria innumerabilis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Cowpea Aphid	Aphis craccivora	FLORIDA	1
2003	Datura Columbian Vein Banding	Datura Columbian Virus (CDV)	FLORIDA	1
2003	Defecto Scale	Mycetaspis defectopalus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Diaspidid Scale	Duplachionaspis divergens	FLORIDA	2
2003	Duges Wax Scale	Ceroplastes dugesii	FLORIDA	1
2003	Elmgrass Root Aphid	Tetraneura ulmi	FLORIDA	1
2003	Eriophyid Mite	Aceria n.	FLORIDA	1
2003	Eriophyid Mite	Spinacus pagonis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Eriophyid Mite	Tetra puerariae	FLORIDA	1
2003	Eucalyptus Psyllid	Blastopsylla occidentalis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Eupalopsellid Mite, A	Saniosulus sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2003	Euphorbia Pit Scale	Planchonia stentae	FLORIDA	2
2003	European Fruit Lecanium	Parthenolecanium corni	FLORIDA	1
2003	False Armored Scale	Conchaspis cordiae	FLORIDA	1
2003	False Spider Mite	Tenuipalpus tabebuiae	FLORIDA	1
2003	Fig Wax Scale	Ceroplastes rusci	FLORIDA	4
2003	Florinia Scale	Florinia florniae	FLORIDA	2
2003	Florida Red Scale	Chrysomphalus aonidum	FLORIDA	1

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2003	Florida Wax Scale	Ceroplastes floridensis	FLORIDA	2
2003	Garden Fleahopper	Halticus bracteatus	FLORIDA	2
2003	Gelastocorid Toad Bug; A	Nerthra fuscipes	FLORIDA	1
2003	Golden Apple Snail	Pomacea canaliculata	FLORIDA	1
2003	Goldsmith Beetle	Cotalpa lanigera	FLORIDA	1
2003	Grape Mealybug	Pseudococcus maritimus	FLORIDA	2
2003	Grass Mealybug	Miscanthicoccus miscanthi	FLORIDA	1
2003	Gray Pineapple Mealybug	Dysmicoccus neobrevipes	FLORIDA	1
2003	Green Scale	Coccus viridis	FLORIDA	2
2003	Greenhouse Orthezia	Orthezia insignis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	FLORIDA	2
2003	Helicarionid Snail	Ovachlamys fulgens	FLORIDA	2
2003	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	FLORIDA	7
2003	Ichneumonid Wasp	Zatypota crassipes	FLORIDA	1
2003	Indian Wax Scale	Ceroplastes ceriferus	FLORIDA	3
2003	Lace Bug	Teleonemia nigrina	FLORIDA	1
2003	Lesser Snow Scale	Pinnaspis strachani	FLORIDA	1
2003	Leucaena Psyllid	Heteropsylla cubana	FLORIDA	1
2003	Lobate Lac Scale	Paratachardina lobata	FLORIDA	39
2003	Longtail Mealybug	Pseudococcus importatus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Pseudopachybrachius vinctus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Perigenes similis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Ischnodemus variegatus	FLORIDA	2
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Neortholomus jamaicensis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Heraeus plebejus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Madeira Mealybug	Phenacoccus madeirensis	FLORIDA	3
2003	Magnolia Scale	Neolecanium cornuparvum	FLORIDA	1
2003	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	FLORIDA	3
2003	Mangrove Psyllid	Trioza maritima	FLORIDA	1
2003	Mangrove Psyllid	Telmapsylla minuta	FLORIDA	1
2003	Mealybug	Hypogeococcus spinosus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Mealybug	Phenacoccus parvus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Mealybug	Dysmicoccus bispinosus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Mealybug	Hypogeococcus pungens	FLORIDA	1
2003	Mealybug	Stemmatomerinx acircula	FLORIDA	3
2003	Mealybug	Paracoccus solani	FLORIDA	1
2003	Nigra Scale	Parasaissetia nigra	FLORIDA	3
2003	Oak Felt Scale	Eriococcus (acanthococcus)	FLORIDA	2
2003	Ocotea Psyllid	Limataphalara brevicephala	FLORIDA	1
2003	Oleander Aphid	Aphis nerii	FLORIDA	1
2003	Orange-jasmine Whitefly	Aleuroclava jasmini	FLORIDA	1
2003	Oriental Scale	Aonidiella orientalis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Pamera Or Seed Bug	Pseudopachybrachius basalis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Papaya Fruit Fly	Toxotrypana curvicauda	FLORIDA	14
2003	P'cercospora Leaf Blotch	Pseudocercospora spinosae	FLORIDA	1
2003	Peanut Stunt Disease	Peanut Stunt Disease Virus (PS	FLORIDA	1
2003	Phytophthora Blight	Phytophthora cinnamomi	FLORIDA	1
2003	Phytophthora Leaf Blight	Phytophthora cactorum	FLORIDA	1
2003	Pigeonpea Pod Fly	Melanagromyza obtusa	FLORIDA	2
2003	Pineapple Mealybug	Dysmicoccus brevipes	FLORIDA	1
2003	Pit Scale	Asterolecanium grandiculum	FLORIDA	1
2003	Plant Bug	Ligyrocoris litigiosus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Plant Bug	Proba distanti	FLORIDA	1
2003	Platygasterid Wasp	Amitus spiniferus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Proteus (Sansevaria) Scale	Parlatoria proteus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Psyllid	*Heteropsylla fusca*	FLORIDA	Other

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2003	Psyllid	Trioza russellae	FLORIDA	1
2003	Pyriform Scale	Protopulvinaria pyriformis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	FLORIDA	67
2003	Red Wax Scale	Ceroplastes rubens	FLORIDA	1
2003	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	FLORIDA	1
2003	Rhodesgrass Mealybug	Antonina graminis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Rice Cutworm	Spodoptera litura	FLORIDA	1
2003	Rice Stink Bug	Oebalus pugnax	FLORIDA	1
2003	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus hibisci	FLORIDA	1
2003	Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne mayaguensis	FLORIDA	5
2003	Rove Beetle	Belonuchus agilis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Rust Fungus	Uredo manilensis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Scarab Beetle	Gymnetis flavomarginata	FLORIDA	1
2003	Scarab May Beetle	Phyllophaga hondura	FLORIDA	1
2003	Seed Bug	Neopamera bilobata	FLORIDA	2
2003	Seed Bug	Oedancala crassimana	FLORIDA	1
2003	Seed Bug	Cligenes distinctus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Seed Bug	Ochrimnus mimulus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Seed Bug	Ischnodemus conicus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Seed Bug	Froeschneria multispinus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Seiridium Canker	Lepteutypa (Seiridium) cupress	FLORIDA	1
2003	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	FLORIDA	45
2003	Soft Scale	Philephedra tuberculosa	FLORIDA	2
2003	Soft Scale	Inglisia vitrea	FLORIDA	2
2003	Stellate Scale	Vinsonia stellifera	FLORIDA	6
2003	Stink Bug	Euschistus quadrator	FLORIDA	2
2003	Stinkbug	Mormidea cubrosa	FLORIDA	1
2003	Striped Mealybug	Ferrisia virgata	FLORIDA	1
2003	Subulinid Snail	Beckianum beckianum	FLORIDA	2
2003	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	FLORIDA	67
2003	Tabebuia Leafhopper	Rabela tabebuiae	FLORIDA	1
2003	Tessellated Scale	Eucalymnatus tessellatum	FLORIDA	5
2003	Thread Blight (Coffee)	Pellicularia koleroga	FLORIDA	1
2003	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	FLORIDA	5
2003	Tischerid Leaf Mining Moth	Tischeria quercitella	FLORIDA	1
2003	Trichogrammatid Wasp; A	Oligosita giraulti	FLORIDA	1
2003	Trilobite Scale	Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis	FLORIDA	1
2003	True Bug	*Paragonatas divergens*	FLORIDA	Other
2003	Urbicola Soft Scale	Pulvinaria urbicola	FLORIDA	1
2003	Van Duzee Treehopper	Vanduzea segmentata	FLORIDA	1
2003	Wax Scale	Neopulvinaria innumerabilis	FLORIDA	1
2003	Weevil	Metamasius callizona	FLORIDA	2
2003	Weevil	Myllocerus undatus	FLORIDA	5
2003	Weevil	Eurhin magnificus	FLORIDA	1
2003	White Peach Scale	Pseudaulacaspis pentagona	FLORIDA	2
2003	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	FLORIDA	1
2003	Whitefly	Aleuroplatus vinsonioides	FLORIDA	1
2003	Whitefly	*Paraleyrodes pseudonaranjae*	FLORIDA	Other
2003	Winnemucae Grass Mealybug	Trionymus winnemucae	FLORIDA	2
2003	Wood Gnat	Olbiogaster sackeni	FLORIDA	1
2003	Woolly Whitefly	Aleurothrixus floccosus	FLORIDA	1
2003	Broomrape, Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	GEORGIA	68
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	GEORGIA	41
2003	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	GEORGIA	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	GEORGIA	1

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2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	GEORGIA	92
2003	Salvinia; A Giant (Kariba weed)	Salvinia molesta	GEORGIA	1
2003	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	GEORGIA	10
2003	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	GUAM	1
2003	Sago Palm Scale	Aulacaspis yasumatsui	GUAM	1
2003	Acacia Psyllid	Psylla uncatoides	HAWAII	4
2003	Aggravating Grasshopper	Euconocephalus nasutus	HAWAII	3
2003	Agromyzid Fly	Liriomyza approximata	HAWAII	1
2003	Alfalfa Leaftier	Dichomeris acuminata	HAWAII	2
2003	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	HAWAII	4
2003	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	HAWAII	2
2003	Almond Moth	Cadra cautella	HAWAII	2
2003	Aloe Mite	Eriophyes aloinis	HAWAII	1
2003	Alydid Bug	Coriscus pilosulus	HAWAII	1
2003	American Serpentine Leafminer	Liriomyza trifolii	HAWAII	3
2003	Angraecum Scale	Conchaspis angraeci	HAWAII	1
2003	Ant	Tetramorium insolens	HAWAII	1
2003	Ant	Cardiocondyla venustula	HAWAII	4
2003	Ant	Iridomymex glaber	HAWAII	2
2003	Ant	Hypoponeura punctatissima	HAWAII	4
2003	Ant	Leptogenys falcigera	HAWAII	4
2003	Ant	Ochtellus glaber	HAWAII	3
2003	Anthicid Beetle	Anthicus ephippium	HAWAII	1
2003	Anthocorid Bug	Orius persequens	HAWAII	4
2003	Anthribid Beetle	Eusphyrus rectus	HAWAII	1
2003	Anthurium Thrips	Chaetanaphothrips orchidii	HAWAII	3
2003	Anthurium Whitefly	Aleurotulus anthuricola	HAWAII	4
2003	Anthurium Whitefly	Crenidorsum aroidephagus	HAWAII	1
2003	Aphid	Greenidea formosana	HAWAII	3
2003	Aphid	Acyrthosiphon malvae	HAWAII	1
2003	Aphid	Aphis oestlundi	HAWAII	1
2003	Aphid	Cerataphis lataniae	HAWAII	2
2003	Aphid	Disaphis tulipae	HAWAII	1
2003	Aphid	Dysaphis aucupariae	HAWAII	1
2003	Aphid	Siphonatrophia cupressi	HAWAII	1
2003	Aphid	Uroleucon sonchi	HAWAII	2
2003	Aphid	Vesiculaphis caricis	HAWAII	2
2003	Apple Thrips	Thrips imaginis	HAWAII	1
2003	Araucaria Aphid	Neophyllaphis araucariae	HAWAII	4
2003	Argentine Ant	Linepithema humile	HAWAII	8
2003	Armored Rambutan Scale	Aulacaspis alisiana	HAWAII	1
2003	Armored Scale	Andaspis leucophloeae	HAWAII	1
2003	Armored Scale	Lepidosaphes tokionis	HAWAII	3
2003	Armored Scale	Melanaspis aliena	HAWAII	1
2003	Armored Scale	Morganella conspicua	HAWAII	1
2003	Armored Scale	Parlatoria fluggeae	HAWAII	1
2003	Armored Scale	Thysanofiorinia leei	HAWAII	2
2003	Armored Scale	Pseudaulacaspis major	HAWAII	2
2003	Artichoke Aphid	Capitophorus eleagni	HAWAII	3
2003	Ash Whitefly	Siphoninus phillyreae	HAWAII	1
2003	Ash Whitefly Encyrtid	Encarsia inaron	HAWAII	1
2003	Asiatic Onion Leafminer	Acrolepia sapporensis	HAWAII	1
2003	Australian Fern Weevil	Syagrius fulvitarsis	HAWAII	4
2003	Azalea Lace Bug	Stephanitis pyrioides	HAWAII	3

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2003	Azalea Leafminer	Caloptilia azaleella	HAWAII	2
2003	Azuki Bean Weevil	Callosobruchus chinensis	HAWAII	3
2003	Bacterial Heart Rot	*Erwinia chrysanthemi* Pineappl	HAWAII	
2003	Bamboo Aphid	Takecallis arundinariae	HAWAII	1
2003	Bamboo Borer Longhorned Beetle	Chlorophorus annularis	HAWAII	3
2003	Bamboo Mealybug	Antonina pretiosa	HAWAII	1
2003	Bamboo Pit Scale	Asterolecanium pseudomiliaris	HAWAII	1
2003	Bamboo Scale	Poliaspoides formosanus	HAWAII	1
2003	Banana Aphid	Pentalonia nigronervosa	HAWAII	4
2003	Banana Mealybug	Pseudococcus elisae	HAWAII	6
2003	Banana Moth	Opogona sacchari	HAWAII	4
2003	Banana Poka Bud Moth	Pyrausta perelegans	HAWAII	1
2003	Banana Root Borer	Cosmopolites sordidus	HAWAII	4
2003	Banana Rust Thrips	Chaetanaphothrips signipennis	HAWAII	3
2003	Banana Silvering Thrips	Hercinothrips bicinctus	HAWAII	1
2003	Banana Skipper	Pelopidas thrax	HAWAII	4
2003	Banded Greenhouse Thrips	Hercinothrips femoralis	HAWAII	4
2003	Banded Thrips	Aeolothrips fasciatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Bandedwinged Whitefly	Trialeurodes abutilonea	HAWAII	1
2003	Banyan Aphid	Reticulaphis distylii	HAWAII	2
2003	Barnacle Scale	Ceroplastes cirripediformis	HAWAII	4
2003	Bean Aphid	Aphis fabae	HAWAII	4
2003	Bean Butterfly	Lampides boeticus	HAWAII	4
2003	Bean Capsid	Pycnoderes quadrimaculatus	HAWAII	4
2003	Bean Fly	Ophiomyia phaseoli	HAWAII	4
2003	Bean Pod Borer	Maruca testulalis	HAWAII	4
2003	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	HAWAII	4
2003	Beet Leafhopper	Circulifer tenellus	HAWAII	4
2003	Bermuda Grass Tarsonemid	Steneotarsonemus spirifex	HAWAII	1
2003	Bermudagrass Mite	Eriophyes cynodoniensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Bigheaded Ant	Pheidole megacephala	HAWAII	4
2003	Bird Cherry-oat Aphid	Rhopalosiphum padi	HAWAII	3
2003	Black (Orchid) Weevil	Orchidophilus aterrimus	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Araucaria Scale	Lindingaspis rossi	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Citrus Aphid	Toxoptera aurantii	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Cutworm (Bcw)	Agrotis ipsilon	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Earwig	Chelisoches morio	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Flower Thrips	Haplothrips gowdeyi	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Nitidulid Beetle	Aethina concolor	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Parlatoria Scale	Parlatoria ziziphi	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Scale	Saissetia oleae	HAWAII	2
2003	Black Stink Bug	Coptosoma xanthogramma	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Thread Scale	Ischnaspis longirostris	HAWAII	4
2003	Black Vine Weevil	Otiorhynchus sulcatus	HAWAII	2
2003	Black Witch	Ascalapha odorata	HAWAII	4
2003	Blackberry Moth	Croesia zimmermani	HAWAII	3
2003	Blackberry Sawfly	Priophorus morio	HAWAII	1
2003	Blackheaded Ant	Tapinoma melanocephalum	HAWAII	3
2003	Blue Alfalfa Aphid	Acyrthosiphon kondoi	HAWAII	2
2003	Blue Gum Psyllid	Ctenarytaina eucalypti	HAWAII	2
2003	Blue Mud Dauber Wasp	Chalybion californicum	HAWAII	1
2003	Boisduval Scale	Diaspis boisduvalii	HAWAII	4
2003	Bollworm; Budworm; Complex	Helicoverpa zea	HAWAII	2
2003	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	HAWAII	8
2003	Bombyliid Fly	Anthrax distigma	HAWAII	4
2003	Bougainvillea Caterpillar	Diclisioprocta stellata	HAWAII	2

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2003	Bougainvillea Mite	Phyllocoptes bougainvillaea	HAWAII	1
2003	Bougainvillea Mite	Vittacus bougainvilleae	HAWAII	1
2003	Brazilian Leafhopper	Protalebrella brasiliensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Bristly Roseslug	Cladius difformis	HAWAII	1
2003	Broad Mite	Polyphagotarsonemus latus	HAWAII	4
2003	Broadnosed Grain Weevil	Caulophilus oryzae	HAWAII	2
2003	Brown Citrus Aphid (BCA)	Toxoptera citricidus	HAWAII	4
2003	Brown Lacewing	Hemerobius pacificus	HAWAII	1
2003	Brown Pineapple Scale	Melanaspis bromeliae	HAWAII	2
2003	Brown Soft Scale	Coccus hesperidum	HAWAII	4
2003	Buckthorn Aphid	Aphis nasturtii	HAWAII	1
2003	Bulb Syrphid	Eumerus aurifrons	HAWAII	4
2003	Cabbage Aphid	Brevicoryne brassicae	HAWAII	4
2003	Cabbage Looper (Cl)	Trichoplusia ni	HAWAII	4
2003	Cactus Mealybug	Dactylopius opuntiae	HAWAII	1
2003	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	HAWAII	4
2003	Cactus Thrips	Rhopalothrips bicolor	HAWAII	1
2003	Caledonia Seed Bug	Nysius caledoniae	HAWAII	4
2003	Capparis Soft Scale	Coccus capparidis	HAWAII	1
2003	Carabid Beetle	Colpodes buchannani	HAWAII	1
2003	Carabid Beetle	Somotrichus unifasciatus	HAWAII	2
2003	Carabid Beetle	Stenolophus quinquepustulatus	HAWAII	1
2003	Cardamom Thrips	Sciothrips cardamomi	HAWAII	1
2003	Cardins Whitefly	Metaleurodicus cardini	HAWAII	1
2003	Caribbean Black Scale	Saissetia neglecta	HAWAII	2
2003	Carmine Spider Mite	Tetranychus cinnabarinus	HAWAII	4
2003	Carnation Tip Maggot	Delia echinata	HAWAII	1
2003	Carnivorous Snail	Gonaxis quadrilateralis	HAWAII	3
2003	Carolina Coniferous Aphid	Cinara carolina	HAWAII	3
2003	Carrot Aphid	Cavariella aegopodii	HAWAII	2
2003	Cedar Aphid	Cupressobium maui	HAWAII	2
2003	Cerambycid Beetle	Dolus meridianus	HAWAII	1
2003	Ceratopogonid Midge	Atrichopogon jacobsoni	HAWAII	4
2003	Chaff Scale	Parlatoria pergandei	HAWAII	1
2003	Chilli (Yellow Tea)Thrips	Scirtothrips dorsalis	HAWAII	2
2003	Chinese Hibiscus Mealybug	Phenacoccus solenopsis	HAWAII	1
2003	Chinese Rose Beetle	Adoretus sinicus	HAWAII	4
2003	Christmas Berry Seed Wasp	Megastigmus transvaalensis	HAWAII	3
2003	Christmas Berry Webworm	Cryptoblabes gnidiella	HAWAII	3
2003	Chrysanthemum Flower Borer	Lonita abornana	HAWAII	2
2003	Cicadellid Leafhopper	Gyponana germari	HAWAII	3
2003	Cicadellid Leafhopper	Planiocephalus flavicosta	HAWAII	1
2003	Citrus Blackfly (Cbf)	Aleurocanthus woglumi	HAWAII	4
2003	Citrus Blackfly Platygasterid	Amitis hesperidum	HAWAII	1
2003	Citrus Leafminer (Clm)	Phyllocnistis citrella	HAWAII	4
2003	Citrus Leafminer Parasitoid	Ageniaspis citricola	HAWAII	2
2003	Citrus Looper (Cil)	Anacamptodes fragilaria	HAWAII	4
2003	Citrus Mealybug	Planococcus citri	HAWAII	2
2003	Citrus Red Mite	Panonychus citri	HAWAII	3
2003	Citrus Scale	Fiorinia proboscidaria	HAWAII	1
2003	Citrus Swallowtail	Papilio xuthus	HAWAII	4
2003	Citrus Thrips	Scirtothrips citri	HAWAII	1
2003	Clidemia Defoliator	Antiblemma acclinalis	HAWAII	1
2003	Cloudywinged Whitefly	Dialeurodes citrifolii	HAWAII	4
2003	Clover Mite	Bryobia praetiosa	HAWAII	3
2003	Coconut Beetle	Brontispa chalybeipennis	HAWAII	1

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2003	Coconut Flower and Nut Mite	Aceria guerreronis	HAWAII	2
2003	Coconut Leafminer	Agonoxena argaula	HAWAII	3
2003	Coconut Leafroller	Hedylepta blackburni	HAWAII	4
2003	Coconut Mealybug	Nipaecoccus nipae	HAWAII	4
2003	Coconut Scale	Aspidiotus destructor	HAWAII	4
2003	Coffee Root Mealybug	Geococcus coffeae	HAWAII	4
2003	Common Thrips	Frankliniella schultzei	HAWAII	4
2003	Confused Flour Beetle	Tribolium confusum	HAWAII	1
2003	Coreid Bug	Jadera haematoloma	HAWAII	3
2003	Corn Delphacid	Peregrinus maidis	HAWAII	4
2003	Corn Leaf Aphid (Cla)	Rhopalosiphum maidis	HAWAII	4
2003	Corn Silk Fly	Euxesta stigmatias	HAWAII	1
2003	Corn Thrips	Frankliniella williamsi	HAWAII	4
2003	Cosmopterygid Moth	Ithome lassula	HAWAII	1
2003	Cotton Aphid; Melon Aphid	Aphis gossypii	HAWAII	4
2003	Cotton Leafperforator	Bucculatrix thurberiella	HAWAII	3
2003	Cottony Bamboo Mealybug	Antonina crawii	HAWAII	1
2003	Cowpea Aphid	Aphis craccivora	HAWAII	4
2003	Cowpea Weevil	Callosobruchus maculatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Crazy Ant	Paratrechina longicornis	HAWAII	4
2003	Cribrate Weevil	Otiorhynchus cribricollis	HAWAII	2
2003	Croton Caterpillar	Achaea janata	HAWAII	4
2003	Croton Whitefly	Orchamoplatus mammaeferus	HAWAII	4
2003	Crucifer Root Aphid	Pemphiginus sp./spp.	HAWAII	3
2003	Crustywax Whitefly	Paraleyrodes pseudonaranjae	HAWAII	4
2003	Cuban Laurel Thrips	Gynaikothrips ficorum	HAWAII	4
2003	Cucurbit Longicorn	Apomecyna saltator	HAWAII	4
2003	Cupedid Beetle	Cupes clathratus	HAWAII	1
2003	Cupedid Beetle	Tenomerga mucida	HAWAII	1
2003	Curculionid Beetle	Dynatopechus calandrodes	HAWAII	3
2003	Currant-lettuce Aphid	Nasonovia ribis-nigri	HAWAII	1
2003	Cyanophyllum Scale	Abgrallaspis cyanophyllis	HAWAII	4
2003	Cycad Scale	Furchadaspis zamiae	HAWAII	2
2003	Cyclamen Mite	Phytonemus pallidus	HAWAII	3
2003	Cylindrical Bark Beetle	Myrmechixenus vaporarium	HAWAII	1
2003	Cymbidium Thrips	Helionothrips errans	HAWAII	1
2003	Dark Blue Lady Beetle	Curinus coeruleus	HAWAII	4
2003	Darkling Beetle	Palembus ocularis	HAWAII	1
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	HAWAII	2
2003	Delphacid Leafhopper	Toya dryope	HAWAII	1
2003	Delphacid Planthopper	Sogata eupompe	HAWAII	2
2003	Delphacid Planthopper	Sardia pluto	HAWAII	2
2003	Delphacid Planthopper	Syndelphax disonymus	HAWAII	4
2003	Dendrobium Mealybug	Pseudococcus dendrobiorum	HAWAII	2
2003	Derbid Planthopper	Lamenia caliginea	HAWAII	1
2003	Desert Spider Mite	Tetranychus desertorum	HAWAII	2
2003	Diamondback Moth (Dbm)	Plutella xylostella	HAWAII	4
2003	Dictyospermum Scale	Chrysomphalus dictyospermi	HAWAII	4
2003	Drosophilid Fly	Drosophila cardini	HAWAII	1
2003	Drosophilid Fly	Drosophila floricola	HAWAII	1
2003	Drosophilid Fly	Scaptomyza elmoi	HAWAII	4
2003	Drywood Termite	Cryptotermes cynocephalus	HAWAII	1
2003	Elaterid Beetle	Prodrasterius collans	HAWAII	1
2003	Encyrtid Parasitic Wasp	Copidosoma sp /spp	HAWAII	2
2003	Encyrtid Wasp	Aeptencyrtus bruchi	HAWAII	3
2003	Ephydrid Fly	Ochthera circularis	HAWAII	1

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2003	Erigeron Root Aphid	Aphis middletonii	HAWAII	4
2003	Eriophyid Mite	Aceria swezeyi	HAWAII	2
2003	Eucalyptus Longhorned Beetle	Phoracantha semipunctata	HAWAII	2
2003	Eucalyptus Psyllid	Blastopsylla occidentalis	HAWAII	3
2003	Eugenia Caterpillar	Phlegetonia delatrix	HAWAII	4
2003	Eulophid Parasitic Wasp	Tetrastichus chrysopae	HAWAII	2
2003	Eulophid Parasitic Wasp	Thripobius semiluteus	HAWAII	1
2003	Euonymus Scale Nitidulid	Cybocephalus nr.	HAWAII	2
2003	Eurasian Pine Adelgid	Pineus pini	HAWAII	4
2003	Eurasian Pine Adelgid Predator	Scymnus suturalis	HAWAII	1
2003	European Earwig	Forficula auricularia	HAWAII	3
2003	Eurytomid Fruit Borer	Bephratelloides cubensis	HAWAII	3
2003	Eurytomid Wasp	Bruchophagus mellipes	HAWAII	4
2003	Evening Primrose Aphid	Aphis oenotherae	HAWAII	2
2003	Fabulous Green Sphinx Moth	Tinostoma smaragditis	HAWAII	1
2003	False Brown Scale	Coccus pseudohesperidum	HAWAII	1
2003	Fern Scale	Pinnaspis aspidistrae	HAWAII	4
2003	Fiery Skipper	Hylephila phyleus	HAWAII	4
2003	Fiorinia Scale	Fiorinia fioriniae	HAWAII	3
2003	Fire Ant	Solenopsis geminata	HAWAII	3
2003	Flat Bug	Mezira membranacea	HAWAII	2
2003	Flatid Planthopper	Melormenis basalis	HAWAII	4
2003	Florida Red Scale	Chrysomphalus aonidum	HAWAII	4
2003	Flyspeck Scale	Gymnaspis aechmeae	HAWAII	1
2003	Forest Fire Ant	Solenopsis papuana	HAWAII	2
2003	Forest-tree Termite	Neotermes connexus	HAWAII	4
2003	Formosan Subterranean Termite	Coptotermes formosanus	HAWAII	8
2003	Foxglove Aphid	Aulacorthum solani	HAWAII	3
2003	Fringed Azalea Whitefly	Odontaleyrodes rhododendri	HAWAII	3
2003	Fringed Orchid Aphid	Cerataphis orchidearum	HAWAII	4
2003	Frit Fly	Oscinella frit	HAWAII	2
2003	Fruit Fly	Bactrocera ochrosiae	HAWAII	1
2003	Gall Midge	Contarinia rugosa	HAWAII	1
2003	Gall Midge	Contarinia maculipennis	HAWAII	3
2003	Garden Fleahopper	Halticus bracteatus	HAWAII	2
2003	Geometrid Moth	Euacidalia brownsvillea	HAWAII	2
2003	Geometrid Moth	Scotorythra trapezias	HAWAII	1
2003	Giant African Snail (Gas)	Achatina fulica	HAWAII	4
2003	Giant Flower Beetle	Protaetia orientalis	HAWAII	1
2003	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	HAWAII	3
2003	Giffard Whitefly	Bemisia giffardi	HAWAII	2
2003	Ginger Maggot	Eumerus figurans	HAWAII	4
2003	Glover Scale	Lepidosaphes gloverii	HAWAII	1
2003	Glyphipterigid Moth	Imma mylias	HAWAII	2
2003	Golden Apple Snail	Pomacea canaliculata	HAWAII	4
2003	Gorse Thrips	Sericothrips staphylinus	HAWAII	1
2003	Grain Aphid	Chaitophorus populicola	HAWAII	4
2003	Grain Aphid	Hayhurstia atriplicis	HAWAII	2
2003	Grain Aphid	Capitophorus hippophaes	HAWAII	1
2003	Granary Weevil	Sitophilus granarius	HAWAII	2
2003	Grass (Green) Sharpshooter	Draeculacephala minerva	HAWAII	4
2003	Grass Bagworm	Brachycyttarus griseus	HAWAII	4
2003	Grass Fleahopper	Halticus chrysolepis	HAWAII	4
2003	Grass Mite	Oligonychus stickneyi	HAWAII	1
2003	Grass Scolytid	Hypothenemus pubescens	HAWAII	4
2003	Grass Webworm	Herpetogramma licarsisalis	HAWAII	4

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2003	Grass Whitefly	Aleurocybotus occiduus	HAWAII	3
2003	Grasshopper	Oedaleus abruptus	HAWAII	4
2003	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	HAWAII	1
2003	Gray Hawk Moth	Psilogramma menephron	HAWAII	2
2003	Greedy Scale	Hemiberlesia rapax	HAWAII	3
2003	Green Garden Looper	Chrysodeixis eriosoma	HAWAII	5
2003	Green Peach Aphid	Myzus persicae	HAWAII	4
2003	Green Scale	Coccus viridis	HAWAII	4
2003	Green Shield Scale	Pulvinaria psidii	HAWAII	3
2003	Greenbug Cla Hyperparasite	Aphidencyrtus aphidivorus	HAWAII	1
2003	Greenbug Cla Hyperparasite	Pachyneuron siphonophorae	HAWAII	1
2003	Greenbug, Corn L. A. Braconid	Lysiphlebus testaceipes	HAWAII	4
2003	Greenhouse Thrips	Heliothrips haemorrhodoidalis	HAWAII	4
2003	Greenhouse Whitefly	Trialeurodes vaporariorum	HAWAII	4
2003	Ground Beetle	Selenophorus striatopunctatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Ground Termite	Coptotermes vastator	HAWAII	1
2003	Guava Moth	Anua indiscriminata	HAWAII	4
2003	Gulf Wireworm	Conoderus amplicollis	HAWAII	1
2003	Hamakua Pamakani Plume Moth	Oidaematophorus beneficus	HAWAII	1
2003	Hawaiian Beet Webworm	Spoladea recurvalis	HAWAII	4
2003	Hawaiian Carpenter Ant	Camponotus variegatus	HAWAII	4
2003	Hawaiian Cerambycid Beetle	Plagithmysus swezeyellus	HAWAII	1
2003	Hawaiian Cerambycid Beetle	Plagithmysus terryi	HAWAII	1
2003	Hawaiian Flower Thrips	Thrips hawaiiensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Hawaiian Moth	Orthomecyna mesochasma	HAWAII	1
2003	Hawaiian Tobacco Hornworm	Manduca blackburni	HAWAII	4
2003	Hemispherical Scale	Saissetia coffeae	HAWAII	4
2003	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	HAWAII	4
2003	Hibiscus Caterpillar	Anomis flava	HAWAII	2
2003	Hibiscus Erineum Mite	Aceria hibisci	HAWAII	4
2003	Hibiscus Thrips	Liothrips varicornis	HAWAII	4
2003	Hunting Billbug	Sphenophorus venatus	HAWAII	4
2003	Hyaline Grass Bug	Liorhyssus hyalinus	HAWAII	4
2003	Hydrophillid Beetle	Noteropagus politus	HAWAII	1
2003	Ichneumonid Wasp	Vulgichneumon diminutus	HAWAII	2
2003	Immigrant Acacia Moth	Orthorhinus klugi	HAWAII	1
2003	Imported Cabbage Webworm	Hellula undalis	HAWAII	4
2003	Imported Cabbageworm	Pieris rapae	HAWAII	4
2003	Indianmeal Moth (Imm)	Plodia interpunctella	HAWAII	1
2003	Inornate Scale	Aonidiella inornata	HAWAII	1
2003	Insidious Flower Bug	Orius insidiosus	HAWAII	3
2003	Ivy Gourd Vine Borer	Melittia oedipus	HAWAII	1
2003	Japanese Grasshopper	Oxya japonica	HAWAII	4
2003	Jasmine Whitefly	Aleurotuberculatus jasmini	HAWAII	1
2003	Kamani Psyllid	Leptynoptera sulfurea	HAWAII	4
2003	Kamehameha Butterfly	Vanessa tameamea	HAWAII	4
2003	Kiawe Flower Looper	Cosymbia serrulata	HAWAII	4
2003	Kiawe Flower Moth	Ithome concolorella	HAWAII	4
2003	Kirkaldy Whitefly	Dialeurodes kirkaldyi	HAWAII	4
2003	Klu Psyllid	Heteropsylla fusca	HAWAII	1
2003	Koa Bug	Coleotichus blackburniae	HAWAII	4
2003	Koa Haole Moth	Semiothisa infusata	HAWAII	4
2003	Koa Haole Seed Weevil	Araecerus levipennis	HAWAII	4
2003	Koa Moth	Scotorythra plaudicola	HAWAII	4
2003	Koa Seedworm (Ksw)	Cryptophlebia illepida	HAWAII	4
2003	Koa Tarsonemid	Steneotarsonemus hamakuaen	HAWAII	1

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2003	Koaie Psyllid	Acizzia albizziae	HAWAII	2
2003	Koster's Curse Buprestid	Lius poseidon	HAWAII	2
2003	Koster's Curse Leaf Roller	Ategumia matutinalis	HAWAII	2
2003	Koster's Curse Thrips	Liothrips urichi	HAWAII	1
2003	Kou Leafworm	Ethmia nigroapicella	HAWAII	4
2003	Lablab Bean Weevil	Callosobruchus phaseoli	HAWAII	2
2003	Ladybird Beetle	Cycloneda sanguinea	HAWAII	1
2003	Ladybird Beetle	Scymnus horni	HAWAII	1
2003	Ladybird Beetle Scale Predator	Rhyzobius (lindorus)	HAWAII	3
2003	Lantana Lace Bug	Teleonemia scrupulosa	HAWAII	4
2003	Lantana Lace Bug	Leptobyrsa decora	HAWAII	2
2003	Lantana Leaf Beetle	Octotoma scabripennis	HAWAII	4
2003	Lantana Leaf Beetle	Uroplata girardi	HAWAII	4
2003	Lantana Looper	Hypena strigata	HAWAII	4
2003	Large Cottony Scale	Pulvinaria mammeae	HAWAII	1
2003	Large Nitidulid Beetle	Lasiodactylus tibialis	HAWAII	1
2003	Latania Scale	Hemiberlesia lataniae	HAWAII	3
2003	Lawn Armyworm	Spodoptera mauritia	HAWAII	4
2003	Leadcable Borer	Scobicia declivis	HAWAII	1
2003	Leaf Beetle	Pagria signata	HAWAII	2
2003	Leafcurl Plum Aphid	Brachycaudus helichrysi	HAWAII	4
2003	Leafhopper	Agallia lingula	HAWAII	2
2003	Leafhopper	Carneocephala sagittifera	HAWAII	4
2003	Leafhopper	Spangbergiella quadripunctata	HAWAII	1
2003	Leafminer Fly	Amauromyza maculosa	HAWAII	3
2003	Leek Moth	Acrolepiopsis assectella	HAWAII	4
2003	Lesser Cornstalk Borer (Lcb)	Elasmopalpus lignosellus	HAWAII	4
2003	Lesser Orchid Weevil	Orchidophilus peregrinator	HAWAII	3
2003	Lesser Snow Scale	Pinnaspis strachani	HAWAII	4
2003	Leucaena Psyllid	Heteropsylla cubana	HAWAII	4
2003	Litchi Mite	Eriophyes litchii	HAWAII	4
2003	Little Fire Ant	Wasmannia (ochetomyrmex)	HAWAII	3
2003	Little Yellow Ant	Plagiolepis alluaudi	HAWAII	4
2003	Lixus Weevil	Lixus mastersi	HAWAII	3
2003	Long Brown Scale	Coccus longulum	HAWAII	1
2003	Longhorned Beetle	Curtomerus flavus	HAWAII	1
2003	Longhorned Grasshopper	Conocephalus saltator	HAWAII	4
2003	Longlegged Ant	Anoplolepis longipes	HAWAII	4
2003	Looper	Argyrogramma verruca	HAWAII	1
2003	Lyctid Beetle	Minthea reticulata	HAWAII	1
2003	Lyctid Beetle	Minthea rugicollis	HAWAII	1
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Cligenes marianensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Lygaeid Bug	Peritrechus saskatchewanensis	HAWAII	1
2003	Macadamia Nut Borer (Mnb); Lfm	Cryptophlebia ombrodelta	HAWAII	4
2003	Madeira Mealybug	Phenacoccus madeirensis	HAWAII	2
2003	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	HAWAII	4
2003	Maile Pilau Hornworm	Macroglossum pyrrhostictum	HAWAII	4
2003	Malaysian Fruit Fly	Bactrocera latifrons	HAWAII	4
2003	Mango Bud Mite	Eriophyes mangiferae	HAWAII	1
2003	Mango Flower Beetle	Protaetia fusca	HAWAII	4
2003	Mango Flower Midge	Dasineura mangiferae	HAWAII	4
2003	Mango Shoot Caterpillar	Penicellana jocosatrix	HAWAII	4
2003	Mango Spider Mite	Oligonychus mangiferus	HAWAII	3
2003	Mango Weevil	Cryptorhynchus mangiferae	HAWAII	4
2003	Marigold Thrips	Neohydatothrips pseudoannulip	HAWAII	2
2003	Masked Scale	Mycetaspis personata	HAWAII	1

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2003	Mealybug	Brevennia rehi	HAWAII	1
2003	Mealybug	Phenacoccus parvus	HAWAII	1
2003	Mealybug	Pseudococcus odermatti	HAWAII	1
2003	Mealybug	Fernisia consobrina	HAWAII	4
2003	Measuring Worm	Kaualina parva	HAWAII	1
2003	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	HAWAII	5
2003	Melastoma Moth	Rhynchopalpus brunellus	HAWAII	3
2003	Melon Fly	Bactrocera cucurbitae	HAWAII	8
2003	Melon Thrips	Thrips palmi	HAWAII	4
2003	Mexican Ant	Pseudomyrmex gracilis	HAWAII	1
2003	Mexican Black Scale	Saissetia miranda	HAWAII	2
2003	Mexican Leafroller	Amorbia emigratella	HAWAII	4
2003	Mining Scale	Howardia biclavis	HAWAII	2
2003	Minute Whitefly	Minutaleyrodes minuta	HAWAII	2
2003	Mirid Bug	Rhinacloa forticornis	HAWAII	2
2003	Mirid Bug	Coridromius variegatus	HAWAII	4
2003	Monkeypod Kiawe Caterpillar	Melipotis indomita	HAWAII	4
2003	Monkeypod Moth	Polydesma umbricola	HAWAII	4
2003	Monkeypod Psyllid	Heteropsylla huasachae	HAWAII	4
2003	Morrill Lacebug	Corythucha morrilli	HAWAII	1
2003	Moth	Sathrobrota badia	HAWAII	1
2003	Myrtle Aphid	Rhopalosiphonius latysiphon	HAWAII	3
2003	Narrow Brown Scale	Coccus acutissimus	HAWAII	3
2003	Narrowwinged Katydid	Elimaea punctifera	HAWAII	4
2003	Neriid Fly	Telostylinus lineolatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Nesting Whitefly	Paraleyrodes minei	HAWAII	1
2003	Nettle Caterpillar	Darna pallivitta	HAWAII	1
2003	New Guinea Sugarcane Weevil	Rhabdoscelus obscurus	HAWAII	1
2003	Nigra Scale	Parasaissetia nigra	HAWAII	4
2003	Nitidulid Beetle	Conotelus mexicanus	HAWAII	3
2003	Nitidulid Beetle	Omosita discoidea	HAWAII	1
2003	Noctuid Moth	Leucania striata	HAWAII	3
2003	Noctuid Moth	Pandesma anysa	HAWAII	3
2003	Noctuid Moth	Prospalta dolorosa	HAWAII	2
2003	Noctuid Moth	Stictoptera cucullioides	HAWAII	3
2003	Noctuid Moth	Heliothis melanoleuca	HAWAII	1
2003	Noctuid Moth	Hypocala deflorata	HAWAII	3
2003	Noxious Bamboo Mealybug	Chaetococcus bambusae	HAWAII	1
2003	Nutgrass Armyworm (Ngaw)	Spodoptera exempta	HAWAII	4
2003	Obscure Mealybug	Pseudococcus viburni	HAWAII	4
2003	Obscure Mealybug	Pseudococcus affinis	HAWAII	4
2003	Oedemerid Beetle	Ananca bicolor	HAWAII	4
2003	Oedemerid Beetle	Ananca kanack	HAWAII	1
2003	Ohia Lehua Moth	Scotorythra epixantha	HAWAII	1
2003	Ohia-lehua Beetle	Plagithmysus bilineatus	HAWAII	1
2003	Oleander Aphid	Aphis nerii	HAWAII	4
2003	Oleander Hawk Moth	Daphnis nerii	HAWAII	4
2003	Oleander Scale	Aspidiotus nerii	HAWAII	2
2003	Omnivorous Leafroller (Olr)	Platynota stultana	HAWAII	1
2003	Onion Aphid	Neotoxoptera formosana	HAWAII	4
2003	Onion Thrips	Thrips tabaci	HAWAII	4
2003	Orange Spiny Whitefly	Aleurocanthus spiniferus	HAWAII	4
2003	Orchid Aphid	Macrosiphum luteum	HAWAII	4
2003	Orchidfly	Eurytoma orchidearum	HAWAII	4
2003	Oribatid Mite	Scheloribates muiri	HAWAII	1
2003	Oriental Beetle	Anomala orientalis	HAWAII	1

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2003	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	HAWAII	5
2003	Oriental Fruit Fly Braconid; An	Biosteres vandenboschi	HAWAII	3
2003	Oriental Fruit Fly Braconid; An	Diachasmimopha longicaudata	HAWAII	3
2003	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	HAWAII	4
2003	Oriental Stink Bug	Plautia stali	HAWAII	4
2003	Orthezlid Scale	Nipponorthezia guadalcanalia	HAWAII	2
2003	Oxalis Whitefly	Aleyrodes shizuokensis	HAWAII	1
2003	Pacific Dampwood Termite	Zootermopsis angusticollis	HAWAII	2
2003	Pacific Fruit-piercing Moth	Eudocima (Othreis) fullonia	HAWAII	4
2003	Painted Lady	Vanessa cardui	HAWAII	4
2003	Pale Legume Bug	Lygus elisus	HAWAII	2
2003	Palestriped Flea Beetle	Systena blanda	HAWAII	2
2003	Pallidwinged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis pallidipennis	HAWAII	1
2003	Palm Aphid	Cerataphis palmae	HAWAII	2
2003	Panadanus Scale	Thysanococcus pandani	HAWAII	1
2003	Papaya Leaf Edgeroller	Calacarus brionesae	HAWAII	3
2003	Papaya Ringspot	Papaya Ringspot Virus (PRSV)	HAWAII	1
2003	Passion Vine Butterfly	Agraulis vanillae	HAWAII	4
2003	Pea Aphid	Acyrthosiphon pisum	HAWAII	4
2003	Pea Leafminer (Ca Biotype)	Liriomyza huidobrensis	HAWAII	3
2003	Peanut (Groundnut) Bruchid	Caryedon serratus	HAWAII	4
2003	Pepper Tree Psyllid	Calophya rubra	HAWAII	1
2003	Pepper Weevil	Anthonomus eugenii	HAWAII	4
2003	Persea Mite	Oligonychus perseae	HAWAII	3
2003	Philippine Katydid	Phaneroptera furcifera	HAWAII	1
2003	Phorid Fly	Diplonevra peregrina	HAWAII	4
2003	Phorid Fly	Megaselia rufipes	HAWAII	1
2003	Pickleworm	Diaphania nitidalis	HAWAII	1
2003	Pigeonpea Pod Fly	Melanagromyza obtusa	HAWAII	1
2003	Pine Scale	Lepidosaphes pini	HAWAII	1
2003	Pineapple Mealybug	Dysmicoccus brevipes	HAWAII	7
2003	Pineapple Scale	Diaspis bromeliae	HAWAII	4
2003	Pineapple Tarsonemid	Steneotarsonemus ananas	HAWAII	1
2003	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	HAWAII	4
2003	Pink Hibicus Mealybug Para	Anagyrus kamali	HAWAII	2
2003	Pink Scavenger Caterpillar	Pyroderces rileyi	HAWAII	4
2003	Pinkspotted Bollworm	Pectinophora scutigera	HAWAII	1
2003	Pinkwinged Grasshopper	Atractomorpha sinensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Plant Bug	Taylorilygus pallidulus	HAWAII	4
2003	Plant Bug	Cyrtopeltis hawaiiensis	HAWAII	1
2003	Plumeria Borer	Lagocheirus undatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Plumeria Rust Midge	Mycodiplosis fungicola	HAWAII	1
2003	Plumeria Whitefly	Paraleyrodes perseae	HAWAII	4
2003	Plumose Scale	Morganella longispina	HAWAII	3
2003	Podocarpus Aphid	Neophyllaphis podocarpi	HAWAII	1
2003	Poinciana Looper	Pericyma cruegeri	HAWAII	2
2003	Pomegranate Leaf Curl Mite	Eriophyes granati	HAWAII	2
2003	Potato Aphid	Macrosiphum euphorbiae	HAWAII	4
2003	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	HAWAII	4
2003	Powder-post Beetle	Trogoxylon prostomoides	HAWAII	1
2003	Powderpost Bostrichid	Amphicerus cornutus	HAWAII	2
2003	Predaceous Mite	Phytoseius hawaiiensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Predatory Thrips	Scolothrips priesneri	HAWAII	3
2003	Privet Mite	Brevipalpus obovatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Proteus (Sansevaria) Scale	Parlatoria proteus	HAWAII	1
2003	Psocid	Lepidopsocus marmoratus	HAWAII	4

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2003	Psyllid	Heteropsylla texana	HAWAII	1
2003	Pteromalid Parasitic Wasp	Idioporus affinis	HAWAII	2
2003	Purple Scale	Lepidosaphes beckii	HAWAII	4
2003	Pygmy Grasshopper	Paratettix mexicanus	HAWAII	3
2003	Red Admiral Butterfly	Vanessa atalanta	HAWAII	3
2003	Red and Black Flat Mite	Brevipalpus phoenicis	HAWAII	4
2003	Red Flour Beetle	Tribolium castaneum	HAWAII	4
2003	Red Orchid Scale	Furcaspis biformis	HAWAII	2
2003	Red Wax Scale	Ceroplastes rubens	HAWAII	4
2003	Redbanded Thrips	Selenothrips rubrocinctus	HAWAII	4
2003	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	HAWAII	3
2003	Redshouldered Stink Bug	Thyanta accerra	HAWAII	2
2003	Rhodesgrass Mealybug	Antonina graminis	HAWAII	3
2003	Rhopalid Bug	Niestrea louisianica	HAWAII	7
2003	Rice Root Aphid	Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominalis	HAWAII	3
2003	Rice Weevil	Sitophilus oryzae	HAWAII	3
2003	Root Aphid	Tetraneura nigriabdominalis	HAWAII	2
2003	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus cacticans	HAWAII	1
2003	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus hibisci	HAWAII	2
2003	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus saintpauliae	HAWAII	1
2003	Rosy Predator Snail	Euglandina rosea	HAWAII	4
2003	Rough Stink Bug	Brochymena quadripustulata	HAWAII	3
2003	Rusty Plum Aphid	Hysteroneura (anoecia)	HAWAII	2
2003	Rutherglen Bug	Nysius vinitor	HAWAII	3
2003	Safflower Stemminer	Melanagromyza splendida	HAWAII	4
2003	Sago Palm Scale	Aulacaspis yasumatsui	HAWAII	3
2003	Salvinia, A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	HAWAII	1
2003	Sawtoothed Grain Beetle	Oryzaephilus surinamensis	HAWAII	2
2003	Scarab Beetle	Trox suberosus	HAWAII	3
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Stephanoderes georgiae	HAWAII	1
2003	Screwpine Scale	Pinnaspis buxi	HAWAII	4
2003	Sedum Aphid	Aphis sedi	HAWAII	1
2003	Seed Beetle	Acanthoscelides macrophthalm	HAWAII	1
2003	Seed Bug	Elasmolomus v-album	HAWAII	1
2003	Seed Bug	Nysius kinbergi	HAWAII	4
2003	Seed Bug	Tempyra biguttula	HAWAII	3
2003	Seed Harvesting Ant	Pheidole fervens	HAWAII	1
2003	Seedcorn Maggot	Delia (Hylemya) platura	HAWAII	4
2003	Serpentine Leafminer Complex	Liriomyza brassicae	HAWAII	4
2003	Sharpshooter	Draeculacephala inscripta	HAWAII	1
2003	Sharpshooter	Draeculacephala californica	HAWAII	4
2003	Shore Fly	Scatella stagnalis	HAWAII	3
2003	Silverleaf Whitefly (Sweetpo.)	Bemisia argentifolii	HAWAII	4
2003	Silversword Moth	Rhynchephestia rhabdotis	HAWAII	1
2003	Slug	Meghimatium bilineatus	HAWAII	1
2003	Small Black Elaterid Beetle	Anchastus swezeyi	HAWAII	2
2003	Small Thrips	Frankliniella minuta	HAWAII	2
2003	Solanaceous Spider Mite	Tetranychus evansi	HAWAII	2
2003	Solanaceous Treehopper	Antianthe expansa	HAWAII	4
2003	Solanum Mealybug	Phenacoccus solani	HAWAII	1
2003	Sonchus Fly	Ensina sonchi	HAWAII	1
2003	Sorghum Midge	Contarinia sorghicola	HAWAII	8
2003	Southern Chinch Bug	Blissus insularis	HAWAII	2
2003	Southern Garden Leafhopper	Empoasca solana	HAWAII	4
2003	Southern Green S b Tachinid; A	Trichopoda pennipes	HAWAII	1
2003	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	HAWAII	8

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2003	Sphecid Wasp	Liris opulenta	HAWAII	3
2003	Sphingid Caterpillar	Hippotion rosetta	HAWAII	2
2003	Spiraling Whitefly	Aleurodicus dispersus	HAWAII	4
2003	Spirea Aphid	Aphis citricola	HAWAII	2
2003	Spirea Aphid	Aphis spiraecola	HAWAII	6
2003	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	HAWAII	2
2003	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Par.	Trioxys complanatus	HAWAII	1
2003	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	HAWAII	3
2003	Stellate Scale	Vinsonia stellifera	HAWAII	2
2003	Stevens Leafhopper	Empoasca stevensi	HAWAII	3
2003	Stink Bug	Eysacoris ventralis	HAWAII	3
2003	Stout-legged Bug	Physomerus grossipes	HAWAII	1
2003	Striped Mealybug	Ferrisia virgata	HAWAII	4
2003	Sugarcane Armyworm	Leucania loreyi	HAWAII	2
2003	Sugarcane Bud Moth	Decadarchis flavistriata	HAWAII	4
2003	Sugarcane Delphacid Parasite;	Pseudogonatopus hospes	HAWAII	2
2003	Sugarcane Lace Bug	Leptodictya tabida	HAWAII	4
2003	Sugarcane Leafmining Beetle	Aphanisticus cochinchinae	HAWAII	2
2003	Sugarcane Scale	Aspidiella sacchari	HAWAII	3
2003	Sugarcane Stalk Mite	Steneotarsonemus bancrofti	HAWAII	4
2003	Sunflower Spittlebug	Clastoptera xanthocephala	HAWAII	4
2003	Sweetpotato Flea Beetle	Chaetocnema confinis	HAWAII	4
2003	Sweetpotato Hornworm	Agrius cingulata	HAWAII	4
2003	Sweetpotato Leafminer	Bedellia orchilella	HAWAII	3
2003	Sweetpotato Vine Borer	Omphisa anastomosalis	HAWAII	4
2003	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	HAWAII	4
2003	Sweetpotato Whitefly Encyrtid=	Encarsia luteola	HAWAII	1
2003	Tahitian Coconut Weevil	Diocalandra taitensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Tamarind Weevil	Sitophilus linearis	HAWAII	3
2003	Taro Leafhopper	Tarophagus proserpina	HAWAII	4
2003	Taro Root Aphid	Patchiella reaumuri	HAWAII	2
2003	Taro Tarsonemid Mite	Steneotarsonemus furcatus	HAWAII	1
2003	Tenebrionid Beetle	Amarygmus morio	HAWAII	2
2003	Tenebrionid Beetle	Mesomorphus vitalisii	HAWAII	1
2003	Tephritid Fly	Trupanea cratericola	HAWAII	1
2003	Tessellated Scale	Eucalymnatus tessellatum	HAWAII	3
2003	Texas Citrus Mite	Eutetranychus banksi	HAWAII	3
2003	Three Striped Ladybeetle	Brumoides suturalis	HAWAII	2
2003	Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper	Spissistilus festinus	HAWAII	3
2003	Threelined Potato Beetle	Lema trilineata	HAWAII	4
2003	Thrips	Dolichothrips nesius	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Ecacanthothrips tibialis	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Haplothrips niger	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Haplothrips robustus	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Nesothrips brevicollis	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Neurothrips punanus	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Echinothrips americanus	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Elixothrips brevisetis	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Leucothrips theobromae	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Bregmatothrips sonorensis	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Scolothrips pallidus	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Frankliniella cephalicus	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Baileyothrips arizonensis	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Bolacidothrips oryzae	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Dorcadothrips xanthius	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Frankliniella insularis	HAWAII	2

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2003	Thrips	Frankliniella invasor	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Kurtomathrips morrilli	HAWAII	3
2003	Thrips	Neohydatothrips gracilipes	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Merothrips floridensis	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Merothrips morgani	HAWAII	2
2003	Thrips	Psydrothrips luteolus	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Rhamphothrips pandens	HAWAII	4
2003	Thrips	Scirtothrips inermis	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Taeniothrips vitticornis	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Rhipiphorothrips pulchellus	HAWAII	1
2003	Thrips	Aeolothrips bicolor	HAWAII	4
2003	Thrips	Aeolothrips nasturtii	HAWAII	1
2003	Ti Thrips	Parthenothrips dracaenae	HAWAII	4
2003	Tineid Moth	Opogona purpuriella	HAWAII	4
2003	Tineid Moth	Opogona aurisquamosa	HAWAII	4
2003	Tineid Moth	Opogona omoscopa	HAWAII	4
2003	Tobacco Budworm (Tbw)	Heliothis virescens	HAWAII	4
2003	Tobacco Flea Beetle	Epitrix hirtipennis	HAWAII	4
2003	Tomato Bug	Cyrtopeltis modestus	HAWAII	4
2003	Tomato Pinworm	Keiferia lycopersicella	HAWAII	4
2003	Tomato Russet Mite	Aculops lycopersici	HAWAII	3
2003	Torpedo Bug	Siphanta acuta	HAWAII	4
2003	Tortoise Beetle	Cassida circumdata	HAWAII	2
2003	Torymid Wasp	Bootanelieus orientalis	HAWAII	1
2003	Transparentwinged Plant Bug	Hyalopeplus pellucidus	HAWAII	4
2003	Trinidad Stink Bug Tachinid	Trichopoda pilipes	HAWAII	4
2003	Tropical Garden Symphylan	Hanseniella unguiculata	HAWAII	4
2003	Tropical Nut Borer	Hypothenemus obscurus	HAWAII	3
2003	Tropical Palm Scale	Abgrallaspis palmae	HAWAII	2
2003	Tropiduchid Planthopper	Kallitaxila granulata	HAWAII	4
2003	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	HAWAII	4
2003	Tumid Spider Mite	Tetranychus tumidus	HAWAII	2
2003	Turnip Aphid	Hyadaphis (lipaphis)	HAWAII	4
2003	Twospotted Cricket	Gryllus bimaculatus	HAWAII	3
2003	Twospotted Leafhopper	Sophonia rufofascia	HAWAII	4
2003	Twospotted Spider Mite	Tetranychus urticae	HAWAII	3
2003	Two-striped Slug	Veronicella cubensis	HAWAII	4
2003	Unilobe Scale	Pinnaspis uniloba	HAWAII	2
2003	Urbicola Soft Scale	Pulvinaria urbicola	HAWAII	1
2003	Van Duzee Treehopper	Vanduzea segmentata	HAWAII	3
2003	Vanda Thrips	Dichromothrips corbetti	HAWAII	4
2003	Varied Carpet Beetle	Anthrenus verbasci	HAWAII	1
2003	Variegated Cutworm (Vcw)	Peridroma saucia	HAWAII	3
2003	Vegetable Leafminer	Liriomyza sativae	HAWAII	4
2003	Vegetable Mite	Tetranychus neocaledonicus	HAWAII	1
2003	Vegetable Weevil	Listroderes costirostris	HAWAII	3
2003	Veronicellid Slug	Veronicella leydigi	HAWAII	4
2003	Watercress Leafhopper	Macrosteles sp./spp.	HAWAII	1
2003	Waterlily Aphid	Rhopalosiphum nymphaeae	HAWAII	4
2003	Waxflower Wasp	Aprostocetus sp./spp.	HAWAII	1
2003	Weevil	Myocalandra exarata	HAWAII	1
2003	Weevil	Nothoperissops frenata	HAWAII	1
2003	Wekiu Bug	Nysius wekiuicola	HAWAII	1
2003	West Indian Sweetpotato Weevil	Euscepes postfasciatus	HAWAII	4
2003	Western Drywood Termite	Incisitermes minor	HAWAII	1
2003	Western Flower Thrips	Frankliniella occidentalis	HAWAII	4

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2003	Western Pygmy Blue Lycaenid	Brephidium exilis	HAWAII	1
2003	White Peach Scale	Pseudaulacaspis pentagona	HAWAII	1
2003	Whitecrossed Seed Bug	Neacoryphus bicrucis	HAWAII	4
2003	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	HAWAII	1
2003	Whitefly	Aleurothrixus antidesmae	HAWAII	3
2003	Whitefly	*Paraleyrodes pseudonaranjae*	HAWAII	Other
2003	Whitefly Encyrtid	Encarsia transvena	HAWAII	2
2003	Whitefly Encyrtid	Encarsia sp./spp.	HAWAII	1
2003	Whitemarked Fleahopper	Spanagonicus albofasciatus	HAWAII	4
2003	Wood Boring Beetle	Sybra alternans	HAWAII	4
2003	Woodrose Bug	Graptostethus manillensis	HAWAII	1
2003	Woolly Whitefly	Aleurothrixus floccosus	HAWAII	4
2003	Yam Hawk Moth	Theretra nessus	HAWAII	4
2003	Yam Scale	Aspidiella hartii	HAWAII	1
2003	Yellow Clover Aphid	Therioaphis trifolii	HAWAII	2
2003	Yellow Mealworm	Tenebrio molitor	HAWAII	1
2003	Yellow Shelled Slug	Parmarion martensi	HAWAII	1
2003	Yellow Shoulder Ladybug	Scymnodes lividgaster	HAWAII	4
2003	Yellow Sugarcane Aphid	Sipha flava	HAWAII	4
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	IDAHO	4
2003	Bigheaded Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti	IDAHO	13
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IDAHO	37
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	IDAHO	3
2003	Clearwinged Grasshopper	Camnula pellucida	IDAHO	18
2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	IDAHO	29
2003	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	IDAHO	1
2003	Haanchen Barley Mealybug	Trionymus haancheni	IDAHO	9
2003	Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes	IDAHO	55
2003	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	IDAHO	4
2003	Packard Grasshopper	Melanoplus packardii	IDAHO	16
2003	Powdery Mildew on Norway Maple	*Sawadaea bicornis*	IDAHO	Other
2003	Range Grasshoppers; General	Family Acrididae	IDAHO	111
2003	Redlegged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum	IDAHO	9
2003	Tiny Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus infantilis	IDAHO	4
2003	Twostriped Grasshopper	Melanoplus bivittatus	IDAHO	11
2003	Valley Grasshopper	Oedaleonotus enigma	IDAHO	31
2003	White-whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum	IDAHO	7
2003	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	ILLINOIS	2
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	ILLINOIS	3
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ILLINOIS	102
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	ILLINOIS	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ILLINOIS	87
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ILLINOIS	83
2003	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	ILLINOIS	90
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	ILLINOIS	39
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	ILLINOIS	46
2003	Alfalfa Mosaic	Alfalfa Mosaic Virus (AMV)	INDIANA	1
2003	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	INDIANA	92
2003	Anthracnose	Colletotrichum graminicola	INDIANA	4
2003	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	INDIANA	92
2003	Bean Pod Mottle	Bean Pod Mottle Virus (BPMV)	INDIANA	2
2003	Bean Southern Mosaic	Bean Southern Mosaic Virus (S	INDIANA	2
2003	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	INDIANA	92

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2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	INDIANA	92
2003	Common Corn Rust	Puccinia sorghi	INDIANA	27
2003	Corn Eyespot	Kabatiella (Aerobasidium) zea	INDIANA	3
2003	Crucifer Gray Leaf Spot	Alternaria brassicae	INDIANA	52
2003	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	INDIANA	92
2003	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	INDIANA	92
2003	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	INDIANA	92
2003	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	INDIANA	92
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	INDIANA	7
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	INDIANA	82
2003	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	INDIANA	92
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	INDIANA	92
2003	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	INDIANA	8
2003	Northern Corn Leaf Blight	Setosphareia (Exserohilum) turc	INDIANA	8
2003	Northern Corn Leaf Spot	Cochliobolus (Bipolaris) carbon	INDIANA	6
2003	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	INDIANA	92
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	61
2003	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	INDIANA	92
2003	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	INDIANA	92
2003	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	INDIANA	92
2003	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	INDIANA	92
2003	Snailcase Bagworm	Apterona helix	INDIANA	1
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	INDIANA	92
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	INDIANA	81
2003	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	INDIANA	92
2003	Stewart's Wilt	Pantoea (Erwinia) stewartii	INDIANA	8
2003	Tobacco Ringspot	Tobacco Ringspot Virus (TRSV	INDIANA	1
2003	Vespid Wasp	Polistes dominulus	INDIANA	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IOWA	57
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IOWA	23
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	IOWA	3
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	IOWA	99
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	KANSAS	1
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	KANSAS	1
2003	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	KANSAS	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	KANSAS	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	KANSAS	69
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	KANSAS	20
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KANSAS	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KANSAS	11
2003	Rough-spored (Common) Bunt	Tilletia caries	KANSAS	148
2003	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	KANSAS	10
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Scolytus fagi	KANSAS	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Dryocoetes granicollis	KANSAS	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Phloeosinus neomexicanus	KANSAS	3
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	KANSAS	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	KENTUCKY	101
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KENTUCKY	10
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KENTUCKY	120
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	KENTUCKY	25
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	LOUISIANA	64

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2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MAINE	1
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MAINE	5
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MAINE	17
2003	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	MAINE	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MAINE	14
2003	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	MAINE	1
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MAINE	6
2003	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	MAINE	7
2003	Variable Watermilfoil	Myriophyllum heterophyllum	MAINE	1
2003	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	MAINE	14
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MARYLAND	1
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Carphoborus bifurcus	MARYLAND	1
2003	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	MARYLAND	7
2003	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	MARYLAND	2
2003	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus saxeseni	MARYLAND	3
2003	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MARYLAND	2
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylastes salebrosus	MARYLAND	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	MARYLAND	1
2003	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	MARYLAND	1
2003	Beech Scale (Bark Dis. Vector)	Cryptococcus fagisuga	MARYLAND	1
2003	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	MARYLAND	13
2003	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MARYLAND	1
2003	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MARYLAND	22
2003	Bristly Cutworm	Lacinipolia renigera	MARYLAND	22
2003	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MARYLAND	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MARYLAND	22
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MARYLAND	3
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MARYLAND	3
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MARYLAND	7
2003	Dingy Cutworm	Feltia jaculifera	MARYLAND	22
2003	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MARYLAND	3
2003	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	MARYLAND	2
2003	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MARYLAND	1
2003	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	MARYLAND	2
2003	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	MARYLAND	22
2003	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	MARYLAND	24
2003	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	MARYLAND	22
2003	Geranium S. Bacterial Wilt	Ralstonia solanacearum	MARYLAND	3
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MARYLAND	6
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MARYLAND	2
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MARYLAND	24
2003	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	MARYLAND	24
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MARYLAND	24
2003	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MARYLAND	22
2003	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	MARYLAND	24
2003	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	MARYLAND	2
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MARYLAND	7
2003	Potato Mop-top	Potato Mop-top Virus (PMTV)	MARYLAND	1
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MARYLAND	2
2003	Rose Rosette Disease	Mite Transmitted Unknown Age	MARYLAND	2
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MARYLAND	1
2003	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	MARYLAND	24
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MARYLAND	14
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MARYLAND	10
2003	Tomato Hornworm	Manduca quinquemaculata	MARYLAND	21

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2003	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	MARYLAND	22
2003	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	MARYLAND	9
2003	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	MARYLAND	3
2003	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	MARYLAND	2
2003	Yellowstriped Armyworm	Spodoptera ornithogalli	MARYLAND	22
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MASSACHUSETT	5
2003	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	MASSACHUSETT	1
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MASSACHUSETT	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MASSACHUSETT	14
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MASSACHUSETT	14
2003	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	MASSACHUSETT	9
2003	Phytophthora Root Rot	Phytophthora megasperma	MASSACHUSETT	1
2003	Ragwort; Tansy	Senecio jacobaea	MASSACHUSETT	1
2003	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	MICHIGAN	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MICHIGAN	70
2003	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MICHIGAN	18
2003	European Bark Beetle, A	Hylastes opacus	MICHIGAN	1
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MICHIGAN	2
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MICHIGAN	83
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MICHIGAN	34
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MICHIGAN	75
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MICHIGAN	44
2003	Carolina Grasshopper	Dissosteira carolina	MINNESOTA	2
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MINNESOTA	20
2003	Clearwinged Grasshopper	Camnula pellucida	MINNESOTA	1
2003	Cowpea Aphid	Aphis craccivora	MINNESOTA	1
2003	Dawson Spurthroated Grassh.	Melanoplus dawsoni	MINNESOTA	7
2003	Differential Grasshopper	Melanoplus differentialis	MINNESOTA	59
2003	Grasshopper	Encoptolophus costalis	MINNESOTA	2
2003	Green-striped Grasshopper	Chortophaga viridifasciata	MINNESOTA	9
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MINNESOTA	58
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MINNESOTA	9
2003	Largeheaded Grasshopper	Phoetaliotes nebrascensis	MINNESOTA	23
2003	Leaf Spot	Phytophthora hedreiandra	MINNESOTA	1
2003	Marshmeadow Grasshopper	Chorthippus curtipennis	MINNESOTA	35
2003	Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes	MINNESOTA	19
2003	Narrowwing Spurthroat Grassh.	Melanoplus angustipennis	MINNESOTA	1
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MINNESOTA	2
2003	Redlegged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum	MINNESOTA	69
2003	Shortwinged Toothpick Grassh.	Pseudopomala brachyptera	MINNESOTA	2
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MINNESOTA	48
2003	Twostriped Grasshopper	Melanoplus bivittatus	MINNESOTA	61
2003	Bostrichid Beetle	Heterobostrichus aequalis	MISSISSIPPI	1
2003	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	MISSISSIPPI	12
2003	Citrus Leafminer (Clm)	Phyllocnistis citrella	MISSISSIPPI	1
2003	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	MISSISSIPPI	11
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSISSIPPI	15
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MISSISSIPPI	82
2003	Rhizoctonia Blight	Rhizoctonia solani	MISSISSIPPI	8
2003	Rice Brown Spot, Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	MISSISSIPPI	8
2003	Soda Apple, Tropical	Solanum viarum	MISSISSIPPI	9
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MISSISSIPPI	3

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2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MISSISSIPPI	82
2003	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	MISSISSIPPI	33
2003	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus saxeseni	MISSOURI	1
2003	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MISSOURI	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MISSOURI	78
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MISSOURI	2
2003	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MISSOURI	1
2003	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MISSOURI	1
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MISSOURI	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSOURI	9
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSOURI	18
2003	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MISSOURI	1
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MISSOURI	63
2003	Barberry; Common (European)	Berberis vulgaris	MONTANA	4
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MONTANA	47
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MONTANA	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MONTANA	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEBRASKA	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEBRASKA	3
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEBRASKA	19
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEVADA	3
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEVADA	5
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEVADA	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2003	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2003	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2003	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
2003	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5
2003	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	NEW JERSEY	1
2003	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	NEW JERSEY	47
2003	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	NEW JERSEY	2
2003	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	NEW JERSEY	6
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW JERSEY	21
2003	Euonymus Scale Nitidulid	Cybocephalus nr	NEW JERSEY	14
2003	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	NEW JERSEY	47
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW JERSEY	21
2003	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	NEW JERSEY	5
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW JERSEY	21
2003	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	NEW JERSEY	7
2003	Mexican Bean Beetle Eulophid	Pediobius foveolatus	NEW JERSEY	39
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	NEW JERSEY	4
2003	Af. Honey Bee W, Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	1
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	7
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEW MEXICO	2
2003	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	NEW MEXICO	5

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2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	NEW MEXICO	1
2003	Goatgrass; Jointed	Aegilops cylindrica	NEW MEXICO	18
2003	Harmel	Peganum harmala	NEW MEXICO	11
2003	Henbane; Black	Hyoscyamus niger	NEW MEXICO	2
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW MEXICO	2
2003	Knapweed; Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	NEW MEXICO	18
2003	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	NEW MEXICO	6
2003	Pepper Weevil	Anthonomus eugenii	NEW MEXICO	2
2003	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	NEW MEXICO	15
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEW MEXICO	1
2003	Russian Wheat (B.) Aphid (RWA)	Diuraphis noxia	NEW MEXICO	4
2003	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	NEW MEXICO	6
2003	Star-thistle; Yellow	Centaurea solstitialis	NEW MEXICO	6
2003	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	NEW MEXICO	11
2003	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	NEW MEXICO	20
2003	Thistle; Scotch	Onopordum acanthium	NEW MEXICO	11
2003	Ambersnail	Succinea pennsylvanica	NEW YORK	7
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus pelliculosus	NEW YORK	1
2003	American Ribbed Fluke Snail	Pseudosuccinea columella	NEW YORK	2
2003	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	NEW YORK	50
2003	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	NEW YORK	6
2003	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	NEW YORK	5
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops palliatus	NEW YORK	1
2003	Black Gloss Snail	Zonitoides nitidus	NEW YORK	3
2003	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	NEW YORK	62
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW YORK	57
2003	Cherry Fruit Fly (E) (Cff)	Rhagoletis cingulata	NEW YORK	62
2003	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW YORK	18
2003	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	NEW YORK	62
2003	Fire Blight	Erwinia amylovora	NEW YORK	55
2003	Geranium S. Bacterial Wilt	Ralstonia solanacearum	NEW YORK	6
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW YORK	62
2003	Golden Nematode	Globodera rostochiensis	NEW YORK	10
2003	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	NEW YORK	12
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW YORK	62
2003	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	NEW YORK	62
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW YORK	62
2003	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	NEW YORK	7
2003	Marsh Rams-horn	Planorbella trivolvis	NEW YORK	1
2003	Marshall Ambersnail	Oxyloma decampi	NEW YORK	5
2003	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	NEW YORK	62
2003	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	NEW YORK	62
2003	Oval Ambersnail	Novisuccinea ovalis	NEW YORK	4
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW YORK	48
2003	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	NEW YORK	62
2003	Southern Corn Rootworm; S c.b	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	NEW YORK	62
2003	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	NEW YORK	4
2003	Spurge; Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	NEW YORK	20
2003	Striped Helicella Snail	Cernuella sp./spp	NEW YORK	8
2003	Suboval Ambersnail	Catinella vermeta	NEW YORK	6
2003	Tadpole Physa	Physella gyrina	NEW YORK	3
2003	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	NEW YORK	62
2003	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW YORK	32
2003	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	NEW YORK	62

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2003	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NORTH CAROLIN	83
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH CAROLIN	110
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	100
2003	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	NORTH CAROLIN	8
2003	Oak Wilt	Ceratocystis (Chalara) fagacear	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NORTH CAROLIN	51
2003	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	NORTH CAROLIN	3
2003	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Winged Euonymus Scale	Lepidosaphes yanagicola	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	NORTH CAROLIN	5
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH DAKOTA	1
2003	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	NORTH DAKOTA	25
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	NORTH DAKOTA	8
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	NORTH DAKOTA	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops palliatus	OHIO	25
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OHIO	88
2003	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	OHIO	6
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OHIO	158
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OHIO	88
2003	Oriental Chestnut Gall Wasp	Dryocosmus kuriphilus	OHIO	1
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	OHIO	77
2003	Rice Panicle Mite	*Steneotarsonemus spinki*	OHIO	Other
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	OHIO	1
2003	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	OHIO	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OKLAHOMA	1
2003	Barley Yellow Dwarf Strain 2	Barley Yellow Dwarf Strain 2 (B	OKLAHOMA	17
2003	Barley Yellow Dwarf Strain 6	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYD	OKLAHOMA	2
2003	Blue-green Sharpshooter	Graphocephala atropunctata	OKLAHOMA	11
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	OKLAHOMA	1
2003	Grape Leafhopper	Cuerna lateralis	OKLAHOMA	10
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OKLAHOMA	4
2003	Leafhopper	Erythroneura comes	OKLAHOMA	6
2003	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	OKLAHOMA	11
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	OKLAHOMA	8
2003	Apple Ermine Moth (Aem)	Yponomeuta malinellus	OREGON	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OREGON	1
2003	Carolina Sawyer	Monochamus carolinensis	OREGON	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OREGON	24
2003	Cherry Bark Tortrix (Cbt)	Enarmonia formosana	OREGON	4
2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	OREGON	8
2003	European Flower Thrips	Frankliniella intonsa	OREGON	1
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OREGON	7
2003	Goatgrass, Barbed	Aegilops triuncialis	OREGON	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	7
2003	Hazelnut Aphid	Corylobium avellanae	OREGON	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OREGON	2
2003	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	OREGON	2
2003	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 1	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	7
2003	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	22

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2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops palliatus	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2003	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	PENNSYLVANIA	66
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	PENNSYLVANIA	13
2003	Goat's Rue	Galega officinalis	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	PENNSYLVANIA	35
2003	Plum Pox ; D-strain	Plum Pox Virus, D-strain (PPV)	PENNSYLVANIA	9
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	PENNSYLVANIA	6
2003	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	PENNSYLVANIA	6
2003	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	PUERTO RICO	77
2003	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	PUERTO RICO	1
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	PUERTO RICO	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	RHODE ISLAND	5
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	RHODE ISLAND	5
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus saxeseni	SOUTH CAROLIN	2
2003	Black Twig Borer	Xylosandrus compactus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	SOUTH CAROLIN	9
2003	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	SOUTH CAROLIN	3
2003	Dodder; Japanese	Cuscuta japonica	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	SOUTH CAROLIN	6
2003	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH CAROLIN	43
2003	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2003	Oak Bark Beetle	Pseudopityophthorus pruinosus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp /spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Dryoxylon onoharaensis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	SOUTH CAROLIN	42
2003	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	SOUTH CAROLIN	27
2003	Technomyrmex Ant	Technomyrmex albipes	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH DAKOTA	5
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
2003	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	SOUTH DAKOTA	11
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	SOUTH DAKOTA	18
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	TENNESSEE	95

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2003	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	TENNESSEE	18
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TENNESSEE	25
2003	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	TENNESSEE	5
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TENNESSEE	79
2003	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	TENNESSEE	95
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	TENNESSEE	5
2003	Soda Apple, Tropical	Solanum viarum	TENNESSEE	1
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	TENNESSEE	5
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TENNESSEE	66
2003	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	65
2003	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	170
2003	Asian Sowthistle Aphid	Hyperomyzus carduellinus	TEXAS	2
2003	Bark Borer	Agrilus prionurus	TEXAS	2
2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	TEXAS	1
2003	E. Honey Bee W; Ahb Introgres.	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	15
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TEXAS	2
2003	Hackberry Wooly Aphid	Shivaphis celti	TEXAS	2
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TEXAS	6
2003	Japanese Dodder	*Cuscuta japonica*	TEXAS	Other
2003	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	TEXAS	1
2003	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	266
2003	Sapote Fruit Fly (Serpentine)	Anastrepha serpentina	TEXAS	6
2003	South American Rice Miner	Hydrellia wirthi	TEXAS	1
2003	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TEXAS	5
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	UTAH	110
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	UTAH	56
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	UTAH	1
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	VERMONT	3
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VERMONT	14
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VERMONT	14
2003	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	VERMONT	2
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VERMONT	4
2003	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	VERMONT	9
2003	Brown Citrus Aphid (BCA)	Toxoptera citricidus	VIRGIN ISLANDS	2
2003	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1
2003	Beech Scale (Bark Dis Vector)	Cryptococcus fagisuga	VIRGINIA	2
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	VIRGINIA	136
2003	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	VIRGINIA	23
2003	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	VIRGINIA	1
2003	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	VIRGINIA	2
2003	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	VIRGINIA	136
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VIRGINIA	194
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VIRGINIA	136
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VIRGINIA	1
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	VIRGINIA	19
2003	Zygaenid Moth	*Pryeria sinica*	VIRGINIA	Other
2003	Alyssum, Hoary False	Berteroa incana	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Baby's-breath	Gypsophila paniculata	WASHINGTON	24
2003	Banded Longhorned Beetle	Xestoleptura crassipes	WASHINGTON	2

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2003	Bark Ambrosia Beetle	Hylastes macer	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Bark Beetle	Arhopalus asperatus	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Bark Beetle	Asemum nitidum	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Bark Beetle	Centrodera dayi	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Bark Beetle	Grammoptera subargentata	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Megasemum asperum	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Bark Beetle	Monochamus obtusus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Bark Beetle	Spondylis upiformis	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Bark Beetle	Gnathotrichus retusus	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus saxeseni	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylastes gracilis	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops porosus	WASHINGTON	12
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops reticulatus	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops subcostulatus	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Bark Beetle	Ips latidens	WASHINGTON	17
2003	Bark Beetle	Ips tridens	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Bark Borer (Phymatodes Sp.)	Phymadotes dimidiatus	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Bark Borer (Phymatodes Sp.)	Phymatodes nitidus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Beancaper; Syrian	Zygophyllum fabago	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Bindweed; Field	Convolvulus arvensis	WASHINGTON	34
2003	Black Fire Beetle	Melanophila acuminata	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Black Spruce Borer	Asemum striatum	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Blessed Milk Thistle	Silybum marianum	WASHINGTON	8
2003	Blooddrops, Pheasanteye Adonis	Adonis annua	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Blueweed	Echium vulgare	WASHINGTON	10
2003	Blueweed; Texas	Helianthus ciliaris	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Bordered Plant Bug	Largus cinctus	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Borer	Necydalis diversicollis	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Bronze Knapweed Root Borer	Sphenoptera jugoslavica	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Broom, Scotch	Cytisus scoparius	WASHINGTON	29
2003	Bryony, White	Bryonia alba	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	WASHINGTON	22
2003	Bugloss, Small	Anchusa arvensis	WASHINGTON	8
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Anthaxia sp /spp	WASHINGTON	13
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Phaenops gentilis	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Buprestis laeviventris	WASHINGTON	9
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Buprestis lyrata	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Buprestis subornata	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Chrysobothris dentipes	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Buprestid Beetle	Dicerca pectorosa	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Campion; White (Evening L.)	Silene (lychnis)	WASHINGTON	10
2003	Canarygrass; Reed	Phalaris arundinacea	WASHINGTON	34
2003	Carolina Fanwort	Cabomba caroliniana	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Carrot; Wild	Daucus carota	WASHINGTON	27
2003	Catsear, Spotted	Hypochoeris radicata	WASHINGTON	21
2003	Cerambycid Beetle	Rhagium inquisitor	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Cerambycid Beetle	Xylotrechus longitarsis	WASHINGTON	17
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WASHINGTON	16
2003	Charcoal Beetle	Melanophila consputa	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Chervil, Wild	Anthriscus sylvestris	WASHINGTON	14
2003	Clary Sage, Europe Sage	Salvia sclarea	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	WASHINGTON	8
2003	Common Bugloss	Anchusa officinalis	WASHINGTON	11
2003	Common Cordgrass	Spartina anglica	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Common Crane Fly; Lg European	Tipula oleraceae	WASHINGTON	8

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2003	Common Tarweed	Centromadia (Hemizonia) pung	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Crupina; Common (Bearded C.)	Crupina vulgaris	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Daisy; Oxeye	Leucanthemum vulgare	WASHINGTON	31
2003	Denseflower Cordgrass	Spartina densiflora	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Desert False Indigo (Indigob.)	Amorpha fruticosa	WASHINGTON	11
2003	Dimorphic Flower Longhorned B.	Anastrangalia laetifica	WASHINGTON	8
2003	Dodder; Smallseed Alfalfa	Cuscuta approximata	WASHINGTON	13
2003	Douglas-fir Pole Beetle	Pseudohylesinus nebulosis	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Dry Bean Phyllody Disease	DBPh, Phytoplasm	WASHINGTON	Other
2003	Elodea; Brazilian	Egeria densa	WASHINGTON	16
2003	European Flower Thrips	Frankliniella intonsa	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Field Burrweed; Spurweed	Soliva pterosperma	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Fieldcress; Austrian	Rorippa austriaca	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Flatheaded Fir Borer	Phaenops drummondi	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Flatheaded Wood Borer	Chrysobothris sp./spp.	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Flower Lepturine Cerambycid B.	Stenocorus vestitus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Flower Longhorned Beetle	Leptura obliterata	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Four-o'clock; Wild	Mirabilis nyctaginea	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Foxtail; Slender	Alopecurus myosuroides	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Fragrant Water Lily	Nymphaea odorata	WASHINGTON	21
2003	Fruit Tree Tortrix	Archips podana	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Garden Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris	WASHINGTON	9
2003	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	WASHINGTON	17
2003	Giant Knotweed	Polygonum sachalinense	WASHINGTON	18
2003	Goatgrass; Jointed	Aegilops cylindrica	WASHINGTON	19
2003	Goat's Rue	Galega officinalis	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Golden Buprestid Beetle	Buprestis aurulenta	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Gorse	Ulex europaeus	WASHINGTON	11
2003	Groundsel; Common	Senecio vulgaris	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Gypsey Flower (Houndstongue)	Cynoglossum officinale	WASHINGTON	20
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Hawkweed	Hieracium sp./spp.	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Hawkweed, Meadow (Yellow)	Hieracium caespitosum	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Hawkweed; Orange	Hieracium aurantiacum	WASHINGTON	21
2003	Hawkweed; Yellowdevil	Hieracium x floribundum	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Hedgeparsley	Torilis arvensis	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Hemlock, Poison	Conium maculatum	WASHINGTON	35
2003	Henbane, Black	Hyoscyamus niger	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum	WASHINGTON	13
2003	Himalayan Knotweed	Polygonum polystachyum	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Inula, Elecampane	Inula helenium	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Jagged-chickweed, False	Lepyrodiclis holosteoides	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Knapweed, Bighead	Centaurea macrocephala	WASHINGTON	11
2003	Knapweed, Brownray	Centaurea jacea	WASHINGTON	8
2003	Knapweed, Lesser (Black)	Centaurea nigra	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Knapweed, Meadow (Pratensis)	Centaurea debeauxii	WASHINGTON	25
2003	Knapweed, Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	WASHINGTON	19
2003	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	WASHINGTON	36
2003	Knapweed; White (Diffuse)	Centaurea diffusa	WASHINGTON	34
2003	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WASHINGTON	27
2003	Kochia	Kochia scoparia	WASHINGTON	23
2003	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	WASHINGTON	1

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2003	Locust Borer	Megacyllene robiniae	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Lodgepole Pine Beetle	Hylurgops rugipennis	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Longhorned Beetle	Neoclytus leucozonus	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Longspine Sandbur; Field Sndbr	Cenchrus longispinus	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Lygaeid	Rhyparochromis vulgaris	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Lythrum (Loosestrife), Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WASHINGTON	35
2003	Meadow (Vochin) Knapweed	Centaurea nigrescens	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Meadow Sage; Meadow Clary	Salvia pratensis	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Mountain Pine Beetle (Mpb)	Dendroctonus ponderosae	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Mouseear Hawkweed	Hieracium pilosella	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Mustard, Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Myrtle Spurge	Euphorbia myrsinites	WASHINGTON	6
2003	New House Borer	Arhopalus productus	WASHINGTON	12
2003	Nutsedge, Yellow	Cyperus esculentus	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Oblong (Eggleaf) Spurge	Euphorbia oblongata	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Old Man's Beard	Clematis vitalba	WASHINGTON	11
2003	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Oxtongue; Hawkweed	Picris hieracioides	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Parrotfeather	Myriophyllum aquaticum	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Pea; Swainson(austrian Peaweed	Sphaerophysa salsula	WASHINGTON	6
2003	Pear Blight Beetle	Xyleborus dispar	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Pepperweed, Broadleaved (P.)	Lepidium latifolium	WASHINGTON	23
2003	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Polar Hawkweed	Hieracium atratum	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Policeman's Helmet	Impatiens glandulifera	WASHINGTON	11
2003	Ponderosa Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes carinulatus	WASHINGTON	17
2003	Primrose-willow; Uruguayan	Ludwigia uruguayensis	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris	WASHINGTON	19
2003	Ragwort; Tansy	Senecio jacobaea	WASHINGTON	26
2003	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Redheaded Ash Borer	Neoclytus acuminatus	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Red-shouldered Pine Borer	Stictoleptura canadensis	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	WASHINGTON	15
2003	Roundheaded Wood Borer	Acanthocinus obliquus	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Rye; Volunteer	Secale cereale	WASHINGTON	18
2003	Sage; Mediterranean	Salvia aethiopis	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Salt Meadow Cordgrass	Spartina patens	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	WASHINGTON	20
2003	Scentless Chamomile	Matricaria perforata	WASHINGTON	13
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp /spp	WASHINGTON	13
2003	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus intrusus	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Scratch-faced Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus sulcatus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Sculptured Pine Borer	Chalcophora angulicollis	WASHINGTON	9
2003	Silverleaf Nightshade	Solanum elaeagnifolium	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Siricid Wood Wasp	Sirex juvencus	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Skeletonweed; Rush	Chondrilla juncea	WASHINGTON	23
2003	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	WASHINGTON	33
2003	Smooth Cordgrass	Spartina alterniflora	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Smooth Hawkweed	Hieracium laevigatum	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Sowthistle, Perennial	Sonchus arvensis	WASHINGTON	17
2003	Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum	WASHINGTON	9
2003	Spiny Cocklebur	Xanthium spinosum	WASHINGTON	12
2003	Spotted Pine Sawyer	Monochamus clamator	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Spurge Flax	Thymelaea passerina	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	WASHINGTON	15
2003	St Johnswort; Common (Kw.)	Hypericum perforatum	WASHINGTON	36

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2003	Starthistle; Red (Purple)	Centaurea calcitrapa	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Star-thistle, Yellow	Centaurea solstitialis	WASHINGTON	22
2003	Stump Borer	Centrodera spurca	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 1	Phytophthora ramorum	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	WASHINGTON	18
2003	Sulfur Cinquefoil	Potentilla recta	WASHINGTON	23
2003	Swollen Bladderwort	Utricularia inflata	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Tansy; Common	Tanacetum vulgare	WASHINGTON	30
2003	Thistle; Bull	Cirsium vulgare	WASHINGTON	32
2003	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	WASHINGTON	36
2003	Thistle; Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	WASHINGTON	19
2003	Thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium	WASHINGTON	25
2003	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	WASHINGTON	5
2003	Thistle; Winged Plumeless	Carduus tenuiflorus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Toadflax; Dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica	WASHINGTON	33
2003	Toadflax; Yellow	Linaria vulgaris	WASHINGTON	24
2003	Wand Loosestrife	Lythrum virgatum	WASHINGTON	4
2003	Watermilfoil; Eurasian	Myriophyllum spicatum	WASHINGTON	36
2003	Western Larch Borer	Tetropium velutinum	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Western Pine Beetle (Wpb)	Dendroctonus brevicomis	WASHINGTON	2
2003	Whitespotted Sawyer	Monochamus scutellatus	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Whitetop; Hairy	Cardaria pubescens	WASHINGTON	7
2003	Whitetop; Hoary Cress	Cardaria draba	WASHINGTON	21
2003	Wormwood; Absinth	Artemisia absinthium	WASHINGTON	19
2003	Yellow Archangel	Lamium galeobdolon	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudocorus	WASHINGTON	14
2003	Yellow Floating Heart	Nymphoides peltata	WASHINGTON	3
2003	Yellow-Horned Horntail	Urocerus gigas	WASHINGTON	1
2003	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	WEST VIRGINIA	22
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2003	Draparnaud Zonitid Snail	Oxychilus draparnaudi	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WEST VIRGINIA	86
2003	Honeysuckle; Japanese	Lonicera japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	16
2003	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2003	Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2003	Jointhead Arthraxon	Arthraxon hispidus	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2003	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WEST VIRGINIA	20
2003	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	WEST VIRGINIA	7
2003	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2003	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2003	Marshall Ambersnail	Oxyloma decampi	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WEST VIRGINIA	59
2003	Polygyrid Snail	Mesodon sp /spp.	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Rose, Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	WEST VIRGINIA	24
2003	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Southern Flatcoil Snail	Polygyra cereolus	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Succineid Land Snail	Succinea indiana	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2003	Tadpole Physa	Physella gyrina	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2003	Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima	WEST VIRGINIA	25
2003	Valencia Slug	Lehmannia valentiana	WEST VIRGINIA	2

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2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WISCONSIN	50
2003	Cowpea Aphid	Aphis craccivora	WISCONSIN	2
2003	European Red Slug	Arion (ater) rufus	WISCONSIN	1
2003	Geranium S. Bacterial Wilt	*Ralstonia solanacearum r3 b2*	WISCONSIN	Other
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WISCONSIN	133
2003	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WISCONSIN	19
2003	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WISCONSIN	4
2003	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	WISCONSIN	46
2003	Soybean Dwarf	Soybean Dwarf Virus (SBDV)	WISCONSIN	4
2003	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	WYOMING	2
2003	Bigheaded Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti	WYOMING	1
2003	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	WYOMING	14
2003	Black Dot Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona nigriscutis	WYOMING	634
2003	Broadnosed Seed Head Weevil	Bangasternus fausti	WYOMING	1
2003	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona lacertosa	WYOMING	1,044
2003	Canada Thistle Bud Weevil	Larinus planus	WYOMING	6
2003	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	WYOMING	16
2003	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	WYOMING	234
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WYOMING	147
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	WYOMING	11
2003	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	WYOMING	3
2003	Gladstone Spurthroated Grassh.	Melanoplus gladstoni	WYOMING	1
2003	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	WYOMING	2
2003	Grasshopper	Encoptolophus costalis	WYOMING	1
2003	Gray Spurthroat Grasshopper	Melanoplus cinereus	WYOMING	1
2003	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WYOMING	4
2003	Hemlock Moth (Poision) (O.)	Agonopterix alstroemeriana	WYOMING	2
2003	Klamathweed Beetle	Chrysolina quadrigemina	WYOMING	24
2003	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	WYOMING	72
2003	Leafy Spurge Tip Gall Midge	Spurgia esulae	WYOMING	42
2003	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	WYOMING	56
2003	Lubber Grasshopper	Brachystola magna	WYOMING	1
2003	Marshmeadow Grasshopper	Chorthippus curtipennis	WYOMING	1
2003	Pronotal Range Grasshopper	Cratypedes neglectus	WYOMING	1
2003	Redwinged Grasshopper	Arphia pseudonietana	WYOMING	1
2003	Sage Grasshopper	Hypochlora alba	WYOMING	1
2003	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	WYOMING	2
2003	Say Grasshopper	Spharagemon equalis	WYOMING	1
2003	Shortwinged Toothpick Grassh.	Pseudopomala brachyptera	WYOMING	1
2003	Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus bowditchi	WYOMING	1
2003	St. Johnswort Geometer	Aplocera plagiata	WYOMING	6
2003	Sulphur Knapweed Moth	Agapeta zoegana	WYOMING	18
2003	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	WYOMING	116
2003	Thistle Head Weevil (Musk)	Rhinocyllus conicus	WYOMING	8
2003	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	WYOMING	317
2003	Twostriped Grasshopper	Melanoplus bivittatus	WYOMING	1
2003	Whitecrossed Grasshopper	Aulocara femoratum	WYOMING	2
2003	White-whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum	WYOMING	1
2004	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	ALABAMA	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ALABAMA	31
2004	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	ALABAMA	23
2004	Geranium S. Bacterial Wilt	Ralstonia solanacearum	ALABAMA	6
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ALABAMA	40

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2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	ALABAMA	67
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	ALABAMA	11
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	ALABAMA	3
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	ALABAMA	20
2004	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	ALABAMA	1
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	ALABAMA	2
2004	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	ALABAMA	2
2004	Acutus Stunt Nematode	Quinisulcius acutus	ALASKA	1
2004	Bulb, Stem Nematodes	Ditylenchus sp./spp.	ALASKA	5
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ALASKA	1
2004	Lesion Nematodes	Pratylenchus sp./spp.	ALASKA	1
2004	Longus Nematode	Geocenamus longus	ALASKA	1
2004	Needle Nematode	Longidorus diadecturus	ALASKA	1
2004	Pin Nematode	Paratylenchus sp./spp.	ALASKA	4
2004	Ring Nematode	Macroposthonia (Mesocriconen	ALASKA	1
2004	Spiral Nematodes	Helicotylenchus sp./spp.	ALASKA	2
2004	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp /spp.	ALASKA	2
2004	Stubby-root Nematodes (Trichod	Trichodorus sp /spp.	ALASKA	1
2004	Stunt Nematodes	Tylenchorhynchus sp./spp.	ALASKA	3
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARIZONA	15
2004	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	ARIZONA	6
2004	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	ARIZONA	4
2004	Banded Cucumber Beetle	Diabrotica balteata	ARIZONA	15
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	ARIZONA	109
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	ARIZONA	5
2004	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	ARIZONA	7
2004	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	ARIZONA	6
2004	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	ARIZONA	15
2004	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	ARIZONA	51
2004	Knapweed; Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	ARIZONA	3
2004	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	ARIZONA	3
2004	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	ARIZONA	7
2004	Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus	ARIZONA	3
2004	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	ARIZONA	8
2004	Russian Wheat (B.) Aphid (RWA)	Diuraphis noxia	ARIZONA	7
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	ARIZONA	2
2004	Shothole Borer	Scolytus rugulosus	ARIZONA	1
2004	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	ARIZONA	11
2004	Sorghum Midge	Contarinia sorghicola	ARIZONA	9
2004	Southern Corn Rootworm, S c b	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	ARIZONA	6
2004	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	ARIZONA	15
2004	Sweetclover Aphid	Therioaphis riehmi	ARIZONA	7
2004	Tobacco Budworm (Tbw)	Heliothis virescens	ARIZONA	15
2004	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	ARIZONA	15
2004	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	ARIZONA	6
2004	Whitefly, Q-Biotype	*Bemisia tabaci*	ARIZONA	
2004	Gray Leaf Spot	Pyricularia (Magnaporthe) grise	ARKANSAS	26
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ARKANSAS	2
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ARKANSAS	3
2004	Ottelia; An (Duck-lettuce)	Ottelia alismoides	ARKANSAS	4
2004	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipoli	ARKANSAS	19
2004	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ARKANSAS	15
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	ARKANSAS	5

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2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	ARKANSAS	10
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	CALIFORNIA	15
2004	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	CALIFORNIA	28
2004	Avocado Lace Bug	Pseudacysta perseae	CALIFORNIA	2
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Blue Gum Psyllid	Ctenarytaina eucalypti	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Bostrichid Beetle	Sinoxylon anale	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Caribbean Fruit Fly(carib Fly)	Anastrepha suspensa	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CALIFORNIA	10
2004	Citrus Leafminer (Clm)	Phyllocnistis citrella	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	CALIFORNIA	5
2004	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Dodder; Japanese	Cuscuta japonica	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Dutch Elm Disease	Ophiostoma ulmi	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	CALIFORNIA	150
2004	Grapevine Pierce's Disease Rlb	Xylella fastidiosa	CALIFORNIA	11
2004	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	CALIFORNIA	8
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	3
2004	Indian Walking Stick	Carausius morosus	CALIFORNIA	3
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CALIFORNIA	2
2004	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	CALIFORNIA	5
2004	Mealybug	Delottococcus sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Mediterranean Pine Engraver	Orthotomicus erosus	CALIFORNIA	14
2004	Melon Fly	Bactrocera cucurbitae	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	CALIFORNIA	29
2004	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	CALIFORNIA	4
2004	Pyralid Moth	Lineodes elcodes	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Pyralid Moth	Duponchelia fovealis	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	CALIFORNIA	87
2004	Spotted Gum Lerp Psyllid	Eucalyptolyma maideni	CALIFORNIA	3
2004	Stem and Bulb Nematode	Ditylenchus dipsaci	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Striped Mealybug	Ferrisia gilli	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	3
2004	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	126
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	59
2004	Tea Shot-hole Borer	Euwallacea fornicatus	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Vine Mealybug	Planococcus ficus	CALIFORNIA	333
2004	West Indian Fruit Fly	Anastrepha obliqua	CALIFORNIA	1
2004	Aphid Parasite	Diaeretiella rapae	COLORADO	1
2004	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	COLORADO	29
2004	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	COLORADO	124
2004	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	COLORADO	21
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	COLORADO	5
2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	COLORADO	2
2004	Fourteenspotted Lady Beetle	Propylea quatuordecimpunctata	COLORADO	3
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	COLORADO	27
2004	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	COLORADO	2
2004	Ladybird Beetle	Scymnus frontalis	COLORADO	3
2004	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	COLORADO	47
2004	Loosestrife Flower Weevil	Nanophyes marmoratus	COLORADO	2
2004	Loosestrife Root Weevil	Hylobius transversovittus	COLORADO	2

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2004	Puncturevine Seed Weevil	Microlarinus lareynii	COLORADO	13
2004	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	COLORADO	24
2004	Toadflax Moth (Noctuid)	Calophasia lunula	COLORADO	16
2004	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	COLORADO	10
2004	Variegated Lady Beetle	Hippodamia variegata	COLORADO	3
2004	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	COLORADO	16
2004	Weed Control Flea Beetle	Aphthona sp./spp	COLORADO	66
2004	Weed Control Mirid	Hoplomachus affiguratus	COLORADO	1
2004	White Pine Blister Rust	Cronartium ribicola	COLORADO	1
2004	Begonia Wilt	Fusarium foetens	CONNECTICUT	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	CONNECTICUT	1
2004	Cucurbit Yellow Vine Disease	Serratia marcescens	CONNECTICUT	1
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	CONNECTICUT	4
2004	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	CONNECTICUT	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CONNECTICUT	8
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CONNECTICUT	8
2004	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	CONNECTICUT	4
2004	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	CONNECTICUT	2
2004	Microdochium Blight	Monographella (Microdochium)	CONNECTICUT	5
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	CONNECTICUT	4
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	CONNECTICUT	4
2004	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	CONNECTICUT	11
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	DELAWARE	3
2004	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	DELAWARE	10
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DELAWARE	3
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	DELAWARE	3
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	DELAWARE	6
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DISTRICT OF COI	1
2004	Acuminate Scale	Kilifia acuminata	FLORIDA	1
2004	African Seed Bug	Dieuches armatipes	FLORIDA	1
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	FLORIDA	9
2004	Aphid	Greenidea formosana	FLORIDA	1
2004	Arenade Scale	Cerococcus deklei	FLORIDA	1
2004	Asian Ficus Aphid	Greenidea ficicola	FLORIDA	2
2004	Asian Sowthistle Aphid	Hyperomyzus carduellinus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Asiatic (O) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	FLORIDA	1
2004	Avocado Whitefly	Trialeurodes floridensis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Banana Aphid	Pentalonia nigronervosa	FLORIDA	1
2004	Barnacle Scale	Ceroplastes cirripediformis	FLORIDA	3
2004	Bidens Mottle	Bidens Mottle Potyvirus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Bigbeaked Eripohyid Mite	Rhyncaphytoptus nigrans	FLORIDA	1
2004	Bigeyed Bug	Geocoris punctipes	FLORIDA	1
2004	Bigeyed Bug	Geocoris uliginosus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Bolas Spider	Mastophora cornigera	FLORIDA	1
2004	Brown Citrus Aphid (BCA)	Toxoptera citricidus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Camellia Scale	Lepidosaphes camelliae	FLORIDA	2
2004	Cattail Seed Bug	Holcocranum saturejae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Chinch Bug	Blissus arenarius	FLORIDA	1
2004	Citrus Greening Hlb (Asian)	Candidatus Liberibacter asiatic	FLORIDA	6
2004	Citrus Mealybug	Planococcus citri	FLORIDA	1
2004	Cixiid Planthopper	Nymphocixia unipunctata	FLORIDA	1
2004	Cloudywinged Whitefly	Dialeurodes citrifolii	FLORIDA	1

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2004	Coreid Leaf-footed Bug	Merocoris typhaeus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Coriander Aphid	Hyadaphis coriandri	FLORIDA	1
2004	Cotton Aphid; Melon Aphid	Aphis gossypii	FLORIDA	2
2004	Cottony Cushion Scale	Icerya purchasi	FLORIDA	1
2004	Cowpea Aphid	Aphis craccivora	FLORIDA	1
2004	Cuero Scale	Morganella cueroensis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Diaspidid Scale	Duplachionaspis divergens	FLORIDA	4
2004	Eriophyid Bigbeaked Mite	Diptacus rubra	FLORIDA	1
2004	Eriophyid Mite	Diptilomiopus pamithus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Eriophyid Mite	Rhynacus abronius	FLORIDA	1
2004	Eriophyid Mite	Acarelliptus cocciformis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Escargot Turc	*Helix lucorum*	FLORIDA	Other
2004	False Spider Mite	Tenuipalpus anoplus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Fig Wax Scale	Ceroplastes rusci	FLORIDA	2
2004	Fletcher Scale	Parthenolecanium fletcheri	FLORIDA	1
2004	Florida Red Scale	Chrysomphalus aonidum	FLORIDA	1
2004	Florida Wax Scale	Ceroplastes floridensis	FLORIDA	2
2004	Gall-miner Tephritid	Parastenopa sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2004	Green Scale	Coccus viridis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	FLORIDA	23
2004	Juniper Midge	Rhagoletis juniperina	FLORIDA	1
2004	Ladybird Beetle	Diomus sp /spp	FLORIDA	1
2004	Latania Scale	Hemiberlesia lataniae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leaf Blight	Myrothecium roridum	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leaf Spot	Bartalinia sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leaf Spot	Corynespora elaeidicola	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leaf Spot	Pseudocercospora catappae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leaf Spot and Defoliation	Coniella sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leaf-footed Stink Bug	Chondrocera laticornis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leafhopper	Chlorotettix capensis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leafhopper	Curtara insularis	FLORIDA	8
2004	Leafhopper	Diceratalebra sanguinolinea	FLORIDA	2
2004	Leafhopper	Scaphytopius nigrinotus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Leafhopper	Erythroneura delongi	FLORIDA	3
2004	Leafminer Fly	Amauromyza maculosa	FLORIDA	1
2004	Linyphiid Spider; A	Ceratinopsis laticeps	FLORIDA	1
2004	Lobate Lac Scale	Paratachardina lobata	FLORIDA	35
2004	Longtailed Mealybug	Pseudococcus longispinus	FLORIDA	2
2004	Lygaeid Bug	Ischnodemus variegatus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Lygaeid Seed Bug	Peritrechus paludemaris	FLORIDA	1
2004	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	FLORIDA	1
2004	Mango Rust Mite	Tegonotus mangiferae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Mango Shield Scale	Milviscutulus mangiferae	FLORIDA	2
2004	Mealybug	Phenacoccus parvus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Mealybug	Dysmicoccus bispinosus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Mealybug	Pseudococcus odermatti	FLORIDA	2
2004	Mealybug	Palmicultor browni	FLORIDA	1
2004	Mealybug	Ferrisia claviseta	FLORIDA	1
2004	Mining Scale	Howardia biclavis	FLORIDA	2
2004	Nigra Scale	Parasaissetia nigra	FLORIDA	4
2004	Oak Felt Scale	Eriococcus (acanthococcus)	FLORIDA	1
2004	Obscure Mealybug	Pseudococcus viburni	FLORIDA	2
2004	Pamera Or Seed Bug	Pseudopachybrachius basalis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Papaya Fruit Fly	Toxotrypana curvicauda	FLORIDA	8
2004	Pigeonpea Pod Fly	Melanagromyza obtusa	FLORIDA	3
2004	Pine Tortoise Scale	Toumeyella parvicornis	FLORIDA	1

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2004	Pittosporum Pit Scale	Asterolecanium arabidis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Plant Bug	Ligyrocoris litigiosus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Psyllid	Craspedolepta sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2004	Psyllid	Trioza russellae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Pyriform Scale	Protopulvinaria pyriformis	FLORIDA	1
2004	Red Bay Scale	Acutaspis perseae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	FLORIDA	67
2004	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	FLORIDA	2
2004	Reduviid Bug	Tagalis inornata	FLORIDA	1
2004	Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne mayaguensis	FLORIDA	3
2004	Seed Bug	Prytanes minima	FLORIDA	1
2004	Senna Psyllid	Mitrapsylla albalineata	FLORIDA	1
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	FLORIDA	45
2004	Soft Scale	Philephedra tuberculosa	FLORIDA	1
2004	Solanum Mealybug	Phenacoccus solani	FLORIDA	3
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	FLORIDA	23
2004	Soybean Target Spot	Corynespora cassiicola	FLORIDA	1
2004	Spinose Scale	Aspidotus spinosus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Spiraling Whitefly	Aleurodicus dispersus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Spirea Aphid	Aphis spiraecola	FLORIDA	1
2004	Stellate Scale	Vinsonia stellifera	FLORIDA	1
2004	Stink Bug	Euschistus quadrator	FLORIDA	1
2004	Tenebrionid Beetle	Palorus cerylonoides	FLORIDA	1
2004	Tephritid Fly	Euleia fratria	FLORIDA	1
2004	Tephritid Fruit Fly	Rhagoletis osmanthi	FLORIDA	1
2004	Terrapin Scale	Mesolecanium nigrofasciatum	FLORIDA	1
2004	Tessellated Scale	Eucalymnatus tessellatum	FLORIDA	1
2004	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	FLORIDA	18
2004	Trilobite Scale	Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis	FLORIDA	3
2004	Tubetailed Thrips	Androthrips ramachandrai	FLORIDA	1
2004	Water Grass Scale	Chortinaspis subchortina	FLORIDA	1
2004	Weevil	Myllocerus undatus	FLORIDA	2
2004	White Peach Scale	Pseudaulacaspis pentagona	FLORIDA	2
2004	White Pine Eriophyid	Setoptus strobacus	FLORIDA	1
2004	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	FLORIDA	1
2004	Winnemucae Grass Mealybug	Trionymus winnemucae	FLORIDA	1
2004	Yellow Sugarcane Aphid	Sipha flava	FLORIDA	1
2004	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	GEORGIA	12
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	GEORGIA	41
2004	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	GEORGIA	5
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	GEORGIA	4
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	GEORGIA	92
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	GEORGIA	1
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	GEORGIA	10
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	GEORGIA	11
2004	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	GEORGIA	29
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	GEORGIA	51
2004	Cosmopterigid Moth	Anatrachyntis sp./spp	GUAM	1
2004	Eriophyid Gall Mite	Aceria sp./spp.	GUAM	1
2004	Greenhouse Orthezia	Orthezia insignis	GUAM	1
2004	Noctuid Moth	Macaldenia palumba	GUAM	1
2004	Tineid Moth	Erechthias sp./spp.	GUAM	1
2004	Achatinellid Land Snail	Tornatellides sp /spp.	HAWAII	2

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2004	Achatinellid Land Snail	Lamellidea oblonga	HAWAII	1
2004	Assimineid Snail	Assiminea sp./spp	HAWAII	1
2004	Assimineid Snails	Family Assimineidae	HAWAII	2
2004	Bradybaenid Snail	Bradybaena similaris	HAWAII	2
2004	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	HAWAII	1
2004	Coconut Beetle	Brontispa chalybeipennis	HAWAII	1
2004	Giant African Snail (Gas)	Achatina fulica	HAWAII	3
2004	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	HAWAII	1
2004	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	HAWAII	1
2004	Helicarionid Snail	Ovachlamys fulgens	HAWAII	1
2004	Helicarionid Snail	Liardetia sp /spp	HAWAII	1
2004	Large Orange Sulphur	Phoebis agarithe	HAWAII	2
2004	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	HAWAII	1
2004	Little Fire Ant	Wasmannia (ochetomyrmex)	HAWAII	2
2004	Miniature Awl Snail	Subulina octona	HAWAII	6
2004	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	HAWAII	8
2004	Persea Mite	Oligonychus perseae	HAWAII	1
2004	Pickleworm	Diaphania nitidalis	HAWAII	2
2004	Pteromalid Parasitic Wasp	Idioporus affinis	HAWAII	1
2004	Rosy Predator Snail	Euglandina rosea	HAWAII	6
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	HAWAII	2
2004	Snail	Succinea sp./spp.	HAWAII	4
2004	Southern Flatcoil Snail	Polygyra cereolus	HAWAII	1
2004	Subulinid Snail	Paropeas achatinaceum	HAWAII	6
2004	Trilobite Scale	Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis	HAWAII	1
2004	Two-striped Slug	Veronicella cubensis	HAWAII	6
2004	Zonitid Snail	Hawaiia miniscula	HAWAII	1
2004	Asian Gypsy Moth (Agm)	Lymantria dispar	IDAHO	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	IDAHO	6
2004	Bigheaded Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti	IDAHO	4
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IDAHO	41
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	IDAHO	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	IDAHO	1
2004	Clearwinged Grasshopper	Camnula pellucida	IDAHO	10
2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	IDAHO	20
2004	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	IDAHO	1
2004	Fourspotted Grasshopper	Philbostroma quadrimaculatum	IDAHO	1
2004	Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes	IDAHO	27
2004	Packard Grasshopper	Melanoplus packardii	IDAHO	5
2004	Range Grasshoppers, General	Family Acrididae	IDAHO	89
2004	Redlegged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum	IDAHO	3
2004	Twostriped Grasshopper	Melanoplus bivittatus	IDAHO	7
2004	Valley Grasshopper	Oedaleonotus enigma	IDAHO	19
2004	Velvetstriped Grasshopper	Eritettix simplex	IDAHO	1
2004	White-whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum	IDAHO	2
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	ILLINOIS	28
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ILLINOIS	102
2004	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	ILLINOIS	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ILLINOIS	47
2004	Hygromiid Snail	Monacha cartusiana	ILLINOIS	1
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ILLINOIS	83
2004	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	ILLINOIS	44
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	ILLINOIS	42

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2004	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	INDIANA	92
2004	Anthracnose Leaf Blight	Glomerella (Colletotrichum) grai	INDIANA	7
2004	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	INDIANA	92
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	INDIANA	1
2004	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	INDIANA	92
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	INDIANA	92
2004	Common Corn Rust	Puccinia sorghi	INDIANA	80
2004	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	INDIANA	2
2004	Corn Gray Leaf Spot	Cercospora zeae-maydis	INDIANA	110
2004	Cuban Laurel Thrips	Gynaikothrips ficorum	INDIANA	5
2004	Diplodia Leaf Streak	Stenocarpella (Diplodia) macros	INDIANA	2
2004	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	INDIANA	1
2004	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	INDIANA	8
2004	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	INDIANA	92
2004	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	INDIANA	92
2004	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	INDIANA	92
2004	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	INDIANA	92
2004	Giant African Snail (Gas)	Achatina fulica	INDIANA	4
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	INDIANA	1
2004	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	INDIANA	38
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	INDIANA	63
2004	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	INDIANA	92
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	INDIANA	92
2004	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	INDIANA	56
2004	Lilac (Ash) Borer (Llb)	Podosesia syringae	INDIANA	1
2004	Northern Corn Leaf Blight	Setosphaeria (Exserohilum) turc	INDIANA	39
2004	Northern Corn Leaf Spot	Cochliobolus (Bipolaris) carboni	INDIANA	19
2004	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	INDIANA	92
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	65
2004	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	INDIANA	92
2004	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	INDIANA	92
2004	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	INDIANA	92
2004	Smaller Eur Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	INDIANA	92
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	INDIANA	92
2004	Soybean Brown Spot	Septoria glycines	INDIANA	2
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	INDIANA	81
2004	Soybean Downy Mildew	Peronospora manshurica	INDIANA	3
2004	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	INDIANA	92
2004	Stewart's Wilt	Pantoea (Erwinia) stewartii	INDIANA	26
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IOWA	57
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IOWA	8
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	IOWA	15
2004	Flag Smut	Urocystis agropyri	KANSAS	18
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KANSAS	2
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KANSAS	16
2004	Rough-spored (Common) Bunt	Tilletia caries	KANSAS	323
2004	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	KANSAS	12
2004	Smaller Eur Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	KANSAS	64
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	KANSAS	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	KENTUCKY	101
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KENTUCKY	11
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KENTUCKY	120

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2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	LOUISIANA	64
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	LOUISIANA	4
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MAINE	4
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus pelliculosus	MAINE	3
2004	Bark Beetle	Ips latidens	MAINE	1
2004	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MAINE	14
2004	Cecidomyiid Fly	Clinodiplosis phlox	MAINE	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MAINE	1
2004	Clover Root Borer	Hylastinus obscurus	MAINE	5
2004	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MAINE	1
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MAINE	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MAINE	20
2004	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	MAINE	1
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MAINE	14
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MAINE	2
2004	Pitted Ambrosia Beetle	Corthylus punctatissimus	MAINE	6
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MAINE	2
2004	Variable Watermilfoil	Myriophyllum heterophyllum	MAINE	2
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	MAINE	14
2004	Watermilfoil; Eurasian	Myriophyllum spicatum	MAINE	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MARYLAND	2
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MARYLAND	3
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	MARYLAND	3
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus pelliculosus	MARYLAND	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	MARYLAND	2
2004	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	MARYLAND	8
2004	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	MARYLAND	4
2004	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops rugipennis	MARYLAND	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MARYLAND	13
2004	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MARYLAND	10
2004	Bark Beetle	Hylastes porculus	MARYLAND	2
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MARYLAND	6
2004	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	MARYLAND	2
2004	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	MARYLAND	20
2004	Bilobed Looper	Megalographa (autographa)	MARYLAND	19
2004	Black Cutworm (Bcw)	Agrotis ipsilon	MARYLAND	26
2004	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MARYLAND	7
2004	Black Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus terebrans	MARYLAND	1
2004	Bollworm; Corn Earworm, (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MARYLAND	22
2004	Bristly Cutworm	Lacinipolia renigera	MARYLAND	22
2004	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MARYLAND	1
2004	Cabbage Looper (Cl)	Trichoplusia ni	MARYLAND	8
2004	Celery Looper	Anagrapha falcifera	MARYLAND	22
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MARYLAND	22
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MARYLAND	3
2004	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	MARYLAND	1
2004	Dingy Cutworm	Feltia jaculifera	MARYLAND	22
2004	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MARYLAND	1
2004	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MARYLAND	8
2004	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	MARYLAND	7
2004	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MARYLAND	3
2004	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	MARYLAND	3
2004	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MARYLAND	1
2004	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	MARYLAND	22

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2004	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	MARYLAND	24
2004	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	MARYLAND	26
2004	Forage Looper	Caenurgina erechtea	MARYLAND	22
2004	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MARYLAND	6
2004	Green Cloverworm	Plathypena scabra	MARYLAND	22
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MARYLAND	24
2004	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	MARYLAND	24
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MARYLAND	24
2004	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MARYLAND	21
2004	Peach Bark Beetle	Phloeotribus liminaris	MARYLAND	3
2004	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	MARYLAND	24
2004	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	MARYLAND	9
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MARYLAND	5
2004	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	MARYLAND	24
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MARYLAND	9
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	4
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	MARYLAND	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	MARYLAND	6
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MARYLAND	6
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	MARYLAND	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Ambrosiodmus obliquus	MARYLAND	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	MARYLAND	3
2004	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MARYLAND	5
2004	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MARYLAND	2
2004	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	MARYLAND	2
2004	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	MARYLAND	24
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MARYLAND	21
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MARYLAND	10
2004	Soybean Looper (Sblp)	Pseudoplusia includens	MARYLAND	20
2004	Spotted Cutworm	Xestia c-nigrum	MARYLAND	22
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	MARYLAND	3
2004	Tomato Hornworm	Manduca quinquemaculata	MARYLAND	20
2004	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	MARYLAND	24
2004	Variegated Cutworm (Vcw)	Peridroma saucia	MARYLAND	22
2004	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	MARYLAND	14
2004	Wheat Head Armyworm	Faronta diffusa	MARYLAND	21
2004	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	MARYLAND	6
2004	Yellowstriped Armyworm	Spodoptera ornithogalli	MARYLAND	22
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MASSACHUSETT	5
2004	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MASSACHUSETT	1
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MASSACHUSETT	4
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MASSACHUSETT	14
2004	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	MASSACHUSETT	1
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MASSACHUSETT	14
2004	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MASSACHUSETT	4
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MASSACHUSETT	2
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	MASSACHUSETT	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MICHIGAN	2
2004	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	MICHIGAN	6
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MICHIGAN	70
2004	Eastern Heath Snail	Xerolenta obvia	MICHIGAN	6
2004	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MICHIGAN	19

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2004	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MICHIGAN	2
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MICHIGAN	36
2004	Girdled Snail	Hygromia cinctella	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MICHIGAN	83
2004	Hygromiid Snail	Monacha cartusiana	MICHIGAN	2
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MICHIGAN	34
2004	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MICHIGAN	3
2004	Larger Shothole Borer	Scolytus mali	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Meadow Fleabane	Inula britannica	MICHIGAN	3
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MICHIGAN	75
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MICHIGAN	2
2004	Shothole Borer	Scolytus rugulosus	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Veronica Rust	Puccinia veronicae-longifoliae	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Wrinkled Snail	Candidula intersecta	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Zonitid Snail	Oxychilus sp./spp.	MICHIGAN	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MINNESOTA	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MINNESOTA	20
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MINNESOTA	39
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MINNESOTA	9
2004	Meadow Fleabane	Inula britannica	MINNESOTA	2
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MINNESOTA	2
2004	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	MISSISSIPPI	5
2004	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	MISSISSIPPI	56
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSISSIPPI	15
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MISSISSIPPI	82
2004	Rhizoctonia Blight	Rhizoctonia solani	MISSISSIPPI	5
2004	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	MISSISSIPPI	7
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	MISSISSIPPI	2
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	MISSISSIPPI	24
2004	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MISSISSIPPI	12
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MISSISSIPPI	82
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	MISSISSIPPI	6
2004	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	MISSISSIPPI	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MISSOURI	11
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MISSOURI	17
2004	Bark Beetle	Phloeotribus frontalis	MISSOURI	7
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MISSOURI	8
2004	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	MISSOURI	1
2004	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MISSOURI	10
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MISSOURI	78
2004	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MISSOURI	10
2004	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MISSOURI	5
2004	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MISSOURI	14
2004	Eastern Juniper Bark Beetle	Phloeosinus dentatus	MISSOURI	7
2004	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MISSOURI	10
2004	Gray Leaf Spot	Pyricularia (Magnaporthe) grise	MISSOURI	3
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSOURI	8
2004	Hackberry Engraver	Scolytus muticus	MISSOURI	2
2004	Hickory Bark Beetle	Scolytus quadrispinosus	MISSOURI	1
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSOURI	11
2004	Native Elm Bark Beetle	Hylurgopinus rufipes	MISSOURI	8
2004	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	MISSOURI	3

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2004	Rice Leaf Smut	Entyloma oryzae	MISSOURI	3
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	10
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	MISSOURI	2
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	MISSOURI	2
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Scolytus fagi	MISSOURI	1
2004	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MISSOURI	1
2004	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MISSOURI	2
2004	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	MISSOURI	16
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	MISSOURI	3
2004	Spurge; Leafy	Euphorbia esula	MISSOURI	1
2004	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	MISSOURI	15
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MONTANA	1
2004	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona lacertosa	MONTANA	3
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MONTANA	45
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MONTANA	21
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MONTANA	2
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MONTANA	3
2004	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	MONTANA	18
2004	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	MONTANA	2
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEBRASKA	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEBRASKA	3
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEBRASKA	14
2004	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	NEBRASKA	1
2004	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	NEBRASKA	40
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEVADA	3
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEVADA	1
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEVADA	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW HAMPSHIRE	4
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW HAMPSHIRE	5
2004	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	NEW JERSEY	2
2004	Asian Weevil	Rhinoncomimus latipes	NEW JERSEY	1
2004	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	NEW JERSEY	50
2004	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	NEW JERSEY	3
2004	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	NEW JERSEY	5
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW JERSEY	21
2004	Euonymus Scale Nitidulid	Cybocephalus nr.	NEW JERSEY	32
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW JERSEY	1
2004	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	NEW JERSEY	50
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW JERSEY	21
2004	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B.	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	NEW JERSEY	5
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW JERSEY	21
2004	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	NEW JERSEY	7
2004	Mexican Bean Beetle Eulophid	Pediobius foveolatus	NEW JERSEY	35
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	NEW JERSEY	1
2004	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	1
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	7

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2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	NEW MEXICO	1
2004	Pepper Weevil	Anthonomus eugenii	NEW MEXICO	3
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEW MEXICO	1
2004	Starthistle Seed Head Weevil	Larinus curtus	NEW MEXICO	1
2004	Yellow Starthistle Weevil	Eustenopus villosus	NEW MEXICO	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	NEW YORK	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus pelliculosus	NEW YORK	3
2004	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	NEW YORK	50
2004	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	NEW YORK	18
2004	Black Gloss Snail	Zonitoides nitidus	NEW YORK	1
2004	Blunt Ambersnail	Oxyloma retusum	NEW YORK	5
2004	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	NEW YORK	62
2004	Brown Garden Snail	Cantareus (Helix) aspersus (as	NEW YORK	1
2004	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	NEW YORK	19
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW YORK	58
2004	Cherry Fruit Fly (E.) (Cff)	Rhagoletis cingulata	NEW YORK	62
2004	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	NEW YORK	2
2004	Common Crane Fly; Lg European	Tipula oleraceae	NEW YORK	3
2004	Common Garden Slug	Arion distinctus	NEW YORK	4
2004	Crane Fly	Tipula paterifera	NEW YORK	2
2004	Crane Fly	Tipula ultima	NEW YORK	2
2004	Crane Fly	Tipula sayi	NEW YORK	1
2004	Cytospora Canker	Cytospora sp./spp.	NEW YORK	1
2004	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW YORK	18
2004	Draparnaud Zonitid Snail	Oxychilus draparnaudi	NEW YORK	1
2004	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	NEW YORK	26
2004	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	NEW YORK	62
2004	European Crane Fly	Tipula paludosa	NEW YORK	5
2004	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	NEW YORK	1
2004	Fire Blight	Erwinia amylovora	NEW YORK	55
2004	Geranium S. Bacterial Wilt	*Ralstonia solanacearum r3 b2*	NEW YORK	Other
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW YORK	155
2004	Golden Nematode	Globodera rostochiensis	NEW YORK	10
2004	Grape Mealybug	Pseudococcus maritimus	NEW YORK	1
2004	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	NEW YORK	21
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW YORK	62
2004	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NEW YORK	3
2004	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	NEW YORK	62
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW YORK	62
2004	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	NEW YORK	6
2004	Longtailed Mealybug	Pseudococcus longispinus	NEW YORK	2
2004	Marsh Rams-horn	Planorbella trivolvis	NEW YORK	1
2004	Marshall Ambersnail	Oxyloma decampi	NEW YORK	4
2004	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	NEW YORK	62
2004	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	NEW YORK	62
2004	Orchid Snail; Arboreal Glass S	Zonitoides arboreus	NEW YORK	1
2004	Oval Ambersnail	Succinea ovalis	NEW YORK	1
2004	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	NEW YORK	1
2004	Physid Snail	Physella sp./spp.	NEW YORK	1
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW YORK	48
2004	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	NEW YORK	62
2004	Redhaired Pine Bark Beetle	Hylurgus ligniperda	NEW YORK	4
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	NEW YORK	15
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	NEW YORK	13
2004	Southern Corn Rootworm; S.c.b.	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	NEW YORK	62

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2004	Sphaeropsis Canker	Sphaeropsis sp./spp.	NEW YORK	1
2004	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	NEW YORK	3
2004	Spurge; Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	NEW YORK	20
2004	Succineid Land Snail	Catinella sp./spp.	NEW YORK	1
2004	Succineid Land Snail	Succinea indiana	NEW YORK	1
2004	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	NEW YORK	1
2004	Transparent Limpid Snail	Vitrina limpida	NEW YORK	2
2004	Valencia Slug	Lehmannia valentiana	NEW YORK	5
2004	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	NEW YORK	62
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW YORK	36
2004	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	NEW YORK	62
2004	Wheat Wireworm	Agriotes mancus	NEW YORK	34
2004	Wireworm	Agriotes pubescens	NEW YORK	12
2004	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Bladetooth Wedge Snail	Xolotrema fosteri	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Camellia Scale	Lepidosaphes camelliae	NORTH CAROLIN	74
2004	Carolina Mantleslug	Philomycus carolinianus	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NORTH CAROLIN	83
2004	Cribellate Spider	Metaltella simoni	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2004	Engraved Bladetooth Snail	Patera perigrapta	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Forest Arion	Arion sylvaticus	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Foster Mantleslug	Pallifera fosteri	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH CAROLIN	90
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	100
2004	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	NORTH CAROLIN	3
2004	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	NORTH CAROLIN	8
2004	Orchid Snail; Arboreal Glass S	Zonitoides arboreus	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Perforate Dome Snail	Ventridens demissus	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Pinhole Three-tooth Snail	Triodopsis fallax	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NORTH CAROLIN	56
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	NORTH CAROLIN	4
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Southern Flatcoil Snail	Polygyra cereolus	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Succineid Land Snail	Succinea indiana	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Valencia Slug	Lehmannia valentiana	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	White Garden Snail (Helicid)	Theba pisana	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NORTH DAKOTA	2
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH DAKOTA	2
2004	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	NORTH DAKOTA	18
2004	Wheat Powdery Mildew	Erysiphe graminis	NORTH DAKOTA	2
2004	Wheat Stripe Rust	Puccinia striiformis	NORTH DAKOTA	23
2004	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops palliatus	OHIO	33
2004	Brown Garden Snail	Cantareus (Helix) aspersus (as	OHIO	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OHIO	88
2004	Elm Borer	Saperda tridentata	OHIO	2
2004	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	OHIO	3
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OHIO	153
2004	Hosta Virus X	Hosta Virus X (HVX)	OHIO	1
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OHIO	88
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	OHIO	79

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2004	Pyraustine Moth	*Sitochroa palealis*	OHIO	Other
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	OHIO	1
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	OKLAHOMA	14
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OKLAHOMA	6
2004	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	OKLAHOMA	1
2004	Grape Leafhopper	Cuerna lateralis	OKLAHOMA	8
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OKLAHOMA	4
2004	Leafhooper	Graphocephala hieroglyphica	OKLAHOMA	9
2004	Leafhopper	Draeculacephala navicula	OKLAHOMA	5
2004	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	OKLAHOMA	9
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	OKLAHOMA	8
2004	Red-headed Sharpshooter	Carneocephala fulgida	OKLAHOMA	6
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	OKLAHOMA	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Euplatypus compositus	OREGON	1
2004	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	OREGON	1
2004	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	OREGON	1
2004	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	OREGON	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OREGON	20
2004	Cherry Bark Tortrix (Cbt)	Enarmonia formosana	OREGON	2
2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	OREGON	8
2004	Dusky Wireworm	Agriotes obscurus	OREGON	1
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OREGON	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	2
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OREGON	1
2004	Japanese Mystery Snail	Cipangopaludina japonica	OREGON	1
2004	Lined Click Beetle	Agriotes lineatus	OREGON	1
2004	Noctuid Moth	Hecatera dysodea	OREGON	1
2004	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	22
2004	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops palliatus	PENNSYLVANIA	24
2004	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	8
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	PENNSYLVANIA	66
2004	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	*Puccinia horiana*	PENNSYLVANIA	Other
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	PENNSYLVANIA	39
2004	Plum Pox ; D-strain	Plum Pox Virus; D-strain (PPV)	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	PENNSYLVANIA	5
2004	Black Sigatoka	*Mycosphaerella fijiensis*	PUERTO RICO	Other
2004	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	PUERTO RICO	18
2004	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	PUERTO RICO	1
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	PUERTO RICO	1
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	PUERTO RICO	6
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	RHODE ISLAND	5
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	RHODE ISLAND	5
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	SOUTH CAROLIN	13
2004	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	SOUTH CAROLIN	5
2004	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1

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2004	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	SOUTH CAROLIN	9
2004	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	SOUTH CAROLIN	6
2004	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH CAROLIN	6
2004	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B.	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN	7
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2004	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp./spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Dryoxylon onoharaensis	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2004	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	SOUTH CAROLIN	1,026
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	SOUTH CAROLIN	2
2004	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	SOUTH CAROLIN	49
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	SOUTH DAKOTA	10
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH DAKOTA	3
2004	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	SOUTH DAKOTA	8
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	SOUTH DAKOTA	19
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	TENNESSEE	95
2004	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	TENNESSEE	18
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TENNESSEE	21
2004	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	TENNESSEE	11
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TENNESSEE	83
2004	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	TENNESSEE	95
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TENNESSEE	66
2004	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	TENNESSEE	1
2004	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	74
2004	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	187
2004	Bamboo Mealybug	Palmicultor (Trionymus) lumpur	TEXAS	1
2004	Barley Yellow Dwarf	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYD	TEXAS	12
2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	TEXAS	1
2004	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	TEXAS	3
2004	E. Honey Bee W; Ahb Introgres.	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	16
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TEXAS	1
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TEXAS	3
2004	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	81
2004	Mexican Leaf Notching Weevil	Epicaerus mexicanus	TEXAS	18
2004	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	TEXAS	26
2004	Sapote Fruit Fly (Serpentine)	Anastrepha serpentina	TEXAS	4
2004	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	TEXAS	1
2004	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TEXAS	5
2004	Weevil	Compsus auricephalus	TEXAS	19
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	UTAH	10
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	UTAH	42
2004	Bark Beetle	Ips plastographus	UTAH	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Ips hunteri	UTAH	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	UTAH	85

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2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	UTAH	65
2004	Flatheaded Appletree Borer	Chrysobothris femorata	UTAH	2
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	UTAH	3
2004	Leadcable Borer	Scobicia declivis	UTAH	2
2004	Shothole Borer	Scolytus rugulosus	UTAH	1
2004	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	UTAH	15
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	VERMONT	2
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VERMONT	14
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VERMONT	14
2004	Lily Leaf Beetle	Lilioceris lilii	VERMONT	15
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VERMONT	14
2004	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	VERMONT	14
2004	Brown Citrus Aphid (BCA)	Toxoptera citricidus	VIRGIN ISLANDS	2
2004	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	VIRGIN ISLANDS	1
2004	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	VIRGINIA	1
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	VIRGINIA	136
2004	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	VIRGINIA	23
2004	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	VIRGINIA	1
2004	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	VIRGINIA	136
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VIRGINIA	183
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VIRGINIA	136
2004	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	VIRGINIA	272
2004	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	VIRGINIA	91
2004	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	VIRGINIA	1
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	VIRGINIA	1
2004	Alder Bark Beetle	Alniphagus aspericollis	WASHINGTON	3
2004	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	WASHINGTON	7
2004	Banded Longhorned Beetle	Xestoleptura crassipes	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Bark Ambrosia Beetle	Hylastes macer	WASHINGTON	5
2004	Bark Beetle	Megasemum asperum	WASHINGTON	5
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus oregoni	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Trypodendron retusum	WASHINGTON	5
2004	Bark Beetle	Trypodendron rufitarsis	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Gnathotrichus retusus	WASHINGTON	17
2004	Bark Beetle	Hylastes nigrinus	WASHINGTON	33
2004	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	WASHINGTON	35
2004	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops porosus	WASHINGTON	4
2004	Bark Beetle	Ips latidens	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	WASHINGTON	2
2004	Bark Borer (Phymatodes Sp.)	Phymatodes nitidus	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Black Spruce Borer	Asemum striatum	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Blue Horntail	Sirex cyaneus	WASHINGTON	8
2004	Bordered Plant Bug	Largus cinctus	WASHINGTON	3
2004	California Horntail	Urocerus californicus	WASHINGTON	5
2004	Cedartree Borer	Semanotus ligneus	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Cerambycid Beetle	Dicentrus bluthneri	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Cerambycid Beetle	Opsimus quadrilineatus	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Cerambycid Beetle	Evodinus monticola	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Cerambycid Beetle	Rhagium inquisitor	WASHINGTON	2
2004	Cerambycid Beetle	Xylotrechus longitarsis	WASHINGTON	14
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WASHINGTON	15
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	WASHINGTON	1

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2004	Clover Root Borer	Hylastinus obscurus	WASHINGTON	4
2004	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	WASHINGTON	8
2004	Douglas-fir Beetle (Dfb)	Dendroctonus pseudotsugae	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Douglas-fir Engraver	Scolytus unispinosus	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Douglas-fir Pole Beetle	Pseudohylesinus nebulosis	WASHINGTON	9
2004	Dusky Wireworm	Agriotes obscurus	WASHINGTON	6
2004	Flower Longhorned Beetle	Leptura obliterata	WASHINGTON	2
2004	Fruit Tree Tortrix	Archips podana	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Groundsel; Common	Senecio vulgaris	WASHINGTON	2
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	13
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Lined Click Beetle	Agriotes lineatus	WASHINGTON	29
2004	Locust Borer	Megacyllene robiniae	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Lodgepole Pine Beetle	Hylurgops rugipennis	WASHINGTON	13
2004	Lygaeid	Rhyparochromis vulgaris	WASHINGTON	10
2004	Monterey Pine Engraver Beetle	Ips mexicanus	WASHINGTON	9
2004	New House Borer	Arhopalus productus	WASHINGTON	2
2004	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	WASHINGTON	8
2004	Pear Blight Beetle	Xyleborus dispar	WASHINGTON	23
2004	Pinhole Bark Borer	Treptoplatypus wilsoni	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	WASHINGTON	7
2004	Redwood Bark Beetle	Phloeosinus sequoiae	WASHINGTON	11
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Cryphalus pubescens	WASHINGTON	12
2004	Scolytid Beetle	Pseudohylesinus dispar	WASHINGTON	5
2004	Scratch-faced Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus sulcatus	WASHINGTON	40
2004	Shothole Borer	Scolytus rugulosus	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Shrub Bark Beetle	Hylocurus hirtellus	WASHINGTON	3
2004	Siricid Wood Wasp	Sirex juvencus	WASHINGTON	6
2004	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Striped Ambrosia Beetle	Trypodendron lineatum	WASHINGTON	26
2004	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	WASHINGTON	27
2004	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	WASHINGTON	125
2004	Thrips	Ceratothrips ericae	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Watercress	Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	WASHINGTON	1
2004	Western Cedar Bark Beetle	Phloeosinus punctatus	WASHINGTON	4
2004	White-horned Horntail	Urocerus albicornis	WASHINGTON	8
2004	Yellow Flower Thrips	Thrips flavus	WASHINGTON	2
2004	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	WEST VIRGINIA	37
2004	Blueberry Maggot (F.f.) (Bbm)	Rhagoletis mendax	WEST VIRGINIA	9
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WEST VIRGINIA	79
2004	Hemlock; Poison	Conium maculatum	WEST VIRGINIA	24
2004	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2004	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2004	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WEST VIRGINIA	40
2004	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	WEST VIRGINIA	15
2004	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WEST VIRGINIA	9
2004	Mile-a-minute Weed	Polygonum perfoliatum	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WEST VIRGINIA	57
2004	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	WEST VIRGINIA	8
2004	Silk Tree; Mimosa	Albizzia julibrissin	WEST VIRGINIA	15
2004	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	WEST VIRGINIA	1

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2004	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	WEST VIRGINIA	16
2004	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2004	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	WEST VIRGINIA	13
2004	Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima	WEST VIRGINIA	45
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WISCONSIN	50
2004	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	WISCONSIN	2
	Giant African Land Snails	*Achatina spp.*		
2004	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	WISCONSIN	1
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WISCONSIN	39
2004	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WISCONSIN	19
2004	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WISCONSIN	9
2004	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	WISCONSIN	3
2004	Soybean Dwarf	Soybean Dwarf Virus (SBDV)	WISCONSIN	5
2004	Western Bean Cutworm (Wbcw)	Loxagrotis albicosta	WISCONSIN	2
2004	Banded Gall Fly (Knapweed)	Urophora affinis	WYOMING	1
2004	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	WYOMING	22
2004	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	WYOMING	30
2004	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	WYOMING	26
2004	Black Dot Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona nigriscutis	WYOMING	8,159
2004	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	WYOMING	10
2004	Blunt Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus obtusus	WYOMING	7
2004	Brown Dot Leafy Spurge Flea B.	Aphthona cyparissiae	WYOMING	34
2004	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona lacertosa	WYOMING	6,511
2004	Canada Thistle Bud Weevil	Larinus planus	WYOMING	63
2004	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	WYOMING	57
2004	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	WYOMING	480
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WYOMING	73
2004	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	WYOMING	8
2004	Copper Leafy Spurge Flea B.	Aphthona flava	WYOMING	26
2004	Dalmation Toadflax Weevil	Gymnetron anterrhini	WYOMING	8
2004	Flabbelate Grasshopper	Melanoplus occidentalis	WYOMING	2
2004	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	WYOMING	10
2004	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WYOMING	1
2004	Hemlock Moth (Poision) (O.)	Agonopterix alstroemeriana	WYOMING	10
2004	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	WYOMING	6
2004	Largeheaded Grasshopper	Phoetaliotes nebrascensis	WYOMING	1
2004	Leafy Spurge Hawkmoth	Hyles euphorbiae	WYOMING	1
2004	Leafy Spurge Tip Gall Midge	Spurgia esulae	WYOMING	59
2004	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	WYOMING	46
2004	Mottled Sand Grasshopper	Spharagemon collare	WYOMING	1
2004	Redheaded Leafy Spurge Stem B.	Oberea erythrocephala	WYOMING	4
2004	Russian Knapweed Gall Nematode	Subanguina picridis	WYOMING	8
2004	Sage Grasshopper	Hypochlora alba	WYOMING	1
2004	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	WYOMING	5
2004	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	WYOMING	128
2004	Thistle Head Weevil (Musk)	Rhinocyllus conicus	WYOMING	41
2004	Toadflax Flowerfeeding Beetle	Brachypterolus pulicarius	WYOMING	13
2004	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	WYOMING	530
2004	Weed Control Leaf Beetle	Cassida rubiginosa	WYOMING	2
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ALABAMA	1
2005	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	ALABAMA	13
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ALABAMA	31
2005	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	ALABAMA	8

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2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ALABAMA	3
2005	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	ALABAMA	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ALABAMA	45
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ALABAMA	36
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	ALABAMA	8
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	ALABAMA	3
2005	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	ALABAMA	1
2005	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	ALABAMA	1
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARIZONA	15
2005	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	Bruchophagus roddi	ARIZONA	6
2005	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	ARIZONA	4
2005	Banded Cucumber Beetle	Diabrotica balteata	ARIZONA	15
2005	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	ARIZONA	7
2005	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	ARIZONA	6
2005	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	ARIZONA	37
2005	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	ARIZONA	15
2005	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	ARIZONA	26
2005	Knapweed; Russian	Acroptilon (Centaurea) repens	ARIZONA	3
2005	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	ARIZONA	3
2005	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	ARIZONA	7
2005	Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus	ARIZONA	4
2005	Russian Wheat (B.) Aphid (RWA)	Diuraphis noxia	ARIZONA	7
2005	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	ARIZONA	2
2005	Southern Corn Rootworm; S.c.b.	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	ARIZONA	6
2005	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	ARIZONA	15
2005	Sweetclover Aphid	Therioaphis riehmi	ARIZONA	7
2005	Tobacco Budworm (Tbw)	Heliothis virescens	ARIZONA	15
2005	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	ARIZONA	15
2005	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	ARIZONA	6
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARKANSAS	2
2005	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	ARKANSAS	19
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ARKANSAS	6
2005	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	ARKANSAS	177
2005	Ottelia; An (Duck-lettuce)	Ottelia alismoides	ARKANSAS	5
2005	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	ARKANSAS	4
2005	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	ARKANSAS	4
2005	Rice White-tip Nematode	Aphelenchoides besseyi	ARKANSAS	2
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ARKANSAS	21
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	CALIFORNIA	15
2005	Asian Cerambycid (Lh.) Beetle	Anoplophora glabripennis	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Asian Gypsy Moth (Agm)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	2
2005	Avocado Lace Bug	Pseudacysta perseae	CALIFORNIA	8
2005	Bacterial Leaf Blight	Pseudomonas avenae	CALIFORNIA	4
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	CALIFORNIA	33
2005	Blue Gum Psyllid	Ctenarytaina eucalypti	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Bostrichid Beetle	Sinoxylon anale	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Bottlebrush Thrips	Teuchothrips sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	2
2005	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CALIFORNIA	3
2005	Citrus Leafminer (Clm)	Phyllocnistis citrella	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	CALIFORNIA	4
2005	Cylindrosporium Leaf Spot	Cylindrosporium sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	CALIFORNIA	4

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2005	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	CALIFORNIA	18
2005	Dodder; Japanese	Cuscuta japonica	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Dutch Elm Disease	Ophiostoma ulmi	CALIFORNIA	5
2005	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	CALIFORNIA	392
2005	Grapevine Pierce's Disease Rlb	Xylella fastidiosa	CALIFORNIA	8
2005	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	CALIFORNIA	7
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CALIFORNIA	12
2005	Javanese Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne javanica	CALIFORNIA	20
2005	Lymexylid Timber Beetle	Melittomma sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	CALIFORNIA	21
2005	Mediterranean Pine Engraver	Orthotomicus erosus	CALIFORNIA	188
2005	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	CALIFORNIA	3
2005	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	CALIFORNIA	9
2005	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	CALIFORNIA	13
2005	Ramularia Leaf Spot	*Ramularia carthami*	CALIFORNIA	Other
2005	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	CALIFORNIA	241
2005	Redhaired Pine Bark Beetle	Hylurgus ligniperda	CALIFORNIA	71
2005	Redheaded Ash Borer	Neoclytus acuminatus	CALIFORNIA	10
2005	Reniform Nematode	Rotylenchulus reniformis	CALIFORNIA	2
2005	Rice Blast	Magnaporthe grisea	CALIFORNIA	2
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pfeili	CALIFORNIA	89
2005	Spotted Gum Lerp Psyllid	Eucalyptolyma maideni	CALIFORNIA	4
2005	Stem and Bulb Nematode	Ditylenchus dipsaci	CALIFORNIA	6
2005	Striped Mealybug	Ferrisia gilli	CALIFORNIA	2
2005	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	9
2005	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	58
2005	Vine Mealybug	Planococcus ficus	CALIFORNIA	24
2005	West Indian Fruit Fly	Anastrepha obliqua	CALIFORNIA	1
2005	Alfalfa Weevil Eulophid	Tetrastichus incertus	COLORADO	3
2005	Beet Black Scorch Virus	Beet Black Scorch Virus, BBSV	COLORADO	Other
2005	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	COLORADO	65
2005	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	COLORADO	172
2005	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	COLORADO	19
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	COLORADO	2
2005	Fourteenspotted Lady Beetle	Propylea quatuordecimpunctata	COLORADO	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	COLORADO	31
2005	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	COLORADO	7
2005	Ladybird Beetle	Scymnus frontalis	COLORADO	2
2005	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	COLORADO	34
2005	Puncture Vine Stem Weevil(s)	Microlarinus sp./spp.	COLORADO	16
2005	Sulphur Knapweed Moth	Agapeta zoegana	COLORADO	1
2005	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	COLORADO	29
2005	Thistle Head Weevil (Musk)	Rhinocyllus conicus	COLORADO	1
2005	Toadflax Moth (Noctuid)	Calophasia lunula	COLORADO	23
2005	Variegated Lady Beetle	Hippodamia variegata	COLORADO	3
2005	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	COLORADO	2
2005	Weed Control Flea Beetle	Aphthona sp./spp	COLORADO	44
2005	American Grass Mealybug	Trionymus americanus	CONNECTICUT	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	CONNECTICUT	1
2005	Clerid Pine Bark Borer Pred'tr	Thanasimus formicarius	CONNECTICUT	1
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	CONNECTICUT	3
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CONNECTICUT	8
2005	Hosta Virus X	Hosta Virus X (HVX)	CONNECTICUT	1

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2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CONNECTICUT	8
2005	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	CONNECTICUT	4
2005	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	CONNECTICUT	9
2005	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	CONNECTICUT	6
2005	Whitefly	Bemisia tabaci	CONNECTICUT	2
2005	Winter Moth	Operophtera brumata	CONNECTICUT	1
2005	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	DELAWARE	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	DELAWARE	3
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DELAWARE	3
2005	Hygromiid Snail	Monacha cartusiana	DELAWARE	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	DELAWARE	3
2005	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	DELAWARE	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DISTRICT OF COI	1
2005	Acacia Whitefly	Tetraleurodes acaciae	FLORIDA	1
2005	African Sugarcane Mite	Oligonychus grypus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	FLORIDA	4
2005	Agromyzid Stemminer Fly	Melanagromyza ruelliae	FLORIDA	1
2005	Aphid	Greenidea formosana	FLORIDA	1
2005	Aphid	Megouroparsus singularis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Armored Scale	Velataspis anasterias	FLORIDA	1
2005	Asian Ficus Aphid	Greenidea ficicola	FLORIDA	1
2005	Asian Subterranean Termite	Coptotermes gestroi	FLORIDA	1
2005	Asian Weevil	Pseudocneorhinus bifasciata	FLORIDA	1
2005	Baldcypress Mealybug	Crisicoccus taxodii	FLORIDA	1
2005	Bamboo Thread Scale	Kuwanaspis bambusicola	FLORIDA	1
2005	Bird Cherry-oat Aphid	Rhopalosiphum padi	FLORIDA	2
2005	Black Citrus Aphid	Toxoptera aurantii	FLORIDA	1
2005	Black Scale	Saissetia oleae	FLORIDA	1
2005	Camellia Scale	Lepidosaphes camelliae	FLORIDA	1
2005	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Cherry Fruit Fly (E.) (Cff)	Rhagoletis cingulata	FLORIDA	1
2005	Chilli (Yellow Tea)Thrips	Scirtothrips dorsalis	FLORIDA	88
2005	Chinch Bug	Blissus arenarius	FLORIDA	1
2005	Citrus Canker	*Xanthomonas axonopodis pv ci*	FLORIDA	Other
2005	Citrus Greening Hlb (Asian)	Candidatus Liberibacter asiatic	FLORIDA	556
2005	Citrus Mealybug	Planococcus citri	FLORIDA	1
2005	Clusiid Fly	Sobarocephala quadrimaculata	FLORIDA	2
2005	Coconut Borer	Pachymerus nucleorum	FLORIDA	1
2005	Coreid Bug	Spartocera batatas	FLORIDA	1
2005	Cotton Aphid; Melon Aphid	Aphis gossypii	FLORIDA	2
2005	Cottony Cushion Scale	Icerya purchasi	FLORIDA	1
2005	Cyst Nematode	Afenestrata orientalis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Derbid Planthopper	Patara albida	FLORIDA	2
2005	Diaspidid Scale	Duplachionaspis divergens	FLORIDA	1
2005	Drosophilid Fig Fly	Zaprionus indianus	FLORIDA	2
2005	Drosophilid Fruit Fly	Zaprionus sp./spp.	FLORIDA	4
2005	Duges Wax Scale	Ceroplastes dugesii	FLORIDA	1
2005	Eriophyid Aculops Mites	Aculops sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2005	Eriophyid Mite	Ditrymacus integrifolia	FLORIDA	1
2005	Eriophyid Mite	Aceria mori	FLORIDA	1
2005	Eucalyptus Psyllid	Blastopsylla occidentalis	FLORIDA	1
2005	False Armored Scale	Conchaspis cordiae	FLORIDA	2
2005	False Coconut Scale	Nipaecoccus floridensis	FLORIDA	2

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2005	Florida Bigeyed Bug	Geocoris floridanus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Fruit Fly	Rhagoletotrypeta rohweri	FLORIDA	1
2005	Giant Whitefly	Aleurodicus dugesii	FLORIDA	1
2005	Grass Mealybug	Miscanthicoccus miscanthi	FLORIDA	1
2005	Green Peach Aphid	Myzus persicae	FLORIDA	1
2005	Green Scale	Coccus viridis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Greenhouse Orthezia	Orthezia insignis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	FLORIDA	1
2005	Hackberry Wooly Aphid	Shivaphis celti	FLORIDA	1
2005	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	FLORIDA	33
2005	Jumping Spider	Metacyrba punctata	FLORIDA	3
2005	Juniper Scale	Carulaspis juniperi	FLORIDA	1
2005	Leaf Beetle	Phaedon desotonis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Leafcurl Plum Aphid	Brachycaudus helichrysi	FLORIDA	4
2005	Leaf-footed Stink Bug	Chondrocera laticornis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Leafhopper	Curtara insularis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Leafhopper	Diceratalebra sanguinolinea	FLORIDA	1
2005	Lobate Lac Scale	Paratachardina lobata	FLORIDA	12
2005	Longan Scale	Thysanofiorinia nephelii	FLORIDA	1
2005	Margarodid Scale	Icerya genistae	FLORIDA	1
2005	Masked Scale	Mycetaspis personata	FLORIDA	1
2005	Maskell Scale	Lepidosaphes pallida	FLORIDA	1
2005	Mealybug	Hypogeococcus spinosus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Mealybug	Dysmicoccus bispinosus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Mealybug	Pseudococcus odermatti	FLORIDA	1
2005	Mealybug	Palmicultor browni	FLORIDA	1
2005	Mexican Black Scale	Saissetia miranda	FLORIDA	1
2005	Nakahara Scale	Haliaspis nakarai	FLORIDA	1
2005	Nest Making Psyllid	Tetragonocephala flava	FLORIDA	1
2005	Nesting Whitefly	Paraleyrodes minei	FLORIDA	2
2005	Orange-jasmine Whitefly	Aleuroclava jasmini	FLORIDA	1
2005	Papaya Fruit Fly	Toxotrypana curvicauda	FLORIDA	10
2005	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	FLORIDA	2
2005	Picturewinged Fly	Pseudotephritis vau	FLORIDA	1
2005	Pigeonpea Pod Fly	Melanagromyza obtusa	FLORIDA	1
2005	Pineapple Mealybug	Dysmicoccus brevipes	FLORIDA	1
2005	Plectosporium Blight	Microdochium	FLORIDA	1
2005	Predatory Plant Bug	Fulvius brevicornis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Red Date Scale	Phoenicococcus marlatti	FLORIDA	1
2005	Red Wax Scale	Ceroplastes rubens	FLORIDA	1
2005	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Rice Root Aphid	Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominalis	FLORIDA	1
2005	Scale Insect	*Crypticerya genistae*	FLORIDA	Other
2005	Scale, Unidentified	*Icerya sp.* near *littoralis*	FLORIDA	Other
2005	Shield-backed Bug	Homaemus proteus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Silverleaf Whitefly (Sweetpo.)	Bemisia argentifolii	FLORIDA	1
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	FLORIDA	45
2005	Soft Scale	Philephedra tuberculosa	FLORIDA	1
2005	Soft Scale	Inglisia vitrea	FLORIDA	1
2005	Solanum Mealybug	Phenacoccus solani	FLORIDA	1
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	FLORIDA	111
2005	Spider Mite	Tetranychus piercei	FLORIDA	1
2005	Spirea Aphid	Aphis spiraecola	FLORIDA	2
2005	Squash Bug	Anasa scorbuticus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Stellate Scale	Vinsonia stellifera	FLORIDA	1
2005	Stink Bug	Euschistus quadrator	FLORIDA	1

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2005	Striped Mealybug	Ferrisia virgata	FLORIDA	1
2005	Syrphid Fly	Ocyptamus jactator	FLORIDA	1
2005	Tessellated Scale	Eucalymnatus tessellatum	FLORIDA	3
2005	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	FLORIDA	3
2005	Treehopper	Telonaca alta	FLORIDA	1
2005	Trochanter Mealybug	Pseudococcus sorghiellus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Urbicola Soft Scale	Pulvinaria urbicola	FLORIDA	2
2005	Weevil	Myllocerus undatus	FLORIDA	4
2005	Western Leaf-footed Bug	Leptoglossus zonatus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	FLORIDA	2
2005	Whitefly	Tetraleurodes fici	FLORIDA	1
2005	Wood Gnat	Olbiogaster taeniata	FLORIDA	1
2005	Woolly Whitefly	Aleurothrixus floccosus	FLORIDA	1
2005	Yellow Rose Aphid	Acyrthosiphon porosum	FLORIDA	1
2005	Zacatillo	*Oplismenus burmannii*	FLORIDA	Other
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	GEORGIA	41
2005	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	GEORGIA	12
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	GEORGIA	3
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	GEORGIA	92
2005	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	GEORGIA	6
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solarium viarum	GEORGIA	12
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	GEORGIA	75
2005	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	GEORGIA	10
2005	Cloudywinged Whitefly	Dialeurodes citrifolii	GUAM	1
2005	Greenhouse Thrips	Heliothrips haemorrhodoidalis	GUAM	1
2005	Redbanded Thrips	Selenothrips rubrocinctus	GUAM	1
2005	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	GUAM	1
2005	Woolly Whitefly	Aleurothrixus floccosus	GUAM	1
2005	Armored Scale	Morganella conspicua	HAWAII	1
2005	Carsidarid Hibiscus Psyllid	Mesohomotoma hibisci	HAWAII	1
2005	Erythrina Gall Wasp	Quadrastichus erythrinae	HAWAII	5
2005	Giant African Snail (Gas)	Achatina fulica	HAWAII	1
2005	Helicarionid Snail	Ovachlamys fulgens	HAWAII	1
2005	Macadamia Felted Coccid	Eriococcus ironsidei	HAWAII	1
2005	Mealybug	Hypogeococcus pungens	HAWAII	1
2005	Oleander Scale	Aspidiotus nerii	HAWAII	1
2005	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	HAWAII	2
2005	Pickleworm	Diaphania nitidalis	HAWAII	1
2005	Rosy Predator Snail	Euglandina rosea	HAWAII	1
2005	Snail	Succinea sp./spp.	HAWAII	1
2005	Subulinid Snail	Paropeas achatinaceum	HAWAII	1
2005	Tortoise Beetle	Cassida circumdata	HAWAII	1
2005	Alfalfa Mosaic	Alfalfa Mosaic Virus (AMV)	IDAHO	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	IDAHO	6
2005	Bean Common Mosaic	Bean Common Mosaic Virus (B	IDAHO	1
2005	Bean Halo Blight (Bacterial)	Pseudomonas syringae	IDAHO	1
2005	Bigheaded Grasshopper	Aulocara elliotti	IDAHO	10
2005	Black Rot	Alternaria (Stemphylium) radicir	IDAHO	2
2005	Brown Garden Snail	Cantareus (Helix) aspersus (as	IDAHO	3
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IDAHO	42
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	IDAHO	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	IDAHO	1

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2005	Clearwinged Grasshopper	Camnula pellucida	IDAHO	16
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	IDAHO	18
2005	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	IDAHO	5
2005	Corn High Plains	Corn High Plains Virus	IDAHO	2
2005	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	IDAHO	11
2005	Fusarium Wilt Complex	Fusarium sp./spp.	IDAHO	1
2005	Grey Mold (White-)neck Rot	Botrytis allii	IDAHO	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IDAHO	1
2005	Maize Dwarf Mosaic	Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus A; B	IDAHO	1
2005	Migratory Grasshopper	Melanoplus sanguinipes	IDAHO	77
2005	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	IDAHO	1
2005	Packard Grasshopper	Melanoplus packardii	IDAHO	26
2005	Pea Bacterial Blight	Pseudomonas syringea	IDAHO	3
2005	Pea Fusarium Wilt	Fusarium oxysporum	IDAHO	2
2005	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	IDAHO	3
2005	Range Grasshoppers; General	Family Acrididae	IDAHO	140
2005	Redlegged Grasshopper	Melanoplus femurrubrum	IDAHO	6
2005	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	IDAHO	1
2005	Spring Black Stem; Leaf Spot	Phoma medicaginis	IDAHO	1
2005	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	IDAHO	2
2005	Tiny Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus infantilis	IDAHO	1
2005	Twostriped Grasshopper	Melanoplus bivittatus	IDAHO	16
2005	Valley Grasshopper	Oedaleonotus enigma	IDAHO	47
2005	Wheat Streak Mosaic	Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus (WS	IDAHO	1
2005	White-whiskers Grasshopper	Ageneotettix deorum	IDAHO	7
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	ILLINOIS	34
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ILLINOIS	102
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ILLINOIS	41
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ILLINOIS	81
2005	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	ILLINOIS	73
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	ILLINOIS	48
2005	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	INDIANA	92
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	INDIANA	2
2005	Anthracnose Leaf Blight	Glomerella (Colletotrichum) grai	INDIANA	5
2005	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	INDIANA	92
2005	Aspergillus Ear; Kernel Rot	Aspergillus sp./spp.	INDIANA	1
2005	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	INDIANA	92
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	INDIANA	92
2005	Common Corn Rust	Puccinia sorghi	INDIANA	20
2005	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	INDIANA	3
2005	Corn Gray Leaf Spot	Cercospora zeae-maydis	INDIANA	99
2005	Crazy Top	Sclerophthora macrospora	INDIANA	1
2005	Diplodia Leaf Streak	Stenocarpella (Diplodia) macros	INDIANA	3
2005	Downy Mildew	Hyaloperonospora parasitica	INDIANA	4
2005	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	INDIANA	18
2005	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	INDIANA	92
2005	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	INDIANA	92
2005	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	INDIANA	92
2005	Eyespot	Pseudocercosporella herpotrich	INDIANA	4
2005	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	INDIANA	92
2005	Fusarium Ear Rot	Fusarium sp./spp.	INDIANA	1
2005	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	INDIANA	86
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	INDIANA	75
2005	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	INDIANA	92

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2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	INDIANA	92
2005	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	INDIANA	1
2005	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	INDIANA	24
2005	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	INDIANA	7
2005	Northern Corn Leaf Blight	Setosphareia (Exserohilum) tur	INDIANA	8
2005	Northern Corn Leaf Spot	Cochliobolus (Bipolaris) carbon	INDIANA	16
2005	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	INDIANA	92
2005	Penicillium Seed Rot	Penicillium sp./spp.	INDIANA	1
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	66
2005	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	INDIANA	92
2005	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	INDIANA	92
2005	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	INDIANA	92
2005	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	INDIANA	92
2005	Southern Corn Leaf Blight	Bipolaris maydis	INDIANA	1
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	INDIANA	92
2005	Soybean Brown Spot	Septoria glycines	INDIANA	7
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	INDIANA	94
2005	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	INDIANA	92
2005	Stewart's Wilt	Pantoea (Erwinia) stewartii	INDIANA	55
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IOWA	57
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IOWA	6
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	IOWA	15
2005	Flag Smut	Urocystis agropyri	KANSAS	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KANSAS	9
2005	Lilac (Ash) Borer (Llb)	Podosesia syringae	KANSAS	49
2005	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	KANSAS	12
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	KENTUCKY	101
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KENTUCKY	13
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KENTUCKY	120
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	KENTUCKY	1
2005	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (	KENTUCKY	1
2005	Coleus Downy Mildew	*Peronospora sp. (ne*ar *lamii*)	LOUISIANA	Other
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	LOUISIANA	1
2005	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	LOUISIANA	3
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Trypodendron sp./spp.	MAINE	2
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	MAINE	3
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus sayi	MAINE	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Dendroctonus sp./spp.	MAINE	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Trypodendron scabricollis	MAINE	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MAINE	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MAINE	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylastes porculus	MAINE	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Cryphalus ruficollis	MAINE	2
2005	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	MAINE	3
2005	Birch Ambrosia Beetle	Trypodendron betulae	MAINE	1
2005	Birch Bark Beetle	Dryocoetes betulae	MAINE	4
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MAINE	1
2005	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MAINE	1
2005	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MAINE	2
2005	European Larch Canker	Lachnellula willkommi	MAINE	2
2005	Four-eyed Spruce Bark Beetle	Polygraphus rufipennis	MAINE	3

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2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MAINE	6
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MAINE	17
2005	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	MAINE	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MAINE	28
2005	Lodgepole Pine Beetle	Hylurgops rugipennis	MAINE	1
2005	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	MAINE	3
2005	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	MAINE	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	MAINE	2
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus sp./spp.	MAINE	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Dryocoetes sp./spp.	MAINE	2
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Anisandrus obesus	MAINE	2
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Pityokteines sparsus	MAINE	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Dryocoetes affaber	MAINE	1
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MAINE	4
2005	Striped Ambrosia Beetle	Trypodendron lineatum	MAINE	3
2005	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	MAINE	14
2005	Wheat Wireworm	Agriotes mancus	MAINE	21
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MARYLAND	2
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MARYLAND	5
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	MARYLAND	14
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus pelliculosus	MARYLAND	4
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Carphoborus bifurcus	MARYLAND	2
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	MARYLAND	2
2005	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	MARYLAND	10
2005	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	MARYLAND	8
2005	Bamboo Diaspidid Scale	Kuwanaspis pseudoleucaspis	MARYLAND	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops rugipennis	MARYLAND	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MARYLAND	20
2005	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MARYLAND	14
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylastes porculus	MARYLAND	4
2005	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	MARYLAND	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MARYLAND	1
2005	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	MARYLAND	5
2005	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	MARYLAND	19
2005	Bilobed Looper	Megalographa (autographa)	MARYLAND	16
2005	Black Cutworm (Bcw)	Agrotis ipsilon	MARYLAND	26
2005	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MARYLAND	17
2005	Black Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus terebrans	MARYLAND	8
2005	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MARYLAND	22
2005	Bristly Cutworm	Lacinipolia renigera	MARYLAND	22
2005	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MARYLAND	6
2005	Cabbage Looper (Cl)	Trichoplusia ni	MARYLAND	13
2005	Celery Looper	Anagrapha falcifera	MARYLAND	22
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MARYLAND	22
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MARYLAND	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MARYLAND	2
2005	Dingy Cutworm	Feltia jaculifera	MARYLAND	22
2005	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MARYLAND	12
2005	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MARYLAND	21
2005	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	MARYLAND	11
2005	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	MARYLAND	2
2005	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MARYLAND	10
2005	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	MARYLAND	22
2005	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	MARYLAND	24
2005	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	MARYLAND	28

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2005	Forage Looper	Caenurgina erechtea	MARYLAND	22
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MARYLAND	1
2005	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MARYLAND	9
2005	Green Cloverworm	Plathypena scabra	MARYLAND	22
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MARYLAND	24
2005	Hackberry Engraver	Scolytus muticus	MARYLAND	1
2005	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	MARYLAND	24
2005	Hickory Bark Beetle	Scolytus quadrispinosus	MARYLAND	1
2005	Hickory Timber Beetle	Xyleborus celsus	MARYLAND	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MARYLAND	24
2005	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MARYLAND	22
2005	Lesser Appleworm (Law)	Grapholita prunivora	MARYLAND	15
2005	Native Elm Bark Beetle	Hylurgopinus rufipes	MARYLAND	1
2005	Peach Bark Beetle	Phloeotribus liminaris	MARYLAND	3
2005	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	MARYLAND	24
2005	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	MARYLAND	16
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MARYLAND	4
2005	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MARYLAND	17
2005	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	MARYLAND	4
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Hylastes sp./spp.	MARYLAND	6
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	3
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	9
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	MARYLAND	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	MARYLAND	18
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MARYLAND	17
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Lymantor decipiens	MARYLAND	3
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	MARYLAND	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Ambrosiodmus obliquus	MARYLAND	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	MARYLAND	2
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Dryoxylon onoharaensis	MARYLAND	3
2005	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MARYLAND	9
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MARYLAND	8
2005	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	MARYLAND	1
2005	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	MARYLAND	24
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MARYLAND	21
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MARYLAND	11
2005	Soybean Looper (Sblp)	Pseudoplusia includens	MARYLAND	22
2005	Spotted Cutworm	Xestia c-nigrum	MARYLAND	22
2005	Tomato Hornworm	Manduca quinquemaculata	MARYLAND	21
2005	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	MARYLAND	25
2005	Turpentine Beetles	Dendroctonus terebrans	MARYLAND	1
2005	Variegated Cutworm (Vcw)	Peridroma saucia	MARYLAND	22
2005	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	MARYLAND	13
2005	Wheat Head Armyworm	Faronta diffusa	MARYLAND	14
2005	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	MARYLAND	13
2005	Yellowstriped Armyworm	Spodoptera ornithogalli	MARYLAND	22
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MASSACHUSETT	5
2005	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MASSACHUSETT	2
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MASSACHUSETT	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MASSACHUSETT	14
2005	Hosta Virus X	Hosta Virus X (HVX)	MASSACHUSETT	1
2005	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	MASSACHUSETT	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MASSACHUSETT	14
2005	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MASSACHUSETT	3

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2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus seriatus	MASSACHUSETT	6
2005	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	MASSACHUSETT	1
2005	Tachinid Fly	Cyzenis albicans	MASSACHUSETT	1
2005	Winter Moth	Operophtera brumata	MASSACHUSETT	29
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MICHIGAN	1
2005	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	MICHIGAN	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MICHIGAN	5
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MICHIGAN	1
2005	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	MICHIGAN	1
2005	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	MICHIGAN	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MICHIGAN	70
2005	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MICHIGAN	12
2005	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MICHIGAN	1
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MICHIGAN	7
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MICHIGAN	83
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MICHIGAN	34
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MICHIGAN	75
2005	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	MICHIGAN	10
2005	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	MICHIGAN	3
2005	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	MICHIGAN	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MINNESOTA	20
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MINNESOTA	30
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MINNESOTA	4
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MINNESOTA	87
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MINNESOTA	5
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSISSIPPI	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSISSIPPI	15
2005	Rhizoctonia Blight	Rhizoctonia solani	MISSISSIPPI	17
2005	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	MISSISSIPPI	24
2005	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	MISSISSIPPI	1
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	MISSISSIPPI	5
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MISSISSIPPI	9
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MISSISSIPPI	82
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	MISSISSIPPI	1
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MISSOURI	14
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Hylocurus rudis	MISSOURI	10
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	MISSOURI	2
2005	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus sayi	MISSOURI	1
2005	Ambrosia Beetle; an	Xyleborus impressus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	MISSOURI	5
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylocurus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	4
2005	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Gnathotrichus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Dendroctonus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops sp./spp.	MISSOURI	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MISSOURI	25
2005	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Phloeotribus frontalis	MISSOURI	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	MISSOURI	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MISSOURI	13
2005	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MISSOURI	10

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2005	Cedar and Cypress Bark Beetle	Phloeosinus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MISSOURI	78
2005	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MISSOURI	34
2005	Eastern Juniper Bark Beetle	Phloeosinus dentatus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MISSOURI	15
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSOURI	9
2005	Hackberry Engraver	Scolytus muticus	MISSOURI	6
2005	Hickory Bark Beetle	Scolytus quadrispinosus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Hickory Timber Beetle	Xyleborus celsus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSOURI	23
2005	Monarthrum Ambrosia Beetles	Monarthrum sp./spp.	MISSOURI	6
2005	Native Elm Bark Beetle	Hylurgopinus rufipes	MISSOURI	1
2005	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	MISSOURI	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Cnesinus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	4
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Hylastes sp./spp.	MISSOURI	3
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	4
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Phloeotribus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	3
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	MISSOURI	4
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	MISSOURI	5
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MISSOURI	19
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus xylographus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Lymantor decipiens	MISSOURI	6
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	MISSOURI	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Scolytus fagi	MISSOURI	1
2005	Shothole Borer	Scolytus rugulosus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Small Southern Pine Engraver	Ips avulsus	MISSOURI	1
2005	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	MISSOURI	27
2005	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	MISSOURI	7
2005	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	MONTANA	8
2005	Apple Pandemis (Ap)	Pandemis pyrusana	MONTANA	45
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MONTANA	84
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MONTANA	12
2005	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MONTANA	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MONTANA	24
2005	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	MONTANA	801
2005	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	MONTANA	19
2005	Urban Spurge	Euphorbia agraria	MONTANA	9
2005	Whitetop; Hoary Cress	Cardaria draba	MONTANA	176
2005	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	NEBRASKA	7
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEBRASKA	3
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEBRASKA	13
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEVADA	3
2005	Apple Pandemis (Ap)	Pandemis pyrusana	NEVADA	4
2005	Bark Beetle	Pityokteines ornatus	NEVADA	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEVADA	1
2005	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	NEVADA	9
2005	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	NEVADA	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2005	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW HAMPSHIRE	6

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2005	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	NEW JERSEY	12
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW JERSEY	21
2005	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	NEW JERSEY	1
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW JERSEY	3
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW JERSEY	21
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW JERSEY	21
2005	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	NEW JERSEY	7
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW JERSEY	5
2005	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	NEW JERSEY	21
2005	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	1
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	7
2005	Blunt Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus obtusus	NEW MEXICO	7
2005	Boll Weevil (BW)	Anthonomus grandis	NEW MEXICO	3
2005	Broadnosed Seed Head Weevil	Bangasternus fausti	NEW MEXICO	12
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	NEW MEXICO	1
2005	Hickory Shuckworm (Hsw)	Cydia caryana	NEW MEXICO	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW MEXICO	3
2005	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	NEW MEXICO	2
2005	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	NEW MEXICO	12
2005	Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus	NEW MEXICO	8
2005	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	NEW MEXICO	8
2005	Starthistle Seed Head Weevil	Larinus curtus	NEW MEXICO	1
2005	Yellow Starthistle Weevil	Eustenopus villosus	NEW MEXICO	1
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW YORK	1
2005	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	NEW YORK	122
2005	American Ribbed Fluke Snail	Pseudosuccinea columella	NEW YORK	2
2005	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	NEW YORK	50
2005	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	NEW YORK	14
2005	Black and Red Horntail	Urocerus cressoni	NEW YORK	13
2005	Blunt Ambersnail	Oxyloma retusum	NEW YORK	15
2005	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	NEW YORK	62
2005	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	NEW YORK	4
2005	Carolina Mantleslug	Philomycus carolinianus	NEW YORK	2
2005	Cerambycid Beetles	Family Cerambycidae	NEW YORK	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW YORK	57
2005	Cherry Fruit Fly (E.) (Cff)	Rhagoletis cingulata	NEW YORK	62
2005	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	NEW YORK	1
2005	Coleus Downy Mildew	*Peronospora sp. (ne*ar *lamii*)	NEW YORK	Other
2005	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW YORK	18
2005	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	NEW YORK	15
2005	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	NEW YORK	62
2005	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	NEW YORK	61
2005	Fire Blight	Erwinia amylovora	NEW YORK	55
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW YORK	66
2005	Golden Nematode	Globodera rostochiensis	NEW YORK	4
2005	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	NEW YORK	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW YORK	62
2005	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NEW YORK	1
2005	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	NEW YORK	62
2005	Horntail	Sirex edwardsii	NEW YORK	3
2005	Horntail	Sirex nigricornis	NEW YORK	21
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW YORK	62
2005	Japanese Mystery Snail	Cipangopaludina japonica	NEW YORK	1

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2005	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	NEW YORK	1
2005	Land Snail	Neohelix albolabris	NEW YORK	1
2005	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	NEW YORK	4
2005	Marsh Rams-horn	Planorbella trivolvis	NEW YORK	1
2005	Marshall Ambersnail	Oxyloma decampi	NEW YORK	14
2005	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	NEW YORK	62
2005	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	NEW YORK	62
2005	Orchid Snail; Arboreal Glass S	Zonitoides arboreus	NEW YORK	1
2005	Physid Snail	Physella sp./spp.	NEW YORK	5
2005	Pigeon Tremex	Tremex columba	NEW YORK	9
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW YORK	51
2005	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	NEW YORK	62
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	NEW YORK	10
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	NEW YORK	6
2005	Showy Pond Snail	Bulimnea megasoma	NEW YORK	1
2005	Siricid Wood Wasp	Sirex juvencus	NEW YORK	17
2005	Southern Corn Rootworm; S.c.b.	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	NEW YORK	62
2005	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	NEW YORK	1
2005	Spurge; Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	NEW YORK	20
2005	Succineid Land Snail	Succinea indiana	NEW YORK	2
2005	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	NEW YORK	7
2005	Tawny Garden Slug	Limax flavus	NEW YORK	1
2005	Valencia Slug	Lehmannia valentiana	NEW YORK	1
2005	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	NEW YORK	62
2005	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW YORK	36
2005	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	NEW YORK	62
2005	Wheat Wireworm	Agriotes mancus	NEW YORK	5
2005	Wireworm	Agriotes pubescens	NEW YORK	3
2005	Bigheaded Ant	Pheidole megacephala	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Bushkiller	Cayratia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NORTH CAROLIN	83
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH CAROLIN	90
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	100
2005	Japanese Cedar Longhorn Beetle	Callidiellum rufipenne	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	NORTH CAROLIN	8
2005	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	NORTH CAROLIN	4
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	NORTH CAROLIN	3
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	NORTH CAROLIN	18
2005	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	NORTH CAROLIN	4
2005	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	NORTH CAROLIN	10
2005	Cottony Ash Psyllid	Psyllopsis discrepans	NORTH DAKOTA	7
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	NORTH DAKOTA	1
2005	Wheat Powdery Mildew	Erysiphe graminis	NORTH DAKOTA	2
2005	Wheat Stripe Rust	Puccinia striiformis	NORTH DAKOTA	20
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OHIO	88
2005	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	OHIO	4
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OHIO	137
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OHIO	88
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	OHIO	77
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	OHIO	22
2005	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	OHIO	16

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2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	OKLAHOMA	24
2005	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	OKLAHOMA	3
2005	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	OKLAHOMA	1
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	OKLAHOMA	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OREGON	2
2005	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	OREGON	1
2005	Blackheaded Ant	Tapinoma melanocephalum	OREGON	1
2005	Bramble Leaf Rust	Phragmidium violaceum	OREGON	22
2005	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	OREGON	4
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OREGON	19
2005	Cherry Bark Tortrix (Cbt)	Enarmonia formosana	OREGON	3
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	OREGON	13
2005	Dusky Wireworm	Agriotes obscurus	OREGON	1
2005	Ermine Moth; (Cherry)	Yponomeuta padellus	OREGON	1
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OREGON	11
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	5
2005	Hickory Timber Beetle	Xyleborus celsus	OREGON	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OREGON	1
2005	Lined Click Beetle	Agriotes lineatus	OREGON	1
2005	Noctuid Moth	Hecatera dysodea	OREGON	1
2005	Northern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus criddlei	OREGON	1
2005	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	OREGON	9
2005	Oak Timberworm	Arrhenodes minuta	OREGON	1
2005	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	OREGON	11
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	OREGON	1
2005	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	71
2005	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	5
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	PENNSYLVANIA	66
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2005	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	PENNSYLVANIA	8
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2005	Plum Pox ; D-strain	Plum Pox Virus; D-strain (PPV)	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2005	Scolytid Beetle	*Hylesinus mexicanus*	PENNSYLVANIA	Other
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus maiche	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	PENNSYLVANIA	7
2005	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	PENNSYLVANIA	7
2005	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	PUERTO RICO	3
2005	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	PUERTO RICO	3
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	PUERTO RICO	1
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	RHODE ISLAND	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	RHODE ISLAND	5
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	RHODE ISLAND	5
2005	Winter Moth	Operophtera brumata	RHODE ISLAND	9
2005	Bostrichid Beetle	Sinoxylon anale	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	SOUTH CAROLIN	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	SOUTH CAROLIN	42
2005	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	SOUTH CAROLIN	4
2005	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	SOUTH CAROLIN	6
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH CAROLIN	16

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2005	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B.	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN	14
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH CAROLIN	43
2005	Orchid Snail; Arboreal Glass S	Zonitoides arboreus	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2005	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	SOUTH CAROLIN	4
2005	Rosy Predator Snail	Euglandina rosea	SOUTH CAROLIN	2
2005	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	SOUTH CAROLIN	1
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	SOUTH CAROLIN	46
2005	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	SOUTH CAROLIN	12
2005	Southern Flatcoil Snail	Polygyra cereolus	SOUTH CAROLIN	2
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	SOUTH CAROLIN	23
2005	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	SOUTH CAROLIN	6
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH DAKOTA	2
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH DAKOTA	3
2005	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	SOUTH DAKOTA	2
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	SOUTH DAKOTA	19
2005	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp./spp.	SOUTH DAKOTA	1
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	TENNESSEE	95
2005	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	TENNESSEE	18
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TENNESSEE	20
2005	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	TENNESSEE	13
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TENNESSEE	84
2005	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	TENNESSEE	95
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	TENNESSEE	45
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TENNESSEE	66
2005	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	TENNESSEE	2
2005	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	83
2005	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	182
2005	Asiatic (O.) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	TEXAS	1
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	TEXAS	1
2005	Coriander Aphid	Hyadaphis coriandri	TEXAS	1
2005	E. Honey Bee W; Ahb Introgres.	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	19
2005	Gypsy Moth (European X Asian)	Lymantria dispar	TEXAS	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TEXAS	2
2005	Island Apple Snail	Pomacea insularum	TEXAS	11
2005	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	114
2005	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	TEXAS	1
2005	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	TEXAS	27
2005	Rice Brown Spot; Seedling Blight	Cochliobolus miyabeanus!bipol	TEXAS	5
2005	Sapote Fruit Fly (Serpentine)	Anastrepha serpentina	TEXAS	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus sp./spp.	TEXAS	3
2005	South American Rice Miner	Hydrellia wirthi	TEXAS	11
2005	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TEXAS	5
2005	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	TEXAS	1
2005	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	TEXAS	1
2005	Apple Pandemis (Ap)	Pandemis pyrusana	UTAH	9
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylastes fulgidus	UTAH	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylastes obscurus	UTAH	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Carphoborus pinicolens	UTAH	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Ips integer	UTAH	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Ips pilifrons	UTAH	3

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2005	Bark Beetle	Phloeosinus scopulorum	UTAH	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Pityokteines ornatus	UTAH	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Pityophthorus confertus	UTAH	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Pityophthorus tuberculatus	UTAH	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Pityophthorus virilis	UTAH	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	UTAH	7
2005	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	UTAH	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	UTAH	9
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylastes gracilis	UTAH	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Hylurgops porosus	UTAH	2
2005	Bark Beetle	Ips latidens	UTAH	7
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	UTAH	55
2005	Clover Root Borer	Hylastinus obscurus	UTAH	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	UTAH	1
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	UTAH	1
2005	Mountain Pine Beetle (Mpb)	Dendroctonus ponderosae	UTAH	1
2005	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	UTAH	10
2005	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	UTAH	3
2005	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	UTAH	6
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Hylesinus mexicanus	UTAH	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	UTAH	1
2005	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus intrusus	UTAH	2
2005	Scolytid Beetle	*Xyleborus maiche*	UTAH	Other
2005	Shothole Borer	Scolytus rugulosus	UTAH	3
2005	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	UTAH	3
2005	Southern Fire Ant	Solenopsis xyloni	UTAH	1
2005	Stem and Bulb Nematode	Ditylenchus dipsaci	UTAH	1
2005	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	VERMONT	1
2005	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	VERMONT	2
2005	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	VERMONT	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VERMONT	14
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VERMONT	14
2005	Land Snail	Neohelix albolabris	VERMONT	1
2005	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	VERMONT	1
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VERMONT	12
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	VERMONT	4
2005	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	VERMONT	1
2005	Spotted Garden Slug	Limax maximus	VERMONT	1
2005	Succineid Snail	Oxyloma sp./spp.	VERMONT	1
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	VIRGINIA	1
2005	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	VIRGINIA	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	VIRGINIA	136
2005	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	VIRGINIA	23
2005	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	VIRGINIA	23
2005	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	VIRGINIA	136
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VIRGINIA	91
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VIRGINIA	136
2005	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	VIRGINIA	136
2005	Black Lygaeid Seed Bug	Raglius alboacuminatus	WASHINGTON	1
2005	Bordered Plant Bug	Largus cinctus	WASHINGTON	2
2005	Bramble Leaf Rust	Phragmidium violaceum	WASHINGTON	2
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WASHINGTON	14
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	WASHINGTON	1

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2005	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	WASHINGTON	8
2005	Common Crane Fly; Lg European	Tipula oleraceae	WASHINGTON	1
2005	Dusky Wireworm	Agriotes obscurus	WASHINGTON	20
2005	Fruit Tree Tortrix	Archips podana	WASHINGTON	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	9
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WASHINGTON	2
2005	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	WASHINGTON	16
2005	Lined Click Beetle	Agriotes lineatus	WASHINGTON	37
2005	Lygaeid	Rhyparochromis vulgaris	WASHINGTON	1
2005	Noctuid Moth	Noctua comes	WASHINGTON	9
2005	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	WASHINGTON	8
2005	Queen-Devil Hawkweed, Yellowdevil H	*Hieracium glomeratum*	WASHINGTON	Other
2005	Striped Snail	Cernuella (Helicella) virgata	WASHINGTON	1
2005	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	WASHINGTON	127
2005	Vineyard Snail	*Cernuella virgata*	WASHINGTON	Other
2005	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	WEST VIRGINIA	48
2005	Blueberry Maggot (F.f.) (Bbm)	Rhagoletis mendax	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2005	Butterfly Bush	Buddleja (Buddleia) davidii	WEST VIRGINIA	12
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WEST VIRGINIA	85
2005	Hemlock; Poison	Conium maculatum	WEST VIRGINIA	29
2005	Honeysuckle; Japanese	Lonicera japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	60
2005	Ivy; Ground	Glechoma hederacea	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2005	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2005	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	WEST VIRGINIA	24
2005	Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense	WEST VIRGINIA	18
2005	Jointhead Arthraxon	Arthraxon hispidus	WEST VIRGINIA	6
2005	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	WEST VIRGINIA	7
2005	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WEST VIRGINIA	44
2005	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	WEST VIRGINIA	14
2005	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WEST VIRGINIA	15
2005	Mile-a-minute Weed	Polygonum perfoliatum	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WEST VIRGINIA	57
2005	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	WEST VIRGINIA	9
2005	Rose; Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	WEST VIRGINIA	17
2005	Shattercane	Sorghum bicolor	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2005	Silk Tree; Mimosa	Albizzia julibrissin	WEST VIRGINIA	12
2005	Teasel; Fuller's Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	WEST VIRGINIA	49
2005	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	WEST VIRGINIA	23
2005	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2005	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2005	Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima	WEST VIRGINIA	30
2005	Yellowrocket	Barbarea vulgaris	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WISCONSIN	50
2005	European Red Slug	Arion (ater) rufus	WISCONSIN	1
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WISCONSIN	140
2005	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WISCONSIN	18
2005	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	WISCONSIN	1
2005	Soybean Dwarf	Soybean Dwarf Virus (SBDV)	WISCONSIN	3
2005	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	WYOMING	25
2005	Barren Land Grasshopper	Trimerotropis pistrinaria	WYOMING	1
2005	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	WYOMING	18
2005	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	WYOMING	22

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2005	Black Dot Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona nigriscutis	WYOMING	1,175
2005	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	WYOMING	5
2005	Blunt Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus obtusus	WYOMING	12
2005	Broadheaded Gh. (Great Plains)	Trimerotropis latifasciata	WYOMING	1
2005	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona lacertosa	WYOMING	1,183
2005	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	WYOMING	12
2005	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	WYOMING	297
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WYOMING	59
2005	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	WYOMING	9
2005	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	WYOMING	5
2005	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	WYOMING	5
2005	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WYOMING	2
2005	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	WYOMING	49
2005	Largeheaded Grasshopper	Phoetaliotes nebrascensis	WYOMING	1
2005	Leafy Spurge Tip Gall Midge	Spurgia esulae	WYOMING	10
2005	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	WYOMING	62
2005	Pallidwinged Grasshopper	Trimerotropis pallidipennis	WYOMING	1
2005	Platte Grasshopper	Mestobregma plattei	WYOMING	2
2005	Redheaded Leafy Spurge Stem B.	Oberea erythrocephala	WYOMING	6
2005	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	WYOMING	98
2005	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	WYOMING	2
2005	Sulphur Knapweed Moth	Agapeta zoegana	WYOMING	2
2005	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	WYOMING	8
2005	Thistle Head Weevil (Musk)	Rhinocyllus conicus	WYOMING	13
2005	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	WYOMING	160
2005	Weed Control Weevil	Gymnaetron tetrum	WYOMING	4
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ALABAMA	31
2006	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	ALABAMA	3
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ALABAMA	46
2006	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	ALABAMA	1
2006	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	ALABAMA	9
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	ALABAMA	1
2006	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	ALABAMA	2
2006	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	ALABAMA	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ALASKA	1
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARIZONA	15
2006	Bostrichid Beetle	Sinoxylon conigerum	ARIZONA	3
2006	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	ARIZONA	301
2006	Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus	ARIZONA	5
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	ARKANSAS	3
2006	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	ARKANSAS	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ARKANSAS	4
2006	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	ARKANSAS	66
2006	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	ARKANSAS	19
2006	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	ARKANSAS	1
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	ARKANSAS	10
2006	Aphid	Greenidea sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Asian Gypsy Moth (Agm)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Bamboo Armored Scale	Odonaspis greeni	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Bamboo Mealybug	Palmicultor (Trionymus) lumpur	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Bean Leaf Beetle	Cerotoma trifurcata	CALIFORNIA	1

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2006	Blight	Phytophthora tropicalis	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Bottlebrush Thrips	Teuchothrips sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	3
2006	Bougainvillea Caterpillar	Disclisioprocta stellata	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Brevidens Stylet Nematode	Merlinius brevidens	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	California Root-lesion Nema.	Pratylenchus neglectus	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CALIFORNIA	3
2006	Citrus Mealybug	Planococcus citri	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	CALIFORNIA	5
2006	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	CALIFORNIA	129
2006	Dodder; Japanese	Cuscuta japonica	CALIFORNIA	9
2006	Dutch Elm Disease	Ophiostoma ulmi	CALIFORNIA	61
2006	Florida Ground Mealybug	Rhizoecus floridanus	CALIFORNIA	3
2006	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	CALIFORNIA	32
2006	Gray Garden Slug	Deroceras reticulatum	CALIFORNIA	3
2006	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	CALIFORNIA	7
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	5
2006	Indian Walking Stick	Carausius morosus	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Leaf Beetle	*Chrysolina bankii*	CALIFORNIA	Other
2006	Lesser Snow Scale	Pinnaspis strachani	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Longneck Gardenslug	Deroceras panormanitanum	CALIFORNIA	3
2006	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	CALIFORNIA	9
2006	Mealybug	Delottococcus sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Mediterranean Pine Engraver	Orthotomicus erosus	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Melon Fly	Bactrocera cucurbitae	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	CALIFORNIA	6
2006	New Zealand Mud Snail	Potamopyrgus antipodarum	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	CALIFORNIA	36
2006	Peach Fruit Fly (Pff)	Bactrocera zonata	CALIFORNIA	7
2006	Pin Nematode	Paratylenchus bukowinensis	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	CALIFORNIA	8
2006	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	CALIFORNIA	943
2006	Ring Nematodes	Criconemella sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus hibisci	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Sowerby's Slug Keeled Slug	Tandonia sowerbyi	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Sudden Oak Death Mating Type 2	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	9
2006	Tawny Garden Slug	Limax flavus	CALIFORNIA	2
2006	Tree Canker and Leaf Blight	Phytophthora nemorosa	CALIFORNIA	1
2006	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	COLORADO	42
2006	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	COLORADO	158
2006	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	COLORADO	18
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	COLORADO	1
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	COLORADO	2
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	COLORADO	42
2006	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	COLORADO	9
2006	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	COLORADO	39
2006	Puncture Vine Stem Weevil(s)	Microlarinus sp./spp.	COLORADO	5
2006	Puncturevine Seed Weevil	Microlarinus lareynii	COLORADO	11
2006	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	COLORADO	1
2006	Toadflax Moth (Noctuid)	Calophasia lunula	COLORADO	3
2006	Weed Control Flea Beetle	Aphthona sp./spp	COLORADO	102
2006	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	COLORADO	1

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2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	CONNECTICUT	1
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	CONNECTICUT	2
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CONNECTICUT	8
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CONNECTICUT	8
2006	Khapra Beetle	Trogoderma granarium	CONNECTICUT	11
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	CONNECTICUT	1
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	CONNECTICUT	2
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	CONNECTICUT	1
2006	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	CONNECTICUT	1
2006	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	CONNECTICUT	7
2006	Winter Moth	Operophtera brumata	CONNECTICUT	2
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	DELAWARE	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DELAWARE	3
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	DELAWARE	3
2006	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	DELAWARE	2
2006	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	DELAWARE	6
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	DISTRICT OF COI	1
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	FLORIDA	1
2006	Asian Ficus Aphid	Greenidea ficicola	FLORIDA	1
2006	Baldcypress Mealybug	Crisicoccus taxodii	FLORIDA	1
2006	Bamboo Aclerid Scale	Aclerda tokionis	FLORIDA	1
2006	Bamboo Mealybug	Palmicultor (Trionymus) lumpur	FLORIDA	1
2006	Bamboo Thread Scale	Kuwanaspis bambusicola	FLORIDA	1
2006	Banana Mealybug	Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi	FLORIDA	2
2006	Bigeyed Bug	Geocoris uliginosus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Broadnosed Weevil	Myllocerus undecimpustulatus	FLORIDA	10
2006	Brown Citrus Aphid (BCA)	Toxoptera citricidus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	FLORIDA	5
2006	Caesalpinia Psyllid	Freysuila dugesii	FLORIDA	1
2006	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Chilli (Yellow Tea)Thrips	Scirtothrips dorsalis	FLORIDA	72
2006	Citrus Greening Hlb (Asian)	Candidatus Liberibacter asiatic	FLORIDA	953
2006	Citrus Mealybug	Planococcus citri	FLORIDA	1
2006	Clusiid fly	Sobarocephala flaviseta	FLORIDA	3
2006	Coreid Bug	Phthia picta	FLORIDA	1
2006	Cottony Cushion Scale	Icerya purchasi	FLORIDA	2
2006	Diaspidid Scale	Kuwanaspis hikosani	FLORIDA	1
2006	Drosophilid Fig Fly	Zaprionus indianus	FLORIDA	8
2006	Eriophyid Mite	Diptacus sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2006	Erythrina Gall Wasp	Quadrastichus erythrinae	FLORIDA	3
2006	False Armored Scale	Conchaspis cordiae	FLORIDA	1
2006	Fiorinia Scale	Fiorinia fioriniae	FLORIDA	1
2006	Gladiolus Rust; A (U.t.)	Uromyces transversalis	FLORIDA	2
2006	Gray Pineapple Mealybug	Dysmicoccus neobrevipes	FLORIDA	1
2006	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	FLORIDA	10
2006	Horntail	Sirex areolatus	FLORIDA	3
2006	Horntail	Sirex nigricornis	FLORIDA	5
2006	Horsebean Longhorn Beetle	Trachyderes (Dendrobias) man	FLORIDA	2
2006	Jumping Spider	Metacyrba punctata	FLORIDA	1
2006	Leaffooted Bug	Leptoglossus fulvicornis	FLORIDA	1
2006	Leaf-footed Stink Bug	Chondrocera laticornis	FLORIDA	1
2006	Leaffotted Bug	Leptoglossus phyllopus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Leafhopper	Curtara insularis	FLORIDA	1

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2006	Leafhopper	Diceratalebra sanguinolinea	FLORIDA	1
2006	Lobate Lac Scale	Paratachardina lobata	FLORIDA	4
2006	Malanga Whitefly	Aleuroglandulus malangae	FLORIDA	1
2006	Margarodid Scale	Icerya rileyi	FLORIDA	2
2006	Margarodid Scale	Icerya genistae	FLORIDA	26
2006	Mealybug	Hypogeococcus pungens	FLORIDA	1
2006	Mint Aphid	Ovatus crataegaria	FLORIDA	1
2006	Mirid Bug	Macrolophus basicornis (aureus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Notodontid moth	*Nystalea ebalea*	FLORIDA	Other
2006	Papaya Fruit Fly	Toxotrypana curvicauda	FLORIDA	22
2006	Phytoseiid mite	Typhlodromips enab	FLORIDA	1
2006	Pigeonpea Pod Fly	Melanagromyza obtusa	FLORIDA	3
2006	Red Date Scale	Phoenicococcus marlatti	FLORIDA	1
2006	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Soft Scale	Philephedra tuberculosa	FLORIDA	2
2006	Stilt-Legged Fly	Hoplocheiloma fabricii	FLORIDA	1
2006	Sweetgum Scale	Diaspidiotus liquidambaris	FLORIDA	1
2006	Syrphid Fly	Ocyptamus jactator	FLORIDA	1
2006	Tephritid Fruit Fly	Paramyiolia rhino	FLORIDA	1
2006	Tetranychid Mite; A	Eutetranychus sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2006	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	FLORIDA	5
2006	Thrips	Megalurothrips mucunae	FLORIDA	1
2006	Tobacco Hornworm	Manduca sexta	FLORIDA	1
2006	Two-Spotted Leafhopper	Sophonia sp. FL'07	FLORIDA	1
2006	Urbicola Soft Scale	Pulvinaria urbicola	FLORIDA	1
2006	Van Duzee Treehopper	Vanduzea segmentata	FLORIDA	1
2006	Walnut Root-lesion Nematode	Pratylenchus vulnus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Weevil	Myllocerus undatus	FLORIDA	5
2006	Western Leaf-footed Bug	Leptoglossus zonatus	FLORIDA	2
2006	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	FLORIDA	1
2006	Whitefly	Aleuroplatus vinsonioides	FLORIDA	1
2006	Whitefly	Massileurodes americanus	FLORIDA	1
2006	Wood Gnat	Mycetobia divergens	FLORIDA	1
2006	Buprestid beetle	*Agrilus subrobustus*	GEORGIA	Other
2006	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	GEORGIA	23
2006	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	GEORGIA	2
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	GEORGIA	41
2006	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	GEORGIA	10
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	GEORGIA	3
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	GEORGIA	92
2006	Psyllid	*Acizzia jamatonica*	GEORGIA	Other
2006	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	GEORGIA	12
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	GEORGIA	37
2006	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	GEORGIA	1
2006	Asiatic (O.) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	HAWAII	1
2006	Avocado Thrips	Scirtothrips perseae	HAWAII	1
2006	Bamboo Leaf Rust	Dasturella (Kweilingia) divina	HAWAII	1
2006	Fig Wasp	Platyscapa quadraticeps	HAWAII	1
2006	Mealybug	*Planococcus sp.* (near *P. citri* a	HAWAII	Other
2006	Nesting Whitefly	Paraleyrodes minei	HAWAII	1
2006	Thrips	*Dolichothrips sp. (new sp.)*	HAWAII	Other
2006	Thrips	Thrips parvispinus	HAWAII	1
2006	Vespid Wasp	Polistes dominulus	HAWAII	1
2006	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus atratus	HAWAII	1

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2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IDAHO	42
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	IDAHO	1
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	IDAHO	19
2006	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	IDAHO	1
2006	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	IDAHO	1
2006	White Potato-cyst Nematode	Globodera pallida	IDAHO	3
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	ILLINOIS	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	ILLINOIS	102
2006	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	ILLINOIS	16
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	ILLINOIS	2
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ILLINOIS	47
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ILLINOIS	101
2006	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	ILLINOIS	19
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	ILLINOIS	42
2006	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	ILLINOIS	2
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	ILLINOIS	8
2006	Alfalfa Weevil	Hypera postica	INDIANA	92
2006	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	INDIANA	92
2006	Asiatic Garden Beetle	Maladera castanea	INDIANA	3
2006	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	INDIANA	92
2006	Burgundy Snail	Helix pomatia	INDIANA	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	INDIANA	92
2006	Elodea; Brazilian	Egeria densa	INDIANA	9
2006	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	INDIANA	13
2006	European Chafer (Ec)	Rhizotrogus majalis	INDIANA	3
2006	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	INDIANA	92
2006	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	INDIANA	92
2006	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	INDIANA	92
2006	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	INDIANA	92
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	INDIANA	3
2006	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	INDIANA	12
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	INDIANA	94
2006	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	INDIANA	92
2006	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	INDIANA	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	INDIANA	92
2006	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	INDIANA	10
2006	Megachilid Bee	Megachile sculpturalis	INDIANA	2
2006	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	INDIANA	92
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	66
2006	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	INDIANA	92
2006	Potato Leafhopper	Empoasca fabae	INDIANA	92
2006	San Jose Scale (Sjs)	Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	INDIANA	92
2006	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	INDIANA	92
2006	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	INDIANA	92
2006	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	INDIANA	81
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	INDIANA	6
2006	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	Therioaphis maculatus	INDIANA	92
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	INDIANA	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IOWA	57
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IOWA	8
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	IOWA	17

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2006	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	KANSAS	2
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KANSAS	15
2006	Lilac (Ash) Borer (Llb)	Podosesia syringae	KANSAS	26
2006	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	KANSAS	7
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	KENTUCKY	101
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KENTUCKY	22
2006	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	KENTUCKY	2
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KENTUCKY	120
2006	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	LOUISIANA	11
2006	Reniform Nematode	Rotylenchulus reniformis	LOUISIANA	9
2006	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	LOUISIANA	1
2006	Tropical Fruit Piercing Moth (no commo	*Eudocima serpentifera*	LOUISIANA	Other
2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MAINE	18
2006	Bark Beetle	Xyleborus intrusus (scopulorum	MAINE	1
2006	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MAINE	2
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MAINE	1
2006	European Larch Canker	Lachnellula willkommi	MAINE	1
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MAINE	90
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MAINE	2
2006	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MAINE	2
2006	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MAINE	2
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	MAINE	1
2006	Twotoothed Bark Beetle	Pityogenes bidentatus	MAINE	1
2006	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	MARYLAND	9
2006	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	MARYLAND	13
2006	Bilobed Looper	Megalographa (autographa)	MARYLAND	7
2006	Black Cutworm (Bcw)	Agrotis ipsilon	MARYLAND	22
2006	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MARYLAND	22
2006	Bristly Cutworm	Lacinipolia renigera	MARYLAND	22
2006	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MARYLAND	5
2006	Cabbage Looper (Cl)	Trichoplusia ni	MARYLAND	4
2006	Celery Looper	Anagrapha falcifera	MARYLAND	22
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MARYLAND	22
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MARYLAND	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MARYLAND	1
2006	Dingy Cutworm	Feltia jaculifera	MARYLAND	22
2006	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MARYLAND	1
2006	Euonymus Leaf Notcher	Pryeria sinica	MARYLAND	2
2006	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	MARYLAND	22
2006	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	MARYLAND	24
2006	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	MARYLAND	22
2006	Forage Looper	Caenurgina erechtea	MARYLAND	22
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MARYLAND	1
2006	Green Cloverworm	Plathypena scabra	MARYLAND	22
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MARYLAND	24
2006	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	MARYLAND	24
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MARYLAND	24
2006	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MARYLAND	22
2006	Oecophorid Moth	*Promalactis suzukiella*	MARYLAND	Other
2006	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	MARYLAND	24
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MARYLAND	4
2006	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MARYLAND	13

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2006	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	MARYLAND	24
2006	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MARYLAND	21
2006	Soybean Looper (Sblp)	Pseudoplusia includens	MARYLAND	19
2006	Spotted Cutworm	Xestia c-nigrum	MARYLAND	22
2006	Tomato Hornworm	Manduca quinquemaculata	MARYLAND	22
2006	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	MARYLAND	22
2006	Variegated Cutworm (Vcw)	Peridroma saucia	MARYLAND	22
2006	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	MARYLAND	12
2006	Wheat Head Armyworm	Faronta diffusa	MARYLAND	6
2006	Yellowstriped Armyworm	Spodoptera ornithogalli	MARYLAND	22
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MASSACHUSETT	5
2006	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MASSACHUSETT	6
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MASSACHUSETT	14
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MASSACHUSETT	14
2006	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	MASSACHUSETT	1
2006	Mile-a-minute Weed	Polygonum perfoliatum	MASSACHUSETT	2
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MASSACHUSETT	3
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus seriatus	MASSACHUSETT	7
2006	Tachinid Fly	Cyzenis albicans	MASSACHUSETT	1
2006	Winter Moth	Operophtera brumata	MASSACHUSETT	1
2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MICHIGAN	5
2006	Arabis Mosaic	Arabis Mosaic Virus (ARMV)	MICHIGAN	35
2006	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Blackmargened Loosestrife B.	Galerucella calmariensis	MICHIGAN	2
2006	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MICHIGAN	70
2006	Eastern Heath Snail	Xerolenta obvia	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MICHIGAN	11
2006	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MICHIGAN	3
2006	Golden Loosestrife Beetle	Galerucella pusilla	MICHIGAN	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MICHIGAN	84
2006	Hosta Virus X	Hosta Virus X (HVX)	MICHIGAN	58
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MICHIGAN	34
2006	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MICHIGAN	2
2006	Larger Shothole Borer	Scolytus mali	MICHIGAN	3
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MICHIGAN	75
2006	Plum Pox ; D-strain	Plum Pox Virus; D-strain (PPV)	MICHIGAN	1
2006	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	MICHIGAN	8
2006	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	MICHIGAN	2
2006	Black and Red Horntail	Urocerus cressoni	MINNESOTA	12
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MINNESOTA	20
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MINNESOTA	34
2006	Horntail	Sirex edwardsii	MINNESOTA	24
2006	Horntail	Sirex nigricornis	MINNESOTA	23
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MINNESOTA	9
2006	Pigeon Tremex	Tremex columba	MINNESOTA	10
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MINNESOTA	87
2006	Siricid Wood Wasp	Sirex juvencus	MINNESOTA	4
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MINNESOTA	1
2006	White-horned Horntail	Urocerus albicornis	MINNESOTA	6

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSISSIPPI	14
2006	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	MISSISSIPPI	32
2006	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	MISSISSIPPI	10
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	MISSISSIPPI	2
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MISSOURI	3
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MISSOURI	78
2006	Dagger Nematodes	Xiphinema sp./spp.	MISSOURI	12
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSOURI	5
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSOURI	27
2006	Southern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne incognita	MISSOURI	14
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MONTANA	88
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MONTANA	13
2006	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	MONTANA	2
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MONTANA	8
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEBRASKA	6
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEBRASKA	4
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEBRASKA	20
2006	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	NEBRASKA	7
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEVADA	3
2006	Anobiid Beetle	Priobium punctatum	NEVADA	1
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEVADA	1
2006	Crapemyrtle Aphid	Tinocallis kahawaluokalani	NEVADA	1
2006	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	NEVADA	1
2006	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	NEVADA	1
2006	Honeylocust Bruchid	Amblycerus robiniae	NEVADA	1
2006	Leaf Streak	Aureobasidium microstictum	NEVADA	1
2006	Pinyon Sawfly	Neodiprion edulicolis	NEVADA	1
2006	Red Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus valens	NEVADA	2
2006	Redheaded Ash Borer	Neoclytus acuminatus	NEVADA	1
2006	Strawberry Root Weevil	Otiorhynchus ovatus	NEVADA	1
2006	Yellow-Horned Horntail	Urocerus gigas	NEVADA	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW HAMPSHIRE	10
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW JERSEY	21
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	NEW JERSEY	1
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW JERSEY	21
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW JERSEY	21
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW JERSEY	8
2006	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	NEW JERSEY	7
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	7
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	NEW MEXICO	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW MEXICO	4
2006	Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus	NEW MEXICO	6
2006	Pepper Weevil	Anthonomus eugenii	NEW MEXICO	1
2006	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	NEW MEXICO	7
2006	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEW MEXICO	1

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2006	Starthistle Seed Head Weevil	Larinus curtus	NEW MEXICO	2
2006	Yellow Starthistle Weevil	Eustenopus villosus	NEW MEXICO	2
2006	American Foulbrood	Bacillus larvae	NEW YORK	27
2006	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	NEW YORK	50
2006	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	NEW YORK	62
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NEW YORK	57
2006	Cherry Fruit Fly (E.) (Cff)	Rhagoletis cingulata	NEW YORK	62
2006	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	NEW YORK	18
2006	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	NEW YORK	62
2006	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	NEW YORK	39
2006	Fire Blight	Erwinia amylovora	NEW YORK	55
2006	Golden Nematode	Globodera rostochiensis	NEW YORK	9
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW YORK	62
2006	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	NEW YORK	1
2006	Honey Bee Mite	Acarapis woodi	NEW YORK	62
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEW YORK	62
2006	Mexican Bean Beetle	Epilachna varivestis	NEW YORK	62
2006	Northern Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica barberi	NEW YORK	62
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW YORK	51
2006	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	NEW YORK	62
2006	Sharka Disease	Plum Pox Virus; D-strain (PPV)	NEW YORK	1
2006	Sawfly	Athalia cornubiae	NEW YORK	1
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	NEW YORK	10
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	NEW YORK	6
2006	Southern Corn Rootworm; S.c.b.	Diabrotica undecimpunctata	NEW YORK	62
2006	Spurge; Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	NEW YORK	20
2006	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	NEW YORK	9
2006	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	NEW YORK	62
2006	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW YORK	38
2006	Western Corn Rootworm	Diabrotica virgifera	NEW YORK	62
2006	Wheat Wireworm	Agriotes mancus	NEW YORK	5
2006	Whitefly	Bemisia tabaci	NEW YORK	1
2006	Wireworm	Agriotes pubescens	NEW YORK	3
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	NORTH CAROLIN	83
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH CAROLIN	91
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	98
2006	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	NORTH CAROLIN	6
2006	Old World Hunter Fly	Coenosia attenuata	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2006	Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	NORTH CAROLIN	9
2006	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2006	Scarab Beetle	Plectris aliena	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2006	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2006	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	NORTH CAROLIN	3
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	NORTH CAROLIN	42
2006	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	NORTH CAROLIN	5
2006	Barley Yellow Dwarf	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYD	NORTH DAKOTA	16
2006	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	NORTH DAKOTA	1
2006	Wheat Powdery Mildew	Erysiphe graminis	NORTH DAKOTA	6
2006	Wheat Stripe Rust	Puccinia striiformis	NORTH DAKOTA	10
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OHIO	88
2006	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	OHIO	26
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OHIO	10

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2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OHIO	151
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OHIO	88
2006	Oriental Chestnut Gall Wasp	Dryocosmus kuriphilus	OHIO	2
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	OHIO	81
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	OHIO	55
2006	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	OHIO	4
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	OKLAHOMA	4
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OKLAHOMA	1
2006	European Hornet	Vespa crabro	OKLAHOMA	1
2006	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	OKLAHOMA	3
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	OKLAHOMA	1
2006	Technomyrmex Ant	Technomyrmex albipes	OKLAHOMA	1
2006	Argentine Ant	Linepithema humile	OREGON	1
2006	Asian Gypsy Moth (Agm)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	1
2006	Blackheaded Ant	Tapinoma melanocephalum	OREGON	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	OREGON	19
2006	Cherry Bark Tortrix (Cbt)	Enarmonia formosana	OREGON	3
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	OREGON	8
2006	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OREGON	9
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	6
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OREGON	3
2006	Lined Click Beetle	Agriotes lineatus	OREGON	1
2006	Pigeon Tremex	Tremex columba	OREGON	1
2006	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	OREGON	1
2006	Rustic Borer	Xylotrechus colonus	OREGON	1
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus xylographus	OREGON	1
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	88
2006	Ambosia beetle	*Xyleborus maiche*	PENNSYLVANIA	Other
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2006	Boxwood Rust	*Puccinia buxi*	PENNSYLVANIA	Other
2006	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	PENNSYLVANIA	66
2006	Chrysanthemum White Rust	*Puccinia horiana*	PENNSYLVANIA	Other
2006	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2006	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	PENNSYLVANIA	16
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2006	Sharka Disease	Plum Pox Virus; D-strain (PPV)	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2006	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2006	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	PENNSYLVANIA	18
2006	Chilli (Yellow Tea)Thrips	Scirtothrips dorsalis	PUERTO RICO	9
2006	Lime Swallowtail	*Papilio demoleus*	PUERTO RICO	Other
2006	Red Palm Mite	Raoiella indica	PUERTO RICO	11
2006	Chinese Long-horn Beetle	Hesperophanes (trichoferus) ca	RHODE ISLAND	1
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	RHODE ISLAND	5
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	RHODE ISLAND	5
2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	SOUTH CAROLIN	3
2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	SOUTH CAROLIN	7

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2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Hylocurus rudis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	2
2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	6
2006	Ambrosia Beetle; an	Xyleborus impressus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	4
2006	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Bark Beetle	Hylastes salebrosus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Bark Beetle	Hylastes porculus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	6
2006	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	6
2006	Black and Red Horntail	Urocerus cressoni	SOUTH CAROLIN.	15
2006	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Black Turpentine Beetle	Dendroctonus terebrans	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Black Twig Borer	Xylosandrus compactus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Cactus Moth	Cactoblastis cactorum	SOUTH CAROLIN.	29
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	42
2006	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	SOUTH CAROLIN.	4
2006	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	SOUTH CAROLIN.	6
2006	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH CAROLIN.	36
2006	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN.	2
2006	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Lady B.	Pseudoscymnus tsugae	SOUTH CAROLIN.	6
2006	Horntail	Sirex edwardsii	SOUTH CAROLIN.	19
2006	Horntail	Sirex nigricornis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	23
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH CAROLIN.	46
2006	Japanese Climbing Fern	Lygodium japonicum	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Pigeon Tremex	Tremex columba	SOUTH CAROLIN.	4
2006	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	SOUTH CAROLIN.	46
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Hylastes sp./spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Hypothenemus sp./spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Phloeotribus sp./spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN.	2
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus xylographus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Ambrosiodmus obliquus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Crypturgus alutaceus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	3
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus pubescens	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Scolytid Beetle	Dryoxylon onoharaensis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Siricid Wood Wasp	Eriotremex formosanus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	7
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	SOUTH CAROLIN.	46
2006	Small Southern Pine Engraver	Ips avulsus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	4
2006	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	SOUTH CAROLIN.	155
2006	Southern Pine Beetle	Dendroctonus frontalis	SOUTH CAROLIN.	4
2006	Tooth-necked Fungus Beetle	Laricobius nigrinus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Whitefly	Bemisia tabaci	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2006	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	SOUTH CAROLIN.	32
2006	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	SOUTH CAROLIN.	4
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH DAKOTA	3
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH DAKOTA	10

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2006	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	SOUTH DAKOTA	3
2006	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	SOUTH DAKOTA	9
2006	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	TENNESSEE	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	TENNESSEE	95
2006	Cyst Nematode	Tennessee Corn Cyst Nematod	TENNESSEE	Other
2006	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	TENNESSEE	36
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TENNESSEE	5
2006	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	TENNESSEE	33
2006	Hosta Virus X	Hosta Virus X (HVX)	TENNESSEE	3
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TENNESSEE	161
2006	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	TENNESSEE	95
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	TENNESSEE	95
2006	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	TENNESSEE	2
2006	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TENNESSEE	112
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	TENNESSEE	19
2006	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	11
2006	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	178
2006	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	TEXAS	1
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	TEXAS	1
2006	Coatbuttons	Tridax procumbens	TEXAS	1
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	TEXAS	1
2006	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	TEXAS	5
2006	E. Honey Bee W; Ahb Introgres.	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TEXAS	3
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TEXAS	1
2006	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	34
2006	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	TEXAS	30
2006	Sago Palm Scale	Aulacaspis yasumatsui	TEXAS	1
2006	Sapote Fruit Fly (Serpentine)	Anastrepha serpentina	TEXAS	10
2006	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	TEXAS	11
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	UTAH	84
2006	False Powderpost Beetle	Bostrychoplites cornutus	UTAH	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	UTAH	1
2006	Black and Red Horntail	Urocerus cressoni	VERMONT	2
2006	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	VERMONT	4
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VERMONT	14
2006	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	VERMONT	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VERMONT	14
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VERMONT	8
2006	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	VERMONT	9
2006	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	VIRGINIA	3
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	VIRGINIA	136
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VIRGINIA	165
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	VIRGINIA	136
2006	Oecophorid Moth	*Promalactis suzukiella*	VIRGINIA	Other
2006	Apple Clearwing Moth	Synanthedon myopaeformis	WASHINGTON	17
2006	Apple Leaf Curling Midge	Dasineura mali	WASHINGTON	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WASHINGTON	15
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	WASHINGTON	8
2006	Common Crane Fly; Lg European	Tipula oleraceae	WASHINGTON	1

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2006	Eurasian Yellow Flower Thrips	*Thrips flavus*	WASHINGTON	Other
2006	Fruit Tree Tortrix	Archips podana	WASHINGTON	1
2006	Gypsy Moth (European X Asian)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	10
2006	Hygromiid Snail	Helicella (xerotricha)	WASHINGTON	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WASHINGTON	3
2006	Lined Click Beetle	Agriotes lineatus	WASHINGTON	5
2006	Lygaeid Bug	Metopoplax ditomoides	WASHINGTON	1
2006	Oecophorid Moth	*Oecophora bractella*	WASHINGTON	Other
2006	Oriental Fruit Moth (Ofm)	Grapholita molesta	WASHINGTON	8
2006	Pentatomid Bug	Eysarcoris sp./spp.	WASHINGTON	1
2006	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	WASHINGTON	100
2006	Wrinkled Snail	Candidula intersecta	WASHINGTON	3
2006	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	WEST VIRGINIA	41
2006	Blueberry Maggot (F.f.) (Bbm)	Rhagoletis mendax	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2006	Blueweed	Echium vulgare	WEST VIRGINIA	23
2006	Butterfly Bush	Buddleja (Buddleia) davidii	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2006	Chinese Bush Clover; Sericea	Lespedeza cuneata	WEST VIRGINIA	34
2006	Chinese Silvergrass	Miscanthus sinensis	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2006	English Ivy	Hedera helix	WEST VIRGINIA	12
2006	Giant Knotweed	Polygonum sachalinense	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WEST VIRGINIA	95
2006	Hemlock; Poison	Conium maculatum	WEST VIRGINIA	68
2006	Honeysuckle; Japanese	Lonicera japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	121
2006	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WEST VIRGINIA	5
2006	Ivy; Ground	Glechoma hederacea	WEST VIRGINIA	42
2006	Japanese Barberry	Berberis thuribergii	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2006	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	55
2006	Japanese Hops	Humulus japonicus	WEST VIRGINIA	16
2006	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	WEST VIRGINIA	60
2006	Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2006	Jointhead Arthraxon	Arthraxon hispidus	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2006	Knapweed; Lesser (Black)	Centaurea nigra	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2006	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	WEST VIRGINIA	54
2006	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WEST VIRGINIA	94
2006	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	WEST VIRGINIA	40
2006	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WEST VIRGINIA	23
2006	Mile-a-minute Weed	Polygonum perfoliatum	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2006	Mustard; Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	WEST VIRGINIA	70
2006	Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	WEST VIRGINIA	18
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WEST VIRGINIA	62
2006	Princess Tree; Royal Paulownia	Paulownia tomentosa	WEST VIRGINIA	7
2006	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	WEST VIRGINIA	10
2006	Rose; Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	WEST VIRGINIA	128
2006	Silk Tree; Mimosa	Albizzia julibrissin	WEST VIRGINIA	19
2006	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2006	Spurge; Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2006	Teasel; Fuller's Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	WEST VIRGINIA	152
2006	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2006	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	WEST VIRGINIA	12
2006	Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima	WEST VIRGINIA	109
2006	Velvetgrass; Common	Holcus lanatus	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2006	Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudocorus	WEST VIRGINIA	29

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2006	Brown Garden Snail	Cantareus (Helix) aspersus (as	WISCONSIN	1
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WISCONSIN	50
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WISCONSIN	146
2006	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WISCONSIN	72
2006	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	WISCONSIN	7
2006	Soybean Dwarf	Soybean Dwarf Virus (SBDV)	WISCONSIN	6
2006	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	WYOMING	34
2006	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	WYOMING	1
2006	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	WYOMING	2
2006	Black Dot Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona nigriscutis	WYOMING	26
2006	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona lacertosa	WYOMING	24
2006	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	WYOMING	36
2006	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	WYOMING	302
2006	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	WYOMING	48
2006	Columbian Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne chitwoodi	WYOMING	1
2006	Dagger Nematodes	Xiphinema sp./spp.	WYOMING	5
2006	Differential Grasshopper	Melanoplus differentialis	WYOMING	1
2006	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WYOMING	1
2006	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	WYOMING	2
2006	Leafy Spurge Tip Gall Midge	Spurgia esulae	WYOMING	1
2006	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	WYOMING	3
2006	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	WYOMING	2
2006	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	WYOMING	60
2006	Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus bowditchi	WYOMING	1
2006	Stubby Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus sp./spp.	WYOMING	1
2006	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	WYOMING	6
2006	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	WYOMING	127
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	ALABAMA	4
2007	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	ALABAMA	6
2007	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	ALABAMA	3
2007	Sweetpotato Weevil (Spw)	Cylas formicarius	ALABAMA	11
2007	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	ALASKA	4
2007	Phytophthora Disease of Alders	*Phytophthora alni*	ALASKA	Other
2007	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	Homalodisca coagulata	ARIZONA	23
2007	Karnal Bunt	Tilletia (Neovossia) indica	ARIZONA	16
2007	Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus	ARIZONA	2
2007	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	ARKANSAS	6
2007	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	ARKANSAS	10
2007	Aphids (Plant Lice)	Family Aphididae	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Asian Gypsy Moth (Agm)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Barley Aphid	Sipha maydis	CALIFORNIA	3
2007	Bottlebrush Thrips	Teuchothrips sp./spp.	CALIFORNIA	1
2007	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CALIFORNIA	3
2007	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	CALIFORNIA	184
2007	Dodder; Japanese	Cuscuta japonica	CALIFORNIA	17
2007	Florida Ground Mealybug	Rhizoecus floridanus	CALIFORNIA	1
2007	Gladiolus Rust; A (U.t.)	Uromyces transversalis	CALIFORNIA	9
2007	Guava Fruit Fly (Gff)	Bactrocera correcta	CALIFORNIA	4
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	CALIFORNIA	4
2007	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	CALIFORNIA	9

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2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	CALIFORNIA	98
2007	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	CALIFORNIA	3
2007	Light Brown Apple Moth	Epiphyas postvittana	CALIFORNIA	26
2007	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	CALIFORNIA	18
2007	Mealybug	Pseudococcus new sp. CA070E	CALIFORNIA	1
2007	Mealybug	*Vryburgia sp.* (new sp.)	CALIFORNIA	Other
2007	Mediterranean Fruit Fly(medfly	Ceratitis capitata	CALIFORNIA	32
2007	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Olive Fruit Fly	Bactrocera oleae	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Olive Psyllid	Euphyllura olivina	CALIFORNIA	9
2007	Oriental Fruit Fly (Off)	Bactrocera dorsalis	CALIFORNIA	22
2007	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	CALIFORNIA	293
2007	Root Mealybug	Rhizoecus hibisci	CALIFORNIA	3
2007	S.american Spongeplant	Limnobium laevigatum	CALIFORNIA	1
2007	Short-winged Mole Cricket	Scapteriscus abbreviatus	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Skeletonweed; Rush	Chondrilla juncea	CALIFORNIA	4
2007	Southern Mole Cricket	Scapteriscus borellii	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	CALIFORNIA	2
2007	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (	CALIFORNIA	3
2007	Ambrosia Beetle	Euplatypus parallelus	COLORADO	1
2007	Bean Bacterial Wilt	Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens	COLORADO	4
2007	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	COLORADO	68
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	COLORADO	4
2007	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	COLORADO	2
2007	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	COLORADO	5
2007	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	COLORADO	26
2007	Puncture Vine Stem Weevil(s)	Microlarinus sp./spp.	COLORADO	31
2007	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	COLORADO	5
2007	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	COLORADO	13
2007	Toadflax Moth (Noctuid)	Calophasia lunula	COLORADO	21
2007	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	COLORADO	13
2007	Weed Control Flea Beetle	Aphthona sp./spp	COLORADO	44
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	CONNECTICUT	1
2007	Carex Mealybug	Trionymus caricis	CONNECTICUT	2
2007	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	CONNECTICUT	4
2007	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	CONNECTICUT	3
2007	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	CONNECTICUT	7
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	DELAWARE	1
2007	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	DELAWARE	3
2007	Algal Leaf Spot	Cephaleuros virescens	FLORIDA	1
2007	Armored Scale	Kuwanaspis linearis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Armored Scale	Aulacaspis tubercularis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Asian Banana Weevil	Polytus mellerborgii	FLORIDA	1
2007	Avocado Whitefly	Trialeurodes floridensis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Bamboo Mealybug	Palmicultor (Trionymus) lumpur	FLORIDA	2
2007	Black Vine Thrips	Retithrips syriacus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Black-dotted Brown Moth	Cissusa spadix	FLORIDA	1
2007	Broadnosed Weevil	Myllocerus undecimpustulatus	FLORIDA	6
2007	Brown Soft Scale	Coccus hesperidum	FLORIDA	1
2007	Brown Violin Spider	Loxosceles rufescens	FLORIDA	1
2007	Camphor Shoot Beetle	Xylosandrus mutilatus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Caribbean Armyworm	Spodoptera pulchella	FLORIDA	3
2007	Cerambycid Beetle	Lagocheirus obsoletus	FLORIDA	1

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2007	Chaff Scale	Parlatoria pergandei	FLORIDA	1
2007	Cheyletid Predatory Mite	Prosocheyla buckneri	FLORIDA	1
2007	Chilli (Yellow Tea)Thrips	Scirtothrips dorsalis	FLORIDA	6
2007	Citrus Greening Hlb (Asian)	Candidatus Liberibacter asiatic	FLORIDA	2,239
2007	Citrus Thrips	Scirtothrips citri	FLORIDA	2
2007	Coreid Bug	Spartocera batatas	FLORIDA	1
2007	Coreid Bug	Phthia picta	FLORIDA	2
2007	Cotton Cutworm	*Spodoptera litura*	FLORIDA	Other
2007	Cowpea Aphid	Aphis craccivora	FLORIDA	2
2007	Cuban Laurel Thrips	Gynaikothrips ficorum	FLORIDA	1
2007	Cushion Gall	Albonectria rigidiuscula	FLORIDA	1
2007	Cycad Poliaspis Scale	Poliaspis cycadis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Eriophyid Mite	Aculus new sp. FL '07	FLORIDA	1
2007	Eriophyid Mite	*Acritonotus sp.* (ID pending)	FLORIDA	1
2007	Eriophyid Mite	*Scolocenus sp.* (new sp.)	FLORIDA	2
2007	Eriophyid mite	Tumescoptes sp. FL '07	FLORIDA	1
2007	Eriophyid mite	*Notostrix sp.* (new sp.)	FLORIDA	1
2007	Erythrina Gall Wasp	Quadrastichus erythrinae	FLORIDA	2
2007	Eucalyptus Psyllid	Blastopsylla occidentalis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Eupalopsellid Mite; A	Saniosulus sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2007	False Coconut Scale	Nipaecoccus floridensis	FLORIDA	1
2007	False Paralatoria Scale	Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides	FLORIDA	1
2007	False Spider Mite	Tenuipalpus dasples	FLORIDA	4
2007	Ficus Whitefly	Singhiella simplex	FLORIDA	6
2007	Florida Ground Mealybug	Rhizoecus floridanus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Gladiolus Rust	*Uromyces transversalis*	FLORIDA	Other
2007	Green Peach Aphid	Myzus persicae	FLORIDA	1
2007	Hawaiian Scale	Andaspis hawaiiensis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	FLORIDA	8
2007	Jumping Spider	Sassacus vitis	FLORIDA	2
2007	Lady Beetle Scale Insect Pred.	Chilocorus nigritus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Ladybird Beetle	*Zilus sp.* (prob.new sp.)	FLORIDA	1
2007	Large Hickory Lecanium	Eulecanium caryae	FLORIDA	1
2007	Leaf Blight	Myrothecium roridum	FLORIDA	1
2007	Leaf Spot	Chlamydomyces palmarum	FLORIDA	1
2007	Leucaena Psyllid	Heteropsylla cubana	FLORIDA	1
2007	Longan Scale	Thysanofiorinia nephelii	FLORIDA	1
2007	Longtailed Mealybug	Pseudococcus longispinus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Madeira Mealybug	Phenacoccus madeirensis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	FLORIDA	1
2007	Mango Leaf Coating Eriophyid	Cisaberoptus kenyae	FLORIDA	1
2007	Margarodid Scale	Icerya genistae	FLORIDA	9
2007	Masked Scale	Mycetaspis personata	FLORIDA	1
2007	Mealybug	Hypogeococcus pungens	FLORIDA	1
2007	Mealybug	Stemmatomerinx acircula	FLORIDA	1
2007	Mite	Tetranychus mexicanus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Mycovellosiella Leaf Spot	Mycovellosiella sp./spp. FL '07	FLORIDA	1
2007	Neotropical Click Beetle	Drapetes plagiatus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Papaya Fruit Fly	Toxotrypana curvicauda	FLORIDA	12
2007	Papaya Mealybug	Paracoccus marginatus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Para Rubber Leaf Fall; Others	Phytophthora palmivora	FLORIDA	1
2007	Persea Mite	Oligonychus perseae	FLORIDA	2
2007	Persimmon Psylla	Trioza diospyri	FLORIDA	1
2007	Phytophthora Root Rot; Wilt	Phytophthora palmivora	FLORIDA	1
2007	Pigeonpea Pod Fly	Melanagromyza obtusa	FLORIDA	1

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2007	Pigweed Aphid	Aphis amaranthi	FLORIDA	1
2007	Powdery Mildew	Leveillula sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2007	Predator Snout Mite	Bdella distincta	FLORIDA	1
2007	Pyralid Moths	Family Pyralidae	FLORIDA	1
2007	Red Palm Mite	Raoiella indica	FLORIDA	44
2007	Redbanded Thrips	Selenothrips rubrocinctus	FLORIDA	2
2007	Redbay Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus glabratus	FLORIDA	2
2007	Redgum Lerp Psyllid	Glycaspis brimblecombei	FLORIDA	2
2007	Rhagidid Predatory Mite	Lindquistula multisoleidiata	FLORIDA	1
2007	Rust	Puccinia heterospora	FLORIDA	1
2007	Sago Palm Scale	Aulacaspis yasumatsui	FLORIDA	2
2007	Seed Bug	Kleidocerys virescens	FLORIDA	1
2007	Shield-backed Bug	Tetyra antillarum	FLORIDA	1
2007	Shield-backed Bug	Homaemus proteus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Soft Scale	Philephedra tuberculosa	FLORIDA	1
2007	Solanum Mealybug	Phenacoccus solani	FLORIDA	2
2007	Sourbush Seed Fly	Acinia picturata	FLORIDA	1
2007	Southern Corn Billbug	Sphenophorus callosus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Spider Mite	Tetranychus cocosi	FLORIDA	2
2007	Spider Mite	Palmanychus steganus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Spider Mite	Oligonychus sp. near peruvianis	FLORIDA	1
2007	Spirea Aphid	Aphis spiraecola	FLORIDA	1
2007	Sugarcane Orange Rust	Puccinia kuehnii	FLORIDA	21
2007	Sweetpotato Whitefly (Spwf)	Bemisia tabaci	FLORIDA	1
2007	Tephritid Fly	Xanthaciura chrysura	FLORIDA	1
2007	Tephritid Fly	Euleia fratria	FLORIDA	1
2007	Tephritid Fruit Fly	Paramyiolia rhino	FLORIDA	2
2007	Texas Citrus Mite	Eutetranychus banksi	FLORIDA	1
2007	Thrips	Gynaikothrips uzeli	FLORIDA	3
2007	Thrips	Thrips vulgatissimus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Thrips	Megalurothrips mucunae	FLORIDA	2
2007	Tomato Spotted Wilt	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSV	FLORIDA	2
2007	Tubetailed Thrips	Holopothrips inquilus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Two-Spotted Leafhopper	Sophonia sp. FL'07	FLORIDA	1
2007	Two-spotted Leafhopper	Sophonia orientalis	FLORIDA	3
2007	Van Duzee Treehopper	Vanduzea segmentata	FLORIDA	1
2007	Virginia Pine Scale	Toumeyella virginiana	FLORIDA	1
2007	Waterlily Aphid	Rhopalosiphum nymphaeae	FLORIDA	1
2007	Weevil	Myllocerus undatus	FLORIDA	2
2007	Weevil	Eurhin magnificus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Weevil	Conotrachelus leucophaeatus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Western Leaf-footed Bug	Leptoglossus zonatus	FLORIDA	1
2007	Whitefly	Aleurotrachelus trachoides	FLORIDA	1
2007	Zanthoxylum Psyllid	Leuronota fagarae	FLORIDA	1
2007	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	GEORGIA	6
2007	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	GEORGIA	20
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	GEORGIA	2
2007	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	GEORGIA	11
2007	Asiatic (O.) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	GUAM	1
2007	Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle	Oryctes rhinoceros	GUAM	1
2007	Asiatic (O.) Citrus Psyllid	Diaphorina citri	HAWAII	2
2007	Basil Leaf Spot	*Pseudocercospora ocimicola*	HAWAII	Other
2007	Nettle Caterpillar	Darna pallivitta	HAWAII	1

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2007	Parasitic Wasp	Aleuroctonus vittatus	HAWAII	1
2007	Pinneapple Heart Rot	*Erwinia chrysanthemi*	HAWAII	Other
2007	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	HAWAII	1
2007	Vanilla thrips	*Dichromothrips smithi*	HAWAII	Other
2007	Varroa Mite	Varroa destructor	HAWAII	1
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	IDAHO	1
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	IDAHO	1
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	IDAHO	1
2007	Corn (Common) Smut	Ustilago maydis	IDAHO	1
2007	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	IDAHO	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IDAHO	2
2007	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	IDAHO	1
2007	Potato Tuberworm (Ptw)	Phthorimaea operculella	IDAHO	3
2007	White Potato-cyst Nematode	Globodera pallida	IDAHO	1
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	ILLINOIS	7
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	ILLINOIS	97
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	ILLINOIS	2
2007	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	ILLINOIS	5
2007	Asiatic Garden Beetle	Maladera castanea	INDIANA	7
2007	Brome; Smooth	Bromus inermis	INDIANA	92
2007	Cut-leaved Teasel	Dipsacus laciniatus	INDIANA	4
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	INDIANA	39
2007	European Chafer (Ec)	Rhizotrogus majalis	INDIANA	2
2007	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	INDIANA	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	INDIANA	98
2007	Japanese Hops	Humulus japonicus	INDIANA	1
2007	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	INDIANA	1
2007	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	INDIANA	14
2007	Oak Wilt	Ceratocystis (Chalara) fagacear	INDIANA	1
2007	Oriental Beetle	Exomala orientalis	INDIANA	1
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	1
2007	Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea	INDIANA	92
2007	Yellow Floating Heart	Nymphoides peltata	INDIANA	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	IOWA	37
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	IOWA	3
2007	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	IOWA	6
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	KANSAS	54
2007	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	KANSAS	2
2007	New York Weevil	Ithycerus novaboracensis	KANSAS	1
2007	Small Southern Pine Engraver	Ips avulsus	KANSAS	1
2007	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	KANSAS	8
2007	Whitefringed Weevil	Naupactus leucoloma	KANSAS	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	KENTUCKY	38
2007	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	KENTUCKY	4
2007	Brown Soft Scale	Coccus hesperidum	LOUISIANA	2
2007	California Red Scale (Crs)	Aonidiella aurantii	LOUISIANA	5
2007	Camphor Scale	Pseudaonidia duplex	LOUISIANA	3
2007	Chaff Scale	Parlatoria pergandei	LOUISIANA	2
2007	Citrus Snow Scale	Unaspis citri	LOUISIANA	2

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2007	Cottony Cushion Scale	Icerya purchasi	LOUISIANA	2
2007	Florida Wax Scale	Ceroplastes floridensis	LOUISIANA	2
2007	Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*	LOUISIANA	Other
2007	Purple Scale	Lepidosaphes beckii	LOUISIANA	4
2007	Reniform Nematode	Rotylenchulus reniformis	LOUISIANA	18
2007	Stubby-Root Nematode	Paratrichodorus minor (christiei)	LOUISIANA	5
2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MAINE	1
2007	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	MAINE	6
2007	European Larch Canker	Lachnellula willkommi	MAINE	7
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MAINE	89
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	MAINE	1
2007	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus californicus	MARYLAND	1
2007	Ambrosia Beetle	Gnathotrichus materiarius	MARYLAND	2
2007	Ambrosia Beetle	Carphoborus bifurcus	MARYLAND	5
2007	Ambrosia Beetle	Ambrosiodmus rubricollis	MARYLAND	2
2007	Apple Wood Stainer	Monarthrum mali	MARYLAND	1
2007	Bark Beetle	Hylastes tenuis	MARYLAND	3
2007	Bark Beetle	Xyleborinus (Xyleborus) saxese	MARYLAND	5
2007	Bark Beetle	Orthotomicus caelatus	MARYLAND	5
2007	Bark Beetle	Hylastes porculus	MARYLAND	3
2007	Bark Beetle	Cnesinus strigicollis	MARYLAND	1
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	MARYLAND	1
2007	Bark Beetle; A (Scolytid)	Xyloterinus politus	MARYLAND	1
2007	Beet Armyworm (Baw)	Spodoptera exigua	MARYLAND	21
2007	Bilobed Looper	Megalographa (autographa)	MARYLAND	15
2007	Black Cutworm (Bcw)	Agrotis ipsilon	MARYLAND	26
2007	Black Timber Beetle	Xylosandrus germanus	MARYLAND	1
2007	Bollworm; Corn Earworm; (bw-cew)	Helicoverpa zea	MARYLAND	22
2007	Bristly Cutworm	Lacinipolia renigera	MARYLAND	22
2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MARYLAND	1
2007	Cabbage Looper (Cl)	Trichoplusia ni	MARYLAND	6
2007	Celery Looper	Anagrapha falcifera	MARYLAND	22
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MARYLAND	2
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle Fairyfly	Anaphes flavipes	MARYLAND	2
2007	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	MARYLAND	8
2007	Dingy Cutworm	Feltia jaculifera	MARYLAND	22
2007	Eastern Ash Bark Beetle	Hylesinus aculeatus	MARYLAND	1
2007	Eastern Fivespined Ips	Ips grandicollis	MARYLAND	5
2007	Eastern White Pine Bark Beetle	Pityogenes hopkinsi	MARYLAND	4
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MARYLAND	4
2007	European Corn Borer (Ecb)	Ostrinia nubilalis	MARYLAND	22
2007	European Red Mite	Panonychus ulmi	MARYLAND	24
2007	Fall Armyworm (Faw)	Spodoptera frugiperda	MARYLAND	29
2007	Forage Looper	Caenurgina erechtea	MARYLAND	22
2007	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MARYLAND	2
2007	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	MARYLAND	4
2007	Green Cloverworm	Plathypena scabra	MARYLAND	22
2007	Hessian Fly	Mayetiola destructor	MARYLAND	24
2007	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MARYLAND	22
2007	Peach Bark Beetle	Phloeotribus liminaris	MARYLAND	5
2007	Pear Psylla	Cacopsylla pyricola	MARYLAND	24
2007	Pine Engraver	Ips pini	MARYLAND	5
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	MARYLAND	4
2007	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	MARYLAND	2

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2007	Scolytid Beetle	Corthylus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	1
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Pityophthorus sp./spp.	MARYLAND	3
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus ferrugineus	MARYLAND	2
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Euwallacea (Xyleborus) validus	MARYLAND	3
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MARYLAND	3
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus xylographus	MARYLAND	1
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus affinis	MARYLAND	1
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Dryoxylon onoharaensis	MARYLAND	1
2007	Sixspined Ips	Ips calligraphus	MARYLAND	5
2007	Sixtoothed Spruce Bark Beetle	Pityogenes chalcographus	MARYLAND	2
2007	Small Southern Pine Engraver	Ips avulsus	MARYLAND	1
2007	Smaller Eur. Elm Bark Beetle	Scolytus multistriatus	MARYLAND	2
2007	Southern Green Stink Bug	Nezara viridulus	MARYLAND	24
2007	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	MARYLAND	21
2007	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MARYLAND	3
2007	Soybean Looper (Sblp)	Pseudoplusia includens	MARYLAND	21
2007	Spotted Cutworm	Xestia c-nigrum	MARYLAND	22
2007	Tomato Hornworm	Manduca quinquemaculata	MARYLAND	22
2007	True Armyworm (Taw)	Pseudaletia unipuncta	MARYLAND	25
2007	Variegated Cutworm (Vcw)	Peridroma saucia	MARYLAND	20
2007	Wheat Head Armyworm	Faronta diffusa	MARYLAND	3
2007	Yellow Banded Timber Beetle	Monarthrum fasciatum	MARYLAND	5
2007	Yellowstriped Armyworm	Spodoptera ornithogalli	MARYLAND	22
2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	MASSACHUSETT	1
2007	Daylily Rust	Puccinia hemerocallidis	MASSACHUSETT	3
2007	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MASSACHUSETT	1
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus seriatus	MASSACHUSETT	9
2007	Tachinid Fly	Cyzenis albicans	MASSACHUSETT	3
2007	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborinus alni	MICHIGAN	4
2007	Arabis Mosaic	Arabis Mosaic Virus (ARMV)	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Brown Lipped Snail	Cepaea nemoralis	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Burgundy Snail	Helix pomatia	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Cucumber Mosaic	Cucumber Mosaic Virus (CMV)	MICHIGAN	3
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	MICHIGAN	4
2007	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	MICHIGAN	3
2007	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	MICHIGAN	3
2007	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	MICHIGAN	2
2007	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctua pronuba	MICHIGAN	6
2007	Larger Shothole Borer	Scolytus mali	MICHIGAN	3
2007	Potato Powdery Scab	Spongospora subterranea	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Scolytid Beetle	Xyleborus atratus	MICHIGAN	3
2007	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Tobacco Mosaic	Tobacco Mosaic Virus (TMV)	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Tobacco Rattle	Tobacco Rattle Virus (TRV)	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	MICHIGAN	1
2007	Western Conifer Seed Bug	Leptoglossus occidentalis	MICHIGAN	5
2007	European Alfalfa Beetle	Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpur	MINNESOTA	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MINNESOTA	54
2007	Meadow Fleabane	Inula britannica	MINNESOTA	1
2007	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	MINNESOTA	5
2007	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	MINNESOTA	38

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2007	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	MISSISSIPPI	2
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSISSIPPI	2
2007	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	MISSISSIPPI	1
2007	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	MISSISSIPPI	32
2007	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	MISSISSIPPI	16
2007	Asiatic Garden Beetle	Maladera castanea	MISSOURI	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	MISSOURI	5
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MISSOURI	48
2007	Oriental Beetle	Exomala orientalis	MISSOURI	6
2007	Bindweed; Field	Convolvulus arvensis	MONTANA	63
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	MONTANA	26
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle Eulophid	Tetrastichus julis	MONTANA	9
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	MONTANA	6
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEBRASKA	4
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	NEBRASKA	19
2007	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	NEBRASKA	11
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	NEVADA	2
2007	European Pine Shoot Moth(epsm)	Rhyacionia bouliana	NEVADA	1
2007	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2
2007	Lily Leaf Beetle	Liliioceris lilii	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2007	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3
2007	Rose Rosette Disease	Mite Transmitted Unknown Age	NEW JERSEY	1
2007	Tortoise Beetle	*Cassida piperata*	NEW JERSEY	Other
2007	Weed Control Chrysomelid	Galerucella sp./spp.	NEW JERSEY	5
2007	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	NEW MEXICO	1
2007	Apple Maggot (Am)	Rhagoletis pomonella	NEW MEXICO	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NEW MEXICO	2
2007	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	NEW MEXICO	1
2007	Pink Bollworm (PBW)	Pectinophora gossypiella	NEW MEXICO	5
2007	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	NEW MEXICO	2
2007	Starthistle Seed Head Weevil	Larinus curtus	NEW MEXICO	3
2007	Yellow Starthistle Weevil	Eustenopus villosus	NEW MEXICO	3
2007	Yellow Starthistle Weevil	Bangasternus orientalis	NEW MEXICO	3
2007	Bacterial Leaf Scorch	Xylella fastidiosa	NEW YORK	1
2007	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	NEW YORK	14
2007	Common Crane Fly; Lg European	Tipula oleraceae	NEW YORK	8
2007	Crane Fly	Tipula paterifera	NEW YORK	4
2007	European Crane Fly	Tipula paludosa	NEW YORK	4
2007	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	NEW YORK	4
2007	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	NEW YORK	1
2007	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	NEW YORK	1
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	NEW YORK	3
2007	Rice Panicle Mite	Steneotarsonemus spinki	NEW YORK	1
2007	Sawfly	*Athalia cornubiae*	NEW YORK	
2007	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	NEW YORK	9
2007	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	NEW YORK	5
2007	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	NORTH CAROLIN	1

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Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2007	Bushkiller	Cayratia japonica	NORTH CAROLIN	6
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	NORTH CAROLIN	117
2007	Itchgrass	Rottboellia cochinchinensis	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2007	Leaf Beetle	Phaedon desotonis	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2007	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	NORTH CAROLIN	5
2007	Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	NORTH CAROLIN	6
2007	Salvinia; A Giant (Karibaweed)	Salvinia molesta	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2007	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2007	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	NORTH CAROLIN	8
2007	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	NORTH CAROLIN	1
2007	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	NORTH CAROLIN	6
2007	Spiderwort; Tropical(benghal D	Commelina benghalensis	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2007	Sweetpotato Chlorotic Stunt	Sweetpotato Chlorotic Stunt Vir	NORTH CAROLIN	2
2007	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	NORTH CAROLIN	5
2007	Barley Yellow Dwarf	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYD	NORTH DAKOTA	18
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OHIO	21
2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	OHIO	2
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	OHIO	9
2007	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OHIO	12
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OHIO	119
2007	Hosta Virus X	Hosta Virus X (HVX)	OHIO	39
2007	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	OHIO	21
2007	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	OKLAHOMA	1
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	OKLAHOMA	1
2007	Cottony Cushion Scale	Icerya purchasi	OKLAHOMA	1
2007	Drosophilid Fig Fly	Zaprionus indianus	OKLAHOMA	1
2007	Granulate Ambrosia Beetle	Xylosandrus crassiusculus	OKLAHOMA	1
2007	Insect Fungus	Metarhizium anisopliae	OKLAHOMA	1
2007	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	OKLAHOMA	20
2007	Bean Common Mosaic	Bean Common Mosaic Virus (B	OREGON	1
2007	Giant Hogweed	Heracleum mantegazzianum	OREGON	10
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	OREGON	6
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	OREGON	1
2007	Pine Resin Moth	Cydia coniferana	OREGON	4
2007	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	7
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	3
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	PENNSYLVANIA	66
2007	Chrysanthemum White Rust (Cwr)	Puccinia horiana	PENNSYLVANIA	5
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2007	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	PENNSYLVANIA	6
2007	Goat's Rue	Galega officinalis	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2007	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2007	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	PENNSYLVANIA	5
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	PENNSYLVANIA	67
2007	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2007	Viburnum Leaf Beetle	Pyrrhalta viburni	PENNSYLVANIA	4
2007	Coffee Berry Borer	Hypothenemus hampei	PUERTO RICO	1

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2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	RHODE ISLAND	1
2007	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	SOUTH CAROLIN.	3
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH CAROLIN.	33
2007	Japanese Hops	Humulus japonicus	SOUTH CAROLIN.	1
2007	Red Imported Fire Ant (Ifa)	Solenopsis invicta	SOUTH CAROLIN.	46
2007	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	SOUTH CAROLIN.	11
2007	Tephritid Fruit Fly	Paramyiolia rhino	SOUTH CAROLIN.	3
2007	Witchweed (Ww)	Striga asiatica	SOUTH CAROLIN.	2
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	SOUTH DAKOTA	3
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	SOUTH DAKOTA	8
2007	Saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima	SOUTH DAKOTA	4
2007	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	SOUTH DAKOTA	2
2007	Scab	Fusarium sp./spp.	SOUTH DAKOTA	13
2007	Wheat Streak Mosaic	Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus (W:	SOUTH DAKOTA	35
2007	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Clb)	Oulema melanopus	TENNESSEE	95
2007	Dogwood Anthracnose	Discula destructiva	TENNESSEE	36
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TENNESSEE	7
2007	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	TENNESSEE	33
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	TENNESSEE	158
2007	Plum Curculio	Conotrachelus nenuphar	TENNESSEE	95
2007	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	TENNESSEE	95
2007	Soybean Cyst Nematode (Scn)	Heterodera glycines	TENNESSEE	112
2007	Af. Honey Bee W; Ehb Introgres	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	12
2007	Africanized Honey Bee (Ahb)	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	20
2007	E. Honey Bee W; Ahb Introgres.	Apis mellifera	TEXAS	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	TEXAS	2
2007	Hibiscus (Pink) Mealybug	Maconellicoccus hirsutus	TEXAS	2
2007	Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*	TEXAS	Other
2007	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	2
2007	Panicle Rice Mite	Steneotarsonemus spinki	TEXAS	6
2007	Soybean Rust (Australasian)	Phakopsora pachyrhizi	TEXAS	1
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	UTAH	12
2007	European Bark Beetle; A	Hylastes opacus	UTAH	3
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	UTAH	1
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	UTAH	1
2007	European Woodwasp	Sirex noctilio	VERMONT	1
2007	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	VERMONT	1
2007	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	VERMONT	4
2007	Swede Midge	Contarinia nasturtii	VERMONT	1
2007	Bark Beetle	Scolytus schevyrewi	VIRGINIA	5
2007	Broomrape; Hemp (Branched)	Orobanche ramosa	VIRGINIA	1
2007	Broomrape; Small (Clover)	Orobanche minor	VIRGINIA	2
2007	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	VIRGINIA	3
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	VIRGINIA	92
2007	Itchgrass	Rottboellia cochinchinensis	VIRGINIA	1
2007	Pepper Weevil	Anthonomus eugenii	VIRGINIA	1
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	VIRGINIA	1

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2007	Apple Clearwing Moth	Synanthedon myopaeformis	WASHINGTON	8
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WASHINGTON	7
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WASHINGTON	3
2007	Amur Bush Honeysuckle	Lonicera maackii	WEST VIRGINIA	6
2007	Autumn-olive	Elaeagnus umbellata	WEST VIRGINIA	67
2007	Blueweed	Echium vulgare	WEST VIRGINIA	31
2007	Butterfly Bush	Buddleja (Buddleia) davidii	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2007	Chinese Bush Clover; Sericea	Lespedeza cuneata	WEST VIRGINIA	39
2007	Chinese Silvergrass	Miscanthus sinensis	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2007	Common Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2007	Creeping Charlie	Lysimachia numularia	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2007	Cut-leaved Teasel	Dipsacus laciniatus	WEST VIRGINIA	20
2007	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2007	English Ivy	Hedera helix	WEST VIRGINIA	13
2007	Giant Knotweed	Polygonum sachalinense	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WEST VIRGINIA	51
2007	Hemlock; Poison	Conium maculatum	WEST VIRGINIA	117
2007	Honeysuckle; Japanese	Lonicera japonica	WEST VIRGINIA	110
2007	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2007	Ivy; Ground	Glechoma hederacea	WEST VIRGINIA	60
2007	Japanese Barberry	Berberis thuribergii	WEST VIRGINIA	6
2007	Japanese Hops	Humulus japonicus	WEST VIRGINIA	16
2007	Japanese Stilt Grass	Microstegium vimineum	WEST VIRGINIA	38
2007	Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense	WEST VIRGINIA	15
2007	Jointhead Arthraxon	Arthraxon hispidus	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2007	Knapweed; Lesser (Black)	Centaurea nigra	WEST VIRGINIA	1
2007	Knapweed; Spotted	Centaurea stoebe (biebersteini	WEST VIRGINIA	56
2007	Knotweed; Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum	WEST VIRGINIA	115
2007	Kudzu	Pueraria montana (lobata)	WEST VIRGINIA	51
2007	Lythrum (Loosestrife); Purple	Lythrum salicaria	WEST VIRGINIA	30
2007	Mile-a-minute Weed	Polygonum perfoliatum	WEST VIRGINIA	4
2007	Morrow's Honeysuckle	Lonicera morrowii	WEST VIRGINIA	99
2007	Mustard; Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	WEST VIRGINIA	61
2007	Oriental Bittersweet	Celastrus orbiculatus	WEST VIRGINIA	11
2007	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2007	Potato Virus Y	Potato Virus Y (PVY)	WEST VIRGINIA	3
2007	Princess Tree; Royal Paulownia	Paulownia tomentosa	WEST VIRGINIA	11
2007	Reed; Common	Phragmites australis (communis	WEST VIRGINIA	19
2007	Rose; Multiflora	Rosa multiflora	WEST VIRGINIA	200
2007	Silk Tree; Mimosa	Albizzia julibrissin	WEST VIRGINIA	21
2007	Soda Apple; Tropical	Solanum viarum	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2007	Spurge; Cypress	Euphorbia cyparissias	WEST VIRGINIA	7
2007	Teasel; Fuller's Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	WEST VIRGINIA	171
2007	Thistle; Bull	Cirsium vulgare	WEST VIRGINIA	2
2007	Thistle; Canada	Cirsium arvense	WEST VIRGINIA	16
2007	Thistle; Italian Plumeless (M)	Carduus nutans	WEST VIRGINIA	13
2007	Thistle; Spiney Plumeless	Carduus acanthoides	WEST VIRGINIA	38
2007	Tree-of-heaven	Ailanthus altissima	WEST VIRGINIA	113
2007	Velvetgrass; Common	Holcus lanatus	WEST VIRGINIA	8
2007	Wine Raspberry	Rubus phoenicolasius	WEST VIRGINIA	7
2007	Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudocorus	WEST VIRGINIA	63
2007	Arionid Slug	Arion subfuscus	WISCONSIN	1
2007	Brown Garden Snail	Cantareus (Helix) aspersus (as	WISCONSIN	1
2007	Burgundy Snail	Helix pomatia	WISCONSIN	10

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2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WISCONSIN	82
2007	Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	WISCONSIN	1
2007	Japanese Beetle (JB)	Popillia japonica	WISCONSIN	23
2007	Limacid Slug	Deroceras laeve	WISCONSIN	5
2007	Oriental Beetle	Exomala orientalis	WISCONSIN	9
2007	Potato Rot Nematode	Ditylenchus destructor	WISCONSIN	2
2007	Small Hive Beetle	Aethina tumida	WISCONSIN	3
2007	Soybean (Soya Bean) Aphid	Aphis glycines	WISCONSIN	60
2007	Soybean Dwarf	Soybean Dwarf Virus (SBDV)	WISCONSIN	5
2007	Bindweed Control Noctuid	Tyta luctuosa	WYOMING	4
2007	Bindweed Gall Mite	Aceria malherbae	WYOMING	24
2007	Black Dot Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona nigriscutis	WYOMING	21
2007	Black Males Grasshopper	Boopedon nubilum	WYOMING	1
2007	Broadnosed Seed Head Weevil	Bangasternus fausti	WYOMING	1
2007	Brownlegged Leafy Spurge F. B.	Aphthona lacertosa	WYOMING	33
2007	Canada Thistle Stem Gall Fly	Urophora cardui	WYOMING	28
2007	Canada Thistle Stem Weevil	Ceutorhynchus litura	WYOMING	50
2007	Carlinian Snapper Grasshopper	Circotettix carlinianus	WYOMING	1
2007	Dagger Nematodes	Xiphinema sp./spp.	WYOMING	2
2007	Gray Bird Grasshopper	Schistocerca nitens	WYOMING	1
2007	Green Desert Grasshopper	Orphulella pelidna	WYOMING	1
2007	Gypsy Moth (European)(GM)	Lymantria dispar	WYOMING	1
2007	Knapweed Root Weevil	Cyphocleonus achates	WYOMING	2
2007	Lesser Knapweed Flower Weevil	Larinus minutus	WYOMING	4
2007	Little Pasture Spurthroat Gh.	Melanoplus confusus	WYOMING	1
2007	Northern Root-knot Nematode	Meloidogyne hapla	WYOMING	5
2007	Northern Spurthroated Grassh.	Melanoplus borealis	WYOMING	1
2007	Obscure Grasshopper	Opeia obscura	WYOMING	1
2007	Pronotal Range Grasshopper	Cratypedes neglectus	WYOMING	1
2007	Saltcedar Leaf Beetle	Diorhabda elongata	WYOMING	39
2007	Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus bowditchi	WYOMING	1
2007	Spurthroated Grasshopper	Melanoplus foedus	WYOMING	1
2007	Thistle Crown (Rosette) Weevil	Trichosirocalus horridus	WYOMING	1
2007	Toadflax Stemboring Weevil	Mecinus janthinus	WYOMING	276
2007	Weed Control Leaf Beetle	Cassida rubiginosa	WYOMING	5
2008	Tephritid Fruit Fly	Paramyiolia rhino	ALABAMA	1
2008	Australian Eucalyptus Beetle;	Phoracantha recurva	CALIFORNIA	1
2008	Cerambycid Wood Borer	Arhopalus syriacus	CALIFORNIA	1
2008	Diaprepes Root Weevil	Diaprepes abbreviatus	CALIFORNIA	88
2008	Light Brown Apple Moth	Epiphyas postvittana	CALIFORNIA	4
2008	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	CALIFORNIA	6
2008	Olive Fruit Fly	Bactrocera oleae	CALIFORNIA	8
2008	Syrian Longhorn Beetle	*Arhopalus syriacus*	CALIFORNIA	Other
2008	Black Walnut Disease Complex	*Geosmithia* (ID Pending)	COLORADO	Other
2008	Aphid	Schizaphis minuta	FLORIDA	1
2008	Barnacle Scale	Ceroplastes cirripediformis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Broadnosed Weevil	Myllocerus undecimpustulatus	FLORIDA	8
2008	Capparis Soft Scale	Coccus capparidis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Chilli (Yellow Tea)Thrips	Scirtothrips dorsalis	FLORIDA	4
2008	Chinese Hibiscus Mealybug	Phenacoccus solenopsis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Citrus Greening Hlb (Asian)	Candidatus Liberibacter asiatic	FLORIDA	428

FOREIGN PESTS DETECTED
OUTSIDE OF THE PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE UNITED STATES
By Year and State

Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2008	Clusiid Fly	Sobarocephala quadrimaculata	FLORIDA	1
2008	Corn Silk Fly	Euxesta eluta	FLORIDA	1
2008	Crustywax Whitefly	Paraleyrodes pseudonaranjae	FLORIDA	2
2008	Cyanophyllum Scale	Abgrallaspis cyanophyllis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Drosophilid Fig Fly	Zaprionus indianus	FLORIDA	2
2008	Eriophyid Bud Mite	Acalitus new sp. FL 2008	FLORIDA	1
2008	Eriophyid Gall Mite	Aceria sp./spp.	FLORIDA	1
2008	Eriophyid Mite	Epitrimerus trilobus	FLORIDA	1
2008	Erythrina Gall Wasp	Quadrastichus erythrinae	FLORIDA	2
2008	False Paralatoria Scale	Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides	FLORIDA	1
2008	False Spider Mite	Brevipalpus russulus	FLORIDA	1
2008	Fig Gall Midge	Horidiplosis ficifolii	FLORIDA	2
2008	Gall Midge	Asphondylia borrichiae	FLORIDA	1
2008	Gladiolus Rust	*Uromyces transversalis*	FLORIDA	Other
2008	Horsebean Longhorn Beetle	Trachyderes (Dendrobias) man	FLORIDA	1
2008	Japanese Maple Scale	Lopholeucaspis japonica	FLORIDA	1
2008	Jumping Spider	Sassacus vitis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Magnolia White Scale	Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	FLORIDA	1
2008	Mealybug	Phenacoccus parvus	FLORIDA	1
2008	Melonworm	Diaphania hyalinata	FLORIDA	1
2008	Norfolk Island Pine Felt Scale	Eriococcus araucaria	FLORIDA	1
2008	Noxious Bamboo Mealybug	Chaetococcus bambusae	FLORIDA	1
2008	Picturewinged Fly	Euxesta pechumani	FLORIDA	1
2008	Plant Bug	Dolichomiris linearis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Pseudococcid	Chorizococcus rostellum	FLORIDA	1
2008	Psyllid	Trioza russellae	FLORIDA	1
2008	Red Palm Mite	Raoiella indica	FLORIDA	10
2008	Rice Root Aphid	Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominalis	FLORIDA	2
2008	Spider Mite	Palmanychus steganus	FLORIDA	1
2008	Striped Mealybug	Ferrisia virgata	FLORIDA	1
2008	Tephritid Fly	Euleia fratria	FLORIDA	3
2008	Terrapin Scale	Mesolecanium nigrofasciatum	FLORIDA	1
2008	Tetranychid Mite	Tetranychus kanzawai	FLORIDA	1
2008	Texas Citrus Mite	Eutetranychus banksi	FLORIDA	1
2008	Thrips	Frankliniella insularis	FLORIDA	1
2008	Winnemucae Grass Mealybug	Trionymus winnemucae	FLORIDA	1
2008	Wood Gnat	Mycetobia divergens	FLORIDA	1
2008	Pestalotiopsis Fruit Rot	*Pestalotiopsis virgatula*	HAWAII	Other
2008	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	ILLINOIS	1
2008	Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)	Agrilus planipennis	INDIANA	25
2008	Pine Shoot Beetle (Psb)	Tomicus piniperda	INDIANA	1
2008	Asiatic Garden Beetle	Maladera castanea	KANSAS	1
2008	Oriental Beetle	Exomala orientalis	KANSAS	3
2008	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	Adelges tsugae	KENTUCKY	4
2008	Ambrosia Beetle	Xyleborus (Xyleborinus) octiesd	LOUISIANA	Other
2008	Gladiolus Rust; A (U.t.)	Uromyces transversalis	MINNESOTA	1
2008	European Root Weevil	*Mogulones cruciger*	MONTANA	Other

FOREIGN PESTS DETECTED
OUTSIDE OF THE PORTS OF ENTRY IN THE UNITED STATES
By Year and State

Year	Pest Common Name	Pest Scientific Name	State	NAPIS Positive Records
2008	Cereal Cyst Nematode	*Heterodera filipjevi*	OREGON	Other
2008	Sudden Oak Death; Ramorum Blgt	Phytophthora ramorum	OREGON	2
2008	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Halyomorpha halys	PENNSYLVANIA	2
2008	Technomyrmex Ant	Technomyrmex albipes	PENNSYLVANIA	1
2008	Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica	TENNESSEE	1
2008	Mexican Fruit Fly (Mexfly)	Anastrepha ludens	TEXAS	154
2008	Firebug	Pyrrhocoris apterus	UTAH	Other
2008	European Root Weevil	*Mogulones cruciger*	WASHINGTON	Other

Mr. Farr: [Please provide] A list of foreign pest infestations where federal funds were expended in the U.S. - by year, by state, by pest, by infestation since 2002. If available, can you provide any local or state funds expended for those infestations?

Response: Included for the record is a table of all emergency-funded programs in response to a foreign pest infestation. This information includes programs funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation and does not include state or local contributions, which we are unable to provide.

EMERGENCY FUNDING FOR RESPONSES TO FOREIGN PEST INFESTATIONS

Year	Pest	State	Amount	Totals
2002	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Connecticut	$ 59,939	
		Illinois	9,777,109	
		Indiana	793	
		Maryland	403,257	
		Massachusetts	646	
		New Jersey	58,115	
		New York	20,538,735	
		Ohio	821	
		Oklahoma	13,112	
		Oregon	43,500	
		Utah	500	
	Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter	California	11,456,743	
	Total, 2002			$42,353,270
2003	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Illinois	$ 340,928	
		Maryland	332,738	
		Massachusetts	233,532	
		New Jersey	1,173,603	
		New York	16,355	
		North Carolina	250	
	Emerald Ash Borer	Maryland	879,640	
		Massachusetts	228,847	
		Michigan	11,267,549	
		Mississippi	7,560	
		Ohio	307,320	
		Tennessee	15,000	
		Vermont	5,000	
		Virginia	2,500	
		West Virginia	20,000	
		Wisconsin	3,000	
	Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter	California	14,627,469	
	Mexican Fruit Fly	California	8,636,220	
	Total, 2003			$38,097,511

Year	Pest	State	Amount	Totals
2004	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Illinois	$5,853,795	
	Emerald Ash Borer	Alabama	8,500	
		Colorado	15,000	
		Georgia	3,828	
		Illinois	4,620	
		Indiana	3,219,803	
		Kentucky	10,000	
		Maine	1,967	
		Maryland	471,784	
		Massachusetts	682,916	
		Michigan	27,559,719	
		Minnesota	19,957	
		Mississippi	12,850	
		New Jersey	67	
		New York	1,000	
		North Carolina	2,028,895	
		Ohio	3,989,545	
		Pennsylvania	2,797	
		Rhode Island	6,755	
		Tennessee	2,724	
		Vermont	5,000	
		Virginia	387,424	
		West Virginia	20,000	
		Wisconsin	26,255	
	Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter	California	5,078,455	
	Mexican Fruit Fly	California	163,353	
	Mormon Cricket	Idaho	5,984,963	
		Nebraska	5,792,746	
		Utah	6,433,366	
	Total, 2004			$67,788,084
2005	Asian Longhorned Beetle	California	$ 1,734	
		Illinois	4,010,210	
		Maryland	57,975	
		New Jersey	432,860	
		New York	8,188,464	
		North Carolina	2,998	
	Citrus Greening	Florida	138,000	
		Maryland	6,118	
		North Carolina	457,753	
	Emerald Ash Borer	Illinois	30,000	
		Indiana	2,220,050	
		Kansas	25,000	
		Maryland	312,290	

Year	Pest	State	Amount	Totals
2005 (cont'd)	Emerald Ash Borer (cont'd)	Michigan	13,960,698	
		Minnesota	6,984	
		North Carolina	805,430	
		Oklahoma	13,270,579	
		Pennsylvania	34,324	
		Rhode Island	238	
		Vermont	24,412	
		Virginia	44,757	
		West Virginia	33,166	
		Wisconsin	10,000	
	Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter	Texas	136,093	
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	New Mexico	40,691	
	Mormon Cricket	Nevada	692,593	
	Total, 2005			$44,943,417
2006	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Illinois	$ 571,477	
		New Jersey	750,686	
		New York	2,006,193	
		North Carolina	741	
	Emerald Ash Borer	Illinois	854,800	
		Michigan	3,500,628	
		North Carolina	2,380,851	
		Ohio	4,177,901	
		Pennsylvania	30,418	
	Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter	California	674,352	
	Mormon Cricket	Idaho	836	
		Nevada	554,019	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	Idaho	2,281,944	
		Maryland	64,654	
		North Carolina	22,928	
	Total, 2006			$ 17,872,428
2007	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Illinois	$ 176	
		New Mexico	3,084	
	Emerald Ash Borer	Illinois	3,426,053	
		Indiana	300,000	
		Kentucky	27,486	
		Maryland	2,598,433	
		Michigan	841,754	
		Minnesota	60,000	
		Mississippi	940,635	
		New York	15,000	
		Ohio	1,906,568	
		Pennsylvania	2,117,522	
		West Virginia	944,642	

Year	Pest	State	Amount	Totals
2007 (cont'd)	Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter	California	13,303	
	Light Brown Apple Moth	California	11,937,992	
		Maine	14,377	
		Massachusetts	184,104	
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	California	15,363	
	Mexican Fruit Fly	Texas	403,612	
	Potato Cyst Nematode	Alaska	3,540	
		Arizona	13,800	
		California	181,423	
		Colorado	348,587	
		Delaware	15,166	
		Florida	66,580	
		Idaho	8,017,379	
		Indiana	20,700	
		Maine	80,269	
		Maryland	246,216	
		Minnesota	221,555	
		Montana	238,442	
		Nebraska	92,246	
		Nevada	43,396	
		New Jersey	10,000	
		New Mexico	6,053	
		New York	53,503	
		North Carolina	482,265	
		North Dakota	286,046	
		Oregon	182,334	
		Pennsylvania	66,415	
		Texas	94,368	
		Virginia	25,000	
		Washington	522,840	
		West Virginia	2,033	
		Wisconsin	111,721	
		Wyoming	30,773	
	Total 2007			$ 37,212,754
	Total, FYs 2002-2007			$248,267,464

Mr. Farr: To the budget before us today - Explain the roughly 10 percent reduction (from FY 2008 est) in Pest and Disease Management Programs?

Response: To support APHIS' high priority programs while continuing to meet the goal of reducing the Federal deficit, the FY 2009 request proposes several offsetting reductions. These offsetting Pest and Disease Management proposals include the Aquaculture, Brucellosis, Chronic Wasting Disease, Cotton Pests, Grasshopper, Johne's Disease, Noxious Weeds, Scrapie, and Wildlife Services Operations programs. In most cases, the offsets assume increased State contributions to each cooperative cost-share program.

Mr. Farr: To the budget before us today - What programs [in Pest and Disease Management Programs] are being reduced, by how much and what is the justification for the reduction? (FY 2007 actual is $342 million, FY 2008 estimate is $362 million, and FY 2009 proposed is $327 million)

Response: The APHIS FY 2009 budget requests several proposed decreases within the Pest and Disease Management Programs as follows.

A decrease of $3.033 million for the Aquaculture program:
APHIS expects to have gathered the necessary surveillance information to establish a scientifically sound regulatory scope for VHS. At the requested funding level, the Agency will be able to conduct the sampling necessary to continue testing activities and monitoring the scope of VHS. The Agency also anticipates having the necessary laboratory infrastructure in place to address any VHS-related testing needs. At the proposed FY 2009 funding level, APHIS will retain sufficient resources to support regulatory, policy, and outreach efforts related to VHS and other aquatic animal diseases, as well as a base level of laboratory support and targeted outreach.

A decrease of $373,000 for the Brucellosis program:
APHIS has realized increased efficiencies in the Brucellosis program that have enabled the Agency to experience costs savings.

A decrease of $7.357 million for the Chronic Wasting Disease program:
The budget request encourages continued, shared responsibility through a funding match requirement under which the Federal government will pay for 60 percent of anticipated program needs. This represents a reasonable Federal funding responsibility for this program. Additionally, since the program's inception, APHIS is now better able to anticipate how much funding is used annually for indemnity. The funding level requested also assumes the realignment of $1.588 million, previously used for indemnities, for necessary program operations.

A decrease of $22.910 million for the Cotton Pests program:
The active phase of the Boll Weevil Eradication Program is reaching a successful conclusion. APHIS anticipates the boll weevil will be 99 percent eradicated in FY 2008 and completely eradicated by the end of FY 2009. After eradication is complete, APHIS will implement low-cost, post-eradication monitoring to guard against reinfestations. By the end of FY 2008, APHIS expects to have

eradicated pink bollworm (PBW) from 48 percent of currently infested cotton acreage. This compares to 35 percent eradicated by the end of FY 2007. APHIS expects full PBW eradication by 2013.

The Cotton Pests program will continue to coordinate efforts with Federal, State, and local agencies in the United States and Mexico.

A decrease of $2.092 million for the Grasshopper program:
Each year the APHIS Rangeland Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program conducts surveys in 17 western States, provides technical assistance on grasshopper management to land owners/managers, prepares environmental documentation, and conducts training. If funds are available and if outbreaks prompt requests for control action, APHIS will conduct treatments to reduce grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks where needed. In FY 2009, APHIS requests a lower appropriation for the program because carryover funding remains available from a FY 2004 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) transfer. That year, APHIS transferred $20 million from the CCC to conduct control activities for Mormon crickets in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. APHIS provided the funds to the three States in equal amounts through cooperative agreements, and a portion of these funds will remain available to the States in FY 2009.

A decrease of $7.273 million for the Johne's Disease program:
The FY 2009 budget reflects the voluntary nature of the Johne's Disease program. Producers have shown their willingness to enroll in the program, and the momentum can continue as APHIS collaborates more with its partners in the States and the industry. The collaborative efforts and task-sharing among Federal and State animal health workers allow us to propose a reduction in funding for the program. APHIS proposes reductions to the following activities in the program: $3.428 million for state cooperative agreements; $584,000 for educational efforts in the certification and control program; $1 million for state projects; $300,000 for grants to states and universities to support clinical trials; $200,000 for an information system; and $1.761 million for program operations. Under this proposal, States, universities, and producers, who are among the beneficiaries of the program, would be responsible for testing, herd clean-up, risk assessments, and disease management. With this reduction in Federal funding, the States, affected industries, and producers will also assume the majority of the responsibility for continuing the national Johne's demonstration herd project that has been implemented in each region of the country. This project focuses on new and current testing protocol and control methods to determine which are the most cost-effective and have the most efficient management practices for the program.

A decrease of $630,000 for the Noxious Weeds program:
The Noxious Weeds program conducts surveys, funds control programs with cooperators nationwide to track infestations of pest plants on the Federal Noxious Weeds List, and reduces weed infestations that can damage crops, livestock, other agricultural interests, or the environment. For FY 2009, APHIS is encouraging beneficiaries to assume a larger role in projects supported through cooperative agreements.

A decrease of $658,000 for the Scrapie program:
When the Scrapie program was established, funding increases were provided in part for indemnity and the depopulation of affected animals. Due to the unpredictable need for indemnity from year to year, the program was able to apply the unused indemnity funds to enhance critical operations.

As a result, APHIS has been able to provide cooperative funding to States to increase genetic resistance of the national flock to scrapie through genotyping rams; increase surveillance efforts including live-animal surveillance testing of at-risk flocks; and the clean-up of affected flocks. In addition, APHIS personnel have been able to increase samples collected for surveillance, address animal health information management issues, and support efforts towards licensing rapid diagnostic test kits for scrapie. With several years of data to draw from, APHIS is now better able to gauge how much funding is used annually for indemnity. Accordingly, the program requests a realignment of $3.934 million previously identified for indemnities, including a $658,000 reduction to the scrapie budget. Following the realignment and reduction, $1.5 million will remain for indemnities. The proposed shift in funding will allow APHIS to support critical operations in the field and avoid setting aside a substantial amount solely for indemnities that would unlikely be needed.

A decrease of $2.786 million for the Wildlife Services Operations Program:
The requested funding change for APHIS' Wildlife Services Operations program includes $8.125 million in reductions and reallocations, resulting in a reduction of $2.786 million to the overall budget. This includes a reduction of $3.14 million in the cost-share programs to allow a more equitable balance between the Federal government and benefitting activities, and $4.985 million in other APHIS-administered wildlife damage management programs to allow the Agency to focus on other program priorities. APHIS expects the States involved in the cost-share programs to take on a greater responsibility in contributing resources to their respective programs.

In addition, the request includes a redirection of $15.610 million from the Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza program, currently included with the Pest and Disease Management Programs, to the new Avian Influenza program, included with the Plant and Animal Health Monitoring and Surveillance Programs.

Mr. Farr: Which program area does the budget for issuing phytosanitary certificates fall?

Response: Trade partners of the United States require agricultural products to be inspected, before they are exported, to safeguard against the introduction of invasive pests and diseases. APHIS provides phytosanitary certificates as a guarantee to U.S. trade partners that agricultural products arriving from the United States are free of pests and diseases of regulatory concern. This service is supported by user fees collected by either local agricultural commissioners or APHIS.

Mr. Farr: Does this budget include assumptions regarding a change to the fees charged for issuing phytosanitary certificates?

Response: APHIS inspectors and designated State employees issue phytosanitary certificates, in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention, certifying that agricultural products being exported from the United States are free from injurious insects and diseases. APHIS receives no appropriated funding to support the service being provided to exporters of plants and plant products. The entire cost of the program is recovered through user fees. Any changes in the base fees charged by the Agency are based on the cost of the services provided. APHIS last adjusted its phytosanitary fees in January 1996. Any changes between then and the present have occurred on the state level. The fee changes associated with state-issued certificates are set by the Local Agricultural Commissioners.

Mr. Farr: If it does, can you provide the fee rate and the basis for establishing the fees?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FEES FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

Type of Certificate	User Fee
Phytosanitary certificates for commercial commodities valued at more than $1,250.	$50
Phytosanitary certificates for all noncommercial commodities & commercial commodities valued at $1,250 or less (invoice must be presented).	$23
Certificates for commercial processed plant products valued at more than $1,250.	$50
Certificates for noncommercial processed plant products & for commercial processed plant products valued at $1,250 or less (invoice must be presented).	$23
Phytosanitary certificates for re-export for commercial commodities valued at more than $1,250.	$50
Phytosanitary certificates for re-export of noncommercial commodities and for re-export of commercial commodities valued at $1,250 or less (invoice must be presented).	$23
Re-issued certificates (non-pre-paid)	$7

When setting its user fees, the program considers the economic impact of proposed fees and the cost of services provided. Once assessed,

the program bases its user fee rates on the traffic volume in various service categories: aircraft arrival, air cargo inspection, vessel inspection, and maritime cargo clearance. Costs are assigned directly to a category when the cost is directly related to providing the service. Where a cost benefits all categories of service, it is pro-rated among the categories based on historic direct labor staff hours. The total cost in each service category is divided by activity volume to arrive at a final fee. The last time the Agency assessed its phytosanitary fees was in January 1996.

Mr. Farr: Can you provide the work and revenue data for the last five fiscal years for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

Year	Number of State Issued Certificates	Number of Agency Issued Certificates	Reported Agency Collected Revenue
2003	212,519	106,875	$4,998,087
2004	145,026	112,257	$5,984,868
2005	68,232	78,603	$5,417,936
2006	47,298	90,652	$5,188,123
2007	128,432	170,182	$5,125,821

The Reported Agency Collected Revenue consists solely of money collected by Agency officials. This amount does not reflect the revenue collected for State-issued certificates. Also, the amount reflects the total amount of money collected for certificates. As producers are able to buy certificates in bulk and use them across fiscal years, the revenue collected does not reflect the number of certificates issued within the fiscal year, or the revenue available in a given fiscal year.

LBAM-USDA POLICIES AND TRADE

Mr. Farr: What was the original (1980s) basis for the classification of LBAM as an actionable pest? What justification was given, by whom, based on what evidence?

Response: APHIS did not determine LBAM to be actionable until March 2007, after the pest was detected in California. The determination we made in the 1980s was to designate LBAM with an "A status" classification, which prohibited countries with LBAM from exporting LBAM-host products into the United States. This classification was based on a 1984 APHIS report on LBAM's threat to agriculture titled "Insect Not Known to Occur in the United States." The report, which concurred with the findings of a similar USDA report from 1957, indicated that LBAM caused "as much as 75

percent" damage to fruit production during severe outbreaks in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Farr: Has there been any update or formal scientific review by USDA of the LBAM's actionable status? Was the assumption of actionable status questioned or taken as a given during recent actions by USDA-APHIS and its LBAM Technical Working Group (TWG).

Response: In 1984, APHIS designated the Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) as a Class A quarantine pest. This designation was based on LBAM reports issued by USDA in 1957 and 1984 titled "Insects Not Known to Occur in the United States." These reports assessed the biology, host range, and impact of LBAM. In 2003, APHIS contracted with the University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology to conduct a risk assessment on LBAM. This assessment indicated that LBAM "was considered highly likely of becoming established in the U.S.; the consequences of its establishment for U.S. agricultural and natural ecosystems were judged to be high (i.e., severe)."

When the LBAM was detected in California in March 2007, APHIS followed a process to determine if the LBAM was "actionable." Actionable pests are those that the Agency can either eradicate or control through domestic regulatory quarantines and mitigation treatments such as pesticides, pheromones, biological control, or sterile insect technology. To determine if a pest is actionable, APHIS maintains and staffs a New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG). This group may convene a panel of Federal, State, and University experts, and recommend responses to APHIS. If the NPAG determines that APHIS can eradicate or control a pest through regulatory and mitigation activities, it will recommend such action and designate the pest as actionable. If, however, the group determines that neither eradication nor control is feasible based on the extent of infestation, treatment availability, or resources required, it will recommend that no action be taken. In this case, the NPAG classified LBAM as an actionable pest.

Also in March 2007, APHIS, in cooperation with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) formed the LBAM Technical Working Group (TWG), an international group of LBAM experts. This group meets regularly to assess the LBAM situation in California, as well as the status of LBAM as an actionable quarantine pest. After these meetings, they provide recommendations to APHIS and CDFA. The recommendations were based on available scientific literature, personal research, current distribution and populations levels in California, and the likely impacts to agricultural and natural systems. Using developmental data from Australia, the TWG projected that the moth could complete four to five generations annually along the Central Coast and San Francisco Bay Area. This was one of the many factors that the TWG considered before recommending that APHIS pursue eradication.

In October 2007, APHIS completed an economic analysis on LBAM in response to a recommendation from the TWG. This study concluded that if LBAM becomes established nationwide, loses would approach $100 million per year for just four of LBAM's more than 2,000 hosts (apples, grapes, oranges, and pears).

Mr. Farr: Is the 25-year old "actionable pest" rating still valid in the context of modern agriculture practices (i.e., reduced organophosphate use and more advanced IPM knowledge)?

Response: Since our 1984 report, two more recent studies have re-affirmed the light brown apple moth (LBAM)'s threat to U.S. agriculture and the environment, and its potential to become one of the most destructive and costly pests in U.S. history. In 2003, the University of Minnesota conducted a risk assessment on LBAM. This assessment indicated a high likelihood of LBAM becoming established in the United States and concluded that the consequences of this establishment would be severe for agricultural and natural ecosystems. More recently, APHIS completed a risk assessment in October 2007. This study concluded that if the LBAM becomes established nationwide, losses would approach $100 million per year for just four of LBAM's more than 2,000 hosts (apples, grapes, oranges, and pears). With so many hosts and the high volume of host-crop shipments from California to other states, there is little doubt that the LBAM will eventually spread to other areas of California and the United States.

Mr. Farr: If the US were to propose changing its policies regarding the classification of LBAM as an actionable pest, would the US negotiate with Canada and Mexico to follow suit? Under what formal agreements (e.g. NAFTA) are such negotiations conducted? [Note upcoming "Tri-National Agricultural Accord meeting in Sacramento April 16-18 may be a crucial opportunity to advance this process!]

Response: If we were to change our classification of LBAM, which would be highly unlikely given the significant threat it poses, we could negotiate with Canada and Mexico under the auspices of the North American Plant Protection Organization. This organization coordinates efforts among Canada, Mexico, and the United States to protect their plant resources from the entry, establishment, and spread of regulated plant pests, while facilitating trade. Because Canada and Mexico instituted phytosanitary measures to restrict LBAM movement before we did, our re-classification of LBAM would probably not convince them to re-classify it. After the initial LBAM detection in March 2007, Canada quarantined the entire State of California, and Mexico refused shipments of all host crops from anywhere in the State, regardless of inspection results. Since then, we have convinced Canada and Mexico to relax their restrictions and accept LBAM-host crops from non-infested California counties without restriction. We were able to do so by developing an eradication action plan that would mitigate the risk of LBAM spread to the greatest extent possible. Our strategy, then, is to reduce the impact of both countries' phytosanitary restrictions on LBAM-host articles from California by continuing to pursue eradication. If we suspend our eradication efforts, Canada and Mexico are very likely to impose more stringent phytosanitary requirements. There was no discussion at the Sacramento meeting regarding plans to change policies for dealing with LBAM.

Mr. Farr: What about other trade partners? Why is LBAM not an actionable pest for European countries?

Response: While the light brown apple moth (LBAM) is established in parts of England and Ireland, it is not known to exist in continental Europe. But because the European Union (EU) acts as a single governing body for all member states, LBAM is considered an indigenous pest.

Therefore, the EU does not regulate LBAM as a quarantine pest and does not have any phytosanitary requirements to prevent the introduction or movement of LBAM-host plants, plant products, and other objects into or within member States. Because LBAM is present in California, we regulate it as a quarantine pest to prevent it from spreading.

Mr. Farr: Production agriculture exemptions from the quarantine inspection requirements appear to be highly imprecise and arbitrary. The exemption protocols also appear to be discriminatory towards organic producers, if only out of ignorance. Is there any expertise regarding California organic pest management within the USDA-APHIS unit responsible for quarantine management?

Response: On September 17, 2008, APHIS identified a list of regulated articles to be exempted from the May 2, 2007 light brown apple moth (LBAM) Federal Order for the interstate movement of regulated articles. These exemptions were granted to commercially-produced commodities based on the pest mitigations provided through industry standards of production, harvesting, and packaging practices for each of the exempted commodities. The standards used in agriculture production have enhanced efficiency, lowered costs, and ensured fair payment for producers' commodities. They are a major factor associated with American agriculture's unprecedented advances in productivity. In determining the list of exempted commodities, we did not distinguish between organically grown crops and conventionally grown crops. For example, we have exempted all asparagus, whether it is grown by organic or conventional means. This is because only the asparagus spears are harvested. After harvest, they are washed, inspected, and bundled before packing and shipping. Any blemished spears would be culled in the field.

APHIS is certainly aware of the growing trend of organic farming and the public's increasing demand for organic products. We are sensitive to the needs of organic farmers in California. This is one of the reasons why we are employing the LBAM pheromone in our eradication efforts. Our use of this pheromone has been approved by the LBAM Technical Working Group, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the California Department of Pesticide Registration. The LBAM pheromone does not have a toxic mode of action, in that it does not kill the pest. It is a sexual attractant that confuses male moths seeking mates. By disrupting their mate-finding ability, it reduces their reproduction and, ultimately, moth population levels. For many years, pheromones have been proven safe and effective at eliminating pests, while leaving beneficial insects and endangered species unaffected. In addition, pheromone products have been approved for use in organic farming by the National Organic Program.

Mr. Farr: If the LBAM "emergency" status is successfully challenged, is it possible that federal funds allocated for "eradication" can be re-assigned to a non-emergency program of control, emphasizing ecological management methods? Are there any other examples of such a shift?

Response: Since all currently available LBAM funds are emergency funds transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation, they may not be used for non-emergency purposes. There are no examples where CCC funds have been used for non-emergency purposes. We have, however, used appropriated funding originally provided for an eradication program later for a control program. A recent example of a program that has shifted

from eradication to control is our citrus canker program. In January 2006, we shifted this program's goal from eradicating citrus canker to preventing the spread of various citrus diseases from Florida to other citrus-producing States. We were able to use the remaining appropriated citrus canker eradication funds that year for citrus disease management activities.

LBAM-ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Mr. Farr: What impact may the inert ingredients of Checkmate LBAM-F and the other products to be used in the aerial part of the eradication program have on the environment and marine ecology specifically?

Response: All of the products we are using or propose to use in our eradication program have been evaluated for safety by multiple government agencies in the United States and other countries. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency does not anticipate any adverse consequences to the environment or to marine ecology in association with our program, provided that users adheres to label restrictions by not applying Checkmate directly to water or to areas where surface water is present.

Aquatic toxicity studies were conducted to gauge the potential toxicity of the formulated material to non-target aquatic organisms. For example, the Marine Pollution Laboratory and other researchers at the University of California, Davis, conducted additional toxicity studies using the formulated material. In marine environments, the marine mussel *Mytlis galloprovincialis* was tested under conditions that simulated direct application to water at rates four to five times above the recommended application rate. Although both of these conditions would be inconsistent with the label and illegal under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972, there were no effects on the mussel. Similar recent studies using the water flea and the fathead minnow showed no effects on either test organism using the LBAM-F formulation.

Mr. Farr: What impact may the other materials used in the eradication program (e.g. chlorpyrifos, Bacillus thuringiensis, permethrin, spinosad) have on the environment in general, beneficial insect predators, bee colonies, residential pets, and marine ecology specifically?

Response: In the spring of 2008, APHIS completed an environmental assessment (EA) for the LBAM program. This EA evaluated *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), permethrin, and spinosad. (Chlorpyrifos is not being used in this eradication program, although it may be used by nurseries as quarantine treatments under California regulations.) The EA found that any impacts would be localized, short-lived, negligible, and restricted to some non-target terrestrial invertebrates, such as butterflies, moths, and beetles. Spinosad and Bt, which are naturally occurring insecticides, will only be used in limited areas to treat larval populations. These treatments will be applied from the ground to larval infested vegetation on one or two lots at a time. The generally low toxicity to mammals and other non-target organisms, along with the low exposure, results in minimal risk to humans, pets, bee colonies, aquatic organisms, and the environment. Label requirements and other restrictions, where

appropriate, will further reduce risk to sensitive organisms, such as some aquatic organisms and pollinator species.

We do not expect our use of Bt to harm bee colonies, residential pets, or marine species, based on available toxicity data and exposure. Although the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) categorizes spinosad as being toxic to bees, this toxicity becomes negligible once residues dry after an hour or so. In addition, label restrictions for spinosad formulations provide precautionary language to further protect pollinators on individually treated plants. Based on our proposed use pattern, spinosad will not harm residential pets, and exhibits a wide margin of safety to many beneficial insects and related organisms. In addition, EPA expects spinosad residues to be very stable in the aquatic environment.

Permethrin is only proposed for use as part of male attractant stations, which are affixed to trees or poles 8 feet above the ground. Using the LBAM pheromone with permethrin in this type of treatment enables us to control LBAM while greatly reducing exposure to humans and any non-target organisms. Although permethrin can threaten bees, pets, and marine organisms if applied as a broadcast application, its use in the attractant stations will limit exposure to non-target species and pets and marine organisms will not be exposed to the permethrin. The male attractant stations will use the pheromone to specifically attract male moths only.

Mr. Farr: If bee colonies were adversely affected to various degrees what impact would that have on California agriculture?

Response: The light brown apple moth treatments have not impacted bee colonies to date, and APHIS does not expect them to impact bee colonies in the future. Therefore, the Agency does not expect any negative impact on California agriculture. Although spinosad and permethrin can be toxic to honeybees, the program will be using application methods that mitigate the risk to bees. These methods include making limited applications to certain trees and shrubs, in the case of spinosad; or using small doses of permethrin in attractant stations using LBAM pheromones to specifically attract the male moths. We do not expect honeybees to be exposed to permethrin since it is not sprayed. Any honeybee exposure to spinosad would only occur in limited areas where individual trees or shrubs have been treated. We expect these types of applications to occur only on trees and shrubs in areas smaller than an acre. In addition, the label language for spinosad provides application restrictions that will further reduce potential impacts to honeybees on individually treated plants.

Mr. Farr: What analysis, if any, was done to assess the environmental fate of the Checkmate materials after the November Santa Cruz application and subsequent rainfall? What was the yellow foamy material apparent in the tidal zone off Santa Cruz? Was any analysis performed to look for microcapsules in the foam or on the numerous birds that died in that time period? If these analyses were not done, why not? Who has responsibility for monitoring the after effects of the spray applications?

Response: The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) examined the 640 birds that were found dead or in a distressed condition in various locations around Monterey Bay November 7, 2007, through December 2, 2007. The birds were covered with a yellow viscous material. Samples

of water from the locations and feathers from the affected birds were sent to the CDFG Water Pollution Control Laboratory (WPCL) and Petroleum Chemistry Laboratory (PCL) to determine the cause of the loss. The PCL found no petroleum hydrocarbons, surfactants, or evidence of Checkmate-F on the feathers. The WPCL found no hydrocarbons, cyanobacteria, or evidence of Checkmate-F in the samples. The CDFG concluded that although it was impossible to determine with certainty the cause of the bird strandings, their analytical results indicated that the cause was not Checkmate-F, hydrocarbons, or a cyanobacteria. Rather, these results were consistent with an algal bloom (i.e., rapid increase in the population of algae in an aquatic system) causing the incidents.

Mr. Farr: Is there an official Pesticide Use Report for the 2007 aerial treatments? Since the environmental fate of the November Checkmate application post-rainfall is unknown, what is the potential volume of material that may have been flushed into Monterey Bay? At what concentration might Checkmate ingredients such as urea, tricaprylyl methyl ammonium chloride, sodium phosphate, and ammonium phosphate contribute to the severity or effects of a red tide event, or other anomalies?

Response: We have Pesticide Use Reports for the aerial treatments of both formulations of the LBAM pheromone, Checkmate that we applied in the fall of 2007 in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. In Monterey County, we treated approximately 36,500 acres twice. In total, we applied approximately 24,000 gallons of the diluted mixture, which included approximately 2,000 gallons of the pheromone concentrate. In Santa Cruz County, we treated approximately 5,200 acres once. For this treatment, we applied approximately 6,000 gallons of the diluted mixture, which included approximately 560 gallons of the pheromone concentrate. Although it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of these treatments at reducing LBAM populations, we are optimistic, given our successful use of pheromones to control gypsy moth and pink bollworm here in the States as well as the successful use of LBAM pheromones in Australia and New Zealand. Nevertheless, LBAM is new to the United States and the success achieved with other pheromone programs will not necessarily translate to the current infestation in California.

Mr. Farr: How will the products used in the eradication program affect other insects; e.g. monarch butterflies, native wasps, beneficial predators, etc.? What studies have been performed to demonstrate that permethrin, chlorpyrifos, Bt, and spinosad will not have unnecessary, long-term detrimental effects on the environment, e.g., disrupt beneficial predators making future management of pests more difficult?

Response: Based on our proposed use pattern and the available published data for permethrin, Bt, and spinosad, we do not expect these compounds to harm beneficial insects including predators and parasites. Regarding Permethrin, the studies required for its registration and several studies available in peer-reviewed literature conclude that this compound is toxic to various beneficial insects including pollinators, predators, and parasites. However, these studies are based on broadcast applications of permethrin, compared to our proposed application method, which involves the placement of male attraction stations on telephone poles and trees. We will apply the permethrin in a caulk-based wax by hand, using a metered wand with no possibility of drift to other areas. The material will also contain the LBAM pheromone, which will attract only LBAM to the material, where the pests can receive a lethal dose of

permethrin. This technology, which is highly selective to LBAM, has been recognized in published literature as a valuable component of integrated pest management and for its ability to selectively control insect pests such as LBAM.

We will apply ground applications of Bt and spinosad to shrubs and trees in small, isolated areas smaller than 1.5 acres. These types of applications will greatly reduce the potential for exposure to non-target insects outside of the treated vegetation. Within the vegetation being treated, the effects of spinosad on parasites and predators should be minimal. Although this compound may be toxic to pollinators if it is ingested or if a treated surface is contacted before it has dried, the impacts to pollinator populations would be short-term and restricted to treated plants. In addition, label restrictions for spinosad formulations provide proven procedures to help the user further protect pollinators on treated plants. Insect predators and parasites will also not be significantly impacted because of our selective method of application. This conclusion is supported by published data regarding spinosad impacts to multiple species of parasites and predators. Insect parasites appear to be more sensitive to spinosad, compared to predators such as mites, predatory bugs, and beetles. However, the effects on the parasites last less than one week. Spinosad has been identified in peer-reviewed literature as a product that can be used in an integrated pest management strategy in broadcast applications, including the use of beneficial insects. Applications in the LBAM program, however, will not be broadcast. Instead, we will employ a selective method of application to further reduce the risk to predators and parasites near treatments and virtually eliminate the possibility of any long-term effects.

We will apply Bt similarly to how we will apply spinosad. The Bt applications will be focused on isolated applications to individual plants. The potential effects to non-target invertebrates would be restricted to treated plants and to only certain invertebrates. Although Bt is a microbial insecticide that has activity primarily against larval Lepidoptera (an order of insect that includes moths and butterflies), its range of activity can vary within the group. We do not expect any effects to adult Lepidoptera or other pollinators, parasites, or predators based on the data available for these groups of insects.

LBAM-HEALTH EFFECTS

Mr. Farr: What is being done to investigate the 75 adverse health effects that CDFA has called verifiable?

Response: Following aerial spraying for LBAM, there were 74 cases in which individuals sought medical attention, most often as a result of respiratory problems. Of this total, 44 cases came from Santa Cruz County, 24 came from Monterey County, and six came from Santa Clara County. However, only the 44 cases from Santa Cruz County included Pesticide Illness Reports (PIRs) from physicians. Investigations of the Monterey County and Santa Clara County cases were greatly limited due to the lack of PIRs. Without a PIR, we did not have a professional medical assessment of the symptoms or a patient's medical history, which provide valuable corroborating evidence. In investigating the 44 Santa Cruz cases, the California Department of Public Health examined aspects such as possible asthma histories, exposure dates, the time between exposure dates

and symptom onset, and the time that elapsed before an individual sought medical attention. The 44 PIRs indicated seven diagnoses of asthma exacerbation, two of asthma, and one of reactive airway disease. However, it is not possible to conclusively link the reported symptoms to our aerial spraying. This is primarily because there are no medical tests available to confirm this link and because the reported symptoms are non-specific and quite common among the general population. To improve the quality of information we receive, APHIS and the CDFA have encouraged the public to call a single location or visit a doctor if they think they have become ill as a result of any of the products we use.

Mr. Farr: What has been done to determine the other reports as unverifiable? Have the people who filed reports been contacted? Have the parents of Jack Wilcox who almost died been interviewed?

Response: The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), Department of Pesticide Registration, and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are reviewing all claims of illness. Most of these claims could not be verified because they did not include valuable corroborating information. This information includes the date of onset of illness, the date and location of exposure, the description of the exposure circumstances, and the individual's activity during exposure. Other claims could not be verified because an individual had not seen a physician, did not include an OEHHA Pesticide Illness Report, or identified symptoms with numerous potential causes. The CDPH has contacted or attempted to contact all claimants who have provided a telephone number or address. We have not found any evidence, nor has anyone provided us with evidence, that conclusively links Jack Wilcox's asthma to the LBAM pheromone. We do not plan to interview Major and Mrs. Wilcox.

Mr. Farr: What is the potential for chronic toxicity associated with the Checkmate ingredients as well as the ingredients of the other spray compounds that are to be used?

Response: EPA does not anticipate any health impacts from chronic exposure to the pheromones used in this program. The pheromones in LBAM-F and other straight chain lepidopteran pheromones are naturally occurring substances due to the presence of LBAM females and other lepidopteran species. Pheromone mating disrupters are very specific to the targeted moth species. These pheromones are biodegradable by enzyme systems and are not expected to pose concerns for long-term toxicity. Because there will not be any long-term exposure to the LBAM pheromone, no chronic toxicity will occur.

Mr. Farr: What was the result of respiratory studies to show that there would be no or minimal risk to asthmatics, children, the elderly, those immuno-compromised or with emphysema or allergies with the aerial part of the program?

Response: In April 2008, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the California Department of Pesticide Registration (CDPR), and the California Department of Public Health completed a report evaluating claims of illness following aerial application of the LBAM pheromone. Most of these claims involved respiratory problems such as coughing, shortness of breath, runny nose, upper respiratory irritation and pain, and wheezing. These claims were investigated to the fullest

extent possible, given the data provided, and no links to the LBAM pheromone could be found. In general, risk assessments by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for pesticides involve consideration of the product's toxicity and exposure. The aerial application scenario was carefully evaluated and approved by EPA. The clearance from EPA for the LBAM pheromone includes limitations and precautionary information contained in Section 18-Emergency Exemption of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. Additional data on the potential for toxicity in association with the formulated pheromone products are under development and will be submitted to EPA and CDPR. The review of that data will be factored into future program operations. However, low mammalian/human toxicity for this class of chemicals is well documented. Data on this class regarding inhalation toxicity, toxicity from dermal exposure and irritation from skin and eye exposure all resulted in "non-toxic" or "practically non-toxic" classifications. These pheromones also showed no evidence of mutagenicity. Data for structurally similar pheromones identified no subchronic, chronic or developments risks of concern. EPA considers the low toxicity of these pheromones to humans as well established in literature and by their long history of use. The California Department of Food and Agriculture will continue to facilitate studies that public health authorities deem appropriate for evaluating potential respiratory impacts resulting from the LBAM eradication program.

Mr. Farr: What reproductive studies have been performed to show that the materials used in the eradication program will not have any negative reproductive consequences?

Response: While the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which has the Federal lead on the impact of pesticides on human health, would be better prepared to respond to this question, the USDA is not aware of any studies that specifically address reproductive impacts. EPA position statements concerning the pheromone active ingredients used by the LBAM program indicate that this class of Lepidoptera mating interruption pesticides presents low mammalian/human toxicity. Specific to reproductive toxicology information, available data on this class of pheromones identified no subchronic, chronic, or developmental risks of concern. EPA evaluated and approved four formulations using the LBAM pheromone for use in our LBAM eradication program.

Mr. Farr: What might be the potential environmental fate of permethrin run-off from hanging traps and telephone pole "sticky" applications? Will this put pets at risk? At what concentration may permethrin runoff be a potential hazard to the Monterey Bay?

Response: We do not plan to use "sticky" traps and "sticky" applications of permethrin in this eradication program. Permethrin will only be used in the male attraction stations, which will not be sticky once the material dries. Because we will apply the material directly to a pole or tree by hand, we do not expect any permethrin to move off-site as runoff. In addition, the material would not be susceptible to being washed off by rain. The risk to pets is extremely low, since the attraction stations are too high for most pets to reach. Even if a pet were able to reach a station by climbing a pole, it would have to climb multiple poles over several acres to receive a quantity of permethrin that could cause acute or chronic effects.

A substantial amount of aquatic toxicity data was generated for permethrin during the registration process and additional data is available in published literature. This data indicates that acute and chronic toxicity values ranged from low parts per trillion to mid parts per billion. These values can be used to establish permethrin levels that could harm aquatic resources in Monterey Bay. Our application method and the low likelihood of material being available for run-off will ensure that these levels do not reach the bay.

Mr. Farr: Is the USDA prepared to release all human and environmental health assessment data regarding the pesticides used in the program, including the disclosure of the inert ingredients?

Response: USDA and the State of California have made public all of the health and environmental assessments that they have developed. Pesticide products contain both "active" and "inert" ingredients. An active ingredient is one that prevents, destroys, repels, or mitigates a pest. An inert ingredient is not intended to affect a target pest, but is added to improve performance as a manufacturing byproduct, a diluent, or a reactant from the manufacturing process. For the LBAM eradication program, the active ingredients we are proposing to use are the LBAM pheromone, permethtrin, and spinosad. The LBAM pheromone and many others like it are produced naturally in our environment, as many insects use them to attract mates or signal other behaviors. Any impacts of permethrin or spinosad would be localized, short-lived, negligible, and restricted to non-target terrestrial invertebrates such as moths and butterfiles. Nevertheless, the EPA performs health assessments for all pesticides, including naturally occurring substances. Some pesticide registration information that registrants submit to EPA, such as lists of inert ingredients, are protected as confidential business information under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and can not be disclosed.

Mr. Farr: I would like a full list of the current pesticides being used and pesticides being studied for use in the LBAM Program. I would also appreciate a matrix for those pesticides above that references the current US EPA registration type and status, the type and result of human and environmental health assessments that were conducted due to US EPA requirements, and any additional studies being conducted by the USDA or by others due to its use or potential use in the LBAM Program in California.

Response: The LBAM Eradication Program is proposing to use the synthetic chemical permethrin, but only as part of male LBAM attractant stations. Using the LBAM pheromone with permethrin in this type of treatment enables us to control LBAM while greatly reducing exposure to humans and any non-target organisms. In addition, the program will be using the naturally occurring pesticides *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (Btk) and spinosad in limited areas to treat larval populations. These treatments will be applied from the ground to just one or two lots at a time. Both Btk and spinosad have specific insecticidal activity against LBAM. Applications of these materials will be limited to reduce the potential for insecticide resistance in LBAM populations. In addition, only formulations of Btk and spinosad that are organically certified will be used in the LBAM eradication program. In 2007, we used Btk at the isolated population sites in Napa and Oakley with no adverse environmental impacts noted. Although EPA has more expertise to address the status and effects of each of the chemicals, USDA is confident that the generally low

toxicity of Btk and spinosad to mammals and other non-target organisms, along with the low exposure, results in minimal risk to humans, pets, bee colonies, aquatic organisms, and the environment. Label requirements and other restrictions, where appropriate, will further reduce risk to sensitive organisms.

We are also evaluating non-toxic alternatives such as the pheromone Checkmate LBAM-F, "SPLAT", "bio flakes", and Scentry NoMate. Checkmate was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use in our LBAM Eradication Program. "SPLAT" is an acronym for Specialized Pheromone and Lure Application Technology. The SPLAT product is a claylike material that would be dipped in the pheromone and released aerially. "Bio flakes" and the Scentry NoMate are environmentally compatible pheromone products that can be used as mating disruptants to suppress LBAM populations. The pheromone contained in these products is a synthetic version of the naturally occurring pheromone produced by female LBAM moths to attract to male LBAM moths. Given the detailed nature and the specifics of your request, EPA would be the most appropriate agency to respond as EPA is the Federal lead on the impact of pesticides on human health.

LBAM-ECOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR

Mr. Farr: When was the latest formal review of LBAM biology conducted to show it will cause the destruction as alleged?

Response: In November 2007, APHIS completed an economic assessment on LBAM in response to a recommendation from the Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) Technical Working Group, an international group of experts. This assessment, which also assessed the biological impact of the pest, concluded that LBAM could become established in most of the United States, with the west coast and the entire southern United States at the highest risk. In addition, the assessment found that if the LBAM became established across most of the United States, the economic impact would approach $100 million per year for only four of LBAM's more than 2,000 hosts (apples, grapes, oranges, and pears).

Mr. Farr: What data was used to support that LBAM will defoliate redwoods, kill oaks, and decimate California flora? How much ecological damage is LBAM currently inflicting in the areas with the highest LBAM populations?

Response: The light brown apple moth (LBAM) host list was developed through decades of scientific literature, as well as actual field studies in Australia and New Zealand, where the pest exists. One of these studies concluded that damage to unsprayed crops in New Zealand reached 50 percent (Wearing et al., 1991). The host list that contains California plants was derived from a list of infested plants found in California nurseries and commercial crop fields as part of the required quarantine inspections. They are being tracked and updated by the LBAM program. Because the program has not yet sampled plants in the environment for immature LBAM stages, the Agency expects that the host list under-represents host plants that are not commonly sold by nurseries or that are not commercial crops, such as Monterey pine and redwood. The LBAM can damage many native California plants and trees, including oak, willow, and conifers. For example, it damages conifers by tying needles together and chewing buds. These larval activities will eventually remove the outer layer of green

needles, thereby killing the limb. In addition, LBAM larvae have been found feeding near the tops of bishop pine seedlings, where they spin needles down against the stem and bore into the main stem from the terminal bud. Though this pest has been found in traps placed in redwoods, additional testing is needed to determine whether redwoods should be classified as LBAM hosts. Ecological damage in California has been minimal, since the pest was detected early and population levels are still relatively low. Timely regulatory actions by Federal and State officials also helped minimize damage. In fact, a recent analysis APHIS conducted indicates the LBAM eradication program has prevented and mitigated $420 million worth of damage. This figure accounts for expected yield decreases and export losses in the infested counties. However, if we do not eradicate the LBAM, populations will eventually increase throughout the State. If this pest becomes established statewide, it could cause $2.4 billion in annual agricultural losses. It could also cause $1.9 billion in annual loses to the export value of three categories of commodities: trees and plants, vegetables, and fruits and nuts.

Mr. Farr: What real life examples exist of LBAM doing significant damage to native flora in Australia, New Zealand, Eastern Europe, the United Kingdom, or Hawaii? What kind of damage? How extensive? And what measures do these countries take to protect their native forests from LBAM?

Response: We were not able to obtain documented examples from other countries, but LBAM does attack more than 2,000 plants such as roses, jasmine, mums, and trees such as oak, willow, and conifers. It damages conifers, for example, by tying needles together and chewing buds. These larval activities will eventually kill the limb.

There are numerous examples of damage LBAM causes to agricultural crops. During the 1990s, the LBAM damaged between 40 to 90 percent of apples, grapes, oranges, and pears in untreated areas of Australia. In the 1993/1994 production year, for example, this translated to AU$17.3 million ($22.5 million in U.S. dollars or $31.1 million in current U.S. dollars) in additional grower expenditures. This total consisted of AU$11.1 million ($14.4 million in U.S. dollars or $19.9 million in current U.S. dollars) for pesticide spray, AU$4.2 million ($5.46 million in U.S. dollars or $7.6 million in current U.S. dollars) for disinfestation, and AU$2 million ($2.6 million in U.S. dollars or $3.6 million in current U.S. dollars) in crop damage. During the 1992/1993 Chardonnay season, approximately 28,000 LBAM larvae per acre were found on 12,000 acres at Coonawarra in southern Australia. These infestations damaged 5.2 tons of chardonnay fruit, costing AU$810 ($1,053 in U.S. dollars or $1,455 in current U.S. dollars) per acre, or approximately AU$9.7 million ($12.6 million in U.S. dollars or $17.4 million in current U.S. dollars) for the 12,000 acres. In addition to the damages, LBAM infestations in the 1990s caused approximately AU$21.1 million annually ($27.4 million in U.S. dollars or $37.9 million in current U.S. dollars)in lost production and control costs, or about 1.3 percent of gross fruit value, for apples, pears, oranges and grapes. This total consisted of AU$18.7 million ($24.3 million in U.S. dollars or $33.6 million in current U.S. dollars) for pre-harvest and post-harvest controls, $1.5 million ($1.95 million in U.S. dollars or $2.7 million in current U.S. dollars) for quarantine inspections, and $900,000 ($1,170 in U.S. dollars or $1,617 in current U.S. dollars) incurred by government and other public sources to research

potential control methods. In New Zealand, LBAM caused between 5 to 20 percent damage to host crops in the 1990s.

Since the year 2000, Australia and New Zealand have successfully managed LBAM through integrated pest management (IPM) strategies that reduce LBAM populations to extremely low levels and maintain them there. Specifically, the two countries employ LBAM-resistant and LBAM-tolerant plants. They also use cultural, physical, mechanical, biological, and chemical control methods. Although biological control agents rarely succeed at controlling pest populations at low levels, they have become more important with the increase in organic production and the introduction of more selective insecticides, such as insect growth regulators. Successful natural enemies could minimize the immigration of LBAM into orchards and reduce the need for chemical control. With several control options available, Australia and New Zealand can minimize the chance that the LBAM will adapt to any one tactic. The success achieved by these countries occurred only after years of substantial research, extensive introductions of biological control agents, and significant developments in IPM crop management practices throughout the countries' fruit production system. Until the biological control agents became established at a level to effectively control LBAM infestations, producers in Australia and New Zealand relied heavily for many years on insecticides as their primary control method. These advancements were made at a considerable cost over many years. We are unsure if they can be applied in the context of California's horticultural systems and associated regulatory environment.

Mr. Farr: What is the amount of actual crop damage that has been associated with LBAM in each year from 2000 to 2007 in Australia; in New Zealand? What crops?

Response: Crop damage associated with LBAM in Australia and New Zealand since 2000 has been limited since these countries have developed effective control techniques with which to suppress LBAM populations. In the 1990s, commercial growers in Australia incurred approximately AU$21.1 million annually ($27.4 million in U.S. dollars or $37.9 million in current U.S. dollars) in lost production and control costs due to LBAM infestations.

Australia and New Zealand have employed effective control techniques only after years of substantial research, extensive introductions of biological control agents, and significant developments in integrated pest management crop management practices throughout the countries' fruit production system. These advancements were made at a considerable cost over many years. It is uncertain if they can be applied in the context of California's horticultural systems and associated regulatory environment.

Mr. Farr: Upon what research or information has the USDA/CDFA based its conclusion that the LBAM has been here only a short time (supporting the emergency order) given the fact this moth now occupies more than 8,000 square miles? The fact that it did not turn up in pheromone traps in 2005 is not evidence enough. Was LBAM looked for prior to 2005? Where and how extensively were these trapping efforts?

Response: In addition to the nationwide survey in 2005, that yielded no moths, State Departments of Agriculture in 22 States, including California, have conducted USDA-funded LBAM surveys for the last 10 years,

with no detections. Many of the California traps in these surveys were located in areas that now contain LBAM populations. In addition, neither the University of California moth collection nor the California Academy of Sciences collection contained any LBAM until 2007. Invasive pest populations will generally begin as limited populations. Over a short period of time, given optimal conditions, a new population will expand rapidly until it reaches a threshold. Our LBAM trapping data suggests that the population is increasing rapidly, which indicates that the pest has not been in California long enough to produce a stable population. No evidence has been presented to support the claim that the LBAM was introduced previously. Because many native tortricid moths can be confused for the LBAM and LBAM larvae cannot be reliably identified using morphological characters, adult moths must be identified by a qualified entomologist.

Mr. Farr: If after at least 3-5 years presence in the Monterey Bay area, given the amount of Santa Cruz County nursery material that has undoubtedly moved to warmer inland locations, why have there not been more LBAM finds in the Central Valley of California.

Response: There have not been more LBAM finds in the Central Valley because the LBAM has not been in the Monterey Bay area for 3 - 5 years. The first recorded LBAM detection on the United States mainland did not occur until February 2007.

LBAM-APPLICATION AND EFFICACY OF ERADICATION WITH PHEROMONES

Mr. Farr: What data did USDA/CDFA use to determine that pheromones can be used for eradication? Where have pheromones been used as a primary eradication tool successfully and against what pests (esp. tortricids)?

Response: USDA and the California Department of Food and Agriculture followed the recommendations of the LBAM Technical Working Group (TWG), which includes international experts on the pest. Pheromone mating disruption is a long-proven pest control. The TWG recommended a strategy of containment, suppression, and eradication using an integrated approach, primarily employing pheromone release for mating disruption. These recommendations were based on available scientific literature; current distribution and population levels in California, and the likely impacts to agricultural and natural systems; research by the TWG; and, the data regarding the efficacy of mating disruption in field applications in Australia and New Zealand when used in control programs.

Suterra, the manufacturer of Checkmate pheromone products, reports that moth pheromones designed to create mating disruption have been successfully applied aerially in the United States for approximately 10 years against infestations of invasive moths such as gypsy moth and pink bollworm in Arizona, Florida, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. They have also been used in Africa, Argentina, Chile, Italy, and Spain. Currently, pheromones are a reliable method of treatment to control LBAM in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Farr: What is the scientific and biological assessment (facilitated by unbiased scientific third party involvement and review) of pheromones effectively eradicating LBAM from multi-story densely vegetated, environmentally federally protected (threatened species) low-

lying riparian habitats which abound in the greater Monterey and San Francisco Bay Areas?

Response: The LBAM Technical Working Group (TWG), which is an international group of LBAM experts, addressed this issue in their response to the March 2008 Harder/Rosendale report on the implications of New Zealand's LBAM management practices for California. The TWG argued that pheromones have been used successfully to control gypsy moth populations across areas with mixed topography and varying tree canopy heights. They added that the aerial applications of these pheromones are routinely applied over wild, cultivated, and urban-suburban environments encompassing hundreds of thousands of acres in the United States. In addition, preliminary data from ongoing efficacy tests of four LBAM pheromone formulations in New Zealand indicates that the synthetically produced pheromone is effective. Based on the history of pheromone treatments for the LBAM in Australia and New Zealand and for similar pests in the United States, we have full confidence in the success of the proposed treatments.

Regarding the eradication of LBAM from protected areas, the USDA and the California Department of Food and Agriculture consult regularly with appropriate Federal and State agencies to identify and properly protect all designated environmentally sensitive locations within and/or adjacent to the eradication area. In addition, we will conduct environmental monitoring within the treatment areas to ensure that the applications are properly applied. Regarding the Monterey Bay area, CDFA maintains protocols to prevent released materials from drifting into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. In recognition of these protocols, the sanctuary provided CDFA with a permit allowing treatment activities in the Monterey/Seaside area. The protocols include the use of specially designed nozzles and wind speed application restrictions. We plan to employ these methods in the San Francisco Bay area and in other protected areas as well. We will also use ground-based alternatives, such as twist ties, in sensitive areas; however, these alternatives are more labor intensive, so they cost more per acre treated.

Mr. Farr: Are there any field studies on the efficacy of SPRAYABLE formulations of either LBAM or OLR pheromones directed against LBAM? Other successful eradications of a tortricid pest? Other Lepidoptera?

Response: The most extensive study of "sprayable" mating disruption formulations of the LBAM pheromone against LBAM was a pilot-scale study funded by USDA and operated in New Zealand in the winter of 2007-08 and the spring of 2008. The testing included aerial application of four formulations, each provided by a different U.S.-based company. This study demonstrated that aerial application can achieve mating disruption effects that are just as efficacious or even more so than those obtained using twist-tie formulations.

While mating disruption has not been used for an eradication effort on the scale being proposed for LBAM in California, eradication by mating disruption is not unprecedented. Local populations of pink bollworm have been effectively eradicated in Mexico and the U.S. using disruption as the sole or primary tactic. Mating disruption has also been used successfully as a stand-alone technique in an eradication mode against small isolated gypsy moth populations - most recently in 2006 following the capture of a suspect Asian gypsy moth near Austin, Texas, the previous year. Moreover,

aerial applications of gypsy moth mating disruption formulations are routinely used in the USDA's "Slow the Spread" (STS) program, and have been applied, cumulatively, to 729 blocks encompassing more than 3.25 million acres since 1996. Of the 656 blocks treated before 2007, 88 percent (579) were successful. Evaluation data for 2007 are not available yet. A 2002 published analysis of the STS program conducted by the Virginia Tech Department of Entomology indicated that plots treated with Bt pesticide, a standard practice for eradicating isolated gypsy moth populations in western States, required re-treatment in later years more frequently than those treated with disparlure, the female gypsy moth pheromone. Land use in disparlure-treated areas has ranged from large tracts of forest to residential suburban areas in a band stretching from the U.S. southeast up through Midwestern states. In addition, the STS program has resulted in virtually no complaints from citizens in treated areas. Mating disruption through pheromone treatments has proven effective in reducing mating of a large number of Lepidoptera: tortricid moths, including codling moth, western pine shoot borer, and grape vine moth. With many of these pests, mating disruption is used routinely as a suppression tool. Aerial applications of pheromones have been effective in reducing damage by western pine shoot borers and, in two studies, reduced the arrival of male eastern spruce budworm at pheromone sources by 95 to 99 percent. We have no examples of successful eradications of other Lepidoptera pests.

Mr. Farr: Will the methodology and results of current research in New Zealand on LBAM pheromone treatments be publicly available prior to a decision to contract further research or manufacture?

Response: Yes, we will make this information available to the public on both the USDA-APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture's websites before we contract for further research or for further production and formulation of pheromone treatments.

Mr. Farr: LBAM is residing in habitat within the Monterey BayMarine Sanctuary coastal buffer zone where aerial spraying is Federally prohibited. Fish and Game excludes application over other open water and other zones. How will LBAM eradication be effective in these sensitive zones?

Response: The USDA and California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) consult regularly with appropriate Federal and State agencies to identify and properly protect all designated environmentally sensitive locations within and/or adjacent to the eradication area. In addition, we will conduct environmental monitoring within the treatment areas to ensure that the applications are properly applied. Regarding the Monterey Bay area, CDFA maintains protocols to prevent released materials from drifting into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. In recognition of these protocols, the sanctuary provided CDFA with a permit allowing treatment activities in the Monterey/Seaside area. The protocols include the use of specially designed nozzles and wind speed application restrictions. In addition, CDFA and APHIS will use ground-based alternatives, such as twist ties, within the buffer zones.

Mr. Farr: Why has the LBAM become a target for eradication in urban areas since there are 100% effective control technologies available to control it in agriculture?

Response: In rural areas, agricultural producers can use traditional chemical pesticides, which are very effective in suppressing LBAM populations. However, without corresponding suppression efforts in adjoining urban or suburban areas, the rural areas will become re-infested. This will result in the continual need for producers to apply traditional pesticides to suppress LBAM populations. The program's intent was to initiate a widespread aerial application of the LBAM pheromone to suppress all populations in rural, urban, and suburban areas in the short term. Ideally, this strategy would eventually achieve eradication and substantially eliminate the need for long term applications of traditional pesticides in agricultural areas, which could have a more undesirable impact over time to non-target species and the environment.

Mr. Farr: FAA regulations state that no aircraft can fly below 1000 ft, yet during all 3 sprayings in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties combined the applicators were observed at 500 ft, or sometimes below. The FAA also does not issue special permits allowing planes to fly below the 1000 ft mark. How did the CDFA permit this aerial spray program to fly planes at or below 500ft on 3 separate occasions? Did the CDFA violate FAA regulations by allowing aircraft to fly below 1000 ft?

Response: The LBAM eradication program has not seen any evidence to support these allegations, but we will be glad to review any that can be provided. The contractor, Dynamic Aviation, as well as their planes and pilots are licensed and approved by the FAA. The CDFA has used this company for many years for the aerial release of Mediterranean Fruit Flies in the Los Angeles Basin and their safety record is unblemished. Dynamic Aviation submits flight plans to local aviation authorities for review before each flight. In addition, they use pre-programmed GPS guidance systems to ensure that treatments are applied evenly over land, are not applied over water, and are not applied if wind and weather conditions are within established limits.

LBAM-ECONOMIC ISSUES

Mr. Farr: What additional studies can be conducted to more realistically compare the actual costs and benefits of pursuing LBAM eradication in California 2008?

Response: The economic analysis we completed in November 2007, just six months ago, provided a realistic quantitative characterization of the significant losses that could be suffered by apple, grape, orange, and pear growers if LBAM spreads across the United States. This analysis may be accessed at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/lba_moth/index.shtl. Since this analysis estimated almost $100 million in annual losses, it is safe to say that hundreds of millions in annual losses would occur if trade effects and all remaining host plants are considered. To prevent these enormous losses, we are proposing a five-year eradication program costing approximately $300 million.

Mr. Farr: What are the actual physical damage and control costs from LBAM damage unrelated to trade and quarantine factors? What treatments and formulations of pesticides (including pheromones) are directed specifically against LBAM in the existing LBAM infested counties? What are the costs of those specific treatments?

Response: The costs due to physical damage have yet to be determined. Host damage in California has been minimal because the pest was detected early, before significant damage occurred. However, if the LBAM is allowed to become established, it would cause significant environmental and economic damage to California. California food producers could face increased costs due to losses in production and markets. These additional costs could impact restaurants, grocery stores, farmers' markets, and consumers. Although there can be trade and quarantine implications associated with LBAM infestations, there are also several potentially disastrous impacts to agriculture and the natural environment in California if this pest continues to flourish and becomes established across the State.

Although we are barred by law from divulging proprietary information regarding the specific ingredients of pesticide formulations that we are considering, we can inform you that the new eradication strategy developed recently by APHIS and the California Department of Food and Agriculture identifies several survey and control methods to be used simultaneously during the 2008 eradication program. These methods include detection surveys, ground-based mating disruption methods, and aerial pheromone dispersal in selected areas if the Environmental Impact Report determines that such practices are safe. Other methods that will be employed include biological control; ground applications of "soft" organic insecticides, which are more environmentally friendly; the male moth attractant technique; and Sterile Insect Technique (SIT). SIT will be one of the primary LBAM eradication tools once the technology is available.

Mr. Farr: With respect to LBAM, are there physical crop damage differences in cropping systems that are managed using Best Management Practices versus cropping systems that are not well managed?

Response: We are unable to determine this yet because Best Management Practices (BMPs) have not been fully developed and proven efficacious for growers in California. New Zealand, for example, is using BMPs to successfully manage the LBAM throughout the country's fruit production system. However, this success has come only after considerable cost and many years of development. Because New Zealand and California differ with respect to their biogeography, endemic and introduced flora, and ecology, it is uncertain if New Zealand's management approach could be applied in the context of California's horticultural systems and regulatory environment. What is certain, though, is that the long term costs of implementing BMPs in California would be substantial.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Bishop
Fiscal Year 2009

PIGWEED

Mr. Bishop: As you know, many of our cotton farmers face an increasingly difficult problem with "pigweed." This is particularly true in those farms which are "dry fields." Is the Department working to help find solutions to this challenge?

Response: The USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is conducting research to address the challenges cotton growers face from Roundup-resistant pigweed (Palmer amaranth) on the Coastal Plains region of the Southeastern United States. ARS researchers in Auburn, Alabama; Dawson, Georgia; and Tifton, Georgia have demonstrated that pigweed populations in cotton fields can be substantially reduced by conservation tillage when cereal rye is grown as a winter cover crop. The use of conservation tillage and a cover crop that has allelopathic activity (i.e. that inhibits the growth of a plant due to biomolecules released by another plant) suppresses the pigweed through (1) the leaching of a naturally-occurring herbicide from the cover crop (allelopathy); (2) the suppression of weed seed germination by preventing the seed's exposure to sunlight; and (3) preventing buried seeds from reaching the soil surface where they can germinate. This approach to pigweed management is also being applied to peanut production. In addition, ARS researchers at Tifton, Georgia, are working with the University of Georgia to study the biology of pigweed. One pigweed plant can produce more than 600,000 seeds. Learning more about the reproduction of pigweed and how it disperses its seeds across farm fields will enable ARS to develop other management strategies to effectively control this pest.

BOLL WEEVIL

Mr. Bishop: The Boll Weevil Eradication Program has been cited as an economic and environmental success by USDA, Land Grant Universities and farmers. What level of funding are you recommending for FY09. Is this sufficient to operate the program on a 70/30 producer/APHIS funding contribution mix as has been the practice for most years?

Response: Within APHIS' Cotton Pest program, the FY 2009 budget includes $11.786 million for boll weevil activities. We anticipate the program will operate on a contribution mix similar to past years.

PINK BOLLWORM

Mr. Bishop: The Pink Bollworm Eradication Program, formerly operated as a suppression and control program in the San Joaquin Valley, has been successfully expanded and modified to become an eradication program. It is strongly supported by growers in West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. It employs soft-technology a combination of sterile moths and biotech cotton and is funded primarily by growers. An annual appropriation to APHIS is used to

operate the sterile moth facility in Phoenix. What level of funding is proposed in the FY09 budget and is this sufficient to operate the expanded and enhanced program?

Response: Within APHIS' Cotton Pests program, the FY 2009 budget request includes $2.376 million for pink bollworm activities, which APHIS believes will allow the program to operate at an appropriate level including fully funding the sterile moth facility in Phoenix.

FEES

Mr. Bishop: Has the Department fully analyzed the impact of these fee [tax increases] increases on both the agriculture industry particularly our farmers and ranchers, as well as, the end consumer?

Response: APHIS requested authority to collect user fees for services provided to its customers in three program areas. These fees would enable APHIS to more effectively and efficiently address increased customer demands while allowing that the Agency to provide the highest level of service to ensure regulatory compliance, safety related to biotechnology, and the availability of pure, safe, and effective veterinary biologics. APHIS has initiated meetings with industry representatives to better understand expectations and impacts. If given the authority to implement user fees for these purposes, APHIS will conduct further analyses, begin rulemaking and provide an opportunity for interested parties and the general public to offer comments prior to the new fees taking effect.

The Agency's Animal Welfare, Biotechnology Regulatory Services, and Veterinary Biologics programs provide direct services or regulatory compliance activities to specific customers. This fee may have the effect of reduced costs to the end consumer through increasing the industry's ability to recover research and development costs sooner through APHIS' ability to provide product licenses to successful applicants more quickly. The fee is not expected to place a burden on farmers and/or ranchers.

The animal welfare and biotechnology user fees are associated with licensing and permitting costs. These user fees would be absorbed by the applicant with the potential for the costs to be passed through, in whole or in part, to the consumer. The expected overall effect is that those parties that directly benefit from the APHIS services will absorb the fee to a level that would be supported in a competitive marketplace.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Obey
Fiscal Year 2009

VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA (VHS) IN THE GREAT LAKES - STATUS

Mr. Obey: Last year, this committee appropriated $5.56 million to assist your efforts to help control the spread of the disease. I am concerned that not enough of these funds have been applied where they can do the most good. I want to know how that money has been spent, I want to know what progress you can point to from the expenditure of these funds and I want to know if you appreciate the seriousness and the urgency of the problem.

Presumable our main aim here is to combat the spread of the disease and that is why you imposed the emergency order in October 2006. Is that Correct?

Response: APHIS does appreciate the seriousness and the urgency of the problem. The Agency recognizes that once a virus such as Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) has entered an open water system, eradication is not possible. Therefore, APHIS is focusing much of its efforts on preventing the movement of VHS into aquaculture establishments and areas outside the Great Lakes. The rationale for providing surveillance funds to States outside of the Great Lakes is to determine if the distribution of this new strain of VHS virus is limited to the Great Lakes watershed, or if it has moved beyond the watershed. We need to understand the extent of VHS spread in the United States to establish a scientifically sound program, including the regulatory scope for VHS.

The Agency has identified 39 States and three Tribes based on epidemiologic "connectivity" to the Great Lakes - i.e., they are at higher risk for spread of VHS - where we need to conduct surveillance. Approximately $1.8 million of the $5.56 million in appropriated funding has been set aside for agreements of up to $44,985 with these States and Tribes. While we offered each group $44,985 as an initial amount, States could request more funding based upon their proposed work plan outlining their additional needs. The final award amounts may vary depending on the State's request and need. We recognized that the Great Lakes States have particular needs because they are already experiencing the effects of VHS. Accordingly, we offered these States, except for Illinois and Minnesota, approximately $115,000. Illinois and Minnesota were offered $187,505 and $156,000 respectively. The remainder of the VHS funds will be spent on activities as discussed below.

The Agency used $1.42 million to develop wet laboratory capabilities for aquaculture reagent production, diagnostics, and vaccine efficiency testing. Increased testing conducted at private and State laboratories in support of the surveillance efforts requires reagents, positive control tissues, and the VHS virus to validate the testing. These materials are provided to participating laboratories by National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL). NVSL is currently developing wet laboratories in which the virus or positive control tissues can be generated. The funding is being used to ready the NVSL aquaculture lab facility so that positive control tissues and reagents

can be produced in support of VHS testing by State, university, tribal and private laboratories.

APHIS also used $350,000 to continue the VHS education and outreach campaign. The campaign is necessary to reduce the risk of spreading VHS by activities not easily controlled by regulations. These risks included anglers and sports enthusiasts who may be moving water, bait and equipment from known VHS-positive areas to VHS-free areas, and thereby potentially spreading the virus. The Great Lakes States have been active participants in developing the education and outreach campaign and along with APHIS, feel it is an important venture to continue. Other educational activities include training our aquaculture liaisons in proper sampling techniques, diagnostics, and current regulations aimed at preventing the spread of the disease.

The program spent the remaining available funding for all aspects of managing and supporting the program. This includes operational activities such as farm-level VHS surveillance testing, data entry of the surveillance data, coordinating technical assistance, and developing program policy and monitoring progress in program activities.

APHIS is focusing much of its efforts on preventing the movement of the VHS virus into aquaculture establishments and areas outside the Great Lakes. The FY 2008 funding supported surveillance to statistically build the case that States outside of the Great Lakes are "free" of VHS; and to detect VHS if it has moved outside of the Great Lakes region. This information is necessary for APHIS to establish a scientifically sound regulatory scope for VHS. Additionally, it is important for trade purposes, as certain trading partners have specifically requested that APHIS provide evidence that VHS has not spread beyond the Great Lakes States. Without such evidence, these partners have indicated that the entire United States is at risk of losing its ability to export live fish, their eggs and gametes due to VHS. Therefore, understanding the scope of the virus' distribution is important not only to inform our regulatory actions but also to ensure that our trading partners have confidence in our claims of disease freedom.

Mr. Obey: If it has, why are you entering into cooperative agreements with 39 states including states many miles from the outbreak and if it has not, why are you proposing to cut funding almost in half in your 2009 budget request for the Aquaculture program?

Response: The rationale for providing surveillance funds to States outside of the Great Lakes is to determine if the distribution of this new strain of VHS virus is basically limited to the Great Lakes watershed, or if it has significantly moved beyond the watershed. We need to understand the extent of VHS spread in the United States to establish a scientifically sound program, including the regulatory scope for VHS.

By FY 2009, APHIS anticipates having the necessary laboratory infrastructure in place to address any VHS-related testing needs and having the necessary surveillance data on hand to determine where movement restrictions should be most stringent and what future control measures would be required to protect U.S. aquaculture from the spread

of VHS. At the proposed FY 2009 funding level, APHIS will retain sufficient resources to support regulatory and policy efforts related to VHS and other aquatic animal diseases, as well as a base level of laboratory support and targeted outreach.

VHS-BALLAST WATER AS A VECTOR

Mr. Obey: Do we know how the virus entered the Great Lakes? Is there any evidence that it entered via the ballast water of ships? Is there any evidence that it has been spread in the ballast water of ships?

Are you aware of the announcement by the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore unit of the National Park Service and other units of the National Parks Service on Lake Superior regarding ballast water exchange and other restrictions on watercraft and on the use of fishing baits? Do we know how this disease is spread?

Response: APHIS does not know how viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) entered the Great Lakes. Currently there is no consensus regarding how the virus entered the Great Lakes. In addition, there is no evidence to suggest that ballast water is the manner in which VHS entered the Great Lakes.

There is no evidence that VHS has been spread into or around the Great Lakes in the ballast water of ships. We know that VHS has been present in Lake St. Clair since at least 2002, and that ships often take on ballast water in Lake St. Clair for discharge elsewhere, including Lake Superior. To date, VHS has not been identified in Lake Superior. More recent introductions of VHS into new locations include Budd Lake in Michigan, Lake Winnebago in Wisconsin, Skaneateles Lake in New York, and Clear Fork Reservoir, in Ohio. These recent cases were not caused by ballast water from ships, but more likely from human activities such as recreational fishing.

APHIS is aware of the announcement by the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore unit of the National Park Service and has assisted the National Park Service in developing their VHS contingency plans. In addition, APHIS is a cooperating agency in support of a U.S. Coast Guard Generic Environmental Impact Statement considering environmental impacts to ballast water discharge standards.

Mr. Obey: It seems like there is a great amount we still don't know and have to learn and it is far from clear to me that your agency is using these funds in the best way possible to find the answers to the many questions we have.

Please provide the committee with a comprehensive listing of all the research currently being conducted within USDA or with USDA funding on VHS and a listing of all the efforts USDA is undertaking to combat the disease.

Response: APHIS funding is directed to disease control activities, while primary research funding comes through other USDA agencies. However APHIS has obligated $87,000 to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff to conduct research into the susceptibility of

channel catfish to viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHS), the most valuable aquacultured food fish in the United States. APHIS is also aware of research activities conducted with other sources of funding, including activities between the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and U.S. entities to validate a quicker, more specific and lower cost test for VHS.

USDA's Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Services made available approximately $200,000 for VHS research in FY 2008 as part of their critical issues funding. Two VHS research proposals were awarded program funding.

As for the efforts USDA is undertaking to combat the disease, APHIS issued a Federal Order on October 25, 2006, that prohibited the movement of all live VHS-susceptible species from the eight States surrounding the Great Lakes as well as prohibited the importation of the same species from Quebec and Ontario, Canada. The goal of this Federal Order is to prevent the movement of VHS into aquaculture establishments and areas outside the Great Lakes. APHIS has also supported surveillance and compliance activities, as well as an education and outreach campaign. APHIS has conducted a stakeholder meeting and drafted a VHS contingency plan to address potential regulatory actions to eradicate or control the spread if VHS were identified in an aquaculture facility.

VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA (VHS)-COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. Obey: Now, I understand that you have entered into 39 cooperative agreements with individual states and with one tribal organization, the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission. My understanding is that each of these agreements provides a little less than $45,000 to each state. Is that correct?

Response: The Agency has identified 39 States and three Tribes based on epidemiologic "connectivity" to the Great Lakes - i.e., they are at higher risk for spread of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) - where we need to conduct surveillance. $1.69 million of the $5.56 million in FY 2008 appropriated funding has been set aside for agreements of up to $44,985 with these States and Tribes. While we offered each $44,985 as an initial amount, States could request more funding based upon their proposed work plan outlining their additional needs. The final award amounts may vary depending on the State's request and need. We recognized that the Great Lakes States have particular needs because they are already experiencing the effects of VHS. Accordingly, we offered these States, except for Illinois and Minnesota, approximately $115,000. Illinois and Minnesota were offered $187,505 and $156,000 respectively.

Mr. Obey: Is this the most appropriate use of funding to stop the spread of the disease? Are all states equally at risk? My understanding, for example, is that Minnesota is home to 10,000 lakes and Wisconsin is home to more than 14,000 lakes. Oklahoma, a land-locked state, is more than 600 miles from Lake Michigan, apparently is home to around 200 lakes. Should Oklahoma and Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin be considered equally at risk? What is the size of the fish farming industry in each of these 39 states? What information are you

hoping to get from these cooperative agreements and how will you use this information?

Response: APHIS recognizes that the viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) virus is a serious pathogen that has had a deleterious affect on wild fish in the Great Lakes region. APHIS also recognizes that once a virus such as VHS has entered an open water system, eradication is not possible. The primary tool to prevent the spread of disease is limiting the movement of potentially infected fish into unaffected areas. Sufficient information to define affected versus unaffected areas is necessary to support this tool. The rationale for providing surveillance funds to States outside of the Great Lakes is to determine if the distribution of this new strain of VHS virus is limited to the Great Lakes watershed, or if it has moved beyond the watershed. We need to understand the extent of VHS spread in the United States to establish a scientifically sound program, including the regulatory scope for VHS. The purpose of the cooperative agreements is to ascertain whether or not VHS is actually restricted to the Great Lakes watershed. If this is not the case, then current Federal regulations are not appropriately structured to control the spread of VHS and would need to be amended.

States are not equally at risk for VHS. APHIS conducted an expert panel survey to determine the potential risks of VHS being in a particular State. This panel identified nine risk factors as follows:

1) Hydrologic connectivity with VHS-affected watersheds
2) Linear distance to VHS-affected watersheds
3) Known susceptible species
4) Conducive water temperatures
5) Fomites and waste exposure
6) Live fish transfer for bait
7) Live fish transfer for culture or stock enhancement
8) Frozen fish transfer
9) Regulatory or policy framework governing fish health

The 39 States identified by APHIS for cooperative agreements to conduct surveillance activities scored moderate to high risk of having VHS in their jurisdictional waters. Therefore, even though the disease has only been detected in the Great Lakes, there is a moderate to high risk that VHS is not confined to that area and broader surveillance is needed to clarify this issue.

Wisconsin is already affected by VHS, and Minnesota is clearly hydrologically connected to the VHS infected waters. Oklahoma and Kansas are within the Mississippi River watershed, which is connected hydrologically to Lake Michigan through the Chicago Sanitary Canal. Of the nine risk factors identified, the most significant was "hydrologic connectivity with VHS-affected watersheds." Therefore, Oklahoma and Kansas are considered equally at risk for VHS.

The most recent aquaculture survey conducted by USDA in 2005 found that the number of aquaculture farms per State ranged from 0 to 873. Seven of the top 10 States with the largest number of aquaculture farms are included in the 39 targeted States. These include Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Virginia. Louisiana and Mississippi were the top 2

States in the list, with 873 and 403 aquaculture farms, respectively. The Great Lake States fell in the middle of the overall list. Of the Great Lake States, Wisconsin has the most number of farms (84), and Indiana has the least (18), and nationally they ranked 19th and 36th, respectively.

Since we do not know if VHS is restricted to the Great Lakes watershed, it is necessary for us to conduct broader national surveillance to answer this question and to support future regulatory actions.

The issuance of the Federal Order was a broad based approach to address an emerging disease on an emergency basis. It was based largely on reports of disease events and the known hydrologic and biological connectivity of the Great Lakes watershed.

In order to refine the current approach for the interim rule, which will replace the Federal Order, APHIS has clarified the testing and movement criteria.

The FY 2008 funding was therefore planned to go to States to conduct surveillance to statistically support the claim that States outside of the Great Lakes are "free" of VHS, or to be able to detect VHS if it has moved outside of the Great Lakes. This information will allow APHIS to move forward in the regulatory plan.

Mr. Obey: These 40 cooperative agreements account for about $1.8 million of the roughly $5.6 million we provided. Is that correct? What information have these agreements provided? How has this expenditure of funds added to our knowledge of the disease?

Response: The Agency has identified 39 States and three Tribes based on epidemiologic "connectivity" to the Great Lakes - i.e., they are at higher risk for spread of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) - where we need to conduct surveillance. APHIS is using approximately $1.8 million of the FY 2008 available funding to support cooperative agreements with these States and Tribes. The information APHIS receives from the cooperative surveillance efforts will support and direct future Agency regulatory actions, specifically the geographic scope of States affected by VHS, and therefore, movement regulations. APHIS is currently working with the States that received agreements supported by Agency contingency funding in FY 2007 to ensure that the relevant data is gathered appropriately. These agreements supported both surveillance and compliance efforts in these States. Any surveillance data accumulated will contribute to the overall goal of determining the prevalence of the virus and will help define future regulatory actions. The FY 2008 surveillance effort will increase the information available to APHIS, and by the end of FY 2009 surveillance data should be in place to help determine the next steps in our regulatory strategy. This will include determining where movement restrictions should be most stringent and what future control measures are required to protect U.S. aquaculture. Surveillance activities during this time frame and in future years may be needed to monitor the status of VHS in the United States, especially in the aquaculture industry.

AMES NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICES LABORATORY (NVSL)

Mr. Obey: That leaves about $3.8 million. I understand a further $1.4 million has been used to develop aquaculture testing facilities at the National Veterinary Services Lab at Ames, Iowa. Is that correct? That may be perfectly appropriate use of these funds, but can you explain what you have done there and provide a full accounting? How is the investment at Ames helping to combat the spread of the disease? Did you seek approval for these expenditures in any communication with Congress? I understand that Ames already received funding under a September 2007 USDA announcement that it was tapping $1.5 million in contingency funding. How much was used at Ames and what did it purchase? Please provide a full accounting of that $1.5 million? Why could you not use these contingency funds and regularly-appropriated funding for improvements at Ames leaving more funding available for cooperative agreements with frontline states that might be at greatest risk? Is APHIS simply using the funds appropriated to combat VHS because of a shortfall elsewhere in the budget for Ames?

Response: Of the FY 2008 appropriated funding, $1.424 million is for the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL) wet laboratory. Specifically, the funds are needed to develop wet laboratory capabilities for aquaculture reagent production, diagnostics, and vaccine efficiency testing. Currently, APHIS has limited capabilities to perform aquaculture diagnostics. Increased testing conducted at private and State laboratories in support of the viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) surveillance efforts requires reagents, positive control tissues, and the virus to validate the testing. These materials are normally provided to participating laboratories by NVSL. NVSL currently has no wet laboratories in which the virus or positive control tissues can be generated, therefore, State and private laboratories have had to rely on other sources that may not have the quality assurance/quality control standards in place. The funding will be used to ready the NVSL aquaculture lab facility so that positive control tissues and reagents can be produced in support of VHS testing by State, university, tribal and private laboratories.

As of May 14, 2008, $1.3 million has been obligated towards the wet laboratory facilities project in two contracts for design services and the actual aquaculture laboratory installation which is currently in progress. Congressionally appropriated funds were provided to APHIS to conduct VHS activities. Surveillance was identified as a priority within these activities. However, the surveillance activities will generate a significant amount of collected samples that require testing. Current NVSL facilities do not provide the testing capacity required to run diagnostic testing for the projected number of VHS samples that will be submitted to NVSL. The funding for NVSL was seen as appropriate within this context.

At the time the approximate $1.5 million in contingency funds were made available in FY 2007, the greatest needs were for surveillance and compliance activities at the State level and for educational and outreach efforts. Surveillance and compliance activities were supported through cooperative agreements accounting for approximately $663,200 of the available funding. The NVSL received $31,770 to purchase equipment and supplies to support diagnostic techniques for fish diseases. A total of $250,000 was used to develop

an education and outreach campaign in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies. Approximately $540,000 of the funding was returned when sufficient appropriated funding became available in FY 2008.

THE REMAINING FUNDS

Mr. Obey: The cooperative agreements with the states and the improvements at Ames amount to about $3.2 million in total, is that correct? Of the total $5.56 million appropriated for VHS activities in FY 2008 what happened to the remaining $2.4 million? How much went to administrative overhead? Can you provide a full and comprehensive accounting for overhead expenditures and explain why these costs could not have been absorbed within the regular APHIS budget? That still leaves about $1.2 million of the $5.56 million remaining. Is that correct? What happened to these funds? Please provide a full accounting.

Response: APHIS is focusing much of its efforts on preventing the movement of the viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) virus into aquaculture establishments and areas outside the Great Lakes. The FY 2008 funding will support surveillance to statistically support the claim that States outside of the Great Lakes are "free" of VHS, or detect VHS if it has moved outside of the Great Lakes. This information is necessary for APHIS to establish a scientifically sound regulatory scope for VHS.

As stated, approximately $1.69 million of the $5.56 million in appropriated funding has been obligated for agreements with States and Tribes to conduct the necessary surveillance. The Agency will also use $1.42 million to develop wet laboratory capabilities for aquaculture reagent production, diagnostics, and vaccine efficiency testing to support the surveillance efforts. The remaining funds will be used as follows.

APHIS used $350,000 to continue the VHS education and outreach campaign. The campaign is necessary to reduce the risk of spreading VHS by activities not easily controlled by regulations. These risks included anglers and sports enthusiasts who may be moving water and equipment from known VHS-positive areas to VHS-free areas, and thereby potentially spreading the virus. The Great Lakes States have been active participants in developing the education and outreach campaign and along with APHIS, feel it is an important venture to continue. Other educational activities include training our aquaculture liaisons in proper sampling techniques, diagnostics, and current regulations aimed at preventing the spread of the disease.

APHIS is also providing $87,000 to the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff to conduct a VHS species susceptibility trial to determine whether farmed baitfish and catfish in warmer waters are susceptible to the disease and if they can act as carriers for the virus.

The program spent the remaining available funding for all aspects of managing and supporting the program. This includes operational activities such as farm-level VHS surveillance testing, data entry of the surveillance data, analytical support and evaluation of the surveillance data, updating the national surveillance plan as needed, storing warehoused supplies such as syringes and personal protective

equipment, coordinating technical assistance, and developing program policy and monitoring progress in program activities. APHIS incorporates all of these program costs when developing the budget request.

WISCONSIN AQUACULTURE

Mr. Obey: The State of Wisconsin is seeking additional funding of $634,000 for fish biologists and inspectors. Are you aware of this request? The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture (WDATCP) says that it needs these funds to maintain "our position as the model fish health program in the world". Do you agree with that description? Wisconsin says it is recognized worldwide as a leader in fish health, it is one of a handful of states that employ a veterinary approach to aquaculture, and it has been called upon to assist USDA in fish disease outbreaks. Wisconsin claims it was the first state to require VHS testing for imports and licenses, that it regulates fish farms as it does other animal operations and it offers an online aquaculture course that is used by other states and other nations. If this is true, why is APHIS not investing resources to establish a model aquaculture regulatory program based upon the Wisconsin model?

Response: APHIS has been made aware of this request. However, this request was not provided to APHIS at the time we were offering cooperative agreements. APHIS recognizes that Wisconsin has a progressive program that supports veterinary involvement in aquaculture. APHIS, working in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Commerce National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, has developed a draft National Aquatic Animal Health Plan (NAAHP) that considers many excellent paradigms for providing aquatic animal health services. The NAAHP is currently under review. Once the plan is approved and released, APHIS will explore all possible venues for implementing aquatic animal health programs across the United States.

FY 2009 BUDGET REQUEST FOR APHIS AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES

Mr. Obey: In your budget justifications for FY 2009 you are proposing to cut funding for Aquaculture Pest & Disease management by $3 million, and by 6 staff years. That is almost half the $6.8 million appropriated in 2008 and appears to be eliminating all staffing. Why? Please explain this.

Response: In FY 2007, APHIS identified viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) as an aquatic animal health concern and identified APHIS contingency funding to address the issue. The objective of the Agency's actions regarding VHS was to determine its prevalence in order to provide scientific data and information that would support appropriate regulation to prevent the spread of the virus. APHIS used the Agency contingency funds to enter into cooperative agreements with certain States to carry out surveillance in order determine the spread of the pathogen in high risk areas. In FY 2008, Congress appropriated funding in the aquaculture line item to support activities related to VHS. This funding is allowing APHIS to further document the distribution of the disease, educate the public, and build necessary

wet laboratory infrastructure, among other things. By determining the spread of the virus and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to validate all VHS testing, APHIS will be well-positioned to focus on any U.S. aquaculture facilities that may be at risk from the spread of VHS from open water environments in coming years. The data gathered from the surveillance will also be used to demonstrate disease status to U.S. trading partners in order to retain open trade.

By FY 2009, APHIS anticipates having the necessary laboratory infrastructure in place to address any VHS-related testing needs and having the necessary surveillance data on hand to determine where movement restrictions should be most stringent and what future control measures would be required to protect U.S. aquaculture from the spread of VHS. At the proposed FY 2009 funding level, APHIS will retain sufficient resources to support regulatory and policy efforts related to VHS and other aquatic animal diseases, as well as a base level of laboratory support and targeted outreach.

Mr. Obey: In your budget justifications you state that the reduced funding level will allow APHIS to "conduct the sampling necessary to determine which states are most likely to be affected by VHS, where testing requirements should be the most stringent, and what future testing needs to be done to protect the aquaculture. A targeted approach of this nature could help minimize the impact of any VHS regulations on the US aquaculture industry."

Why did APHIS not apply such a targeted approach in its use of the congressionally appropriated funding for cooperative agreements? Does APHIS believe that cutting funding to deal with VHS is an appropriate response to the problem? What other funding requests is APHIS making this year to combat the spread of this disease?

Response: APHIS is focusing much of its efforts on preventing the movement of the viral hemorrhagic septicemia(VHS) virus into aquaculture establishments and areas outside the Great Lakes. The FY 2008 funding will support surveillance to statistically support the claim that States outside of the Great Lakes are "free" of VHS, or detect VHS if it has moved outside of the Great Lakes. This information is necessary for APHIS to establish a scientifically sound regulatory scope for VHS. Additionally, it is important for trade purposes, as certain trading partners have specifically requested that APHIS provide evidence that VHS has not spread beyond the Great Lakes States.

The issuance of the original Federal Order was a broad based approach to address an emerging disease on an emergency basis. It was based largely on reports of disease events and the known hydrologic and biological connectivity of the Great Lakes watershed.

In order to refine this approach for the Interim Rule, which will replace the Federal Order, we have clarified testing and movement criteria.

The next step in the regulatory plan would be to refine the restrictions with a proposed rule. A VHS proposed rule would require more information to either confirm or clarify the assumptions on which the Federal Order and Interim Rule are based.

The surveillance information expected to be obtained from the cooperative agreements will help support these next steps, especially the eventual refinements of the restrictions with a proposed rule.

APHIS is requesting an approximately $3 million decrease in FY 2009 attributable to the anticipated information gained through previous surveillance efforts. By FY 2009, APHIS anticipates having the necessary laboratory infrastructure in place to address any VHS-related testing needs and also having the necessary surveillance data in place to determine where movement restrictions should be most stringent and what future control measures are required to protect U.S. aquaculture. At the proposed FY 2009 funding level, APHIS will retain sufficient resources to support regulatory and policy efforts related to VHS and other aquatic animal diseases, as well as a base level of laboratory support and targeted outreach. APHIS recognizes that it is impossible to eradicate a viral pathogen from an open water environment. Based on current science, APHIS' primary mission with regard to VHS is to prevent the spread of the virus into aquaculture ("farmed fish") facilities. APHIS believes that current funding in FY 2008 and requested funding in FY 2009 is sufficient for VHS needs.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

Mr. Obey: I have since heard from the Elk and Deer Farmers of Wisconsin that this rule was subsequently withdrawn and did not go into effect. Is that accurate?

Response: Yes, the rule was withdrawn and did not go into effect.

Mr. Obey: If so, why was the final rule withdrawn?

Response: Three organizations representing State agencies and officials - the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, National Assembly of State Animal Health Officials, and United States Animal Health Association - challenged certain interstate movement provisions in the final rule and petitioned for a stay in its implementation. APHIS determined that their concerns merited further consideration and delayed implementation of the rule.

Mr. Obey: When does APHIS plan to issue a final rule? When will a final rule go into effect?

Response: Since delaying implementation, APHIS has published petitions for public comment and requested additional information from the States on restrictions for the movement of cervids into individual States. Comments have been reviewed and will be considered in our revised supplemental proposed rule. This new supplemental proposed rule and revised final rule will be published and implemented in 2009.

Mr. Obey: I am told that USDA is planning new public hearings for November 2008. Is that correct? This matter is of great concern to the cervid industry in Wisconsin, who have been waiting for USDA to issue regulations for chronic wasting disease for six years. The continued uncertainty created by USDA's failure to publish regulations

is disrupting both domestic and international markets. Wisconsin deer farmers claim to have lost tens of millions of dollars in sales as a result.

Response: No public meetings are planned to discuss the supplemental rule. However, APHIS will consider all comments received during the comment period after publication of the supplemental rule.

FUNDING TO COMBAT CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

Mr. Obey: In your budget request for FY 2009, you are proposing to cut funding for Chronic Wasting Disease activities from $17,682,000 to $10,391,000, a reduction of more than 40%. What will be the impact of this reduction in funding on surveillance and management of the disease among farmed and wild cervid populations if the states fail to make up for the lost funding?

Response: The FY 2009 budget request for chronic wasting disease (CWD) encourages shared responsibility between the Federal government, States, and local organizations. At the proposed funding level of $10.391 million, APHIS will continue supporting staff who support the captive cervid program. The program will focus on trace back investigations of positive animals and trace forward investigations of positive animals as well as potentially exposed animals and herds. The program will also provide necessary data and oversight for the revised final rule for the CWD herd certification program and interstate movement requirements. APHIS also anticipates maintaining a certain level of funding for laboratory testing and indemnity to depopulate infected and exposed farmed cervid herds, and maintaining a level of funding to ensure proper training for designated CWD epidemiologists.

If States and local interests do not share in the funding responsibilities as outlined in the budget request, APHIS anticipates a reduction in CWD surveillance and management of wild cervids, since the amount of cooperative agreement funding APHIS provides to States and Tribes for this activity will be reduced. APHIS may also have to reduce CWD research at the National Wildlife Research Center, as well as the amount of funding available for laboratory testing.

Mr. Obey: Has the incidence of the disease declined or grown in recent years? Please provide a state-by-state breakout.

Response: Eleven States have detected CWD in wild cervids (Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming). While this list of States has not changed since late 2005, the geographic distribution is slowly expanding in many areas.

Forty-one positive farmed cervid herds have been detected in nine States (Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) since 1997. Five positive herds remain: four elk herds in Colorado and one white-tailed deer herd in Wisconsin. No new CWD positive farmed herds have been detected since 2006.

Questions Submitted by Mr. Kingston
Fiscal Year 2009

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

Mr. Kingston: The budget includes an increase to meet new inspectional needs of regulating an estimated 10,000 new facilities that contain rats, mice or birds not used in research. Since the Animal Welfare Act does not provide for the regulation of pet stores, what types of facilities that contain rats, mice or birds not used in research will you be inspecting?

Response: The Agency anticipates that most of the new facilities covered under the Animal Welfare Act requirements will be pet breeders, commercial dealers, and exhibitors.

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

Mr. Kingston: Has the Department implemented the recommendations of the GAO report? If not, why not?

Response: Through development of the *Business Plan to Advance Animal Disease Traceability*, APHIS has begun implementation of several strategies and actions related to the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) recommendations.

The following GAO recommendations have been addressed:

1. Set priorities, in consultation with the NAIS species working groups, State animal health officials, and others, for implementing the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) incrementally by species or other criteria;
2. Determine how the NAIS will integrate with existing Federal and State disease programs and branding systems;
3. Establish a process to select, standardize, independently test, and evaluate the performance of animal identification and tracking devices to ensure they meet minimum standards;
4. In consultation with the NAIS species working groups, State animal health officials, and others, identify current baselines for animal disease traceback and develop time-sensitive, cost-effective goals for traceback under NAIS, which may include separate time frames for specific diseases;
5. Increase the monitoring of NAIS cooperative agreements, and evaluate and publish the results of cooperative agreements on a timely basis; and
6. Conduct the planned analysis of the costs and benefits of NAIS following criteria established in OMB guidance for conducting cost-benefit analyses for Federal programs and publish the results for comment.

The only recommendation that APHIS has not yet fully addressed is the recommendation to "Evaluate what information is critical for efficient traceback, such as species, approximate age or date of birth, and require that participants record that information in the NAIS animal

identification and tracking databases." APHIS has conducted significant discussion on this issue with stakeholders through the Species Working Groups and in collaboration with industry. Participants identified the minimum data elements needed to conduct a traceback investigation, and APHIS has incorporated these data requirements into the NAIS through the Animal Tracking Databases' (ATDs) requirements. Other data elements, such as species, date of birth, and gender, are often contained in information systems maintained by service providers in animal agriculture and may be provided when necessary. Several of these systems are currently participating ATDs or are finalizing plans to become ATDs with the NAIS.

Experience with the ATDs as they come online with the Animal Trace Processing System will allow APHIS to document the availability of necessary information. APHIS anticipates that ATDs will be used more fully in late 2008/early 2009 and that GAO's remaining recommendation will be considered more fully at that time. If warranted, discussions with the Species Working Groups and through the NAIS Subcommittee regarding additional required data elements can also be considered at that time.

Mr. Kingston: The comment period on the NAIS draft business plan that APHIS released in December 2007 closes April 15, 2008. What has been the response to the plan?

Response: The Agency received 95 comments from stakeholders directly in response to the Business Plan. APHIS is carefully considering these comments and making adjustments to the Business Plan, as needed. Overall, the response to the Business Plan from the commercial animal agriculture industry has been very positive. A final version of the Business Plan is tentatively scheduled to be published on the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) website (http://animalid.aphis.usda.gov/nais/) in June 2008.

Mr. Kingston: Can you estimate the number of animals that are currently identifiable under the system? What percentage of U.S. livestock does this represent?

Response: To date, approximately 4.2 million National Animal Identification System (NAIS)-compliant tags have been distributed for use in identifying cattle, sheep, and goats. This is in addition to eartags purchased by industry and individual owners.

APHIS uses the National Agricultural Statistical Services data to approximate animal populations. However, due to the complexity of animal agriculture and the variety of sectors within the animal industry, the Agency is currently unable to accurately estimate the total number of animals individually identifiable under the NAIS system. APHIS can estimate certain species identified through the Agency's control and eradication programs. For instance, using surveillance data gathered by the Scrapie eradication program, we estimate that approximately 75 percent of all of the sheep breeding flock and 75 percent of all of the goat breeding flock are currently identifiable to their birth premises. In addition, we can estimate that roughly 28 percent of the cattle population currently has official identification, primarily through existing disease program activities.

Mr. Kingston: What kinds of measures are the USDA, state agencies, and producer groups taking to promote the registration of premises?

Response: State and Tribe partners, who are responsible for administering premises registration, continue to make steady progress with the premises registration component of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). Using cooperative agreement funds, States and Tribes are pursuing a variety of methods to promote premises registration in their States. For example, many State animal identification coordinators have utilized mass mailings, participated in industry meetings, and integrated use of NAIS data standards into disease response and program activities (e.g., vaccination, herd testing, etc.) at the State level to distribute information about premises registration. These State officials also participate in APHIS' Community Outreach Program. Weekly conference calls, a secure collaborative Web site, and annual conferences provide opportunities for the coordinators to share best practices, success stories, and challenges as they implement the NAIS, including promotion of premises registration, in their States. The annual conferences also provide communications training opportunities to assist the State representatives as they provide information about premises registration and NAIS participation in industry meetings.

In addition to working with States and Tribes, APHIS also continues to encourage participation in premises registration through partnerships with groups at the grassroots level. In addition to the established cooperative agreements with non-profit industry groups, APHIS has also requested proposals from groups that work with under-represented stakeholders such as: 1890 Land Grant Universities; 1994 (Tribal) Land Grant Institutions; Tribal organizations; Hispanic-serving institutions; and community-based organizations that work with small and economically disadvantaged producers. Funding for these cooperative agreements supports outreach and education and the continued registration of premises through existing State and Tribal premises registration systems. Applications for this performance-based, cooperative agreement funding must include a plan for education and outreach. The plan must outline the effective use of existing outreach materials and resources of the cooperator and/or other existing resources, such as cooperative extension and national and State industry organizations, to stakeholders at all levels within the targeted geographic area defined in the applicant's proposal. Several proposals are currently under review.

With regard to industry efforts to promote premises registration, industry groups with cooperative agreements with APHIS are utilizing various education and outreach methods. These methods include sending mass mailings; publishing articles in trade publications; participating in seminars, meetings, trade shows, and conferences; initiating contacts with individual producers, including on-site visits; and developing advertising campaigns.

In the dairy industry producers are using premises identification numbers (PIN) and animal identification numbers (AINs), largely through the efforts of the Holstein and Jersey breed associations (which represent most dairy cattle in the United States). Likewise, the American Angus Association, the largest beef breed association in the United States, is a cooperator with APHIS for premises registration and is preparing to make the official NAIS AIN tags an identification option in the near future. The Jockey Club has also made the official NAIS injectable transponder available for use in their program.

In addition to establishing cooperative agreements with States, Tribes, and industry groups, APHIS is moving forward with premises registration by taking steps to integrate NAIS data standards into disease program and commerce-related requirements, which will, in turn, enhance the premises registration component of the NAIS. The following are examples of actions taken by the Agency to encourage premises registration.

APHIS is considering a regulation to require a PIN for livestock import and export movements. Specifically, proposed rulemaking will address requiring a PIN, in the NAIS-compliant format, for the first destination of imported livestock and the "ship from" location of livestock being exported. Utilizing the PIN for the destination premises importing livestock, and the shipping facility exporting livestock will provide more complete and standardized information. This approach will enhance compliance with existing Federal regulations. As with producers or animal owners who register their premises in order to receive a NAIS-compliant PIN, owners of shipping facilities, other domestic exporters, and owners of the premises receiving imported livestock, would register their premises.

Using the PIN as the standard location identifier in all official disease control programs and during emergency response activities ensures the evolution of a compatible system for locating livestock production and holding premises. Locations participating in existing disease programs or an emergency response and related activities will be issued a location identifier in the standardized PIN format, if they do not already have one.

The option to use the PIN for origin and destination premises on Interstate Certificates of Veterinary Inspection administered by States will provide more precise location information on the animals' planned movement. Accordingly, this option will greatly improve the traceability value of existing documentation certificates already used for interstate commerce.

Finally, USDA is also considering a proposed rule to detail the transition to use of the PIN as the sole official location identifier numbering systems for regulated activities. Integration of the PIN into all of these activities will greatly enhance premises registration participation.

Mr. Kingston: In March of 2006 the USDA reported that approximately 235,000 premises had been registered. The number grew to 455,000 in March 2008. How would you describe the pace of the premises registration process? Has it been steady? Or is it increasing or slowing down?

Response: Steady progress in premises registration continues to be made. As the animal identification component continues to advance, premises registration will also increase. This increase is due to the fact that official National Animal Identification System (NAIS) identification tags can only be distributed to locations with a premises identification number (PIN). Some of the strategies outlined in the Business Plan involve integration of NAIS standards, including the PIN, with existing systems and Federal disease programs. This integration will further enhance the premises registration component of the NAIS. In addition, Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) laws become effective by

September 30, 2008 offering another opportunity to increase participation in NAIS and premises registration. The use of official NAIS identification tags, which do require a PIN to acquire, presents a logical and unique solution for using just one numbering system for animal disease program functions, as well as management and value-added opportunities in addition to satisfying requirements for COOL compliance.

Mr. Kingston: What are the impediments to participation at this time? Are you noticing any trends that suggest that people are reluctant to participate?

Response: Although the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) program continues to progress well, some groups (e.g., those less engaged in commercial animal agriculture with fewer animals, or groups with religious objections) oppose participation in the program and will not register their premises. In addition, some States (e.g., Missouri, South Dakota) have periodically introduced proposed legislation to restrict participation in the program at the State level. However, the enhanced communications efforts begun in May 2006 continue to address producer concerns, and have also resulted in increased progress in implementation of NAIS in various States.

Mr. Kingston: What level of participation with regard to premises registration will have to be reached before the USDA shifts the focus of its efforts from identifying premises to identifying animals?

Response: Premises registration is the foundational component of the program and will continue to be a priority as APHIS moves forward with implementation of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). However, now that this component is well-advanced, APHIS has been moving forward to promote the next phase, which involves officially identifying animals and associating them with a premise. The NAIS Business Plan, which prioritizes strategies and actions by species, has identified cattle as the immediate priority for identification. Achieving the identification of cattle to their birth premises is the immediate objective. This focus, which will enable animal health authorities to determine the premises of birth almost instantaneously when involved in a disease investigation, provides the most immediate return on the investments.

Included in the NAIS FY 2009 budget request are funds to support immediate animal identification opportunities. For example, funds will be devoted to an "840 Start Up" (840 is the identification number prefix assigned to the U.S.) campaign with potential incentives options to accelerate the level of participation in animal identification. This start-up campaign, in support of the business plan, targets the cattle industry. It is estimated that the incentives will support the additional identification of 8 million head of cattle.

The "Start-up" AIN 840 tag campaign, supported with $4 million, will be administered through an Area Veterinarian in Charge/State Veterinarian partnership, and in cooperation with producer/industry organizations within each State. Funds will be allocated to States based on cattle populations. The local administration of the funds will ensure the guidelines for the distribution and use of the 840 tags is properly adhered to.

In addition to the start-up campaign, APHIS is also focusing on the next logical step to increase animal identification, which is to ensure the official identification of the greatest number possible of animals in mainstream commerce. This approach focuses on those locations that maintain high volumes of animals that may amplify a contagious disease should they be exposed such as large feedlots, dairies, or swine operations, and critical location points that have a high risk of disease transfer due to high throughput and commingling such as livestock markets.

By partnering with States, Tribes, Territories, and industry organizations, these high-volume and high-throughput premises can be prioritized for outreach and education regarding the merits of officially identifying premises and animals to advance traceability. Based upon January 1, 2008, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service data, for example, it is estimated that 70 percent of all U.S. cattle reside on 184,019 premises (19 percent of all U.S. cattle operations having at least one bovine); 84.5 percent of cattle on feed reside on only 2.5 percent of cattle feedlots (2,160 operations); 81.5 percent of U.S. swine are located on 11.9 percent of the swine operations (7,811 operations); 2,750 county and State fairgrounds and racetracks currently operate; 1,400 federally licensed livestock auction markets exist; and 826 federally inspected slaughter plants currently operate. By prioritizing high-volume operations for premises registration, and high-throughput, high-commingling risk operations, future communication and outreach material can then begin to emphasize the advantages of official individual or group/lot identification.

A goal for FY 2008 NAIS Implementation Cooperative Agreements is to focus on achieving premises registration for those operations that account for 70 percent or greater of the animal population in that State, Tribe, or Territory. Once these premises are registered, and owners begin to use NAIS "840" numbering devices, it is projected that mainstream use of NAIS "840" numbers will effectively increase.

Mr. Kingston: You note that Kansas State University is undertaking a cost-benefit analysis of the National Animal Identification System. What will be determined--the cost versus the benefit of the program up until now, or is the study expected to determine the ultimate cost of the program versus the ultimate benefit? Was any cost-benefit analysis of this concept done prior to the roll out of the voluntary program?

Response: Prior to implementation of the initial phases of the National Animal Identification System (NAIS), a forecast of known costs was developed, however, associated benefits were not known at that time. A benefit cost analysis of the system at that time would have been theoretical. A more realistic understanding of the costs and many of the benefits of NAIS have been discovered as a result of the pilot projects and cooperative agreements APHIS has funded. With this information available, a benefit cost analysis at this time is expedient.

Kansas State University is currently leading a multi-institutional team (including personnel from Colorado State University, Michigan State University, and Montana State University) in conducting a benefit-cost analysis. Several segments of the livestock industry are a part of this analysis including small producers, commercial producers, marketing institutions, processing facilities, and rendering operations. Kansas State University and its co-contributors are studying the benefits and

costs of all NAIS components across species. Also, the analysis is seeking to determine the overall distribution of benefits and costs of NAIS among producers of various sized herds, marketing firms, processors, consumers, and State and Federal government agencies. The benefit-analysis will provide a comparison of benefits and cost at varying levels of participation, including benefits to society as a whole. This analysis will provide greater information on levels of participation and resources that need to be targeted in future years for the system to work as planned. The project should be complete by August 2008, and the final report is expected in November 2008.

Determination of probable and potential net economic benefits associated with NAIS adoption is timely and essential. The project directly addresses this need by conducting a comprehensive assessment of net economic benefits of NAIS and the distribution of these benefits across industry stakeholders and consumers. Benefits of an effective animal identification system accrue to livestock producers, livestock marketing institutions, processors, exporters, and consumers. However, developing and operating an effective animal identification system involves direct costs to producers, livestock markets, processors, and state and federal regulatory agencies, and may include indirect costs to others such as consumers. Furthermore, as with any new technology, some individuals, firms, groups, or sectors potentially benefit more than others from NAIS adoption by industry.

The primary purpose of the project is to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the economic benefits and merits of a National Animal Identification System in the United States including premises registration; animal identification systems; and animal movement reporting for major species of cattle, hogs, sheep, equine, and poultry and to a limited extent, minor species of bison, goats, cervids, camelids, and aquaculture. In particular, specific objectives of the project are:

1. To determine similar and different attributes and methods of animal identification across species so benefit and cost estimates unique to accepted methods of adopting NAIS techniques can be completed (e.g., individual animal versus group/lot identification methods).
2. To determine direct benefits and costs for livestock producers who adopt NAIS practices and standards. Different industry subsectors for each species will be analyzed separately because benefits and costs can differ for different production phases (e.g., cow-calf, back-grounding, and feedlot producers in beef production). Furthermore, benefits and costs will be estimated separately for different operation size categories for each major production phase because benefits and costs may not be scale neutral.
3. To determine direct benefits and costs of adopting NAIS practices and standards for livestock marketing institutions (e.g., local auction and video markets). Benefits and costs will be estimated by operation size category and by species mix typically marketed to evaluate differences across alternative operation sizes and species.
4. To determine direct benefits and costs of adopting NAIS practices and standards for livestock slaughtering operations. Benefits and costs will be estimated by operation size to assess scale neutrality.

5. To determine costs of interfacing with animal identification device distribution databases for livestock producers, marketing institutions, slaughtering and rendering facilities, and state and federal government agencies.
6. To determine overall distribution of benefits and costs of NAIS among producers, marketing firms, processors, consumers, and state and federal government agencies, Objectives 1-6 will each be fully addressed for major species of cattle, hogs, sheep, equine, and poultry. Because of time and resource constraints, likely smaller overall impacts, and a lack of comparable information, completing objectives 1 and 2 will be the primary focus in evaluating minor species of bison, goats, cervids, camelids, and aquaculture.

Objectives 1-5 address direct benefits and costs associated with adoption of NAIS practices. Direct benefits of NAIS include ability for enhanced animal health management, more intensive production and genetic management, enhanced market access, and opportunity for market premiums for attributes such as source and age verification that can be relatively easily bundled by an individual producer who adopts NAIS. Direct costs include any necessary added equipment, supplies, labor, and/or management to make each aspect of NAIS (premise registration, animal identification, and animal movement reporting) operational. Whenever economic benefits and/or costs are introduced in an agricultural, industry, supply and demand elasticities at each marketing level determine the extent to which direct benefits and costs are shared up and down the vertical supply chain from primary producers, to major production and marketing service segments, all the way to consumers. Therefore, benefit and cost estimates developed in objectives 1-5 will be used to estimate the distribution of net benefits across major vertical segments of the supply chain in objective 6.

Mr. Kingston: Previously, March 2008 had been a target for the use of the NAIS in breed registry programs. Where is the system currently on achieving this goal?

Response: APHIS continues to work with the major breed registries to implement the National Animal Identification System (NAIS). In the dairy industry, the Holstein and Jersey associations are both using NAIS-compliant premises identification numbers and animal identification numbers (AIN). Both of the industry groups are also engaged with the IDairy cooperative effort between APHIS and the dairy industry. Likewise, the Angus industry is a cooperator with APHIS for premises registration. This industry is preparing to make the official NAIS AIN tags an identification option in the near future. Additionally, the Jockey Club has also made the official NAIS microchip (injectable transponder) available for use in their equine program.

Mr. Kingston: How will the NAIS be used to support country of origin claims under the country of origin labeling law when it goes into effect this fall?

Response: While the National Animal Identification System's (NAIS) primary purpose is to provide critical animal health data, the traceability this system provides also creates a platform for marketing. APHIS is working to promote these opportunities for producers. In recent weeks, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) released a draft

Business Plan noting strategies that provide producers with opportunities for using the NAIS to fulfill AMS marketing programs as well as future country of origin labeling (COOL) regulations. Among the strategies, AMS is strongly encouraging NAIS participation to identify animals involved in USDA Process Verified Programs and Quality Systems Assessment Programs. This participation will allow producers to use one animal numbering system and identification method for multiple uses, thereby simplifying recordkeeping and reducing costs. Producers will be able to use official NAIS-compliant tags as unique identification to help meet future COOL requirements. Specifically, USDA will recognize packers that rely on the NAIS to determine the origin of their livestock and poultry as demonstrating compliance with the COOL programs' recordkeeping requirements.

SUDDEN OAK DEATH

Mr. Kingston: In the FY 08 appropriations bill, the Committee increased funding to address sudden oak death activities and directed APHIS to promote the development of better systems of pest and disease risk management for nurseries. The Committee also directed APHIS to prepare a report examining the effectiveness of current sudden oak death inspection and regulatory efforts. Can you provide the Committee with a status report on APHIS efforts to promote new systems of nursery pest and disease risk management, and tell the Committee when APHIS will complete the requested report assessing the effectiveness of sudden oak death regulatory activities?

Response: The FY 2008 increase will enable us to conduct fall inspections of at-risk nurseries within California, Oregon, and Washington for *Phytophthora ramorum (P. ramorum)*. In previous years, we only inspected these nurseries in the spring. The additional fall inspections will enhance our capability to rapidly detect and address infested nurseries, and prevent the shipment of infected plants. Currently, we are promulgating a rule that would lift the requirement that nurseries in the three States that do not carry host materials be inspected. This rule would eliminate needless shipment delays currently experienced by these nurseries. It would also enable us to redirect funding toward additional inspections of high-risk nurseries.

In addition, we are promoting a systems approach to *P. ramorum* management within the three States, recognizing that regulatory efforts alone will not be sufficient to control this pathogen. Under this approach, at-risk nurseries in the three States would adopt best management practices (BMP), clean stock programs, or pest-free production areas to preclude or prevent the establishment of *P. ramorum* in nurseries. Specifically, we are encouraging nurseries, through their State Departments of Agriculture, to inspect all incoming stock, monitor nearby host plants for *P. ramorum* symptoms in the spring and summer, and avoid exposing host plants to overhead irrigation and standing water where practical. If nurseries follow these and other key practices and comply with State and Federal regulations (which include a thorough inspection program), they can assure that only high quality healthy plants are shipped.

In Oregon, a coalition of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University, and the Oregon Association of Nurseries are

conducting a pilot "Grower Assisted Inspection Program" (GAIP). APHIS is supporting the development of this impressive and promising program. The GAIP consists of on-line training and a training certification program for growers, BMPs with monitoring to reduce all Phytophthora species from nursery production, documentation of efforts and results, and an audit system to validate it all. Although the California Department of Food and Agriculture has not developed as complete a systems approach, they are working to establish a pilot program to evaluate BMPs at select nurseries in their State. This effort is designed to make nurseries aware of practices that should reduce the risk of *P. ramorum* introduction and establishment in their nurseries. Washington State has developed a training program for nursery employees that should help mitigate the risk.

As the FY 2008 Appropriations Act directed, we have been developing enhanced diagnostic tools for use by State and University laboratories. These molecular diagnostic procedures will enable us to quickly and accurately identify detections in the field. We developed these procedures with international cooperation and support from Canada and the United Kingdom, as well as the Agricultural Research Service and State and University scientists. We expect the new diagnostic protocols to be operational for use on regulatory samples by the 2009 testing season.

We will submit the requested report assessing the effectiveness of our regulatory activities by September 2008.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) BARRIERS TO TRADE

Mr. Kingston: Can you give some examples of how APHIS' efforts have helped to open markets that were closed due to unsubstantiated SPS concerns?

Response: Along with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) concerns, existing export markets can be jeopardized because of a change in the importing country's requirements or a change in the pest or disease status in the United States. To retain access to export markets in these situations, APHIS negotiates new import conditions, provides information about U.S. pest or disease control programs, and presents scientific information to verify the effectiveness of U.S. pest and disease control efforts. For example, the detection of light brown apple moth (LBAM) in California jeopardized our exports to Canada and Mexico for fruits, vegetables, and nursery stock from the entire state, which is a major producer of these commodities. APHIS demonstrated that the quarantine measures in place for LBAM would allow exports to continue safely from the areas of the state not under quarantine. These markets are worth an estimated $750 million annually. Other examples are as follows.

The United States retained market access for fruit and plant product exports to Thailand by providing information related to the pests associated with those fruits, along with copies of phytosanitary certificates for shipments of those commodities for the past five years. APHIS provided this information in response to a Thai World Trade Organization announcement requiring pest risk analyses (PRAs) for all commodities being exported to Thailand. Agency personnel were able to negotiate the elimination of this requirement and retained market access for the 19 commodities valued at approximately $60 million.

The Agency also retained the market for all fruits and vegetables exported to Vietnam, the largest being apples and grapes. Following reports from industry that shipments were being rejected or held at Vietnamese ports because they were not accompanied by a copy of a pest risk assessment, APHIS engaged the head of Vietnam's Plant Quarantine Organization, Dr. Tru, and emphasized the importance of the continuance of U.S. exports to Vietnam without disruption. As a result, APHIS was assured that there would be no disruption to trade, and that port officers were directed to stop requesting PRA information for individual shipments. APHIS also confirmed that for commodities that already have access to Vietnam, only a pest list will be required. APHIS will be providing those pest lists to Vietnam officials in the near future. This market is valued at approximately $11 million.

Following several technical discussions, and a visit to India, APHIS successfully gained an extension for fumigation to continue in India for U.S. peas and pulses. This resulted in retention of a market estimated to be valued at $65 million.

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Mr. Kingston: How will the merger of the low pathogen avian influenza program and the high pathogen avian influenza affect the USDA's ability to effectively detect and control outbreaks of both forms of avian flu?

Response: The integration of the Highly Pathogenic (HPAI) and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza programs will not result in major performance improvements, but will generate cost savings for the Agency. The results of the cost savings range from reducing initial costs associated with the Agency's HPAI surveillance and preparedness efforts to changes in surveillance techniques. For example, APHIS will be using a more targeted approach for wild bird surveillance. The Agency has determined that HPAI is not currently present in the wild bird population, therefore, surveillance efforts can now target specific locations and species at highest risk for disease transmission. In addition, the Agency's partners will be able to combine their efforts in surveillance of both the highly pathogenic and low pathogenic diseases, thus enabling a more efficient and effective use of resources to achieve the similar objectives. APHIS believes that the program will retain its current ability to rapidly detect and respond to any introduction of avian influenza.

Mr. Kingston: Ms. Smith notes in her testimony that APHIS holds 140 million doses of avian influenza vaccine for the protection of poultry, and has guaranteed access to 500 million more doses. What is the useful life of these vaccines?

Response: The 140 million doses of the avian influenza vaccine are frozen. This frozen vaccine has an estimated shelf life of up to 20 years. When the vaccine is unfrozen and processed, it has an estimated shelf life of 2 years.

APHIS was concerned about vaccine shelf life. Therefore, the Agency entered into a vendor managed vaccine contract to access 500 million doses of live pox recombinant H5 avian influenza vaccine (guaranteed access for purchase when needed) to protect day-old chicks. Under the contract the

vendor holds 500 million doses of vaccine. Prior to these doses reaching their maximum age the vendor will sell them on the open market and replace the APHIS guaranteed stock with fresh vaccine. Using the vendor managed vaccine contract substantially reduces the cost to APHIS since the Agency will not incur replacement costs or storage and stock management costs. Consequently, there is no true shelf life associated with the 500 million doses.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Mr. Kingston: How many test exercises do you plan to conduct in FY 2009? Are these jointly planned with the Department of Homeland Security?

Response: APHIS is currently planning four animal disease related exercises for FY 2009. One of the exercises will focus on the U.S. Northeast region. Two training exercises will be coordinated with the Department of Homeland Security. These two exercises will be designed as preliminary exercises that will lead to a coordinated national level exercise in FY 2010. The fourth exercise will be a table top exercise for the APHIS National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS). The table top exercise will use information gathered from past field exercises, and will be designed to test a State's (to be determined) ability to request, receive, stage, store and deliver NVS holdings, as well as to test the NVS's preparedness, capability, and capacity to respond to an animal disease outbreak event.

BIOTECH CROPS

Mr. Kingston: Ms. Smith notes in her testimony that APHIS has authorized more than 21,000 field tests involving genetically engineered organisms with no known plant pest risks or associated adverse environmental effects. What more can be done to alter the common misperception that agricultural biotechnology is not good for the environment?

Response: APHIS is responsible for regulating the safe field release and movement of genetically engineered organisms that may pose a plant health risk. In the regulation of genetically engineered organisms, APHIS is part of a science-based federal regulatory framework to protect America's agricultural resources and the broader environment. As identified in the Biotechnology Regulatory Services strategic plan, APHIS will continue efforts to develop and implement effective communication and outreach strategies to clearly and consistently communicate regulatory policy and decision making to the public and interested stakeholders. In collaboration with other regulatory partners, APHIS will implement state-of-the-art scientific principles consistently through transparent and effective guidance. This science based approach will increase the transparency of the regulatory system, enhance compliance of the regulated community, and improve public confidence. In addition, APHIS will implement a Biotechnology Quality Management System (BQMS) to enhance risk assessment and environmental review capabilities, explore emerging technologies, and incorporate the latest science into the regulatory framework. The BQMS is expected to improve the ability of permit holders (companies and researchers) and associated service providers to demonstrate, through recordkeeping and a documented management system,

their ability to manage the safe introduction of genetically engineered organisms into the environment. The system will take a proactive approach to compliance and will provide the opportunity to head off compliance problems before they occur.

Mr. Kingston: The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) directed APHIS to undertake a major revision of its rules governing biotechnology in 2003. APHIS has been working to modify 7 CFR part 340 for more than four years now to update authorities under the Plant Protection Act.

In January 2004, APHIS published a Federal Register notice announcing the agency's intent to prepare a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in connection with potential changes to 7 CFR part 340 regulations. After its publication, the comment period for the Draft EIS closed on September 11, 2007.

Since that time, no additional official actions have occurred regarding publication of the rule or the final EIS. Given that it has been seven months, when are we likely to see additional action on this matter?

Response: Since the closing of the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) comment period, APHIS has reviewed and evaluated more than 23,000 public comments. APHIS is considering these comments in the development of the final EIS. Additionally, APHIS is drafting the proposed rule to revise its regulations governing biotechnology. APHIS expects to publish the proposed rule by fall 2008. The final rule and EIS are expected to be published together at a later date.

Questions Submitted by Chairwoman DeLauro

Fiscal Year 2009 Hearing Questions

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

Livestock complaints

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of complaints, the number of related investigations, and the number of related actions taken to address findings. Please include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 estimates. Add an explanation as to what action GIPSA takes in response to a violation.

Response: This information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Complaints and Investigations, 1998 - 2008*.

Fiscal Year	Number of Complaints*	Number of Investigations
1998	1,684	NA
1999	1,372	NA
2000	1,898	NA
2001	1,619	371
2002	1,600	380
2003	1,744	393
2004	1,923	161
2005	2,315	267
2006	310	288
2007	271	271
2008 (est.)	200	200

* Estimated for 2008. The complainant may be a producer, anonymous caller, third party, or feedlot operator who may not be a producer. The 2005 and prior figures are based on the method of calculation used by GIPSA prior to changes made in response to the recommendations received from the USDA OIG report, and include regulatory monitoring actions and investigations initiated by GIPSA as a result of regulatory monitoring. Figures for 2006 and 2007 are actual complaints to GIPSA from outside parties.

Several enforcement actions are available to GIPSA in the event it finds a regulated entity in violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act (P&S Act), including notices of violation, stipulation agreements, and administrative or civil actions. Administrative and civil actions may be decided by a judge who issues a formal decision and order, or may be settled with a consent decision agreed to by both parties. In each of these instances the entity against whom a complaint has been filed is ordered to cease and desist from engaging in a specific unlawful activity and may be assessed a civil penalty or have their registration under the P&S Act suspended. Only dealers and market agencies are currently subject to suspensions under the P&S Act.

A stipulation agreement is a new enforcement tool available to GIPSA as of fiscal year (FY) 2007. In April 2007, GIPSA published changes to the Rules of Practice Governing Proceedings under the Packers and Stockyards Act (9 CFR 202) to allow the agency to resolve violation cases more timely. These procedures allow GIPSA to offer to settle a violation case with the respondent by means of an agreement whereby the respondent waives his or her right to a hearing and pays a civil penalty.

Grain facilities

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of persons or companies who registered under current statutes, and the number of grain facilities involved in export activities to include 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Year	No. of Registrants	Total Export Facilities*
1998	86	62
1999	78	56
2000	79	57
2001	78	57
2002	87	56
2003	91	53
2004	103	54
2005	99	54
2006	123	54
2007	122	53

* Includes only the elevators located at export port locations in the United States that export grain in waterborne carriers.

Grain inspected and/or weighed

Ms. DeLauro: Update the tables that appear in last year's hearing record, showing the grains inspected and/or weighed for export by country of destination for fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

DESTINATION	COUNTRY TOTAL (MT)	BARLEY	CANOLA	WHITE CORN	YELLOW CORN	FLAXSEED	MIXED	OATS	SORGHUM	SOYBEANS	SUNFLOWER	WHEAT
AFGHANISTAN	66,813											66,813
ALGERIA	1,379,511				952,274					2,447		424,790
ARGENTINA	0											0
ARMENIA	2,500											2,500
AZERBAIJAN	10,800											10,800
BANGLADESH	311,031											311,031
BARBADOS	106,520				40,754					24,917		40,849
BELGIUM	422,286					49,129				242,896		130,261
BELIZE	27,503				4,309							23,194
BOLIVIA	22,373											22,373
BRAZIL	327,492											327,492
BURMA	2,162											2,162
CAMEROON	17,879								1,420			16,459
CANADA	1,836,099				532,648					546,497		756,954
CAPE VERDE	8,152				8,152							
CHAD	45,020								33,750			11,270
CHILE	643,243				215,047					7,931		420,265
CHINA MAIN	11,507,477				3,190					11,495,329		8,958
CHINA T	7,446,119	9,573		20	4,334,519		22		295	2,069,446		1,032,244
COLOMBIA	4,131,385			93,399	3,086,632					308,959		642,395
CONGO (BRAZ)	46,819											46,819
CONGO (KINS)	23,865											23,865
COSTA RICA	1,176,514			57,552	597,098					292,445		229,419

DESTINATION	COUNTRY TOTAL (MT)	BARLEY	CANOLA	WHITE CORN	YELLOW CORN	FLAXSEED	MIXED	OATS	SORGHUM	SOYBEANS	SUNFLOWER	WHEAT
CUBA	1,025,309				565,635					162,174		297,500
DENMARK	74,141									74,141		
DJIBOUTI	620											620
DOMINICN REP	1,537,197			59	1,195,059					4		342,075
ECUADOR	584,682				492,322							92,360
EGYPT	7,178,389				3,453,911					529,487		3,194,991
EL SALVADOR	861,209			92,231	492,365							276,613
ETHIOPIA	357,759								2,740			355,019
FRANCE	213,692								43,457	170,235		
GEORGIA	15,000											15,000
GERMANY	860,276								10	860,176		90
GHANA	58,081											58,081
GUATEMALA	1,039,160			36,408	633,195					11,186		358,371
GUINEA	18,951											18,951
GUYANA	12,398				11,302							1,096
HAITI	174,556											174,556
HONDURAS	568,437			37,867	318,198							212,372
HONG KONG	55,792				55,247							545
INDONESIA	2,320,688				136,239					1,263,521		920,928
IRAN	69,016				69,016							
IRAQ	1,148,791											1,148,791
IRELAND	18,415								18,348			67

DESTINATION	COUNTRY TOTAL (MT)	BARLEY	CANOLA	WHITE CORN	YELLOW CORN	FLAXSEED	MIXED	OATS	SORGHUM	SOYBEANS	SUNFLOWER	WHEAT
ISRAEL	1,333,945				825,299				54,536	255,043		199,067
ITALY	600,561								94,318	35,467		470,776
IVORY COAST	16,032											16,032
JAMAICA	438,596				261,523							177,073
JAPAN	22,498,410	374,628		62,027	15,232,717				719,281	2,999,923		3,109,834
JORDAN	232,348			80	231,918							350
KENYA	68,960											68,960
KOREA REP	5,708,145			1,418	3,976,309					547,486		1,182,932
LEBANON	221,862				210,988					10,874		
LIBYA	238,368				238,368							
MADAGASCAR	32,015								6,230			25,785
MALAWI	10,000											10,000
MALAYSIA	662,951				167,993					336,953		158,005
MALI	7,749											7,749
MALTA	44,011											44,011
MARTINIQUE	5,479				5,479							
MAURITANIA	3,120											3,120
MEXICO	15,865,751	19,585	454	369,302	7,569,765			5,200	1,688,026	3,974,880		2,238,539
MONGOLIA	25,000											25,000
MOROCCO	1,565,112	16,355			603,560					240,474		704,723
MOZAMBIQUE	111,866											111,866
NAMIBIA	21,872											21,872

DESTINATION	COUNTRY TOTAL (MT)	BARLEY	CANOLA	WHITE CORN	YELLOW CORN	FLAXSEED	MIXED	OATS	SORGHUM	SOYBEANS	SUNFLOWER	WHEAT
NETHERLANDS	1,608,792				16,278				146,422	1,402,076		44,016
NEW ZEALAND	21,649											21,649
NICARAGUA	239,382				120,460					1,320		117,602
NIGER	15,600								15,600			
NIGERIA	2,429,251											2,429,251
NORTH KOREA	512				512							
OMAN	20,351				20,351							
PANAMA	475,642				347,119					5,252		123,271
PERU	770,384				340,095					6,292		423,997
PHILIPPINES	1,624,169				488					79,133		1,544,548
PORTUGAL	261,380			21	80					183,669		77,610
REP S AFRICA	495,452								250			495,202
ROMANIA	31,502				31,502							
RUSSIA	7,677				7,677							
SAUDI ARABIA	693,468	52,647			640,821							
SENEGAL	16,943				7,747							9,196
SIERRA LEONE	8,782											8,782
SINGAPORE	57,065				571							56,494
SOMALIA	54,350				16,920				35,430			2,000
SPAIN	1,687,726								1,048,251	302,896		336,579
SRI LANKA	201,541											201,541
ST. VINCENT	41,010				19,005							22,005
SUDAN	304,841								304,841			

DESTINATION	COUNTRY TOTAL (MT)	BARLEY	CANOLA	WHITE CORN	YELLOW CORN	FLAXSEED	MIXED	OATS	SORGHUM	SOYBEANS	SUNFLOWER	WHEAT
SURINAME	13,063				10,203							2,860
SWEDEN	5,156											5,156
SYRIA	1,945,351				1,675,790					269,561		
TANZANIA	20,000											20,000
THAILAND	897,430									533,206		364,224
TRINIDAD	244,632				95,634					3,379		145,619
TUNISIA	515,796	21,975			464,499							29,322
TURKEY	922,668				366,434					510,499		45,735
UGANDA	34,500								14,190			20,310
UN ARAB EM	348,676	10,548			8,664					191,570		137,894
UN KINGDOM	95,029									62,878		32,151
VENEZUELA	1,252,693				519,172							733,521
VIETNAM	106,065				7,862					20,883		77,320
YEMEN	1,017,889											1,017,889
ZAMBIA	11,500											11,500
ZIMBABWE	7,340								7,340			
GRAND TOTAL	115,971,532	505,311	454	750,384	51,238,915	49,129	22	5,200	4,234,735	30,035,505	0	29,151,877

Grain dust explosions

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of explosions resulting from grain dust, including the number of deaths and injuries, to include fiscal year 2007. What is GIPSA doing to keep these numbers down?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows]:

Fiscal Year	**Number of Explosions**	**Injuries**	**Fatalities**
1998	18	21	7
1999	11	15	0
2000	9	19	1
2001	8	7	1
2002	9	11	1
2003	6	7	2
2004	6	3	0
2005	10	3	1
2006	9	11	1
2007	4	6	0

As part of our longstanding commitment to ensuring the safety of our workforce and the facilities in which they work, GIPSA continues to gather and monitor data on agricultural dust explosions. Data is acquired through academia, media monitoring, and employee and industry reports. GIPSA does not investigate agricultural dust explosions and the private sector is not required to report explosions to GIPSA. The grain industry has taken steps to decrease dust explosions. Throughout the years grain companies adopted advanced technology, and implemented new elevator design or retrofitted and modified existing facilities to preclude explosions. Although the volume of grain moving through export elevators has increased over the years, government, industry, union, and trade associations' efforts have lowered the incidence of explosions through the increased awareness of explosion preventive measures. OSHA Standard CFR 1910.272 on Grain Handling Facilities has also played an important role in reducing injuries and fatalities in grain elevators. A regulatory review of the standard in 2003 found that since its implementation in 1988, there has been a 55 percent decrease in injuries and 70 percent drop in deaths due to grain dust explosions.

Historically, GIPSA conducted major studies and collaborated with industry to improve elevator safety. GIPSA funded, in part, explosion research by the National Academy of Sciences, testified at congressional hearings, funded a 2-year research project by Purdue University to study dust accumulation and various grain handling methods to develop ways to measure dust emissions and methods to decelerate grain with minimum damage and dust formation. We also implemented changes that made our workplaces safer, including moving FGIS inspection laboratories at least 100 feet from elevator headhouses. Today, GIPSA maintains a strong safety and health program that establishes safety policies for all employees and sets standards for the facilities in which they work, and provides ongoing training on a variety of subjects including dust explosions, how they occur, and how to prevent them. Collateral Duty Safety & Health Officers in each field location were briefed by agricultural dust explosion expert Dr. Robert Schoeff, Professor Emeritus, Kansas State University, concerning the causes of dust explosions with emphasis on good housekeeping.

Exported grain complaints

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of complaints for exported grain that you received and the number of open cases to include fiscal year 2007 actuals and fiscal year 2008 figures to date. What does GIPSA do to address complaints?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Number of Complaints	Cases Open
1998	15	0
1999	22	0
2000	13	0
2001	18	0
2002	9	0
2003	15	0
2004	4	0
2005	11	0
2006	10	0
2007	6	3
2008*	3	0

*(as of 04/09/2008)

When an importer of U.S. grains reports a quality discrepancy, GIPSA analyzes samples retained on file from the original inspection and samples submitted from destination (if the buyer chooses to submit them) to evaluate whether the discrepancy was due to differences in samples, procedures, or an actual change in quality from the time of the original inspection. When an importer reports a weight discrepancy, we review detailed records from the original weighing service. The process verifies whether the original inspection and weighing service provided at the time of loading was correct, based on all available information. GIPSA then issues a report outlining its findings and providing suggestions to avoid similar discrepancies in the future.

Occasionally, a particular buyer or importing country reports repeated discrepancies which cannot be resolved by a shipment-by-shipment review under this process. In such cases, GIPSA may conduct collaborative sample studies or joint monitoring activities to address the discrepancy in a more comprehensive manner.

For the years 2004 through 2007, the complaints received represented about 0.1, 0.4, 0.3, and 0.2 percent, respectively, of grain exports by weight. The nature of complaints did not follow any pattern or trend, and we do not consider the differences among these years to be significant.

To provide more of an historical perspective, in the 5 years from 1999 to 2003, GIPSA received an average of 15.2 complaints per year, representing about 0.5 percent of U.S. grain exports by weight. Fifteen years prior (1985 to 1998), we received an average of 47.8 complaints per year, or about 1.9 percent of all U.S. grain exports by weight.

Aflatoxin Inspections

Ms. DeLauro. For the record, please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of aflatoxin inspections and a column that represents the violations in these inspections to include fiscal year 2007. What action does GIPSA take to address aflatoxin violations?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	No. of Inspections	Violations
1998	54,923	0
1999	62,875	0
2000	62,701	0
2001	61,234	0
2002	66,062	0
2003	111,265	0
2004	102,251	0
2005	96,655	0
2006	218,078	0
2007	148,176	1*

*Improper aflatoxin procedures

If GIPSA identifies an alleged aflatoxin violation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act or the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Agency takes appropriate corrective action. Corrective action could range from an informational letter to a reprimand letter to an administrative civil penalty, which will depend upon the findings of the investigation, the severity of the violation, the number times that the person/company has been in violation. Every corrective action is administered on a case-by-case basis.

Violation report calls

Ms. DeLauro: How many violation report calls did you receive in fiscal year 2007? How many were investigated? What is the nature of violations reported? Please describe GIPSA's actions to address these violations.

Response: GIPSA maintains a hotline telephone number for receiving complaints from the public. During fiscal year 2007, FGIS received 14 hotline complaints. Two of the fourteen hotline complaints received were investigated by GIPSA. The nature of violations reported and actions taken was:

- Complainant alleged that an official agency was providing answers to prospective samplers and technicians when giving test. FGIS opened an investigation on this complaint.
- Complainant reported buying sunflower seeds to feed birds that contained an increasing amount of foreign materials. FGIS contacted the individual to advise that official inspection of domestic grain was voluntary; furthermore, that he may want to express his concerns with the manufacturer or a consumer protection group.
- Complainant reported purchasing a box of Oat Bran Cereal manufactured by Hodgson Mills, and felt it contained too much oat hull in the product. It was impossible to contact the caller because they did not leave any contact information.
- Complainant expressed they had hundreds of violations to report, but was hesitant to provide a name due to a secrecy agreement between them and the company they worked for; however, they provided an email address. FGIS contacted the caller via email to provide contact information and to inform the caller they could remain anonymous if desired. FGIS opened an investigation on this complaint.

- Complainant alleged that they had not yet received a payment from an individual whom purchased goats from them. This complaint was forwarded to GIPSA's Packers & Stockyards Program.
- Complainant left 5 messages alleging a grocery store in Georgia that was selling products (meat and cookies) that were infested with maggots and leeches. The caller did not leave any contact information; therefore, it was impossible for FGIS to contact the caller.
- Complainant alleged that a grain processing plant with its own waster water plant was introducing the sludge from the waste water into the distillers grains produced at the plant. FGIS contacted the caller for additional information and determined his concerns would be properly addressed by the Food and Drug Administration, to which FGIS forwarded the complaint.
- Complainant alleged a company was smuggling seed and forging government seed analysis documents. After contacting the caller to gather additional information, it was determined that the alleged violations did not fall under USGSA or AMA. The information was forwarded to the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service.
- Complainant reported that a company was weighing their own outbound trucks of chicken feed and questioned if this was a legal practice under the P & S Act. This complaint was forwarded to GIPSA's Packers & Stockyards Program.
- Complainant requested guidance about meeting Packers & Stockyards Act requirements to start up a business. This complaint was forwarded to GIPSA's Packers & Stockyards Program.0 m
- In 2007, P&SP received 29 complaints via Hotline, out of the total of 271 complaints received and investigated by the Agency. The nature of P&S-related calls included allegations of: failure to pay for livestock or remit seller funds; bonding activities; poultry contract issues; unfair and deceptive business practices; registration and jurisdiction issues; inadequate or false records; and weighing matters. Informal compliance was obtained in 6 cases. No violations were found in 17 of these 29 instances, and 2 others were found to deal with circumstances outside of the jurisdiction of the Agency. Four of the investigations are still pending final resolution.

Poultry complaints

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of poultry compliance complaints received in fiscal years 1996 through 2007 and the number of related investigations.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Poultry Complaints and Investigations, 1996-2007.

Fiscal Year	Number of Complaints	Number of Investigations
1996	86	NA
1997	66	NA
1998	82	NA
1999	113	NA
2000	97	NA
2001	125	NA
2002	53	NA
2003	62	NA
2004	52	203
2005	36	53
2006	49	49
2007	45	45

Poultry complaints

Ms. DeLauro: What was the nature of the poultry complaints received in the most recent year? How many investigations were done in the most recent year? What were the results of these investigations?

Response: The information on number of complaints is submitted for the record. All poultry complaints through July 2007 led to an investigation.

Number of Poultry Complaints and Investigations, 2007

Nature of Complaint	Number
Contract Poultry Arrangements	17
Failure to Pay	1
Grower Termination	12
Other	3
Unfair/Deceptive Practices	9
Weighing Practices	3
Total	45

The 45 complaints have resulted in 2 violations, 29 non-violations, 8 informal settlements, 1 case outside the Agency's purview, and 5 open investigations.

Dealer/order buyer financial failures

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing dealer/order buyer financial failures to include fiscal year 2007. Provide the Committee with an explanation as to why the recovery rates have dropped drastically since 2000. Last year's hearing record indicates that GIPSA is exploring potential solutions to the historically low recovery rates. Please update the Committee on these efforts. Please provide the Committee with an explanation for the significant increase in the number of dealer failures since fiscal year 2005.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Dealer Financial Failures and Restitution, 1997-2007

Fiscal Year	No. of Dealer Failures	Total Owed Livestock	Recovery From Bonds	Recovery From Other Sources	Percent Total Recovery
1997	8	$ 732,424	$243,450	$38,064	38
1998	10	$685,726	$133,345	$61,435	28
1999	10	$1,684,128	$291,261	$38,024	20
2000	11	$1,464,733	$324,979	$91,800	28
2001	11	$2,841,305	$317,444	$24,786	12
2002	11	$3,271,962	$618,764	$60,000	21
2003	5	$1,805,600	$112,281	$28,923	8
2004	3	$770,860	$95,000	0	12
2005	1	$2,993,990	0	0	0*
2006	13	$3,018,131	$134,936	$26,856	5*
2007	31	$6,941,930	$257,634	549,303	12*

* Final recovery rates may change pending final resolution.

The number of dealer financial failures in 2006 at 13 was not statistically different from the 10-year average of 10 failures per year. The increased number of failures in 2007, however, was a significant difference. This very large single year increase has not persisted into the 2008 fiscal year. However, we do anticipate 2008 to have an above average rate of failures. The question why we are witnessing an increased failure rate is not unequivocal. In 2005, GIPSA started a statistical analysis of dealer failure rates based on data the livestock dealers report to GIPSA in their annual reports. This analysis is part of a larger effort to identify factors that place dealers at risk. From the within-year statistical analysis, several risk factors have been identified including dealer businesses organized as sole proprietorships, compared to partnership or corporations, and length of time in business, with younger firms at greater risk. While these statistical models have provided insights into firm failures, they do not provide strong predictions about any given firm's chance of failure. This is because in a given year total failures are a small fraction of the total number (2 percent in 2006) and a large percentage of dealers share the at-risk factors. Other work on the failure rate question suggests there are broader institutional factors that may be the trigger for a particular failure. The factors can range from family difficulties to the selling pattern of the livestock dealer. For example, anecdotal evidence suggests dealers who accept payment for livestock on a carcass or dressed weight basis are taking higher risks, and experiencing larger failure rates than cohorts selling on a live weight basis. Data from other industry-wide studies of carcass based selling indicates an average tendency for sellers to overestimate the value of their live animals before slaughter, thus when the carcasses are graded they ultimately receive less than the sellers anticipated. The extent that dealers may be experiencing credit access restrictions under the current economic climate does not appear to be a factor currently in firm failures. It is a situation, however, the at-risk group may be more susceptible to than older businesses with organizational types that have deeper capitalization levels, and GIPSA is monitoring this situation as it progresses.

Four firm concentration ratio

Ms. DeLauro: Update last year's table showing the four firm concentration ratio for steer and heifer slaughter, boxed beef, sheep and lamb slaughter, and hog slaughter to include data for 2006 and 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:] Data are not yet available for 2007.

Four-Firm Concentration as Percent Market Share of Livestock Slaughter by Type of Livestock, 1996-2006*

Year	Steers & Heifers	Boxed Beef	Sheep & Lambs	Hogs
1996	79	82	73	55
1997	80	83	65	54
1998	80	84	68	56
1999	81	84	68	56
2000	81	85	67	56
2001	80	84	66	57
2002	79	83	65	55
2003	80	84	65	64
2004	79	82	65	64
2005	80	83	70	64
2006	81	84	68	61

* Figures are based on calendar year Federally inspected slaughter except for boxed beef, which are based on firms' fiscal years as reported to GIPSA in annual reports. NA= Not yet available. Boxed beef data is on a delayed reporting cycle.

Auction market failures

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of auction market failures, the amount owed for livestock each year, and the amount recovered from bonds and other sources during each year to include fiscal year 2007. How was GIPSA able to improve the recovery rate in FY 2007?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Total Auction Market Financial Failures and Restitution, 1997-2007

Fiscal Year	No. of Auction Market Failures	Total Owed Consignors	Recovery From Bonds	Recovery From Other Sources	Percent Total Recovery
1997	5	$258,768	$182,029	$13,473	76
1998	2	$225,001	$66,131	0	29
1999	3	$862,666	$60,000	$424,589	56
2000	4	$399,023	$100,193	$186,113	71
2001	4	$1,104,985	$133,745	$519,265	59
2002	6	$1,082,034	$378,610	0	35
2003	6	$1,187,979	$211,464	$138,848	30
2004	2	$145,772	$60,000	$16,649	53
2005	3	$336,006	$85,000	$201,840	78
2006	9	$979,543	$267,174	$19,380	29*
2007	11	$511,704	$37,252	$155,890	38*

* Final recovery rates may change pending final resolution.

The variability in between year recovery rates makes it difficult to correlate new enforcement practices with a single year recovery rate change. Despite this GIPSA has initiated a larger overall emphasis on expanding its field presence. This is particularly important for livestock markets and more so when markets start displaying symptoms of financial difficulty, such as delayed payments to sellers or writing check with insufficient funds to sellers. At the onset of complaints of financial difficulty by livestock sellers to GIPSA regarding a market, our auditors travel within two days of the complaint to the market. At the market our auditors assess the extent of the problem and any

needed intervention. This on-site presence is credited with limiting the magnitude of the financial damage and ensuring that other livestock seller protections such as the custodial account are not illegitimately dissipated. Protecting all seller compensation funds is critical so that if a failure occurs compensation funds are not limited to the bond. A rapid response in getting on site is the best method to ensure that protection.

Livestock from captive supplies and/or forward contracts

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing what percentage of the livestock that is slaughtered annually comes from captive supplies and/or forward contracts to include the most recent fiscal year data available.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Top Four (Five *) Packers' Packer-fed Cattle and Acquisition by Forward Contracts and Marketing Agreements as a Percentage of Total Steer and Heifer Slaughter, 1995-2006.

Year	Packer Fed Cattle	Cattle From Forward Contracts And Marketing Agreements	Total
1995	3.2	18.1	21.3
1996	3.4	19.2	22.5
1997	3.8	16.2	20.1
1998	3.5	18.9	22.4
1999	8.4	24.0	32.4
2000	9.1	29.1	38.2
2001	10.9	32.0	43.0
2002	9.6	34.8	44.4
2003	10.4	28.0	38.4
2004	8.3	26.8	35.1
2005	6.4	29.2	35.6
2006	6.9	33.5	40.4

* Starting in 2006 GIPSA expanded its procurement audits to the top five fed cattle slaughters, and audited summary data are not yet available for 2006.

Companies subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act ("PSA")

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of slaughtering and processing packers subject to the PSA to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: Data on the number of non-slaughtering processing plants are no longer made available by the Food Safety and Inspection Service. The number of slaughter firms and plants are provided below.

The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Slaughterers Subject to the P&S Act, 1997-2006

Year	Bonded Slaughter Firms	Non-Bonded Slaughter Plants*
1997	427	468
1998	399	513
1999	386	491
2000	359	503
2001	338	522
2002	335	494
2003	338	481
2004	314	485
2005	312	453
2006	304	441
2007	295	NA

* Number of Federally Inspected (FI) slaughter plants minus the number operated by reporting packers. This is an estimate of the number of non-bonded slaughter firms (operating FI plants) that are not required to be bonded because they purchase less than $500,000 of livestock per year (includes slaughtering plants that also do processing but excludes non-FI plants).
NA - data on number of non-bonded slaughter plants are not yet available.

Compliance audits

Ms. DeLauro: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of compliance audits conducted on custodial accounts, the number of markets with shortages, the total dollars involved, and the amount restored to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Number of Market Audits, Shortages Found, and Amounts Restored, 1998-2007

Fiscal Year	Market Audits	Markets with Shortages	Total Shortage	Amount Restored
1998	393	187	$5,705,252	$3,690,355
1999	233	103	$4,294,368	$2,701,091
2000	374	154	$9,161,520	$5,916,746
2001	322	156	$8,966,218	$6,313,383
2002	206	97	$6,906,986	$2,814,439
2003	262	92	$4,984,315	$2,055,203
2004	272	94	$4,646,031	$2,144,986
2005	252	102	$6,712,420	$5,269,525
2006	347	140	$9,242,692	$7,256,052
2007	296	99	$6,252,181	$2,037,080

Spending on competition, fair trade practices, and financial protection

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide a table showing the amount of funds spent on competition, fair trade practices, and financial protection to include fiscal years 2000 through the projected level for fiscal year 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Total Regulatory and Investigation Expenditures, 2000-2008

Fiscal Year	Regulatory Activity*	Investigations		
		Competition	Trade Practices	Financial
		(Dollars in thousands)		
2000	N/A	2,986	3,583	4,628
2001	N/A	3,431	4,117	5,318
2002	N/A	3,575	4,290	5,541
2003	N/A	3,755	4,506	5,820
2004	N/A	3,905	4,686	6,053
2005	N/A	4,050	4,860	6,277
2006	6,705	1,775	2,640	3,869
2007	7,142	1,488	4,259	3,419
2008(est)	7,356	1,533	4,387	3,522

* N/A - Not available. Prior to fiscal year 2006, regulatory activities and investigations were not differentiated.

International wheat market

Ms. DeLauro: Why has the US share of the international wheat market declined significantly in the past 10 years? What is GIPSA doing to enhance importers knowledge of a system and support differentiating wheat quality?

Response: From FY 1999 to today, the U.S share of the global wheat market has fluctuated between 20 and 30 percent. Many market factors contribute to this fluctuation, including: price, weather, foreign policies, other supply and demand factors, and perhaps most importantly, increasing competition from countries such as the Former Soviet Union (FSU). World wheat production for the 2008/09 crop year is expected to rebound significantly from the 2007/08 crop year, as high prices last fall resulted in increased plantings of winter wheat in the northern hemisphere, where planting conditions were favorable. Increases in world wheat production will provide ample competition for U.S. wheat, especially given the expected increases in the European Union-27, China, FSU, Canada, and Australia. Argentine production is less certain at this point, as export taxes significantly reduced domestic farm prices, dampening the incentive to increase Argentine acreage. As of the first week in May 2008, U.S. wheat exports were up 29 percent over the same time last year due to world-wide production shortfalls. As of April 2008, U.S. wheat exports, as a share of world wheat exports this market year, were up 10 percent from 22 to 32 percent, representing the United States' highest market share in the last 10 marketing years.

GIPSA has marshaled significant resources toward developing and implementing methods to differentiate wheat quality with the goal of enhancing the value and marketability of U.S. wheat by optimizing the use of U.S. wheat for specific end uses, and providing value transparency from the producer to the processor. One product of this initiative was the introduction of a wet gluten testing service on May 1, 2006. We continue to conduct internal research, and to collaborate with government entities and academic, to identify means of assessing the various aspects of protein quality in wheat. We are working in partnership with USDA's Agricultural Research Service on several wheat functionality research projects, and are funding extramural

research with two land grant universities, with a goal of developing a rapid test of wheat protein functionality based on fundamental rheological measurements. We will continue to work with the Agricultural Research Service, universities, and other entities to develop standardized methods for describing the viscous and elastic properties of gluten more precisely and reproducibly. GIPSA is also evaluating the ability to standardize internationally recognized dough property test to promote testing consistency between exporter and receiver to reduce discrepancies that could be detrimental to trade.

GIPSA conducts extensive outreach programs to enhance importers knowledge about U.S. grain standards, and sampling and inspection procedures through the use of multimedia and printed material, available in several languages. Also, GIPSA has worked with the Foreign Agricultural Service and U.S. Wheat Associates to maximize our resources to educate importers about the credibility of the U.S. inspection system through seminars, workshops, and providing other technical assistance. Recent accomplishments include conducting a wheat grading seminar for the Iraqi Grain Board to facilitate their purchases of U.S. wheat; arranging for a delegation of Mexican flour millers to visit U.S. inspection sites; discussing inspection procedures with Mexican flour millers at their facilities; and placing an officer in Asia on extended assignment to meet with importers and their governments. These initiatives have enhanced our reputation and instilled confidence in the services GIPSA provides.

Economic and statistical analysis

Ms. DeLauro: Are there any legal actions pending that require economic and statistical analysis by the agency? If so, how many? Please summarize them for the record.

Response: As of May 2008, there are 11 competition investigations currently in progress. There are also a total of 8 open regulatory actions involving competition-related questions. Both the competition investigations and regulatory action are expected to require some degree of economic and statistical analysis.

Of the 8 open regulatory actions, 2 examine anomalies in publicly reported livestock prices as part of our ongoing monitoring of fed cattle and hog markets, 1 was a pilot test of annual report compliance reviews, and 5 were related to livestock procurement audits and pricing practices. Of the 11 open investigations, 6 involved restriction of competition issues, 4 are looking at pricing issues, and 1 deals with industry structure.

Dealer failures

Ms. DeLauro: How much of the amount of unrecovered losses in the livestock marketing chain was from dealer failures during fiscal year 2007? Please update the five-year table showing the total unrecovered losses from dealer failures compared to the total owed sellers of livestock at the time of failure to include fiscal year 2007.

Response: The amount of unrecovered losses in the livestock marketing chain was from dealer failures during fiscal year 2007 was $6,134,993.

The five-year table is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Total Dealer Financial Failures and Restitution, 2002-2006

Fiscal Year	Total Owed Livestock Losses Sellers	Unrecovered Losses	Total Percent Unrecovered
2002	$3,271,962	$2,593,198	79
2003	$1,805,600	$1,664,396	92
2004	$770,860	$675,860	88
2005*	$2,993,990	$2,993,990	100*
2006	$3,018,131	$2,856,339	95**
2007	$6,941,930	$6,134,993	88**

* Restitution will be determined following resolution of ongoing litigation.
** Final recovery rates may change pending final resolution.

CODEX

Ms. DeLauro. Please provide an update on the work GIPSA is doing with the CODEX regarding contaminants in grain, and the amount of funds devoted to this effort for fiscal years 2007, 2008, and projected for 2009.

Response: A GIPSA employee serves as the Alternate U.S. Delegate to the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS). The CCMAS reviews and endorses a broad spectrum of methods, including methods for both nutrients and contaminants in foods and grains. Much of the work with respect to contaminants in grain would typically be done by the Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes (CCCPL), but this committee is currently inactive. The CCMAS has been focusing most recently on developing criteria for evaluating acceptable methods of analysis, revising analytical terminology for Codex use, and developing criteria for methods for the detection and identification of foods derived from biotechnology. GIPSA devotes approximately $12,000 annually to Codex, but this is almost exclusively related to methods for biotechnology, not for contaminants in grain.

Pesticide Data Program

Ms. DeLauro: What is GIPSA doing and how much did it spend in the Pesticide Data Program in fiscal year 2007? How much does the agency expect to spend in fiscal years 2008 and 2009?

Response: In support of the Pesticide Data Program, GIPSA develops methods and analyzes various grains and grain products for a variety of pesticides, herbicides, and fumigants. In fiscal year 2007, GIPSA developed and validated 2 new methods for corn, analyzed 380 peanut butter samples, and analyzed 660 corn grain samples for 112 residues. In fiscal year 2008, GIPSA projects to analyze approximately 660 corn grain samples for 112 residues, and to develop analytical methods for rice for USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). To support the Pesticide Data Program in fiscal year 2006, GIPSA supplied services to AMS in the amount of $545,000; in fiscal year 2007 GIPSA provided services to AMS for $500,000; and in fiscal year 2008 GIPSA expects to provide services to AMS for $415,000.

Violation cases

Ms. DeLauro: Were there any violation cases pending at the end of fiscal year 2007? What is the status of any violation cases pending at the end of fiscal years 2004 through 2007?

Response: At the beginning of FY 2007, 14 cases involving alleged violations of the United States Grain Standards Act and the Agriculture

Marketing Act were pending further GIPSA action. During FY 2007, GIPSA opened 12 new cases related to numerous alleged violations, including: altering official certificates, exporting without official inspection and weighing, improperly requesting new inspection, attempt to cause the issuance of false certificates, improper aflatoxin procedures, improper protein testing procedures, altering official documents, exceeding 15,000-metric-ton limit, and exporting without mandatory services.

GIPSA took the following administrative action to close 14 cases: in two cases, GIPSA issued cautionary letters; in 3 cases, GIPSA issued warning letters; in 5 cases, GIPSA issued informational letters; in 1 case, GIPSA terminated a contract sampler; 1 case was closed with no finding of violation; in 1 case, GIPSA assessed a $5,000 civil penalty; and in the final case, a field location amended their procedures.

Twelve cases were pending at the end of the fiscal year. These cases were either in the process of investigation or were awaiting administrative action.

Two of the open cases were referred for further action. GIPSA referred one case to USDA's Office of the General Counsel requesting the assessment of a monetary civil penalty. GIPSA's investigation revealed evidence that a grain company's actions knowingly caused the issuance of false official inspection certificates. In addition, the Justice Department is pursuing criminal actions in another investigation which involves causing the issuance of false official inspection certificates.

Of the 8 violation cases pending at the end of FY 2005, GIPSA closed 5 cases during 2006. Of the 14 violation cases pending at the end of FY 2006, GIPSA closed 11 cases during 2007.

International monitoring program

Ms. DeLauro: One of the international monitoring program's functions is to travel to other countries to explain the agency's inspection and weighing procedures. How many countries did staff travel to in fiscal year 2007, and how many are planned for fiscal year 2008? What is the total cost of this travel? How much do the participating entities contribute to these costs? Provide for the record a list of countries you traveled to in fiscal year 2007, and the amount of funding each entity provided. Also, provide for the record a list of countries you plan to travel to or have traveled to in fiscal year 2008, and the amount of funding each entity provided or will provide. Under what situations do private sector entities pay for GIPSA travel expenses?

Response: In fiscal year 2007, staff traveled to 38 countries (on 27 trips) to explain the Agency's inspection and weighing procedures, attend meetings with international government officials, attend conferences, and respond to grain quality discrepancies. A list of the destinations follows.

Algeria	Korea
Argentina	Mexico
Australia	Morocco
Botswana	Nigeria
Brazil	Oman
Canada	Peru
Chile	Philippines
China	Poland
Colombia	Russia
Costa Rica	South Africa
Cyprus	Taiwan
Dominican Republic	Thailand
Egypt	Tunisia
El Salvador	United Arab Emirates
Guatemala	Venezuela
Honduras	Vietnam
India	Yemen
Indonesia	
Jamaica	
Japan	
Jordan	

The total costs (and funding source) for fiscal year 2007 are summarized below.

Funding Sources	Travel Costs
GIPSA	$112,430
Other USDA Agencies	$ 24,272
Private Sector	$ 83,334
TOTAL	$220,036

In fiscal year 2008 (as of 4/14/08), staff traveled to 16 countries (on 23 trips) to explain the Agency's inspection and weighing procedures, attend meetings with international government officials, attend conferences, and respond to grain quality discrepancies. A list of the destinations follows.

Belgium	Malawi
Canada	Malaysia
China	Mexico
Ethiopia	Philippines
Hong Kong	Singapore
Hungary	Taiwan
Italy	United Arab Emirates
Korea	Vietnam

The total costs (and funding sources) for fiscal year 2008 are summarized below.

Funding Sources	Travel Costs
GIPSA	$ 70,770
Other USDA Agencies	$ 5,245
Private Sector	$116,665
TOTAL	$192,680

The private sector may pay for the travel expenses of a GIPSA employee when they have asked GIPSA to perform private consultative services that benefit that particular entity or fall outside the scope of the agency's own objectives. For example, on a number of occasions in FY 2006 through FY 2008, grain export companies have requested that a GIPSA employee observe Iraqi inspectors sampling their wheat shipments in Syria and the United Arab Emirates. In these instances, the grain exporter paid a consulting fee and travel costs of the GIPSA employee.

IT spending

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide GIPSA' s spending levels for IT hardware and software purchases and related contractual support in fiscal year 2007, and estimates for fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
Equipment (purchases/leases)	$394,000	$254,238	$254,238
Software (purchases/leases)	372,000	362,795	362,795
Contractual Support	2,143,000	2,148,674	2,148,674

IT Budget

Ms. DeLauro: What is the total IT budget for GIPSA? Provide a subtotal for each program: Grain and Packers and Stockyards.

Response: The total IT budget for FY 2008 is $6.8 million, $4.4 million for the Federal Grain Inspection Service and $2.4 million for the Packers and Stockyards Program.

IT Purchases

Ms. DeLauro: How much does GIPSA plan to spend on IT purchases in fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009? How much did the Agency spend on IT purchases in fiscal year 2007? Include specific amounts requested for e-gov activities. Of these amounts, what has been spent on the application modernization project?

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Estimate
IT purchases	721,384	617,033	635,544
E-gov (GIPSA Application Modernization Project)	2,200,000	2,148,674	3,588,674

Transfer of Funds

Ms. DeLauro: Did GIPSA move any funds to the OCIO or CCE in fiscal year 2007 or reimburse either of those offices that year? If so, when, for what purpose, and in what amount? Does GIPSA have any plans to take such actions in fiscal years 2008 or 2009?

Response: GIPSA did not transfer funds to the OCIO or CCE in fiscal year 2007 and there are currently no plans to take such actions in fiscal years 2008 or 2009.

Anti-competitive behavior

Ms. DeLauro: How much did GIPSA spend in fiscal year 2007 to identify anti-competitive behavior? Are any funds currently being targeted to identify anti-competitive behavior and to examine competitive implications of contract livestock production for fiscal year 2008 and 2009? If so, how much?

Response: GIPSA spent approximately $1,488,000 on investigations of potential anti-competitive behavior in fiscal year 2007. GIPSA employs economists and legal specialists in each regional office to focus on competition concerns. In fiscal year 2007 economists engaged in a variety of regulatory and investigative enforcement actions. This included providing information to the Commodity and Futures Trading Commission and the Department of Justice in their surveillance of livestock market competition and merger analysis responsibilities and conducting complex investigations of potential anti-competitive behavior in the marketplace.

Rapid response

Ms. DeLauro: How much is GIPSA currently spending on rapid response teams? How much is planned for FY 2009? Please describe what the rapid response teams do. How many GIPSA staff years were used for rapid response in fiscal year 2007 and how many are estimated for rapid response in fiscal year 2008?

Response: Rapid response investigations are initiated when there is a strong potential for immediate and irreparable financial harm to livestock sellers from the actions of a livestock dealer, market, or packer. Most often, but not always, GIPSA is alerted to situations warranting rapid response investigations when a livestock buyer fails to meet prompt payment requirements to multiple sellers. Bank checks with insufficient funds along with shortages in custodial accounts maintained for livestock seller proceeds tend to be leading indicators of a firm's financial failure. Rapid intervention in securing firm assets on behalf of livestock sellers frequently is the best action to ensure their payment when a firm fails. In fiscal year 2007, GIPSA spent approximately $1 million on rapid response investigations. Projecting FY 2008 expenditures is complicated by ongoing economic conditions relative to increased operating loan costs and the effect this may have on firm economic health. Regardless, GIPSA expects to spend no less than in FY 2007.

In fiscal year 2007, GIPSA initiated 18 rapid response investigations and 13 in fiscal year 2008 to date. A typical rapid response investigation takes 2 auditors approximately 1-2 weeks of on-premise audit work and an additional 4 weeks of GIPSA office activity reconciling firm accounts, validating livestock seller claims, and preparing a case file. These activities may extend over 9 months while waiting for responses from the industry. In each of the fiscal years approximately 5 staff years were dedicated to rapid response investigations.

Live weight livestock purchases

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the table from last year that provides data regarding the numbers of livestock purchased based on live weight to include the most recent data available. In addition to this data, please add the most recent data available on "carcass-based" purchases. Please define "live weight" purchases. Define "carcass-based" purchases versus "live weight" purchases. Are there additional purchasing mechanisms? Please describe.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Live-Weight Purchases By Class Of Livestock, Slaughter Packers Reporting To GIPSA, 1995-2006 Reporting Years.

	Cattle		***Calves***		***Hogs***		***Sheep & lambs***	
Year	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter
	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent
1995	18,086	53.5	633	49.2	52,318	57.1	2,354	54.0
1996	18,837	52.7	607	43.8	40,338	48.3	1,801	48.2
1997	18,413	52.5	734	59.5	32,821	37.4	1,773	56.3
1998	19,049	55.9	656	56.6	27,448	29.9	1,899	57.9
1999	17,545	50.5	504	47.6	24,823	25.3	1,513	47.6
2000	17,102	48.4	495	51.3	24,711	26.3	1,323	44.1
2001	14,932	44.2	479	54.7	26,883	28.0	840	30.1
2002	12,541	37.2	492	57.3	25,077	25.8	1,062	39.6
2003	14,116	40.2	553	59.4	22,413	23.1	1,023	47.0
2004	15,112	46.6	351	49.6	23,092	23.4	1,329	53.9
2005	13,663	43.7	415	63.7	21,453	21.2	948	47.7
2006	15,004	46.7	397	66.3	24,474	23.4	1,056	51.9

Carcass-Weight Purchases By Class Of Livestock, 2006 Reporting Year.

	Cattle		***Calves***		***Hogs***		***Sheep & lambs***	
Year	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter	Head	Share Of Total Slaughter
	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent	Thous.	Percent
2006	17,102	53.3	201	33.7	80,075	76.6	977	48.1

A "live weight" purchase is a purchase of livestock in which the price is quoted, and the final payment is determined, based on the weight of the animals while they are still alive. A "carcass-based" purchase is a purchase in which the price is quoted, and the final payment is determined, based on the weight of each animal's carcass after it has been slaughtered and eviscerated.

While there is variation in the details of livestock purchase mechanisms, essentially all are variations of live weight or carcass-based methods. Transactions that use some variation of live weight purchase are usually on an "as-is" basis with a single price used for the entire transaction. The price may be fixed by negotiation in advance, or the price may be established from prices reported by a market price reporting service after the animals are delivered or slaughtered. In some instances provisions may be made for paying different prices for animals that differ significantly from other animals in the transaction (for example, animals that are much smaller than the average for the transaction may receive a lower price).

Variations in carcass-based purchase methods frequently involve provisions for premiums or discounts based on the quality or other characteristics of the animals in each transaction. In some transactions, prices are adjusted for non-quality factors such as time of delivery and number of animals in the transaction. Some carcass-based purchases, often known as "carcass merit" purchases, include a base price that applies to all carcasses in the transaction, and premiums or discounts for individual carcasses based on the quality or other attributes of each carcass, such as quality grade, yield grade, yield, or percentage of lean meat in the carcass.

Some carcass merit transactions use USDA grades to determine carcass quality. A growing number of transactions include price adjustments for quality characteristics that are not covered by USDA grades, such as percent of lean meat in the carcass and size of rib eye. The cattle, hog, and sheep industries are exploring ways to measure and reward producers for additional carcass quality factors, such as pH levels, meat tenderness, and palatability. Packers measure or estimate these carcass characteristics using various carcass evaluation technologies. The use of carcass evaluation technologies to determine payment to producers is increasing.

Carcass merit purchasing technologies

Ms. DeLauro: What are carcass merit purchasing technologies? How are they used in the various livestock sectors? Please provide an update on GIPSA's work in this area.

Response: Carcass merit purchasing technologies are used by packers to evaluate specific carcass characteristics in order to determine final purchase price and to make business decisions. Carcass merit purchasing technologies provide both packers and producers with information on the value of individual carcasses, allowing packers to make business decisions on procurement needs and meat marketing opportunities, and producers to make business decisions regarding their livestock production operations and marketing choices.

GIPSA continues to work with the industry in implementing voluntary standards for the use of these technologies, and is also working to update regulations in response to the newly adopted standards which will ensure uniform application of technologies addressed in the standards. Currently, GIPSA monitors the equipment and its output (lean percent) to determine if any deceptive practices are occurring. GIPSA inspects a sample of carcass weighing and evaluation instruments based on a random sample of packers to determine industry compliance levels and detect violations.

Measures of carcass quality

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide some examples of some internally assigned measures of carcass quality using modern and complex technologies and how those contrast with weight and grade measures used in the past? Does the GIPSA have any data that shows that producers have been treated to unfair or unjust discriminatory practices?

Response: Two of the most widely used carcass merit measuring technologies are:

Ultrasound Technology. The measuring principle of the whole carcass ultrasound system is a digitalized three-dimensional scanning of the entire carcass. The system provides information about the total lean meat percent, the lean meat percent in the ham, loin, shoulder, and belly of a hog carcass. The percent of lean meat is then used as a factor in determining payment.

Vision Camera Technology. The vision based instrument measures beef carcass yield grade. The instrument must meet certain performance requirements for accuracy and repeatability in the prediction of the yield grade of the carcasses.

Other technology is under various stages of development and use that will measure other desirable carcass traits. Emerging technologies include pH measuring devices and palatability technology.

These technologies are relatively new and GIPSA began systematically inspecting these instruments in fiscal year 2006. In fiscal year 2007, results of random packer inspections of scales and carcass evaluation devices indicate a compliance rate of 61 percent. GIPSA expects the compliance rate will improve as inspections continue.

User fees

Ms. DeLauro: The budget proposes legislation for GIPSA to convert to user fees in standardization activities and licensing fees in Packers and Stockyards activities. Please provide to the Committee data and/or analysis utilized in estimating the total cost recovery of $27,200,000 from grain standardization fees and Packers and Stockyards program licensing fees. How much support does the fee have, and what likelihood is there that that money will be available to you?

Response: The user fee legislation proposes to collect fees for grain standardization activities and licensing fees for regulated entities under the Packers and Stockyards Act. This will allow a reserve fund to be established in advance of appropriations. We will seek spending authority after collections of one year and sufficient funds are available to cover program costs. This will diminish or eliminate the need for appropriated funding for these programs in future years.

Proposed legislation for shifting standardization to user fees in the Grain Program and for license fees to recover the costs of the Packers and Stockyards Programs is being developed in cooperation with OMB and will be sent to Congress shortly. GIPSA intends to work with the authorizing committee when the committee receives the legislation for consideration.

Cartagena

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the Committee on GIPSA's participation in the Cartagena Protocol. With respect to this, please indicate what travel costs GIPSA incurred in fiscal year 2007 and what costs are estimated for fiscal year 2008 and budgeted for fiscal year 2009.

Response: The third Meeting of the Parties of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was in March 2006. At that meeting, there was a positive outcome to the most contentious issue, which related to documentation requirements for international shipments of living modified organisms intended for food, feed, and processing. New, onerous requirements were not adopted, the preferred U.S. outcome. The 4th Meeting of the Parties met in Bonn, Germany. GIPSA was represented on the official delegation. During FY 2006, GIPSA incurred $4,223 in travel costs related to the Protocol (to attend the 3rd Meeting of the Parties). GIPSA incurred no costs in FY 2007, but we anticipate spending approximately $4,500 in FY 2008 to attend the 4th Meeting of the Parties.

Digital technology

Ms. DeLauro: Please provide an update on what digital technology GIPSA is using for grain inspection.

Response: GIPSA has developed digital inspector calibration content which has been made available to the Official Inspection system and Industry via the internet. GIPSA personnel have collected thousands of digitized images of various grain defects. These images have been incorporated into inspector training modules distributed via the internet for use in calibrating all individuals currently grading grain.

Currently calibration is based on corrections to defect interpretations of individual samples reviewed. The adjustments are verbally transmitted from the Board of Appeals and Review through a chain of intermediary Quality Assurance Specialists to field inspectors. When fully implemented, this new system will allow all personnel (whether Official Inspectors or industry inspectors) to be calibrated against an independent standard. The ultimate objective is to improve the consistency of subjective measurements. The technology also has the potential to significantly shorten the time required to train inspectors and to identify grading weaknesses requiring hands on training.

Digital media technology has already had a significant impact on our International Programs. The production and worldwide distribution of grain grading tutorial CDs, visual grading reference mats for all grains, oilseeds, and edible commodities translated into several languages, and availability of these training tools on the GIPSA web site has proven to be very beneficial to our overseas customers. Digital media has helped to harmonize inspection procedures in other countries and encourages others to establish grain inspection laboratories that mirror GIPSA inspection labs.

The use of digital media also helps to reduce the number of costly disputes over grain quality between U.S. exporters and overseas buyers and reduces the number of discrepancies that GIPSA must investigate. This allows our International Affairs staff to focus their time on more productive marketing issues.

GIPSA implemented digital technology in the Rice program several years ago. Although the technology was successful in the Official Inspection system, it was not commercially viable and the company discontinued manufacture of the equipment. GIPSA continues to monitor technology development with respect to digital imaging, and will investigate technology that appears to have the potential to automate and/or replace subjective grading practices.

Duty officer in Asia

Ms. DeLauro: The budget requests funding for a permanent duty officer in Asia to address immediate and long-term issues in the region, to promote a better understanding and adoption of U.S. sampling and inspection methods to minimize differences in inspection results and to develop personal relationships with customers. The budget request includes an increase of $400,000 for the position. How much will be spent on the temporary duty officer in Asia in FY 2008? Please provide a detailed breakout for each year.

Response: In FY 2008, GIPSA will spend approximately $189,000 to station a representative in Asia for two 4-month assignments. The costs incurred are largely for salary and travel expenses such as airfare, local transportation and per diem expenses. Because these are temporary assignments, the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service provides office space and logistical support at no charge. The proposed increase in FY 2009 would cover salary, benefits, and travel costs for a full year. It also includes the anticipated

cost for permanent office space (including security) and administrative support provided through the embassy.

Other services expenses

Ms. DeLauro: What expenses are included in line 25.2 of the Object Class table, titled "Other Service"? Please provide a detailed breakout for fiscal years 2006-2009.

Response: The expenses in line 25.2 of the Object Class table, titled "Other services" include charges for contractual services that are not otherwise classified. A detailed breakout of Object Class 25.2 for fiscal years 2007 through 2009 follows.

Major Cost Category	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Contractual Services Performed by Federal Agency	$4,535,418	$4,570,218	$6,512,563
Training, Tuition Fees, & Other	180,499	210,875	300,496
Repair, Alterations, or Maintenance	177,369	166,547	237,329
Other Contractual Services	63,644	43,062	61,363
Agreements	149,198	148,815	212,062
ADP Maintenance Contracts	199,279	193,144	275,229
Miscellaneous Services	203,452	212,141	302,301
Fees	20,867	15,198	21,657
TOTAL	$5,529,726	$5,560,000	$7,923,000

OIG audit report

Ms. DeLauro: Please update the response from last year regarding the OIG audit report on the Packers and Stockyards Programs in December 2005. The response in last year's hearing record indicated that OIG would initiate a follow-up review in early 2008. Has this review been initiated and what is its status?

Response: The status of USDA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audit initiated in April 2005 of GIPSA's management and oversight of the Packers and Stockyards Program (P&SP) is as follows. OIG issued report 30601-01-Hy—Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration's Management and Oversight of the Packers and Stockyards Programs, on January 10, 2006, citing four major findings and providing 10 recommendations. P&SP concurred with the findings and recommendations; and during Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007, initiated and implemented significant progress in improving management controls and in strengthening the program policy and delivery. OCFO accepted final action on all recommendations, as follows:

- recommendations 1, 5, and 8 were closed May 8, 2006;
- recommendations 3, 4, 6, and 7 were closed August 10, 2006; &
- recommendations 2, 9, and 10 were closed March 16, 2007

On March 16, 2007, the OCFO notified GIPSA that all of the planned corrective actions were completed and that no further reporting to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) was necessary for this audit.

In response to OIG's call to agencies for FY 2008 audit and investigation planning, GIPSA recommended that OIG conduct a follow-up audit of the P&S program. On February 26, 2008, OIG held a conference with GIPSA to initiate its follow-up audit. OIG has indicated the draft report has a tentative delivery date to GIPSA of June, 2008.

Audit of four largest beef meatpackers

Ms. DeLauro: In requesting funds in FY 2004 for an audit of the four largest beef meatpackers, GIPSA said it had never audited a large packer. In 2005, it stated in response to a question for the record that: "GIPSA has not conducted a complete financial audit of any of the four largest beef packers. The FY 2004 funding request was intended to permit GIPSA to verify financial information underlying the summary information submitted by packers in required annual reports. Absent a complaint or obvious omission, GIPSA relies on the accuracy of summary information submitted in annual reports to ascertain whether a large packer is complying with the Packers and Stockyards Act financial requirements."

Response:

A. Have you requested funding for this pilot program since FY 2004 and if not, why not?

Response: We have asked for additional funding to increase field staff including Resident Auditors and Resident Agents. This enhanced staffing level would provide additional audit capabilities that could be utilized as the need to audit a large entity arises.

B. Have you spent any funding for this initiative through other funds available to GIPSA or USDA?

Response: Yes, GIPSA conducts various compliance reviews and investigations of the largest packers on a regular basis. The funding source is derived through the regularly appropriated GIPSA funds.

C. Should we consider funding this in 2009?

Response: GIPSA is seeking $2.2 million in FY 2009 to strengthen enforcement of the P&S Act. This funding will support hiring new auditors to increase the frequency and depth of financial audits of packers, livestock markets, and dealers to achieve greater compliance with the P&S Act. Additional audit staff would allow for prompt and thorough audits of any large packer should the need arise and allow the Agency to significantly increase routine financial audits - solvency, custodial accounts, and prompt pay - of all regulated entities including packers.

D. What have you done in the absence of funding to ensure the information is correct and the packers are in compliance with the law?

Response: GIPSA conducts various compliance reviews and investigations of the largest packers on a regular basis. These activities include audits of payment and procurement practices to ensure livestock sellers are receiving payment timely and according to transaction terms, review of annual reports to ensure meatpackers are solvent, and inspections of scales and carcass evaluation devices to determine whether producers are being paid the proper amount for the livestock they sell. The most common type audits are financial audits such as solvency, custodial accounts, and prompt pay audits to document the ability of a firm to meet obligations of livestock sellers. The largest beef meatpackers undergo regular audits by internal auditors and large public accounting firms. GIPSA reviews and relies on the information contained in these audit reports in conjunction with the annual reports required to be filed with GIPSA to evaluate the packers' compliance.

Ms. DeLauro: Last year, GIPSA indicated that the agency was assembling an audit team and preparing an audit of one of the large packers. What was the final result - did GIPSA conduct an audit of one of the four largest meat packers? If so, what were your agency's findings?

Response: In FY 2007, GIPSA conducted a financial audit of one of the ten largest packers. We are currently bringing charges against that entity for failure to comply with the P&S Act. Another audit, of one of the fourth largest packer, was initiated last fiscal year and later terminated when the packer was purchased by another firm with sufficient capital to resolve any potential financial weaknesses.

Ms. DeLauro: After so many years of relying on large companies to self-certify their compliance with the Packers and Stockyards Act, why did GIPSA finally initiate an audit last year?

Response: In FY 2007, GIPSA initiated audits of two large packers based on factors that GIPSA believed indicated the firms were at risk for experiencing financial difficulties and violating the P&S Act. One audit resulted in adverse findings and we are currently bringing charges against the entity for failure to comply with the P&S Act. The other audit was later terminated when the packer was purchased by another firm with sufficient capital to resolve any potential financial weaknesses.

GIPSA conducts various compliance reviews and investigations of the largest packers on a regular basis. These activities include audits of payment and procurement practices to ensure livestock sellers are receiving payment timely and according to transaction terms, review of annual reports to ensure meatpackers are solvent, and inspections of scales and carcass evaluation devices to determine whether producers are being paid the proper amount for the livestock they sell.

The most common type audits are financial audits such as solvency, custodial accounts, and prompt pay audits to document the ability of a firm to meet obligations of livestock sellers. The largest beef meatpackers undergo regular audits by internal auditors and large public accounting firms. GIPSA reviews and relies on the information contained in these audit reports in conjunction with the annual reports required to be filed with GIPSA to evaluate the packers' compliance.

In FY 2008, we plan to audit several large packing firms for solvency. These audit plans were developed based on GIPSA's monitoring of industry data. GIPSA is seeking $2.2 million in FY 2009 to strengthen enforcement of the P&S Act. This funding will support hiring new auditors to increase the frequency and depth of financial audits of packers, livestock markets, and dealers to achieve greater compliance with the P&S Act. Additional audit staff would allow for prompt and thorough audits of any large packer should the need arise and allow the Agency to significantly increase routine financial audits - solvency, custodial accounts, and prompt pay - of all regulated entities including packers.

Ms. DeLauro: The fiscal year 2009 budget request includes an increase of $2,160,000 to strengthen GIPSA's enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 as amended. Please provide more detail about this request. What spurred the request? What new, currently unstaffed territories will be covered by new employees? If Congress provided the additional funds and staff that you are requesting, would any of these resources be dedicated to providing greater oversight of the largest beef meat packer companies?

Response: GIPSA requested the increase to further strengthen direct enforcement and promote voluntary compliance of the Packers and Stockyards Act. If the funds are provided the Agency will hire 18 additional field employees to conduct direct compliance, investigative, and enforcement activities. The new hires will include 15 new resident agents to expand compliance reviews and investigations into new, currently un-staffed territories. Other professionals - accountants, economists, lawyers - will be added to each regional office to provide specialized technical expertise. The increased workforce will support dozens of audits of packers, livestock markets and dealers, allow us to increase our check weighing activity, and respond quickly to complaints of unfair and deceptive practices. The increase would also facilitate GIPSA's ability to conduct a solvency audit of a large packer if the need arose and would allow the Agency to significantly increase routine financial audits (solvency, custodial accounts, and prompt pay) of all regulated businesses including packers. Expanding our field presence in the industry would help promote voluntary compliance.

Questions Submitted by Representative Kingston

Fiscal Year 2009 Hearing Questions

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

Livestock Industry Integration and Consolidation

Critics of the livestock industry assert that trends in consolidation and vertical control in the livestock and poultry sectors have enabled a relative handful of industry players to dominate markets and have undermined the traditional U.S. system of smaller-scale, independent, family-based farming. On the other hand, many producers counter that structural changes in animal agriculture, processing, and marketing are a desirable outgrowth of factors such as technological and managerial improvements, changing consumer demand for a wider range of low-cost, convenient products, and expanding international trade.

Mr. Kingston: Clearly alternative marketing arrangements such as forward contracts, marketing agreements, and custom feeding arrangements provide numerous benefits in the form of risk mitigation, revenue assurance, and the ability to diversify to those producers who chose to take advantage of such opportunities in the marketplace. How does GIPSA balance allowing market forces to propel this sector toward unprecedented efficiency and quality, while protecting market participants who often lack equal bargaining power from unfair, discriminatory or deceptive practices? To what extent did the violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act pursued by GIPSA in FY 2007 involve unfair, discriminatory or deceptive practices?

Response: Pro-competitive activity, such as forward contracts or market agreements, is not a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 (Act) and would not warrant enforcement actions. Unfair, discriminatory, and deceptive practices are a violation of the Act. Alleged violations of the Act are investigated by units within the Regional Offices. When evidence of a violation is found, the case is forwarded to the Policy and Litigation Division of GIPSA in Headquarters. The GIPSA Headquarters staff evaluates the case and may offer the violator a stipulation agreement (an opportunity to accept a penalty and settle the case) or forward the case to the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) within USDA for civil litigation. The OGC may elect to forward the case to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution.

In fiscal year 2007 there were 73 investigations of alleged unfair, discriminatory, or deceptive practices out of 1,071 investigations.

Proposed User Fees

Mr. Kingston: The Administration's budget proposes the collection of user fees for the development of grain standards. From which grain industry participants does GIPSA propose to collect the fees?

Response: To implement the collection of user fees for the development of grain standards, GIPSA would assess a minimum fee on the first purchaser of every bushel of grain produced in the United States at the first point of sale in the market. Because marketing standards facilitate the sale of every bushel of grain in the United States, this user fee would equitably charge those who benefit from standardization activities.

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