AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2017

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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

ROBERT B. ADERHOLT, Alabama, Chairman

KEVIN YODER, Kansas THOMAS J. ROONEY, Florida DAVID G. VALADAO, California ANDY HARRIS, Maryland DAVID YOUNG, Iowa STEVEN M. PALAZZO, Mississippi SAM FARR, California ROSA L. DELAURO, Connecticut SANFORD D. BISHOP, Jr., Georgia CHELLIE PINGREE, Maine

Page

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

> TOM O'BRIEN, PAM MILLER, ANDREW COOPER, JUSTIN MASUCCI, and ELIZABETH KING, Staff Assistants

PART 3

	I ugo
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	1
USDA Office of the Secretary	157
USDA Office of the Inspector General	597
USDA Natural Resources and Environment	703
Farm Credit Administration	867



Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 2016

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky, Chairman

RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey ROBERT B. ADERHOLT, Alabama KAY GRANGER, Texas MICHAEL K. SIMPSON, Idaho JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON, Texas ANDER CRENSHAW, Florida JOHN R. CARTER, Texas KEN CALVERT, California TOM COLE, Oklahoma MARIO DIAZ-BALART, Florida CHARLES W. DENT, Pennsylvania TOM GRAVES, Georgia **KEVIN YODER**. Kansas STEVE WOMACK, Arkansas JEFF FORTENBERRY, Nebraska THOMAS J. ROONEY, Florida CHARLES J. FLEISCHMANN, Tennessee JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, Washington DAVID P. JOYCE, Ohio DAVID G. VALADAO, California ANDY HARRIS, Maryland MARTHA ROBY, Alabama MARK E. AMODEI, Nevada CHRIS STEWART, Utah E. SCOTT RIGELL, Virginia DAVID W. JOLLY, Florida DAVID YOUNG, Iowa EVAN H. JENKINS, West Virginia STEVEN M. PALAZZO, Mississippi

NITA M. LOWEY, New York MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio PETER J. VISCLOSKY, Indiana JOSÉ E. SERRANO, New York ROSA L. DELAURO, Connecticut DAVID E. PRICE, North Carolina LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, California SAM FARR, California CHAKA FATTAH, Pennsylvania SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR., Georgia BARBARA LEE, California MICHAEL M. HONDA, California BETTY McCOLLUM, Minnesota STEVE ISRAEL, New York TIM RYAN, Ohio C. A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER, Marvland DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Florida HENRY CUELLAR, Texas CHELLIE PINGREE, Maine MIKE QUIGLEY, Illinois DEREK KILMER, Washington

WILLIAM E. SMITH, Clerk and Staff Director

(II)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RE-LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2017

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2016.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

WITNESS

HON. TIMOTHY MASSAD, CHAIRMAN, COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Mr. ADERHOLT. The subcommittee will come to order. I would like to welcome everyone to the Agricultural Appropriations subcommittee's first hearing for fiscal year 2017.

I also would like to recognize that we have a new member of our subcommittee that is now officially onboard, Mr. Palazzo from Mississippi. He came to this subcommittee right after we finished up the hearings last year. So we are glad to have him be a part of the hearing this year and for what he will bring as far as his questioning and his comments as we move forward.

Today we welcome Chairman Massad. Thank you for being here with us. I understand you have had a full day today. So welcome for the afternoon session.

But we look forward to discussing CFTC's fiscal year 2017 budget request of \$330 million, and of course other matters that are related to the Commission.

The CFTC's budget has been a topic of much talk over the past few years, fueled by significant annual budget requests. As we saw, the White House yesterday announced support for a doubling of the CFTC's budget to \$500 million fiscal year 2021. This proposal is within the context of CFTC's having already received significant increase of more than 123 percent since the financial crisis.

For fiscal year 2017, if fully funded, this request would increase CFTC's budget by 195 percent since the financial crisis of 2008. The agency has more than doubled in size in a matter of a few years. The President's goal of quadrupling the agency in just over a decade ignores the Nation's crippling \$19 trillion debt, and as I mentioned last year during our annual budget hearing, the continued pattern of submitting excessive budget requests seems to be a political maneuver that actually moves the goal post.

These are the kinds of statistics that this Committee has to look at, has to examine as we move forward and we determine where we are going to invest additional monies. The subcommittee's jurisdiction covers a number of agencies, as you know. Of course, CFTC, as we are here today, but also the Food and Drug Administration, and a vast majority of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. USDA alone is asking for an increase of almost \$800 million and the FDA is asking for another increase this year.

I want to emphasize that nearly every agency that is putting forth a request to this subcommittee can justify in some way why they need a bigger budget. For fiscal year 2016, the subcommittee had to consider additional funding increasing for the CFTC in light of other critical needs, such as the growing humanitarian and refugee crisis in the Middle East; the needs of the FDA to implement the Food Safety Modernization Act; providing funding for the highly pathogenic avian influenza; and of course, keeping the lights on for families in rural housing throughout USDA's Rental Assistance Program.

Each of these areas deserved a hard look for increases, and when compared to years in the past, these were tough decisions that the Committee had to make. This being said, it should be noted that CFTC has made some improvements in how it regulates the markets and improved some uncertainty for market end users. This includes your ongoing work on the swap dealer de minimis rule, moving forward on the cross-border equivalency.

Since your time as chairman, you have addressed a slew of unresolved regulatory issues left in the wake of the Dodd-Frank enactment, but there are, of course, still ways that progress can be made.

I am particularly appreciative of the cooperation between you and your team and our staff in providing updates and working with us as we resolve critical issues.

With all that said, there are many issues that we need to look at a little closer, including the budget request for this year, various regulatory issues, and CFTC's management issues.

You also mentioned cyber security in your written testimony, and I agree that this is a very important issue, and the committee has provided \$282 million since fiscal year 2011, particularly for information technology.

Now, it was a bit disappointing to see that the President's request did not include money or requested money set aside for IT, but under this budget request, CFTC spending will increase 32 percent, and this is the eighth consecutive double digit increase that has been requested since 2008, and we will discuss that a little bit further as we move forward.

Also we will touch on a recent ruling requested by this subcommittee from the Government Accountability Office and which resulted in a potential violation in the Antideficiency Act. This pertains to an accounting issue that culminated in the agency's financial auditor retracting ten years' worth of financial statements.

Congress had to fix this issue in the fiscal year 2016 Omnibus that resulted from action taken by a prior CFTC chairman.

At our annual CFTC hearing back in 2013, this subcommittee originally raised the issue of the CFTC's leasing practices and costs. What was discovered led to the investigation by the agency's Inspector General, the GAO's own leasing audit, and the recent GAO legal opinion showing that CFTC potentially violated the Antideficiency Act. In addition, this subcommittee has noted for years that the agency's leases are significantly higher than what they should be and have resulted in excessive cost. The CFTC's Inspector General confirmed these suspicions a few years ago.

Since Dodd-Frank, the agency's numbers of personnel has increased by 18 percent, while annual leasing costs have increased by a staggering 74 percent, an additional \$9.3 million per year in leasing cost. These leases were negotiated based upon funding assumption rather than on actual appropriations.

This subcommittee requested the initial review by the CFTC's Inspector General of the agency's leasing cost and followed up with a review by the Government Accountability Office. The bottom line in this one case and in future examples is for agencies to be great stewards of limited resources.

Finally, we will discuss various rulemaking and other regulatory issues that are raised by our Members. I cannot agree more with the statement that is in your written testimony that you said, "Sensible regulation is essential." How to define "sensible" within the context of current or future regulations is often what is up for debate.

Whether the Commission needs more money or not may, in fact, be a valid question. This subcommittee's goal remains to get past the rhetoric and into the nuts and bolts of the agency's actual needs, how these budget increases actually resulted in preventing another financial crisis. The implication of some is more money for this agency will prevent another meltdown.

The question is: what metrics prove this theory? These are all questions that we will ask and we will look at in this budget request.

CFTC has received some of the largest increases across the Federal Government at a time of fiscal belt tightening.

Before I proceed, I do want to take just a minute to share the themes that we have set out for the subcommittee this year. In summary, there are basically four things: outcomes, vibrancy, support, and protection.

In particular, No. 1, increasing oversight efficiency and need for effective outcomes;

Number 2, keeping rural America vibrant;

Number 3, supporting American farmers, ranchers, and producers;

And, four, protecting the health of people, plants and animals.

Theme number one builds off our oversight activities over the past several years. It is about streamlining. It is about strengthening and simplifying programs and proven accountability, supporting effective programs for which the government has a clear and unique rule; ensuring appropriate staff levels; and prevent burdensome regulation.

For CFTC, this ensures that money is being spent properly on leasing costs and the limits unionization has placed on its ability to hire more staff.

Theme No. 2 is about making smart investments in vulnerable populations and critical utility infrastructure; assisting rural businesses with unique economic challenges; and making it a priority to fund those things that help grow the economy and jobs. I want us to provide relief to financial end users and make sure families can stay in their homes.

Theme No. 3 is about the constituents that we represent. This includes providing opportunities to them through domestic and international markets; ensuring free and fair markets; supporting science and research; and ensuring the safety net is there for those who need them the most.

And then finally theme No. 4 is about ensuring a safe and healthy food supply; controlling and eradicating plant and animal pests that threaten industry; delivering nutritional assistance to vulnerable populations; and the efficient use of funds for nutrition research and education.

Many of the end users are producers of an abundant food and drug supply. So our subcommittee literally touches the lives of every American in one way or the other and in some regard.

I certainly am honored to have the chance to chair this subcommittee as we do exactly that, and I look forward to a fulfilling year as we move forward in looking at the budget for fiscal year 2017.

Now I would like to yield to the distinguished ranking member from the State of California, Mr. Sam Farr, for any comments that he would like to make.

Mr. FARR. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I think I get that distinguished label now that I have announced that I am retiring, but thank you very much. Thank you for your starting these hearings earlier and starting off in this very important arena.

And thank you, Mr. Chairman Massad, for your leadership. I want to commend the CFTC for the great work you have done over the years.

We kind of zoomed through this budget very quickly, and at the end we always seem to cut, squeeze and trim it, and I think what I would really hope that we might do this year instead of play "gotcha" we really think about why it is so important to meet the requests that the President has made in this budget for your mission, and hope in your remarks you will talk a little bit about that.

There are accounting, bookkeeping issues, as the Chairman talked about, but it seems to me you have always been forthcoming. Your agency has always been forthcoming about every one of those things, never tried to hide anything. There was no misuse of funds. It was accounting errors, procedural errors and, frankly, the amount of money involved is de minimis compared to what the mission is here.

And I hope that we do not let the detail ruin the mission. I was kind of surprised. I mean, I looked at the report that the GAO did, but it also admitted that this had been going on for 22 years, and they never found it. So I think there is some responsibility here for the GAO who has failed to be the watchdog on this.

You know, I saw the movie "The Big Short" this year, and these are always complicated issues, and it was interesting how as everybody who went through that period, even in that movie, they had a very interesting way of describing what was happening, as you know, sidebars, little vignettes of activity, very clever way to sort of let the audience know how to understand these complicated financial instrument terms and actions.

I think that is always the same thing that happens with you, I mean, with your Commission. It is a very esoteric field. Most people who invest in markets do not do it in derivative swaps, do not do it in commodities, and so on, and therefore, do not know how important it is, and as I understand, it is a trillion dollars a day almost business, a working day.

That is a lot of money, and what happens is the rules that you are enforcing are the rules that Congress wrote in the Dodd-Frank bill. We wrote it and said this is what you have got to do, and now that you are doing it, you are getting dinged because some people on the outside do not like having to, you know, do the paperwork and do not necessarily want to be monitored.

But it seems to me if we do not do that enforcement, if we do not be that cop on the beat or the referee in the game, which your responsibility is, my God, the losses to people that are not going to understand what happened, and I think it is going to get back to Congress who sat there and needled away at your budget year after year.

And, yes, you have had increased requests, but I do not recall that we have ever really honored much of that request. In fact, I was told that of all the federal agencies, you have been the one that has gotten the most consistent across-the-board cuts that averages about 26 percent a year from the request the President made to what Congress funds you.

So as we go into this, I hope it is not a cat and mouse game. I hope that we can begin, Mr. Chairman, because I think this is what this Committee is. If there are differences on how to operate this agency, let's solve those problems so that the agency can do their work that they are mandated to do in the Dodd-Frank law, and hopefully we will get that done this year and get off this you ask and we cut, and that is it and you have got to live with it.

Because you would not have had all of these vacancies at all had you gotten the money that was necessary to fill those vacant spaces because that is what you thought you had to do and, frankly, at the time the Democrats were in the majority in the House or right after that, and we would have honored your request.

It is the next party that ended up cutting it. So I hope we get away from cut, squeeze, and trim and get into let's fund the mission enough to be able to do the mission. That is the argument we give for the military. Let's do it for the CFTC.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

And, Chairman Massad, we will turn to you now for your opening statement, and again, we appreciate you being here.

Mr. MASSAD. Thank you, Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Farr, and members of the subcommittee.

I am pleased to be back to discuss the President's fiscal year 2017 budget request for the CFTC. For fiscal year 2017, the Commission is requesting \$330 million, an increase of \$80 million over the 2016 enacted level.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the work of the CFTC is more important than ever and critical to the U.S. economy.

Thanks to our dedicated staff and to the constructive and collaborative engagement of my fellow Commissioners Bowen and Giancarlo, we are bringing important, sensible regulation to the derivatives markets. We are working to make sure that the rules required of us by the Dodd-Frank Act concentrate on the areas of greatest risk, and that commercial end users are not unfairly burdened and can continue to use these markets effectively and efficiently to hedge routine commercial risks.

We are seeking to address new and emerging risks in our markets, such as cyber-attacks, perhaps the single greatest threat to the orderly functioning of our financial system today, and we are looking toward the future, taking action to address the potential for disruptions from automated trading, for example.

The Commission is also working successfully to harmonize regulation with our fellow domestic and international regulators. Here let me pause to note the important announcement that Commissioner Jonathan Hill of the European Commission and I made this morning regarding clearinghouse regulation.

After years of negotiation, we have reached an agreement that resolves the equivalence issue and will ensure that European and U.S. clearinghouses can continue to provide clearing services in each other's jurisdiction. It will help ensure that our global derivatives markets remain robust while keeping our financial system as stable and resilient as possible.

It is also a significant milestone in our cross-border harmonization effort.

Finally, the CFTC is engaging in robust enforcement, which is the most important thing we can do to ensure these markets operate with integrity and that the public is protected from fraud.

But sensible regulation requires resources, and I cannot underscore that enough. The increases the CFTC has received in the past are appreciated and were well used. For example, the fiscal year 2015 increase allowed us to take some steps to improve our information technology capabilities and to bolster our staff in critical areas like enforcement and surveillance.

But the Commission's budget today is simply not commensurate with its responsibilities. Those responsibilities were vastly increased as a result of the global financial crisis, the crisis which caused trillions of dollars in damage to our economy and untold suffering to American families.

And our responsibilities have increased because the traditional markets we oversee have grown substantially in size and technological complexity in the last few years. The United States has long had the best derivatives markets in the world. They are the most robust, dynamic and competitive. The budget we are requesting is critical to keeping them that way because successful markets require effective oversight, including proper examinations, surveillance, enforcement, and the other core activities we engage in.

Of the \$80 million requested increase, approximately 36 percent would be dedicated to information technology investments, critical to the Commission's activities, such as market financial and risk surveillance, data collection and analysis, and enforcement. This will help us keep pace with an industry that is changing and innovating at the speed of light, and it is much larger and more complex than even just a few years ago. It will help us to improve our IT infrastructure and our surveillance capabilities.

The remaining 64 percent supports an increase in staffing and related support, with a particular focus on highly critical areas, such as surveillance, enforcement, and examinations.

For example, it will increase our ability to examine critical market infrastructure, such as clearinghouses and exchanges. It will increase our ability to go after bad actors so that we fully protect customers like farmers, retirees and commercial business and preserve the integrity of our markets, and it will ensure that we can be even more responsive to the concerns of commercial end users.

Finally, I would like to point out that our budget request is a fraction of the amount this agency has added to the U.S. Treasury in recent years as a result of our enforcement actions. Last year, for example, we collected over \$3.2 billion through enforcement efforts, or an amount equal to over 12 times our budget for that year.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I believe this budget request is a good investment, a good investment in making sure our derivatives markets continue to work for American farmers, ranchers, businesses and the American economy.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today, and I look forward to your questions.

[The information follows:]

Chairman Timothy Massad, Testimony U.S. House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies

Thank you Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Farr and members of this Subcommittee. I am pleased to testify regarding the President's fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

The CFTC oversees the futures, options, and swaps markets. While most Americans do not participate in these markets directly, they are vital to our economy, affecting the prices we all pay for food, energy, and other goods and services. They do this by providing farmers, ranchers and businesses of all types with the ability to manage costs and hedge commercial risk.

For these markets to work well, sensible regulation is essential. As you know, in 2008, the absence of sensible oversight in the swaps market contributed to the intensity of the worst global financial crisis since the Great Depression. That crisis cost our economy more than 8 million jobs, wiped out the savings of millions of Americans and cost millions of families their homes.

Today, the dedicated staff and Commissioners at the CFTC are working hard to provide that oversight. I want to thank in particular our staff for their tireless efforts and commitment, as well as Commissioners Bowen and Giancarlo for the judgment and constructive approach they bring to the agency.

But sensible regulation requires adequate resources. While I appreciate the increases the agency has received in the past, I believe our budget is simply not proportionate to the responsibilities we face. The President's budget request would change that. This budget will give us the resources to keep pace with an industry that is changing and innovating at the speed of light, and that is much larger and more complex than even just a few years ago. It will enable us to address the technological transformations that are shaping our markets but also are creating new risks to financial stability—such as automated trading and cyberattacks, for example. It will ensure we can be even more responsive to the concerns of commercial end-users, who did not cause the global financial crisis yet rely on these markets to hedge commercial risk. It will allow us to meet our dramatically expanded responsibilities and continue bringing the once-opaque swaps market out of the shadows. And it will enable us to continue holding bad actors accountable, so that we protect customers and the integrity of our markets.

The CFTC's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2017

To continue our progress, and to allow for the CFTC to fulfill its responsibilities to oversee these vital markets as directed by Congress, the Commission requests \$330 million and \$97 full-time

equivalents (FTE). This is an increase of \$80 million and 183 FTE over the FY 2016 enacted level. It is an investment that is much needed; as it will enable this agency to engage in a number of important activities that will help ensure that U.S. derivatives markets continue to be stable, transparent, competitive and free of fraud and manipulation.

These additional resources will allow the Commission to improve surveillance capabilities to keep up with the technological sophistication of our markets today, and the extreme pace at which it is developing. This oversight will help us to detect excessive risk and prevent fraud, abusive practices and manipulation. The President's budget request will bolster the CFTC's enforcement efforts, which are so important to reining in illegal behavior. It will allow the Commission to substantially increase and improve its examinations of the critical infrastructure in our markets, such as clearinghouses, and better equip the agency to deal with the very real risk of cyberattacks. Additional resources also are essential to maintain and improve the basic information technology infrastructure and capabilities of the Commission. This includes the ability to receive, store and analyze vast new quantities of data in light of our new responsibilities and the increased use of automated trading.

The CFTC has been and will continue to be prudent stewards of taxpayer dollars. We are focusing our limited resources on a number of activities that will strengthen and enhance the markets we oversee.

The 2017 Estimate Advances Key Commission Priorities

The 2017 budget request is focused on advancing key priorities related to our mission. Of the requested \$80 million increase, approximately 36 percent would be dedicated to information technology investments that will enhance all of the Commission's activities, such as market, financial and risk surveillance, data collection and analysis, and enforcement. The remaining 64 percent supports an increase in staffing and related support, with a particular focus on highly critical areas such as surveillance, enforcement and examinations.

Below is a breakdown of our request.

Data and Technology

The Commission requests \$61.1 million and 60 FTE for enterprise-wide data and technology support activities, an increase of \$17.1 million and 11 FTE above the FY 2016 enacted level. As you will hear throughout my testimony, data, and the ability to analyze and report data, are more important than ever to the CFTC's ability to oversee the markets we regulate. As a result, it is essential that the Commission expand its information technology systems.

This includes increasing our ability to receive, store, and analyze message data resulting from the growth in electronic and automated trading, as well as the vast new quantities emanating from the swaps market. The Commission currently stores more than 800 terabytes of data. We are planning to increase our storage capacity by 50 percent this year, addressing requirements for growth in our high performance analytics program and other mission activities.

The CFTC also must be able to aggregate various types of data from multiple industry sources that have grown dramatically more complex. It is important that we bolster our core infrastructure to provide flexible, reliable, scalable, and high-performance services. This includes hardware, software and other equipment, which must be expanded to support the agency's growth. And it requires enhancing communication, processing, storage, and platform infrastructure.

In addition, the Commission must safeguard the data of a wide variety of registrants and registered entities, to ensure it is maintained in a safe, secure environment, and is properly available to support the Commission's oversight and enforcement activities.

We are also working to build an efficient system to collect and analyze data from the swaps market. We have come a long way since 2008, when a lack of reporting meant neither regulators nor market participants could assess the exposures or interconnectedness of major institutions. Today, regulators have better information and market participants have greater transparency. But this is a momentous undertaking, and there is much more work to do.

There are many actions the CFTC is taking to ensure accurate and efficient data reporting. We have proposed technical specifications to standardize reporting fields, and have proposed clarifying reporting obligations, including eliminating certain unnecessary obligations, with respect to cleared swaps. We are leading international efforts on data harmonization. And we take enforcement actions to ensure reporting obligations are honored. But a lack of resources could dramatically undermine these efforts.

Surveillance

The Commission requests \$62.8 million and 160 FTE for surveillance, an increase of \$25.7 million and 56 FTE over the FY 2016 enacted level. These funds will help provide an investment in technology and personnel, and further develop the Commission's automated surveillance and data visualization tools.

Last year before this Committee, I spoke of the need for more resources to improve our surveillance capabilities to address the growing complexity, volume and sophistication in our markets. Today, the situation poses an even greater challenge.

The days when the CFTC could conduct market surveillance by observing traders in floor pits are long gone. We are in an age of electronic, and mostly automated, trading, which requires an entirely new level of sophistication. In today's high-speed markets, manipulation and fraud are often conducted using complex strategies involving large numbers of bids and offers that far outnumber consummated transactions.

Moreover, the number and range of products in which we should engage in surveillance has significantly increased. Today, the CFTC oversees the markets in over 40 physical commodities, as well as a wide range of financial futures and options products based on interest rates, equities, and currencies. The volume and number of contracts have grown. For example, the number of actively traded contracts on U.S. exchanges has more than tripled in the last 10 years, with a substantial increase in 2014.

To be successful in our market surveillance efforts, the Commission must have the ability to continually receive, load, and analyze large volumes of data on these transactions. This requires a massive information technology investment, sophisticated analytical tools that the Commission develops for these unique environments, and experienced professionals who can identify potential problems and engage in further inquiry.

Our expanded oversight of the swaps market presents unique challenges with respect to surveillance. For example, the types of data required by the Commission, the number of sources providing data, the complexity of the data, and the volume of the data have all expanded significantly. We must analyze this data across the multiple trading platforms that exist. There is also considerable voice-driven activity and complexity related to the execution and processing of trades, which require different surveillance perspectives. Aggregating data to understand participants' positions across futures and swaps markets, both cleared and uncleared, is particularly challenging.

The Commission also engages in surveillance to monitor risk— risk at the individual clearinghouse, clearing member and large trader levels. We must look at credit, concentration, liquidity and market risk. We monitor customer and house positions and margining practices. Commission staff must also review large customer positions being held at or managed by intermediaries. Today, there are ten clearing firms that hold more than \$10 billion in customer funds.

To give just one illustration of our challenges today, we have worked with banking and international regulators to come up with a sensible and harmonized framework for requiring margin for uncleared swaps. Now, we need to significantly enhance our surveillance of these uncleared swaps, and integrate that with existing surveillance efforts. Our goal is to obtain a much better picture of the risks posed by large market participants to one another, and to the financial system, whether swaps are cleared or uncleared. Now that we have a sensible rule framework, lacking the resources to measure whether it is working would be a missed opportunity. It will be challenging to create and maintain this surveillance function without additional resources.

Surveillance in all of these markets does not occur with technology alone. The Commission needs experienced staff; staff who understand the markets we oversee, who can distinguish anomalies and patterns, and who have the judgment and skills to investigate possible misbehavior. Every market we oversee is different, and we must have staff with specialized knowledge of the market structure, trading patterns, and complexities of each unique market and product.

Falling short of the requested increase in surveillance would severely limit the Commission's ability to detect fraud and manipulation, market abuses, firms in trouble, or other improper behavior. The result will be increased costs and increased risks to our markets and our financial system.

Enforcement

The Commission requests \$68.7 million and 212 FTE for enforcement activities, an increase of \$15.5 million and 51 FTE over the FY 2016 enacted level. There is perhaps no more important role of the CFTC than to maintain market integrity and protect consumers. To do so, a strong enforcement function is vital.

The CFTC's enforcement responsibilities are more important than ever, due to its expanded mission, market complexity, and the advent of new, complicated forms of illegal behavior, such as spoofing. The CFTC must have the necessary resources to investigate and punish abusive practices. For example, analyzing automated trading patterns requires sophisticated information technology capabilities and unique expertise. The Commission not only has insufficient resources currently, but it anticipates more time-intensive and inherently complex investigations in the future.

We have accomplished a great deal with the resources we have. The Commission is investigating more cases involving manipulation, false reporting of market information and disruptive trading practices. However, as behavior becomes more advanced, cases become more expensive. Often, these cases involve conduct spanning many years, multiple markets and products, and require forensic economic analysis of trading data. In recent years, the Commission prosecuted wrongdoers for a wide range of fraudulent schemes, including Ponzi schemes that preyed upon the retail public, precious metals speculation and commodity pools.

For example, a recent case involving alleged spoofing in connection with the May 2010 "Flash Crash" took years of intensive data analysis and other investigation. Further, the Commission often faces defendants that will spare no expense in their defense. A recent case that arose from the Peregrine fraud, for example, lasted more than two years and required more than 4,800 hours of staff time. The MF Global litigation is ongoing, more than four years after the firm collapsed. The London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and foreign exchange benchmark cases were global in nature and required intensive reconstruction of communications and trades, substantial document, email and chat room reviews, analysis of trading data and books, and outside expert analysis. The LIBOR investigation took us four years to bring the first case. Specialized experts are needed not only in benchmark cases, but also to investigate and litigate many other types of complex trading cases.

In addition to increases in complexity, the Commission also predicts a continued increase in resource-intensive, multi-jurisdictional and multi-national investigations. This is due to the global nature of the swaps marketplace where money and risk have no geographic boundaries, as well as the challenges associated with permitting compliance with foreign law in some circumstances.

While our effectiveness is best illustrated by the quality, breadth and complexity of the cases pursued, data can provide a snapshot of our accomplishments. In fiscal year 2015, the CFTC filed 69 new enforcement actions and opened more than 220 new investigations. It also obtained \$3.2 billion in sanctions, collecting over 90 percent of the sanctions imposed.

This means that over the past five years, the Commission collected fines and penalties of approximately four times its cumulative budgets. And in FY 2015 alone, the amount collected was over 12 times the enacted budget. This amount would support the Commission's FY 2017 budget request for the next nine years.

Enforcement is not just about dollars and cents. It's about helping investors, retirees, and others who have been victimized by wrongdoers. For example, just this past December, the Commission obtained more than \$9 million in monetary judgments against an institution for its operation of a fraudulent foreign exchange rate scheme. The scheme claimed roughly 114 victims, including several elderly victims who had invested significant portions of their life savings.

And in March of 2015, the CFTC settled charges against a number of entities for operating a fraudulent hedge fund and commodity pool, which victimized elderly persons who were deceived into participating in the scheme through their IRA accounts. To date, the CFTC has returned nearly \$4 million to those victims – and the recovery efforts continue. The Commission

also joined with the SEC and U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Texas, which brought related civil and criminal actions.

Examinations

To substantially bolster its examinations of the critical infrastructure and intermediaries in our markets, the Commission requests \$34.2 million and 128 FTE for examinations, an increase of \$3.4 million and 13 FTE over the FY 2016 enacted level. Taken in concert with other activities, regular examinations maintain market integrity so that American businesses—as well as participants from around the world—can continue to have confidence in our markets. The Commission engages in direct examinations, as well as oversight of examinations performed by self-regulatory organizations.

Among the most important examinations that the Commission conducts are those of clearinghouses, which have become critical single points of risk in the global financial system. We lack the resources to engage in annual examinations of all clearinghouses, and to conduct a sufficient number of in-depth examinations. And yet, the number of clearinghouses, the scope and complexity of the examination issues and the importance of these examinations to overall financial stability are all increasing. Moreover, the risk of cyber-attacks is of particular concern with clearinghouses and warrants examinations specifically dedicated to that subject.

In addition to clearinghouses, we need to examine other critical infrastructure such as exchanges, swap execution facilities, and swap data repositories, as well as intermediaries such as the clearing firms that take customer money. The 10 clearing firms that each hold over \$10 billion in customer funds that I previously noted are just one example of registrants that the Commission oversees. The Commission also oversees over 100 registered swap dealers, as well as nearly 4,100 commodity trading advisors and commodity pool operators. The Commission has asked the National Futures Association (NFA) to take on greater responsibility for certain examinations, including in particular the examinations of swap dealers. However, the Commission must still oversee the NFA's activity.

For all these reasons, the Commission needs to increase its capability to conduct examinations and provide oversight. A failure to provide the requested level of funding will mean the CFTC will not have sufficient resources to do so, putting the markets and market participants at risk.

Registration and Compliance

The Commission requests \$18.0 million and 62 FTE for registration and compliance activities, an increase of \$3.5 million and 10 FTE over the FY 2016 enacted level. The CFTC's ability to analyze registrations in a timely and thorough manner is critical to the stability and integrity of

14

the markets. The new swap regulatory framework has resulted in the permanent registrations of 18 swap execution facilities (SEFs) and five temporary registrations. There are over 100 swap dealers, plus four provisionally registered swap data repositories. However, the Commission still has a significant backlog. The Commission is dealing with applications for pending registration from 19 foreign boards of trade, as well as new derivatives clearing organizations and other applicants. We expect additional applications in FY 2017 and beyond.

And following an entity's initial registration, the CFTC keeps monitoring the entity's activities for compliance, and may provide policy direction and legal interpretative guidance when necessary.

We have again worked to delegate more responsibility to the NFA. But between the policy guidance and review work that we must do directly, as well as the oversight of our self-regulatory organizations, our resources simply are not sufficient. A lack of adequate funding impairs the Commission's ability to attract and retain the experts who understand the markets and who have the ability to review registrations and carry out compliance oversight in a timely and thoughtful manner. This results in delays, insufficient customer protection, regulatory uncertainty, and higher legal and compliance costs for registrants. All of these factors severely impact the efficiency, integrity, and attractiveness of the nation's markets.

Actions to Address End-User Concerns

An increase in funding is also essential to responding to the concerns of market participants promptly and properly, in particular commercial end-users. These markets exist to enable businesses to hedge risk, and so it is vital that we are in a position to evaluate and respond to their suggestions and concerns. Since I and Commissioners Bowen and Giancarlo took office, we have taken many important actions to ensure commercial end-users can use these markets efficiently and effectively, but there is more we should consider.

For example, in mid-December, we adopted significant changes to a rule that will reduce recordkeeping obligations for commercial end-users. Now, these entities do not have to keep records of pre-trade communications or text messages, nor do they have to record oral communications related to their transactions. Further, we have simplified the requirements for keeping records of final transactions.

Also late last year, Commission staff released an important preliminary report on what is known as the "*de minimis* threshold" for swap dealing and major swap participants. An entity engaged in swap dealing at a level exceeding that threshold—which is currently \$8 billion in notional amount of swaps over the year—must register as a swap dealer. This triggers oversight by the CFTC as well as capital, margin, disclosure, recordkeeping and documentation requirements.

The rule provides that in about two years, that level will fall to \$3 billion, unless the Commission takes action.

Our staff report was written with the benefit of significant new data, thanks to the reporting efforts I described earlier. It does not make a recommendation as to what the level should be. It instead explores the issues, and invites public comment on the data, the methodology and the issues discussed. It will take us some time to consider the feedback and produce a final report, and the Commission can then decide whether to take any action.

The Commission also recently finalized a very important rule setting margin requirements for uncleared swaps. Consistent with Congressional intent, our rule does not require the collection of margin from end-users. It focuses instead on where the greatest risk exists-between large financial institutions, where the default of one entity would lead to further defaults by its counterparties, given the interconnectedness of our financial system. I'm pleased that the banking regulators also ehanged their rules, in the course of working with us, to the same standard.

In addition, just a few weeks ago, CFTC staff addressed the concerns of our community development financial institutions and small banks with under \$10 billion in assets, by making clear that these entities may choose not to clear a swap subject to the CFTC's clearing requirement, provided they comply with certain other conditions.

And the Commission also clarified when certain agreements that include volumetric optionality provisions are forward contracts, rather than swaps. These types of contracts are widely used by a variety of end-users, including electric and natural gas utilities. Our interpretation is intended to make sure commercial companies can continue to conduct their daily operations efficiently.

The Commission also amended its swap dealer rules so that local, publicly-owned utility companies can continue to effectively hedge their risks in the energy swaps market. These companies, which keep the lights on in many homes across the country, must access these markets efficiently in order to provide reliable, cost-effective service to their customers.

These are just some of the actions we have taken to address end-user concerns. With the appropriate resources, we can do so more efficiently and thoroughly.

Other Agency Priorities

Let me also briefly note two areas where additional resources will help us take necessary actions to address potential new risks in our markets. We recently unanimously approved proposals to enhance cybersecurity protections. This is critical, as the risk of cyberattacks is perhaps the greatest single threat to the orderly functioning of our markets. Our proposal seeks to make sure that the critical market infrastructure that we oversee—the exchanges, swap execution facilities, clearinghouses and swap data repositories—engage in adequate testing of their own protections against cyberattacks and similar technological risks.

We also unanimously approved a proposal to address the increased use of automated trading in our markets. Our proposal seeks to minimize the risk that automated trading will result in disruptions in the markets by requiring adequate risk controls, testing and monitoring of algorithms, and other measures. We hope to finalize these critical rules later this year, and meeting this budget request will allow us to implement them effectively.

Conclusion

Finally, let me conclude by noting again my appreciation for the increase of \$35 million we received in our fiscal year 2015 budget. This was essential to improving our ability to carry out our mission, and we used these resources wisely. In particular, we took some long overdue actions to modernize our information technology capabilities and to bolster our staff in critical areas, such as enforcement. This was effective, as evidenced by our continued progress in building a system to collect, aggregate and analyze data, as well as in our continued success in returning billions of dollars from bad actors back to U.S. taxpayers. But unfortunately, our funding level in FY 2016 remained flat, making it challenging to even maintain the additional staff the Commission added.

An increase in our budget is a wise and necessary investment for our economy. Our derivatives markets are the most robust, dynamic and innovative in the world. And that is why they have been global leaders, and have attracted global participation. But maintaining that leadership requires not only the continued ingenuity and resources of the private sector; it requires a regulatory effort that makes people from around the world want to continue to invest here. It requires a regulatory effort that is equally sophisticated and technologically competent; one that has the resources to tackle new emerging risks, and revisit existing regulations when they are outpaced by technological advancement. And it requires a regulatory effort that is capable of responding to the concerns of honest and hardworking market participants, while punishing the bad actors who might otherwise succeed in taking advantage of those very individuals.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman. The CFTC's FY 2017 budget request is designed to enable the Commission to keep making progress toward fulfilling its responsibilities to the American public, so that we help make sure our markets continue to thrive and contribute to economic growth. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Massad, for your testimony.

We will continue now with the question portion of the hearing. I would like to walk through some of the agency's budgetary increases that have occurred over the past few years and some statements for the record explaining how and why these have come to pass.

Going back to fiscal year 2007, the agency had a budget of just less than \$100 million. By fiscal year 2010, our minority counterparts had increased the budget to \$169 million, and in describing these actions, they noted that, quote, "CFTC will have received a substantial 44 percent increase in its appropriated funding in just two years," end quote.

Today CFTC's appropriation stands at \$250 million, with the Republican controlled Congress providing an additional increase of 123 percent since the financial crisis of 2008.

In fiscal year 2011, after Republicans took control of Congress, the President submitted a budget request of \$261 million. That request grew to \$315 million in fiscal year 2014, but it was back down to \$280 million for 2015.

This year the President set a new record at \$330 million and is asking for \$500 million over the next 5 years.

These requests, as you can see, seem to be all over the place, and it is difficult sometimes to separate reality from politics. My minority counterparts thought 44 percent was substantial. Now they do not seem to think 123 percent is anywhere near enough.

Have you not set year-over-year records for enforcement actions and collection of monetary penalties in billions of dollars in the past few years? Is that true?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Have you been able to meet your hiring targets with increases that have been provided you?

Mr. MASSAD. By hiring targets, Mr. Chairman, may I just ask you to clarify what you mean by hiring targets?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Your full-time employee levels.

Mr. MASSAD. Oh, we set a level based on the budget that we were given, and we operate to meet that. So, yes, we operate to meet that. If you are asking me my target in terms of what we need, I would say no, because we do not have the budget for that.

Mr. ADERHOLT. But the budget is at the highest level in the Commission's history; is that correct?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, it is.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So can you understand why some Members, especially on my side of the aisle, may feel that the budget requests have been a moving target that sometimes may be motivated by politics rather than reality?

Mr. MASSAD. Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate that we have received increases, and we are very grateful for those, but I think it is important to step back and look at the big picture here. Our responsibilities were dramatically increased by Dodd-Frank. We have jurisdiction over the futures and options markets, and we were given jurisdiction over the over-the-counter swaps market, a huge global market, a very well developed global market that all of the major banks are the major participants in that covers a wide variety of products and activities.

That is, depending on how you estimate it, by notional amount, and I agree notional amount is just one measure, that is estimated anywhere from \$300 to \$400 to \$600 trillion worldwide. The futures market is about \$30 trillion by notional amount.

Secondly, the futures market itself has dramatically changed. Trading is more automated. The number of contracts actively trading has increased substantially, and volumes are up, margins are up.

So all of those changes are very dramatic, and if you look at our budget, say, since Dodd-Frank, our budget in the first year after Dodd-Frank was \$200 million, and in those four years it has increased from \$200 to \$250. That is less than a ten percent increase a year.

And when you factor in the costs of—simply cost increases and what it costs to do business, our employee number has not increased dramatically since 2011.

So what does this mean? What this means is we all know now we have made clearinghouses more important and cyber security is on everybody's mind. We cannot do the examinations we need to be doing on cyber security. We all know that with automated trading, the way that trading has happened, the way that manipulation has happened, it is much different. We need much more sophisticated IT systems, data analysis, and experts to be able to track that. You have to look at huge volumes of message data to track that.

We know that the number of products has increased. We have a market surveillance staff of about 50 people. We have 40 physical commodities. They are all different. The oil market is not the same as the cattle market, which is not the same as the corn market or the soybean market or the lumber market.

Plus we have got financial futures—interest rates, currencies, equities. And then we have got the swaps market on top of that, and the swaps market has a wide variety of products. Swaps are executed on many, many platforms, and it is done around the world.

cuted on many, many platforms, and it is done around the world. So I recognize we have gotten increases. We are grateful for them, but I think we have got to look at the big picture in terms of what this agency is being asked to do and decide whether we want to continue to have the best derivatives markets in the world. Because if we do, we have got to invest in good, sensible regulation.

Mr. ADERHOLT. My time is up. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Let me just follow up with that.

I mean, in essence I would imagine that you look at the market growth and you come up with a plan of what is it going to take to be responsible actors in this highly volatile field, and with that plan, you decide how many people you are going to need to do the examinations and so on.

So I think the question really ought to be: because you did not get the money you asked for, how many examinations that you had originally planned you could not do and had to junk them?

Mr. MASSAD. Excellent question, and the answer is many. You know, again, we set the budget or we set our examination plan based on the budget. Just to give you an example—because you are

exactly right—in the area of examinations on clearinghouses, we are required by law to do an examination annually on the two largest clearinghouses that have been designated as systemically important.

But even for those examinations, there are lots of things we would like to be examining every year, but you have to choose the scope. You have to limit the scope because we do not have the people.

So, you know, the question is: are you going to look at cyber security this year? Are you also going to try to look at margin methodologies and financial resources? But what about liquidity? What about governance?

There are all sorts of things you would like to look at, and these are very time intensive examinations. Plus we are not even doing examinations on some of the smaller clearinghouses annually. We do not have the money.

We now have a lot of activity going on abroad, and we try to work with our foreign regulatory, counterparts on these, but we would like to be able to have——

Mr. FARR. Well, were you not very successful in one of those and got an incredibly high fine, which you did not get any benefit from? It goes into the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. MASSAD. We have gotten very high fines on a number of actions, and our goal is not to just get the highest fine. Our goal is to bring the cases that we think will serve to really show people that—

Mr. FARR. So even though your budget has been cut, how much do you think you have gotten cut?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, again, the fines that we collected this past year were about 10 times our budget, and over the last 5 or 6 years, I do not have the number at my fingertips, but we have also collected penalties and fines several times over what our budget is.

So, you know, we have paid down the national debt.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Massad, great to have you before the Committee.

Mr. MASSAD. It is good to see you, sir.

Mr. YODER. I continue to hear good things about your efforts to work with the industry and to try to have great oversight in a way that is a partnership as opposed to adversarial, and I think those are great things, and I am glad to hear that. So I appreciate your work.

I think just to sort of interject the conversation that the chairman and the distinguished ranking member are having is not to say that the resources that you are asking for may not be needed and that it is expensive to do the type of complex oversight that you're trying to do with the international markets.

You certainly need technology upgrades to be able to do that, and so I think we understand the need you bring forward. You also understand that we have a very tight budget situation, and a dollar that goes to you cannot go to some other needy program in the USDA or research or something within this agriculture budget. So I think it is a very reasonable conversation to have. I think the clarification maybe the chairman is making is that the ranking member has made the comment I think twice in this hearing already that your budget has been cut, and I think we just want to make sure that we are all on the same page, that there have been no cuts to CFTC. We may not be meeting the requests that you think would be the proper amount for the CFTC, but by no means has there been a cut, and I think that clarification needs to continue to be made because it continues to be repeated in the hearing. So I think that is just where that is coming from.

I have some questions for you though that I wanted to get to. First I wanted to talk about the swap dealer de minimis levels, and you know in the 2016 Omnibus appropriations bill this Committee directed the CFTC to get those limits at \$8 billion while it continues to study the issue.

And I guess my question is: does CFTC intend to comply with that provision in the Omnibus appropriations bill? Because I think that will give markets certainty and will ensure that the market participants will not be subject to an arbitrary and disruptive drop in the de minimis level.

Mr. MASSAD. Well, we take that report very seriously, I visited with the Chairman a couple of times about this, and let me tell you what we have been doing on this front.

I thought it was very important that we have an analysis of the facts here. When the rule was first written and these levels were set, there was very, very limited data available. Today we have a lot more data because we are creating the support system to collect data on the markets. So we did a very extensive analysis of the data, and what would happen if that threshold falls, how many businesses might be affected, what would be the effect on coverage.

And obviously you are making estimates. You do not know how market participants will react, but still, we were able to come out with a study.

We also then asked for public comment on that study. We asked for public comment on the methodologies, on the data, on the policy issues. The study did not make any recommendations, and we heard from Members of Congress on this study.

So we are taking all of that in. We are looking at all of the comments we have received. We will come out with a final study, and that will then give all of us as commissioners the information and analysis we need to decide whether to take action and what action to take.

Mr. YODER. And so do you intend to comply with the \$8 billion threshold while you are studying it?

What is going to happen while you are studying it, I guess? Because we need some market certainty on this issue.

Go ahead.

Mr. MASSAD. Sure. We would have to do a separate rulemaking which would require a study for that rulemaking. So that is why I have been trying to do the study first. Let's get the study done.

Mr. YODER. And you think that will be done before you expect to drop to three—

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, absolutely it will.

Mr. YODER. While we cannot tell market participants what it is going to be, you think you will at least be able to do the research before the drop were to occur?

Mr. MASSAD. Absolutely, sir, and I understand the importance of providing—

Mr. YODER. The certainty.

Mr. MASSAD [continuing]. Market participants with certainty. I have tried to do that across the board in a number of areas.

Mr. YODER. I wanted to highlight the issue of equivalence. I saw your release announcing the agreement on equivalence.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Mr. YODER. This has been going on for 2 years. So certainly it is starting to look like we were going to see serious market disruptions if we did to have an agreement soon.

Can you explain what this agreement means, particularly for market participants that want to access U.S. markets?

And can you assure market participants that this agreement will allow them to continue using U.S. markets and remain in compliance with EU regs.?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, it will. The agreement we have announced this morning is very important in that it does set forth the process by which Europe will deem us equivalent and recognize our clearinghouses and the process by which we will adopt what we call a substituted compliance determination so that clearing houses on both sides of the Atlantic can continue to provide services to firms in the other's jurisdiction.

So market participants from today on can continue to clear, you know, at CCPs in either jurisdiction, whatever they choose, with confidence. It did take a long time in reaching this agreement. It involved a lot of extensive analysis and sharing of data.

You know, we were trying to look at our regimes, and truthfully, what took place here was the Europeans wanted to use this process to look at how we could harmonize some of the differences, and we have done that. We have agreed to make changes, as have they. It was a compromise, and I think it is a very good compromise.

So now we have finally gotten it done. Now we are in the implementation steps. The European Commission, Commissioner Jonathan Hill, as well as their regulatory body, ESMA, has assured me that they can implement all this in a timely fashion, and so I think we are in excellent shape.

Mr. Aderholt. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome, Chairman Massad.

Mr. MASSAD. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. So good to see you again.

Let me make a couple of observations. CFTC is a regulatory agency?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mission is creating open, fair, transparent markets. We want to avoid systemic risk, protect market users, consumers, the public from fraud, manipulation, abusive practices related to commodities, futures and swaps markets. OK?

The scope of the Commission's oversight was greatly expanded, as you pointed out, with the passage of Dodd-Frank. It included four to \$600 trillion swaps market. Under Dodd-Frank, CFTC received the largest expansion of responsibility of any agency, and your effort and your mission is critical as we look at unscrupulous financial actors whose behavior left 2008 with the loss of \$20 trillion in GDP.

Let's talk about scale and being penny wise and pound foolish. Despite slight increases in overall federal spending levels in the 2016 Omnibus, we have refused here to provide modest increases to CFTC. We have never funded the CFTC at the level that allows the agency to meet its responsibilities.

Let's look at last year's funding of CFTC as a proportion of the total derivatives market is a minuscule fraction, 0.000000625 percent, or 6.25 millionths of one percent. What are we talking about here?

This is mind boggling. In addition to that, let's take a look at the SEC. Now, the SEC, the Securities and Exchange Commission, it is responsible for similar kinds of economic activity; has more responsibility with some other groups, but it has a similar size of economic activity. It has a budget of six and a half times the size of CFTC's budget.

Are we thinking logically about meeting the need and the demand in order to avoid risk, and risk that is substantial in terms of our financial institutions?

Now, has chronic underfunding impacted CFTC's enforcement capacity? How does it impact your surveillance and monitoring of what are quickly evolving markets?

I am going to throw in this last question as well with regard to rather than going through this process every year, quite, frankly, ad nauseam, the President's budget includes for CFTC a collection of user fees to offset the cost of appropriations, not unlike the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, TSA, Customs, and Immigration Service.

Several of my colleagues and I have introduced legislation to do this in the same way that the SEC does it, with any user fee that it is concerned that will discourage trades and home market participants.

So an additional question is: do you think a small user fee would impose any real burden on market participants?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, thank you, Congresswoman for the questions. First, on the issue of fees, I think we could certainly be funded by some sort of fee. I think you could implement that practically. You could phase it in. You know, it is done with basically just about every other financial regulator. I think every other financial regulator has some sort of fee or assessment that funds its work.

And you know, the advantage of that, of course, is that the market participants are paying the cost as opposed to the American taxpayer generally.

But, again, as I have said before, my desire is to get the budget up. However Congress wants to do that, even with fees, Congress can set the level of the appropriation as it does with the SEC, but if Congress wishes to continue with just appropriating us money, that is fine, too, but you know, we need to get the budget up.

As far as how the budget impacts us, you asked in particular about surveillance and enforcement. It is very easy to explain. I often use the example, you know, the days when we could engage in surveillance by having a couple of people watch physical trading pits and see if someone pulls their ear lobe, you know, are long gone. All the trading in our markets is electronic.

Ms. DELAURO. Not here.

Mr. MASSAD. Most of it is automated. It is very complex. You have to have very, very sophisticated IT systems to analyze that, to process reams and reams of data.

On top of that, you have got to develop sophisticated analytical tools. We developed our own tools for this. We cannot just go to Radio Shack and buy some program that is going to work. You know, we have to develop our own tools as to how we are going to do this.

Plus we have to have experts in all of these markets to be able to really analyze what is going on.

In enforcement, the same issues. There are so many things going on. You know, we are getting lots of tips now about things that we want to investigate, but we do not always have the resources to pursue everything, and this ranges from the very sophisticated electronic spoofing strategies that people might be using to very traditional kinds of things.

Precious metal scams, we had a whole series of cases where we put a lot of people out of business. Hopefully some of them will eventually go to jail for precious metal scams perpetrated against retirees, and we have put people in jail. I mean not we ourselves, but working with DOJ. There have been over 300 people that have gone to prison in about the last 10 years or so as a result of the CFTC's work.

But having said that, we are constantly faced with making hard choices about what cases we pursue, and having enough cops on the beat is the key to maintaining the integrity of our markets and maintaining our markets in a way that they will attract participation from around the world.

That is what we are known for in the United States. We need to maintain that.

Ms. DELAURO. That is what our job is, to make sure you can carry out your regulatory function.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Palazzo.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is great to be on this Committee. I appreciate it. I did not know I was going to be up next. Well, I did. Someone told me, but I am going to keep my remarks tight.

You know, as a CPA and just seeing this budget, I could probably come up with all kinds of good stuff to talk to you about. I would like to kick it off. I know KPMG put out a report, and they had to go back and qualify some previous statements.

I will not really get into that and, you know, the accounting for leased assets and things of that nature, but what does concern me is they did say there was a material weakness in your internal control, and by that it means in the normal course of business you would not be able to identify missed statements in your financial records in a quick manner because of possible management internal control deficiency. Can you address that real quickly? What are you all doing?

I mean, because I think you all acknowledged it because, you know, it was mentioned earlier that you all are open and, you know, candid with the things that have happened at the agency. But what are you all doing to kind of close that?

Mr. MASSAD. Sure.

Mr. PALAZZO. Because internal controls are extremely important. Mr. MASSAD. Absolutely, it is, Congressman, and I take it very seriously, as do our staff. And let me just note we have had nine years of clean audit reports and clean internal controls opinions, opinions on the quality of our internal controls by KPMG.

What happened pertained to this one specific issue on lease accounting, and it is very important. It is important that we fix it, but if I can just take a minute to explain it because it does go back to 1994 or even earlier.

Congress gave the agency the ability, express authority to enter into multiyear leases in order to save the taxpayer money, because obviously if you get a multiyear lease you are going to do better on your rent than if you get a one-year lease.

The agency did that. It obligated and recorded that first year's rent payment for that year, and it disclosed in the footnotes of the financials all the future payments. That is what we did every year, long before I got there, but over several chairmen. They would obligate the current year payment and disclose all the forward year payments in the notes to the financials.

KPMG signed off on that for 9 years, as did other accounting firms. The IG signed off on that.

GAO recently was looking at some things. They asked us some questions. We cooperated with them, and they said, "No, no, no, you should have done it differently. You should have obligated the full forward amount, take all the years. If it is a 10-year lease, add up what you are going to spend over ten years. Obligate that in the very first year and record that amount."

That led KPMG, who had signed off on our practice, to decide, "Oh, I guess we did not get it right either." And so they said what they said.

But their report on internal controls only cites that issue. This is an issue we want to fix. We immediately notified Congress and our auditors when the GAO raised this with us. We appreciate the help of Members of Congress in addressing this for this year. We got a temporary fix on it.

Now that the GAO has issued its final opinion, we want to fix it permanently, and we are prepared to do that.

Mr. PALAZZO. Well, the good thing, one of the principles of accounting is consistency. So I guess if you are consistently wrong, you are still adhering to an accounting principle.

My second question would be you mentioned in your report you are asking for 17.1 million increase in data technology and storage, increase in 11 full-time employees, and you are planning on doubling your storage by up to 50 percent.

I was just curious because I am kind of familiar. We have basically DHS stores. They went through a consolidation effort. They store a lot of storage at the Space Center. They have got the super computers and the excess storage space. I was just wondering. What are your thoughts on how are you going to store this data? Are you all consolidating? Are you trying to create something totally new? Are you, you know, using other government agencies that already have the resources or just looking to rent some space to a fellow government agency at a more affordable cost?

Just walk me through that whole process.

Mr. MASSAD. Sure. Well, we are looking at whatever is the most efficient way that we can do this but still achieve our objectives, and the reason we need to expand it is because we are now required to take in so much more data, especially on swaps, because the law requires the reporting of all swaps. So we are creating a system to get all of that information, but also, as I said, in the traditional markets.

You know, for years we have gotten what we call a complete transaction tape on the futures market. So we know every single transaction. We can look at, you know, exactly what happens by the millisecond.

But today you need to not just look at transactions. You need to look at messages. So if someone puts in a bid but then they cancel it, you need to look at that. Why do you need to look at that? Well, let me give you an example.

One of the cases we brought recently alleging that someone engaged in spoofing, this person or this firm put in over a period of time over 400,000 orders for transactions almost all of which were immediately canceled. They only consummated 371 out of over 400,000.

We had to reconstruct all that, look at exactly how they traded. That requires huge, intensive data capability. Now, as far as exactly where the servers will be and, you know, can we share with other government agencies, I think we pretty much need to build our own capacity, but I am happy to get back to you on, you know, whether there are ways that we can maybe use someone else's.

We have certainly cooperated with other agencies on a number of data initiatives and I would be happy to get you more details on the specifics of that.

[The information follows:]

The Commission is a data-centric organization and recognizes its responsibility to find the most cost effective solutions for supporting its mission. The CFTC continually explores storage technologies to find solutions that maximize the use of its budgeted resources; some solutions that have been explored include cloud hosting and shared storage with other federal agencies. The CFTC procures its contracted services for storage only after careful cost/benefit analyses have been performed to ensure that the requirements of the Commission are met at the most competitive price. CFTC always considers cost, security, and the ability to robustly manage the data for all mission focused solutions. When evaluating requirements for increased capacity and new technology, CFTC does pursue a "cloud first" approach consistent with the Federal Cloud Computing Strategy. For example, CFTC recently consolidated hosting with a commercial FedRAMP-certified cloud hosting provider for both its primary web presence, CFTC.gov, and its online submissions portal. This move saved the Commission \$250,000 in annual costs when compared to the previous hosting arrangement.

Because much of the data that the Commission receives, stores, and analyzes is sensitive, key requirements in our analyses of storage solutions consider issues such as security, data access, and system performance. CFTC currently utilizes a single data center, with appropriate backup capability for continuity of operations, supplemented with cloud hosting. The Commission's near-term data needs reflected in the FY 2017 President's Budget request include the ingestion, storage, and analysis of both futures and swaps message data and enhancements to our capabilities in analyzing futures and swaps transaction and position data. Effectively using this data requires additional resources in multiple areas, including data analysis software, high performance computing capability, and storage hardware.

The Commission will continue to look for ways to reduce our overall storage needs by identifying data that may be collected and stored more efficiently.

Mr. PALAZZO. Well, please do because, you know, data consolidation is very expensive. Storage is becoming a huge price component for a lot of agencies, and if there is something already out there, why replicate the wheel?

And it is Homeland Security. So your information is definitely going to be sensitive and protected.

So thank you.

Mr. Aderholt. Ms. Pingree.

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you, Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Farr.

Thank you, Chairman, for being here today. It has been fascinating to hear some of the situations that you encounter.

And, frankly, I just want to echo some of my colleagues on this side of the aisle. I think we are all so clear about how the CFTC plays such a critical role and how much we depend on the oversight work that you do.

I know my colleagues across the aisle have said we are not cutting you here, but I think we have said over and over again, we have given you such a big mission, we have such high expectations after the financial crisis. I do not want to see this agency in a position where there is a giant scandal, a Bernie Madoff of your world, and we have to say, "Well, why were we not supplying you the sufficient resources to be the watchdog we expect you to be?"

So I want to just give you the chance to talk about that a little bit more. You have mentioned so many places where there is a need, and I want to commend you on the agreement that you came to this morning about the common approach on CCPs with the EU. Talk a little bit about both what you have already discussed and where some of these challenges are that you are insufficiently funded for, but also this agreement with the EU and what it is going to take to resource that.

It would be too bad to have a big success this morning and then realize there is nothing there. So if you want to use your time just to talk about that, I will be glad.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes. On the agreement this morning, so what that does is outline how we are going to work with Europe going forward on the regulations of clearinghouses because we now have a handful of clearinghouses that are really globally significant, and we have required more central clearing of transactions.

That is a good thing. That allows us to monitor and mitigate risk better than where we were in the financial crisis when we had sort of this spider web of bilateral transactions and no one really knew what the exposures of institutions were to another.

So we are moving a lot of that into central clearing, but of course, that means we have got to be very vigilant about the central clearinghouses, and my principles in this negotiation has been we need to work together as regulators. I did not want to go down a path where we said, "Well, if it is on your soil, you know, you just oversee it, and we do not need to know anything."

That is not the right way. We need to be communicating and interacting because our institutions, our big banks, our big clearing numbers are very active in those clearinghouses, and so if they have a problem over there, it is going to hit us. So we need to know what is going on.

And Europe needs to know what is going on in our clearinghouses. So we are working out that arrangement.

We are also looking to harmonize some of our regulations, and the purpose of that is we do not want to create opportunities for what we call regulatory arbitrage, where people move business or where clearinghouses compete, and it's kind of, you know, a downward regulatory competition, right? Because they compete with one another to attract business in a way that undermines stability.

So we have agreed on some principles that will harmonize our regulation—a very important agreement. I think the rest of the world, quite frankly, a lot of the regulators in Asia were waiting for us to settle this so now hopefully we can work with regulators in other parts of the world to continue to standardize this.

On vour question about resources, I mean, again, clearinghouses are a perfect example where we just need to have the resources to make sure we are overseeing what is going on. And, for example, we do what we call risk surveillance. We only have a handful of people who do this, but we look at the exposure of the clearinghouse. We look at the exposures of the clearing members and large traders, and we look at that on a daily basis. We look at their market risk. We look at their liquidity risk, the concentration risk, meaning if they have got too much exposure to a single player.

So we have got a pretty good system for that, for the cleared products, the traditional products in our markets, the futures. Now we have to integrate these new products, particularly the uncleared swaps. So we are trying to build out a system so that we can say such-and-such firm, whether it is Goldman Sachs or Citibank or JP Morgan or Deutsche Bank or whoever, here is its exposure across the board, and so we can work with Europe and share information so we know when, let's say, a firm is starting to get in trouble. We have a much better picture of what that exposure is and we can act in advance.

Mr. PINGREE. Well, thank you. Thank you for the work that you are doing, and thank you for your answer.

I yield back, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Aderholt. Dr. Harris.

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for being here.

I have three separate issues. One is follow-up on what Mr. Yoder's questions were. It is about, you know, that de minimis threshold.

So the language in the report accompanying the Ag. Appropriations bill last year talks about a study. Now, is that study what you refer to as your report in your testimony? Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Dr. HARRIS. OK. So that is the same thing, which says, and I quote from page 9 of your testimony, "It does not make a recommendation as to what the level should be." But the language is pretty clear in the appropriations bill.

I mean, can you envision it being different than that \$8 billion floor?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, I think it is up to the Commissioners. This is the decision that the Commissioners need to make.

Dr. HARRIS. OK. Despite the clear language in the bill, you could foresee the Commissioners defying Congress here and setting this level lower?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, we take very seriously the report and the instruction.

Dr. HARRIS. OK. That is all I asked. I just need to get that clear. The other thing is the retroactivity. Is there any possibility that you would retroactively apply your finding, you know, to trans-

actions conducted this year, even though the report does not—

Mr. MASSAD. I do not generally think that, no. I cannot see a circumstance where we would do something like that.

Dr. HARRIS. I appreciate that.

Let me mention because this is kind of news, I guess, since it was this week, the *Wall Street Journal* article about your whistleblower fund.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Dr. HARRIS. With a balance of \$268 million.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Dr. HARRIS. Which is actually above the appropriated amount for last year for the entire CFTC.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Dr. HARRIS. Why are we not using some of that money to do some of the things that you ask for in that increased budget? I mean your \$80 million increase in your budget. Why are we not using some of those funds, or is that something you think we should be looking at?

Mr. MASSAD. I would be happy to work with Congress to allow us to do that, sir. We are not allowed by statute to do that, but if this Committee would like to explore that, we would be more than happy to do that.

Dr. HARRIS. Great. Thank you very much.

Finally, and this is kind of an interesting thing. I am looking at, I guess this is something that came from you all to us, I guess. It is the OIG budget request, page 65 and 66, and the letter from the OIG, the budget request is, you know, an increase. It is a pretty huge increase actually. They had one full-time equivalent, but the budget request goes up \$700,000 or \$690,000.

But the interesting thing is the overhead increase request, which goes up \$149,900 for 1 additional employee to go from 10 to 11, and the OIG in their letter sounds like they are saying, "Why are you budgeting for another \$149,900 for one employee when the average employee overhead is \$33,000?"

Now, this letter was sent on January 28. I do not know when you submitted this budget, but it sounds like you just blew off what the OIG is saying, which is actually we do not need that amount of overhead. Are you unaware of this letter?

Mr. MASSAD. I do not believe so.

Dr. HARRIS. I mean, it is sent to you.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, no, we have honored their request, sir.

Dr. HARRIS. I mean, can someone in your office—no, no, their request. They are requesting one additional staff, and I am leading from the letter verbatim. And it appears the agency is requesting an additional \$149,900 to cover just one full-time employee. That is not salary. That is the overhead for one employee, which is, and I am reading from page 65, the lease of space. I assume this is not a corner office in a very expensive building.

Utilities, I am assuming they do not require a whole lot more air conditioner, heat, communications, okay, printing supplies, equipment.

A hundred and forty-nine thousand, and it sounds like the OIG is saying, "I think you asked for too much here."

Mr. MASSAD. Congressmen, I would have—

Dr. HARRIS. Why did you not reduce your request?

Mr. MASSAD. I would have to check those numbers. I can tell you that we worked very closely with the IG to make sure we pass on their budget request, and we allocate an appropriate amount of overhead. So I need to check on the numbers you are referring to.

Dr. HARRIS. But the agency adds the overhead. The OIG does not request overhead. The agency, you are the agency.

Mr. MASSAD. The amount of overhead we add in total is a very small amount.

Dr. HARRIS. It is \$479,000 for 11 employees. That is way more than the overhead in my office for 11 employees.

Mr. MASSAD. Well, sir, that includes—

Dr. HARRIS. My only question is: who in your office saw this letter? Here, do you need me to hand it to you? It is addressed to you, January 20.

Who in your office read this letter?

Mr. MASSAD. I would be happy to look at it and consult with my staff and let you know.

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much because I want to know why you did not address the fact that they are basically saying you asked for \$116,000 too much for our office for overhead.

Mr. MASSAD. Well, I think-

Dr. HARRIS. And then you come back and say, "Well, look. We need this \$80 million," and you got your Inspector General saying, "We do not need this 130,000. Why did you ask for this here?"

Mr. MASSAD. Well, it may be, sir, again, the overhead does not just cover office space. It covers—

Dr. HARRIS. It covers, page 65. I am going to interrupt you here because this is what you handed out to us. It says lease of space, utilities, communication, printing, supplies, equipment. Here is the letter. You can get back to me.

Thank you very much. I yield back.

Mr. MASSAD. I would be happy to look into it, sir. I would just point out the IG's budget has—and we—again, we pass on their budgets. Their budget has increased about 300 percent over the time that ours has increased by far less.

[The information follows:]

Your question referenced an OIG letter which states:

Pursuant to section 6(f)(2)(D) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, "in transmitting a proposed budget to the President for approval, the head of each establishment or designated Federal entity shall include ... any comments of the affected Inspector General with respect to the proposal." We are submitting this brief comment for inclusion with the CFTC FY 2017 Budget Submission for the Office of Inspector General.

I have requested slightly under \$3 million to fund salaries and operating expenses for my Office for FY 2017. This amount is less than 1% of the Agency's FY 2017 total proposed budget.

The Agency has added an additional \$479,900 to the OIG FY 2017 budget request for OIG overhead. This is a significant increase over the FY 2016 overhead amount set by Congress at \$330,000. We stress that, for FY 2016, Congress in its official comments set and limited Agency-controlled overhead for my Office (that the Agency may take from the OIG earmark) at \$330,000. We call attention to Congress's action in FY 2016 because we believe Congress may wish to set OIG overhead for FY 2017 in a similar amount per employee. The FY 2016 overhead amount of \$330,000 amounted to \$33,000 per employee for 10 employees. We are requesting one additional staff for FY 2017, and it appears the Agency has requested an additional \$149,900 to cover just one full time employee.

This letter incorrectly compares the FY 2017 final overhead assessment of \$479,000 to \$330,000. The \$330,000 amount for overhead was included in the CFTC's FY 2016 appropriation language as a cap within the OIG set-aside. However, the \$330,000 figure was derived from the FY 2015 spend plan when the IG had only 7 FTE in its budget. The IG has steadily increased FTE since the FY 2015 Spend Plan from 7 to now 11 in FY 2017, a 57% increase in its staffing level. Had the overhead figure been calculated using the agency's established methodology for the FY 2016 appropriated amount, overhead would have been nearly identical to the \$479,000 allocated in the FY 2017 president's Budget. The marginal overhead cost for one additional FTE in FY 2017 is \$43,627, not \$149,000 as stated by the IG.

Overhead is added to all programmatic requests to demonstrate the full cost of a program. This a government-wide practice when submitting agency program requests. The allocated costs are not specific to any one FTE or program, but are instead the general operational costs incurred by the agency that are then allocated out to its programs by a pre-determined formula (FTE form the basis for the CFTC cost allocation model). When ceilings are placed on OIG overhead, agency costs are not reduced. Rather the allocated cost that would normally have been assigned to the OIG must now be borne by other divisions in the agency to make up for the OIG's shorted allocation. The overhead allocation does not, in any way, represent a reduction in funds requested by the IG.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman. I appreciate your time here today, and thank you, Chairman Aderholt, for the opportunity.

I wanted to follow-up on Mr. Yoder's question. It has to do with the preliminary report of lowering the de minimis exception to the definition of swap dealer. Given the objectives of swap dealer registration, and after considering the current swaps data available, what reason is there for you to believe that swap dealer de minimis thresholds should be lowered?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, sir, I have—the rule, as it is currently written, provides that it will be lowered. I have asked for the study so that we can see whether we should leave the rule as is or whether we should change it. That is exactly why I asked our staff to do the study and that is what we are in the process of doing. I haven't reached a conclusion yet. I want to get the evidence and get the public input so that I make an informed decision. I think that is my responsibility as Chairman.

Mr. VALADAO. Because the preliminary report is out already, as we understand it, right?

Mr. MASSAD. That is correct.

Mr. VALADAO. OK, but it has not been finalized, so you are going to wait until then to make the final decision?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. VALADAO. OK. And I think I missed his question, but I think it had a lot to do with mine. So I will yield back for right now and I will probably some back later

I will probably come back later.

Mr. MASSAD. Uh-huh.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Hello, Chairman Massad. How are you?

Mr. MASSAD. Congressman Young, good to see you.

Mr. YOUNG. Good to see you. You mentioned cybersecurity. It is a big issue for everybody, right? These are—

Mr. MASSAD. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG [continuing]. Real threats. Can you talk a little bit about if you are hacked or compromised, what do you do? Are you required to report that to the Secretary of Agriculture, DHS—

Mr. MASSAD. If we are hacked?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, if your system is compromised.

Mr. MASSAD. Well, we would certainly share that with other agencies. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. OK. So how do you coordinate cybersecurity, not just yourself as a financial regulator, but with other financial regulators, like the SEC or—

Mr. MASSAD. Yes. That is a good question. Well, there is a lot going on among government agencies and particularly financial regulators to coordinate and share information. We meet regularly on this and we have also established systems so that private industry can share information anonymously on threats or problems they have had so that other private market participants can learn what might be out there, what might be happening.

The Treasury Department has taken a lead in trying to convene agencies to share information.

Mr. YOUNG. And come about with a common approach between the agencies and the regulators?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes. Yes, we look at those things. I think a lot of it is, really, at this point just trying to share ideas, share information, set up systems to share information, do exercises to, you know—if we had a problem, what would you then do. You know, we do run simulations like that.

Mr. YOUNG. Have you had a problem? Have you been hacked?

Mr. MASSAD. No.

Mr. YOUNG. OK.

Mr. MASSAD. No, we have not. I think our systems are very good. We recently got our latest what they call FISMA rating, which is the government's internal rating of agencies, and we got a very high score, above 90 percent, which only a small number of agencies received, but having said that, you know, it doesn't take long to go from 90 to 50 in this world given that it is a constant arms race. So that is why we need to continue to maintain the investment in our technology.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you. I want to talk about regulations and access to markets. As you know, commodity prices are pretty low right now.

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, they are.

Mr. YOUNG. And farmers are doing the best they can to adjust to these prices. For some, there is unimpeded access to derivatives markets and it is incredibly important for their solvency and future plans to have that access. I have concerns about regulations overall really impeding access for our farmers and our agricultural community. In particular, over the years, the decades, new regulations come about.

Do you review regulations which may be outdated or may have been great for the days of analog, but now that we are in a digital age and a newer age, that are just outdated? Do you have regulatory reviews on this internally?

Mr. MASSAD. Yes, we do, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. And do you share that information with the Committee or—

Mr. MASSAD. We—yeah, we would be happy to come and visit with you on that and explain what we do. We have—

Mr. YOUNG. Because we would love to—

Mr. MASSAD [continuing]. Gone through a process—

Mr. YOUNG [continuing]. Know that the—

Mr. MASSAD. Yeah.

Mr. YOUNG [continuing]. Because we are hearing more and more about regulations impeding access—

Mr. MASSAD. Right.

Mr. YOUNG [continuing]. Freedom, opportunity, business, and about regulations that just don't make sense anymore.

Mr. MASSAD. Well, and we recently—yes, sir, we are focused on that and we recently changed some regulations, particularly with a view to the potential burdens on smaller participants in these markets. We changed some of our recordkeeping requirements to minimize the recordkeeping requirements that are being placed that were being placed on a whole host of commercial firms that aren't collecting customer money, that aren't intermediaries, and so forth. That was a change to what we call our Regulation 1.35.

I am very focused on the issue of making sure commercial firms, particularly agricultural firms, have access to these markets. One of the things we did in our agreement with Europe on equivalence was that while we agreed that our CCPs would make a change to conform to certain European practice on what we call clearing members' proprietary margins, that change will not apply to agricultural contracts because those contracts really are focused on the U.S. market. There are some smaller clearing members in those contracts and we didn't want—I was concerned about that potential cost on them and whether they could absorb that.

So we are very focused on this issue and I would be happy to come and visit with you further on it.

Mr. YOUNG. I'd be interested in having further conversations with you about that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Young.

I would like to go back to leasing costs a little bit. Of course, there's been a lot of talk in the press about it and CFTC's leasing practices overall have been noted, of course, on the hill as well. It should be noted the actions that were taken was before you were Chairman. So, you know, that is—we are acknowledging that upfront, but this largely results from actions that the subcommittee took over the past few years to look into your leasing practices. However, the issues are still outstanding and the Committee was forced to provide a one-year legislative relief to the agency in law for the current fiscal year.

You are asking for the same relief again in FY 2017 and I want to begin by a discussion of the leasing costs. CFTC has submitted information showing its leasing costs since the enactment of Dodd-Frank through today. This information showed that since Dodd-Frank, CFTC's annual leasing costs have increased by 74 percent. That's \$12.5 million per year to \$21.7 million per year, while its personnel level increased by only 18 percent, 605 FTE to 714 FTE.

The 74 percent increase in costs since Dodd-Frank translates to approximately \$9.3 million in additional leasing cost each year. Over the past 10 years span of the leases, this is approximately \$93 million in additional least cost.

Since Dodd-Frank, that means that we spent over—or spent approximately \$56 million on additional lease space with minimal increase in personnel. The FY 2016 Omnibus included a directive requiring the Commission to dispose of excess space and reduce rental costs in each building currently leased by the Commission. The agreement was also directed for you to report back to the Commission on this within 90 days on the steps you are taking.

And so just to begin with, tell us a little bit about what this additional space is currently being used for.

Mr. MASSAD. Certainly. As you noted, the leases were entered into before I took office, but I am still doing all that I can to address these issues.

First of all, our overall occupancy rate today is 85 percent, so it is pretty high. That varies by office. In particular, in Kansas City, we have some excess space. Within a couple of weeks of taking office in 2014, I went to Kansas City to look at this and it was clear we had excess space and lease decisions were made on the expectation that the staff numbers would increase more than they did given the expansion of the responsibilities, but that—you know, that didn't happen.

So what we did in Kansas City was I directed the staff to come up with a plan to try to deal with this. Now, we don't have the authority just to go out and sublease to any old business or person who needs a little extra space. So we have to go to the landlord and ask the landlord to take it back. We did that. In Kansas City, however, the landlord was trying to sell the building and hasn't taken us up on our offer. We are still trying.

We did the same thing in New York. I went up and looked at the space. It was clear we had a little extra space. I said let's go to the landlord, and, you know, again, if a landlord has a building where they have already got excess space that they are not renting, unfortunately they are not likely to take us up on an offer to give back more space, but we are trying. That is about all we can do. I can't go out and just sublease it to someone.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What about renegotiating the leases? Has there been discussions about that?

Mr. MASSAD. To renegotiate? Again, that is sort of the—

Mr. ADERHOLT. Renegotiate the lease.

Mr. MASSAD [continuing]. Same thing. I mean I am effectively renegotiating by asking them to take it back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. And there is—you have had no success in—

Mr. MASSAD. Well, they haven't been willing to thus far.

Mr. ADERHOLT. The current leases run for at least another five years; is that correct?

Mr. MASSAD. That is correct.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. Last year, Congress provided relief to the Commission to correct the accounting procedures I mentioned.

Could we provide similar statutory relief to get you out of these long-term leases and allow you to negotiate lower costs for this year and future years that better reflects your need?

Mr. MASSAD. Congressman, I'm happy to talk to you about that. The fit—the legislative relief went to just this kind of accounting/ federal obligation law or federal recording law issue. It didn't go to the economic terms of the lease.

I don't know that there is a way that Congress could do something to get us out of our lease obligations. I am happy, again, to visit with your staff on that. I suppose if we had the power to sublease, that would help in the negotiation, but, again, I think it has been—it was a different issue as far as the language that was included in the appropriations. That went to the federal law on recording and on accounting to deal with the fact that we only recorded the current years or we only obligated the current year's payments.

Of course, if we had obligated the full year—the full amount of the lease, I am not sure the agency—as I understand it, I am not sure the agency could have had both an office and employees. It might have had to choose between the two.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So you are currently not by law able to sublease?

Mr. MASSAD. I can't just sublease to anyone. My understanding of it is I—we can only by law sublease to someone who is advancing the mission of the agency. That is pretty narrow.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Oh. So we could change that law, though, in other words?

Mr. FARR. Yes.

Mr. MASSAD. I would think you could.

Mr. ADERHOLT. That is what I am thinking, and you agree that that might be a possibility?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, it would help. Now, again, we would still have to negotiate with the landlord because I think—I suspect on some of these leases the landlord knew we couldn't sublease and it may have—it may bar us from subleasing, so we will still have to negotiate with the landlord, but it would certainly help.

I also—let me just say, when I first took office, you know, even though we don't go through the GSA, I sat down with the director of the GSA to discuss what we might do and whether we could turn over any capacity to them and maybe there is a way we could do that. I don't know.

Mr. ADERHOLT. GAO is currently working on an audit of your leasing spaces. Has the agency or your agency worked with GAO to provide solutions?

Mr. MASSAD. We—absolutely. We have worked to provide them all the information they want. We have cooperated fully, as we did with the IG.

Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I am very sympathetic to both sides of this argument. I mean, essentially what we have done is allowed them to go outside of GSA and I kind of support that having to deal with GSA. I mean, if we are going to look at the amount of space that GSA has leased and not occupied, it would run into billions and billions of dollars. They don't even have an inventory of it, but—and then the other side is that we don't give you—we allow you to lease this space, but then we limit your flexibility in being able to, you know, sort of back out or find a sublease.

I understand we ought to—and I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, we ought to at least give them the ability to sublease, but I understand that you wouldn't be able to get the revenue from that sublease that—

Mr. MASSAD. No, but at least it would go back—

Mr. FARR. Yeah. I—

Mr. MASSAD [continuing]. You would have to address that too, I guess, but, you know, even if it went back to the general fund, that is better for the taxpayer.

Mr. FARR. What I'm really concerned about is, you know, more than—and I hope we can work out this real estate issue. It is, you know—there is enough blame to go around everywhere and it is in light of—if that is what we are going to hang up your budget on as a penalty, I think we are not seeing the forest through the trees.

What I am worried about is the decision we made in the budget agreement, the Omnibus budget agreement, was a decision—bipartisan decision with the Administration on what our budget numbers were going to be and based on that framework, the President came in under those agreements. I mean, your budget is part of that agreement, last year's—you are asking for more, but the Administration had to cut somewhere else in order to give you more, about \$80 million, about, you know, a one-third increase.

You lay out very specifically about five different points in your testimony here of what that new money will do, you know, ensuring the U.S. derivative markets continue to be global leaders, to enforce the efforts, including what you just described about spoofing and other technology capabilities and you need expertise for that. I mean, it might go to answering the question of maybe your employees are a little bit more—I am sure they come under the federal thing, but I—how do you hire a person that can go in and look at that, as you have very sophisticated—

Mr. MASSAD. You are—

Mr. FARR [continuing]. Ways of—that is really smart intel. You can't just hire somebody off the street to do that.

Third, you talked about you are going to need that money, the new money, for critical examinations that are going to—for the clearinghouses—for ability to examine the risks of cyberattacks, which you have indicated is probably the most single important threat, that you would be able to maintain with that money—improve the basic IT infrastructure and capabilities of the Commission, and most importantly, I think we respond to the concerns of the market participants, in particular the commercial end-users. I mean, they are going to be coming to you and needing information that you may not be able to give them.

And, I mean, you have—you said here, "The last 18 months the Commission has placed a priority in looking at ways to fine-tune recent reforms and other rules," and some of the Members asked about that, reforming the rules, to upgrade them, to make commercial firms which are—so they will not be held responsible for the financial crisis.

I guess my question is—here is if we don't give you what you ask, what are the risks going to be?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, I think the risk is that we can't do the level of examinations that I think are necessary and appropriate and a good investment in terms of some of this critical infrastructure, like clearinghouses and exchanges. We have seen examples of, you know, problems that you can have—

Mr. FARR. Try to explain it to your daughter or, you know, grandmother as to what do you mean by——

Mr. MASSAD. Sure.

Mr. FARR [continuing]. Examinations and clearinghouses and things—

Mr. MASSAD. Sure.

Mr. FARR [continuing]. Like that. What is the vernacular of these risks? I mean, what—in the financial world, if you just fail—

Mr. MASSAD. I—yeah.

Mr. FARR.[continuing]. To do what you are required to do in law, what is the worst-case scenario?

Mr. MASSAD. I think the risk is that—I don't know that I want to go to the worst-case scenario, Congressman, but I guess, you know, the risk is that the U.S. has been a world leader in the quality of our financial markets and we have attracted participation from all over the world, which is beneficial to all the businesses in the U.S. that want those—to want to use those markets. It creates greater liquidity, greater diversity, greater innovation.

And if you start to slip where people say, "Oh, my goodness, did you see what happened at that clearinghouse in the U.S.," or, "Oh, my goodness, they had a clearing member that failed and no one knew that was coming," or, "Oh, my goodness, they had someone who was engaging in all this manipulation and spoofing and it went on for years," even if that doesn't result in a financial crisis, it tarnishes the reputation of our markets and that will cause, over time, us to lose the leadership that we have had.

And so I can't guarantee—to the Chairman's question, I can't guarantee that anyone can prevent the next financial crisis because you never know where that might be coming from. What I can guarantee, though, is that funding this budget will allow us to do far more in terms of protecting the integrity and the transparency of our markets, which undoubtedly will be a good investment for our economy.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to ask you a question about the position limit rule and I have heard from some grain and feed folks in Kansas, agriculture folks, that they are concerned that this might negatively impact them, specifically the proposal would dramatically narrow the range of hedging strategies considered as bona fide hedges, the elevators used to manage their business risk and to help producers market their crops and manage the risk.

Now, I know you have heard repeatedly from these traditional hedgers who are concerned that risk management strategies they have used for decades and that have been considered bona fide hedges always by the Commission might now be subject to drastic change. To take away those proven risk management strategies would increase hedging costs, would decrease hedging efficiency, which I would assume would be the complete opposite of what the Commission would want to do.

What are you doing as a Commission to move forward to ensure that traditional hedgers like grain elevators and producers continue to have available the range of risk management tools that they need?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, thank you for that question, Congressman.

We are taking their concerns very seriously and looking very hard at the proposed rule that was issued, and by the way, that rule was issued before any of the three of us who are currently on the Commission took office. So I think we are all very conscious of the importance of getting this rule right. Congress directed us to do this rule, but we got to make sure that bona fide hedging still works, is allowed. We are not trying to, you know, change the markets, you know, to limit that.

So we are looking at those comments. We have had a lot of meetings with industry participants on this. I chair our Agricultural Advisory Committee. We have had a number of discussions about this and we are looking at other aspects of the rule as well. One of the things we are doing right now is looking—you know, we will have—the way the rule works is it tracks the law in that the law provides for bona fide hedging and it provides a set of exemptions, but there are then what you—what we call the non-enumerated exemptions, meaning essentially further exemptions that a participant could get.

We are talking with the exchanges right now on what would be the best way to handle that. Rather than just the Commission doing it, maybe we should incorporate the expertise of the exchanges and work with them so that they do, you know, a lot of the review on non-enumerated hedges.

We are also looking at what we call the deliverable supply estimates. You got to make sure—you know, you want to set the limit in a way that prevents excessive speculation, but allows the markets to grow and work, and so you want to make sure you get good estimates on what is that market volume today. What is that deliverable supply estimate on a particular commodity? We are spending a lot of time on that.

There is another aspect of the rule. I have said over and over I want to get this right, so we are going to take the time we need to get it right.

Mr. YODER. Well, I can't tell you how much I appreciate that attitude of trying to get it right and making sure we are taking the concerns of folks back in Kansas and other states that could be negatively impacted by this that aren't creating risky scenarios, but want to be able to protect themselves and we don't want to do harm in a way that would make the rules sort of counterproductive.

Second question is I wanted to ask you about the Regulated Automated Trading, Reg AT.

Mr. MASSAD. Yeah.

Mr. YODER. The Commission recently proposed Reg AT, at which the CFTC would require market participants to provide unfettered access to all of the firm's intellectual property and future business strategies to any representative of the CFTC, DOJ, NFA or exchange for any reason. As you know, a breach of this information would be devastating, as these are trade secrets and—to these market participants and the safety and operation of U.S. markets.

Currently, the CFTC needs a subpoena to access that information, that sensitive data, and it is unclear why such broad access is necessary, especially given concerns about the government's ability to keep confidential information from cyberattacks. In fact, based on the most recent OIG reports, the CFTC's most serious management challenge is the need to minimize information security vulnerabilities in its network.

How does the CFTC intend to enhance its policies and procedures to protect the highly sensitive intellectual property it currently collects and proposes to collect under Reg AT?

And given budgetary concerns and the costs of protecting the data it collects, wouldn't it make more sense for the CFTC to limit its access to market participants highly sensitive intellectual property and source code cases to where the CFTC is able to obtain a subpoena based on probable cause on wrongdoing?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, thank you for the question, Congressman, and I am glad I have an opportunity to discuss this with you because I think there has been a lot of confusion about what we are trying to do and I am very prepared to work with market participants to address this.

What we were trying to do was to make sure that what we call the source code for automated trading, for algorithmic trading, is preserved. That source code is a computer code that—it sets forth how the algorithm would work and when you have a problem, when you have an algorithm run amuck, as we have seen with Knight trading or some of these other incidents, you need to go back and look at that source code to figure out what happened and because firms change their algorithms from time to time, the current source code might be different than what it was six months ago when the incident happened.

So what we are asking is simply that they preserve it. We are not asking them to turn it over to us routinely. We are not asking to, you know—to file it with us. We just want them to preserve it so if there is a problem, we can look at it and we can come in and reconstruct events, and I am perfectly happy to make sure that the way we do that guards that confidentiality.

There is nothing more important than protecting confidentiality of things like this because that is important to the integrity of the markets and people's willingness to participate. We take our obligations to preserve confidential information very, very seriously and we get a lot of confidential information, and so we will certainly do that here.

Mr. YODER. So you don't believe that CFTC then would ever need to take that source code into the CFTC where it would be on an area that could be sensitive to cyber threats?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, we certainly would. If we needed to get it because we are looking at a—let us say there is a problem in the market and you have a firm that caused some, you know—some disruption and you need to look at that source code, we will certainly do that in a way that protects confidentiality. We have to do that all the time.

Mr. YODER. But given the cybersecurity concern, you can see why these companies would—

Mr. MASSAD. Well, sure, but—

Mr. YODER [continuing]. Be worried that it might fall into the wrong hands and that is—the source code is their intellectual property. I mean, that is the whole thing for that.

Mr. MASSAD. I—yeah. No, I understand their concern and so—

Mr. YODER. And then the subpoena question, just in terms of why couldn't we just allow this continue to be via subpoena based on probable cause?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, I am certainly happy to look at that issue. I am not sure when you say continue to be. I don't think we are changing what the rules are today, but we—

Mr. YODER. Yeah, that is the whole point is that you would be able to receive that information without using—you can already receive the source code now with a subpoena based on probable cause. This would allow you to shortcut that by saying you want the source code, which is their intellectual property. To get their intellectual property, you have to have a subpoena right now.

Mr. MASSAD. I am—we are taking comments on this right now and I am perfectly happy, as I say, to make sure we have got proper procedures that protect the confidentiality. Whether that is a subpoena or whether that is something else, I don't know. I want to hear what people have to say, but also, in terms of our own systems, we are trying to take steps all the time to make sure our systems are staying up to—keeping abreast. I mean, that goes back to our budget, right?

Mr. YODER. That is why you need money from us, right?

Mr. MASSAD. Need money to keep those systems up-to-date.

Mr. YODER. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. I know you have had a long day. Let me just close with one more question.

Just for the record, the CTFC swap dealer de minimis regulation was, of course, the threshold when a market participant must register as a swap dealer. Its schedule will be automatically be reduced by 60 percent from \$8 billion in annual notional swaps activity to \$3 billion. This level will subject a good number of new markets and end-users that were never intended to be captured under the Dodd-Frank legislation to register as swap dealers.

Becoming a swap dealer should be reserved for big banks and too big to fail institutions. Moreover, it adds 4,000 additional regulatory requirements for these entities to comply with. Many of these businesses are job creators and they had nothing to do with the financial crisis that we saw in the past.

The FY 2016 Omnibus, we included a provision that directed your agency to keep the swap dealer de minimis level at no less than \$8 billion. Preferably, we would like to see it higher.

I appreciate your efforts to complete this study and open the issues for comment.

I would like to ask you, the comment period as on the study that you have recently closed, can you update us on the type of comments that you received?

Mr. MASSAD. We received a wide range of comments and as you might guess, they varied. Some said we should keep it at \$8 billion. Some said we should lower it to \$3 billion. And we are going through those and looking at people's reasons and suggestions.

We asked people not just to comment on that, but to comment on, you know, should we look at a multifactor test. Should we look at different levels for different product areas? For example, some people have raised concerns that, well, the commodities markets are very different and you need a lower threshold there. Does that make sense or does it not make sense because you got firms that are acting across the board? And, you know, you want to have some, you know, regulatory kind of certainty, predictability, consistency here.

So the comments are wide ranging and we are looking at them, and as I say, we will come out with the final report in a little while.

Mr. ADERHOLT. When do you expect the threshold to drop?

Mr. MASSAD. Well, the rule provides that the threshold will drop unless the Commission takes action at the end of 2017, in December of 2017. So we have got quite a bit of time here. That is why I started this process early. I wanted to make sure we could go through this study and public comment and getting input well in advance of that date so that the Commission has the information it needs to decide what to do, and again, we are mindful of the Committee's instruction and we always welcome input from Congress.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, thanks for being here today and-----

Mr. MASSAD. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT [continuing]. Like I said, I know you have had a long day, so I hope you-----

Mr. MASSAD. Happy to be here.

Mr. ADERHOLT [continuing]. Have a restful night.

Mr. MASSAD. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. So—and with that, the subcommittee is adjourned.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Do you know when our next—scheduled our next hearing?

Mr. Aderholt. Tomorrow.

House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture and Related Agencies Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Wednesday, February 10th 2016 at 2:00 PM

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD The Honorable Timothy G. Massad, Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT ADERHOLT

Bonuses, Performance Awards, and Special Pay

1. How much in bonuses, special pay, incentive awards, merit pay, and performance pay, were distributed to CFTC employees and contractors in FY 2015 and estimated in FY 2016 and in the FY 2017 President's Budget?

The table below shows the FY 2015 costs for the CFTC employees' merit pay and awards as well as estimates included in the budgets for FY 2016 and 2017:

Please note that CFTC contractors are not CFTC employees, and individuals working on CFTC contracts are paid by their respective employers.

FY 2016 and FY 2017 estimates reflect the assumptions contained in the President's Budgets for FY 2016 and FY 2017, including the increase in FTE levels from the actual of 690 FTE in FY 2015 to 895 in FY 2016 and 897 in FY 2017. Actual amounts for merit pay and awards are dependent on union negotiations and the budgetary landscape, and are subject to change. The CFTC has not agreed to any awards or merit pay increases for either FY 2016 or 2017 at this time.

	Actual	Estimated in Pro	csident's Budget
	FY 2015 ¹	FY 2016 ²	FY 2017 ³
Merit Pay ⁴	\$712,284	\$2,750,658	\$4,445,939
Awards ⁵	\$461,528	\$1,187,174	\$1,519,550
Total	\$1,173,812	\$3,937,832	\$5,965,489

1- FY 2015 merit pay includes only the final quarter of the fiscal year, when merit pay increases became effective.

2- FY 2016 merit pay amount includes expenses from the FY 2015 merit pay increase and estimates for a FY 2016 merit increase included in the President's Budget request.

- 3- FY 2017 merit pay amount includes expenses from a FY 2016 merit pay increase, and assumptions for a FY 2017 merit increase included in the President's Budget request.
- 4- Merit pay increases occur in the last quarter of the fiscal Year. CFTC staff does not receive step increases.
- 5- Includes bonuses, incentive awards, and performance awards. In FY 2015 CFTC had a limited awards program. FY 2016 and FY 2017 assume an awards pool of 1% of salary.

Pay Adjustments	Effective Pay Period	FY 2015 Cost*	FY 2016 Est. Cost*	FY 2017 Est. Cost
COLA	Jan PP 01	\$1,196,062	\$1,741,187	\$1,929,061
Merit Pay	Jul PP 14	\$712,284	\$2,750,658	\$4,445,939

2. Please provide the costs associated with pay increases for FY 2015, 2016, and FY 2017.

*Merit pay occurs in the final quarter of the fiscal year. Figures for FY 2016 and FY 2017 include the amounts budgeted in each fiscal year to accommodate the portion of the previous year's award, payable in the subsequent year. FY 2015 Actual COLA was 2% and payable from first pay period of the calendar year. FY 2016 and FY 2017 reflect the assumptions contained in the FY 2016 and FY 2017 President's Budgets. CFTC has not agreed to any COLA or merit pay for FY 2016 or FY 2017 at this time other than locality pay that was a government wide increase.

Unionization of Employees at CFTC

(Please provide the most up to date information for the following questions.)

3. Please provide the Memorandum of Understanding and any other contractual agreement or understanding between the CFTC and the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU).

The requested Memorandum of Understanding follows:

<u>Memorandum of Understanding between the National Treasury Employees</u> Union and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

This memorandum is an interim agreement between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC or Agency) and the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU or Union) (collectively referred to as the parties). This interim agreement applies to all bargaining unit employees represented by NTEU as set forth in the Certification of Representation (Case No. WA-14-0060) issued on November 7, 2014.

- 1. **Duration**: This agreement shall become effective as of the date of execution by the Chairman and shall terminate at the effective date of a term collective bargaining agreement between the parties, unless the parties agree to modify this agreement.
- Governing Law: The parties acknowledge the rights conferred on unions and management in the Federal Services Labor-Management Relations Statute (FSLMRS), Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.
- 3. **Designation of Union Officials:** NTEU will promptly notify the CFTC of all persons designated as Union officers or stewards authorized to act on behalf of NTEU and will provide ongoing notice of any changes to these designations.
- 4. Official Time: The Agency agrees to provide Union representatives a reasonable amount of official time to prepare for and to carry out the Union's statutory representational functions. Absent exigent circumstances, the use of official time must be requested by the employee to their supervisor no less than 24 hours in advance. The supervisor will approve the requested time, absent substantial interference with business needs as determined by management. The employee must inform the supervisor as to the best estimate of how much time will be spent on these duties at the time the request is made. The Agency will provide official time for training Union officers and new stewards, not to exceed 20 hours per representative per year.
- 5. Dues Withholding: After processing of the initial dues withholding forms, new requests for dues withholding deductions will be processed in a timely manner, normally within one pay period. The Agency will provide the NTEU National President (or her designee, her current designee being National Field Representative Richard L. Otzel) with a biweekly report of allotments withheld and the amounts.
- 6. Notifications: In matters that pertain to specific individual CFTC employees, which also require notice to the exclusive representative (e.g. individual employee grievances in which the employee has opted for self-representation), CFTC will simultaneously serve notice to the NTEU National President (or her designee, her current designee being Richard L. Otzel) and the specific CFTC employee. In matters requiring notice by the Union to the CFTC, notice shall be provided to the Chief of Workforce Relations. Notice be by email, fax. ٥r mail. may

- 7. Access to Facilities and Email: The Agency will afford NTEU reasonable access to Agency facilities and equipment for the purposes of conducting labor- management activities. Absent substantial interference with business needs as determined by management, the CFTC also will provide the Union with reasonable access to meeting rooms for union business, subject to existing rules for reserving such rooms. The Agency will provide NTEU with an office at the headquarters of the Agency to conduct labor-management activities. The CFTC further will afford access to agency facilities by NTEU national staff representatives. Consistent with law and in conformance with existing email policies, CITC employees designated by the Union in paragraph 3 above will be permitted use of the CFTC's email system to carry out representational activities.
- Formal Meetings: The CFTC will provide the NTEU National President (or her designee, her current designee being Richard L. Otzel) notice and an opportunity to be represented at any formal meeting or discussion in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 7114(a)(2).

9. Changes to Conditions of Employment

- (a) During the term of this Agreement, all current Agency policies, procedures, rules, instructions and past practices will remain in full force and effect.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (a) above, before making any changes to conditions of employment, as defined in 5 U.S.C. §7103(a)(14), the Agency will give notice by email to the NTEU National President (or her designee, her current designee being Richard L. Otzel). The union has seven (7) calendar days from receipt of official notice to request a briefing. The union has fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of the official notice or fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the briefing to request, in writing, to bargain and submit negotiable written proposals. The union shall submit its bargaining request and negotiable written proposals to the Chief of the Workforce Relations Office. If the union does not submit negotiable written proposals within the 15-calendar day period then the Agency may implement the proposed change(s) in working conditions.
- (c) If the Union submits negotiable written proposals prior to the expiration of the notice period, the parties will bargain in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 7117. Union negotiable written proposals will address only the subject of the proposed change, and will not address unrelated matters. Bargaining under this section shall be subject to the following rules:
 - Negotiations will take place during the Agency's regular administrative work days and hours.
 - (ii) Negotiations will take place on the Agency's premises.
 - 2

- (iii) Official time to participate in negotiations will be granted to the same number of negotiators for the Union as the number of negotiators being utilized by the Agency.
- (iv) If an agreement is not reached between the parties sixty (60) calendar days after the union's receipt of the Agency's official notice and negotiable proposals are still outstanding then either party may declare impasse and request the services of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The parties may mutually agree to utilize the services of the Federal Labor Relations' Authority Collaboration and Alternative Dispute Resolution Program (CADRO) or any other mediation service to resolve the dispute. The parties shall equally share the costs of the mediation services. In accordance with 5 USC § 7114 agreements negotiated between the parties will be subject to either Chairman or Commission approval as appropriate.

(d) The Parties may agree in writing to reasonable extensions of time under for the deadlines set forth above.

10. Grievance Procedure:

- (a) A grievance for purpose of this agreement will be defined as set forth in 5 U.S.C. § 7103(a)(9). Additionally, the matters listed on Appendix 1 are not grievable and are excluded from this grievance process.
- (b) Informal Grievance Process
 - Before an employee may file a formal grievance or NTEU files (i) an institutional grievance, an attempt must be made to informally resolve the concerns with the management official(s) believed responsible for the matter on which the concerns are based. The informal grievance is not a meeting pursuant to 5 USC § 7114. An informal grievance must be submitted in writing or via email to the lowest level supervisor with authority to grant appropriate relief with a copy to the Chief of Workforce Relations. The informal grievance must be submitted no later than fifteen (15) calendar days of the individual(s) becoming aware of the matter which created the basis for the informal grievance. The Human Resources Branch will respond to the informal grievance no later than twenty (20) calendar days after its submission. If the parties cannot resolve the dispute informally then the employee may file a formal step one grievance.

- (ii) When the first level official for resolution is the Chairman, or if the first level official has executive responsibilities or is a Division Director or Office Head who reports to the Chairman, the informal grievance will be processed under the formal grievance procedure set forth below.
- (c) Formal Grievance Process
 - Step One: A Step One grievance must be submitted in writing to the (i) Human Resources Branch no later than twenty (20) calendar days from the date the grievant becomes aware of the matter being grieved if not submitted through the informal grievance process or twenty (20) calendar days from receipt of the informal grievance response. The Step One grievance must include a statement of the issue(s), including the date(s), location(s), pertinent fact(s) (which may include any witnesses to the issue(s) or incident(s) described and any supporting documentation), the requested remedy or remedies, and whether a meeting is requested. If a meeting is requested to discuss the grievance, the meeting shall occur with the management official identified by the Human Resources Branch within ten (10) calendar days of the submission of the grievance. The Step One management official will respond with a Step One decision to the Step One grievance no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the grievance has been submitted.
 - (ii) Step Two: If dissatisfied with the Step One decision, an employee or the Union may file a Step Two grievance. A Step Two grievance must be submitted in writing or via email to the Human Resources Branch no later than fifteen (15) calendar days from the receipt of the Step One grievance response. The Step Two management official must be the Step One management official's supervisor or the supervisor's designee. The Step Two grievance shall not introduce new issues or remedies that were not presented at Step One. The Step Two management official will respond with a Step Two decision to the Step Two grievance no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the Step Two grievance has been submitted.
- (d) For any meetings that take place during the formal grievance process, the number of union representatives from the Agency is limited to the number of management representatives and must be mutually agreed upon prior to any such meeting(s).
- (e) The CFTC may offer mediation at any time to resolve the matter.
 - (f) Agency and Union Institutional Grievances

(i) To increase the ability to resolve disputes expeditiously, Institutional Grievances must be raised no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date the moving party became aware of the incident giving rise to the complaint by sending an Institutional Grievance to the Human Resources Branch if the NTEU is the moving party, or to NTEU National President (or her designee, her current designee being Richard L. Otzel) if CFTC is the moving party.

In an effort to resolve national level disputes in an expeditious manner, the parties will schedule a meeting within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving the Institutional Grievance. Within thirty (30) calendar days of this meeting, a written decision will be provided by the non-moving party to the moving party.

- (ii) If not satisfied with the resolution provided by the non-moving party, the moving party may invoke arbitration within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the grievance denial.
- (g) Arbitration
 - (i) Consistent with 5 U.S.C. § 7121, binding arbitration is available as a final step in the grievance procedure. If invoked, the Union or the Agency will make a request for binding arbitration in writing within thirty (30) calendar days after the receipt of the Step Two decision.
 - (ii) The moving party will, within ten (10) calendar days after invocation of arbitration, request a list of seven (7) arbitrators from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). As soon as practicable after the list is received from FCMS, the parties will select an arbitrator by alternatively striking names from the list until one name remains. Which party strikes first will be determined by the date the FMCS list is issued. The Union strikes first if the date is an odd number and the Agency strikes first if the date is an even number.
 - a. Except for the specific exclusions in Appendix 1, and other administrative procedures and exclusions provided by law, the grievance procedure is the exclusive administrative procedure for resolving grievances under this agreement.
 - b. The parties will share equally the FMCS and arbitrator's costs.
- (h) The Parties may agree in writing to reasonable extensions of time under for the deadlines set forth above in the Grievance Procedure.
- 11. Bargaining Unit Lists: Within 30 days of the effective date of this agreement, and 5

quarterly thereafter, CFTC will provide the NTEU National President (or her designee, the current designee being Richard L. Otzel) a list of all bargaining unit employees, including their names, position title, grade level, organizational component, official duty station (city and state), CFTC e-mail address, and salary.

12. **Precedential Effect:** The terms of this Agreement are not precedential and may not be relied upon by either party as justifying the same or similar terms in any subsequent negotiations.

Colleen M. Kelley

National President National Treasury Employees Union

1/13 2015 Timothy Ma Date

Chairman Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Appendix 1: List of Matters Not Subject to the Grievance-Arbitration Provisions

- The content of published government-wide regulations or CFTC policies on 1. ethics rules and classification matters.
- The subject of a formal complaint of discrimination which has already been 2. filed as a formal EEO complaint.
- A decision or action for which a notice of appeal has already been filed with the 3. Merit Systems Protection Board.
- 4. A preliminary warning or notice of a proposed action that, if effected, would be covered under the grievance system.
- 5. The termination or expiration of a:
 - Time-limited excepted appointment; a.
 - Temporary or term appointment on or before the date specified on the b. appropriate appointing SF-52; or
 - Temporary or term appointment at any other time provided the employee c. was informed in advance of the temporary nature of the promotion and that he or she was returned to his or her former position or to a different position of equivalent grade and pay.
- 6. The content of job elements and performance standards that have been established in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 430.
- 7. The termination of a probationary, temporary, or trial period employee for unsatisfactory performance or conduct.
- The return of an employee serving a supervisory or managerial probation period 8. to a nonsupervisory or non-managerial position according to 5 C.P.R. Part 315.
- 9. A separation or termination of a non-preference eligible from the excepted service before the employee has two years of current continuous service and acquires a right to appeal to the MSPB.
- 10. Grievances filed prior to the effective date of this agreement.
- 11. The issuance of performance improvement plans.
- 12. The non-selection for promotion from a properly ranked and certified list of candidates.
- 13. An action taken in accordance with the terms of a formal agreement voluntarily

entered into by an employee, and reviewed by NTEU for compliance with applicable law or agreements, including agreements which assign an employee from one geographical location to another.

4. As a result of the pending MOU between CFTC and NTEU, please provide the estimated increased costs to CFTC using the FY 2016 Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) line items as defined by OMB object class, provided in the current year spend plan, at a maximum and a minimum (even if only based upon preliminary negotiations with the NTEU for the next fiscal year and the current fiscal year), of any salary negotiations that might occur under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act or with the NTEU during FY 2016 and planned for FY 2017.

CFTC is currently exchanging proposals with NTEU on ground rules which would lay the framework for negotiations on a long-term collective bargaining agreement. It is anticipated that substantive negotiations between CFTC and NTEU on a long term collective bargaining agreement will start later this fiscal year. As of March 2016, NTEU has not submitted any proposals for PC&B increases for FY 2016, so negotiations on PB&C have not begun. Therefore, CFTC is not currently able to provide any estimates on potential increases to PC&B costs for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

5. Please provide any projected increases or decreases in FTE levels and overall PC&B levels that may occur as a result of new negotiations with the NTEU using the range provided in the previous question as well as a complete, updated pay scale reflective of the changes to PC&B based upon the information in the previous question.

Negotiations with the NTEU on PC&B for FY 2016 have not yet begun. Therefore, as of March 2016, the CFTC has not updated its staffing levels from those that are currently included in the Congressional Spend Plan for FY 2016 and the President's FY 2017 Budget Request. In addition, as stated above, CFTC is not currently able to provide estimates of potential increases or decreases to PC&B levels. At this point, any estimate would be speculative as the parties have not exchanged any proposals on PC&B increases.

The CFTC stated in its FY 2016 answers to Questions for the record that its FTEs could be reduced by 53 FTE if the initial NTEU proposal of January 12, 2015 were agreed to. In its FY 2015 spend plan, CFTC projected a level of 746 FTE. In the budget, it only shows using 690. The FY 2016 spend plan shows a level of 714.

6. What was the cause of the reduction from the initial level of 746 to 690 in FY 2015 and 714 in FY 2016, respectively?

The estimated FTE level of 746 included in the FY 2015 Spend Plan reflected the anticipated staffing needed for CFTC operations in FY 2015 and was supported by funds included in the FY 2015 appropriation. After receiving its FY 2015 appropriation, the CFTC began an aggressive hiring program to execute on its budget and by year-end had increased its head count to over 730 employees, which because of timing of the hires, represented 690 FTE.

The decrease in the estimated FTE level to 714 included in the FY 2016 Spend Plan reflected the fact that the CFTC's FY 2016 appropriation remained at the FY 2015 level of \$250M. The CFTC reduced its planned FTE level in FY 2016 to 714 FTEs in order to effectively manage the operations of the Commission and ensure the affordability of all staff within the amount

appropriated by Congress. This has meant reducing the Commission's staffing level, from the gains seen in FY 2015, in order to remain within the FY 2016 appropriation ceiling. The CFTC anticipates that the agency will reach an FTE level of 714 at the end of FY 2016, with an estimated head count of approximately 715.

7. Was this the result of the agreed to union proposals?

The change in FTE between FY 2015 and FY 2016 Spend Plans discussed in Question 6 was impacted by both the compensation and benefit agreement the Commission and the NTEU reached in FY 2015, as well as an increase in costs for all goods and services and other payroll costs. Without any increase in its total appropriation for FY 2016, the CFTC had limited ability to cover increases in such costs. CFTC has decreased estimated costs for operational support such as contracted services, training and travel; however, these cost decreases were insufficient to cover CFTC total operating costs. Since the costs of existing personnel account for over 77% of the Salary and Expense appropriation, the Commission needed to decrease overall FTE levels in order manage within the total FY 2016 appropriation level. As a result, the buying power of the CFTC in FY 2016 has been reduced in all areas, including the ability to recruit and retain qualified staff.

8. What effect could CFTC's ongoing negotiations for FY 2017 with NTEU have on its FTE level?

As of March 2016, NTEU has not submitted any proposals for pay and benefit increases for FY 2016 to the CFTC. Therefore, any projection of potential impact to the budget or to FTE levels would be speculative.

9. What is the total amount of dues collected by NTEU for FY 2015 from CFTC employees and projected for FY 2016 and 2017?

Dues are automatically deducted on a biweekly basis from the employee's paycheck by the CFTC's personnel and payroll provider, the National Finance Center. As union dues are an employee elected deduction, the CFTC is not in a position to foreeast any amounts related to union enrollment, therefore the CFTC can only provide amounts that have been paid to date and cannot provide projections for the remainder of FY 2016 or for FY 2017.

The following figures reflect the collections for FY 2015 and FY 2016:

- In FY 2015, dues were deducted beginning April 19, 2015, and the last biweekly period ended October 3, 2015. For this period the total amount of dues collected was \$41,112.65.
- In FY 2016, through March 6, the total amount of dues collected is \$43,281.72.

10. Does CFTC pay any matching or additional dues as an agency, outside of those paid directly from individual employee checks?

The CFTC does not pay any matching or additional dues as an agency to either of its unions.

Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations and Carryover of Funds

11. Please provide a table from FY 2009 to present detailing recovery of Prior Year Obligations with amounts for each year. In separate tables, please break down each year's recovered funds by object class.

As reported annually in the Commission's Agency Financial Report for FY 2015, total audited recoveries of prior year obligations by year for FY 2010 through FY 2015 are summarized in the following information:

COMMODITY	FUTURES	TRADING	COMMISSION	- PRIOR YEAF	RECOVERIES

FUND		Y 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015
Customer Protection Fund												
11.1	\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$	23,46
21.0	\$		\$	-	\$		\$. \$	834	\$	1
24.0	\$		\$	-	\$		\$.		. \$	11,779	\$	3,82
25.0	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$	· · · -	\$	58,30
25.1	\$		\$	- 11 - L	\$		\$		\$	11,391	\$	3,59
Customer Protection Fund Total	\$	•	\$	*****	\$	•	\$		•\$	24,004	\$	89,20
imergency Fund					<u>1</u> 2200				1000			
25.1	\$	4,656	5 \$	45,262	Ś	-	sisses \$	1245035472245000333	Ś	*	دی ادی \$	1000254832553948538
25.3	\$		ŝ	95,810	Ś		ŝ		Ś	·· · · _	ŝ	
Emergency Fund Total	\$	4,656	\$	141,072	\$	•	\$		\$		\$	
Seneral Fund					CAINE	unita de la compañía	50053S		-	SSIANSIANSIA		areaste and
11.1	5 \$	166.371	\$		Ś		Ś		. s		نانی \$	11,64
11.3	ŝ	962	Ś	-	ś	·	ś	14 A.	Ś	-	ś	,+
11.5	Ś.	32,694	ŝ		ŝ		ŝ		. š		ś	
11.8	ŝ	4,138	ŝ		š		ŝ		ŝ		ŝ	
12.1	ŝ.	10.867	ŝ	43,003	s	61.875	Ś	- 1	ŝ		ŝ	
21.0	ś	23.003	ŝ	72,651	ŝ	56,431	ŝ		. <u>.</u>	1,711	ŝ	30,88
22.0	ś	1.296	ŝ	3.011	Ś.	296	Ś	1997 - N. S.	ŝ	6,008	ŝ	/
23.1	Ś	34,524	ŝ	111	ŝ	5,961	\$	- S - S - S	Ś		ŝ	142.50
23.2	Ś	1,367	Ś	888	ŝ	· · · ·	Ś		s	1,215	ŝ	
23.3	\$	32,326	ŝ	53,626	ŝ	628,926	Ś		s	36,519	Ś.	399,19
24.0	\$	32,668	s	47,473	ŝ	6,846	Ś		Ś	3	Ś.	554,73
25.0	\$		\$	-	\$	-	Ś		Ś		Ś	458,37
25.1	\$	176,001	\$	698,543	\$	5,103,087	\$	3,885,172	Ś	1,577,155	ŝ	1,297,94
25.2	\$	214,041	\$	52,514	\$	52,377	\$		\$	106,095	\$	759,32
25.3	\$	42,656	\$	38,998	\$	190,775	\$		\$	55,194	\$	24,46
25.4	\$	10,650	\$	14,120	\$	24,231	\$		\$	60,117	\$	49,29
25.6	\$	2,963	\$	10,760	\$	355	\$		\$.	1,924	ŝ	
25.7	\$	2,032	\$	7,830	\$	1,380	\$		ŝ.	493	\$	2,23
26.0	\$	14,090	\$	5,880	\$	5,423	ş	11. A.	ş	5,500	\$	190,56
31.0	\$	5,136	\$	377,352	\$	187,940	\$		\$	14,468	\$	43,44
	\$	458	\$	291	\$	1,539	\$		\$		\$	7,74
32.0			Ś	1,427,052	\$	6,327,442	Ś	3,885,172	Ś	1,866,402	\$	3,972,47

12. Please provide a table showing the leasing costs for all CFTC offices starting in FY 2009 through estimated FY 2017. Include in the table the actual FTEs for each year at each office; include the FTE capacity at each office for each year; include the FTE equivalent for Contractors and the capacity at each office for each year; include the square feet for each year and for each office with totals for each year. The table should be similar to the one provided for FY 2016.

The information follows:

CFTC Lease Costs and Staffing - Actual FY 2009 Through FY 2015 and Projected FY 2016 and FY 2017 (March 16, 2016 - Replaces January 16, 2016)

				CFTC Lease Pa	yments				
Location	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Proj. FY 2016	Proj. F¥ 2017
Washington 4/4/7	\$8,499,505	\$8,369,628	\$11,347,036	\$14,653,555	\$14,588,204	\$14,505,250	\$15,318,996	\$9,610,473	\$16,485,721
Chicago 1.3/	\$1,864,000	\$1,660,267	\$1,673,703	\$2,083,105	\$2,091,151	\$2,192,084	\$2,370,229	\$2,389,112	\$2,461,377
New York 2/	\$2,437,656	\$2,331,387	\$2,426,305	\$197,190	\$1,883,408	\$2,223,945	\$2,322,614	\$2,478,419	\$2,574,663
Kansas City (Old Lease)	\$186,500	\$187,718	\$188,413	\$237,600	-		-		-
Kansas City (New Lease) ^{S/}		-		\$479,630	\$450,67B	\$411,267	\$578,155	\$580,616	\$599,963
Total	\$12,987,661	\$12,549,000	\$15,635,457	\$17,651,080	\$19,013,441	\$19,332,546	\$20,589,994	\$15,058,520	\$22,121,724
Percent Change	11.63%	-3.38%	24.60%	12.89%	7.72%	1.68%	6.50%	-26.86%	46.90%
	(anta chierre et	4							

1/2012 Chicago reflects newly negotiated rental rates.

2/2012 New York reflects rental reduction credit.

3/ 2011 Chicago applied \$535,344 from TIA to rent payment. 4/ 2012 DC applied \$1,165,706 from TIA to rent payment.

5/ 2013 Kansas City applied \$78,222 from TiA to rent payment.

5/ 2013 Kansas City appred 578,222 Hom The Revenue

6/ 2016 DC includes a rental credit of \$6,355,814.94.

7/ Actual increases between years 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 should be 4.0% and 3.3% respectively when rental credit in 2016 is included in total

	CFTC Deferred Lease Costs													
Deferred Costs	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Proj. FY 2016	Proj. F¥ 2017					
Beginning Balance, October 1	\$0	50	\$6,303,367	\$6,254,873	\$1,234,223	\$28,488	\$28,488	\$28,488	\$0					
TIA Received	50	\$6,629,880	\$6,701,194	\$2,868,320	,B6B,320 \$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0					
Allowance Received		-		-			-	\$6,327,328	\$0					
TIA and Allowance Used	\$0	-\$326,513	-\$6,749,688	-\$7,888,970	-\$1,205,735	\$0	\$0	-\$6,355,816	\$0					
Ending Balance, September 30	\$0	\$6,303,367	\$6,254,873	\$1,234,223	\$28,488	\$28,488	\$28,488	\$0	\$0					

Note: Tenant improvement Allowance (TIA) is funding provided by the landlord to pay for design, construction, and related costs required to render CFTC's space fit for occupancy. Allowance for general refurbishment of the space is funding provided by the landlord to pay for wall/celling/lioor repairs or other general maintenance of the improvements. Both the TIA and Allowance may be used to pay rental obligations, as shown in the chart above. TIA adjusted in FY 2016 for FY 2013-FY 2015 based on final involces.

Location	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Proj. FY 2016	Proj. FY 201
Washington ^V	161,785	161,785	270,645	288,395	288,395	288,395	289,295	289,295	289,295
Chicago	40,750	40,750	60,412	60,412	60,412	60,432	60,412	60,412	60,412
New York	39,363	39,363	39,363	46,347	61,510	61,530	61,510	61,510	61,510
Kansas City (Old Lease)	8,066	8,056	8,066				-	-	
ansas City (New Lease)			-	24,362	24,362	24,362	24,362	24,362	24,362
Total	249.964	249,964	378,486	419,516	434,679	434,679	435,579	435,579	435,579

							CFT	C Staffi	ng'									
	FY 2009 FY 2010		FY 2	FY 2011 FY 2012 F			FY 2013 FY 2014			FY 2015		Proj. FY 2015		Proj. FY 2017 2/ 1/				
	Federal	Contract	Federal	Contract	Federal	Contract	Federal	Contract	Federai	Contract	Federal	Contract	Federal	Contract	Federal	Contract	Federal	Contract
Washington	378	101	442	140	432	141	471	148	459	152	446	166	501	233			622	
Chicago	101	13	133	24	132	22	135	23	129	17	124	13	133	17			166	
New York	72	10	83	16	82	6	79	5	76	5	73	7	82	9			111	
Kansas City	20	a	23	4	23	з	22	4	21	3	22	4	27	4			36	
Minneapolis	1	D	1	0			•	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	
Total ^{/4}	572	128	682	184	669	172	708	180	585	177	665	190	743	253			935	0

1⁴ 572 128 682 184 669 172 708 180 585 177 665 190 743 253 1/ Federal includes direct hired employees of CFIC. Contract includes contracted staff with badges authoriting access to CFIC facilities.

2/ 2017 assumes the FY 2017 President's Budget is enacted.

3/ Dependent upon enscred appropriation.

4/ includes Detailees, interns, Consumer Outreach/Whistleblower Offices (CFP funded) and OIG Federal Employees.

Note: Federal and Contract staffing were provided to GAO in January 2016.

13. Please provide the legislative language and reference that restricts CFTC from subleasing beyond "someone who is advancing the mission of the agency".

Congress provided the CFTC with statutory independent leasing authority in Section 12 of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), codified at 7 U.S.C. § 16. Specifically, the CFTC was authorized: "to make and enter into contracts with respect to all matters which in the judgment of the Commission are necessary and appropriate to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, the rental of necessary space at the seat of Government and elsewhere." 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3). This statutory grant of independent leasing authority is significant because it allows the CFTC to lease office space without working through the General Services Administration (GSA).

While the CFTC has expressly been granted independent authority in 7 U.S.C. \$16(b)(3) to lease office space, the CFTC was not also provided with similar express authority to sublease office space or otherwise manage a real estate portfolio. Nevertheless, the CFTC has interpreted language in the CEA to provide it with implied authority to sublease office space to the extent that the sublease "in the judgment of the Commission is necessary and appropriate to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Act." 7 U.S.C. \$16(b)(3) to sublease office space when the sublease can be directly tied to the purposes of the CEA (as the statute requires for all contracts the Commission enters into).

14. Please provide legislative language that the Commission believes would give it the ability to sublease space in all four of its offices.

As noted above, Congress provided the CFTC with statutory independent leasing authority under Section 12 of the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), codified at 7 U.S.C. § 16. In order to provide CFTC with express authority to sublease office space, Congress would need to amend the CEA and the agency respectfully suggests the language below in bold as an amendment to 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3).

7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3). The Commission shall also have authority to make and enter into contracts with respect to all matters which in the judgment of the Commission are necessary and appropriate to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, the rental of necessary space at the seat of Government and elsewhere. The Commission shall also have the authority to sublease space and expend any funds necessary to obtain and administer a sublease (including operation, maintenance, utility and rehabilitation costs), to any individual or entity, and notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. § 3302 any funds obtained through such a sublease shall be deposited and credited as offsetting collections to the appropriations of the Commission.

This proposed language would allow the CFTC to sublease space currently held under any of its four leases subject to any notice and consent provisions contained in the leases and also directs that any funds received by the CFTC through a validly executed sublease would be credited as an offsetting collection to the appropriations of the Commission as well as allow the CFTC to expend required funds to effect and administer the sublease.

15. Does CFTC have an estimate of how much space it could sublease and at what cost savings?

Currently the CFTC has approximately 13,672 rentable square feet of space in two locations (Kansas City and New York) identified as excess. A reliable estimate of potential cost savings cannot be provided at this time. Even with an explicit authority to sublease the space, the CFTC may have a difficult time subleasing and it may not yield significant cost savings. In fact, it could result in additional expense. Potential savings achieved through a subleasing agreement would have to account for costs incurred, such as making modifications to accommodate subleasees, and resources to find tenants and manage the subleases. Cost savings would also be impacted by negotiations on individual subleases and dependent on local leasing conditions, the relative market value of our rentable square footage, as compared to other space available in the market, and the desirability of the space offered.

16. Please provide a copy of all responses, including attachments and all referenced documents, to the General Accountability Office regarding the recent and ongoing legal opinions for the record. Specifically, this should include the documents reference in footnote 1, 15, 18, and 27.

The information follows:



U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION Three Lafayette Centre 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581 Telephone: (202) 418-5000 www.cftc.gov

Office of the General Counsel

September 28, 2015

Julie C. Matta Assistant General Counsel for Appropriations Law Office of the General Counsel U.S. Government Accountability Office 441 G Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Ms. Matta:

This letter responds to your letter, dated August 6, 2015, which requested that the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) provide your office with information regarding the CFTC's practice for recording obligations that arise under the agency's current leases for office space in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City, and provide the agency's views on various legal issues arising under these leases.

As an initial matter, the CFTC greatly appreciates that the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) has brought these questions to the agency's attention. As discussed in response to specific questions below, the CFTC respectfully requests guidance from the GAO on the best way to move forward with reporting any potential errors and to ensure the agency is in full compliance with all applicable fiscal and appropriations laws. We would appreciate the opportunity to discuss the matters addressed in this response at your earliest convenience.

We also appreciate your office's willingness to grant the CFTC an extension of time to respond to your letter. We requested an extension in order to provide the agency with needed time to retrieve, review, and assess available records relating to the leasing practices of the agency from 1976 through today. While we have exercised best efforts to locate, retrieve, and review all relevant records, given the significant time frame involved and the number of current and former employees who are or were custodians of potentially relevant records, our efforts are still ongoing. As a result, we are unable to respond with certainty to all questions, but have provided responses where possible based on the information and records available. We will supplement our response as appropriate, if additional responsive records are located.

In responding to various legal issues arising under the agency's leases that are identified in your letter, we first provide a historical background on the CFTC's leasing authority and a summary of the CFTC's current leases in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City before turning to your specific questions.

I. Historical Background on the CFTC's Leasing Authority

On October 23, 1974, the CFTC was established as an independent regulatory agency by the *Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974*, P.L. 93-463, Oct. 23, 1974. Section 12(b) of the *Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974*, provided the CFTC with the following independent leasing authority:

The Commission shall also have authority to make and enter into contracts with respect to all matters which in the judgment of the Commission are necessary and appropriate to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Act, including, but not limited to, the rental of necessary space at the seat of Government and elsewhere. P.L. 93-463, codified at 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) (emphasis added).

The language providing the CFTC with independent leasing authority has remained the same since 1974. $^{\rm I}$

On October 21, 1975, the CFTC received its first annual appropriation for Fiscal Year (FY) 1976, which provided:

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and Public Law 93-463, approved October 23, 1974; including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; the rental of space in the <u>District of Columbia and elsewhere</u>; and not to exceed \$200,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$11,193,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. For "Commodity Futures Trading Commission" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976; including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; the rental of space in the <u>District of</u> <u>Columbia and elsewhere</u>; and not to exceed \$200,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$2,798,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. *Agriculture and Related Appropriations Act*, *1976*, P.L. 94-122, Oct. 21, 1975 (emphasis added).

¹ The Investigative Study on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Report to the Committee on Appropriations (House Study), 95th Cong., 2nd Sess., Feb. 22, 1978 (Attachment A), noted that:

There is no clear expression of Congressional intent concerning the contracting and leasing authority conferred on CFTC in Section 101(b) of the CFTC Act of 1974. A review of testimony before, and reports of, the House and Senate legislative committees which considered the legislation did not disclose any particular comment on this provision. While the section appears to grant enabling authority to CFTC, it does not indicate that such authority is granted notwithstanding the provisions of any other applicable laws or regulations. *House Study* at 101.

This appropriation specifically authorized the agency to rent space in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the same language authorizing the rental of space was included in the agency's FY 1977 to FY 1980 appropriations.²

On June 9, 1977, approximately three years after the Commission's establishment, the House Appropriations Committee initiated an investigation of the CFTC's organization, management, leasing practices, and other related issues and released an investigative study on February 22, 1978. House Study at 5. The House Study's review of the CFTC's leasing practices focused on what was then new office space at the Washington, D.C. headquarters office located at 2033 K Street, NW. The CFTC had negotiated and entered into a five-year lease for the space with a commercial landlord through a realtor. House Study at 93; GAO Report to Congress; Regulation of the Commodity Futures Markets – What Needs to be Done, at 152 May 17, 1978 (GAO Report) (Attachment B). The lease agreement gave the CFTC the option to renew the lease for an additional five years and also stated that the rental payments were subject to annual appropriations. GAO Report at 152. At the time, the CFTC had also negotiated leases for office space under similar terms and conditions for its regional offices in Chicago, Kansas City, and New York City. Id. The House Study noted that the CFTC was interpreting its contracting and leasing authorities "liberally, maintaining that the authority granted to it permits it to make contracts and lease space without going through the General Services Administration (GSA)" Id. at 15.

On May 17, 1978, the then-U.S. General Accounting Office, now the U.S. Government Accountability Office, also issued a report to Congress on various organizational and management issues regarding the CFTC. GAO Report. The report discussed the Commission's leasing practices and stated that the GAO concurred with the CFTC's interpretation that "its enabling legislation . . . allow[ed] it to negotiate its own leases of real property without going through GSA." GAO Report at 159. However, the GAO also concluded that because the CFTC entered into its leases in advance of appropriations, the agency had violated appropriations laws. Id. Accordingly, the GAO recommended that Congress rescind the CFTC's leasing authority and give that authority instead to GSA. Id.

In response to the GAO Report, the CFTC informed the GAO that it was working to comply with the reporting and administrative requirements of the Antideficiency Act (ADA) and taking other necessary actions. Responses of the CFTC to the Report by the Comptroller General "Regulation of the Commodity Futures Markets - What Needs to be Done," July 14, 1978, available in Hearing before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Oversight on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Subcommittee Hearing), 96th Cong., 2nd Sess., at 121, Feb. 21, 1980 (Attachment C). Additionally, the CFTC informed the GAO that no legislative fix was necessary for its leasing authority and that the agency "has consistently interpreted

² See An Act making appropriations for Agriculture and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, and for other purposes, P.L. 94-351, July 12, 1976; An Act making appropriations for Agriculture and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, and for other purposes, P.L. 95-97, Aug. 12, 1977; An Act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and for other purposes, P.L. 95-448, Oct. 11, 1978; An Act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1980, and for other purposes, P.L. 96-108, Nov. 9, 1979.

[Commodity Exchange Act (CEA)] Section 12(b) as providing express authority to the Commission to enter into leases and other contracts, not as exempting the Commission from the procurement provisions of Title 41 of the United States Code and the regulations of the GSA promulgated thereunder." *Id.* The CFTC also noted that it would discontinue the practice of entering multiple year leases and that it would seek a delegation of leasing authority from the GSA for leases longer than one year. *Id.*

The following year, on November 2, 1979, in response to a Commission request, the GSA provided the CFTC with a delegation of authority to enter into multiple year leases. *Letter from R.G. Freeman, III, Administrator, GSA to James M. Stone, Chairman, CFTC*, Nov. 2, 1979 (Attachment D). The delegation from the GSA authorized the CFTC to perform all functions pertaining to the leasing of space at the CFTC's Washington, D.C. location until April 3, 1986. *Id.* at 1. In the delegation, the GSA noted that the CFTC would need either to request a legislative fix to continue to enter into multiple leases or work with GSA to obtain needed space after the expiration of the delegation in 1986. *Id.*

On February 15, 1980, in response to a Congressional information request regarding the May 17, 1978 GAO Report, the CFTC informed Congress that it received a delegation of authority from the GSA Administrator to enter into multiple year leases for the CFTC's Washington, D.C. office and was working to prepare a request to GSA to provide the CFTC with the same authority for its regional offices. Enclosure, Item VIII, Letter from Read P. Dunn, Jr., Commissioner, CFTC to Honorable Donald W. Stewart, Chairman, Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Feb. 15, 1980, available in Subcommittee Hearing at 36.³

On November 24, 1980, the Senate Committee on Appropriations proposed changes to the CFTC's leasing language in the agency's FY 1981 appropriation. Specifically, the Senate Committee on Appropriations stated that:

The Committee believes that the Commission should continue to procure suitable office space on its own. Accordingly, the <u>Committee has retained language which will allow the Commission to procure office space on its own and provided additional language which will allow the Commission to enter into multiple year leases... However, the Commission must still comply with all of the applicable statutory requirements associated with the leasing of Federal office space. Senate Committee on Appropriations Report, Agricultural, Rural, Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1981, S. Rep. No. 96-1030 at 101, Nov. 24, 1980⁴ (1980 Senate Report) (emphasis added) (Attachment E).</u>

³ The CFTC has been unable to locate any records of this subsequent request to GSA or of any additional delegations from GSA in the agency's files.

⁴ Please note that page 105 of the *1980 Senate Report*, which would not contain information pertinent to the discussion of the CFTC's leasing authority, is not currently available in either electronic sources or the agency's library. Additionally, the Senate Library has informed the CFTC's librarian that it is likely that the omission of page 105 was intentional. Accordingly, page 105 is not provided in Attachment E.

⁴

On December 15, 1980, the CFTC received its FY 1981 appropriation, and the appropriation contained the following multiple year leasing language:

For necessary expenses to carryout the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act... including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. ... And Act Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Program for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1981, and for Other Purposes, P.L. 96-528, Dec. 15, 1980 (emphasis added).

The underlined language above regarding multiple year leases has been carried forward and included in each of the CFTC's appropriations from FY 1981 to FY 2015.

On July 7, 1981, in response to an inquiry from the CFTC's then-General Counsel about the agency's leasing authority under the FY 1981 appropriation,⁵ the GAO's then-Acting General Counsel stated that the GAO "agree[d] that the act grants the Commission multiple year leasing authority during fiscal year 1981" and further noted that "this authority will expire with the appropriation at the end of the current fiscal year." *Letter from Harry R. Van Cleve, Acting General Counsel, GAO to John G. Gaine, General Counsel, CFTC*, B-203788, July 7, 1981 (*Letter from Cleve to Gaine*) (Attachment F). Additionally, the then-Acting GAO General Counsel stated that he "express[ed] no view as to the scope or application of this authority in any particular circumstances." *Id.*

On October 23, 1993, the CFTC received additional authority from Congress regarding rental payments for its leases in the annual appropriations acts. This authority was contained in Section 706 of Title VII, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994, P. L. 103-111, Oct. 21, 1993, and provided that "funds appropriated for rental payments" to the CFTC and certain other agencies would remain available until expended. *Id.* This authority augmented the CFTC's existing independent authority to enter into certain multiple year leases based on the leasing authority provided to the agency in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the multiple year lease authority included in, and carried forward by, its annual appropriations. While Congress granted the CFTC this authority from FY 1994 to FY 2001,⁶ it lapsed after all funds appropriated in FY 2001 to the CFTC for rental payments were obligated.

³ The CFTC has been unable to locate a copy of Mr. Gaine's letter to the GAO in the agency's files.

⁶ Section 706 of Title VII in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994, P.L. 103-111, Oct. 21, 1993; Section 705 of Title VII in the Agricultural, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995, P.L. 103-330, Sept. 30, 1994; Section 705 of Title VII in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, P.L. 104-37, Oct. 21, 1995; Section 705 of Title VII in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997, P.L. 104-180, Aug. 6, 1996; Section 705 of Title VII in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998, P.L. 105-86, Nov. 18, 1997; Section 705 of Title VII in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998; Section 705 of Title VII in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, P.L. 106-78, Oct. 22, 1999; and Section 705 of Title VII in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, P.L. 106-387, Oct. 28, 2000.

II. Background on Current CFTC Leases: Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and **Kansas** City

The CFTC has four current operating leases for office space in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City.⁷ The agency entered into its lease for Washington, D.C. office space at 1155 21st Street, NW with 21st Street Associates, later Lafayette Centre Property LLC (D.C. Landlord), on December 30, 1994. Lease Agreement between 1155 21st Street Associates and the United States of America, December 30, 1994 (1994 D.C. Lease). Prior to the signing of the lease, on March 4, 1994, the Commission approved the lease via seriatim concurrence that noted that the lease was reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Memorandum from Joe F. Mink, Director, Office of Administrative Services, CFTC to Barbara Pederson Holum, Acting Chairman, CFTC, Mar. 3, 1994, and Attached Seriatim Concurrence, Leasing of Office Space, Mar. 4, 1994 (Attachment G). OMB's approval of the CFTC's proposed lease as an operating lease was documented in an internal CFTC memorandum three days after the seriatim concurrence. Memorandum to the File from Donald L. Tendick, Acting Executive Director, CFTC, Mar. 7, 1994 (Attachment H).

The initial term of the 1994 D.C. Lease was ten years. 1994 D.C. Lease at 2-3. The 1994 D.C. Lease contains language regarding both termination and inapplicability of the ADA.⁸ Since the initial lease agreement, the CFTC and the D.C. Landlord have entered into thirteen amendments and through a 2009 amendment have extended the term of the lease through September 30, 2025.9 Other of the amendments have allowed the CFTC to rent additional space in the building, receive rental abatements and refurbishment credits, and obtain security guards among other items.¹⁰

The ADA language in the 1994 D.C. Lease provides that "Each of the parties to this Lease has a reasonable basis to believe that this Lease, consistent with the leasing authority of the CFTC as set out in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and 107 Stat. 1077 (Pub. L. No. 103-111 (10/93), is binding on each of the parties for the entire Term of the Lease in accordance with its terms and is not subject to the ADA, 31 U.S.C. 1341. Landlord and Tenant have each reached such conclusion independently after consultation with its own outside counsel." 1994 D.C. Lease at 51.

⁹ First Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Jan. 1, 1998; Second Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Mar. 10, 1998; Third Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Mar. 7, 2003; Fourth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Oct. 10, 2008; Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Aug. 14, 2009; Sixth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Mar. 10, 2010; Seventh Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, May 11, 2010; Eighth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Sept. 21, 2010; Ninth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, July 30, 2011; Tenth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Aug. 10. 2012; Eleventh Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Nov. 25, 2013; Twelfth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Dec. 16, 2013; and Thirteenth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Mar. 26, 2015. ¹⁹ For example, the CFTC received additional space in the First Amendment. First Amendment to the 1994 D.C.

Lease at 2. The CFTC received a refurbishment credit in the Fifth Amendment, Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C.

⁷ The CFTC previously provided copies to the GAO of all of its current leases, including amendments, for Washington D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City in connection with this audit, but will provide additional copies upon request. ⁸ The termination provision in the 1994 D.C. Lease provides that the CFTC may terminate the lease with 180 days'

notice to Landlord "for the convenience of the Federal Government... if the statutory mission of the CFTC is no longer performed by the CFTC ... or the Government decides not to regulate or monitor the trading of commodity futures or options or for any other reason. In the event of a termination of this Lease . . . the Federal Government shall pay to Landlord an amount equal to the then remaining unamortized balance (using straight line amortization over the Term of the Lease) of the initial \$7,466,459 expended by Landlord to enter into the Lease and improve the Premises for the benefit of Tenant." 1994 D.C. Lease at 51.

The CFTC entered into a lease agreement for the New York office space with Brown, Brothers, Harriman & Co. (NY Landlord) on November 16, 2001.¹¹ Lease Agreement between Brown, Brothers, Harriman & Co. and the United States of America, Nov. 16, 2001 (2001 NY Lease). The term of the 2001 NY Lease was for just over ten years. 2001 NY Lease at 3. Additionally, the initial lease contained five one-year options and allowed the CFTC to apply rent credit to the first rental payment. 2001 NY Lease at 5, 81. Since the signing of the original lease, the CFTC and the NY Landlord have entered into one amendment to the lease. The amendment, dated September 2, 2011, extended the lease term to April 30, 2022, expanded the NY office rental space, and allowed for a tenant credit for space improvements. First Amendment to the 2001 NY Lease at 5, 11.

The CFTC entered into a lease agreement for the Chicago office space with LaSalle Bank National Association (Chicago Landlord) on December 12, 2001. Lease Agreement between LaSalle Bank Association and the United States of America, Dec. 12, 2001 (2001 Chicago Lease). The CFTC's initial lease for office space in Chicago was also for a ten-year term, gave the CFTC the right to extend the lease for two additional five-year terms and granted the CFTC a "Landlord Contribution" to be applied to improvements made to the space by the CFTC. 2001 Chicago Lease at 7-8, 63. Since then, the CFTC and Chicago Landlord have entered into three amendments from September 10, 2002 to August 3, 2009.¹² In the Third Amendment, the CFTC extended the Chicago lease to 2022, rented additional space, and received a rental abatement. Third Amendment to the 2001 Chicago Lease at 1-4.

Finally, the CFTC entered into its lease for the Kansas City office space with the Board of Trade Building, Inc. (KC Landlord) on September 20, 2010. Lease Agreement between the Board of Trade Building, Inc. and the United States of America, Sept. 20, 2010 (2010 Kansas City Lease). This ten-year lease includes two five-year options to extend the lease and provides for a tenant improvement allowance. 2010 Kansas City Lease at 2-4, 7. Since the initial lease, the CFTC and the KC Landlord have entered into two amendments dated September 30, 2010 and July 21, 2011 respectively, which have revised the rental payment due date and reduced the broker's fees.¹³ The parties also entered into a novation agreement on September 3, 2014. Novation Agreement between the Board of Trade Building, Inc. and the United States of America, Sept. 3, 2014.

Lease at 29. The CFTC received security guards in the Tenth Amendment. Tenth Amendment to the 1994 D.C.

Lease at 2. "The CFTC's prior office space in New York was located at One World Trade Center and was destroyed in the 9/11 terrorist attacks, necessitating an expeditious search for new office space.

¹² First Amendment to the 2001 Chicago Lease, Sept. 10, 2002; Second Amendment to the 2001 Chicago Lease, Jun. 30, 2009; and Third Amendment to the 2002 Chicago Lease, Aug. 3, 2009.

¹³ The revised rental payment due date is in the Second Amendment. Second Amendment to the 2010 Kansas City Lease, July 21, 2011 at 1. The reduced broker fees are in the First Amendment. First Amendment to the 2010 Kansas City Lease, Sept. 30, 2010 at 4.

III. Responses to Various Legal Questions Related to the CFTC's Leases

1. Generally, an agency may enter into real property leases only if it has statutory authority to do so. B-309181, Aug. 17, 2007. Please explain the authority under which CFTC entered into the leases for the offices in New York, Kansas City, Chicago, and Washington.

The CFTC believes that it has independent authority to enter into certain multiple year leases based on the leasing authority provided to the agency in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the multiple year lease authority included in, and carried forward by, its annual appropriations. This position is supported by both the historical background regarding these authorities discussed above, and reflects basic cannons of statutory construction and interpretation as discussed in further detail below. Additionally, from FY 1994 to FY 2001, the CFTC operated under added authority to enter into multiple year leases contained in the general provisions of the respective appropriations acts.¹⁴ This authority provided that "funds appropriated for rental payments" in FY 1994 to FY 2001 would remain available until expended, which allowed CFTC to obligate its one-year funds on a no-year basis for rental payments from FY 1994 through FY 2001.

With regard to the leases for the CFTC's offices in Washington, D.C., entered into in 1994, and in New York and Chicago, both entered into in 2001, the CFTC has been unable to locate many records other than the leases themselves that set forth the agency's analysis or conclusions regarding its authority to enter into these leases.¹⁵ However, based on the language contained in the leases for the Washington, D.C., New York and Chicago offices, their long terms, and records that are available, ¹⁶ it appears that the agency at the time of entering into the leases interpreted its statutory leasing authorities as granting the agency significant discretion and flexibility. Additionally, based on a review of available records and conversations with staff involved in entering into the Kansas City lease in 2010, it appears that the CFTC relied on its past practices and did not reanalyze the scope of the agency's leasing authorities.

As discussed above, Congress provided the CFTC with independent leasing authority in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3). Congress and the GAO supported this view. In the *House Study*, the Subcommittee commented that CEA section 12(b) "appears to grant enabling authority to

¹⁴ Supra fn. 6 at 5.

¹⁵ Although the CFTC's leasing records appear to be incomplete, the agency was able to locate an internal CFTC legal memorandum titled "Leasing Authority of the Commission," and dated March 27, 2001. (CFTC OGC Memo on "Leasing Authority of the Commission") (Attachment I). This memorandum reviewed and discussed the applicability of the ADA to the CFTC's leases generally. Ultimately, the memo concluded that "we cannot be certain that a court or the General Accounting Office would agree" that the Washington D.C. lease was not subject to the ADA. Id. at 1. The CFTC OGC Memo on "Leasing Authority of the Commission" was written before the CFTC's current leases for office space in Chicago, New York and Kansas City were executed.

¹⁶ The CFTC implemented a new financial management system in 2007 and has provided copies of its FY 2007-2015 obligation documents related to lease payments for its Washington, D.C., Chicago, and New York leases in Attachments J-L. The agency is in the process of reviewing its records for earlier information about obligations recorded for its Washington, D.C., Chicago, and New York leases. The CFTC has also provided copies of its FY 2012-2015 obligation documents related to lease payments for the Kansas City lease in Attachment M. The CFTC will provide updates to the GAO when and if additional information is located.

⁸

CFTC.¹¹⁷ House Study at 101. The GAO similarly commented that the CFTC's "enabling legislation . . . allow[ed] it to negotiate its own lease of real property without going through GSA." GAO Report at 159. Congress later supplemented the agency's independent leasing authority when it granted the agency the express authority to enter into multiple year leases in its FY 1981 appropriation. An Act Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Program for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1981, and for Other Purposes, P.L. 96-528, Dec. 15, 1980. Congress has continued to provide this multiple year leasing authority to the CFTC in each annual appropriation since 1981, including for the current fiscal year in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, P.L. 113-235, Dec. 16, 2014. Additionally, as noted above, a general provisions section in each appropriations act from FY 1994 to FY 2001 provided the CFTC with the authority to obligate for rental payments the one-year funds appropriated for the CFTC's necessary expenses on a no-year basis.

As previously noted in the Historical Background above, in describing the reasoning for the change in the CFTC's appropriation in 1981, the Committee on Appropriations stated that:

[T]he Commission should continue to procure suitable office space on its own ... the <u>Committee has retained language which will allow the Commission to procure</u> <u>office space on its own and provided additional language which will allow the</u> <u>Commission to enter into multiple year leases</u> ... However, the Commission must still comply with all of the applicable statutory requirements associated with the leasing of Federal office space. (1980 Senate Report) (emphasis added).

This statement makes it clear that the CFTC not only continued to retain its authority to independently lease office space, but also gained the authority to enter into multiple year leases subject to "applicable statutory requirements." The GAO recognized the agency's multiple year leasing authority the following year, when the GAO's then-Acting General Counsel stated that GAO "agree[d] that the [CFTC's appropriation] grants the Commission multiple year leasing authority during fiscal year 1981."¹⁸ Letter from Cleve to Gaine at 1. Consistent with this legislative history, with Congress's continued inclusion of the multiple year leasing authority through the current fiscal year, and Congress's authorization to treat one-year funds appropriated for rental payments from FY 1994 to FY 2001 as no-year funds, the CFTC has historically been and is currently provided with some authority to independently enter into multiple year leases for office space.¹⁹

¹⁷ The House Study qualified this acknowledgement of the CFTC's independent leasing authority by noting that the language in CEA section 12(b) "does not indicate that such authority is granted notwithstanding the provisions of any other applicable laws or regulations." House Study at 101.
¹⁸ While GAO also noted that "this authority will expire with the appropriation at the end of the current fiscal year,"

¹⁸ While GAO also noted that "this authority will expire with the appropriation at the end of the current fiscal year," *Letter from Cleve to Gaine* at 1, Congress has included and renewed this authority every year since 1981 in the agency's annual appropriation.

¹⁶ Additionally, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA) provides the CFTC, as well as other agencies, with authority to enter into multi-year leases up to five years. 41 U.S.C. § 254(c); *Matter of NTSB – Application of Section 1072 of FASA to Real Property Leases*, B-316860, Apr. 29, 2009 (*Matter of NTSB*). Under FASA, agencies with independent leasing authority can enter into leases for up to five years by obligating from current fiscal year funds an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the first fiscal year in which the lease was made plus the estimated termination costs or all of the agency's obligations for the full period of the lease. *1d*.

Settled principles of statutory construction and GAO case law further support the CFTC's view today that the Commission has some authority to enter multiple year leases. The language in the CFTC's annual appropriation permitting the CFTC to enter into "multiple year leases" must be afforded meaning and the words "multiple year leases "must be given effect. See GAO's Principles of Appropriation Law Vol. 1, Third Ed. at 2-87 ("[A]II words of a statute should be given effect, if possible. The theory is that all of the words have meaning since Congress does not include unnecessary language, or "surplusage."); Matter of: Social Security Trust Funds' Appropriations, B-261522, Sept. 29, 1995 (The Social Security Act requires the Social Security Administration to calculate employee wage data "in accordance with such reports" of wages filed by employers with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The "such reports" language cannot be read as referring only to a particular report that the IRS no longer requires since this would render the language meaningless, contrary to established maxims of statutory construction.).²⁰

If the CFTC could not currently enter into multiple year leases with its one-year funds, then the words "multiple year leases" within the CFTC's appropriation would be rendered meaningless. The CFTC would only be permitted to enter into a one-year lease that expired at the end of the fiscal year in which the agreement was initially signed. This result would be contrary to the plain language of the appropriation provisions authorizing the CFTC to enter into multiple year leases and would also conflict with the express legislative intent of the appropriations language. *1980 Senate Report* at 101. The CFTC submits that a reasonable interpretation of the authorities provided in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3), read together with its annual appropriation, is that Congress authorized the CFTC to enter into multiple year leases and waived the application of the *bona fide* needs rule so as to allow the CFTC to enter into multiple year leases and record those obligations against its one-year funds.²¹

In reaching this conclusion, the CFTC distinguishes Leiter v. United States, 271 U.S. 204 (1926). In Leiter, an agency entered into a long-term lease for office space with a one-year appropriation, and the lease agreement included language stating that lease payments after the first year were subject to the availability of future appropriations. Leiter, 271 U.S. at 205. The Court held that without specific statutory authority a lease to the government for multiple years when entered into under an appropriation for a given fiscal year is binding on the government for only that year. Id. at 207. Accordingly, the agency in Leiter violated the ADA by obligating funds in advance and in excess of its appropriated funds. Leiter is distinguishable because the CFTC, unlike the agency in Leiter, has express "multiple year leases" language in its one-year appropriation that must be given some effect.

²⁰ See also Matter of: Permanency of Limitation on Interstate Commerce Commission's Approval of Railroad Branchline Abandonments Contained in 1982 Appropriation Act, B-242142, Mar. 22, 1991; Plaut v. Spendthrift Farm, Inc., 514 U.S. 211, 216 (1995) (words in a statute will not be treated as "utterly without effect" even if the consequence of giving them effect is to render the statute unconstitutional); Ratzlaf v. United States, 510 U.S. 135, 140-141 (1994).

²¹As noted above, from FY 1994 to FY 2001, the CFTC operated under added authority to enter into multiple year leases contained in the general provisions of the respective appropriations acts. Although this added authority lapsed at the end of FY 2001, Congress continued to provide the CFTC with the authority to enter into "multiple year leases" in the CFTC's annual appropriations. To give that language any effect, the *bona fide* needs rule, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(2)(a), must be waived; otherwise the CFTC's very recording of a multiple year lease's obligations against its one-year funds would violate the *bona fide* needs rule.

We discuss below a series of GAO decisions that address agencies' authority to enter into multiple year leases, but do not resolve the question presented here about the meaning of the CFTC's annual appropriation conferring multiple year leasing authority.

First, in *Matter of FEMA – Authority to Rent Space in D.C.*, B-195260, July 11, 1979, FEMA asked the GAO whether it could use its no-year appropriated funds to enter into a multiple year lease for office space in Washington, D.C. when the Fire Prevention Act provided the FEMA director with authority to "purchase, lease or otherwise, acquire ... any property ... wherever situated." *Id.* at 1. The Fire Prevention Act did not expressly provide FEMA with authority to enter into multiple year leases, but the GAO concluded that FEMA could use appropriated funds to enter into multiple year lease agreements for office space as long as it had no-year money and FEMA had sufficient funds to cover the entire lease term. *Id.* at 2-3. The FEMA case is distinguishable because the CFTC annual appropriation specifically provides that it has the authority to enter into multiple year leases. Because the CFTC, unlike FEMA, has express multiple year leasing authority contained within its annual appropriation, it does not need no-year funds to allow it to enter into a multiple year lease.²²

Second, in *Matter of NTSB*, B-316860, Apr. 29, 2009, NTSB asked whether its authority to enter into leases included authority to enter into multiple year leases. Similar to FEMA, the NTSB's statutory authority did not provide express authority to enter into multiple year leases. *Id.* at 2. The GAO held that the NTSB could use its lease authority to enter into multiple year leases as long as it complied with FASA, 41 U.S.C. § 254(c). *Id.* at 4. The CFTC's authorities are distinguishable from NTSB's authorities because the CFTC has both statutory authority to lease space and express multiple year leasing authority contained within its annual appropriation, authority that was granted more than a decade before FASA was enacted.

Third and finally, Securities and Exchange Commission – Recording of Obligation for Multiple-Year Contract, B-322160, Oct. 3, 2011 (SEC Decision), is also distinguishable on the question whether the CFTC has multiple year leasing authority. In this decision, the SEC, which had a no-year appropriation, independent leasing authority, ²³ and the same multiple year leasing language provided in its annual appropriation as the CFTC, ²⁴ entered into a ten-year lease for office space. SEC Decision at 2. The SEC requested an interpretation from the GAO on the proper amount that the agency was supposed to obligate for its lease. SEC Decision at 1. The GAO found that the SEC violated the recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1), when it failed to

²² As noted above, from FY 1994 to FY 2001, a general provisions section in each annual appropriations act provided the CFTC with the authority to obligate for rental payments the one-year funds appropriated for the CFTC's necessary expenses on a no-year basis. But Congress did not provide no-year funds for the first thirteen (13) years that the CFTC possessed multiple year leasing authority or the past fourteen (14) years that it possessed such authority. We thus believe it is unsustainable that the CFTC's multiple year leasing authority could only be utilized during that period of eight (8) years as Congress expressly provided multiple year leasing authority language to the CFTC in FY 1981 and continues to provide the same authority into FY 2015.
²³ The SEC's leasing authority, codified at 15 U.S.C. §78(d)(b)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as

²⁷ The SEC's leasing authority, codified at 15 U.S.C. §78(d)(b)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, provides that "the Commission is authorized to enter directly into leases for real property for office, meeting, storage, and such other space as is necessary to carry out its functions, and shall be exempt from any General Services Administration space management regulations or directives." 15 U.S.C. §78(d)(b)(3). ²⁴ The SEC's annual appropriation provided authority for the agency to expend funds on "the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere." *SEC Decision* at 2-3; *see also The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2010*, P.L. 111-117, Dec. 16, 2009.

record the entire amount of its ten-year building lease at the time the lease was signed. *Id.* at 5. In so finding, the GAO did not express an opinion on whether the multiple year lease language in the SEC's appropriation provided the agency with express authority to enter into a multiple year lease. Instead, the GAO relied upon the SEC's general statutory leasing authority, the fact that the SEC had no-year funds, and prior GAO decisions to conclude that the SEC had authority to enter into multiple year leases. *Id.* at 3. However, as noted above, the GAO has previously "agree[d] that the [CFTC's appropriation] grants the Commission multiple year leasing authority." *Letter from Cleve to Gaine* at 1. It is the CFTC's position that the CFTC's multiple year leasing authority in its annual appropriation must be given effect such that the agency did not need to have no-year money to enter into its current multiple year leases.

In sum, because of the passage of time, the CFTC cannot definitively reconstruct the agency's legal analysis supporting entry into the Washington, D.C. and other regional offices leases. It appears that the agency believed in good-faith that it had legal authority to enter into those leases based on 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3), the annual appropriation language authorizing the agency to use funds for multiple year leases, and, for the period of FY 1994 to FY 2001, the general provisions in the respective appropriations acts making "funds appropriated for rental payments" available until expended. Based on our review of the CFTC's legal authorities and GAO case law, however, the CFTC does not view the agency's leasing authorities as expansively today. Although we would appreciate the GAO's opinion on these matters, as discussed above, we interpret the language in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the CFTC's annual appropriation as providing the agency with some authority to enter into multiple year leases.²⁵ Consistent with this interpretation, the CFTC believes that application of the bona fide needs rule was waived by Congress so as to allow the CFTC to enter into multiple year leases and record those obligations against its one-year funds. As explained further below, however, the CFTC does not believe that its multiple year leasing authority renders the ADA, 31 U.S.C. § 1341, inapplicable, and the agency also has an obligation to comply with the recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1), when entering into its leases in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City.

²⁵ Additionally, the CFTC notes the following new requirement in Section 618 of Division E of Title VI of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, P. L. 113-235:

⁽a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Executive agency covered by this Act otherwise authorized to enter into contracts for either leases or the construction or alteration of real property for office, meeting, storage, or other space must consult with the General Services Administration before issuing a solicitation for offers of new leases or construction contracts, and in the case of succeeding leases, before entering into negotiations with the current lessor.
(2) Any such agency with authority to enter into an emergency lease may do so during any period declared by the President to require emergency leasing authority with respect to such agency.
(b) For purposes of this section, the term "Executive agency covered by this Act" means any Executive agency provided funds by this Act, but does not include the General Services Administration or the United States Postal Service.

2. Unless an agency has statutory authority otherwise, the recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501 (a)(1), requires it to record an obligation for the government's total liability when it enters into a contract. B-322160, Oct. 3, 2011. Please explain (a) the total obligation that CFTC recorded when it entered into the leases presently in effect in New York, Kansas City, Chicago, and Washington, and (b) whether the amount so recorded was consistent with the requirements of the recording statute or with any statutory exception that CFTC may have. For each obligation that CFTC recorded, please cite the legal provisions that provided the underlying budget authority.

As noted in the question above, the recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1), requires an agency to record an obligation for the government's total liability when it enters into a contract. When entering into a multiple year lease, an agency is generally required to obligate the entire amount of the lease for the full lease term when the contract is signed. SEC Decision at 4; Matter of FEMA – Authority to Rent Space in D.C., B-195260, July 11, 1979, at 4. We have not found a statutory exception that would permit the CFTC to record obligations in a manner contrary to 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1).

With regard to the leases for the CFTC's offices in Washington, D.C., entered into in 1994, and for Chicago and New York, both entered into in 2001, the CFTC has been unable to locate obligation records or other documents identifying the obligations that were recorded at the time the leases were entered into by the agency. However, the CFTC has provided a copy of available obligating documents related to lease payments made under each of its current leases in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City in Attachments J-M.²⁶ The available obligation documents appear to establish a practice of obligating the funds needed to cover rental payments for each of these leases on a fiscal year basis.²⁷ This appears to indicate that the CFTC did not obligate sufficient funds to cover the entire term of the leases for Washington, D.C., Chicago and New York office space when the agency in 1994 and 2001 entered into the leases presently in effect. This is inconsistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1) and the GAO's opinion in the SEC Decision.

While the CFTC has been unable to locate the obligation documents from 1994 to 2001 when it entered into the leases for Washington, D.C., Chicago and New York, the agency does have records of the obligations recorded when the agency entered into the lease presently in effect for its Kansas City office space on September 20, 2010. See Attachment M. When the CFTC entered into the 2010 Kansas City Lease, the total rent due for the ten-year lease term was approximately \$5.3 million.²⁸ Based on the CFTC's review of its available obligation documents for the 2010 Kansas City Lease, the agency similarly did not obligate the entire amount owed for the full lease term when the agency entered into the lease with the KC Landlord. Instead, the

²⁶ Supra fn. 16 at 8.

 ²⁷ Please see Attachments J-L for available obligation documents for the Washington, D.C., Chicago, and New York leases from 2007-2015.
 ²⁸ The 2010 Kansas City Lease was a ten-year lease that included two five-year options to extend the lease and

²⁸ The 2010 Kansas City Lease was a ten-year lease that included two five-year options to extend the lease and allowed for a tenant improvement allowance. Since the 2010 Kansas City Lease, the CFTC and the KC Landlord have also entered into two amendments to the lease, dated September 30, 2010 and July 21, 2011, which have revised the rental payment due date and reduced the broker's fees. The parties also entered into a novation agreement on September 3, 2014. Under the terms of the 2010 Kansas City Lease, no rent accrued until October 15, 2011, and rental payments varied from \$42,633.50 per month to \$50,754.17 per month throughout the lease term.

agency obligated the funds needed to cover rental payments under the 2010 Kansas City Lease on a fiscal year basis. As with the leases for the Washington, D.C., Chicago and New York office space, this is inconsistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1) and the GAO's opinion in the SEC Decision.

As requested, below are the total obligations as recorded by the CFTC in available obligation documents for the 2010 Kansas City Lease along with the corresponding underlying budget authorities for all CFTC leases from FY 2010 to present:

- In FY 2010, the CFTC obligated no funds for the 2010 Kansas City Lease. The CFTC's underlying budget authority for FY 2010 is found in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010, P.L. 111-68, Oct. 1, 2009 and the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, P.L. 111-80, Oct. 21, 2009.
- In FY 2011, the CFTC obligated no funds²⁹ to support the 2010 Kansas City Lease. The CFTC's underlying budget authority for FY 2011 is found in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, P.L. 111-242, Sept. 30, 2010; Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, P.L. 111-290, Dec. 4, 2010; Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, P.L. 111-317, Dec. 18, 2010; Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011, P.L. 111-322, Dec. 22, 2010; Further Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011, P.L. 112-4, Mar. 2, 2011; Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011, P.L. 112-6, Mar. 18, 2011; Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011, P.L. 112-8, Apr. 9, 2011; and the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, P. L. 112-10, Apr. 15, 2011.
- In FY 2012, the CFTC obligated \$479,560.83 amount to support the 2010 Kansas City Lease. The CFTC's underlying budget authority for FY 2012 is found in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-33, Sept. 30, 2011; Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-36, Oct. 5, 2011; Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-55, Nov. 18, 2011; and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-74, Dec. 23, 2011.
- In FY 2013, the CFTC obligated \$450,678.46 amount to support the 2010 Kansas City Lease. The CFTC's underlying budget authority for FY 2013 is found in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013, P.L. 112-175, Sept. 28, 2012, and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. 113-6, Mar. 26, 2013.
- In FY 2014, the CFTC obligated \$443,166.64 amount to support the 2010 Kansas City Lease. The CFTC's underlying budget authority for FY 2014 is found in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, P.L. 113-46, Oct.

²⁹ As reflected in *fn*. 28, the first rental payment under the 2010 Kansas City Lease was due on October 15, 2011. Therefore, no rental payments were due in FY 2011, even though the 2010 Kansas City Lease was entered into in FY 2010.

17, 2013 and The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, P.L. 113-76, Jan. 17, 2014.

 In FY 2015, the CFTC obligated \$578,155.00 amount to support the 2010 Kansas City Lease. The CFTC's underlying budget authority for FY 2015 is found in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015, P.L. 113-164, Sept. 19, 2014, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015, P.L. 113-202, Dec. 12, 2014, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2015, P.L. 113-203, Dec. 13, 2014, and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, P.L. 113-235, Dec. 16, 2014.

As noted above, the obligations for the Kansas City lease in Attachment M and those reflected in Attachments J-L for the Washington, D.C., Chicago, and New York leases,³⁰ are not consistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1). The CFTC believes that the agency should have recorded the entire cost of the respective leases in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City when it entered into leases for its office space in those locations. The CFTC appreciates that the GAO has brought this concern to the agency's attention and respectfully requests guidance from the GAO on the best way to address the agency's recording of its leases. The CFTC has also sought guidance from OMB on this matter and would appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the GAO the changes needed to ensure compliance with all applicable fiscal and appropriations laws going forward. The CFTC looks forward to discussing this matter further at the GAO's earliest convenience.

³⁰ In addition to the budget authorities provided above for FY 2010-2015 for office space in Kansas City, which also provide budget authority for the CFTC's leases for office space in Washington, D.C., Chicago and New York, the CFTC's budget authorities for all leases in effect from FY 1994 to 2009 are contained in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and in the following: Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, Mar. 11, 2009; FY 2008 is contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, P.L. 110-161, Dec. 26, 2007; FY 2007 is contained in a series of continuing resolutions in the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, P.L. 109-289, Sept. 29, 2006, Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, P. L. 109-369, Nov. 17, 2006, Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, P.L. 109-383, Dec. 9, 2006, and Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, P. L. 110-5, Feb 15, 2007; FY 2006 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, P.L. 109-97, Nov. 10, 2005; FY 2005 is contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, P.L. 108-447, Dec. 8, 2004; FY 2004 is contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004, P.L. 108-199, Jan 23, 2004; FY 2003 is contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, P.L. 108-7, Feb. 20, 2003; FY 2002 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, P.L. 107-76, Nov. 28, 2001; FY 2001 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, P.L. 106-387, Oct 28, 2000; FY 2000 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, P.L. 106-78, Oct. 22, 1999; FY 1999 is contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998; FY 1998 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998, P.L. 105-86, Nov. 18, 1997; FY 1997 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997, P.L. 104-180, Aug. 6, 1996; FY 1996 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, P.L. 104-37, Oct. 21, 1995; FY 1995 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995, P.L. 103-330, Sept. 30, 1994; FY 1994 is contained in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994, P.L. 103-111, Oct. 21, 1993.

¹⁵

3. An appropriation limited for obligation to a definite period is available only for payment of expenses properly incurred during the period of availability. 31 U.S.C. 1502(a). Generally, rent payments for a fiscal year do not constitute a *bona fide need* for the previous fiscal year. B-207215, Mar. 1, 1983. Please explain whether CFTC's obligations for the New York, Kansas City, Chicago, and Washington leases were consistent with the bona fide needs rule.

Since FY 1981, with the exception of certain periods from FY 2011 to FY 2013 when the agency received appropriations of more than one-year funds from Congress,³¹ the CFTC has received an annual appropriation from Congress providing one-year funds to cover the necessary expenses of the agency along with the express authority to enter into multiple year leases. Additionally, from FY 1994 to FY 2001, a general provisions section in each annual appropriations act provided the CFTC with the authority to obligate for rental payments the oneyear funds appropriated for the CFTC's necessary expenses on a no-year basis.³² The CFTC is aware that it is a fundamental principle of appropriations law that appropriated amounts are limited for obligation to a definite period and are available only for payment of expenses properly incurred during that period of availability. 31 U.S.C. § 1502(a).³³ Simply stated, an appropriation is not available for the needs of a future year unless expressly authorized by law. See Matter of: National Park Foundation, B-207215, Mar. 1, 1983 (while not objecting to the National Park Service paying advance rent in this instance, the GAO stated that the lease should be revised so that it runs concurrently with the federal fiscal year and explained that the reasoning for this determination is the bona fide needs rule, 31 U.S.C. 1502(a)). See also, Matter of: Federal Aviation Administration—Appropriations Availability—Payment of Attorney's Fees, B-257061, July 19, 1995 (holding that the FAA was required to use its annual appropriation at time of award to pay attorney's fees resulting from a discrimination complaint).

After reviewing the available obligating documents for lease payments made from 2007 to 2015 for the CFTC's current leases in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City, it appears that the obligations reflected in these documents were consistent with the *bona fide* needs rule as set forth in 31 U.S.C. § 1502(a). The CFTC is continuing to review records

32 Supra fn. 6 at 5.

³³ 31 U.S.C. § 1502(a) provides: "The balance of an appropriation or fund limited for obligation to a definite period is available only for payment of expenses properly incurred during the period of availability or to complete contracts properly made within that period of availability and obligated consistent with section 1501 of this title. However, the appropriation or fund is not available for expenditure for a period beyond the period otherwise authorized by law." 31 U.S.C. § 1502(a).



³¹ See Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, P.L. 111-242, Sept. 30, 2010; Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, P.L. 111-290, Dec. 4, 2010; Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011, and for other purposes, P.L. 111-317, Dec. 18, 2010; Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011, P.L. 111-322, Dec. 22, 2010; Further Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011, P.L. 112-4, Mar. 2, 2011; Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011; P.L. 112-4, Mar. 2, 2011; Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011; Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011; P.L. 112-6, Mar. 18, 2011; Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-8, Apr. 9, 2011; Department of Defense and Full Year Continuing Appropriation Act, P.L. 112-10, Apr. 15, 2011; Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-33, Sept. 30, 2011; Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-36, Oct. 5, 2011; the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2012, P.L. 112-57, Nov. 18, 2011; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-74, Dec. 23, 2011; Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013, P.L. 112-175, Sept. 28, 2012, and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. 113-6, Mar. 26, 2013.

related to its obligating documents for lease payments and, if there are any records that require revising the response to this question, the agency will supplement this response in the future. Consequently, with regard to the obligating documents for lease payments it has on hand, the CFTC respectfully submits that it complied with the requirements of the *bona fide* needs rule by obligating annual appropriations for rental payments for its four leases only during the corresponding fiscal year in which the obligation arose.³⁴

4. The Washington lease states that it is "not subject to the Antideficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. § 1341." Lease Agreement between 1155 21st Street Associates and the United States of America, Dec. 30, 1994, at 151. Please explain the meaning of this statement and its legal basis.

The CFTC has found limited records about the agency's decision to enter into the 1994 D.C. Lease, and none of those contemporaneous records provide analysis about the statement in the 1994 D.C. Lease that:

Each of the parties to this Lease has a reasonable basis to believe that this Lease, consistent with the leasing authority of the CFTC as set out in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b) (3) and 107 Stat. 1077 (Pub. L. No. 103-111 (10/93), is binding on each of the parties for the entire Term of the Lease in accordance with its terms and is not subject to the ADA, 31 U.S.C. 1341. Landlord and Tenant have each reached such conclusion independently after consultation with its own outside counsel. *1994* D.C. Lease at 51.

Consequently, the CFTC is unable to provide the GAO with contemporaneous information about the agency's interpretation of this language, or the legal basis upon which it relied to support the inclusion of this language in the 1994 D.C. Lease. We note further that the lease also provided that if the CFTC and the D.C. Landlord were incorrect in their conclusion that the 1994 D.C. Lease is "not subject to the Antideficiency Act," then the provisions of FAR 52.232-18 would apply.³⁵ FAR 52.232-18 is a contract clause that notes that obligation payments under a contract

Please note that when the CFTC entered into the 1994 D.C. Lease on December 30, 1994, the agency had the ability to obligate the one-year funds appropriated to the agency in FY 1995 for rental payments on a no-year basis. Nevertheless, it is the CFTC's understanding that had the CFTC recorded the full amount of the 1994 D.C. Lease, it would have either exceeded the annual appropriation for the agency in FY 1995, or required the agency to significantly curtail operations. Further, as discussed in Question 2 above, the CFTC has been unable to locate obligation records or other documents identifying the obligation stat were recorded at the time this lease was entered into by the agency. However, the available obligation documents appear to establish a practice of obligating the funds needed to cover rental payments for the 1994 D.C. Lease on a fiscal year basis.

³⁵ Specifically, the Washington, D.C. lease provides: "The foregoing notwithstanding, to the extent (1) required by applicable Federal legal requirements or (2) in the event that Tenant is required to allocate or attribute for budgetary

³⁴ While we note that the agency's actual obligations for the Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City leases appear to have complied with the *bona fide* needs rule, as discussed above, the agency believes that Congress provided a waiver of the *bona fide* needs rule through the combination of the multiple year leasing language in the agency's annual appropriation and the provision of only one-year funds (in twenty-seven (27) of the past thirty-five (35) years) to cover necessary expenses, including leases. Otherwise, had the CFTC followed the recording rule requiring that the full amount of the lease obligation be recorded in the first year of the obligation, it would have automatically violated the *bona fide* needs rule when it entered the Chicago, New York, and Kansas City leases because the agency had only one-year funds at the time those leases were executed.

are contingent on an agency having available appropriations.³⁶ This clause reflects the requirements of the ADA, 31 U.S.C. § 1341, which directs that an agency cannot make obligations in advance of an appropriation. By expressly incorporating FAR 52.232-18, if it were determined at a later point that the ADA applied to the lease, then rental obligation payments would be conditioned on the CFTC having available appropriations. The terms of the 1994 D.C. Lease thus reflect that the CFTC and the D.C. Landlord contemplated that it was possible that their determination that the ADA did not apply could potentially be found to be incorrect, and they took steps to draft alternative language to address that possibility.

This apparent lack of certainty on whether the ADA applied to the CFTC's leases continued after 1994 as evidenced by inclusions of "availability of appropriations clauses" in each of its subsequent leases in New York, Chicago, and Kansas City. *Exhibit C to the 2001 NY Lease*, at 34, 2001 Chicago Lease at 63, and 2010 Kansas City Lease at 23. The 2001 New York Lease specifically incorporates FAR Clause FAR 52.232-18. *Exhibit C to the 2001 NY Lease*, at 34. While the Chicago lease does not specifically cite to FAR 52.232-18, it contains the exact same language as the 2001 NY Lease in Section 26.37 of the 2001 Chicago Lease. 2001 Chicago Lease at 63. Finally, Section 8.13 of the Kansas City lease provides language which is similar to FAR 52.232-18. *2010 Kansas City Lease* at 23. Placing an availability of funds clause into a government building lease operates to protect the U.S. Government against claims from the landlord for rental payments in the event that appropriations are not available to cover the costs of the lease.

In addition, while the agency is still engaged in the process of locating and reviewing records related to leasing, a 2001 internal CFTC memorandum about the CFTC's leasing authority (see footnote 15 at 8) analyzed whether the ADA applies to the CFTC's leases and concluded that the ADA language in the 1994 D.C. Lease would "probably be lawful and avoid potential [ADA] risks if incorporated in future leases," but then noted that the inclusion of such language "might also create ambiguities of interpretation." CFTC OGC Memo on "Leasing Authority of the Commission" at 5. The memorandum further explained that "we cannot be certain that a court or the General Accounting Office would agree" that the CFTC's leases are not subject to the ADA, id. at 1, and ultimately recommended "against relying on" the position that the ADA does not apply to CFTC's leases. Id. at 4. While the memorandum discusses the possibility of reaching out for a GAO opinion on the issue, the CFTC could not locate any record that such an opinion was requested. Concerning the timing of this memorandum, we note that the Chicago and New York lease agreements were signed later in 2001 and did not contain language stating that the ADA was inapplicable.

Concerns regarding the meaning of such language continued to be raised in connection with negotiations on the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease in 2009. See Memorandum

or accounting reasons, funds [greater than the annual rent] ... then provisions of FAR 52-232.18 shall be deemed incorporated herein." 1994 D.C. Lease at 51.

³⁶ FAR 52.232-18 provides as follows: "Availability of Funds" provides "Funds are not presently available for this contract. The Government's obligation under this contract is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from which payment for contract purposes can be made. No legal liability on the part of the Government for any payment may arise until funds are made available to the Contracting Officer for this contract and until the Contractor receives notice of such availability, to be confirmed in writing by the Contracting Officer." 48 C.F.R. § 52.232-18.

from Neil Levy, Stavis Studley, to Steve Grossman, "Termination and Appropriations," July 27, 2009 (Attachment N).³⁷ This memorandum, stated that "it appears that in entering the [1994 DC Lease], the Commission determined that it was necessary and appropriate to enter into a lease in advance of appropriations, and by virtue of 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3), it has the authority to do so." Id. at 2. The memorandum further noted that it is a "fair but not definitive reading of 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3)" that the CFTC has the same authorities as the Administrator of GSA. Id. The memorandum also noted that in the event that the interpretation was incorrect the lease would still be subject to the availability of funds clause found in FAR 52-232.18. Id. Additionally, the memorandum observed that "[s]ince authority in advance of appropriations is not the only possible conclusion, the [1994 D.C. Lease] followed the belts and suspenders approach so as to not get CFTC caught with its pants down." Id. While this memorandum does not reflect the legal conclusions of the agency, it does provide contemporaneous evidence that questions about whether the ADA applied to the CFTC's leases were still open in 2009 at the time of the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease.

It is the CFTC's present view that the requirements of the ADA are not waived by the leasing authority provided to the agency in 7 U.S.C. § 16(b)(3) and the multiple year lease authority included in, and carried forward by its annual appropriation each year since FY 1981. Therefore, the CFTC believes that the ADA applies to the CFTC's current leases.

5. An amendment to the Washington lease provided that, under certain circumstances, CFTC may be required to pay an "Appropriations Termination Payment." Fifth Amendment to Lease Agreement between Lafayette Centre Property and the United States of America, Aug. 14, 2009, at 24. An agreement that binds an agency to pay particular termination costs may create a legal liability that must be recorded. B-238581, Oct. 31, 1990; B-320091, July 23, 2010. Please state CFTC's views on whether this contract clause created a legal liability. If a legal liability did arise, please (a) state the amount (if any) of any corresponding obligation that CFTC recorded, and (b) cite the legal provisions that provided the underlying budget authority.

The recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1), requires an agency to record an obligation for the government's total liability when it enters into a contract. Section 15, "Termination by Tenant for Lack of Appropriations," of the *Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease*, commits the agency to pay certain termination costs. It is well settled under the GAO opinions that you have referenced in Question 5 that federal agencies are required to record termination costs as obligations against their respective appropriation. *Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease* at 24-25.

In addition to these GAO opinions, OMB has issued similar guidance stating that lease termination costs should be recorded as an obligation against an agency's appropriation. Specifically, OMB Circular A-11, Appendix B, at 2, requires federal agencies to record:

³⁷ Please note that Mr. Levy, employed by the CFTC's then-real estate broker, was not retained as counsel to the agency and therefore was not in a position to provide legal advice to CFTC staff.

the estimated total payments expected to arise under the full term of the contract or, if the contract includes a cancellation clause, an amount sufficient to cover the lease payments for the first year plus an amount sufficient to cover the costs associated with cancellation of the contract. For each subsequent year, sufficient budget authority is required to be obligated to cover the annual lease payment for that year plus any additional cancellation costs. *OMB Circular A-11, Appendix B*, at 2.

In reviewing the "Termination by Tenant for Lack of Appropriations" provision of the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, it is the CFTC's conclusion that the contract clause created a legal liability, which was required to be recorded when the document was executed. Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, at 24-25. In reviewing the available obligating documents, included in Attachment J, it is apparent that the agency did not record the termination costs as required. If the agency had properly recorded the termination payments, the CFTC's underlying budgetary authority to enter into the leases and to record obligations arising under the leases, such as termination payments, would come from three sources. First, CEA section 12(b)(3) provides the CFTC with authority to enter into contracts for "the rental of necessary space at the seat of Government and elsewhere." 7 U.S.C. §16(b)(3). Second, since FY 1981, the CFTC's annual appropriation has provided it with authority to enter into multiple year leases. See e.g., An Act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies programs for fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, and for other purposes, P.L. 96-529, Dec. 15, 1980, and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act of 2015, P.L. 113-235, Dec. 14, 2014. Third, a general provisions section in each of the CFTC's appropriations acts from FY 1994 to FY 2001 provided the agency with the authority to obligate for rental payments the one-year funds appropriated for the CFTC's necessary expenses on a novear basis.

The CFTC believes that the agency should have recorded termination payments under the *Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease.*³⁹ The CFTC appreciates that the GAO has brought this issue to the agency's attention. The CFTC requests the opportunity to discuss this matter

³⁸ Supra fn. 6 at 5.

³⁹ Section 11.6 of the 2001 Chicago Lease contains a clause entitled "Tenant's Termination Right." 2001 Chicago Lease at 25. This clause concerns the tenant's right to terminate the lease in case of damage or destruction of the property. Id. This is materially different than the "Termination by Tenant for Lack of Appropriations" provision of the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease. Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, at 24-25. Section 11.6 of the 2001 Chicago Lease at 25. This clause concerns the tenant's right to terminate the lease under very specific circumstances, rather than at the agency's discretion. Cf. Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, at 24-25. Additionally, neither the 2001 NY Lease nor the 2010 Kansas City Lease contain a specific tenant termination provision requiring payment of a termination fee. However, Section 8 of the 2010 Kansas City Lease does provide remedies in the case of a default by the agency. 2001 NY Lease at 41-44. Section 7 of the 2010 Kansas City Lease also contains a remedy for default section, although the remedies are more circumscibed than in the New York lease. 2010 Kansas City Lease at 19-20; cf. 2001 NY Lease at 41-44. These provisions are, again, materially different from "Termination by Tenant for Lack of Appropriations" provision of the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease, at 24-25. Based on the difference in the nature and wording of the provisions, there does not appear to be a requirement for the CFTC to have recorded termination or default obligations under the 2001 Chicago Lease, 2001 NY Lease, at 24-25. Based on the difference in the nature and wording of the provisions, there does not appear to be a requirement for the CFTC to have recorded termination or default obligations under the 2001 Chicago Lease, 2001 NY Lease, at 2010 Kansas City Lease.

further at your earliest convenience so as to determine the best way for the agency to correct any past mistakes and to ensure full compliance with applicable laws.

6. An amendment to the Washington lease provides that the landlord will make particular cash allowances available to CFTC. *Fifth Amendment to Lease Agreement Between Lafayette Centre Property and the United States of America*, Aug. 14, 2009, § 2.2, at 24.⁴⁰ Please state CFTC's view on whether these provisions are consistent with the rule against augmentation and 31 U.S.C. § 3302(b).

The CFTC is currently engaged in the collection and review of agency records related to the cash allowances provided in the 1994 D.C. Lease. Because the agency's view on whether these provisions are consistent with the rule against augmentation and 31 U.S.C. § 3302(b) will need to take into account the various goods and services that were provided by the landlord under the cash allowances, the CFTC is unable to respond to this question at this time. The CFTC will provide a response to this question as soon as additional records regarding the services and items acquired under the cash allowances have been located and reviewed.

In closing, the CFTC would like to reiterate its appreciation that the GAO raised these questions, with respect to leasing decisions made by the agency in earlier years. We would like to meet with you and your staff to discuss the best way to address these issues and ensure that the agency is in compliance with all applicable laws. The CFTC would appreciate discussing these matters further at the GAO's earliest convenience. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or if we can be of further assistance as you consider the CFTC's practice of recording obligations under its leases in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City, and the various legal issues arising under these leases.

Sincerely,

Jast2 m

Jonathan L. Marcus General Counsel

⁴⁰ The question cites to page 24 of the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease. However, as confirmed with the GAO, the correct reference is to § 2.2 of Exhibit B of the Fifth Amendment to the 1994 D.C. Lease.

17. Does CFTC believe it violated the Anti-Deficiency Act per the recent legal opinion regarding its leasing costs? If so, when does CFTC expect to report these violations?

On February 4, 2016, the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO) determined that: "[w]hen CFTC entered into multiple-year leases, it was required to record an obligation equal to the government's total liability over the term of each lease. Because it did not do so, CFTC has violated the recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1). CFTC should determine whether the failure to properly record these obligations has resulted in the obligation of funds in excess of appropriations in violation of the Antideficiency Act." *Commodity Futures Trading Commission--Recording of Obligations for Multiple-Year Leases*, B-327242 at 16. Additionally, GAO concluded that "CFTC should also determine whether it properly provided written notice to its contractors to begin performance before accepting services. If it failed to do so, it should report a violation of the voluntary services prohibition of the Antideficiency Act." *Id.* The CFTC does not dispute the determinations made by GAO in B-327242.

As required for Antideficiency Act reporting, the CFTC is eurrently reviewing the terms and conditions of each of its four operating leases and their respective amendments, the fiscal years that obligations should have been recorded for each lease, how any obligations should be adjusted based on previous lease payments, and the impact on the agency budget and accounting records for each relevant fiscal year. Once the CFTC has completed its review, the agency will report any Antideficiency Act violations in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 1351.

18. Is there another alternative that could provide the agency with a more permanent solution instead of carrying this provision year over year? Please provide any recommendation for the record and background, including the legal text.

As a more permanent alternative, and keeping in line with the current appropriations language, the Committee could include the language below in the next appropriation.

Provided, That, for fiscal year 2017 and thereafter, notwithstanding the limitations in 31 U.S.C. § 1553, amounts provided under this heading are available for the liquidation of obligations equal to current year payments on leases: *Provided further*, That, for fiscal year 2017 and thereafter, for the purpose of recording any obligations that should have been recorded against accounts closed pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 1552, these accounts may be reopened solely for the purpose of correcting any violations of 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1), and balances canceled pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 1552(a) in any accounts reopened pursuant to this authority shall remain unavailable to liquidate any outstanding obligations.

This language provides CFTC with the ability to make any lease payments due in FY 2017 and going forward on a permanent basis to liquidate obligations equal to current year payments on leases entered into prior to the enactment date of the FY 2017 appropriation without regard to the limitations set forth in the account closing law. The language also permits CFTC to reopen closed appropriation accounts solely for the purpose of recording obligations against closed appropriation accounts to correct violations of the recording statute. This language would not exempt the agency from the requirements of the recording statute.

19. What is the total cost of lease termination at all office locations and for each office location specifically?

Of the CFTC's four office locations, the leases for the Kansas City, Chicago and New York offices do not include provisions that would allow the agency to terminate the leases for the convenience of, or at the discretion of, the agency. Therefore, there are no lease termination cost estimates available for those three offices.

The lease for CFTC's Headquarters in Washington, D.C. does contain a termination provision, but it is not exercisable at CFTC's convenience or discretion. Rather, the provision may only be invoked by the CFTC, if Congress, in its annual appropriation to the CFTC, makes no funds available from which payments for the purposes of leasing space can be made by the agency. While the provision is not exercisable as a result, we estimate that, if the provision were exercisable, the amount of the lease termination payment would range from approximately \$18 million to \$28 million during FY 2017, depending on when notice is provided and other factors.

20. What is the total amount of obligations that need to be corrected per the GAO legal opinion? Please provide this in a table format showing the amount for each year, for each office, going back to the first year for which these payments were not properly recorded.

In accordance with GAO decision (B-327242), the CFTC is currently reviewing the terms and conditions of each of its four operating leases (and their respective amendments) starting with FY 1995 for obligations that should have been recorded for each lease, how any obligations should be adjusted based on previous lease payments, and the impact on the agency budget and accounting records for each relevant fiscal year. Further, with regard to its Washington, D.C. lease, the agency is also considering the recording impact of the Appropriations Termination provision. Once the CFTC has completed its review, the agency will report any Antideficiency Act violations in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 1351. While the CFTC is also currently assessing the information required for reporting under the Antideficiency Act, please note that the CFTC fully discloses the total lease payments that the Commission is scheduled to pay through the remainder of its lease terms in its annual Agency Financial Report, Note 10 – Leases.

21. Please describe how CFTC plans to execute the payments of its prior and current year leases under the new language in the FY 2016 omnibus and requested in the FY 2017 President's budget.

The new language provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, provides the CFTC the authority to use FY 2016 funds to make lease payments due in FY 2016 regardless of the year in which the original obligation should have been recorded, without regard to the limitations set forth in the account closing law in 31 U.S.C. § 1553. The language also permits CFTC to reopen closed appropriation accounts solely for the purpose of recording obligations against closed appropriations accounts to correct violations of the recording statute. Accordingly, in FY 2016, the CFTC is using current year funds to make lease payments due in FY 2016 regardless of the year in which the original obligation should have been recorded.

Similarly the language requested in the FY 2017 President's Budget would also authorize the

CFTC to use FY 2017 appropriations to liquidate obligations that should have been recorded against closed appropriations accounts.

If the language requested in the FY 2017 President's Budget is enacted, the CFTC would likewise plan to use FY 2017 funds to make lease payments due in FY 2017 regardless of the year in which the original obligation should have been recorded.

Office of Inspector General (IG)

22. What is the amount of overhead CFTC will charge to the IG for FY 2016?

The CFTC will allocate overhead to the OIG commensurate with the language contained in the *Explanatory Statement of Division A, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016, which indicates not more than* \$330,000 shall be for overhead expenses.

Swap Dealer DeMinimis

23. Does CFTC plan to comply with the Swap Dealer DeMinimis directive in the FY 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act? When does it plan to comply?

The CFTC issued the *Swap Dealer De Minimis Exception Preliminary Report* on November 18, 2015. CFTC staffs have reviewed the public comments on that report and are preparing a final report for consideration by the Commission.

Data Security and Information Technology Budget

24. Please provide the Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the CFTC.

The requested MOA follows:

Memorandum of Agreement

Between

The Department of Homeland Security, Office of Cybersccurity and Communications

And

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Relating to the Deployment of Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Capability

- I. Parties. This Memorandum of Agreement (Agreement) is entered into between the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (hereinafter "CFTC") and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C), collectively, "the Parties."
- II. Authority. This MOA is entered into pursuant to authorities applicable to the Parties, including:
 - The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.);
 - The Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) (44 U.S.C. §§ 3541 et seq.);
 - Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, Public Law 113-6, Div. D, Title V, § 558, 127 Stat. 198, 377-78 (Mar. 26, 2013), codified at 44 U.S.C. § 3541 note;
 - Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014, Public Law 113-76, Div. F, Title III, § 554, 128 Stat. 5, 278-79 (Jan. 17, 2014), codified at 44 U.S.C. § 3541 note;
 - National Security Presidential Directive-54/Homeland Security Presidential Directive-23;
 - Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memoranda:
 - M-10-28: Clarifying Cybersecurity Responsibilities and Activities of the Executive Office of the President and the Department of Homeland Security;
 - o M-14-03; Enhancing the Security of Federal Information and Information Systems;
 - M-14-04: Fiscal Year 2013 Reporting for the Federal Information Security Management Act and Agency Privacy Management.
- III. Background. The Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program provides tested continuous monitoring, diagnosis, and mitigation capabilities designed to strengthen the security posture of the federal civilian Executive Branch (".gov") networks. Under this program, DHS will centrally coordinate the procurement, installation, operation, and maintenance of diagnostic sensors (tools) deployed to each agency. Using output from the sensors and agency-level dashboards ("Agency Dashboards"), officials at each agency will be able to quickly identify which vulnerabilities to fix first, and empower technical managers to prioritize and then mitigate risks associated with any vulnerabilities. In addition, DHS will

For Official Use Only

maintain a government wide cyber diagnostic dashboard ("Federal Dashboard") that consolidates input from the Agency Dashboards and provides situational awareness using the aggregated agency data at the federal level. The Federal Dashboard will not contain any object level data. Only aggregated summary data will be sent to DHS to assess the level of cybersecurity risk across the federal government. The CDM software will not transmit to the Department of Homeland Security any personally identifiable information or content of network communications of other agencies' users.

Contractors will provide Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS) (managed service), in order to support data integration and agency customization of the tools and dashboard as services. CFTC, in conjunction with DHS and GSA will have responsibility for providing oversight of contractors performing work at CFTC. CFTC's specific contractor oversight responsibilities will be defined in any CMaaS contract awarded pursuant to this MOU.

DHS will implement the Federal Dashboard. This dashboard will be used by DHS analysts from Federal Network Resilience (FNR) as well as from the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), US-CERT (United States - Computer Emergency Readiness Team) and other appropriate Federal officials to review and analyze the federal cybersecurity posture and to inform federal-level oversight groups concerning decisions on risk acceptance, performance and progress measurement. FNR will apply a scoring mechanism to agency data in the Federal Dashboard, in order to provide an overall assessment of agencies' security posture against a common security baseline across the .gov domain.

The system will significantly improve the security posture of .gov networks. By using input from the sensors and Agency Dashboards, officials at each agency will be able to quickly identify which problems to fix first, and empower technical managers to prioritize and mitigate risks. This will ultimately improve the effectiveness and efficiency by which federal networks are secured; build maturity into the continuous monitoring/ diagnostics program across the federal enterprise; develop a federal network infrastructure that is solidly based on secure engineering principles; and transfer risk to where it appropriately belongs within an organization to establish and maintain accountability.

The CDM capabilities and program are managed by CS&C's FNR branch. CDM presents federal diagnostic data, in aggregate, to efficiently allow for risk-based decisions regarding cyber defense strategies and mitigation priorities. Defending federal networks at the speed of computers has proven to be feasible and cost effective by automating cyber security testing and creating diagnostic reports to accelerate corrective action. More than 80% of the time, exploits target previously known vulnerabilities on networks, computers, personal computers and commercial software. Since 2003 federal case studies indicate that when diagnostic reports highlight the worst problems to fix first, repairs can often be completed before damaging attacks are attempted.

DHS is acting centrally to provide a continuous cyber diagnostic monitoring and mitigation program, which oversees and assists Departments and Agencies efforts by:

For Official Use Only

- establishing the CDM capabilities that are necessary to secure the Federal information systems;
- buying a set of cyber defense tools to protect .gov from escalating and rapidly evolving threats;
- providing diagnoses and enabling agencies to prioritize worst problems first based upon agency mission and objectives;
- · displaying the worst problems based upon the agency prioritization weighting;
- using internationally recognized best practices for optimal results;
- assuring diagnostic results are analyzed in aggregate for attack patterns and likely targets across the government networks with increased efficiency to inform cyber security defense strategies;
- assuring diagnostic results are cross compared with patterns of how the government network is being attacked and who is being attacked in ways that increase the efficiency of cyber security defenses; and
- · leveraging federal buying power to lower cybersecurity costs for agencies.

The objective of the procurement is to obtain tools and services, delivered by a Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS) services provider, that enable federal agencies and state and local governments to enhance and automate their existing continuous monitoring capabilities.

CDM Operating Capabilities

At Full Operating Capability (FOC), CDM will provide wide coverage for security controls specified in National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) 800-53, "Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Systems and Organizations." The Initial Operating Capability (IOC) covers Hardware Asset Management (HWAM), Software Asset Management (SWAM), Configurations Settings Management (CSM), and Vulnerabilities Management (VULN).

Dashboards. There are two main types of dashboards for the CDM program, the Federal Dashboard and an Agency Dashboard. The Federal Dashboard will provide the Federal aggregation of agency data. Each agency will use the Agency Dashboard provided by one of the CMaaS providers that will provide customized reports to agencies to alert both mission and technical managers to the highest priority cyber risks. The level of funding available to DIIS will provide a limit as to the number of Agency Dashboards an agency may request under the CDM program.

CyberScope. Until CDM is fully deployed, CyberScope will continue to serve as the record of source for reporting Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) metrics.

For Official Use Only

CMaaS Options

Each CMaaS provider will propose a suite of tools. By selecting a CMaaS provider the agency will be selecting the proposed suite of tools for deployment within the agency. CMaaS providers will operate tools selected by each agency on that agency's network, with the goal of eventually transitioning the operation and maintenance of the tools to the agency. Those agencies with already existing sensors that provide the necessary capabilities envisioned in hardware, software, configuration and vulnerability management can elect to continue their operation.

A standard Agency Dashboard will be provided as part of the CDM program and will be used to enable risk-managed decisions at the federal level. Agency data must be made available to the Federal Dashboard, therefore the technology at the agency level must be interoperable with the technology comprising the Federal Dashboard. CS&C will provide data integration services as part of the CDM program in order to accomplish this.

IV. Purpose. DHS and CFTC agree to deploy CDM capabilities on CFTC's network to improve information security protection for information and information systems and reporting capabilities. This Agreement establishes the responsibilities of CFTC and DHS/CS&C in connection with the deployment and operation of the CDM tools and dashboard.

This Agreement is executed to establish and formalize the intent, roles and responsibilities and conduct of activities relating to the deployment of Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) Cybersecurity Capabilities via a Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS) services provider. CDM offerings consist of various cybersecurity services such as network mapping, vulnerability scanning, and host based assessments. These offerings are designed to collectively reduce the risk across the .gov networks. When at FOC, the CDM program will provide the tools and/or reporting mechanisms for the following capabilities:

- 1. Hardware Asset Management
- 2. Software Asset Management
- 3. Configuration Management
- 4. Vulnerability Management
- 5. Network/Physical Access Control
- 6. Manage Trust in People Granted Access
- 7. Manage Security Related Behavior
- 8. Manage Credentials & Authentication
- 9. Manage Account Access
- 10. Prepare for Incidents and Contingencies
- 11. Respond to Incidents and Contingencies
- 12. Requirements, Policy and Planning
- 13. Quality Management
- 14. Operational Security
- 15. Generic Audit and Monitoring

For Official Use Only

The program will be deployed in increments, with the first increment for tools and CMaaS providers focusing on the first four capabilities, specifically hardware and software asset management, configuration and vulnerability management. The remaining capabilities will be deployed in future increments.

The CDM program applies only to Unclassified data and networks.

V. Responsibilities. As part of CFTC's request to receive Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation services from DHS and DHS's agreement to provide those capabilities via a CMaaS provider, the Parties agree to the following responsibilities.

A. CFTC's Responsibilities.

- 1. Participate in a CMaaS and tool "buying group" with similar agencies and based upon the tools/services the determines are needed to meet its mission.
- 2. Identify CFTC's data handling and security requirements as part of its participating in the buying group, so that those requirements may be incorporated into task orders.
- 3. Participate in Technical Evaluation of CMaaS vendor submissions.
- 4. Evaluate CMaaS security plan for selected CMaaS vendors.
- 5. Make an Authority to Operate (ATO) decision for the selected system for CFTC (See FNR responsibility with regard to developing an authorization and accreditation (A&A) package for CFTC consideration in accrediting the system). It is always the Authorizing Authority's prerogative to accept the package or request additional information.
- 6. Identify and establish a team (management, operational, technical) responsible for setup and operational activities.
- Provide CFTC meta-data to the CMaaS c. stor to identify IT responsibilities and IT customer roles.
- Specify additional data grouping(s) to the CMaaS convert tor that will make results most useful to CFTC at the operational level.
- 9. Identify who should have access to the data reported on the Agency Dashboard based on their roles and responsibilities, and who from the Agency should have access to the CFTC data on the Federal Dashboard.
- 10. Participate in training by CMaaS contractors in governance and management of the use of the CMaaS services and tools and associated processes.
- 11. Establish a "governance" process plan to include required documentation and reporting. While the selected CMaaS contractor will provide training on governance processes, the CFTC must participate in developing and managing rollout tiger teams, help desk support, user group management and website to provide automated assistance/reference.

For Official Use Only

- 12. Use data in the Agency Dashboard to mitigate agency risk by fixing the worst problems first.
- 13. Provide agency CDM data to the Federal Dashboard.
- Allow CMaaS contractors to install CDM sensors and the Agency Dashboard, (which will communicate summary information to the Federal Dashboard) and cooperate with them on the integration activities.
- Continue to provide FISMA reporting details to CyberScope with the exception of CDM-generated data.
- 16. Cooperate with CMaaS contractors in their operation of tools/services, until such time as the operation and maintenance of the tools is transitioned to FTC.
- Modify as appropriate CFTC data hosting contracts to permit CMaaS contractors to install and operate tools/services and otherwise to conform to CFTC responsibilities under this Agreement.
- 18. Optional: Produce ad hoc reports from Agency Dashboard data to facilitate internal agency decisions.

CFTC recognizes that certain CDM activities may require an Interconnected Systems Agreement (ISA) to govern the system interconnections. The ISA is outside the scope of this MOA.

B. CS&C Responsibilities

- Provide the Continuous Monitoring as a Service (CMaaS). In addition it will assist CFTC in identifying the specific tools and services that CFTC will need to meet its mission. Subject to the availability of funds, DHS will initially fund the deployment of tools and services to CFTC, and will advise CFTC when DHS funds are not available so that CFTC can decide whether to fund the purchase of tools and services on its own.
- Establish and operate a FedRAMP-like Certification and Accreditation process to support agency Approving Authority decision for Authority to Operate (ATO). C&A packages will be prepared under the guidance of DHS for each CMaaS solution. These packages will be reviewed and approved by a CDM Joint Authorization Board and made available for CFTC Approving Authority review and approval.
- Populate agency data collected through CDM into CyberScope once the capability is available. Agencies will continue to populate data for non-CDM related data.
- 4. Train CMaaS contractors on the Federal CDM Governance Model and how to customize this for the CFTC.
- Request, receive and analyze CFTC feedback relating to the operation of CDM capabilities.
- 6. Provide an Agency Dashboard for use in CFTC.

For Official Use Only

- 7. Establish baseline federal scoring and grading rules.
- Assist CFTC in producing a roadmap to achieving CDM Initial Operational Capability (IOC) and Full Operational Capability (FOC).
- 9. Serve as the Government Technical Point of Contact (TPOC) to ensure acceptable performance by the CMaaS providers to CFTC.
- Ensure that individual CmaaS contractors who perform work at CFTC or who have access to CFTC systems and/or access to CFTC confidential information to sign CFTC non-disclosure agreements. (Attached to this MOU for reference.)
- VI. Certification. CFTC certifics that its log-on consent banners or notices, terms-of-use policies or user agreements, computer training programs, and any other mechanisms used to notify users and obtain their consent to the terms and conditions of computer use clearly demonstrate to CFTC computer users and obtain their consent that:
 - users have no expectation of privacy regarding any communications or information transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from CFTC information systems;
 - the Government routinely monitors communications occurring on CFTC information systems for any lawful government purpose including, but not limited to, monitoring network operations, quality control, employee misconduct investigations, law enforcement investigations, and counterintelligence investigations;
 - at any time, the Government may for any lawful government purpose monitor, intercept, search, and seize communications or information transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from CFTC information systems;
 - any communications or information transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from CFTC information systems may be disclosed or used for any lawful government purpose; and
 - CFTC information systems include computers, computer networks, and all devices and storage media attached to a network or to a computer on such network.

CFTC will notify CS&C promptly of any changes to its log-on consent banners or notices, terms-of-use policies or user agreements, computer training programs, and any other mechanisms used to notify users and obtain their consent to the terms and conditions of computer use that affect the above certification. Model language for the log- on consent banner and user agreement that agencies may wish to use to meet the requirements of the above certification is attached as Appendices A and B to this Agreement.

- VII. Points of Contact. Liaison will be maintained between CFTC and DHS. It is recognized that in certain agencies, certain individuals may fill multiple positions. The following points of contact (POC) are recommended for support of the CDM program:
 - The Business/Mission Matters POC would provide overall agency leadership with regard to continuous monitoring and network security issues.

For Official Use Only

- The CDM program Matters POC would likely be the person designated to manage CDM deployment at the agency.
- The POC for Network and Operational Matters would provide coordination with network operations activities.
- The Contractual Matters POC would represent the contracting/acquisitions entity.

Topic	CFTC POC	DHS POC
Business/Mission Matters (CIO)	John Rogers Commodity Futures Trading Commission Office of Data and Technology Chief Information Officer Phone 202-418-5240 Email: jrogers@cftc.gov	John Streufert U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Director, Federal Network Resilience Phone: 703-235-5436 Email: john.streufert@hq.dhs.gov Mectings: Please contact: Judith.Burke@associates.hq.dhs.gov
CDM Program Matters	Nacem Musa Commodity Futures Trading Commission Office of Data and Technology Chief Information Security Officer Phone: 202-418-5485 Email: nmusa@cftc.gov	Danny Toler U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Deputy Director, Federal Network Resilience Phone: 703-2355141 Email: danny.toler@hq.dhs.gov
Network & Operational Matters	Craig Simmons Commodity Futures Trading Commission Office of Data and Technology Associate Director Network Services Phone: 202-418-5678 Email: csimmons@cttc.gov	John Simms U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Network Resilience Implementation Lead Phone: 703-235-4258 Email: john.simms@hq.dhs.gov
Contractual Matters	Karen Oettinger Commodity Futures Trading Commission Office of the Executive Director Financial Management Division Contract Specialist Phone: 202-418-5326 Email: koettinger@CFTC.gov	Ronald Austin U.S. Department of Homeland Security National Protection & Programs Directorate Federal Network Resilience Budget, Finance and Acquisition Lead Phone: 703-235-4257 Email: ronald.austin@hq.dhs.gov

For Official Use Only

- VIII. Other Provisions. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to conflict with current law. If a term of this Agreement is inconsistent with any applicable law, then that term shall be invalid, but the remaining terms and conditions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.
 - IX. Effective Date. This Agreement is effective on the date of the final signature.
 - X. Modification. The Parties may modify this Agreement by written agreement, signed by authorized representatives of both Parties.
 - X1. Termination. Either Party may terminate this Agreement at any time by providing at least 30 calendar days' written notice.
- XII. Costs. This Agreement does not obligate any funds. Each party shall remain responsible for its own costs to perform its responsibilities under this Agreement. All responsibilities herein are subject to the continued availability of funds.
- XIII. Dispute Resolution. The Parties will make their best efforts to amicably resolve disputes that may arise under this Agreement through discussions. If resolution cannot be reached, the Parties will solicit the views and mediation of the above referenced technical points of contact. If those views or mediation cannot be obtained, or fail to resolve the matter, the issue will be elevated through the respective signatories to this Agreement for resolution.

Approved By:

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

John L. Rogers Chief Information Officer Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Date: 1/26/14

Department of Homeland Security

Andy Ozment Assistant Secretary Office of Cybersecurity & Communications

Date: \/5/15

For Official Use Only

APPENDIX A

MODEL LANGUAGE FOR LOG-ON BANNERS FOR COMPUTERS

- You are accessing a U.S. Government information system, which includes (1) this computer,
 (2) this computer network, (3) all computers connected to this network, and (4) all devices and storage media attached to this network or to a computer on this network. This information system is provided for U.S. Government-authorized use only.
- Unauthorized or improper use of this system may result in disciplinary action, as well as civil and criminal penalties.
- By using this information system, you understand and consent to the following:
 - You have no reasonable expectation of privacy regarding any communications or information transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from this information system. At any time, the government may for any lawful government purpose monitor, intercept, search, and seize any communication or information transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from this information system.
 - Any communications or information transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from this information system may be disclosed or used for any lawful government purpose.

[click button: "I AGREE"]

NOTE: For purposes of such banners, agencies shall ensure that references to monitoring by the government are sufficient to address activities undertaken by government contractors.

For Official Use Only

APPENDIX B

MODEL LANGUAGE FOR USER AGREEMENT

By signing this document, you understand and consent to the following when you access this AGENCY's information systems, which includes (1) this computer, (2) this computer network, (3) all computers connected to this network, and (4) all devices (e.g., BlackBerry, PDA, etc.) and storage media (e.g., thumb drive, flash drive, etc.) attached to this network or to a computer on this network:

- You are accessing a U.S. Government information system that is provided for U.S. Government-authorized use only;
- Unauthorized or improper use of the information system may result in disciplinary action, as well as civil and criminal penalties;
- The Government, acting directly or through its contractors, routinely monitors communications occurring on this information system. You have no reasonable expectation of privacy regarding any communications or data transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from this information system. At any time, the government may for any lawful government purpose monitor, intercept, search, and seize any communication or data transiting, stored, or traveling to or from this information system;
- Any communications or data transiting, stored on, or traveling to or from this information system may be disclosed or used for any lawful government purpose.

I understand and consent.

<<Signature Block to be Inserted Later>>

For Official Use Only

25. What is the cost to DHS for providing the service under the DHS Contiguous Diagnostics and Mitigation Program?

DHS has not provided cost details to CFTC for any of the services provided for in the MOA.

26. Has this program commenced yet and if not, when will it?

No, the program has not commenced for CFTC. Based on an update from the DHS Contiguous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program on March 22, 2016, the CDM program is in progress for 97% of all federal agencies. DHS is planning to provide services to CFTC in a phased approach with Phase 1, identification of service integrators (through contracted support), and Phase 2, implementation of services. CDM capabilities are expected to commence end of third quarter FY 2016.

27. What is the status of the program and what progress remains to be made?

The CFTC is waiting on the implementation plan and schedule from the DHS CDM program. The program is still in the procurement phase according to the DHS CDM program office.

FY 2016 Budget Planning

28. Does the CFTC plan to hire staff and budget accordingly, so that if its budget remains flat in FY 2017, it will not be forced to furlough or reduce-in-force its staff levels?

The CFTC hiring plan is based on the FY 2016 enacted appropriation, which provides resources for 714 FTE. While the FY 2017 President's Budget has an increase in positions and FTE, the CFTC will not hire beyond the FY 2016 enacted level until a budget granting the necessary resources to do so is passed. Similarly, the agency will monitor any CR language and ensure the hiring strategy is aligned.

29. What is CFTCs rate of attrition?

The CFTC annualized rate of attrition for FY 2015 was 7.3%. The rate of attrition through the 2^{nd} quarter of 2016 was 8.4%.

CFTC Enforcement

30. Please provide a table showing: the number of staff, the number of cases opened, the number of cases closed, the level of funding, the monetary amount of sanctions and orders obtained, and the monetary amount of money actually recovered for the CFTC's Division of Enforcement, by fiscal years 2000 through estimated 2017. This table should be similar to the one submitted for FY 2014.

Projected case data and FTEs for FY 2017 assume the requested FY 2017 President's Budget is received by the agency.

Commodity	Futures	Trading	Commission

Fiscal Year FT	FTEs	Level of	Cases	Cases	Restitution & Disgorgement	Civil Monetary Penalties		
(FY)		Funding	Opened**	Closed**	Assessed	Assessed	Collected	
FY 00	152	\$18,746,000	53	81	\$156,354,057	\$179,811,562	\$3,299,362	
FY 01	150	\$20,988,000	44	32	\$7,687,379	\$16,876,335	\$3,170,252	
FY 02	143	\$21,406,000	40	43	\$25,748,536	\$9,942,382	\$5,922,387	
FY 03	146	\$24,336,000	64	47	\$106,785,796	\$110,264,932	\$87,699,077	
FY 04.	144	\$25,343;000	83	70	\$96,274,375	\$302,049,939	\$122,468,925	
FY 05	135	\$25,913,000	69	53	\$87,424,932	\$76,672,758	\$34,163,077	
FY 06	131	\$26,245,000	38	53	\$258,475,451	\$192,921,794	\$12,364,509	
FY 07	112	\$25,791,000	41	63	\$296,623,405	\$345,614,139	\$12,137,848	
FY 08	116	\$28,730,000	40	66	\$402,967,919	\$234,835,121	\$140,745,252	
FY 09	121	\$36,168,000	50	48	\$176,185,109	\$99,489,609	\$17,362,486	
FY 10	149	\$42,217,000	57	38	\$65,523,151	\$136,040,764	\$75,111,676	
FY 11	164	\$37,051,000	99	- 76	\$181,844,807	\$316,682,679	\$11,343,236	
FY 12	168	\$36,020,000	102	97	\$456,581,900	\$475,360,925	\$257,068,130	
FY 13	157	\$39,728,000	83	84	\$201,409,408	\$1,570,700,568	\$1,040,966,258	
FY 14	149	\$47,247,000	67	70	\$1,432,741,328	\$1,840,237,619	\$766,891,065	
FY 15*	158	\$48,767,000	69	67	\$35,104,561	\$2,509,333,755	\$2,322,888,536	
FY 16 (as of 3/15/2016	164	\$49,623,000	20	14	\$449,306,283	\$256,014,039	\$48,681,998	
FY 17 (projected)	217	\$64,940,000	98	95				

*FY 15 collections include the Deutsche Bank's \$800 million fine

** Cases refer to Litigations Opened and Closed; Cases closed represented in a fiscal year are irrespective of when the case was opened.

CFTC Pay Scale

31. Please provide the pay-scale the CFTC currently uses for all grades, ranks, levels and steps. Use the most up to date information available.

The below charts provide the pay scales for the four CFTC locations. Each chart includes the locality pay adjustment for that area.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission					
20:	16 Base Pay Scale				
CT Grade	Minimum	Maximum			
1	\$22,011	\$31,030			
2	\$24,745	\$35,186			
3	\$26,999	\$39,657			
4	\$30,309	\$44,513			
5	\$33,911	\$49,802			
6	\$37,800	\$55,520			
7	\$42,006	\$61,701			
8	\$46,521	\$68,330			
9	\$51,383	\$75,472			
10	\$56,585	\$83,115			
11	\$62,168	\$91,324			
12	\$74,511	\$109,445			
13	\$88,606	\$130,151			
14	\$104,705	\$153,800			
15	\$123,166	\$180,906			
16	\$142,500	\$209,309			
17*	\$164,873				
18*	\$190,757				

Locality Percentages

24.78%
25.44%
14.49%
29.20%

*Total pay (base + locality) capped at Vice President's salary of \$235,300

32. Please provide a table with the number of employees the CFTC currently employs broken down by grade, rank, level, and steps. Use the most up to date information available.

Federal Employees as of 3/5/2016						
Pay Play	Grade	Count				
EF *	0	2				
EX **	3	1				
EX ***	4	2				
СТ	6	1				
CT	7	5				
CT	8	7				
CT	9	12				
СТ	10	1				
СТ	11	23				
CT	12	39				
CT	13	145				
CT	14	305				
CT	15	142				
СТ	16	39				
СТ	17	2				
СТ	18	8				
Total	Total 734					
-	*Employee					
Consultants						
**Chair EX-3	man,					
+	***Commissioners EX-					

***Commissioners, EX-

33. Please provide a table that displays the difference in pay-scale between the CT pay-scale that the CFTC currently uses and the GS pay-scale that is used government-wide. The values in this table must show the difference between the CT and GS pay-scale for each and all grades, ranks, levels and steps. Do not just provide a copy of the GS Pay scale and the CT Pay Scale. Use the most up to date information available.

The table below displays the difference between the CT pay scale and the GS pay scale. Current Base Rate

Grade	CT Minimum	CT Maximum		GS, Step 1 or SES	GS, Step 10 or SES
1	\$22,011	\$31,030		\$18,343	\$22,941
2	\$24,745	\$35,186		\$20,623	\$25,959
3	\$26,999	\$39,657		\$22,502	\$29,252
4	\$30,309	\$44,513		\$25,261	\$32,839
5	\$33,911	\$49,802		\$28,262	\$36,740
6	\$37,800	\$55,520		\$31,504	\$40,954
7	\$42,006	\$61,701		\$35,009	\$45,512
8	\$46,521	\$68,330		\$38,771	\$50,399
9	\$51,383	\$75,472		\$42,823	\$55,666
10	\$56,585	\$83,115		\$47,158	\$61,306
11	\$62,168	\$91,324		\$51,811	\$67,354
12	\$74,511	\$109,445		\$62,101	\$80,731
13	\$88,606	\$130,151		\$73,846	\$96,004
14	\$104,705	\$153,800		\$87,263	\$113,444
15	\$123,166	\$180,906		\$102,646	\$133,444
16**	\$142,500	\$209,309	*	\$123,175	\$185,100
17**	\$164,873	\$235,300	*	\$123,175	\$185,100
18**	\$190,757	\$235,300	*	\$123,175	\$185,100

*Total Pay Capped at Vice President's Salary of \$235,300 effective January 2015

**Since there are no GS equivalents, used Certified SES System salaries

CFTC and GS Locality Rates

Washington,	24,78%		
DC	24.7870		
Chicago, IL	25.44%		
New York, NY	29.20%		
Kansas City,	14,49%		
MO	14.49%		

Purchase Cards

34. Please provide all purchase card account monthly statements for February 2015 to February 2016.

Purchase card account monthly statements for February 2015 to February 2016 follow:

	Upbank		
	U.S. BANKCORP B.O. BOX 6347		
	P.O. BOX 6347 FARGO ND 58125-6347	ACCOUNT NUMBER	
		STATEMENT DATE	04-19-2015
S. 35		AMOUNT DUE	\$33,915.06
		NEW BALANCE	\$33,915,06
7-27		PAYMENT DUE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROP	IPT PAYMENT ACT
	1m4h1p4m4111fh4qb4qm44b41qm44b41m41fh4h114b4 000005474_2_SP = 106481007847030 S	AMOUNT ENCLOSED	
	CFTC ATIN SONDA OWENS 1155 21ST STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20581-0001	Please make check payable to U.S. I	Sank"
		U.S. BANKCORP	
		PO BOX 6313 FARGO ND 58125-6313	
	and the second	and the second	and the second

ACCOUNT MESSAGES

Foreign transactions include a 1% foreign currency conversion fee incorporated in the exchange rate.

		BILLI	NG ACCOUNT	SUMMARY			
CFTC	Previous Balance	And Other	f Assessed inlerest Penatly + Checks	Check + Fee - Credits	Current = Activity	Payments	Account Balance
Company Total	\$21,849.62	\$440,875.14	\$0.00 \$16,363,32	\$278.18 \$745.78	\$456,770.86	\$444,705.42	\$33,915.06

Default Accounting Code:						
	ACCOUNT	NUMBER	ACCOUNT SUM	MARY		
CUSTOMER SERVICE CALL			PREVIOUS BALANCE	21,849.62		
				440,875.14		
888-994-6722	STATEMENT DATE	DISPUTED AMOUNT	SELF ASSESSED INTEREST PENALTY	.00		
	04/19/15	.00	CHECKS	16,363.32		
		l	CHECK FEE	278.18		
SEND BILLING INQUIRIES TO:	AMOUNT DUE		CREDITS	745.78		
	ANIOUR	I DUE	CURRENT BILLING ACTIVITY	456,770.86		
U.S. Bank Government Services P.O. Box 6335	33,915.06		PAYMENTS	444,705.42		
Fargo, ND 58125-6335			ACCOUNT BALANCE	33,915.06		

Page 1 of 10

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

CETC		TOTAL CORPO	RPORATE ACTIVITY \$444,705.42CR		
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	75569635082082111111 75696835082082111111 755696835082082111111 75569635084084111111 75569635084084111111 755696350860861111111 755696350809091111111 755696350809091111111 755696350809091111111 75569635080909111111 75569635080909111111 75569635080909111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098090111111 75569635098109111111 755696350981091111111 755696350981091111111 755696350981091111111 755696350981091111111 75569635091011111111	Transaction Description 23 Have Parview Pitton 23 Have Parview Pitton 24 Have Parview Pitton 25 Have Parview Pitton 26 Have Parview Pitton 27 Have Parview Pitton 28 Have Parview Pitton 29 Have Parview Pitton 29 Have Parview Pitton 29 Have Parview Pitton 20 Have Parview Pitton 20 Have Parview Pitton 20 Have Parview Pitton 21 Have Parview Pitton 22 Have Parview Pitton 24 Have Parview Pitton 25 Have Parview Pitton 26 Have Parview Pitton 27 Have Parview Pitton 28 Have Parview Pitton 29 Have Parview Pitton 29 Have Parview Pitton	23 496 52 PV 21 804 62 P 21 804 62 P 8 247 21 P 8 247 21 P 6 26255 18 PV 26 255 18 P 20 526 34 PP 21 788 54 P 21 788 54 PV 21 788 54 PV 21 788 54 PV 21 788 55 PV 23 787 54 PV 20 805 65 PV 23 805 65 PV 24 355 73 42 PV 34 355 16 PV 35 734 42 PV 36 734 55 PV		
na stano stant Narodo State (* 1979)			n united i committee tra falle en ante des mit en les faintee des ante de		
Post Tran Date Date	CRE	NEW ACTIVITY EDITS PURCHASES CASH ADV TO 0.00 \$35,530.75 \$5,492.60 Transaction Description			

1	0	5

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

Silan en en en en en		ni orași de ca or	NEW ACTIVI	~		
		a ta da construir a sub	NEW ACTIVE			alay and the state of the state of
ost Tran ate Date	Reference Number	Transar	tion Description			Amount
1-10 04-09	0000000004600004033000	*CINANC	E CHADGE CA	SH ADVANCE FEE		29,31
1-10 04-09	0000000004600004033000	CASH A MARY M	DVANCE FROM IASLOWSKI 00	1122 - ST. PAUL -MN SH ADVANCE FEE		1,724.40
1-10 04-09 1-10 04-09	00000000004600004034000 0000000004600004034000	*FINANC	E CHARGE" CA	SH ADVANCE FEE		30.69 1,805.00
1-13-04-10 1-13-04-09 1-17-04-17	55432865 101002461786101 85644625 1024021944 194652 5585255 1010024919445652 5585255 101019194 454562 5585255 101019194 454562 5585255 101019194 45456 5585255 101019194 45456 558525 101019194 558525 101019194 558525 1010191 558525 10100 558525 10100 558555 558555 10100 558555 558555 558555 558555 55855 558555 558555 558555 558555 55855 55855 55855 55855 55855 558555 558555 55855 55855 55855 558555 558555 558555 5585555 558555 55	SOUTHE	ERN DISTRICT R	1120 -ST. PAUL -MN EPO 212-805-0323 N ORTT 703-5197180 V 55167417854 NY 55167417854 NY 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ	Y 'A	20.70 616.22 1,326.38
1-17 04-17 1-17 04-17		ALLIANC	E REPORTING)5167417854 NY)5167417854 NY		1 616 55
1-17 04-17	55363535107061467416343 55536073106010064707205	ALLIANO VERITE	CE REPORTING (XT CORP 800567)5167417854 NY 8658 NJ		304.97 226.50 229.50
L17 04-16 L17 04-16 L17 04-16 L17 04-16 L17 04-16 L17 04-16 L17 04-16 L17 04-16		VERITE	XT CORP 800567 XT CORP 800567	8658 NJ 9659 NJ		1,608.18 1,185.05
L17 04-16		VERITE	XT CORP 800567	8658 NJ 8658 NJ		2 321 93
F17 04-16		VERITE	XT CORP 800567	8658 NJ		1,099.18
	CRED	rte.	PURCHASES	CASH ADV	TOTAL ACTIVITY	
	\$0.0	20	\$20.00	\$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$20.00	
ost Tran ate Date	Reference Number	Transac	tion Description			Amount
1-08 04-06	55546555097458450400017				IDC	20.00
			Department: 050	01 Totol:	¢.	1.043.35
			Department. 0.5	GII ICHER.	ψı	11,040.00
	CRED		PURCHASES \$20.40	CASH ADV \$1,200,00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$1,220,40	
	503	30	220.40	\$1,200.00	\$1,220.90	
ost Tran ate Date	Reference Number	Transac	tion Description			Amount
-25 03-24 -25 03-24	0000000004600003012000 0000000004600003012000	*FINANC	E CHARGE* CA	SH ADVANCE FEE		20.40 1,200.00
120 00-24	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	ILLEGIB	LE PAYEE 0010	82 - ST. PAUL - MN		1,200.00
			Department: 050 Division: 000	02 Total: 01 Total:	5	1,220,40
			CONSIGNT. OLIC	011000		12,200.10
	CRED	ΠS	PURCHASES \$9,279,20	CASH ADV	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$9,279.20	
	\$0.0	10	\$9,219.20	30.00	9 9,219.20	
ost Tran ate Date	Reference Number	Transac	tion Description			Amount
-20 03-19	05436845079500103764458 55457025083200892300059	OFFICE	DEPOT #5910 80	0-463-3768 PA		78,42 167.00
1-20 03-19 1-25 03-24 1-26 03-25 1-26 03-25	05436845085500100143500 05436845085500100143500 05436845085500100143682 05436845085500100143765	OFFICE	DEPOT #5910 80 DEPOT #5910 80 DEPOT #5910 80 DEPOT #1170 80	0-463-3768 PA		615.86 367.25
-26 03-25 -26 03-25	05436845085500100143785	<i>OFFICE</i>	DEPOT #1170 8	0463-3768 OH		287.96

Page 3 of 10

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

DATUG DATUG <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>NEW ACTIVITY</th><th></th></th<>			NEW ACTIVITY	
04-17 04-16 <th< th=""><th>Data Data</th><th>Reference Number</th><th>Transaction Description</th><th>Amount</th></th<>	Data Data	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount
Post Tran Date Date Reference Number Transaction Description Amount 03-23 03-19 Exect Transaction Description 27.27 03-30 03-26 First State Transaction Description 24.00 03-23 03-26 First State Transaction Description 24.00 03-26 First State Transaction Description 1065.00 040103-27 First State Transaction Description 445.00 040103-27 First State Transaction Description 455.00 0406-03-26 First State Transaction Description 455.00 0406-04-06 First State Transaction Description 455.00 0410-04-06 First State Transaction Description 455.00 0410-04-06 First State Transaction Description 456.00 0410-04-06 First State Transaction Description 457.70 04110-04-06 First State Transaction Description 457.70	$\begin{array}{c} 03.27 & 03.26 \\ 0.3.27 & 03.26 \\ 0.3.27 & 03.31 \\ 0.4.02 & 03.03 \\ 0.4.02 & 03.03 \\ 0.4.03 & 04.03 \\ 0.4.06 & 04.03 \\ 0.4.06 & 04.03 \\ 0.4.06 & 04.03 \\ 0.4.06 & 04.03 \\ 0.4.06 & 04.04 \\ 0.4.17 & 04.16 \\ $		OFFICE DEPOT #5910 800-463-3768 PA OFFICE DEPOT #5910 800-463-3768 PA	2,065,88 18,00 24.36 474.56 806,78 76,68 247,36 123,17 9,16 59,85 409,90 43,99 56,64 549,96 199,999 326,61 199,999
03-23 03-19 2544 TREESTREET TEAT TO THE ADDRESS TO THE TABLE OF ADDRESS IN A TABLE OF ADRESS IN A TABLE OF ADRESS IN A		CRED \$24.0	TS PURCHASES CASH ADV TOTAL ACTIVITY 88 \$10,694.72 \$0.00 \$10,670.64	
Display Display <t< th=""><th>Post Tran Date Date</th><th>******</th><th></th><th>Amount</th></t<>	Post Tran Date Date	******		Amount
Post Date Transaction Description Amount 04-03 04-02 0000000004600004023000 FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE 4.53 04-03 04-02 0000000004600004023000 CASH ADVANCE FROM- 266.50 04-03 04-02 00000000046000004023000 CASH ADVANCE FROM- 266.50 04-03 04-02 00000000046000004024000 FINANCE CHARGE CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 0-03 0-0000000000004024000 FINANCE FEAR OF CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 0-000000000004024000 CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 0-00000000000000000000000000000000000	03-30 03-26 03-30 03-27 04-01 03-31		2400 BIGN STYTEENI GRAND RAPIDS M TECH, WALLSTANDER VI CIENAAL DRAF HES INC CLINTON MU HANNE COMPARE SINC CLINTON MU HANNE COMPARE SINC WALL IN TREME HE PAINTING XII GRANDO DC IN TREME HE PAINTING XII GRANDO DC AND THE TOTAL AND PAINTING TON DC MARTING DC AND PAINTING TON DC AND THE TOTAL AND PAINTING TON DC AND THE TOTAL AND PAINTING TON DC AND THE TOTAL AND PAINTING TON DC IN TREME PAINTING Y INTERPOLICE VA AND THE TOTAL AND PAINTING TON DC IN TREME PAINTING TO TREME WALL AND TREME PAINTING TO TREME WALL AND TREME PAINTING TO TREME WALL AND TREME PAINTING TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO THE TO TREME WALL IN TREME PAINTING TO TREME WALL IN TREME PAINTING TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO THE TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO THE TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO THE TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO TREME WALL TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO TREME WALL TO TREME WALL TO TREME WALL IN TREME WALL TO TREME TO TREME WALL TO TREME TO TREME WALL	24.08 CF 1,665.00 488.00 445.05 685.00 825.00 828.60 257.70 638.00 3,000.00 109.00 775.00
Date Date Reference Number Transaction Description Amount 04-03 040000000004600004023000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEE 4.53 4.53 04-03 0400000004600004023000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEE 4.53 4.53 04-03 0400000004600004023000 CASH ADVANCE FROM 266.50 266.50 04-03 04-02 0000000004024000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 04-02 0000000004024000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 04-02 0000000004024000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 04-02 0000000004024000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEE 5.94 04-03 04-02 0000000004024000 "FINANCE CHARGE" CASH ADVANCE FEROM		CRED \$0.0	TS PURCHASES CASH ADV TOTAL ACTIVITY 0 \$918.40 \$7,170.72 \$8,089.12	
U4-03 04-02 050000000040200004024000 CASH ADVANCE FROM - 349.47	Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount
U4-03 04-02 050000000040200004024000 CASH ADVANCE FROM - 349.47		0000000004600004023000	*FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE CASH ADVANCE FROM -	
04-02 0000000004600004025000 FINARCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE 2.29 04-03 04-02 0000000004600004025000 FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE 2.29 04-03 04-02 0000000004600004025000 FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE 2.39 04-03 04-02 0000000004600004025000 FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE 2.49 04-03 04-02 0000000004600004025000 FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE 134.75 KNIGH ELELCTRICAL 001070 ST. PAUL -MN 134.75	04-03-04-02	0000000004600004024000	KNIGH ELELCTRICAL 001072 -ST. PAUL -MN *FINANCE CHARGE* CASH ADVANCE FEE CASH ADVANCE FROM	5.94
	04-03 04-02 04-03 04-02 04-03 04-02	0000000004600004025000	KNIGH ELEUCTRICAL 001071 - ST. PAUL -MN 'FINANCE CHARGE' CASH ADVANCE FEE CASH ADVANCE FROM KNIGH ELEUCTRICAL 001070 - ST. PAUL -MN	2.29

Page 4 of 10

Company	lame: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number: Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

			an a		NEW ACTI	VITY			
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number]	Transac	tion Descripti	on			Amount
04-08 04-10 04-10	04-02 04-07 04-09 04-09 04-09			AFRICAI CALDEF KASTLE 'FINANC CASH AI	N AMERICAN RON LOCKSM SYSTEMS 70 CE CHARGE* DVANCE FRO	ART G M ITH NEV 13-52888 CASH AI M -	IEW YORK NY / YORK NY 00 VA DVANCE FEE		180.00 89.50 527.00 23.80 1,400.00
04-18 04-18	04-09 04-09	000000000460000403	31000 s	OFFICE FINANC CASH A	SOLUTIONS	G001074 CASH AI M -	-ST. PAUL -MN DVANCE FEE		38.08 2,240.00
04-14 04-14	04-13 04-13	000000000046000043 000000000046000040	20000 ×	FINANC	CE CHARGE*	CASH AI	ST. PAUL -MN		32.13 1,890.00
04-17 04-17	04-16 04-16	0000000000460000403 0000000000460000403	35000 S	FINANC CASH AI KNIGHT	ELECTRICAL CE CHARGE* DVANCE FRO ELECTRICAL	CASH AI M - 001076	-ST. PAUL -MN DVANCE FEE -ST. PAUL -MN		15.13 890.00
			CREDIT \$177.74		PURCHASES \$4,641.34	C	ASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$4,463.60	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number	1	Transac	tion Descripti	on			Amount
03-30 03-30 04-02 04-06	03-27 03-27 04-01 04-03	7541823508601468737 7541823508601468737 0543684509110010227 5546029509427309301	71698 71722 73942 10026	PMT*SIN PMT*SIN GSA/FA PJ MECI	MPLEXSTORE MPLEXSTORE S 800-488-311 HANICAL SER	800-620 800-620 1 VA VICES I	6206 CT 6206 CT NEW YORK NY		177.74 CI 2,180.54 100.80 2,360.00
			CREDIT \$0.00	(S)	PURCHASES \$1,398.11	C	ASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$1,398.11	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number	1	Transac	tion Descripti	on	·		Amount
03-24 04-08 04-09	03-23 04-07 04-08	7545491508340580049 2524780509700044217 2524780509800050710	94786 (74377 (54585 (CORPO GARVEY GARVEY	RATE OFFICE YS OFFICE PR YS OFFICE PR	SOLUT RODUCT RODUCT	703-3522029 VA NILES IL NILES IL		635.10 738.26 24.75
		4	CREDIT \$0.00		PURCHASES \$2,450.00	C	ASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$2,450.00	
Post Date		Reference Number	1	Fransac	tion Descripti	on			Amount
	04-07	5546029509827309701					EW YORK NY		2,450.00
					Department: (05004 To	otal:	\$	36,350.67
			CREDIT	s	PURCHASES	C/	ASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY	

Page 5 of 10

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

				NEW ACT	IVITY			
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number		Transac	tion Descrip	tion			Amount
04-02 04-01 04-03 04-02 04-10 04-09	553102050928380000 554464150922862349 554328650990001043	137065 100025 166067	CORNE W MILL HUBER	R BAKERY W AR & COMPA T COMPANY	/ASHIN NY 020 800-543	GTON DC 23872216 DC 3-7374 OH		75.00 694.40 4.74
		CREDI \$0.00		PURCHASE \$2,454.76	S	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACT \$2,4	IVITY 54.76
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number		Transac	tion Descript	tion			Amount
04-02 04-01 04-13 04-10	054368450911001022 554602951012731000	274932 010010	GSA/FA PJ MEC	S 800-488-31 HANICAL SEI	11 VA RVICES	NEW YORK N	(4,76 2,450.00
-				Department: Division:	05006 00003	Total: Total:		\$3,228.90 \$39,579.57
		CREDIT \$0.00	r s)	PURCHASE: \$138,527.07	ş i	CASH ADV \$2,500.00	TOTAL ACT \$141,0	VITY 27.07
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number		Transac	tion Descript	tion			Amount
$\begin{array}{c} 3323 \\ 3525 \\ 35245 \\ 3$			STAR A ANDERS THE MA THE MA ISDA 21 ISDA 21 ISDA 21 ISDA 21 ISDA 21 ISDA 21 ISDA 21 ISDA 21	NUD TECH 56 DVERTISER / SON COURT UI NEWS WA 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N 2-901-6000 N	ADVER REPOF VLUKU VLUKU VY YY YY YY YY YY YY YY	C 202-4665460 (34.3982 DC 502-662-8500 D 202-662-8500 D 202-662-85	HI.	$\begin{array}{c} 3,500,00\\ 1,000,00\\ 11,675,36\\ 6,000,00\\ 5,264,00\\ 5,264,00\\ 1,920,00\\ 5,264,00\\ 1,920,00\\ 1,920,00\\ 1,920,00\\ 1,975,92\\ 1,207,44\\ 4,900,00$

Page 6 of 10



Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

		NEW ACTIVI	<u>IY</u>		a (partida) (n dia ma
Post Tran Date Date		Transaction Description		Amour	nt
04-13 04-09 04-17 04-16 04-17 04-16	8550499510090001320073 5531020510728611780034 5543687510627106022663	1 JANVER FT WASHINGTO 3 SMART CITY NETWORK 9 FUTURES INDUSTRY AS	DN MD S 08884466911 NV SSOC 202-4665460 DC	3,443,00 1,520,57 4,005,00	27
		Department: 050 Division: 000	007 Total: 004 Total:	\$141,027.0 \$141,027.0	17
	CRE \$49	DITS PURCHASES 5.00 \$147,388.08	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$146,893.08	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	916	Amoun	
$\begin{array}{c} 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-10 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-10 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-10 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-10 \\ 03-20 \\$		2 PAYPAL "CONSULT 4022 I APP 06034279200 NH 3 IAPP 06034279200 NH 4 THE INSTITUTE FOR FIN 5 THE INSTITUTE FOR FIN 6 THE INSTITUTE FOR FIN 6 THE INSTITUTE FOR FIN 6 THE INSTITUTE FOR FIN 7 PAYPAL "ACCOUNTWAR 7 PAYPAL "ACCOUNTWAR 8 PAYPAL "ACCOUNTWAR 7 PAYPAL "ACCOUNTWAR 9 PAYPAL "ACCOUNT PAR 9 PAYPAL "ACCOUNTWAR 9 PAYPAL "ACCOUNT PAR 9 PAYPAL "ACCOUNTWAR 9 PAYPAL "ACCOUNT PAR 9 PAYPAL "ACCOUNT PAR	A 202 223 1528 DC IA 202 223 1528 DC INC 656 229 9191 CA G 08887444723 DC G 08887444723 DC G 08887444723 DC G 08887444723 DC G 08887444723 DC G 08887444723 DC I IC 50 2004 MD IT-551 2004 MD	18 420 00 1 145 00 1 145 00 1 495 00 495 00 495 00 495 00 522 00 485 00 2225 00 522 00 520 00 485 00 2225 00 522 00 1 564 28 1 360 00 622 00 622 00 622 00 1 544 00 1 299 00 1 564 28 1 299 00 1 564 28 1 299 00 1 290	

Page 7 of 10

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015

Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description		Amount
$\begin{array}{c} 0.413 & 0.40 \\ 0.413 & 0.409 \\ 0.413 & 0.409 \\ 0.413 & 0.409 \\ 0.413 & 0.409 \\ 0.413 & 0.409 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.415 & 0.414 \\ 0.417 & 0.416 \\ 0.417 & $		Management Concepts TYS AMERICAN MGMT ASSOC SARA AMERICAN MGMT ASSOC SARA AMERICAN MGMT ASSOC SARA AMERICAN MGMT ASSOC SARA TREASURY FMS - GWA 202.874 INFO SEC INSTITUTE ELMWOOL MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS TYS COHASSET ASSOC MER CON 0 ROBERT H SMITH SCHL OF 030 EUCI 303-7708800 CO HUMAN RESOURCES INSTI 301- PAYPAL 'GLOBALFINAN 402935 ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNM 70 THE INSTITUTE FOR FINA 202-2 SIFMA - CONF.PUBS NEW YORH THE INSTITUTE FOR FINA 202-2 THE INSTITUTE FOR FINA 202-2 PARTNERSHIP FOR PUBLIC (20)	ONS CORNER VA NAC LAKE NY NAC LAKE NY NAC LAKE NY NAC LAKE NY NAC LAKE NY JOINS CORNER VA 3125271551 IL 12093552 MD 7733 CA 13-6846931 VA 23-1528 DC 23-1528 DC 23-1528 DC 23-1528 DC 23-1528 DC 23-1528 DC 23-1528 DC	$\begin{array}{c} 799.00\\ 1.416.00\\ 1.984.00\\ 1.708.00\\ 1.708.00\\ 3.274.00\\ 949.00\\ 1.755.00\\ 1.4500\\ 335.00\\ 1.9500\\ 335.00\\ 2.9500\\ 2.365.00\\ 1.9500\\ 1.9500\\ 335.00\\ 1.9500\\ 1.9500\\ 335.00\\ 1.9500\\ 1$
64-17 64-16	BEATRESS BEAMING BRACTER	PARTNERSHIP FOR PUBLIC (20)	2) 775-911 DC	9,900,000
Post Tran		96 \$57,542.94 :	HADV TOTAL \$0.00 \$	
Post Tran Date Date 03-23 03-21 03-23 03-21 03-24 03-23 03-24 03-23 03-24 03-23 03-24 03-23	Reference Number	TS PURCHASES CAS 56 \$57,542.94 Transaction Description DTV/DIRECTV SERVICE 800-347 CARAHSOFT TECHNOLOGY C7 OFFICE DEPOT #5910 800-463-3 HAK5 LLC 7572154250 CA AMAZON MKTPLACE PMI S AMZ		ACTIVITY 57,493.98 264.48 3867.50 799.50

Page 8 of 10

Company N	Name: CFTC	· · · · · ·
Corporate	Account Number:	
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015	

			NEW ACTIVI	ΓY		
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Trans	action Description			Amount
$\begin{array}{c} 04-13 \\ 04-13 \\ 04-13 \\ 04-10 \\ 04-14 \\ 04-13 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-15 \\ 04-16 \\$		AUTO AUTO AUTO AUTO AUTO AUTO ASE L ASE L OFFIC STAP PROV RESET ASE L ASE L ASE L ASE L AUTO ASE L ASE L AS	TIME WARNER NY PAY/DISH NTWK 8 NRECT. INC 615-56 EDEPDT #5910 8 LES DIRECT 800-3 ANTAGE LLC 800- TECHNOLLOGY IN HSOFT TECHNOLLOGY IN HSOFT TECHNOLLOGY IN UNT COMPUTERS, SUPPLIES 031334:	C 718-358-0900 NY 100-894-9131 CO 358990 TN 00-463-3768 PA 333310 MA 3351166 OH 00-446 8848 CA 703-750-0610 VA OGY C 703-8718500 VA SOUTH HACKEI C 718-358-0900 NY INS CWASHINGTON 25976 MI	IVA NS NJ DC	119.94 130.00 243.89 41.45 272.97 171.69 5.849.00 14.331.79 7.893.63 48.96 CF 780.53 945.00 81.68
			Department: 050	009 Total:	\$2	204,387.06
		CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$20,025.59	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$20,025.59	f a
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Trans	action Description		· .	Amount
$\begin{array}{c} 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-20 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-23 \\ 03-25 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-25 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-25 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-25 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-25 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-25 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-24 \\ 03-24 \\ 04-06 \\$		B&H F F B&H F B&H F B&H F PACI	HOTO MOTO 800- HOTO MOTO 800- NCE TECHNOLOG IC INK INC 858-952 HSOFT TECHNOLC EDEPOT #5910 8 EDEPOT #5910 8 EDEPOT #5910 8 EDEPOT #5910 8 PPLEONLINESTOI ON MKTPLACE PM MATION AIDS INC ECHNOLOGIES IN EVIDEO SERVICE SUPPLIES 031334 ON MKTPLACE PM	606.6969.NY 906.8969.NY 11103.CA 201103.CA 201103.CA 201403.CA 201403.CA 201403.3768.BL 201463.3768.BA 201463.3768.BA 201463.3768.BA 201463.3768.BA 201463.3768.BA 201463.3768.BA 20152.CA 2015	MD VA VA LWA CA CA CA CA CA LWA	$\begin{array}{c} 117.95\\ 0.95\\ 87.20\\ 724.04\\ 1.232.17\\ 1.969.70\\ 24.99\\ 146.16\\ 21.98\\ 923.99\\ 135.98\\ 502.31\\ 324.75\\ 324.75\\ 324.75\\ 3262.70\\ 2.950.00\\ 163.36\\ 521.55\end{array}$
			Department: 056 Division: 000		g	20,025.59 24,412.65
		CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$4,217.75	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$4,217.75	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Trans	action Description			Amount
04-02 03-31 04-03 04-02 04-16 04-15	851856450917030185 554295050926370060 554328651050000529				Ą	3,800.00 38.00 379.75

Page 9 of 10



Company	Name: CFTC	
Corporate	Account Number:	
Statement	Date: 04-19-2015	

			·	and the second	and the second states	
			NEW ACTIVIT	ſΥ		2-22 (Well) (Book - Strike H.
			Department: 050 Division: 000	113 Total: 107 Total:	55 \$	4,217,75 4,217,75
		CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$3,000.00	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$3,000.00	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Tran	action Description			Amount
03-24 03-23	85504995082900013	000703 JAN	ER FT WASHINGTO	on Md		3,000.00
		CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$60.00	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$60.00	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Tran	saction Description			Amount
04-02 04-01	75418235091014796	042647 ADY*	GLOSSYBOXUS 85	5-7381140 NY		60.00
		CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$2,210.07	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$2,210.07	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Trans	action Description		·	Amount
03-26 03-24 04-13 04-11 04-14 04-14 04-14 04-14 04-15 04-15		TTUTZ ABC TTUTT BREI CC III GLO CC III GLO ZZZZZ GLO	IMAGING OF ALEXA DE ARIZONA PHOED SAL EXPERIENCE S SAL EXPERIENCE S SAL EXPERIENCE S	ND ALEXANDRIA NX AZ IPEC 800-475-2098 IPEC 800-475-2098 IPEC 800-475-2098	VA NV NV NV	268.75 828.52 345.40 425.44 341.96

Department: 05015 Total: Division: 00008 Total: \$5,270.07 \$5,270.07

Ugbank

U.S. BANKCORP P.O. BOX 6347 FARGO ND 58125-6347

	STATEMENT DATE 08-19-2015	
	AMOUNT DUE \$12,043.39	
	NEW BALANCE \$12,043.39	
HILPHILPHILPHILPHILPHILPHILPHILPHILPHILP	PAYMENT DUE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROMPT PAYMENT ACT AMOUNT ENCLOSED Please make check payable to U.S. Bank* U.S. BANKCORP PO BOX 6313	
	FARGO ND 58125-6313	
	17460 MP 20122 0212	
Please lear payment coupon at perforation.		

ACCOUNT MESSAGES

Foreign transactions include a 1% foreign currency conversion fee incorporated in the exchange rate.

	n an	BILL	ING AC	COUNT	SUMN	IARY			
CFTC.	Previous Batance	Purchases \$ And Other Charges +	ielf Assessed Interest Penalty	+ Checks	Check + Fee	- Credits	Current Activity	Payments	Account Balance
Company Total	\$6,152,79	\$365,630,93	\$0.00	\$7,246.64	\$123.21	\$37,640,23	\$335,360.55	\$329,469,95	\$12,043,39

Default Accounting Code:				
	ACCOUNT	NUMBER	ACCOUNT SUN	IMARY
CUSTOMER SERVICE CALL			PREVIOUS BALANCE	6,152.79
			OTHER CHARGES	365,630,93
888-994-6722	STATEMENT DATE	DISPUTED AMOUNT	SELF ASSESSED INTEREST PENALTY	_00_
	08/19/15	.00	CHECKS	7,246.64
		L	CHECK FEE	123.21
SEND BILLING INQUIRIES TO:	AMOUNT DUE		CREDITS	37,640.23
	AMOON	II DUE	CURRENT BILLING ACTIVITY	335,360.55
U.S. Bank Government Services P.O. Box 6335	12,04	3.39	PAYMENTS	329,469.95
Fargo, ND 58125-6335			ACCOUNT BALANCE	12,043.39

Page 1 of 12

ACCOUNT NUMBER

STATES STATES

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015

			CORPOR	ATE ACCOUN			
CFTC					TOTAL CO	RPORATE ACTIVIT \$329,469.95CF	Y
Post 7 Date E	Date	Reference Number		action Description	i		Amount
$\begin{array}{c} 07-20 \\ 07-21 \\ 07-22 \\ 07-22 \\ 07-23 \\ 07-27 \\ 07-27 \\ 07-27 \\ 07-27 \\ 07-30 \\ 08-03 \\ 08-03 \\ 08-05 \\$)8-05)8-06)8-10			PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT PAYMENT			$\begin{array}{c} 6 (52.79 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 4 (55.771 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 4 (55.771 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 4 (55.771 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 4 (191.56 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 13 (390.64 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 13 (390.64 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 10 (679.00 \ {\rm Fy}) \\ 7 (886.62 \ {$
				NEW ACTIVI	īγ		
			CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$174.01	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$174.01	
Post T Date D	Tran Date	Reference Number	Trans	action Description			Amount
07-20 0	7-17	754212251983240000	56517 SIGN	LANGUAGE USA L	LC LA JOLLA CA		174.01
			CREDITS \$10.60	PURCHASES \$1,762.14	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$1,751.54	• •
Post T Date D		Reference Number	Trans	action Description	L		Amount
07-29 0 07-29 0 07-30 0 08-04 0 08-05 0 08-05 0 08-06 0 08-07 0	17-28 17-28 17-28 18-03 18-04 18-05 18-05		BEST BEST MICR STAP STAP STAP	BUY MHT 000014 BUY MHT 000014 O CENTER-TOWSG SHUTTERSTOCK, I LES DIRECT 800-3 LES DIRECT 800-3 LES DIRECT 800-3	95 TIMONIUM MD 95 TIMONIUM MD 95 TIMONIUM MD NC 866-663-3954 NY 333330 MA 333330 MA 333330 MA	JD	10.60 CR 52.98 42.38 199.00 315.13 729.66 422.99
				Department: 00 Division: 00	000 Total: 000 Total:		\$1,925.55 \$1,925.55

Page 2 of 12

1	.1	5

Z

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015

	CRED \$0.1	ITS PURCHASES 00 \$35,172.97	CASH ADV \$1,991.30	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$37,164.27	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description			Amount
07-24 07-23 07-24 07-23 07-24 07-23 07-24 07-23 07-24 07-23 07-24 07-23	55536075204816004232627 55536075204816004232734 55536075204816004232734 50090000004600004005000 0000000004600004005000	VERITEXT CORP 800567/ VERITEXT CORP 800567/ VERITEXT CORP 800567/ *FINANCE CHARGE* CAS	8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8658 NJ 8H ADVANCE FEE	1	595.81 379.14 1,220.22 0.95 55.75
07-27 07-25 07-27 07-24 07-27 07-24 07-27 07-23 07-27 07-23 07-29 07-28		WELLS FARGO BANK NU PROSE COURT REPORT REAL-TIME REPORTERS REAL-TIME REPORTERS HUSEBY INC CHARLOTT HUSEBY INC CHARLOTT INUMBR SACRAMENTO (01163-51, PAUL-MIN ING 05618327500 FL 03125789323 IL 03125789323 IL E NC E NC E NC ZA	1	958.80 254.00 303.60 195.00 919.00 30.61
07-30 07-29 07-30 07-29 07-30 07-29 07-30 07-29 07-30 07-29 07-30 07-29	224404 221 220 00000000 00000000004000004024000 00000000	PLATE KRUSE & ASSOCI *FINANCE CHARGE* CAS CASH ADVANCE FROM - SERVICE OF PROCESSO *FINANCE CHARGE* CAS CASH ADVANCE FROM -	AT ODVANCE FEE 01164 - ST. PAUL - MN H ADVANCE FEE		2,163,00 3,40 200,00 8,42 495,00
07-30 07-29 07-30 07-29	0000000004600005017000 0000000004600005017000 000000004600005017000	JOHN WILEY AND SONOL "FINANCE CHARGE" CAS CASH ADVANCE FROM ATTORNEY'S PROCESSO	01162 -ST. PAUL -MN SH ADVANCE FEE 101160 -ST. PAUL -MN	ł	3.40 200.00
08-05 08-04 08-05 08-04 08-10 08-07 08-10 08-07	0000000004600004607000 0000000004600004607000 0000000004600001019000 0000000004600001019000	-FINANCE CHARGE* CAS CASH ADVANCE FROM - JEFF THOMAS INC 0011 *FINANCE CHARGE* CAS CASH ADVANCE FROM -	H AUVANCE FEE 65 -ST. PAUL -MN H ADVANCE FEE		5.14 302.50 1.28 75.00
08-10 08-07 08-10 08-07	0000000004600001021000 0000000004600001021000	INTERACTION CIVIL 0011 *FINANCE CHARGE* CAS CASH ADVANCE FROM - NEVADA STATE BANK 00	59 - ST. PAUL - MN H ADVANCE FEE 1161 - ST. PAUL - MN		1.09 64.00
08-13 08-13 08-13 08-13 08-13 08-13 08-13 08-13 08-13 08-12 08-13 08-12 08-13 08-12 08-13 08-12 08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13		ALLIANCE REPORTING 0 ALLIANCE REPORTING 0 ALLIANCE REPORTING 0 VERITEXT CORP 800567 VERITEXT CORP 800567 VERITEXT CORP 800567 ALDERSON REPORTING ALDERSON REPORTING ALDERSON REPORTING ELISA DREIER REPORTIN ELISA DREIER REPORTIN ELISA DREIER REPORTIN ELISA DREIER REPORTIN	510/41/03/4 NY 5167417854 NY 5167417854 NY 1658 NJ 1658 NJ 1658 NJ 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC NG 02125575558 NY NG 02125575558 NY NG 02125575558 NY NG 02125575558 NY		$\begin{array}{c} 199.70\\ 490.75\\ 920.00\\ 225.00\\ 979.25\\ 763.80\\ 727.00\\ 825.98\\ 353.15\\ 168.65\\ 461.63\\ 543.65\\ 337.79\\ 337.79\end{array}$
08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13 08-14 08-13 08-17 08-14 08-17 08-14 08-17 08-14 08-17 08-14 08-17 08-14 08-17 08-14 08-17 08-14		ELISA DREIER REPORTIN ELISA DREIER REPORTIN LEGAL PROCESS SERVI EVERMAN & EVERMAN V ALDERSON REPORTING ALDERSON REPORTING ALDERSON REPORTING ALDERSON REPORTING CASH ADVANCE FROM	VIG U2255/5588 NY VIG 02125575558 NY VIG 02125575558 NY VIE 702-471-7255 NV VIEST PALM BCH FL 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC 202-289-2260 DC H ADVANCE FEE		337.79 129.70 702.13 465.50 82.00 337.90 606.38 434.01 797.41 10.18 599.05
08-18 08-18 08-18 08-18	55263525230083163274590 55263525230083167477587	MARY MASLOWSKI 001 ALLIANCE REPORTING 0 ALLIANCE REPORTING 0	106 -S1, PAUL -MN 5167417854 NY 5167417854 NY	1	614.35 ,703.75

Page 3 of 12

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015

			CREDI \$0.0	TS 10	PURCHASES \$0.12	CASH ADV \$7.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$7.12	
ost ate	Tran Date	Reference Number		Transa	ction Description	<u> </u>	•	Amount
18-13 18-13	08-12 08-12	0000000000046000010 000000000046000016	21000 21000	*FINAN CASH A CLERK	CE CHARGE* CA DVANCE FROM COURT OF APPI	SH ADVANCE FEE 001025 -ST. PAUL -MN		0.12 7.00
					Department: 05	001 Total:	\$:	67,171.39
			CREDI \$0.0		PURCHASES \$508.76	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$508.76	
Post Date		Reference Number		Transa	ction Description	L		Amount
7-29 7-29	07-28 07-28	554295052098943733 554328652100005746	63340 80447	PAYPAI SOUTH	L "TRANSLATION ERN DISTRICT R	I 4029357733 CA IEPO 212-805-0323 NY		350.00 158.76
Post		Reference Number	CREDI \$0.0	0	PURCHASES \$25.50	CASH ADV \$1,500.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$1,525.50	Amount
18-04 18-04	08-03 08-03	000000000046000030	27000 27000	CASHA	DVANCE FROM	SH ADVANCE FEE		25,50 1,500.00
			CREDI \$0.0		PURCHASES \$275.68	CASH ADV \$40.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$315.68	
ost ate	Tran Date	Reference Number		Transad	tion Description			Amount
7-21	07-20 07-20	000000000046000010	38000 38000	*FINAN CASH A	CE CHARGE* CA DVANCE FROM	SH ADVANCE FEE		0.68 40.00
8-05 8-13	08-04 08-12	00000000046000010 554295052168945295 554295052248947232	19226 13758	NABUAN ACE INN ACE INN	CH TO COURT 0 C 5614477638 FL C 5614477638 FL	01103-S1. PAUL -MN		225.00 50.00
	***		**************		Department: 056 Division: 000	002 Total: 001 Total:	s S	2,349.94 9,521.33
			CREDI \$0.0		PURCHASES \$3,662.53	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$3,662.53	

Page 4 of 12

1	1	7

Company N	Name: CFTC	
Corporate	Account Number:	
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015	

		NEW ACTIVITY	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount
07-20 07-17 07-22 07-21 07-22 07-21 07-23 07-22 07-23 07-22 07-23 07-22 07-23 07-21 07-27 07-24 08-10 08-06		EF HAWESETH INC DETAILETERE IN CONTRACTORY AT A THE WAY AND THE CH CONTRACTORY AT A THE WAY AND THE CH CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND THE CH CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND CONTRACTORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND CONTRACTORY AND	1,768.4376.99100.28162.29262.19181.97104.0735.00
07-27 07-24 08-10 08-08 08-12 08-11 08-13 08-12 08-19 08-18		NE MESTAMISSEMIER, INC. WASHINGTON DC MESTAMISE ONE CENTROL SATISTICAMA MESTAMISE DEPERTION SATISTICAMA MESTAMISE DEPERTION SATISTICAMA MEMORY SATISTICAMENTALISE CA MEMORY SATISTICAMENTALISE CA MENTIONE MEMORY SATISTICAMENTALISE MEMORY SATISTICAMENTALISE M	35.00 244.90 123.39 124.90 478.12
		EDITS PURCHASES CASH ADV TOTAL ACTIVITY 0.00 \$6,364.48 \$0.00 \$6,364.48	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount
07-23 07-22 07-24 07-23 07-27 07-24 07-28 07-27 07-29 07-27 08-13 08-12 08-13 08-12 08-13 08-12		AT THE FREE CHEROLOGY LLC. MATHEMARKIN BRU TA MARKIN SYSTEMARS CREATED FARTERS MIL	1,412,00 520,00 254,65 1,492,00 167,81 450,00 1,303,80 764,22
	Ся	EDITS PURCHASES CASH ADV TOTAL ACTIVITY 0.00 \$1,046.29 \$3,388.44 \$4,434.73	
Polit Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount
07-20 07-17 07-22 07-21 07-22 07-21	000000000046000040210 000000000046000040210	20 CASH ADVANCE FROM - KNIGHT FLECTRICAL 001079 ST. PALIL MN	988.60 14.32 842.46
07-22 07-21 07-22 07-21 07-31 07-30 07-31 07-30	0000000000046000040220 000000000046000040220 0000000000	KNIGHT ELECTRICAL 001080 ST PALL MN	38.85 2,285.00 4.44 260.98
		EDITS PURCHASES CASH ADV TOTAL ACTIVITY 16 00 \$1,435.16 \$0,00 \$1,169.16	
	D-2		
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	Amount

Page 5 of 12

Company Name: CFTC
Corporate Account Number:
Statement Date: 08-19-2015

			NEW ACTIVITY		
Post Date		Reference Number	Transaction Description		Amount
07-29 07-29		7531613520820505762845 7531613520820562862881	(FOREIGN CURRENCY) 36,352.00 BDT 07/2	9 (RATE) 76.881 9 (RATE) 76.881	472.83 8 472.83 8
			DITS PURCHASES CASH AOV 00 \$592.55 \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$592.55	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description		Amount
07-22 07-22 07-24	07-21 07-21 07-22	5543286520300018135297 5543286520300024024184 8510159520498000760074	5 BABA'S VILLAGE RESTAUR CHICAGO IL 7 BABA'S VILLAGE RESTAUR CHICAGO IL 9 CHINA NIGHT CAFE CHICAGO IL		270.00 40.00 282.55
		CRE Si	DITS PURCHASES CASH ADV 00 \$443.00 \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$443.00	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description		Amount
07-29	07-28	0522702520930015775338	BUSINESS OFFICE SYSTEM 630-784-7730 IL		443.00
Post Date		CRE \$94	DITS PURCHASES CASH ADV 66 \$416.00 \$0.00 Transaction Description	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$529.66 C	R
07-30 08-14 08-14		2526508521100001120002 7531613520820505762645 7531613520820562862861			416.00 472.83 CR 472.83 CR
			Department: 05004 Total:	\$1	6,156.79
		CRE	DITS PURCHASES CASH ADV 00 \$6,642.48 \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$6,642.48	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description		Amount
07-20 07-24 07-24 07-27 07-28 07-28	07-22 07-23 07-23 07-27		ERSVP CATERING 703-5738700 VA BEYOND THE OFFICE DOOR 866-733-0698 WI AVIO GALLERIES, INC. LURAY VA		646.43 696.00 707.00 495.00 544.91 553.14
					-

Page 6 of 12



Company	Name: CFTC	
Corporate	Account Number:	
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015	

		CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$5.01	CASH ADV \$294.90	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$299.91	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Tra	nsaction Description	L		Amount
07-31 07-30 07-31 07-30 08-06 08-05 08-06 08-05	000000000046000020 000000000046000020 0000000000	23000 *FI 23000 CA	ALORCHID 00113 NANCE CHARGE* CA SH ADVANCE FROM	SH ADVANCE FEE 3 -ST. PAUL -MN SH ADVANCE FEE ST. PAUL -MN		2.49 146.40 2.52 148.50
			Department: 05 Division: 00	006 Total: 003 Total:	5	6,942.39 23,099.18
		CREDITS \$660.00	PURCHASES \$0.00	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$660.00	CR
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Tra	nsaction Description	ŧ		Amount
07-24 07-22	553102052040292469	00010 FU	TON STUDIO INC NE	EW YORK NY		660.00 CF
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	CREDITS \$564.74 Tra	PURCHASES \$64,259.09	\$25.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$63,719.35	Amount
07-20 07-18 07-20 07-17 07-22 07-21	554328651990003608 5548872519820628410 555418652030720043	95592 PS	AV PRESENTATION S EXPO LLC 088869833 RMONT HOTELS WA 099400	SVCS 847-222-9800 IL		7,931.70 1,016.82 2,067.14 5,051.10 169.74 CF

Page 7 of 12

Company	Name: CFTC	
Corporate	Account Number:	
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015	

		NEW ACTIVI	<u>n</u>		
	CRED \$0.	ITS PURCHASES	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$898.76	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number				Amount
07-31 07-30 08-03 07-30	05410195211295070379187 05436845213300156447656	BEST BUY 00003111 OFFICE DEPOT #3311 O	BURBANK IL RLAND PARK IL		880.77 17.99
	CRED \$16,660	ITS PURCHASES	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$101,659.19	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description			Amount
07.20 07.17 07.20 07.17 07.20 07.17 07.20 07.17 07.21 07.21 07.22 07.23 07.27 07.24 07.28 07.27 07.28 07.27 07.28 07.27 07.28 07.27 07.28 07.27 07.28 07.27 07.28 07.29 07.30 07.20 07.30 07.20 08.00 08.		OFFICE DEPOT #5910 8 OFFICE DEPOT #5910 8 OFFICE DEPOT #1708 ITELESTREAM INC NEW/ TWC TIME WARNER NY INC TIME WARNER NY INC TIME WARNER NY INMIXTECHNOLOGY IN OFFICE DEPOT #5910 8 AMAZON COM AMZN CO AMAZON MKTPLACE PM SMK LINK ELECTRONIC GELON SOFT MALA SO HEDREG CURRENCY AMAZON COM AMZN CO AMAZON COM AMZN CO INTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMTECH CORPORATION IMMIXTECHNOLOGY IN CONCESSIOT OF MASHING AMZON MKTPLACE PM AMZON COM AMZN CO STK'SHUTTERSTOCK, II COMCAST OF WASHING AMZON MKTPLACE PM AMZON MKTPLACE NO COMCAST OF WASHING AMZON MKTPLACE PM AMZON COM AMZN CO THE WARNER CA ITT SILL PANGNER NA AMTON SIT OF WASHING AMZON MKTPLACE PM COMCAST OF WASHING AMZON MKTPLACE PM AMTONE CHNOLOGY IN CONTEMPORARY ACE IN COMCAST OF WASHING AMAZON MKTPLACE PM ANTONE WARNER NA ATT SILL PAYMENT 800 TWC TIME WARNER NA DRIVEWWW ELEMENTS IN AUTOPAY DISH NTWK 80	00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 103-750-0610 VA 00-463-3768 PA 173-750-0610 VA 00-463-3768 PA 173-750-0610 VA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768 PA 175 AMZN COM/BILL VA 00-463-3768 PA 00-463-3768	WA WA (RATE) 0.6349 WA 1 VA 2 1 VA 2 1 C C C WA 1 0 C C WA 1 0 C C WA 1 0 C C WA	$\begin{array}{c} 414.99\\ 59.98\\ 59.98\\ 219.948\\ 299.36\\ 299.36\\ 299.36\\ 39.95\\ 6.666.40\\ 191.92\\ 191.92\\ 298.02\\ 298.02\\ 298.02\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 298.02\\ 302.5\\ 2$
L		*******		*****	age 8 of 12

Page 8 of 12

Company I	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015

Post Date			Transaction Description	Amount
)8-17)8-19)8-19)8-19	08-15 08-18 08-19 08-19	55432865227000188601277 55432865230000585975568 55432865231000775351843 55432865231000799047351	ATT'99LL PAYMENT 800-288-2020 TX AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN COM/BILL WA AMAZON MKTPLACE PMTS AMZN COM/BILL WA AMAZON.COM AMZN COM/BILL WA	75.00 239.69 162.00 88.58
		CREDI \$18,384	TS PURCHASES CASH ADV TOTAL ACTIVITY 12 \$101,069.80 \$0.00 \$82,685.68	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number		Amount
07-20 07-21 07-21 07-21 07-22 07-24 0 0-2-7 07-27 07-27 07-27 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	07-27 08-03 08-03 08-03 08-03 08-04 08-04 08-04 08-04 08-04 08-05 08-05 08-04		AICPA *AICPA 888-777-7077 NC ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNM 703-6846931 VA GRADUATE SCHOOL REG 08887444723 DC GRADUATE SCHOOL REG 08887444723 DC GRADUATE SCHOOL REG 08887444723 DC NARA NWML TRAINING 817-551-2004 MD NARA NWML TRAINING 817-551-2004 MD NARA NWML TRAINING 817-551-2004 MD NARA NWML TRAINING 817-551-2004 MD NARA NWML TRAINING 817-551-2004 MD STANDARDS ENSIGO CO 00 603-9260750 NH GMI NSIGHT 9732160594 NJ BLACKS IN GOVERNMENT WASHINGTON DC AMERICAN MGMT ASSOC SARANAC LAKE NY AMERICAN MGMT ASS	145.00 900.00 995.00 1,395.00 1,395.00 300.00 300.00 1,199.00 5,995.00 1,095.00 995.00 850.00 1,132.80 1,132.80 1,132.80 1,132.80

Page 9 of 12

Company Name: CFTC	
Corporate Account Num	per: Destant and a second
Statement Date: 08-19-20	015

		NEW ACTIVI	TY	
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	1	Amount
08-06 08-05 08-07 08-05 08-07 08-05 08-07 08-05 08-10 08-06 08-11 08-11 08-12 08-10 08-13 08-11 08-14 08-12 08-14 08-12 08-19 08-18 08-19 08-18		I NY INSTITUTE FINANCE WKF-WK FINANCIAL SF PRMIA 06120053370 Mh EEOC TRAINING INST PARTINERSHIP FOR PU THE INST OF INT AUDI RICHARD A BROCK & A MANAGEMENT CONCE THE INSTITUTE FOR FI THE INSTITUTE FOR FI THERE GROUP 202467	IVS 800-552-9410 MN 02-663-4837 DC BLIC 2022921014 DC O 407-937-1100 FL SSO 414-3515500 WI PTS TYSONS CORNER V VA 202-223-1528 DC VA 202-223-1528 DC	3 919 00 2 790 00 1 795 00 CR 1 795 00 CR 1 795 00 CR 2 7888 00 9 940 00 9 940 00 4 95 00 4 95 00 10,350 00 725 00
		Department: 05	009 Total:	\$185,243.63
	CRE \$(DITS PURCHASES 1.00 \$6,126.53	CASH ADV TO \$0.00	DTAL ACTIVITY \$6,126.53
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	1	Amount
07-23 07-21 07-27 07-25 07-27 07-25 07-27 07-26 07-28 07-28 07-28 07-28 07-28 07-28 07-29 07-28 07-29 07-28 08-07 08-06 08-07 08-06 08-07 08-07 08-10 08-07		a annen san san ann ann an a' an a'	LITALEXY E. TITS AND COMPEL WA MARKING COMPEL WA MARKING COMPEL WA TS AND COMPEL WA MARKING COMPEL WA MARKING COMPEL WA MARKING COMPEL WA MARKING COMPEL WA MARKING	$\begin{array}{c} 1148.00\\ 105.42\\ 105.42\\ 57.91\\ 112.42\\ 145.25\\ 64.58\\ 3.940.00\\ 103.96\\ 133.66\\ 33.27\\ 176.62\\ \end{array}$
		Department: 05 Division: 00	010 Total: 005 Total:	\$6,126.53 \$191,370.16
	CRE/ \$162	DITS PURCHASES 2.71 \$15,366.16	CASH ADV T(\$0.00	DTAL ACTIVITY \$15,203.45
Post Tran Date Date	Reference Number	Transaction Description	I	Amount
07-20 07-17 07-20 07-18 07-20 07-19 07-20 07-20 07-21 07-20 07-21 07-20 07-24 07-24 07-24 07-24 07-24 07-24 07-25 07-26 07-28 07-27 07-28 07-28		AMAZON COM AMZN C: TCD/GALE 248-699-425: TCD/GALE 248-699-425: AMAZON COM AMZN CC AMAZON COM AMZN CC BUSINES VALUATION AMAZON COM AMZN CC AMAZON COM AMZN CC AMAZON COM AMZN CC AMAZON COM AMZN CC STUDENTS BOOK COM AG COMMODITY RESEA	DMBILL WA MI MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA MBILL WA ANY WASHINGTON DC IRCH NORTH VANCOUV	79.20 1,295.94 16.30 229.67 461.66 461.66 461.66 461.66 100.00 110.00 187.61 143.91 BC 2,500.00
				Dogo 10 of 12

Page 10 of 12

Company	Name: CFTC
Corporate	Account Number:
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015

ost Tran late Date	Reference Number		Amount
7-29 07-28		5 ANAZON COM ANZN COMBLE WA	131.95 131.95 (
7-31 07-30 7-31 07-30 8-03 08-02		s analon con angleonde wa	14.00
8-03 08-02	54266214620085713	F ACRESCURCE.COM 31240305151.	715.00
8-05 08-04		A ANALY IN MALE AND ANALY ANALY WA	43.23
8-05 08-04	5-41296-2 (KCG) (X) (425	2 AMATCH MATPLACE INTS AMAN COMPLE WA	5.94
8-05 08-04 8-05 08-04		I ANTAN NATE ALE PARE AND ARABELT WA	93.15
8-05 08-04 8-05 08-04		E AMARICH MYTELACE PHILE AN 2N COMPELL WA	225.02
8-05 08-04		L ANA AN DATA A SALE AND A MART WA	6.84
8-05 08-04 8-05 08-04 8-05 08-05		E AMAZON MATPLACE INTO AND COMPLEX WA	308.16
8-05 08-05			12.10
8-05 08-05 8-05 08-05 8-05 08-05		I. ANALY IN MATPLACE PINTS ANY ALCONCELL WA	10.94
8-05 08-05		I MARCH MAINTEE FAIR MARCH MA	363.89
8-06 08-05		D AMAZIN MATPLALE PAITS AMAN CLAREFT WA	156.81
8-06 08-05			13,99
8-06 08-05		F ADMARCED DAK IPLACE PARTS ADMIN COMPANY WA	36.77
8-06 08-05			10.93
8-06 08-05	en e	e anazon nacificade pate anen concell wa	86.15
8-06 08-05 8-05 08-05		N AMAZON MALIPLACE PALIS AMZOLCIMUMEL WA	101.21
8-06 08-05	- 5 -6120 -5710-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-	E AMAZIAN MATPLACE PARTS AND COMPLET WA	43.94
8-06 08-05			190,19
8-06 08-06		I AMAYON MATPLACE PINTS ANTH COMPACT WA	45.23
8-07 08-06 8-07 08-06		I AMAANI MATERIA FILI MAANI MAANI WA	5.38 53.98
8-07 08-06		I AMAYON MATERIAL ENTS AMENICAMENT WA	84.40
8-07 08-06		I ANALYM NATHIZE MAE ANALEMANT WA	10,99
8-07 08-06 8-07 08-07		I AMAKUN MULACI INTI AMIN COMPLET WA	11.36
8-10 08-07		L AMAZON COM ANTH COMPACT WA	14.00 (
8-10 08-07 8-10 08-07		1 AMAGAN MATELASE ENTE AMAN SCHNELL WA	56.72
8-10 08-07	te anticente de la constante d	AMAZCHAMATELACE PARTS AMENICIMATEL WA	32.99
8-10 08-07		E AMAYON NATE ACE ENTE ANALYONNEL WA	69.95
8-10 08-07	SACKS INCHARDA	AMAZTEN MATPLACE PARTE AMON COMPLET WA	25.55
8-10 08-08 8-10 08-10		S AMARICHI MATERIALE PARISI AMERICI MATERI WA	244.15
8-10 08-10 8-11 08-10	145853113400011341	(ANAZON MRITLACE ENTIS AND COMPLET WA	73.98
B-11 08-10		S ANNELLEN MELTELALE PHELS AND DULL DANNEL WA	16.76 (
8-11 08-10	an constraint for the	I IN TELEVISION AND SECTION AT	1,800.00
8-12 08-11 8-12 08-11 8-12 08-12		n - Manana ang kalang ang kalang k Kalang kalang	60.52
8-12 08-12		AMAZIAN MIKTPA ACE PINTIS AND IN COMMITTEE WA	39.99
8-13 08-12 8-13 08-12		E MONTEN PE N MEN (TIMPEL 198	39.95
8-13 08-13		I ARACCALCON AND COMPLET IN	523.50
8-13 08-13		L ANOVER FEM ANEN FEM HIL MA	724.52
8-14 08-14		ANALY AND THE ALL FRAILS AND A COMPANY I WA	317,43 AQ 87

Page 11 of 12

Company	Name: CFTC	
Corporate	Account Number:	
Statement	Date: 08-19-2015	

			Department: 05013 Total: \$1 Division: 00007 Total: \$1			5,203.45 5,203.45	
			CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$218.53	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$218.53	
Post Date		Reference Number	Transa	ction Description			Amount
07-21 07-22 07-22		05410195201741004 05410195202741004 05410195202741005	28856 FEDE) 47517 FEDE) 123375 FEDE)	(860134506759 MI (781002637976 MI (781002639475 MI	Emphis TN Emphis TN Emphis TN		63.04 84.18 71.31
		international and a second	CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$500.00	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$500.00	
Post Date		Reference Number	Transa	ction Description			Amount
08-06	08-04	85504995217900010	500131 ABC IN	AGING OF WASH	ING WASHINGTO	NDC	500.00
			CREDITS \$0.00	PURCHASES \$463.00	CASH ADV \$0.00	TOTAL ACTIVITY \$463.00	
Post Date	Tran Date	Reference Number	Transa	ction Description			Amount
07-22 08-17	07-21 08-14	054101952027411840 754566752270051240	89798 FEDEX	781002421770 ME EEDY, INC WASH	MPHIS TN NGTON DC		33.00 430.00

Department: 05015 Total: Division: 00008 Total: \$1,181.53 \$1,181.53

Page 12 of 12

Position Limits

35. What is the status of CFTC's current position limits rule?

The CFTC is currently working to try to finalize the rule this year. The CFTC published two notices of proposed rulemakings regarding position limits. The first notice, Aggregation of Positions, was published on Nov. 10, 2013. The second notice, Position Limits for Derivatives, was published on Dec. 12, 2013. CFTC has reopened and extended comment periods a number of times, and on September 29, 2015, published a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking regarding Aggregation of Positions. The Commission continues to review comments received on these notices.

36. Does CFTC expect to finalize this rule before 2017?

It is a priority for the Chairman in 2016 to finalize the rules related to position limits. There are many complex aspects to these rules, such as standards for bona fide hedging, the standards and process for hedging exemptions, and deliverable supply estimates. We have been considering the stakeholder input carefully and are making progress toward finalizing these rules.

37. A recent advisory committee at CFTC recommended not including position limits in the oil and gas markets? Does CFTC incorporate its advisory committee recommendations into its rulemaking similar to the comments it receives?

The CFTC carefully considers the views expressed by members of its advisory committees as well as the public generally. The particular report referred to, however, was subsequently withdrawn by the advisory committee.

Work with Department of Justice (DOJ)

38. How many cases were referred to DOJ between FY 2008 and 2015? Please provide the total and the number per year.

The CFTC has a robust history of working cooperatively with DOJ on enforcement matters. As part of its cooperative enforcement efforts, the CFTC routinely communicates with and provides information, data and other records on specific matters to DOJ for consideration for criminal investigation and prosecution. Between FY 2009 and FY 2015, the CFTC referred a total of 233 matters to DOJ. During FY 2009 through FY 2010, the CFTC referred matters to DOJ without regard to the likelihood of interest in prosecution on the part of the criminal authorities. Beginning in FY 2011, the CFTC changed its referral protocol. Since that time, the CFTC has made criminal referrals only after considering the facts of the particular case, including the quality of the evidence and the scope and magnitude of any potential criminal violation. CFTC does not retain records of these efforts prior to FY 2009.

Γ	CFTC Referrals of	
	Enforcement Matters to DOJ	
FY 2009	43	
FY 2010	98	
FY 2011	25	
FY 2012	17	
FY 2013	14	
FY 2014	11	
FY 2015	25	
Total	233	

Customer Protection Fund

39. What is the current balance of the Customer Protection Fund?

As of February 29, 2016, the balance of the Customer Protection Fund was \$262,939,456.

40. What were the total obligations for the CPF in FY 2015?

Total obligations for FY 2015 were \$6,622,258 for the CPF.

41. What are the planned obligations of the Fund for FY 2016 and FY 2017?

Estimated obligations (expenditures) for the fund are provided in the table below, as displayed in Appendix 5 of the CFTC FY 2017 President's Budget Justification.

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
Budget Authority - Prior Year	\$269,901	\$264,252	\$180,587
Budget Authority - New Year	887	0	0
Prior Year Recoveries	89	0	0
Sequestration	4	0	0
Total Budget Authority	270,881	264,252	180,587
Whistleblower Program	1,623	2,685	3.021
Whistleblower Awards	0	60,000	52,000
Customer Education Program	4,999	20,980	22,026

Total Planned Expenditures	6,622	83,665	77,047
Unobligated Balance	\$264,259	\$ 180,587	\$103,540

42. How many FTEs will the Fund use in fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

In FY 2016, a total of 11 FTE are projected to be funded from the Consumer Protection Fund. A total of 17 FTE are projected to be funded in FY 2017.

43. Please provide a table showing the budget and staff of the National Futures Association since FY 2008.

Year*	Total Operating Expenses	Average Staffing	
2008	\$39 million	267	
2009	\$40 million	270	
2010	\$41 million	278	
2011	\$42 million	274	
2012	\$49 million	299	
2013	\$62 million	330	
2014	\$ 69 million	415	
2015	\$77 million (reduced from 79)	467(reduced from 471)	
2016	\$83 million projected (reduced from 85)	480 projected (reduced from 499)	

*Fiscal Year ending June 30

44. How many regulatory staff is dedicated to regulatory compliance across the entire Self-Regulatory Structure of the futures, options, and swaps market?

The CME dedicates approximately 240 regulatory surveillance staff. ICE dedicates approximately 30 regulatory surveillance staff. The NFA has a total staff of approximately 480.

Legislative Proposal for User Fees

The President's fiscal year 2017 budget request discusses a legislative proposal to collect user fees to fund the Commission's financial regulation activities.

45. What is the current status of that legislative proposal?

The Administration submitted draft legislation related to CFTC user fees to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate in the summer of 2015. We are not aware of the status of that legislative proposal.

46. When does the Administration plan on submitting the legislation to the Congress?

The Administration transmitted a legislative proposal to Congress in July 2015. At this time, the Commission is not aware of a time-line for transmittal of any other legislative proposal related to user fees.

47. When would the legislation have to be enacted for the collections to be in place in order to collect the fees?

The President's Budget request assumes that if enabling legislation were enacted early in FY 2017, issuance of a proposed rule for public comment would likely occur in FY 2017 and user fees could be collected starting in FY 2018.

48. When would the legislation have to be enacted for the collections to be in place in order to collect the fees?

The President's Budget request assumes that if enabling legislation were enacted early in FY 2017, issuance of a proposed rule for public comment would likely occur in FY 2017 and user fees could be collected starting in FY 2018.

49. What would be the basis of the fee, who would have to pay the fee and how much would the Commission charge per fee?

The ultimate form and amount of any fees collected would be dependent on the language in the legislation and associated implementing rules, regulations and processes. Unless Congress specified the fees in legislation, any proposed fee schedules and structure would be determined through a rulemaking subject to public comment.

Vacancies at the Commission

The Commission currently has two vacant positions for Commissioner-one Republican and one Democrat.

50. When does the President, or does he at all, plan to nominate people for these positions?

President Obama nominated two new commissioners on Thursday, March 3, 2016 to join the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. He named Brian Quintenz, a Republican, and Christopher Brummer, a Democrat.

51. When the respective vacancies were made available?

Commissioner Scott O'Malia vacated his position on August 8, 2014. Commissioner Mark Wetjen vacated his position on August, 28, 2015.

Program, Projects and Activities

I noticed that the Commission in its budget request this year decided to make a unilateral decision to tell Congress what it considers to be Programs, Projects, and Activities. The footnote

statement reads:

"The Commission considers the Salary and Expenses, Information Technology, and Office of the Inspector General programs to be its sole programs, projects, and activities (PPAs). All other budget displays by mission activity, division or any other depiction are for informational purposes only."

These "PPAs" are essential to what Congress appropriates for funding and how it conducts oversight. In the FY 2016 Explanatory Statement for Division A, which represents this Subcommittee's portion of the Omnibus, it explicitly states:

"A program, project, or activity (PPA) is an element within a budget account. PPAs are identified by reference to include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Act, 2016, accompanying Committee reports, explanatory statements, the Statement of Managers, and <u>budget justifications</u>. Program activity structures are intended to provide a meaningful representation of the operations financed by a specific budget account by project, activity, or organization."

52. Is CFTC aware that the definition of PPAs is well established in appropriations law and not only is this set forth in the Explanatory Statement but is incorporated into the reprogramming procedures under Section 717 of the FY 2016 Appropriations bill?

The CFTC applies and relies upon the following GAO definition of PPA as contained in the GAO's *A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process* (GAO-05-734SP):

"For annually appropriated accounts, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and agencies identify PPAs by reference to committee reports and budget justifications; for permanent appropriations, OMB and agencies identify PPAs by the program and financing schedules that the President provides in the "Detailed Budget Estimates" in the budget submission for the relevant fiscal year."

Additionally, the CFTC routinely reviews congressional appropriation mark-ups and the funding tables, as well as the enacted Explanatory Statements, the actual appropriation bill language, and the general and specific provisions that direct controls over the financial resources of the agency.

The CFTC's current PPAs were first identified and established in August 2012 in its response to the Office of Management and Budget, *Budget Data Request* (BDR) No. 12-38, *Anticipated Reporting Requirements Under the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012.*

53. Why would the Commission, past or present, believe it has such discretion to opt out of federal statute?

The Commission does not believe it can exempt itself from any federal statute. The agency is committed to following all applicable laws, including appropriations laws, and any other applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, provisions or legal precedents.

Financial Statements

54. Please provide the letter from accounting firm KPMG requesting the CFTC take down its annual financial statements from its website.

The requested letter from KPMG LLP, dated January 12, 2016, to the CFTC follows:



KPMG LLP Suite 12000 1801 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006
 Telephone
 + 1 202 533 3000

 Fax
 + 1 202 533 8500

 internet
 www.us.kpmg.com

January 12, 2016

Ms. Mary-Jean Buhler Chief Financial Officer Commodity Futures Trading Commission Three Lafayette Center 1155 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20581

As you are aware, during the FY 2015 audit of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) financial statements, CFTC management made KPMG LLP ("KPMG") aware that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted an audit of CFTC building leases and GAO provided CFTC with a number of questions. In researching the response to these questions, the CFTC concluded that its historical policy for recording lease obligations may be inconsistent with OMB Circular A-11, *Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget*; 31 USC 1501(a)(1). The CFTC determined that the FY 2015 CFTC financial statements as well as several prior period CFTC financial statements are impacted by this matter. KPMG has determined that not recording the required lease obligations resulted in a material misstatement in CFTC's financial statements, which we believe should be corrected in order to present such financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Contract No. GS-23F-8172H order D13PD01167, Statement of Work section 2.0 "Purpose, Objectives, and Scope" states the audit effort should be in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. In accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, as set forth in AU-C Section 560, *Subsequent Events and Subsequently Discovered Facts* (including but not limited to AU-C Sections 560.15 through 18), KPMG respectfully requests that the CFTC promptly take the following actions related to the CFTC financial statements containing the material misstatement (and accompanying audit reports of KPMG) as of and for each impacted fiscal year ended prior to September 30, 2015, including, at a minimum, fiscal years 2012-2014:

- CFTC management and the CFTC OIG should take timely and appropriate steps to ensure that
 any third party in receipt of these prior period audited financial statements (and auditor's
 reports) is informed of the error and is informed that they should no longer rely on the financial
 statements or auditor's reports.
- As one of the timely and appropriate steps, CFTC management and the CFTC OIG should
 promptly remove these prior period financial statements (and auditor's reports) from their
 respective websites. We note that the CFTC OIG already has indicated to KPMG that they will

KPMG LLP is a Delaware limited liability partnership, the U.S. member firm of KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

K.P.M.G.

take appropriate steps to prevent reliance on the prior period financial statements (and auditor's reports) which are posted on the OIG's website.

 In addition, as one of the timely and appropriate steps, in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin 15-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, CFTC should communicate in writing to the Congress, OMB, Treasury, and GAO that they should no longer rely on the prior period financial statements or auditor's reports.

Finally, please note that AU-C Section 560.18 of U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards states the following:

"If management does not take the necessary steps to ensure that anyone in receipt of the audited financial statements is informed of the situation, . . . the auditor should notify management and those charged with governance — unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity — that the auditor will seek to prevent future reliance on the auditor's report. If, despite such notification, management or those charged with governance do not take the necessary steps, the auditor should take appropriate action to seek to prevent reliance on the auditor's report."

Accordingly, please note that pursuant to AU 560.18, if the CFTC does not promptly take the actions described above, KPMG will consider the appropriate action to take to prevent reliance on the prior years' CFTC financial statements and auditors' reports mentioned above.

If you have any questions regarding this request you can reach me directly at (202) 533-7014.

Very truly yours,

KPMG LLP

Sherif Ettefa, Partner

cc: Miguel Castillo Tony Baptiste Branco Garcia

55. Please provide any response from CFTC to KPMG on this matter as well for the record.

The following information contains the CFTC's response dated January 13, 2016 to KPMG LLC's request and includes as an attachment the CFTC's draft *Management Notice Concerning Prior Period Financial Statements and Auditors' Reports*, which has since been filed with the associated financial statements and auditors' reports on the agency's website, indicating that the records could no longer be relied upon. CFTC coordinated with KPMG regarding the text of the website notice.

From: Buhler, Mary Jean Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2016 7:05 PM To: <u>settefa@kpmg.com</u>; Newton, Elliot W Cc: Baptiste, Tony; Castillo, Miguel; Garcia, Branco; Ringle, Judith A; Fleming, Jennifer AG; Gottry, Heather; Ranagan, Julia; Ingram, Keith A Subject: Notice for Financial statements

Sherif,

In response to your January 12, 2016, letter concerning the impact of KPMG's FY 2015 audit opinion on prior year audited financial statements, please find CFTC's plan to prevent reliance on prior year CFTC financial statements and ensure that anyone in receipt of the financial statements is informed of the situation.

We plan on putting the attached notice on agency letterhead and creating a new pdf of the necessary financial statements and auditors' reports with the attached notice as a first page. This notice would be the first piece of information that a member of the public would see when opening the document on the website and would be printed with the document. If this is done, we believe readers accessing the documents from our website would be fully, and appropriately, informed of the situation.

Please let me know if you have any questions. MJ

Mary Jean Buhler Chief Financial Officer Office of the Executive Director, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission 1155 21st Street, NW | Washington DC 20581 | Tel: 202.418.5089 | Fax: 202.418.5414





U.S. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION Three Lafayette Centre 1155 21st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20581 Telephone: (202) 418-5000 Facsimile: (202) 418-5521 www.cftc.gov

Financial Management Branch

January 13, 2016

Mr. Sheruf R. Ettefa KPMG 1801 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

Subject: CFTC's Response to Your January 12, 2016 Letter

Dear Mr. Ettefa:

This letter responds to your January 12, 2016 letter concerning KPMG's FY 2015 audit of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC's) audited financial statements. In that letter, you stated that the agency did not record its lease obligations consistent with OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget and 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1) which KPMG determined to be a material misstatement in CFTC's financial statements. As a result of that determination, you have asked that certain remedial action be taken to preclude reliance on these prior statements. First, you have requested that CFTC Management take timely and appropriate steps to ensure that any third party in receipt of these prior period audited financial statements and auditors' reports is informed of the error and that they should no longer rely on the financial statements or auditors' reports. These reports have been posted publicly on the CFTC's external website and CFTC management has no method available to determine which third parties may be in receipt of these prior period financial statements and auditors' reports. Because the reports have been accessed through the website, the agency has determined that the most effective method to reach recipients is through a notification filed with the financial statements and auditors' reports on the CFTC's website where the records are located.

Second, you have asked the CFTC's management to promptly remove these prior period financial statements and auditor's reports from its external website. We understand the obligation to prevent reliance by third parties on the financial statements and auditors' report. However, we do not believe that it is appropriate or necessary to remove the reports, which are final agency records, from the website. To address KPMG's concerns, as noted above, the CFTC has prepared a notification filed with the financial statements and auditors' reports on the CFTC's webpage where the records are located. A copy of the notice is attached.

Finally, KPMG has requested that CFTC communicate in writing to the Congress, Office of Management and Budget, the Department of the Treasury, and the Government Accountability Office that they should no longer rely on the prior period financial statements or auditors' January 13, 2016 Page 2

reports. The CFTC will comply with this request and copy KPMG and the CFTC Inspector General on these notices.

Sincerely,

Magali

Mary Jean Buhler

January __, 2016

Notice Concerning Financial Statements and Auditors' Report

CFTC management cautions against reliance on the attached financial statements and auditors' report.

On August 6, 2015, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) requested information on the Commission's views regarding various legal issues involving the CFTC's leases, including the practice of recording obligations arising under the agency's four current multiple-year leases for office space in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York, and Kansas City. When the Commission entered into it four multiple-year leases, such as in 1994 for its Washington, D.C. office, it recorded only the annual lease payments each year, rather than the full multiple-year obligation in the year the lease was initiated. In the process of reviewing GAO's questions, the CFTC concluded that its historical practice for recording lease obligations on an annual basis may be inconsistent with OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget (OMB A-11); 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1); and previous GAO decisions. The Commission is awaiting a GAO opinion on its leasing practices, and it is reasonably possible that the CFTC will need to recognize the unfunded obligations covering all future payments in FY 2016.

After being fully briefed on the matter by the CFTC, KPMG, the CFTC's auditing firm, stated in their audit opinion for FY 2015 that the agency's financial statements for FY 2014 and FY 2015 contained material misstatements related to the understatement of lease obligations in the Statement of Budgetary Resources. As a result of this finding, the financial statements and auditors' report found in the attached should not be relied upon. For further details, please see KPMG LLC FY 2015 qualified opinion and explanation.

The GAO is currently reviewing the Commission's leasing practices and upon receipt of GAO's opinion the CFTC will take appropriate actions and, if needed, update this notice.

56. Please provide a copy of the letter from accounting firm CliftonLarsonAllen LLP requesting that the FY 2010 financial statements be removed from the CFTC website and any response to the accounting firm from CFTC for the record.

The CFTC OIG received an email request from CliftonLarsonAllen LLP dated February 11, 2016. The firm did not request that the financial statements be removed from the website. The text of the email request is inserted below:

From: "Perry, Markon" <<u>Markon.Perry@daconnect.com</u>> Subject RE: [External] RE: CFTC FY 2009 Audit Report withdrawal-Date: 11 March 2016 11:33 To: "Baptiste, Tomy" <<u>tbap1iste.gcTCr.gov</u>> Cc "Wu, Denise" <<u>Cp.nise.Wu@daconnect.com</u>>

Hi Tony-

We have nothing further to add. Thank you.

CliftonLarsonAllen

Narkot D. Posry, CPA, Principal Federal Government, Cilitoria anonalien LLP Direct 301,931-2009, Aubile 303-307-9775 marino.parreg&CLAconeect.com Jaina 301-391-2005 JJSS54, Fiza 301-931-2710 13720 Beltomie Drive, Suite 309, Calveston, MD 20705 CLAconect.com

O MAN

Invatiment advisory services are affered through OlftaniatsonAller Wealth Advisors, LLC, an SEC-registered investment advisor.

From: Baptiste, Tony (<u>mailtothaptiste@CFTC.gov</u>) Sent: Friday, March 11, 2016 11:12 AM To: Perry, Markin Cc: Wu, Denise Subject: [Externel] RE: CFTC PY 2009 Audit Report withdrawal-

Marlon,

The CFTC-CFO is asking for confirmation that the message below reflects your entire expectations and that there are no additional details (instructions) regarding your request.

Please let me know as soon as possible. Tony

From: Perry, Marlon (<u>mella:Marlon,Perry@placonnect.com</u>) Sest: Thuraday, February 11, 2016 4:16 PM To: Baptisto, Tony Ce: Wu, Denise Subject: CFTC FY 2009 Aud2 Report withdrawal

Tony-

Oue to the recent development on the CFTC operating leases and your communication that Congress is requesting a copy of our FY 2009 audit report, please provide our response below to all relevant stakeholders.

"Cititoni.aronalies ILP has determined the recent Comptroller General decision issued on February 4, 2015 is likely to have a material effect on the 2009 financial statements of the United States Commonly Fatures Trading Commission (FCF); eccordingly, our opialoal dated Sovember 11, 2009 on these financial statements can no longer be relied upon. Wa request that you notify interrette parties who may be rehipted on our auditor's mayer, such as legislative or regulatory oreceptive bades. Federal inspector(s) general, funding entities, and other oversight bodies, to prevent future reliance on those financial statements and that they be removed from the CFTC's website."

Please provide your communication to stakeholder's of CLA's withdrawal of CFTC's FY2009 opinion to us, once completed by CFTC Inspector General. Thanks in advance.

CliftonLarsonAlien Marios D, Pery, CHA, Principal Pederal Government, ClinoclarsonNiven LIP Drves 30:49:3050, Models Build App Aprile restron.serryBitLAconsect.com Marin 30:49:42:4034 338584, pre 320-2351,5720 33720 Bettyniels Drive, Sarte 300, Calverson, VBJ 20785 Cubacenet: com



WEAD'H ADARDHY | DUTSDURCHIS | MURIT, DA, AND CONSIDERING

Invation
 Invational devices, and offered through Ciffood accordings
 Works Advisors, LLC, on SEC-regulated invationent assign.

57. Please describe CFTC's reasoning for not taking down the financial statements per the request.

The CFTC believes that it has taken appropriate action in response to the requests from CliftonLarsonAllen LLP and KPMG LLP. Consistent with the requirements of OMB Circulars A-11 and A-136, the CFTC publishes its Annual Financial Report which includes the financial statements on the agency website so they are available to the public. Since these financial statements have been publically available for a number of years and the CFTC does not track members of the public who have printed, downloaded or otherwise relied on the financial statements, the CFTC determined that the most effective method to reach interested parties who may have already or would seek to rely on these materials would be through a prominent notification filed with the financial statement and auditors' reports on the CFTC website. Accordingly, the CFTC attached the *Management Notice Concerning Prior Period Financial Statements and Auditors' Reports* to the reports containing the audit opinions of KPMG LLP for fiscal years 2005-2008 and fiscal years 2010-2014, and filed a similar notice with the FY 2009 Performance and Accountability Report containing the CliftonLarsonAllen LLP audit opinion for FY 2009.

The following is a link to the CFTC website where the document is located: <u>http://www.cftc.gov/About/CFTCReports/cftcreports_historical</u>

Market Surveillance and Technology Balance

58. In considering the complexities and challenges you face, and the overwhelming nature of government regulation that has become typical, how exactly do you execute proper oversight of this market?

The CFTC fulfills its oversight responsibilities by setting priorities and making targeted use of its resources. In addition to our traditional responsibilities of surveillance, compliance, and enforcement for the futures and options markets, the Commission has been focused on the over-the-counter swaps markets. The agency has written nearly all of the rules required by the Dodd-Frank Act and is focused on enforcing those rules. We also continue to fine-tune them so they best achieve Congressional intent and do not improperly burden end-users.

In recent years, the markets we oversee have gotten more sophisticated and complex. Surveillance and enforcement efforts require us to have the ability to continually receive, load, and analyze large volumes of data. This requires targeted investments in technology and experienced professionals who can identify potential problems and engage in further inquiry. Over the years, the Commission has built a sophisticated surveillance system for futures that relies on a variety of inputs from clearinghouses, clearing members and large traders. In recent years, the CFTC has been folding swaps into these systems, to identify and monitor swaps activity and risk exposures. The agency relies on data for enforcement, market surveillance, economic analysis of market trends, and evaluation of new products. We will continue to make investments in technology and staff that allow us to maximize the benefits of the data we receive. Enforcement is key to the work we do to maintain market integrity. The Commission faces increasingly complex investigations due to advances in technology and other innovation within the industry, including the use of automated and high frequency trading. Also, given the global nature of our markets, agency staff must examine data from CFTC-registered entities that are located abroad, and communicate frequently with regulators in other jurisdictions. One major challenge facing the agency, is that for each case the Commission initiates, there are many that we cannot investigate because of resource constraints. Even with those constraints, the effectiveness of our enforcement efforts is strong. We will continue to focus on cases that are impactful in terms of addressing bad market behaviors that impact the functions of the markets and hurt consumers.

59. You mention in your testimony that you oversee the market for over 40 commodities, and clearly many other instruments and products that are based on these tangible items. How can your limited number of FTEs quickly and effectively determine what is legal and what is not?

The agency discharges its responsibilities as best it can with the resources it has by setting priorities and making targeted use of all resources. With respect to the determination of illegal activity in the markets, generally the Division of Market Oversight's Surveillance Branch (Surveillance) refers conduct for investigation for potential violations to the Division of Enforcement. But DMO is limited in the extent of surveillance it can conduct and Enforcement is limited in the number of potential leads it can pursue. As a general matter, there are many activities that we believe we should engage in--in order to oversee these markets in the manner the American public deserves—that we cannot because of resource limitations.

60. Based on the extent to which you rely on technology to assist in your surveillance, where does the human knowledge of the marketplace come in?

Technology is pivotal to our work, but not sufficient. We must have staff for the agency to be successful. The role of technology in our oversight efforts is paramount to our ability to fulfill our mission. The ability to receive, store, and analyze message data in our markets is essential to keeping up with the new challenges presented by more sophisticated markets and trading strategies. It requires investments in technology, as well as staff that have the expertise to analyze data and the markets.

Over the years, the Commission has built a sophisticated surveillance system for futures that relies on inputs from clearinghouses, clearing members and large traders. These and other inputs allow staff to look at market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and concentration risk on a daily basis. The CFTC is now building swaps into these risk surveillance systems, to identify and monitor swaps activities and exposures.

The Commission's Office of Data Technology provides critical support to these efforts. Technology, however, is no substitute for having professionals who are experienced in the markets we oversee. Indeed, we cannot develop or use technology without such professionals, because they determine what a cost-effective use of technology is, develop appropriate programs and processes to analyze markets, and make the necessary judgments regarding priorities for surveillance. Human judgment is ultimately necessary to identify whether a particular activity violates laws or regulations. Experienced personnel are essential in linking behaviors, fundamentals, and trading conducts and strategies to distinguish legal and illegal activities.

61. What are the limitations on personal data analysis, and how can these requirements be leveraged with existing private resources, like the National Futures Association?

Data, and the ability to analyze and report data, are more important than ever to the CFTC's ability to oversee the markets we regulate. As a result, it is essential that the Commission expand its information technology systems. This includes increasing our ability to receive, store, and analyze message data resulting from the growth in electronic and automated trading, as well as the vast new quantities emanating from the swaps market. The CFTC also must be able to aggregate various types of data from multiple industry sources that have grown dramatically more complex. It is important that we bolster our core infrastructure to provide flexible, reliable, scalable, and high-performance services. This includes hardware, software and other equipment, which must be expanded to support the agency's growth. And it requires enhancing communication, processing, storage, and platform infrastructure.

The National Futures Association (NFA) is an important part of the overall regulatory framework. We are currently working with them to take on further responsibilities subject to our general oversight. For example, very recently, we worked together closely when the Swiss franc was unpegged, to monitor potential problems at retail foreign exchange dealers. We are also working with them now on changes to the rules governing such firms to insure better protection of customers.

Managing Cybersecurity Concerns

Cybersecurity testing is a well-established best practice generally and especially for financial sector entities. The Federal Information Security Management Act ("FISMA"), which is a source of cybersecurity best practices and also establishes legal requirements for federal government agencies, calls for at least annual testing and evaluation of information security policies. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority 2015 Report on Cybersecurity Practices notes that "Risk assessments serve as foundational tools for firms to understand the cybersecurity risks they face across the range of the firm's activities and assets," and calls for firms to develop, implement and test cybersecurity incident response plans.

62. If cybersecurity now ranks as the number one concern for almost half of U.S. financial institutions, what's preventing or inhibiting these institutions from enacting cybersecurity testing and protocols on their own?

The Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) gives the CFTC responsibility to conduct oversight of industry compliance with the CEA, to ensure protection of the public interest and foster confidence in the soundness and safety of derivatives markets, which is the focus of our examinations, as well as current proposed rules.

63. Have financial firms been ignoring the plethora of existing regulations and gnidance on cybersecurity prevention and detection procedures?

While many financial sector entities take appropriate steps to protect their cybersecurity, not all do. FINRA has noted that one common deficiency among financial sector entities with respect to cybersecurity is "failure to conduct adequate periodic cybersecurity assessments." (See FINRA, Report on Cybersecurity Practices, February 2015, at 1-2.). The CFTC's proposed rules are designed to ensure that critical infrastructures regulated by the Commission do the testing essential to cyber resilience.

64. The text of the CFTC's proposed rule states that implementation of appropriate cybersecurity procedures could be a potential requisite for firms' obtaining cyber insurance – why do you feel federal regulation is necessary to preempt potentially adequate market incentives?

The CEA requires all derivatives markets, derivatives clearing organizations, and swap data repositories to develop and maintain a program of system safeguards and to identify and minimize sources of operational risk. The CEA mandates that entities develop and maintain automated systems that are reliable, secure, and have adequate scalable capacity for the risks involved. The CFTC, therefore, has a statutory responsibility to conduct oversight of the cybersecurity of these critical infrastructures.

In their October 2015 report, the CFTC Office of Inspector General (OIG) described cybersecurity issues as an ongoing operational threat to the derivatives industry and an immediate challenge to CFTC's oversight should a disruptive technological event occur in the coming year. As such, OIG has identified cybersecurity issues as a "Most Serious" management and performance challenge facing the CFTC in FY 2016. Nothing in the proposed rules would preempt cybersecurity insurance.

65. With so many other agencies, including our intelligence and law enforcement communities, focusing on enhanced cooperation and information sharing between the federal government and the private sector on cybersecurity, how does the CFTC's proposed rule fit into that picture?

The proposed rule on System Safeguards Testing is an important step toward enhancing the protections in our markets. It builds on our core principles – which already require clearinghouses to focus on system safeguards — by setting standards consistent with best practices. It requires robust testing of cyber protections, setting forth the types of testing that must be conducted, the frequency of testing and whether tests should be conducted by independent parties. In addition, it enhances standards for incident response planning and enterprise technology risk assessments.

Our requirements will come as no surprise to market participants -- clearinghouses should already be doing extensive testing. In many cases the rule sets a baseline that is already being met. The proposal complements what we as a Commission already do. We focus on these issues in our examinations to determine whether an institution is following good practices and paying adequate attention to these risks at the board level and on down. Both the CFTC's proposed cybersecurity testing rules and its regular System Safeguards Examinations of registrants' cybersecurity policies draw on and apply best practice sources provided and used by other financial regulators.

This includes the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework, the IT examination standards used by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), which includes the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), and statelevel banking supervisors—and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority's 2015 Report on Cybersecurity Practices, as well as others.

The CFTC also participates actively in ongoing discussions among federal financial regulators and major financial sector trade associations including the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA), the Futures Industry Association (FIA), the Financial Services Roundtable/BITS, and the American Bankers Association, about ways to foster increased coordination and possible use of common terminology and approaches with respect to cybersecurity oversight.

The CFTC coordinates on cybersecurity with other U.S. financial regulators through its active membership on the Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee (FBIIC). FBIIC is the standing interagency committee through which financial sector regulators cooperate and coordinate concerning cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection. Led by the Department of the Treasury as the Sector Specific Agency for the financial sector, FBIIC includes the CFTC, SEC, Federal Reserve, OCC, FDIC, and 12 other federal financial regulators and national associations of state financial regulators. Originally created under the President's Working Group (PWG), FBIIC also assists the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) concerning critical infrastructure protection issues.

CFTC participates in and benefits from FBIIC's effective partnerships on cybersecurity issues with federal law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community, and with the private sector through its private sector counterpart, the Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council (FSSCC), which includes major markets, clearing organizations, and firms across the U.S. financial sector.

66. How is industry reacting to these proposed new regulations?

The public comment period on the proposed cybersecurity testing rules closed on February 23, 2016. Nine comments were received concerning the proposed rules for derivatives markets and swap data repositories, and eight were received concerning the proposed rules for clearing organizations. While the comments requested various adjustments to provisions of the proposed rules, they were generally supportive of the rules themselves, and of the need for cybersecurity testing in today's cyber threat environment.

67. How prepared and equipped arc firms – from the big banks to the small guys – to detect, prevent, and withstand the magnitude and sophistication of a major cyberattack perpetrated by a well-funded state or non-state actor?

As noted in our recent proposed rulemaking on systems safeguards testing, recent studies have identified a consistent, growing cybersecurity threat to the financial sector. A survey of 46 global securities exchanges conducted by the International Organization of Securities Commissions ("IOSCO") and the World Federation of Exchanges ("WFE") found that as of July 2013, over half of exchanges worldwide had experienced a cyber-attack during the previous year. Indeed, cybersecurity now ranks as the number one concern for nearly half of financial institutions in the United States.

While cybersecurity experts generally recognize that the U.S. financial sector is among the bestprepared sectors with respect to cybersecurity, more can and should be done. The goal of the proposed rule is to increase cyber preparedness on the part of the critical infrastructures regulated by the Commission and to help ensure the cyber resilience of these important institutions.

68. Clearly, these threats are a huge threat to their bottom line and to their end-users and protecting their network is certainly in their best interests – so from your perspective, why are additional regulations necessary?

The Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) assigns to the CFTC the responsibility to conduct oversight of industry compliance with the CEA, to ensure protection of the public interest and foster confidence in the soundness and safety of derivatives markets, which are crucial to the U.S. economy. In their October 2015 report, the CFTC Office of Inspector General (OIG) described cybersecurity issues as an ongoing operational threat to the derivatives industry and an immediate challenge to CFTC's oversight should a disruptive technological event occur in the coming year. As such, OIG has identified cybersecurity issues as a "Most Serious" management and performance challenge facing the CFTC in FY 2016.

The CEA requires all derivatives markets, derivatives clearing organizations, and swap data repositories to develop and maintain a program of system safeguards-related risk analysis and oversight to identify and minimize sources of operational risk. The CEA mandates that each entity must develop and maintain automated systems that are reliable, secure, and have adequate scalable capacity, and must ensure system reliability, security, and capacity through appropriate controls and procedures. The CFTC therefore has a statutory responsibility to conduct oversight of the cybersecurity of these critical infrastructures.

The Commission therefore believes that regulations calling for such testing are an appropriate means of enforcing the CEA and ensuring the safety and soundness of these important markets and clearing organizations.

69. How would these regulations impact small firms and businesses – how will they pay for it – particularly when they're already struggling to enact minimal safeguards to protect and mitigate the damage of cyberattacks?

The cybersecurity testing rules the Commission has proposed apply only to designated contract markets, swap execution facilities, derivatives clearing organizations, and swap data repositories. As noted in the text of the proposals, specifically in the section concerning the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the proposed rules would not apply to small firms and businesses.

Staffing Levels and Union Concerns

Last year, you spoke very briefly about the CFTC's ongoing conversation with the National Treasury Employees Union. I suppose an organization as large as yours (less than 1,000 employees) would not be able to successfully work with its' employees on pay and benefits on an individual basis. Last year, you mentioned that negotiations with the union were ongoing, but you submitted a potential breakdown of the increases expected based on the current demands.

The overall budget for salaries last year would have increased by 11 million dollars. I was hoping to talk a little about those negotiations in light of current budget considerations.

70. Given your expectations of total funding for the salaries and expenses of the CFTC, do you expect to be able to pay for more or less FTE than your budget suggests when the negotiations conclude?

As noted above, as of March 2016, NTEU has not submitted any proposals for pay and benefit increases for FY 2016 to the CFTC. We cannot predict what the outcome of those negotiations will be or their potential impact to the budget or to FTE levels at this time.

71. Would that reduction in expected FTE hinder your organization's capabilities?

Any reduction in FTE levels would negatively impact the Commission's ability to fulfill our regulatory responsibilities.

72. Do you think the union demands are at cross-purposes with your intention of bringing on the 'best and brightest' to oversee such a complicated market?

The CFTC's negotiations with its unions are guided by the agency's budget constraints and mission needs. The Commission would hope that the National Treasury Employees Union, and the American Federation of Government Employees support the Commission's goal of having a workforce that is of the necessary size and abilities to carry out the agency's mission.

73. Would the union demands on salary create significant trade-offs in hiring?

As noted above, as of March 2016, NTEU has not submitted any proposals for pay and benefit increases for FY 2016. Without having a pay and benefit proposal to evaluate from NTEU, the Commission cannot project any impacts to the budget or its FTE or staffing levels. However, the Commission notes that in addition to the goal of increasing FTE levels, it must remain competitive in salary and benefits in order to attract and retain the necessary talent it needs to execute its responsibilities.

Paper Form Submission

With the increased reliance on technology and the need for more data storage, it seems clear that the majority of information in your agency is digital. However, I'm sure a significant amount of information on the people that fall under your purview must be recorded and filed using paper forms.

74. What is the mix of paper forms vs. electronic versions of documents? How are those decisions made?

The Commission ingests over 300 million records daily to support our market and financial oversight mission. These records represent information on futures, options, swaps, and swaption transactions, events, position, and risk information. The overwhelming majority of data is received in an electronic manner.

Very few sets of data are currently received on paper based forms. On average, we receive approximately 10-15 forms per month through either fax, or regular mail. The forms which are accepted in this manner are the Statement of Reporting Trader (Form 40), Special Account Identification (Form 102), and the Statement of Cash Positions (Form 204 and Form 304). When this does occur, data from these documents are hand-entered into our systems.

We are currently in the process of converting the Statement of Reporting Trader (Form 40) and the Special Account Identification (Form 102) forms from paper or emailed forms to an electronic form as part of the Ownership and Control Reporting (OCR) rule implementation.

The CFTC is migrating to electronic form filing to lower the burden on commission staff, make it easier for reporting entities to provide data, and to provide for greater clarity when reporters send their data. The decision to modernize a record format is based on the amount of data we receive from the reporting entities and the likely impact on the reporting community, along with an understanding of the impact on commission resources of managing an outdated record structure.

75. Is speed of access an issue in determining what is submitted electronically?

CFTC recognizes that reporting entities will have varying degrees of capability for internet access (satellite, broadband, fiber, etc.), and varying degrees of ability to implement electronic reporting programs. To that end, the CFTC traditionally offers multiple solutions by which reporters can submit their data.

The ongoing implementation of Ownership and Control Reporting (OCR) provides a good example of the ways which we support reporters who have varying levels of technological capability, for which speed of access is a concern. Reporting entities have the choice of using an on-line form which requires no programming. Reporting entities can also package up their own electronic forms using a standard XML based data format. This version of the form is typically very compact, and can be transmitted quickly using a low speed internet connection. Forms can be submitted to a web page, or they can be transmitted directly to a server at the CFTC. Another arrangement supported by CFTC is to allow reporting entities to submit data "on-behalf-of" other organizations. This allows reporting entities with no technology to remain compliant with our needs for electronic data by arranging for a third party to provide the data to us.

Speed of access and technological capability is a concern when the CFTC implements its reporting processes, and our solutions are tailored to provide the multiple methods of data delivery to support compliance by the data reporter, while understanding the varying levels of technology available to those reporters.

76. Are there verification and other concerns with confirming the identity of the person filing the document?

CFTC works to ensure that appropriate security measures are incorporated in our electronic filing systems. Commission staff works with regulated entities to confirm whether a user should be approved for an account and the type of filings that would be required of that individual.

Within the CFTC Portal, user accounts are specific to the individual, the regulated entity they represent, and the types of filings they intend to submit. Users accessing the system use multifactor authentication (MFA) to verify their identity upon each log-in or account action. The CFTC Portal MFA requires knowledge of a user name and password as well as access to the phone number associated with the account.

77. Are there certain forms that are automatically compiled and submitted by the people you regulate, or are there unnecessary redundancies in submission of information?

Commission staff works to ensure that reporting obligations can be met without duplication of effort or redundancies on the part of the reporting community.

A recent example of eliminating data redundancy took place when some swaps data that was being sent to the CFTC by a Swaps Data Repository (SDR) had also become available on the SDR's data portal. The CFTC created software modules to load the data that is retrieved from the SDR portal into our local databases for analysis. We then reached out to the SDR and requested that they no longer send us the redundant data; the SDR stopped packaging and transmitting a special built file for the CFTC.

Although the CFTC does not prescribe the systems or methods by which industry participants generate their data, we do work with industry to implement their reporting obligations with standards which encourage automated compilation of data. We choose standards which are a natural fit for the technology in use in the participant's environment. An example of this took place with our implementation of Part 20 reporting of physical commodity swaps. With the passage of Dodd-Frank, Swap Dealers and Clearing members are required to provide us information regarding swaps of certain physical commodities. In discussions with industry it was identified that certain reporters had technical expertise in the FPML data standard, and others had expertise in the FIXML data standard. As a result, CFTC staff agreed to accept data in either standard so that reporting firms would have an easier path towards automatically compiling and transmitting data that met their reporting obligation.

GAO Legal Opinions

In 2014, GAO ruled that CFTC did not have the ability to transfer funding between its Salaries and Expenses and its Information Technology accounts. This was the impetus for furloughing its employees and CFTC corrected this recording of obligations. In 2015, you reported two violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act. One was related to this transfer authority. A second was related to the prohibition of accepting voluntary services in the agency's Office of the Chief Economist. The GAO recently highlighted two more instances of potential violations that stem from this Committee's inquiry into your leasing practices. One is a violation of the Recording statute and the other is a potential second violation of the prohibition on accepting voluntary services.

If GAO determines an ADA violation in both of these two latter incidents, then CFTC will have violated the ADA on four occasions in just two years.

78. There seems to be a continued pattern of violating these various statutes at the Commission. GAO has identified two potential violations have occurred of the same statute. Can you identify what financial controls you have put in place to prevent these critical violations from happening again?

The CFTC takes compliance with all applicable fiscal and appropriations laws seriously and appreciates the guidance that GAO has provided. The CFTC is committed to working collaboratively with the GAO, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress to this end.

Prior to the recent GAO opinion on leasing (B-32242), the Commission received unmodified audit opinions for nine years, and had no deficiencies noted in the area of internal controls over financial reporting. In July 2015, the Commission submitted two Anti-Deficiency Act reports to the President, Congress and GAO. The first reported ADA violation concerned a transfer that was made from the CFTC Information Technology (IT) fund (95-1315-1400) to the CFTC Salaries and Expense (S&E) fund (95-1314-1400) on May 22, 2013 (FY 2013). The Commission did not exceed its overall budget authority in this instance and the transfer was subsequently reversed. The agency's violation resulted from CFTC's interpretation of complex appropriation language that was later deemed incorrect by GAO. The violation was not due to a lack of internal financial controls. GAO's view is set forth in a formal decision, Decision B-325351 -Commodity Futures Trading Commission—Fiscal Year 2013 Transfer Authority, issued on April 25, 2014. As noted in its reporting, the Commission determined that the interpretation of the appropriations language, which led to the ADA violation, was not a willful or knowing violation of the ADA. The Commission accepted GAO's opinion; however, OMB continues to disagree that the Commission's transfer authority was not carried forward by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2013 and believes that the transfer was not an ADA violation.

The second reported ADA violation concerned the acceptance of voluntary services from academic researchers from January 1, 2010, to February 7, 2013. The CFTC determined that a violation of 31 U.S.C. §1342 (Limitation on Voluntary Services) occurred from September 21,

2012, to November 1, 2012, in account 95-1400 – Salaries and Expenses, CFTC. The violation occurred within the Office of the Chief Economist (OCE). As a result, the Commission developed and implemented corrective actions including drafting revisions to policies, procedures, and processes in March 2015 for the agency's divisions and its human resources branch related to the management processes for obtaining and accepting academic research services. This should prevent any future event of this type from reoccurring.

Additionally, in the B-327242 Commodity Futures Trading Commission—Recording of Obligations for Multiple-Year Leases, February 4, 2016, the GAO determined that: "[w]hen CFTC entered into multiple-year leases, it was required to record an obligation equal to the government's total liability over the term of each lease. Because it did not do so, CFTC has violated the recording statute, 31 U.S.C. § 1501(a)(1). CFTC should determine whether the failure to properly record these obligations has resulted in the obligation of funds in excess of appropriations in violation of the Antideficiency Act." Commodity Futures Trading Commission--Recording of Obligations for Multiple-Year Leases, B-327242 at 16. Additionally, GAO concluded that "CFTC should also determine whether it properly provided written notice to its contractors to begin performance before accepting services. If it failed to do so, it should report a violation of the voluntary services prohibition of the Antideficiency Act." Id.

The CFTC does not dispute the determinations made by GAO in B-327242. As required for ADA reporting, the CFTC is currently reviewing the terms and conditions of each of its four operating leases and their respective amendments, the fiscal years that obligations should have been recorded for each lease, how any obligations should be adjusted based on previous lease payments, and the impact on the agency budget and accounting records for each relevant fiscal year. Once the CFTC has completed its review, the agency will report any ADA violations in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 1351.

79. Is there an attitude of disregard or complacency that is too widespread at the agency?

The CFTC takes compliance with all applicable fiscal and appropriations laws seriously.

As part of this commitment, in FY 2014, the Commission identified the need to strengthen its internal controls, and launched a review and update of the existing internal controls program. The new internal controls program expands management oversight and reporting throughout the agency and implements a programmatic risk-based approach that focuses on financial and operational effectiveness and efficiency, including adherence to laws and regulations. This approach will ensure the internal controls over financial reporting and operational programs are aligned with the government-wide best practices for internal controls, as well as applicable laws and regulations.

80. Could your staff and others at the agency benefit from GAO training on these statutes to prevent these instances from occurring in the future?

The Commission provides training to staff on topics such as ethics, security, cyber-security, contracting officer representative responsibilities, and supervisory responsibilities. Staffs are sent to specialized subject-matter training related to their duties, including appropriations law

training. The Commission is also currently reviewing available appropriations law training options for agency management, financial, legal and business staff in order to enhance existing knowledge across the agency. Moving forward, the Commission will continue to take steps to reinforce the importance of financial management and internal controls throughout the agency.

Cybersecurity Issues

Chairman Massad, currently over 95 percent of futures transactions across all products occur electronically. Additionally, high frequency automated trades account for over 60 percent of transactions in the more active future markets.

In their October 2015 report, the CFTC Office of Inspector General (OIG) described cybersecurity issues as an ongoing operational threat to the derivatives industry and an immediate challenge to CFTC's oversight should a disruptive technological event occur in the coming year. As such, OIG has identified cybersecurity issues as a "Most Serious" management and performance challenge facing the CFTC in FY2016.

81. Can you please describe the steps the Commission is taking to combat the threat of a cyberattack?

The CEA requires derivatives markets, clearing organizations, and swap data repositories to have in place system safeguard-related programs of risk analysis and oversight with respect to cybersecurity, and requires them to maintain automated systems that are reliable and secure. To fulfill its oversight responsibilities regarding these important requirements, CFTC has focused its efforts in several critical areas:

We conduct regular System Safeguards Examinations (SSEs) of the cybersecurity programs designed to protect these critical infrastructures. SSEs assess key aspects of each program, including information security, business continuity and disaster recovery planning and resources, systems capacity and performance planning, systems operations, systems development and quality assurance, physical security and environmental controls, and enterprise risk management and governance. Presently, because of resource constraints, CFTC must limit SSE frequency and coverage by focusing SSEs on its more systemically important registrants.

We recently proposed enhanced rules regarding cybersecurity testing. Our proposal seeks to make sure that the critical market infrastructure that we oversee—the exchanges, swap execution facilities, clearinghouses and swap data repositories—engage in adequate testing of their own protections against cyberattacks and similar technological risks. It builds on our core principles – which already require clearinghouses to focus on system safeguards— by setting standards consistent with best practices. It requires robust testing of cyber protections, setting forth the types of testing that must be conducted, the frequency of testing and whether tests should be conducted by independent parties. In addition, it enhances standards for incident response planning and enterprise technology risk assessments. Our comment period on this item has closed, and while commenters have requested some clarifications and offered some suggestions, the proposed rules have elicited generally positive responses. Many commended the Commission for taking action and for the principles-based approach that avoids an overly prescriptive

The recent NFA Interpretation regarding systems security requires all NFA members to have appropriate measures to consider the risks and controls.

Finally, the CFTC coordinates on cybersecurity with other U.S. financial regulators on a regular and ongoing basis as outlined in Question #82 below.

82. To what extent is the Commission coordinating with other regulatory agencies towards developing uniform and harmonized approaches towards oversight in this key area?

CFTC coordinates on cybersecurity with other U.S. financial regulators on a regular and ongoing basis through its active membership on the Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee (FBIIC). FBIIC is the standing interagency committee through which financial sector regulators cooperate and coordinate concerning cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection. Led by the Department of the Treasury as the Sector Specific Agency for the financial sector, FBIIC includes the CFTC, SEC, Federal Reserve, OCC, FDIC, and 12 other federal financial regulators and national associations of state financial regulators. Originally created under the President's Working Group (PWG), FBIIC also assists the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) concerning critical infrastructure protection issues.

CFTC participates in and benefits from FBIIC's effective partnerships on cybersecurity issues with federal law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community, and with the private sector through its private sector counterpart, the Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council (FSSCC), which includes major markets, clearing organizations, and firms across the U.S. financial sector.

CFTC has also helped to plan and participates actively in the FBIIC's important Hamilton Program series of public- and private-sector tabletop cybersecurity exercises, which has been underway since late 2014 and will continue through this year and next year. These exercises are bringing together federal financial regulators, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and systemically important financial sector firms, in order to improve the sector's cybersecurity resilience and the communication and coordination needed to respond to today's cybersecurity threat.

CFTC's regular SSEs of registrant cybersecurity draw on and apply best practice sources provided and used by other financial regulators. This includes the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework, the IT examination standards used by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)—which includes the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the National Credit Union Administration (NCUS), the Consumer Finance Protection Board (CFPB), and state-level banking supervisors—and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority's 2015 Report on Cybersecurity Practices, as well as others.

The CFTC is also participating actively in ongoing discussions among federal financial regulators and major financial sector trade associations including the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA), the Futures Industry Association (FIA), the Financial Services Roundtable/BITS, and the American Bankers Association, about ways to foster increased coordination and possible use of common terminology and approaches with respect to cybersecurity oversight.

Cattle Futures and Market Volatility

Chairman Massad, as you may be aware, late last month, CME Group Inc., one of the world's largest option and futures exchanges, implemented controls over cattle futures in response to concerns within the cattle industry that high frequency trading was contributing to volatility. Specifically, CME implemented caps over how many order updates traders can send in relation to the number of trades they actually execute. High-frequency traders, who use computer algorithms to execute deals measured in microseconds, have been suspected of causing increased volatility in the market. In fact, cattle future price volatility at the end of last year increased to the highest levels in nearly a decade. As a result, cattle futures contracts, once thought of as viable risk management tool, are now considered more of a liability than benefit to those investors who rely on them most.

83. As we see greater automation and technological sophistication in the derivatives industry, is the CFTC observing a greater presence by high-frequency traders in markets?

There has been a significant growth in the use of automated and high-frequency trading in the last several years as a result of general technological developments such as increased computer speeds, and sophisticated programming, coupled with the advent of electronic Central Limit Order Books.

84. If so, is it your opinion that the presence of these types of investors has contributed to increased volatility in markets?

Given the lack of any truly comprehensive study in this area, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the impact of Automated Trading Systems on the markets at this time but this is a topic worthy of further study.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN SANFORD BISHOP

CFTC Whistleblower Program

According to the Agency's data, the CFTC Whistleblower Program has spent more on administrative costs than awards since the Program's inception in 2011. The Program held \$268 million as of the end of FY2015 and had only paid out two awards, totaling \$530,000, in its more than five years of operation.

85. What steps is the Commission taking to increase awareness of the Agency's Whistleblower Program and increase the effectiveness of this endeavor toward your enforcement mission?

A variety of activities is contributing to increased awareness of the program. The CFTC recently

The Whistleblower Office (WBO) strives to engage and inform external stakeholders about the Commission's whistleblower program. These stakeholders include potential whistleblowers and their representatives, other law enforcement and regulatory agencies, compliance personnel, and the general public. On January 21, 2016, the WBO launched its new website, www.whistleblower.gov. The site provides information about the whistleblower program, and it also allows whistleblowers to provide information to the Commission as well as apply for awards.

Also, staff members from the WBO attend external events, such as trade shows and expos, to promote the program. These events are for end users, financial professionals and compliance personnel. The WBO also works with the press, such as interviews with the Director, to promote the program. The Director of the WBO also regularly attends legal and industry conferences as a panelist to discuss the Whistleblower Program.

The number of tips received by the WBO has increased markedly in the years since the program's inception, and we expect that the amount of money paid out in whistleblower awards to also increase in coming years.

CFTC Audit Opinion

As you are aware, the Commission's auditor, KPMG, LLP recently issued a "qualified" opinion on the Agency's financial statements for FY2015. The auditor has cited that accounting practices over lease obligations are not in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as the reason for this opinion. Specifically, KPMG has stated that the CFTC has only recognized lease obligations for the current year and not for future years in their financial statements. As a result, the CFTC has possibly understated its liabilities by about \$212 million and \$194 million in FY2014 and FY2015, respectively.

86. Chairman Massad, what steps has the CFTC taken to correct this situation and as a result, have internal accounting procedures been modified to more correctly align with U.S. accounting practices?

The Commission does follow current accounting standards, but those standards do not address budgetary issues, such as recording obligations for leases. There is a general provision in the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) standards related to obligations that states that "recognition and measurement of budgetary resources should be based on budget concepts and definitions contained in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars A-11 [Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget] and A-34 [Instructions on Budget Execution]" (paragraph 78 in SFFAS 7, Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting).

While the proprietary accounting for leases conformed with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the agency is aware that its budgetary accounting for its leases may not be

consistent with the requirements of OMB Circular A-11, 31 U.S.C. §1501(a)(1) (the recording statute), and certain GAO decisions. Prior to the recent GAO opinion on leasing (B-32242), the Commission received unmodified audit opinions for nine years, and had no deficiencies noted in the area of internal controls over financial reporting. The Commission is currently developing procedures to ensure that leases are properly obligated to reflect current and future legal contractual obligation incurred.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2016.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WITNESSES

HON. THOMAS VILSACK, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ROBERT JOHANSSON, CHIEF ECONOMIST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-CULTURE

MICHAEL YOUNG, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. ADERHOLT. The subcommittee will come to order.

Good morning and welcome, everyone, to today's hearing.

Our primary goal this morning is to examine the Department of Agriculture's fiscal year 2017 budget, while also reviewing the use of funds past and present.

I would like to welcome our witnesses that are here with us this morning: the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Tom Vilsack. Thank you for being here.

He is also joined by Chief Economist for USDA, Dr. Robert Johansson. Thank you for your presence.

And also USDA's Budget Director, Mr. Mike Young. So good to have you all back today.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. ADERHOLT

This year marks the final year of the Obama administration, its last budget request. Like any administration, we have seen a number of highs and lows. All in all, you and your team have a positive record, and you have reached quite a few milestones during the past seven years.

On the plus side we can appreciate new discoveries made through agricultural research, record trade levels, expansion and restoration of critical rural infrastructure, a helping hand given to the impoverished and to farmers, ranchers, and producers hit with temporary crop and revenue losses, and the implementation of two farm bills.

On the flip side, the subcommittee's work will extend well beyond the current Administration. We are forced to look at how we can help fix critical programs that still need more attention, such as the Rental Assistance Program that serves a vulnerable population, including the elderly and the disabled; the critical IT infrastructure project still needed by our farmers that is commonly known as Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS); more effective and sensible regulations where necessary; a better understanding of obesity and how to get consumers to voluntarily change their behavior; investments in critical infrastructure to get the greatest return on investments and create more jobs; and in general, spending bills that are fiscally responsible reflecting the needs of our federal government and the American people while at the same time protecting the future of American agriculture.

Basically, I have four primary goals for this subcommittee as we move forward on the 2017 appropriations process. The first goal is to increase oversight, improve efficiency, and demand more effective outcomes for the agency and programs that are within our purview.

We will continue to build upon the oversight efforts of previous years. The ultimate goal is to improve the agency's accountability of the taxpayer dollar with a focus on results.

USDA must tighten control for areas subject to large expenditures with unclear results and where performance tasks or milestones have not been met, such as is often the case with information technology investments.

The second goal is ensure the proper alignment of funds with core programs and services so that we can keep rural America vibrant. We appreciate the Department's keen attention to supporting rural America. There are a wide range of programs in our bill that seek to support the diverse rural communities across the United States, especially those that are vital to farmers, ranchers and producers.

I want to be sure that we make wise decisions in allocating the funds. Parts of rural America are really hurting. A few examples, the U.S. net farm income is forecast to decline for the third consecutive year in 2016.

Second, about two out of three rural counties lost population between 2010 and 2014.

And also, No. 3, poverty remains high.

And fourth, midway through last year rural employment was still 3.2 percent below its pre-recession peak in 2007.

Many of us on this subcommittee know firsthand that supporting rural America is a wise investment in the future of this Nation.

The third goal for the subcommittee is to provide continued support for American farmers, ranchers and producers in both domestic and the international markets. We will continue to provide the funds necessary to promote U.S. agriculture within free and fair markets covering all from the beginning farmer and rancher to cooperatives representing the many sectors of agriculture.

As you well know, Mr. Secretary, the United States is one of the most highly productive food and agriculture sectors in the world, and the U.S. Government plays a unique role in ensuring the sector's vitality.

Agricultural exports play a crucial part in the U.S. economy, supporting more than one million jobs and increasing revenue for our farmers and also for our ranchers.

The fourth goal for the subcommittee is to protect the health of our people, plants and animals. First and foremost we will support food safety and nutrition research for the U.S. consumer. Livestock also needs to be healthy.

As you are well aware, last year we saw the devastating loss of nearly 50 million birds due to an outbreak of the "high path" avian influenza, costing the economy well over \$1 billion between the public and private sector.

Undergirding these efforts is intramural and extramural research.

Lastly, we must support the men and women in the field who fight plant pests and disease that are on the front line.

The purpose of this subcommittee is to meet these goals in a fiscally responsible manner that optimizes the resources we have, while ensuring that prosperity for future generations. It is somewhat concerning that USDA's budget request includes increases for discretionary and mandatory programs that appear to disregard the debt crisis facing our Nation. Total program level resources for USDA have gone from \$175.8 billion in fiscal year 2009 to \$225.4 billion in the President's fiscal year 2017 request.

Our government is in debt more than \$19 trillion, as we all know, and as they say, we need to cut up a few credit cards and not sign up for any new ones. The Department is again proposing to establish new programs and offices using scarce discretionary resources. While many of the programs that you identify in the fiscal year 2017 budget need to be addressed, I believe that we should consider using the tools already available in the tool kit and not necessarily create new programs.

The Administration proposed new mandatory programs outside of the 2014 farm bill and the ongoing child nutrition reauthorization process that will not be supported by the fiscal year 2017 appropriation. For example, your budget proposes \$20 million in funding for an entirely new program called the Home Visits for Remote Areas. There are already two programs at the Department of Health and Human Services, (HHS), that serve this purpose, the first being the Health Resources and Services Administration's Maternal, Infant and Elderly Childhood Home Visiting Program, and second, the Administration for Children and Families' Tribal Home Visiting Program.

Not only does HHS have two similar programs, but USDA has a \$68 million program called the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program in every state and territory, serving the very same populations.

The calculations for this final budget become more complex as these increases are offset by questionable decreases, such as large reductions attributed to operating efficiencies. The savings are justified by a few nebulous sentences that cite decreased travel, fuel, printing costs that will in the end yield large savings.

However, these savings have been claimed by the agency in previous years and are not likely to produce savings in the amounts suggested in the budget request.

There are programs within USDA's request that remain high priorities, such as discretionary funds for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), support for rural development and farm program loans and grants, crop protection and pest management programs, the Rental Assistance Program, and other such vital agriculture and rural development programs.

Let me add I am especially concerned about the major changes that are proposed to the crop insurance program. We just had this fight last fall, and Congress did the right thing in the end by maintaining the safety net that was established in the 2014 farm bill. Farmers will likely endure an estimated drop in net farm income of 56 percent from its recent high record of \$123.3 billion in 2013 and, if realized, would be the lowest since 2002 in both real and nominal terms. They are experiencing tough economic times with sharply decreasing crop prices and a number of natural disasters.

There are a number of uncertain economic factors in the future, yet USDA is proposing to reduce crop insurance by \$16.9 billion over ten years and make it increasingly difficult for them to secure funding.

I joined with my fellow colleague, Mike Conaway, who chairs the Agriculture Committee, in requesting that we do not adversely change the rules of the farm bill.

Chairman Rogers believes that Congress should abide by the budget caps that are set in place by the bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, a total of \$1.070 trillion in discretionary spending. With evermore competing needs, I anticipate that the subcommittee's funding will remain relatively flat at best.

USDA's budget request largely exceeds the fiscal year 2016 enacted funding levels. Today and in the months ahead, we must analyze the request and focus on allocating the funding using the goals that I have outlined to the most effective, highest priority programs.

So with that, for that little bit lengthy opening statement, thanks for bearing with me, but I would like at this time to recognize our very distinguished Ranking Member, Mr. Farr from California, for any Mr. Farr opening remarks that he may have.

Mr. Farr.

OPENING STATEMENT-MR. FARR

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

And welcome for your eighth time before this committee.

I just personally want to thank you for your public service. I admire you in public service as much as anybody I have ever served with because I look at the Department you are running, created by Abraham Lincoln to essentially protect the rural America, to discover it, to help people live as we made the westward expansion, essentially being the Home Ec. Department of how do you live in a rural area, how do you create rural water, rural housing; how do you hunt; how do you cook; how do you do all of these things that needed to sort of move the westward expansion in a successful way.

And the Department has always been sort of in charge of rural America, and in rural America today, we have more poverty than anyplace else, and as someone with a background, an orphan, who got a good education, became a lawyer, mayor of a small town, State legislator, Governor and a Secretary of the agency that really is America's poverty agency because you are the ones; your agency is the one that is responsible for making sure that all of those unmet needs are the last mile, as they say.

So I appreciate it and also really appreciate your ability to sustain yourself. I guess you are the only Secretary that has survived all 8 years.

I am going to go into some of the comments about some things that I am interested in, but I also would hope that, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the last thing we could do is, since this is probably the last time that I will certainly see you here, the Secretary here, is to tell us what he has learned from being a Secretary of 8 years in this cabinet, things that might help us in the years out.

But I want to also thank you. I think your budgets have come in balanced and responsible, and in fact, I am really excited at how you have targeted rural poverty. You are the President's sort of czar—you cannot use that word anymore—but the person in charge to look at the poverty picture in a big way rather than just in a siloed way in one department or another, but look at the whole picture.

As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, this budget is coming in \$300 million less than what we enacted last year on the discretionary side, and I am a little concerned about why we are cutting it. Well, we will find out.

But I also would like to thank you because you have done something a lot of my growers particularly in California, rice growers, grape growers, wine grape folks, are really interested in: doing trade with Cuba, and you took the bold action of taking Members of Congress to Cuba, opening up a foreign attache service in our embassy there, our newly opened embassy, and I really, really respect that, and I am glad you have taken the leadership to do that.

We have over 100 crops in just my county alone. You have seen those. We have a \$4.8 billion ag. industry, and those crops are certainly more than we can consume locally, and we are looking for as many markets as possible, and I think you have done a great job in helping us get access to those new markets, and I have supported your trade bills as well.

Speaking of the Southern Hemisphere, many members of this committee are probably tired of hearing it, but I was a Peace Corps volunteer in the early 1960s, one of the first to go to Colombia. I lived in a very large barrio in a city called Medellin which nobody had ever heard of then. It was not a country with drug problems or anything, but it was certainly a country full of poverty.

And when you live in poverty, you realize that people in poverty have no choices. You are so poor you do not have a choice of what clothes you are going to put on. You do not have a choice of what you are going to eat at a meal. It is the same thing every single day. You do not have access to health care. You are sick or have a broken leg. It does not get fixed. You die if you are a young kid, and then they bring the baby to your door and want to borrow money to bury it properly.

And so, you know, my first month in Colombia I saw more things that I had never imagined that I would have seen and lived with. But one of the things you learn about poverty is that people do not have a choice because they do not have the ability when they cannot read and write to get a job. If they do not have access to food, it is starvation. It is how do you seek that.

And I think sometimes we think because in America we do a good job of sort of covering up poverty, we have access to clothes. You can choose what you wear because there are a lot of give-away programs at our churches for clothing and so on like that. We do have an extensive feeding program. So you get access to food. You have choices. But at the same time we do not realize that the mentality, that culture of poverty is just like it is in other parts of the world. And that is why I really appreciate your zeroing in, particularly from your rural background in Iowa about the need to reach out and give every single child a start because if you have a chance, if you have a safe place to live, you have access to education, and you have some food that you can eat and have nutrition so that you are not hungry in school so that you can learn, and all those things that this Department does, if you have those things, you have got a chance and a good chance in America. And you are a model of that chance.

So I really appreciate that you are looking at how we revitalize the War on Poverty. We spent a lot of money on it, and you know, what I have heard from you, that it has not fixed the problem.

So I am glad that this budget maintains the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) Program, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program, the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (summer EBT) Program for children, and that these are basic proved programs that help lift people out of hunger, out of food insecurity and can focus themselves then on other life enhancing activities.

So these safety net programs, I hope, will never slip and I would love to hear your opinions on how we can better meet that goal. Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

Also we have been joined by the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, Chairman Rogers, and I would like to recognize him at this time for any comments he would like to make.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. ROGERS

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, gentlemen, ladies, welcome. We appreciate your being here.

Let me start off, Mr. Secretary, by thanking USDA for its tremendous work to help farmers and rural communities in my region and across the country. Of course, as you know, because you have been there, in eastern Kentucky we are working on a Regional Community Development Initiative known as SOAR, Shaping Our Appalachian Region.

Since the beginning of that group 2 years ago, USDA programs such as the Rural Development Community Facilities Loan Program and the Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program have played an important role in retaining existing businesses and building new ones.

I also note your continued support for the Single Family Direct Loan Program. I was pleased to see the budget proposal maintained level funding for that program which helps many of the poorest in rural America achieve their dream of owning a home. The equity rural families build in their homes can be used to create financial stability for generations to come.

In addition, Mr. Secretary, you have also recently taken on a new responsibility, I think, of very critical importance. Having been appointed by President Obama to lead an effort to address the problem of heroin and other opiate abuse in rural communities. As you are aware, I am sure, my district has felt the scourge of prescription drug abuse for more than a decade.

I look forward to having another warrior on the battlefield as we continue to fight to save lives.

I also want to express my sincere gratitude to you for agreeing to speak on this issue at the Fifth Annual National Prescription Drug Abuse and Heroin Summit in March in Atlanta.

Those are the good news things I wanted to mention to you. There are a couple of things that I am not too happy about. In a year when we are going to be faced with some really tough decisions about where to spend money, very, very limited money, and not, it is difficult to understand why the administration has proposed funding such a large number of new discretionary programs. We are having trouble funding the ones that already are here and are working.

Many of these new programs, such as the Rural Corps and the Home Visits for Remote Areas seem to me to be duplicative of programs already offered by USDA. With so many successful programs already struggling with tight budgets, it seems to me that now is not the time to be muddying the waters with additional initiatives.

Another disappointment in the budget request is the reduction in the business and industry loan authority. That program guarantees loans for rural businesses which allows private lenders to provide more affordable financing for companies in rural areas.

This program has helped create new jobs in my region by helping companies secure the financing they need to establish, expand and modernize rural businesses. I hope you will shed some light on your intentions in reducing that loan authorization as you appear with us today.

Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here with us. Thank you for coming to my district several times and being very helpful in our efforts to help the people in eastern Kentucky.

Thank you. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Chairman Rogers. And as has been said, Mr. Secretary, we do appreciate your service not only to the Department of Agriculture, but also your public service in general. So we do appreciate your service and also being here.

Without objection, your entire written testimony will be included in the record, and at this time, we would like to recognize you for your opening statement and your comments, and then we will proceed with the questions.

Secretary Vilsack.

OPENING STATEMENT—SECRETARY VILSACK

Secretary VILSACK. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for the opportunity to be here today, and I want to thank you and Chairman Rogers and Ranking Member Farr for your comments today and for the courtesies that you have extended to me and to the Department throughout the time I have been Secretary.

I have been proud of the work we have done at USDA and will continue to be proud so long as I have this job.

Representative Farr asked for me to opine about what I have learned in this job, and one thing I have learned is that my opening statement has very little influence on the budget. So I will try to be concise and focus really on the future and particularly four items in our budget, three of which this committee will deal with, one of which is outside of this committee's jurisdiction, but incredibly important to the future of rural America and our natural resources.

I would sincerely hope that this committee would take very seriously the request that we have made to have a physical presence in Cuba. The opportunity for us to have individuals in Cuba to set the stage for resumption of trade is critically important because there are a number of preliminary matters that have to be addressed before trade can be reopened.

Before the embargo is lifted, it would be helpful, in my view, for us to be able to deal with the technical aspects of a resumed trade relationship. This is a market that American agriculture should dominate. It currently does not for many reasons, but one of the reasons is that we simply do not have anyone there promoting American agriculture.

And as you know, the embargo makes it more difficult for us to use the promotional resources that are available for other countries and trade relationships.

So I would hope that the committee would take that request seriously.

You mentioned the importance of research. Let me underscore the significance of research. This budget obviously suggests, through discretionary and mandatory resources to adequately and fully fund the AFRI Competitive Grant Program. During the course of the time I have been Secretary, our research has resulted in over 900 new inventions, over 450 new patents, over 800 patent applications. It is a tremendous opportunity for us to pave the way for a more productive and profitable future for our farmers and our ranchers and for rural America.

And it is essential in the context of a changing climate and some of the pests and diseases that we are currently confronting that we continue to invest adequately and fully in research.

Also, it is my view that we need to continue to invest in the future of our children. The reality is that we do a terrific job, I think, in reference to providing nutrition for youngsters during the school year. Over 30 million youngsters benefit from this program. Twenty to 21 million of them are free and reduced lunch kids.

The unfortunate circumstance, however, is when they leave school for summer vacation, only 3.8 million of those youngsters receive assistance and help through a summer feeding program.

That is why the President has requested in this budget that we create a pathway to full coverage for these youngsters who are struggling, for families who are struggling, particularly in rural areas, and I would hope that you would take a serious look at the summer feeding proposal that is contained in this budget.

Finally, I think it is absolutely essential that this Congress finally fix the fire budget once and for all. It is a drain on our fire budget. It is a drain on our Forest Service budget, and it is, frankly, a drain on all the other aspects of our budget.

I would note in conclusion that the total discretionary request from this budget is below what was enacted in 2016, and as importantly, is below by over \$1.8 billion what was enacted in 2010, the first full year that our President submitted a budget. So I think we have been fiscally responsible. We have saved money. We will continue to save money.

We are also saving time. We have a very aggressive process improvement effort at the USDA. Every mission area is required to have two major process improvement projects. To date over 320,000 hours of time have been saved, over \$65 million of savings to the budgets, and nearly \$45 million to our customers.

That process will continue as long as I am Secretary, and hopefully it will continue beyond.

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely proud of the men and women who work at USDA. I think they do an amazing job. We have fewer of them than we did when I first started this job, but yet we are doing record levels of work.

And I look forward to the questions from the committee to amplify on the record and on the future of USDA.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Statement by Thomas J. Vilsack Secretary of Agriculture Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives February 25, 2015

Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of this Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you to discuss the Administration's priorities for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and provide you an overview of the President's 2016 budget. Joining me today are Robert Johansson, USDA's Acting Chief Economist, and Michael Young, USDA's Budget Officer.

The President's budget strengthens the middle elass and helps America's hard-working families get ahead in a time of relentless economic and technological change. Investments made by USDA work together to support the most productive agricultural sector in the world, attract and retain a talented labor force, improve connectivity and access to information in rural communities, move more American-grown products to market, and make rural communities places where businesses—farm and non-farm alike—want to innovate, grow, and create more good paying jobs. These investments reward hard work, generate rising incomes, and allow everyone to share in the prosperity of a growing America.

In the past six years, USDA assisted more than 900,000 rural families to buy or refinance a home, helping 146,000 rural Americans become homeowners in fiscal year (FY) 2014 alone. Since 2009, we have invested a total of \$48.3 billion in new or improved infrastructure in rural areas, which helped 15.7 million rural residents get access to clean drinking water and better waste water disposal. Modernized electrical service was delivered to more than 5.5 million subscribers. More than 21,000 grants and loans helped approximately 89,000 rural small businesses grow, creating or saving an estimated 418,000 jobs between FY's 2009 and 2014.

We have also continued our StrikeForce Initiative, which represents a broad commitment to increase investments in poverty-stricken rural communities through intensive outreach and stronger partnerships with community organizations. Since the inception of StrikeForce in 2010, USDA has partnered with almost 500 community and faith-based organizations, businesses, foundations, universities and other groups to support 109,000 projects with almost \$14 billion in investments in rural America. We are providing a pathway to success and expanding the middle class.

Critical to our efforts is the 2014 Farm Bill, which enhanced the array of authorities and resources to improve agricultural productivity, to strengthen the foundation for helping rural communities prosper, to enhance the resiliency of forests and private working lands, and to ensure access to a safe, diverse and nutritious food supply. Farmers, ranchers and those working in supporting industries maintain an agriculture sector that has seen strong growth over the past six years. Agriculture and agriculture-related industries account for about \$775.8 billion in economic activity, support one out of every 11 jobs in the economy, and help to maintain vibrant, thriving rural communities.

The Department has completed implementation of many new Farm Bill authorities. This includes major new safety net programs providing certainty to American agricultural producers going into the 2015 crop year. We have made available nearly \$4.6 billion in critical assistance to producers across the country since sign-up for the disaster programs began on April 15, 2014. Significant new crop insurance protections were also made available. America's new and beginning farmers and ranchers, veteran farmers and ranchers, and women and minority farmers and ranchers were given improved access to credit.

In FY 2014, exports of U.S. food and agricultural products set a new record, reaching \$152.5 billion and supporting nearly one million jobs here at home. Agricultural exports have climbed more than 58 percent in value since 2009, totaling \$771.7 billion over the past five years. Agricultural exports have increased in volume, demonstrating an increasing global appetite for American-grown products. Between 2009 and 2014, more than 6,000 U.S. companies participating in USDA-endorsed trade shows reported total on-site sales of more than \$1.3 billion and more than \$7.2 billion in 12-month projected sales. Rural exports support farm income, which translates into more economic activity in rural areas. In 2012, each dollar of agricultural exports stimulated another \$1.27 in business activity. As requested by the President, we need trade promotion authority to protect our workers, protect our environment, and open new markets to products stamped "Made in the USA."

USDA is also helping producers tap into growing consumer demand for locally-grown and organic food. USDA data indicate that local food sales totaled at least \$6.1 billion in 2012. Demand for organic food products also continues to grow and this sector now accounts for \$35 billion in annual U.S. sales. In 2013, the National Organic Program helped an additional 763 producers become certified organic, an increase of 4.2 percent from the previous year.

USDA's investments support strong local and regional supply chains and the rural jobs that come with them. Since 2013, USDA has made over 875 investments in local food infrastructure and direct marketing opportunities to help connect farmers and consumers and create jobs all along the supply chain for local food. In addition, USDA has made expanding SNAP recipients' access to fresh fruits and vegetables through farmers markets a priority in recent years. In 2008, about 750 farmers markets and direct marketing farmers accepted SNAP. As of January 2015, over 5,300 participated in markets accepting SNAP.

USDA continues to work with land-grant Universities to deliver science-based knowledge and practical information to farmers, ranchers and forest landowners to support decision-making, innovation and economic opportunity. USDA leverages its research by making data more widely available. In 2014, 60 new cooperative research and development agreements were executed, 119 patent applications were filed, 83 patents were received, and 412 incomebearing license agreements were in effect. As authorized by the Farm Bill, USDA created the \$200 million Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research, which will advance the research mission of the Department and foster collaboration with public and private research efforts.

Advances in biotechnology require thorough review by USDA before being approved, a practice commonly call deregulation. USDA needs to complete its review in a timely manner to facilitate planning and adoption of new technologies. To address this need, in 2012, USDA streamlined and improved the process for making determinations on petitions involving biotechnology. Because of the enhancements, we reduced the length of the petition review by over 600 days for petitions that do not require an environmental impact statement (EIS). USDA estimates that the cumulative number of actions taken to deregulate biotechnology products based on a scientific determination that they do not pose a plant pest risk will increase from a cumulative total of 87 actions in 2011 to an estimated cumulative total of 119 actions in 2016.

USDA's conservation efforts have enrolled a record number of acres in programs that have saved millions of tons of soil, improved water quality, preserved habitat for wildlife and protected sensitive ecological areas. To accomplish these goals, USDA has expanded beyond its traditional conservation programs and partnered with a record number of farmers, ranchers and landowners on landscape-scale conservation projects since 2009. As an example, under the newly authorized Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), USDA funded 115 projects that will build on the results achieved by USDA's traditional programs. RCPP empowers communities to set priorities and lead the way on conservation efforts important for their region. Such partnerships also encourage private sector investment so we can make an impact that's well beyond what the Federal government could accomplish on its own.

USDA continues to lead the way for renewable energy by supporting the infrastructure needed to grow the new energy economy. In 2014, more than 500 new awards under the Rural Energy for America Program helped USDA to reach a milestone of adding more than 8,000 projects between 2009 and 2014. Currently, REAP funds a total of 10,800 projects around the country to help producers and rural businesses save energy and increase their profitability. To support farmers producing biomass for renewable energy, USDA offered insurance coverage for farmers growing biofuel crops like switchgrass and camelina, and we are helping identify American farmland most suitable for growing energy crops. Under expanded authority provided by the 2014 Farm Bill, we are working to expand the number of commercial biorefineries in operation that produce advanced biofuels from non-food sources through the Biorefinery Assistance Program. We also took new steps to support biobased product manufacturing that promises to create new jobs across rural America—including adding new categories of qualified biobased products for Federal procurement and establishing reporting by Federal contractors of biobased product purchases.

Combating foodborne illness is one of our top priorities. In 2013, the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) developed the Salmonella Action Plan that outlines the measures FSIS will employ to achieve lower contamination rates in agency regulated products. The Plan includes strategies, such as the newly developed performance standards for ground poultry and chicken parts that will reduce illnesses. In addition, the recently implemented poultry inspection system will prevent an additional 5,000 foodborne illnesses each year through the improved control of Salmonella and Campylobacter.

The Administration strongly supports the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other critical programs that reduce hunger and help families meet their nutritional needs. SNAP is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net, touching the lives of millions of low-income Americans, the majority of whom are children, the elderly, or people with disabilities. SNAP kept over 5 million people, including nearly 2.2 million children, out of

169

poverty in 2013. Recent research has shown that SNAP not only helps families put food on the table, but it has a positive long-term impact on children's health and education outcomes. We also support the ongoing implementation of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act. Over 90 percent of schools report that they are successfully meeting the new nutrition standards, serving meals with more whole grains, fruits, vegetables, lean protein and low-fat dairy, and less sodium and fat.

We must continue our efforts to address the challenges that continue to confront rural America. The 2016 budget builds on our success and proposes a set of investments to spur innovation, create new markets and job opportunities, enhance climate resiliency, improve access to a safe, nutritious food supply, and modernize infrastructure.

USDA's total budget for 2016 we are proposing before this Subcommittee is \$144 billion, of which approximately \$124 billion is mandatory funding. The majority of these funds support crop insurance, nutrition assistance programs, farm commodity and trade programs and a number of conservation programs. The budget includes mandatory funds to fully support estimated participation levels for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Child Nutrition programs. For discretionary programs of interest to this Subcommittee, our budget proposes \$20 billion, approximately \$908.5 million above the 2015 enacted level. That level fully funds expected participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children. It includes the funding needed to meet our responsibility for providing inspection services to the Nation's meat and poultry establishments. The budget also includes over \$1 billion to renew approximately 255,000 expiring contracts for rental assistance and includes new authorities to ensure the long term sustainability of this program.

Agriculture is an engine of growth and prosperity, directly or indirectly supporting 16 million jobs. The 2016 budget provides a strong farm safety net and makes investments to meet challenges of a competitive global market, changing climate, and making agriculture a reality for new and beginning farmers. The budget proposes a loan level of about \$6.145 billion for direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans, 85 percent of which will be made to beginning farmers and ranchers and socially disadvantaged producers. The budget also includes about \$4 million to help new and beginning farmers and ranchers overcome the barriers they face when entering agriculture. In addition to providing funding to establish a Military Veterans Agricultural Liaison as authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, the budget also establishes a \$2.5 million program to help veterans develop farming and ranching skills needed to become producers.

The rural economy will be even stronger because of the investments in rural infrastructure made by USDA. We will make over \$1 billion in investments in rural businesses estimated to provide approximately 32,000 jobs in rural areas. Over \$2.2 billion targeted to community facilities will expand educational opportunities for students, facilitate delivery of affordable health care, and ensure the availability of reliable emergency services. Funding for broadband is more than doubled. Through a pilot called Rural Corps, USDA will work in partnership with local organizations to deploy highly trained staff and increase the likelihood that investments in infrastructure and economic development are strategic, creating jobs and long-term economic benefits. In 2016, USDA will provide over 170,000 rural residents the assistance needed to become homeowners by making available nearly \$25 billion in loans to increase housing opportunities in rural area. Approximately \$900 million in direct loans will ensure that the very-low and low-income borrowers with the ability to repay mortgage debt are provided with a vehicle to access mortgage financing for homes located in rural areas.

Despite these investments, 85 percent of America's persistent poverty counties are in rural areas and rural childhood poverty rates are at their highest point since 1986. To address this need, \$20 million is provided for a Rural Child Poverty initiative, which would support innovative strategies to combat rural child poverty through a demonstration program. Additionally, funding is more than doubled for the Community Facilities Grant Program, which enables USDA to support investments*in high-need areas and also leverage partnerships aimed at reducing child poverty, such as co-locating healthcare, nutrition assistance, and job-training programs. In both cases, this funding will be used in rural areas experiencing severe economic distress, such as StrikeForce, Promise Zones, and Tribal areas.

Access to a plentiful supply of safe and nutritious food is essential to the well-being and productivity of all Americans. As many as 200,000 families with children could benefit each year, beginning in the summer of 2016, from the proposed expansion of summer EBT demonstration projects, including \$67 million to support the second year of the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) pilot to reduce food insecurity among urban and rural children during the summer months when school meals are not available. The budget also includes \$35 million in school equipment grants to aid schools in serving healthy meals and provides

continued support for other school-based resources. The budget proposes an additional \$25 million to bolster SNAP Employment and Training programs, which will allow some of our nation's poorest individuals to work toward self-sufficiency and continue to receive critical food assistance while doing so. Nationwide, USDA estimates that 23.5 million people, including 6.5 million children, live in low-income areas without easy access to a supermarket. To expand access to nutritious foods, the budget invests \$13 million in a newly authorized Healthy Food Financing Initiative that will provide funding for developing and equipping grocery stores and other small businesses and retailers selling healthy food in communities that currently lack these options. Americans will be better protected from foodborne illness with nearly 23,000 fewer illnesses projected in 2016 from 2014 as a result of improved food inspection.

Food for Progress and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program will continue to provide benefits to millions of people overseas. These programs have helped to engage recipient countries not only by delivering food assistance, but also by fostering stronger internal production capacity and infrastructure, generating employment, boosting revenue, and developing new markets and productive economic partnerships. The budget provides \$20 million to support the local and regional procurement of food aid commodities for distribution overseas to complement existing food aid programs and to fill in nutritional gaps for targeted populations or food availability gaps caused by unexpected emergencies. Also, the budget proposes the authority to use up to 25 percent of Title II resources for these types of flexible emergency interventions that have proven to be so critical to effective responses in complex and logistically difficult emergencies.

USDA research plays a key role in fostering innovation and advancing technologies that increase the efficiency, sustainability, and profitability of American agriculture. Economic analysis finds strong and consistent evidence that investment in agricultural research has yielded high returns per dollar spent. The budget includes an increase of \$125 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative. Funding for USDA's role in Federal efforts combatting antimicrobial resistant bacteria and improving pollinator health totals \$77 million and \$79 million, respectively. As part of the Administration's multi-agency initiate to support continued investment and innovation in the manufacturing sector, the budget also includes \$80 million to support two new Federal-private manufacturing institutes, with one dedicated to advanced biomanufacturing, while the other will focus on development of nanocellulosics. Investments to upgrade the Department's aging laboratory infrastructure include \$206 million to fully fund five priority construction and renovation needs, as identified in the Congressionally-mandated report issued by the Department in 2012.

To enhance resilience to climatic events, the budget provides \$200 million for the Watershed and Flood Preventions Operations (WFPO) to help communities adapt to changing natural resource conditions and climate change, and to minimize the impacts of natural disasters, including coastal flooding. USDA will utilize the broad authorities of WFPO to help communities create more resilient infrastructure and natural systems.

To protect the integrity of the programs we administer, we continue to work aggressively to identify and eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse. Program integrity is critical to the overall success of the programs we administer and funds must be used properly to earn America's trust that these programs deliver results while protecting taxpayer dollars. The budget builds on existing efforts and provides strategic increases, including an increase of \$14.5 million to automate and streamline reporting, increase operational efficiency, reduce improper payments, and otherwise enhance program integrity for Child Nutrition Programs. The budget requests an additional \$4 million to ensure that States are meeting the highest standards of program integrity in administering SNAP. The budget also includes \$2.1 million for the Risk Management Agency to enhance regulatory compliance, with a focus on improving error rate sampling for improper payments.

While providing record levels of service to rural America, USDA has improved management operations. Through the Blueprint for Stronger Service, USDA has taken proactive steps in recent years to reduce spending, streamline operations and cut costs. Our savings and cost avoidance results for the American taxpayer through the end of FY 2014 were recently revised upward to \$1.368 billion from the previous \$1.197 billion figure reported in January 2014. I appreciate the Subcommittee's approval of authority allowing the Department to establish a nonrecurring expense fund for facilities infrastructure capital acquisition. This fund will provide much needed resources in future years for USDA's infrastructure modernization.

The President is again asking Congress for authority to submit fast-track proposals to reorganize or consolidate Federal programs and agencies to reduce the size of Government or cut costs. Granted the authority, the Administration is proposing to consolidate the FSIS and the food safety components of the Food and Drug Administration to create a single new agency

within the Department of Health and Human Services. The President also proposes the consolidation of certain business programs in a new department dedicated to promoting U.S. competitiveness and exports.

The Farm Bill included several reforms to the Federal crop insurance program; however, there remain further opportunities for improvements and efficiencies. The President's 2016 budget includes two proposals to reform crop insurance, which are expected to save \$16 billion over 10 years. This includes reducing subsidies for revenue insurance that insure the price at the time of harvest by 10 percentage points and reforming prevented planting coverage, including adjustments to payment rates. These reforms will make the program less costly to the taxpayer while still maintaining a quality safety net for farmers.

I believe that the future is bright for America and in particular for rural Americans. The investments we make today are having an impact and creating a future full of opportunity. The budget presented to you will achieve the President's vision for the middle class by restoring the link between hard work and opportunity and ensure that every American has the chance to share in the benefits of economic growth. At this time, I will be glad to answer questions you may have on our budget proposals.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

As we are beginning the questioning portion of the hearing and we are starting our hearing process for all of our subcommittees, and with 12 subcommittees that are taking place Chairman Rogers has the responsibility to bounce around various subcommittees during the day, and as you know, we are on such an aggressive schedule to make sure that we move forward in a timely manner. We are in the midst of that.

So I want to turn to Chairman Rogers in the beginning here and let him ask any questions that he may have in case he needs to slip on to another subcommittee afterwards.

DRUG ABUSE IN RURAL AMERICA

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. That is very nice of you, and it is true we have 12 subcommittees. We are trying to have over 100 hearings early this spring in order to try to get these bills to the floor, each one of them separately during the year, even though it is a truncated year because of the elections, conventions, and the like. So thank you, Mr. Chairman, for that courtesy.

Mr. Secretary, I know that your family along with most families in the country have experienced the struggles of both addiction and recovery from drug abuse, prescription drug abuse mainly, and now heroin.

My district, my area of Kentucky has suffered greatly and early on with OxyContin addiction. I was going to emergency rooms almost every night seeing young people die for no reason, and I know that practically every family in the country is suffering from some contact with the problem.

I was very pleased to see in January the President appointing you to head up a new initiative addressing that problem, the problem of heroin and opioid use in rural communities. You have chaired the White House Rural Council since 2011.

Tell us how you think the problem is different in rural America from urban America. Is there a difference?

Secretary VILSACK. Mr. Chairman, I think there is a significant difference. First, it has to do with the individual who may be taking pain medication and realizes that heroin is less expensive than the pain medication and transitions to heroin.

It is difficult, I think, in the context of rural America where we value independence, where we value basically self-reliance for anyone to acknowledge and to admit that they have got a problem, or for those who are loved ones, to admit that a loved one has a problem. So it starts with that.

There is a sense of isolation in rural America and in many remote areas in terms of the ability to access services. Seventy-six percent of the shortages in mental illness and substance abuse services are in rural areas. So even if you want to have help, you cannot find help.

And then finally, to the extent that you find the faith and the confidence and the courage to begin anew, you have to have support. You have to have the ability to visit with others who are struggling just as you are on a day-to-day basis, and the communities are not equipped to provide the level of support, recovery support long term, which is why I think it is going to be important to engage the faith based community, in particular, in creating an environment in which AA meetings and Narcotics Anonymous meetings and so forth can take place.

There is an absence of that in rural communities. So you start with the individuals. You lack services and you lack the recovery support over the long term.

It makes it much more difficult, I think, in my view, which is the thing the President expressed to me and the concern that he has and that I share, is that the mortality, and I will finish with this, the mortality rate in every major country in the world today is going down. In other words, people are living longer. In urban and suburban America, people are living longer.

White males in rural America are dying at a younger age, and they are dying because of poisoning and suicide, and all of what I talked about, I think, feeds into that tragic, tragic response and reaction.

The CHAIRMAN. It is tragic. I started an organization in my district 12 years ago called UNITE, Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment, Education, a holistic approach. We cannot arrest our way out of the problem. We cannot teach our way out of the problem. We cannot educate our way out of the problem, but we have got to do all of those things at the same time.

Do you agree with that?

Secretary VILSACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the federal government have in the way of help to help communities establish that holistic approach to the problem?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, the CDC has a grant program that is focused on prevention. There is also within the Health and Human Services budget resources to provide and expand behavioral service centers. Hopefully some of those resources will be directed to rural areas.

Obviously, the Department of Health and Human Services can also provide resources for the expansion of medications that can help in overdose situations.

And we can encourage the medical community to engage with us in medication-assisted treatment. I think the USDA has some creative opportunities, one in the community facilities area, the ability to use resources potentially to provide the brick and mortar for mental health services and substance abuse services.

Interestingly enough, I think the Forest Service potentially has a role as well. There are recovery programs that are focused on outdoor recreation type activities. There is no reason why those outdoor recreational activities could not be folded into what is being done on our forests. In fact, I have asked our Forest Service to identify key forest areas, national forests that would be most amenable to this, and we are going to try to sort of overlay that with where all of the other resources are being directed.

You are absolutely right. The challenge here is to concentrate and to focus a multifaceted effort in these locations as opposed to sporadic investments all over the country, to be able to move the dial, show what the best practices are, and then replicate those best practices. The CHAIRMAN. Well, I thank you for taking that chore on. It is a big one and dangerous, and it changes all the while.

Does your effort include the fight against heroin as well?

Secretary VILSACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It does.

Secretary VILSACK. And also the suicide issue, which has many parallels and similarities to the abuse issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Very succinctly tell us what the goals of your group are.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, the goal, I think, is to raise awareness of the problem to ensure that folks who need help are going to get the help to prevent unnecessary deaths as a result of overdose, to equip first responders with the knowledge and the medications that are successful, and at the end of the day to see that the increasing mortality rate in rural America declines because we have fewer poisonings, we have fewer suicides, and we have fewer people feeling isolated, we have more services, and people being able to get the services before they turn to a life of drugs and the ultimate destruction.

You mentioned my circumstance. My mother was addicted to both alcohol and prescription drugs. My mother did try to commit suicide, and, sir, I can call up those images right now.

The CHAIRMAN. Bless you.

Secretary VILSACK. Thank you.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMO)

Mr. ADERHOLT. I want to thank you for you work of GMO labeling that you have done and the attempt to try to forge a reasonable compromise on the biotech labeling issue by starting a new dialogue on both sides.

I know that there are two opposing groups that are very passionate about their position, and I would give you credit for trying to find a path forward in that regard.

Throughout the GMO labeling debate, we have heard all sorts of claims by both sides that many consumers seem confused about it. My question to you, Mr. Secretary: does the U.S. Government consider GMO products to be safe for consumers and the environment?

And if so, how can we know this?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, Mr. Chairman, the answer to your question is yes. We do consider them safe. This number may be a bit off, but I have seen a summary of 660 studies that have looked at the safety of GMOs in terms of human health.

We know that GMOs have been providing an opportunity to reduce the level of pesticides and chemicals. There is a wonderful chart that we recently had at USDA that shows that American agriculture has increased productivity by 170 percent during my lifetime, but inputs have remained relatively steady on 26 percent less land with 22 million fewer farmers. So part of that is the science of agriculture.

Having said that, I think the industry would be the first to admit that they did not do a particularly good job of educating not just the producers about the benefits, but also consumers, and I think there is a process now of catch-up that is going to be required, and I think the labeling debate and conversation has started that process.

I would say that as we think about how to resolve this debate, we need to recognize this is not the first and only issue that is going to be raised with reference to agriculture and processes. So we need to think of a way in which we can allow whatever the response is to be flexible enough to deal with the next issue, whatever the next issue is, and I am pretty convinced there will be a next issue.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, looking ahead, what happens if we do not quickly address the upcoming July implementation of the Vermont mandatory GMO labeling law?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, I think that first and foremost there is obviously uncertainty and confusion in the market, and as major food companies begin to deal with this, you are going to create multiple standards and multiple responses, which is going to create further confusion.

You may very well also end up having some companies decide that they have to segregate product, that they have to trace it back. There is a cost associated with that. That they may have to have separate warehousing facilities. There is a cost associated with that. That they may have to have separate inspection systems. There is a cost associated with that.

And I think major companies will tell you that they anticipate and expect to see increased cost, which of course will be borne primarily by consumers.

There is a way to deal with this. I think at the same time respecting the safety of GMOs, but also respecting consumers' right to know, I think there is a way forward, and I think we did make progress in our conversations. We just did not quite get to the last issue, and I think the last issue is after you create some kind of multiple mechanism for informing consumers, whether it is a smart label, whether it is a 1–800 number, whether it is a web-based system, and after you educate people about the availability of that information, the question then is: what happens at the end of that?

Do you then put something on the front of the package or the back of the package that says GMO or identifies this, or do you survey consumers to find out if they know how to use this information, if they are interested in it?

And if you show a substantial number of consumers already knowledgeable, then the question is: what is the necessity of putting something on the package?

I think that is kind of where our conversation sort of broke apart, and I think it is a place that the Congress is going to have to address.

Mr. ADERHOLT. There is concern that this Administration has not done more to get in front of this debate and use its influence to assure the public that there is nothing to fear from biotech products, such as seed and products that have been deemed safe for actually decades.

How can USDA do more to educate consumers and ensure them that these products are completely safe?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, I think you can take a look at virtually every statement I have ever made about this as a Secretary and you are going to find that that statement about safety is in it, and I think we can continue to promote research and continue to promote science and continue to talk about this in the context of continued abundance of food supplies, continued safety of food supplies, and the ability to deal with global food security challenges of which this is a critical part.

I think we just continue to have this conversation with folks, but I do not think it is just the government that needs to talk about this. I think that the industry needs to be more forthcoming, and I think there is now a recognition and appreciation for that, albeit a bit late, but I think there is going to be an aggressive effort from this point forward to educate people so that they can make informed decisions.

Mr. ADERHOLT. And I appreciate your work on that. I just think that we do need to do more to educate consumers about the safety of these products, and I think we need to be creative in ways that we can move forward on it.

So I hope that you and your team can be thinking of more ways within your purview of how we can try to educate the public on that since it is very important.

Mr. Farr.

WAR ON POVERTY

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate Mr. Rogers bringing up the tragedy that is happening in rural America. It is also happening to our rural vets coming home and lack of services.

I am just curious what you have learned in this sort of new War on Poverty that you are in charge of. It really is what motivated me to get into politics. I was a Peace Corps volunteer in Latin America trying to figure out what I am going to do, and I read this book by Michael Harrington called "The Other America," and I woke up and thought, "My God, we have got poverty back in America. Here I am in a Third world country and I am not a registered voter. I cannot get involved here, but I am going to go home and join this War on Poverty, whatever it is."

And it brought me into being in elective office. And I even got on this Committee not because I represent this incredible amount of agriculture and diversity of agriculture, but really to try to root out those root causes of what I call the culture of poverty.

We have had that war since the 1960s, since Lyndon Johnson and Congress approved it, and we have spent billions of dollars on it. It is kind of a mixed bag of results, and I think you are taking a new, fresh look at it.

What are the lessons that you have learned that you can share with this committee? Because I think we need to realize that we deal with everything. In all of Congress we deal with everything in silos and we fund it in silos and it gets stuck in silos.

And if we are really going to get a better bang for the buck, we have got to start breaking those silos down not only within agencies, but across agency lines.

And you have been given that charge, and you have mentioned it in some of the comments to Mr. Rogers, but is there a bigger lesson here on what does poverty look like in America? And what are the tools it is going to take to really win that war? Secretary VILSACK. Well, first of all, I think the lesson I have learned is that the level of poverty in rural America may not be fully appreciated by a lot of us. One out of every four kids who lives in rural America lives in a family at or below the poverty level. I do not think there is a recognition of that.

Eighty-five percent of counties with persistent poverty, with poverty rates in excess of 20 percent are rural, not urban, not suburban.

So first of all is the recognition that there is severe, significant, persistent poverty in rural areas.

Second, recognizing that part of it is not just providing the services that I think are important, the feeding programs and so forth. It is also a concerted economic development effort. An economic development effort that essentially creates, in my view, what I refer to as sort of a new natural resource economy where we recognize the important role of production agriculture, but we basically complement production agriculture with local and regional food systems, with conservation and ecosystem markets, with a bio-based economy, with bringing jobs that were originally outsourced to India back to the United States as companies begin to find out that it might be less expensive and more efficient for them to have people in America do these jobs than people in other countries do these jobs.

A combination of those efforts, and essentially recognizing that we have not done as good a job as we need to do in educating the private sector about the investment opportunities. It is not just government's responsibility here. It is also the private sector, the capital markets, and in the last two years we have attempted to educate people about where those opportunities are, and we are beginning to see millions of dollars being invested in business development.

It is going to take time to reverse a trend that has been around for a while, but we are seeing that USDA has been able to help 103,000 businesses since I have been Secretary.

Mr. FARR. Do you have an example of where you have revitalized a rural area?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, in the Chairman's district, in Kentucky, you know there is a long way to go down there, but I think there is a sense that there is a plan, that there are people paying attention, that there are people of importance who have been there who are committed to it. That is an area.

You know, we have seen this in the Delta Regional Authority work in Appalachia where we are basically working with those two regional authorities to create economic opportunity, to create investments.

We are beginning to see it in some of the tribal areas in Pine Ridge, for example. We are looking at ways in which we could recreate an agricultural economy. We have got a team working there to identify fractionated land that could potentially be used by the tribe to grow something that could then be marketed as locally grown and raised. It could be a traditional food that could be available not just on the reservation but across the country. So there are multiple examples of where this has worked, but it does require focus and that is why StrikeForce was initiated, now in over 900 counties, where we put a team of USDA folks. It is not just the FSA guy. It is not just the RD person. It is not just the nutrition people. It is everybody going down, working with the community building organization as we are in Kentucky, and basically saying to the local folks, "What do you need? What do you want? How would you like to turn this around?"

And then teaching them how to play the game. I mean, the reality is that a lot of these communities that are near metropolitan areas, they know how to play the game. They know how to apply for all of the programs. In those rural remote areas, they do not. They need help.

So StrikeForce is helping, 188,000 investments; \$23 to \$26 billion has been invested since we established StrikeForce, breaking down the silos, a coordinated approach and holistic approach. That is the way to deal with this.

It is not shotgun, not program here, program here, program here. We are doing the same thing on child poverty. We are looking at this from a two generation perspective, not just helping the kid over here and Mom and Dad over here, but helping the family.

And to amplify on my remarks to the chairman, it is about economic development. It is also about jobs. If you want to deal with the opioid issue, then you have got to make sure that people feel that tomorrow is going to be better than today, and right now in many places in this country that is not the feeling that people have.

We can do better.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARR. Well, my time is up, but yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When LBJ came to eastern Kentucky to kick off the War on Poverty, a local guy I think summed it up pretty well. He says, "If it weren't for that 'poverty,' we would not have anything at all." Think about that.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

CROP INSURANCE

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary for taking some time for us today.

I want to talk a little bit about crop insurance. Mr. Secretary, over the last few years, crop insurance has repeatedly come under attack by this administration. In this most recent budget request with \$1.3 billion in cuts for fiscal year 2017 and \$18 billion in cuts over the next 10 years again shows an intention of annihilating this important program for our Nation's farmers.

My district produces over 400 different commodities and, therefore, relies heavily on the crop insurance program. These cuts would have devastating impact on the agriculture industry and overall economy in my district especially.

But crop insurance is a key part of the agriculture industry across the Nation, and it is clear that these repeatedly proposed reductions will continue to need to face broad opposition from across the agriculture industry. Does the Administration proposed budget cut to crop insurance mean it no longer supports the program?

Secretary VILSACK. Oh, to the contrary. I think this Administration does support the program and understands it is an important part of risk management and an important part of dealing with the vagaries of Mother Nature.

Having said that, the OIG and the GAO have both criticized the Department for not focusing on the preventive planting concerns that have been raised in a number of audits and a number of reports. So we have to obviously pay attention to that. You all ask us to be cognizant of our oversight responsibility and our accountability responsibility. That is reflected in the recommendations.

Secondly, crop insurance is a partnership. It is a partnership between taxpayers, between farmers and between insurance companies. What we have proposed in the price harvest loss area is a better, more equitable partnership where instead of subsidizing 62 percent of the premium, we would only subsidize a little over 50 percent.

That seems to me to be an equitable partnership between the taxpayer, the farmer and the insurance company. So I do not think it necessarily destroys the program. I think it responds to oversight concerns, and I think it provides a more equitable partnership between the partners.

TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP (TPP)

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Secretary, we continue to face very problematic issues related to dairy trade with Canada. For example, we are regularly running into various regulatory or policy shifts implemented by Canada that are designed to hurt our dairy exports to our northern neighbor.

I am concerned about the prospect of Canada backsliding from where they are today, which leads to additional questions regarding their intention to fully comply with the new TPP commitments to the United States.

How can we secure more predictable dairy trading conditions with Canada given this very troubling dynamic?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, it is our view that the passage of TPP and the implementation of it will do just what you are asking for. It would create responsibilities on both sides of the border that we would work with the Canadian officials to ensure that it is implemented properly.

There are opportunities for us to grow markets in Canada with this agreement in terms of dairy. I think it is one of the reasons why the dairy industry has basically taken a look at this agreement, says it is not an A, but it is not an F, that there are certain aspects of this and certainly in the first ten years of the agreement you would see significant opportunities both in Canada and in Japan and some of the other countries that are important to this overall agreement.

This is in my view a plus for agriculture.

Mr. VALADAO. All right. Thank you, Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Pingree.

FOOD WASTE

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

And thank you, Mr. Secretary, for being with us today. I actually came to Congress when you started in the administration, and I have had the privilege of working with you on the Agriculture Committee and then here, and I want to echo everyone's appreciation of your service and the work that you have done and the testimony that you have given and the stones that you have handled when they are thrown at you.

You bring a lot of challenges and experience to this job, and we really appreciate your experience, your heart, your knowledge. Thank you very much for all that you had to say to us today.

I want to just talk first about an extremely noncontroversial issue that I think I am happy to work with USDA on. You have been already putting out some aggressive goals on reducing food waste, and USDA has really been out there promoting some of the challenges that we are facing.

As you know, 40 percent of the food produced in the United States is wasted, and that is a shocking amount of food when we have 25 million hungry Americans. If we reduced it by just 15 percent, we could feed 25 million hungry Americans.

So there is a lot we could be doing here. It is an environmental challenge. It costs us a lot of money. It costs every family a lot of money. It is a problem for businesses in our country at the retail level and the manufacturing level, and I am really pleased that you have set a high goal of reducing food waste by 50 percent by 2030.

I have also sponsored a piece of legislation around that, and I have been really impressed at the level of interest from all sectors. This is, as I said, not a partisan issue. It is not a controversial issue, but there is a lot of work that has to be done.

So I would love to hear you talk a little bit about that, and I have a couple of quick questions. Obviously, we put forward legislation and we hope that Congress will adopt our magnificent huge bills and that rarely happens, but hopefully we will find a few ways to eke away at this.

But I also think there are many things within the Department. You have done a lot already and suggested a lot of goals already, but I am going to ask you about a couple of things that maybe you could do without having to have a legislative bill before you.

One of them we have looked at is thinking about the NRCS including a composting practice within the Environmental Quality Incentives (EQIP) Program. Is that something that you might be willing to look at?

Also, are there other things that you have been considering that could be just changes in how some of the programs work and how they could be expanded to help with the reduction of food waste?

And are there any things, in particular, in the fiscal year 2017 budget that are there to address some of the issues in the broad range of issues that we are talking about?

Secretary VILSACK. Congresswoman, we appreciate you raising this issue because you are absolutely correct. It is an issue, and frankly, if we could reduce food waste globally, we would probably be able to feed the 850 million people that are food insecure in the world today.

Look. It is three things. It is reduce, recycle and reuse. On the reduce side, it is basically working with the food industry, with the restaurant industry, with grocery stores that have delis to basically take a look at the portion sizes that are being supplied because oftentimes they are more than people need and oftentimes they are not the kind of food that you will take home in a doggie bag.

So it is basically taking a look at really making sure that we reduce this.

We are working interestingly enough focusing on some of the universities. You know, they have noticed that depending upon how they construct the trays and what the trays look like, they can substantially reduce the amount of food waste and the amount of food that people take. So we are going to continue to work with this.

We are also looking at our school lunch program, creating a table, a choice table, where if a youngster is not interested in a particular fruit because he does not like apples but he likes oranges, basically allowing people to put a fruit from their plate on the table and take a fruit that they do like from the table and put it on their plate.

We are looking at the ability to reuse food. We have worked with HHS and FDA and others to try to streamline the rules for charitable contributions of food. You know, there are many, many ways in which unused food could potentially be used in food banks and in community kitchens, but there are regulations that are a barrier.

Let's take a look at those regulations and see if they can be fixed. And then on the recycle piece of this, even in our own facility at USDA, we have begun an issue of recycling both our coffee grounds at the main headquarters here in DC, using it, I think, on our People's Garden. Also at our labs we are recycling some of the waste product from our labs and composting that as well.

You mentioned an interesting idea which I am happy to take back to NRCS and have them think creatively about how EQIP could potentially be used to support this.

So it is all of that and it is also working in an international sphere as part of our Smart Agricultural Alliance. To the extent that you can reduce food waste, you reduce what goes into landfills because the single largest piece of solid waste in a landfill is food waste. It is a producer of methane, and we can make a big dent on this.

Ms. PINGREE. Great. Thank you very much.

Mr. Aderholt. Dr. Harris.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, this morning. Let me just ask one question, just I guess a comment, about the USDA's community facilities program, which again, the guaranteed loans were once again zeroed out, you know, in favor of direct loans.

And, you know, this is just always puzzling to me because the community banks are part of the backbone of rural communities, and they need some of this. They need to do some of this loan activity in order to stay in business, and it is unfortunate that USDA makes a conscious choice to cut them out of this program.

And, look, I am glad that this Committee and the House every year, reverse that decision, but the reversal of that decision really ought to come from your office, not from Congress.

But let me talk a little bit about priorities because your budget request goes down, but there is an interesting part that goes up in the budget, and it is the electric program direct loans. It goes up by \$1 billion in the budget, and that is, you know, loans of course, so it is not 100 percent cost to the Department.

But I had a visit yesterday from Mr. Dize, who lives down in Crisfield. And I doubt you have ever been to Crisfield because it is the farthest part of the most rural area of my district on the eastern shore of Maryland, and he runs a computer company. You know, he came to me, and I will be honest with you, he didn't ask for a solar panel on his roof. He didn't ask for renewable energy. He wanted broadband.

So you look at the Renewable Energy for America (REAP) Program, the electric program, and you have got to wonder what we are doing. You know, the purpose of the program historically is to bring electric service to rural areas. And now it apparently has morphed into the President's climate action plan, because you made a conscious choice to increase those loans and not increase significantly the loans for broadband programs over telecommunications services.

And this is what rural areas need now. Mr. Dize, who runs this computer company, needs broadband. If we want to maintain businesses in rural areas, we need to bring that broadband in. And yet apparently you place a higher priority on renewable energy. Now, this is curious to me. I am sorry the Chairman is not here

Now, this is curious to me. I am sorry the Chairman is not here anymore. But it would be striking if in Kentucky, rural Kentucky, the Department spent its money on eliminating coal energy because apparently that is one of the main goals now of this program.

So can you justify for me why we should be spending \$1 billion on solar panels and wind power and things, while Mr. Dize down in Crisfield still doesn't have broadband?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, Congressman, you are sitting next to Congressman Young, who is from my home state of Iowa, and he probably could tell you the significance of wind energy in Iowa.

Dr. HARRIS. Mr. Secretary, I am not talking about Iowa. I don't represent Iowa.

Secretary VILSACK. Right.

Dr. HARRIS. Mr. Young will have his chance later to congratulate you on the electric program.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, that is—

Dr. HARRIS. I want to know—Mr. Secretary, that is a great answer to give to me for you. It is not for Mr. Dize, because I represent Mr. Dize. I don't represent Iowa, and I don't represent—

Secretary VILSACK. Mr. Dize—

Dr. HARRIS [continuing]. Mr. Young.

Secretary VILSACK. Mr. Dize-

Dr. HARRIS. With all due respect, Mr. Secretary, I am asking you a very specific question, why the Department prioritizes, in my dis-

trict, putting a solar panel in Crisfield over bringing broadband to Crisfield.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, I don't think it does, because we basically almost quadrupled the amount of broadband grants in this budget, from—

Dr. HARRIS. Mr. Secretary, just a minute.

Secretary VILSACK. Congressman, you asked me a question.

Dr. HARRIS. Mr. Dize doesn't have-----

Secretary VILSACK. And I am going to answer it----

Dr. HARRIS [continuing]. Broadband.

Secretary VILSACK [continuing]. But you have got to give me a chance to answer it. If you look at our budget, we have asked for \$39 million in broadband grants. The reason those grants are important is because in those remote areas you have a very difficult time finding a telecommunications company that wants to put broadband in because there simply aren't enough people to support it. So the grant program is important. Going from \$10 million to \$39 million is a reflection of the importance that we place on broadband.

The importance we place on electric is that there are many utilities that are looking for opportunities to diversify the feedstock or the energy source for the energy that they are going to produce. They don't necessarily want to build a new facility, a generation facility. They would prefer a solar facility, or they would prefer a wind facility.

So it is basically providing options and choices. That is the reason.

Dr. HARRIS. Again, the purpose of the electric service was to bring electric power.

Secretary VILSACK. It is.

Dr. HARRIS. Not types of electric power. Just get electricity running. So I would urge you to reprioritize here.

One last thing is that, you know, in my district, for instance, I see farmers. I see my poultry growers. They are not asking for solar panels. They are asking for animal disease responses, for avian flu work, and yet to prioritize the climate action plan over avian flu or over broadband to this extent is just striking to me.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, there is an increase-

Dr. HARRIS. And I yield back.

Secretary VILSACK [continuing]. In the—

Dr. HARRIS. That was just a rhetorical question—

Secretary VILSACK. There is an increase in-

Dr. HARRIS [continuing]. Or a comment.

Secretary VILSACK [continuing]. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) budget, too, Congressman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. DeLauro.

NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And welcome, Mr. Secretary, and Dr. Johansson, and Mr. Young. Always great to see you, and I thank you.

I associate myself with the comments of my colleagues, thanking you for the service and cooperation over the years.

I wanted to just say that with regard to the budget I want to thank you for including a strong expansion of child nutrition programs, access to the summer meals through the SNAP program.

I also want to comment on thanking you for your work to expand our relationships with Cuba and establishing an in-country presence. It may or may not come out, but at some point it should, about the restrictions that have been placed on U.S. farmers in this regard. So thank you for that.

And I was also pleased that the request supported reorganization authority for the next administration to consolidate our food safety agencies into one single food safety agency. I will continue to make that fight, Mr. Secretary.

Let me—very briefly on the summer meals program, this is about kids losing access to school breakfast/lunch during the summer months. I was—quite frankly, I was disappointed with the Senate program, which was talking about moving through WIC versus SNAP, but your proposal is to move through the SNAP program. No cap on the number of kids. It seemed to me that we were capping children. It was a Sophie's choice what kid is going to get a summer meal program.

And just touch on—because I have a couple of other questions why is it better to redeem benefits under SNAP than under the WIC program? I will get into the next question, so that you can then answer it here.

This has to do with WIC and the Flint question, Mr. Secretary. I don't have to demonstrate to you what is happening in Flint, Michigan. Worst public health crisis our Nation has faced. Four percent of Flint's children have elevated levels of lead in their bloodstream due to contaminated water.

No amount of lead is safe for children to consume, and the repercussions of lead poisoning last a lifetime. So Flint families deserve answers, and they deserve justice.

I was pleased and announced at the hearing yesterday when I got the word that USDA said the agency approved a request to temporarily allow WIC funds to be used to test lead levels for the people of Flint. At the same time, and you and I have talked about this, the issue of the request by Michigan to expand access to WIC for Flint children ages 5 to 10.

The pediatrician yesterday who spoke at the hearing said that the two ways in which we could assist these children, because we don't know what the outcomes are going to be, are through good nutrition and through education. This is about good nutrition here.

So if you can tell me why the difference in approving one request, denying another. The number of kids who can—and I know where your heart is on this, I really do—the volume of kids up to age 10 who can benefit from healthy meals to mitigate against the negative effects of lead exposure. What resources do you need from us to meet the nutritional needs of these kids in this time of crisis?

Secretary VILSACK. A quick response to both questions. The reason for the EBT proposal on summer feeding is that you have remote areas that don't necessarily have a congregate meal site, and the EBT card seems to be successful in the pilots that we have used over the course of the last several years.

On the Flint situation, look, the thing we need is a line from Congress that basically gives us the authority to do what Flint has asked us to do. We don't believe we have the authority to provide WIC benefits to children above the age of 5 because of the law.

If Congress directs us to provide benefits in an expanded way to Flint, or to children in other communities that are negatively impacted by circumstances, we will be happy to oblige.

Ms. DELAURO. Well, if we gave you the authority, you would be willing to—

Secretary VILSACK. We would do it.

Ms. DELAURO [continuing]. You know, to do this. And I thank you. And, by the way, Flint is an urban desert. They have very little out there. And I talk about urban poverty and urban hunger as well.

Last question in this round is about Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) waivers. Five hundred thousand to 1 million childless adults are going to be cut off SNAP in 2016 as the threemonth limit on benefits for unemployed childless adults returns in most areas. My home state of Connecticut is one of them.

Able-bodied adults without dependents, that population is diverse, it struggles, and it is an underserved group. We have a veteran waiting for a disability determination due to a backlog of cases at the VA. I am concerned that we do not know a lot about this population. We need better data. What is the agency doing to keep track of the vulnerable population, so that we can serve them better?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, let me tell you that for calendar year 2016 in Connecticut we have already approved a waiver of the time limit in 82 jurisdictions, towns and cities, including New Haven. We know that in fiscal year 2015 31 States were eligible.

We estimate that 22 of those states will probably no longer qualify for a statewide time limit waiver, but at some point they could potentially come to us with a more restricted request based on counties, based on unemployment statistics in a particular area.

And we are obviously focused as well on ensuring that our employment and training program in SNAP is doing the job it is intended to do by working with states to improve the ability to link people who are on SNAP with employment opportunities that exist in an improving economy.

Ms. DELAURO. OK. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Palazzo.

Ar. ADERHOLT. Mr. Palazzo.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, this might be your last hearing, but it is my first hearing, so congratulations to you.

The CFO Act requires executive branch agencies to submit their annual financial reports to Congress by November 15 of each year. USDA has still not submitted this report for fiscal year 2015. This will be the second consecutive year this report has been late.

And, as you know, much of the data that this Committee relies upon when it drafts its annual appropriations bill comes from the information provided by your Department in the form of Congressional budget justifications. So, with that, yesterday this Committee had the Commodity Futures Trading Commission before it, and they were in a similar situation with delayed financial statements. It turns out that this was due to their auditors having issues with the quality and soundness of their statements. Does USDA have a similar issue with its auditor that is causing the delay in releasing its financial statements?

Secretary VILSACK. We requested an extension. We did change auditors. I signed the letter this morning, and I would anticipate and expect that that will be filed tomorrow.

Mr. PALAZZO. So we will receive the audit report tomorrow?

Secretary VILSACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. PALAZZO. Or soon thereafter?

Secretary VILSACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. PALAZZO. OK. So no issues, just the change of auditor?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, whenever you have a change of auditors, there are always issues as to how one auditor sees a set of numbers and how other auditors see it. We are continuing to work through those issues. You will see that in the audit report.

COTTONSEED

Mr. PALAZZO. OK. Well, I look forward to seeing the audit report. Let's talk cotton for a minute. You know, cotton is extremely important to my state and surrounding states in the south. Ag Committee Chairman Conaway and several other Members of Congress have requested that cottonseed be designated as an oilseed.

I think to date you have said that you do not have the authority to do that. And we somewhat disagree with you because it feels like you have taken actions in regards to the Commodity Credit Corporation to bolster an industry in your home state. And, again, in 2015, you have worked with the Department of Energy to provide half a billion dollars in bio-based jet fuel to the Department of Navy.

And then again, just this last May, you used the CCC to increase biofuel infrastructure, another \$100 million. Again, this was all without any new legislative authority from Congress, and so a lot of Members of Congress think you already have that authority under the same Act.

Can you just tell me, and I guess this Committee, is there anything that is preventing you from using this similar authority for the cotton industry?

Secretary VILSACK. I would say that there are two things. Number 1, the case of *Marx* v. *General Revenue Corporation*, which was a 2013 Supreme Court case, establishes a well-established principle of statutory construction. And that is, if Congress knowingly omits something from an Act, then the provision cannot be reasonably interpreted to allow the omitted Act.

Congress, when it established the 2014 farm bill, basically took cotton out of the program and put it into a separate program, the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) program. The oilseeds provision is designed primarily for emerging oilseeds to participate in a program during periods between farm bills.

That is not the circumstance here. Basically, Congress was fully aware of cottonseed, fully aware of the oilseed of cotton, made the decision to remove it and place it in a separate program. The industry then came to Risk Management Agency (RMA) and asked for oilseeds to be included with cotton for crop insurance purposes.

So you basically take the Supreme Court case, you combine it with the actions of Congress, and you have got a circumstance where we don't believe we have the authority.

You have mentioned CCC. We have used that in the past, but there was a provision within the 2016 appropriations bill that prohibited us from doing that. If that prohibition were removed, we would obviously be in a position to use CCC.

SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED VETERANS

Mr. PALAZZO. All right. Well, thank you for your explanation. Also, reading through your report, you know, I guess I looked where you are doubling your request to help socially disadvantaged and veterans through your loan program to try to get them started.

I am more, in particular, interested in your help with our Nation's veterans. After all, we have been at war for I think 13, 14 years. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women have served this Nation. So coming back, can you just elaborate a little bit more on how the USDA is helping our veterans, maybe if you have any specifics on the number of veterans that you have helped and any specifics to the program?

Secretary VILSACK. I am headed to Fort Stewart in Georgia tomorrow to make an announcement I think on a Regional Conservation Partnership Program. Fort Stewart was where our military liaison Lanon Baccam was last week, basically lining up a Memorandum of Understanding between veterans organizations and USDA, to basically provide an opportunity for us to be on base as folks are disengaging from the military, giving them an opportunity to consider a career in agriculture, providing them information about our programs.

We just reformulated our website for beginning farmers, so that you can actually go on the website, you can plug in the type of farmer you would like to be, and then there is basically a menu specifically designed for you in terms of what the USDA programs are that could help you get started.

We are continually working with the Department of Defense to get information about our programs to returning veterans, and we are working with a number of organizations. We find returning veterans particularly interested in local and regional food systems, and so we are basically providing grants, loans, microloans, tunnel houses to extend the growing season for those folks.

And there are literally hundreds of those examples. We will be glad to get you the statistics from our military liaison, and I would be happy to have him come up and brief you in more detail on precisely what he is doing.

Mr. PALAZZO. I would appreciate that. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Bishop.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much. Welcome, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Johansson, and Mr. Young. Let me just join my colleagues in thanking you for your service. Mr. Secretary, it is hard to believe it has been seven years. It has gone by very, very quickly.

But you have done so much for our farmers, for our rural communities around the country, our land grant universities, and our school children, the school lunch and the breakfast programs, that otherwise wouldn't receive that nutrition. And of course the family nutrition programs.

And of course USDA touches every family in every part of the country, and of course not just rural communities but we appreciate your vigilance there. The Cuba expansion is extremely important, and I am happy to see your initiatives there as well as the veterans' programs.

Now, let me just say that I wanted to put on the record that, as Krysta Harden's Congressman, the Deputy Secretary who has indicated that she is resigning shortly, I just wanted to say that I am very proud of her accomplishments as Deputy Secretary, and that she has done a tremendous job. She has been very helpful in serving agriculture across the United States.

She grew up on a peanut farm in my district, and of course worked for the committee here in the House, and she has proven well, has had a great career.

Now, let me associate myself, sir, with the remarks of Mr. Palazzo with regard to cotton. A number of us, including the Chairman of the subcommittee, have some really serious concerns with how we can help our cotton farmers with the tremendous challenges that they are now facing.

And so if you can continue to work and to help us get some help for those cotton farmers, and I like hearing that perhaps the CCC can be utilized if we are able to give some—remove the prohibition in the appropriations bill, which this subcommittee has the power to do.

PECAN MARKETING ORDER

So let me move quickly then to pecans. The pecan industry, Mr. Secretary, has worked hard to put together a proposed marketing order, and we appreciate the assistance that USDA has provided. We had hoped to get it in place for the 2016 crop, but there are a number of events that have to occur, a notice and a referendum, et cetera.

Can you kind of update us as to where we are with the pecan order, and if we will be able to have the referendum in time for the 2016 crop, if it passes?

And, secondly, with regards to the pecans, the ag statistical services has suspended the non-citrus fruits and nuts preliminary 2015 summary report. And this report would typically contain the January crop estimate for the 2015 pecan crop.

Without the report, the pecan industry does not have an update from the October 2015 estimate until July 2016 when final crop numbers are reported. This January number is a very important data point for the entire industry, spanning from the grower to the seller to the end users of pecans.

Can you check with your staff to see what we need to do to get the report back in the queue at USDA to make sure that we have it in place for 2017?

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and look forward to hearing from you.

Secretary VILSACK. Congressman, let me first of all express my appreciation for your acknowledgement of Krysta Harden's con-

tribution to this Department. If I have been successful as a secretary, it is in large part because I have had two great deputies. And Krysta has been just an incredible friend, an incredible advocate for rural America, and she is going to be sorely missed at USDA.

As relates to cotton, one of the ideas that we came up with was the possibility of providing some assistance and help with cotton ginning, which potentially could help co-ops that are producerowned. That is something we could potentially do, but obviously removing the prohibition that is in the 2016 budget bill would be probably the simplest and quickest way for us to provide help.

We want to help. This is not a question of us not wanting to help. It is a question of us wanting to make sure that we do it properly and legally and that we don't create difficulties for the industry relative to trade and other issues.

You know, we refer to them up in my state as pecans. So for a while I didn't understand what you were asking. The pecan order, that is something I am going to have to get back to you on, Congressman. I think it is in the process, and I think it is in the queue. But I think there are several other matters that the AMS folks are working on, but I will get back to you with that.

I will tell you that the NASS final report for non-citrus fruit and nut is going to be issued in July, so that will provide some degree of information about production, marketing, and price. And I think if the NASS budget is adequately funded and supported, those kinds of preliminary reports can be resumed.

It is really an issue with funding, and it is—you know, obviously, it is tough because we are dealing with a budget that is less than it was in 2010. And I understand and appreciate the challenges that Congress has. And when you have those challenges, you have to decide what to do, and this was a situation where they made a choice. But if the funding is there, I am sure they would be more than happy to resume the preliminary report.

[The information follows:]

USDA will publish a proposed rule and referendum for a Pecan Marketing Order on February 29, so we should be on track for the 2016 crop if the referendum passes. The referendum is scheduled to be completed by the end of March.

In January 2015, the American Pecan Board submitted its proposal to USDA on the creation of a Federal marketing order for pecans. As proposed, the marketing order would regulate the handling of pecans throughout a 15-state production area and authorize crop and market data collection; domestic research and promotion activities; and grade, size, quality, pack and container regulation.

tivities; and grade, size, quality, pack and container regulation. USDA conducted hearings in July 2015 in three cities in the production area to gather evidence and gauge the level of industry and public support for implementing the proposal. USDA then published a Recommended Decision and Opportunity to File Written Exceptions in the Federal Register in October 2015 with a 30-day comment period. The proposed rule to be published in the Federal Register is based on the public's feedback and the grower referendum will determine the level of support for the order. The proposed marketing order will become effective only if approved by either two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendum, or by those representing at least two-thirds of the volume of pecans produced by those voting in the referendum.

The creation of the marketing order would result in the formation of a USDA-appointed administrative body of 17 grower and handler representatives. The American Pecan Board has requested USDA appoint the administrative body by September 2016 for the beginning of the 2016–17 crop year. Handlers marketing pecans grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas would pay an assessment to the administrative body and would be

eligible to serve as members. The Agricultural Marketing Service, which supervises 28 active marketing orders for specialty crops, would ensure compliance with various policies and conduct rulemaking based on industry recommendations to effectuate program improvements.

POVERTY IN RURAL AMERICA

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. My mother grew up in North Carolina calling them pecans, and my daddy grew up in Mississippi calling them pecans. So I oscillate from point to point.

Let me just commend you for your efforts on persistent poverty. StrikeForce has been a real plus in terms of addressing persistent poverty. But I would also like for you to comment on the 10–20– 30 program that has been offered, put on the table by our colleague, Congressman Clyburn. And of course it has been looked at very closely by Speaker Ryan as well as Chairman Hal Rogers, and they are looking favorably at it.

Can you kind of tell us how you can incorporate that with the efforts you are already undertaking to try to make sure that we are able to address persistent poverty in these rural communities all across the country, from Appalachia all the way down through the south?

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Secretary, if you could sort of—

Secretary VILSACK. Very quickly.

Mr. ADERHOLT [continuing]. Briefly answer, and then we can come back and have another round and you can answer more.

Secretary VILSACK. Very quickly, we currently exceed those limits at USDA. More than 20 percent of our resources are being spent in the counties where the poverty rate exceeds 20 percent, and we were gauging that by the year 2016. We got there in 2015.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Lowey, we are glad to have the ranking member of the full committee with us, and so I would like to recognize her for any questions or comments that she may have.

SUMMER EBT PROGRAM

Ms. LOWEY. Well, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Ranking Member, and all my colleagues, for indulging me. As you know, there are several hearings going on at the same time, and I do apologize, Secretary Vilsack, for not being here for your opening statement. And, for me, this Committee has such critical issues, I look forward to having some in-depth discussions.

Particularly, you know and I know that hunger doesn't stop at the end of the school year. When you look at the numbers, it is hard to believe there are over 20 million school age children that lack access to healthy and affordable meals during the summer months.

Now, when my kids were little, I remember all the schools were open, and the day camps would be providing meals. But we are not keeping them open anymore. I have been such a strong advocate for the summer EBT pilot program. It really is essential to help kids, needy kids, get what they should be getting automatically. Parents shouldn't have to worry how they are going to feed their kids in the summer.

So I was very pleased to see a requested increase in the Summer EBT Pilot Program, as well as to expand the program. I can't believe that I kept looking at those notes, and we are going to expand it by 2026. And I said to myself, what percentage of the kids who really need it are going to have to wait until 2026 to get the summer meals?

So this proposal that could provide summer meals to approximately 900,000 hungry children in New York is much needed. Could you give me an idea how you are ramping up the Summer EBT Program? Is there any way we could do it faster? And what are we learning from the Summer EBT Pilot Program that would make the national expansion a success?

So thank you for the proposal. I am sorry we have to wait 10 years. How could we do this more quickly? What would it take? And what are we learning? Thank you.

Secretary VILSACK. During the course of the seven-plus years I have been secretary, we have increased summer meals funding by \$26 million. We are probably serving a half a million more kids than we did in 2009. But it is a slow process, because you have to get sponsors, you have to get people willing to provide a congregate meal site.

The unfortunate circumstance in rural America in particular is that there are not necessarily congregate meal sites available or people willing to sponsor them. So the EBT provides a quicker, simpler, direct way to provide help to families to basically meet the needs, the nutritional needs, for kids during the summer.

We have seen the success of that and the interest of that, and the desire for folks to have it. If the Congress provides us the resources, depending upon the level of resource you provide, that will determine how many more youngsters we can potentially help, and how many more families we can help. It is a matter of resources. So the more resources you provide, the more we can do.

Now, in the past, what we have seen, unfortunately, is a curtailment of that EBT. We were able to several years ago feed more kids through it, and it has been sort of reduced over the last couple of years. So to the extent that you can add more resources, we will do more work.

Ms. LOWEY. Now, just for clarification, it is all about resources, not setting up the systems?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, the system—I mean, basically, the system—we know how to set up the system because we have done it on the pilot program. And, trust me, the people who work for the Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services are anxious to provide help and assistance to as many children as possible.

So I don't think it is a situation where, you know, we couldn't do it. We would do it, but it is somewhat defined by the amount of resource that is made available.

Ms. LOWEY. That is very helpful, and I hope that my colleagues can work together in a bipartisan way on this issue to make sure kids have food.

We have a super food bank program in my community. And as you were saying, it is the resources that are so very important. So we could ramp up, if we had the resources, sooner than 10 years.

Secretary VILSACK. Yes, sir. Yes, ma'am.

ELDERLY ACCESS TO SNAP

Ms. LOWEY. That is very helpful. Now, one other question. When you look at the numbers of seniors that face food insecurity, it is about 15 percent. Seniors have worked their whole lives, should be enjoying retirement, not wondering where their next meal will come from.

And your budget request, \$9 million to improve access to SNAP for low income seniors, and you are proposing some new reforms and giving states the authority to waive certain requirements for elderly participants that are unnecessary and deter continuing participation, such as frequent income verification for the elderly.

Can you just tell me, what obstacles does the Department face in getting the message out about SNAP for the elderly? And how would the proposed changes better address the difficulty of providing access to SNAP?

Secretary VILSACK. Today, 85 percent of eligible folks are receiving SNAP. That is up from 72 percent when I became secretary. But one of the critical areas where we are not doing that well is with seniors. Only 41 percent of eligible seniors are receiving SNAP.

Part of that I think is a situation where people may not be aware that they are entitled to the benefits. Part of it may be that folks misinterpret what SNAP is. They see it as welfare, not as nutrition assistance. They may not recognize that it is in all of our best interest for seniors to be well nourished. It reduces health care costs, et cetera.

So, and part of it is that there are barriers. I mean, the fact is that a senior citizen's income is not likely to change unless they hit the lottery, which, you know, if they hit the lottery, then they don't need SNAP.

The reality is that we are asking them to certify every year, and that is very difficult for somebody who is in their seventies and eighties and nineties to be able to do the work. And so what we are suggesting is perhaps the recertification would be stretched out over a period of several years as opposed to a single year.

And we think that that would provide for greater opportunity to expand coverage, and, again, making the case that this is not welfare; this is something that is beneficial to them as well as to us.

Ms. LOWEY. I think that is a great idea. So you are saying we would save money by not having as many people going out there certifying, and more people would get SNAP without having to certify. Good suggestion.

Secretary VILSACK. Every year.

Ms. LOWEY. Every year. Good suggestion. Thank you very much, and we thank you again for your service. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. You are very welcome. Mr. Young.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for being here, Secretary Vilsack. Good to see you, a fellow Iowan from Dallas County.

Dr. Johansson, thank you for being here, and Mr. Young as well.

You are the longest-serving Department Secretary under this administration, and I am glad you are still here. That tells me a few things. Hopefully, it means you enjoy your job and you find it fulfilling, and also I know it shows your support and commitment to agriculture and to public service in general. Thank you for doing what you do.

And, I want to thank you for all your support for renewable fuels, renewable energy. Whether from your bully pulpit or just your policies, I appreciate that support very much. In meeting with the local farm bureaus, attending the commodity group meetings, and traveling around the district, town halls, the elevators, and cooperatives, there is a real concern about the rural economy right now.

And I know that we all hear that in a sense. You do, too. Ag income is down. I believe, Dr. Johansson, you probably would have the better statistic, but I think it was down about a third at least in Iowa last year. Cash inputs are up, even though oil prices and fuel prices are down. Commodity prices are low, even though we have had record yields with corn and beans.

Regulations are squeezing the farmers, particularly from the EPA. Not your jurisdiction, but you hear about it too. Land prices are moving, perhaps not significantly one way or the other, up or down. Maybe they are just adjusting.

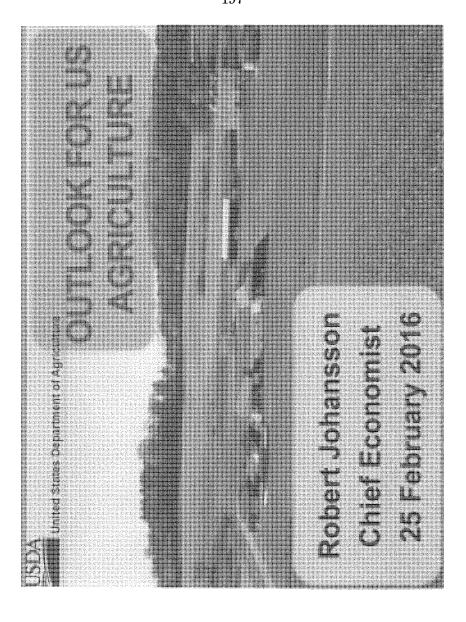
So my question really is, what do you see happening in the agricultural economy? Is this a short-term situation? Long term? And how can we foster an economy to improve and renew strength in our agricultural economy?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, Congressman, certainly we will get you a copy of the briefing that I received recently about farm income and specifically about median household income among farmers.

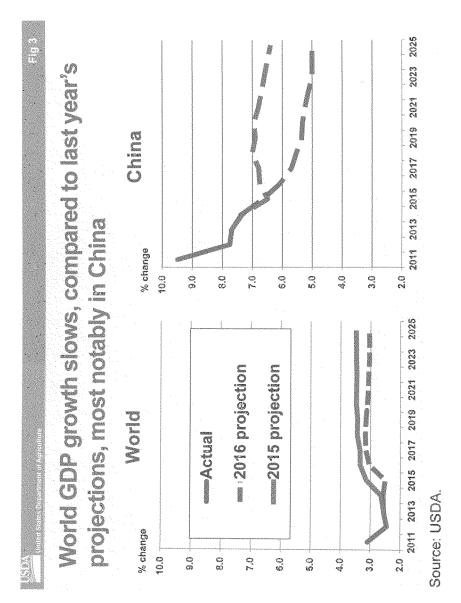
You are correct. Net farm income is down. Median household income for commercial-sized operations that you are talking about, when you take a look at the non-farm income, is actually up a little bit, and the heartland has been hit less so than some of the other areas of the country.

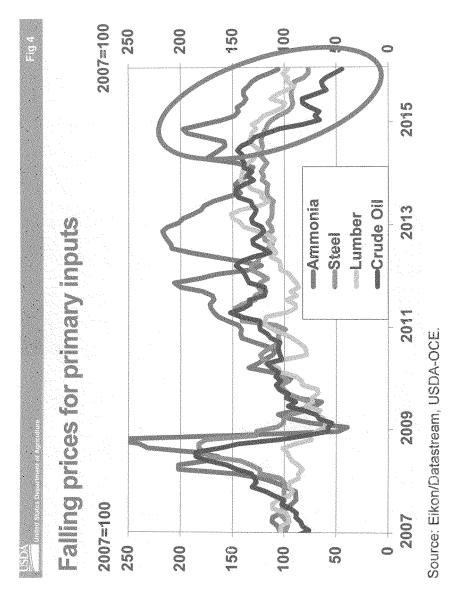
The northern crescent has been hit pretty hard. The fruitful rim has been hit hard, but we will get this information to you.

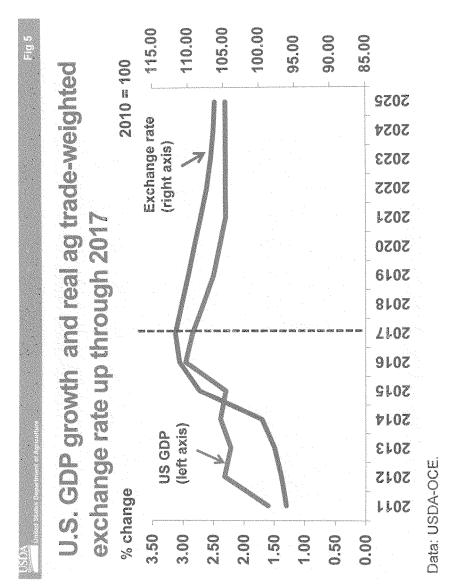
[The information follows:]

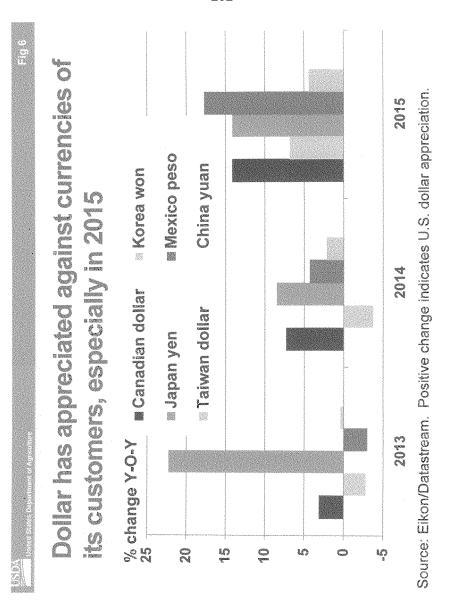


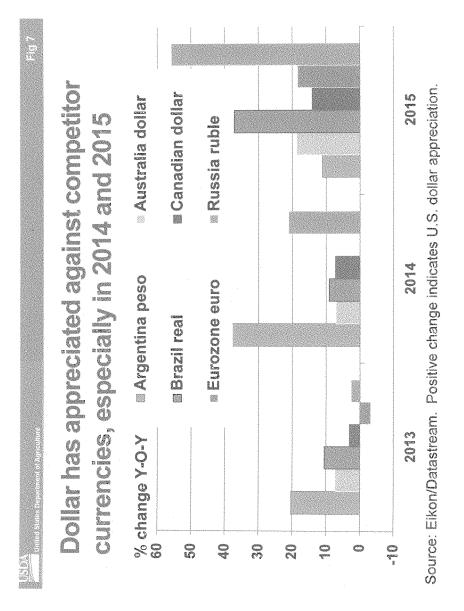
	Wain themes for 2016
lounne z	 The macroeconomy is weighing on trade, but there are reasons for optimism.
N	 Record crop harvests have led to stock building and downward pressure on prices.
Ś	Farm income and farmland values are adjusting.

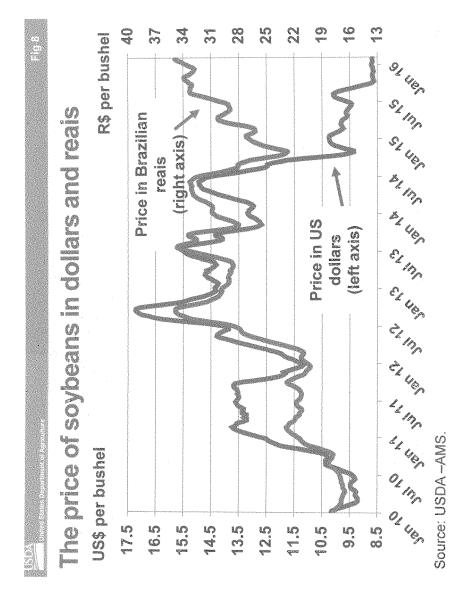


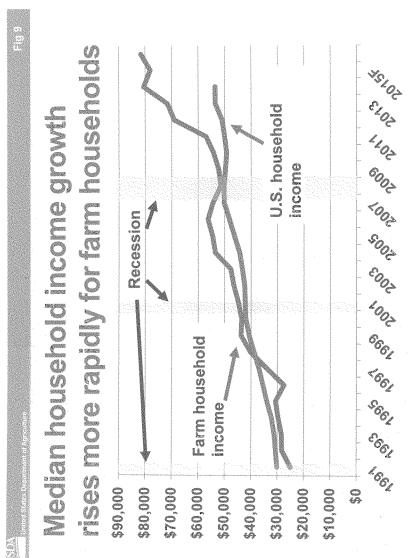




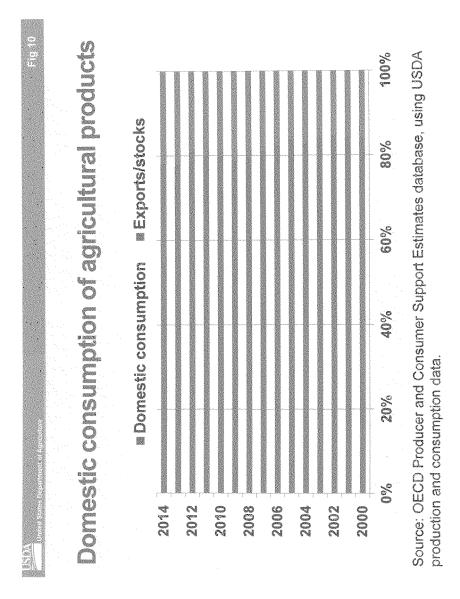




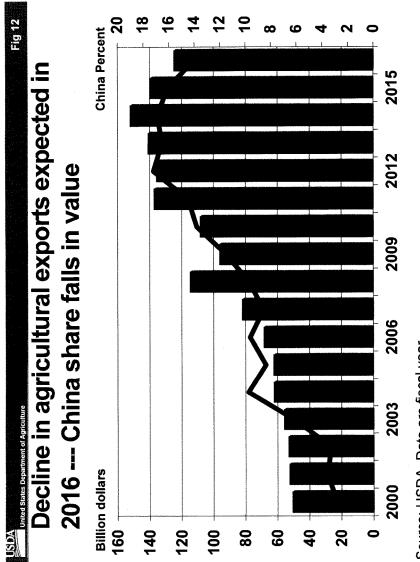




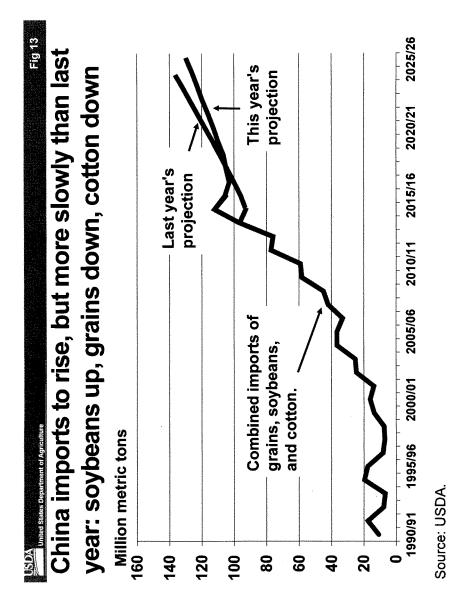
Data: USDA-ERS.

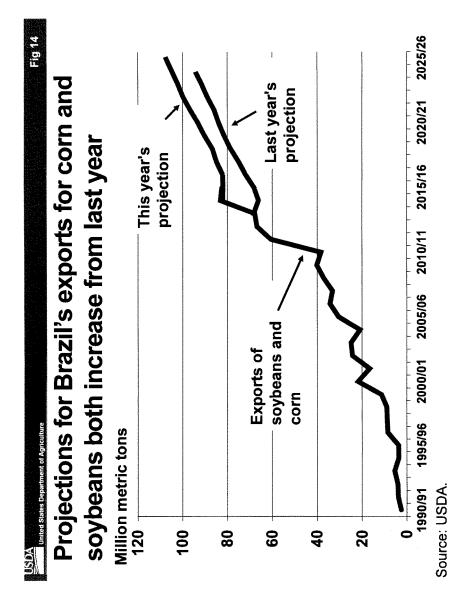


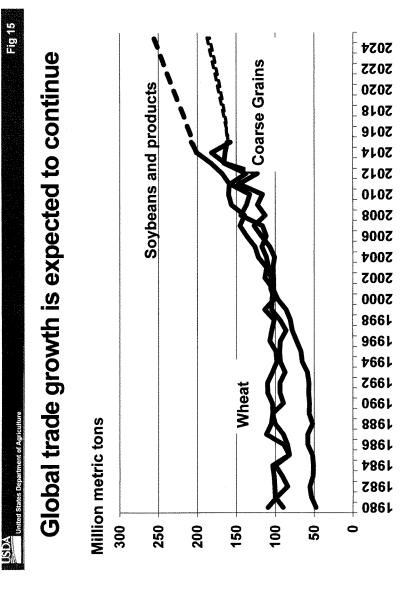




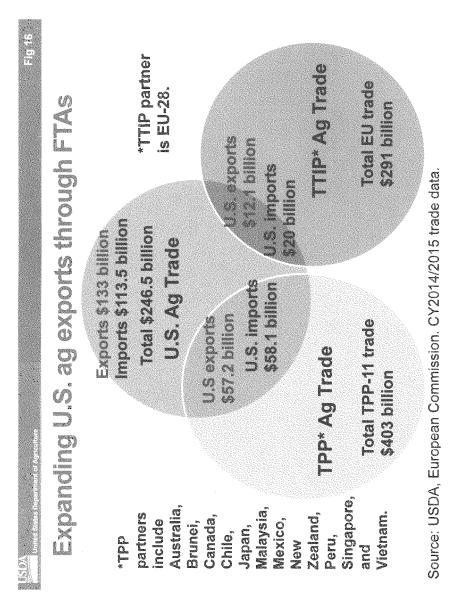
Source: USDA. Data are fiscal year.

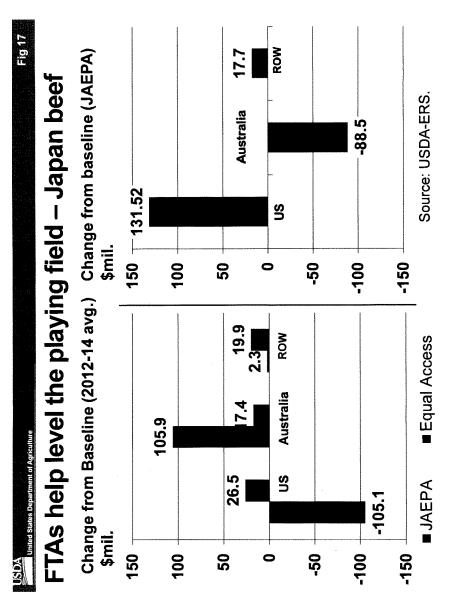


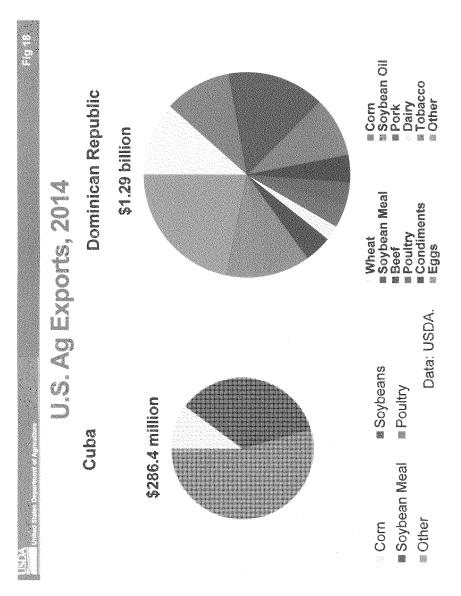




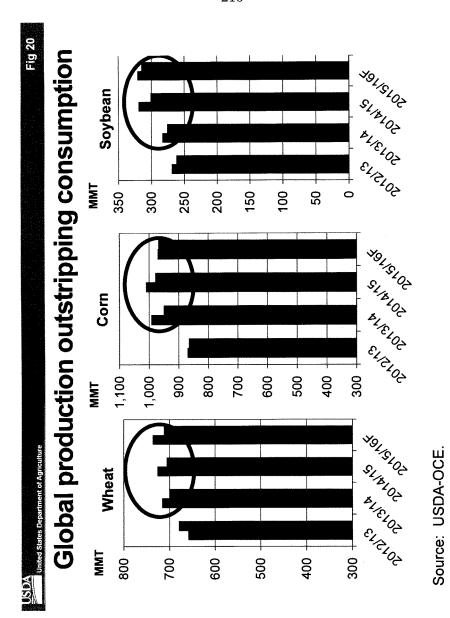
Source: USDA.

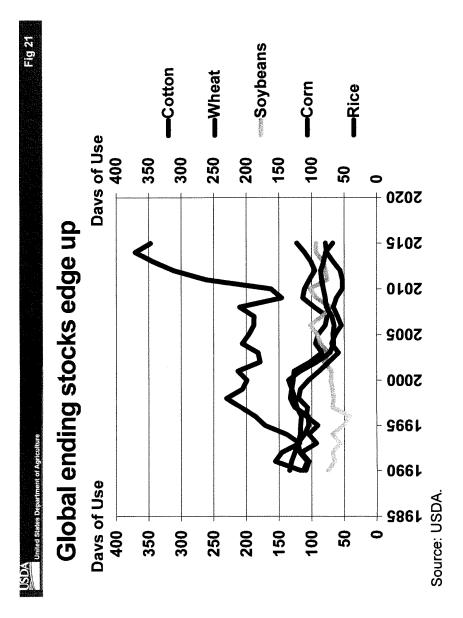


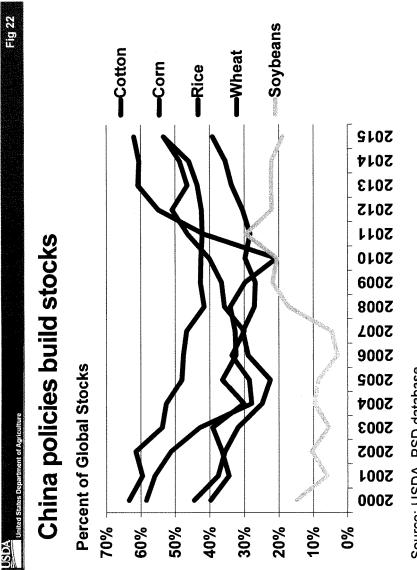












Source: USDA, PSD database

G		
ç		
1		

Corn, wheat, and soybean prices soften, but still above 2000-2003 average

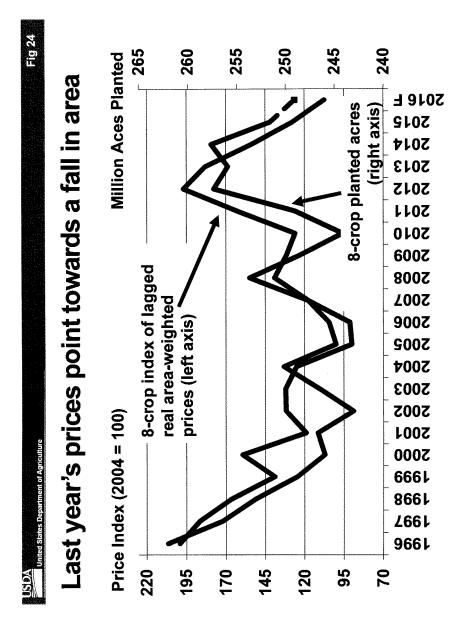
United States Department of Agriculture

AGBU

Crop	AVE 2000- 03	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015F	2000- 03 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015F 2016F
Wheat		7.2	7.2 7.8 6.9	6.9	6.	5.0	4.20
Corn	2.1	6.2	6.9	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.45
Soybeans Unland	2.2	12.5	12.5 14.4 13.0 10.1	13.0	10.1	©	8.50
Cotton	46.5	88.3	88.3 72.5 77.9	6.77	61.3	59.5	58.0
All Rice	5.6	14.5	14.5 15.1	16.3	13.3	16.3 13.3 12.9 12.90	12.90

Source: USDA-NASS, OCE.

Red denotes record high.

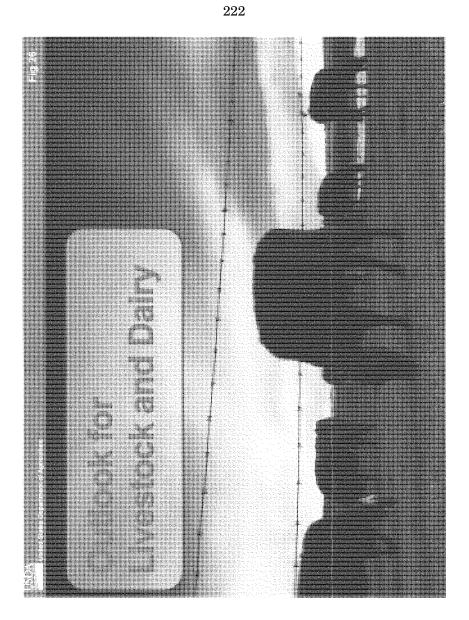


			ł	
				1
			ç	Ì
			100	ļ
			Ü	į
			1.1	
			- 1 B	ĩ
1	ŝ	I		
ź	1	l		
4	4		ŧ.	1

Fig 25

Cropland area expected to remain high in 2016, but down again from last year ient of Agriculture

Crop (mil.							%
Acres)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016F	change
Corn	91.9	97.3	95.4	90.6	88.0	0.06	2.3%
Soybeans	75.0	77.2	76.8	83.3	82.7	82.5	-0.2%
Wheat	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	54.6	51.0	-6.7%
All cotton	14.7	12.3	10.4	11.0	8.6	9.4	9.6%
M. feedgrains	10.4	12.6	14.6	12.9	15.1	13.4	9.1%
Rice	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.8	7.1%
Total 8 crops	249.0		257.4 255.9	257.6	251.6	251.6 249.1	-1.0%
CRP	31.1	29.5	26.8	25.5	24.2	23.7	-2.1%
8 crops + CRP	280.2	286.9	282.8	283.2	275.8	275.8 272.8	-1.1%
Source: USDA-OCE. ¹ All cotton, includes both upland and ELS cotton)E. is both up	land and E	ELS cotton				



ł			

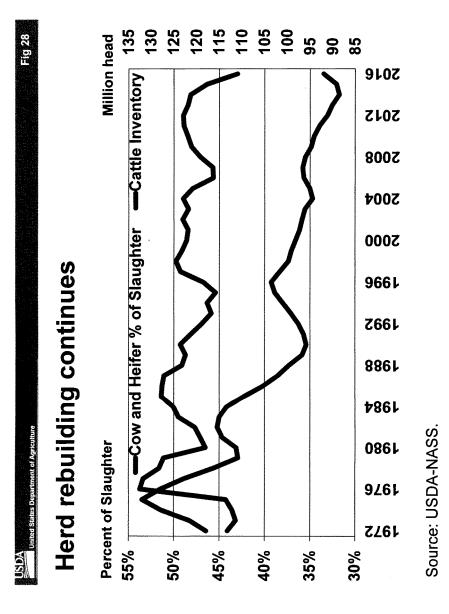
Beef, pork, and poultry production higher in 2016

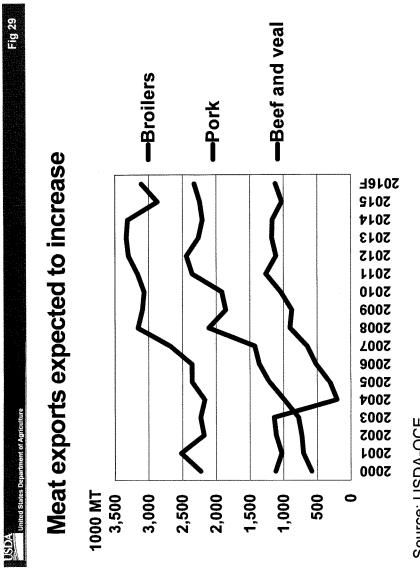
UDE DA United States Department of Agriculture

% change		3.8	2.2	2.5	2.9		1.6	
2016F		24.6	25.0	41.0	97.4		211.9	
2012 2013 2014 2015 2016F		23.7	24.5	40.0	94.6		196.3 200.6 201.2 206.0 208.5 211.9	
2014	spuno	24.3	22.8	38.6	92.2	spuno	206.0	
2013	Billion Pounds	25.7	23.2	37.8	93.3	Billion Pounds	201.2	
2012		25.9	23.3	37.0	93.0		200.6	
2011		26.2	22.8	37.2	92.8		196.3	
Animal products		Beef	Pork	Broilers	Total		Milk	

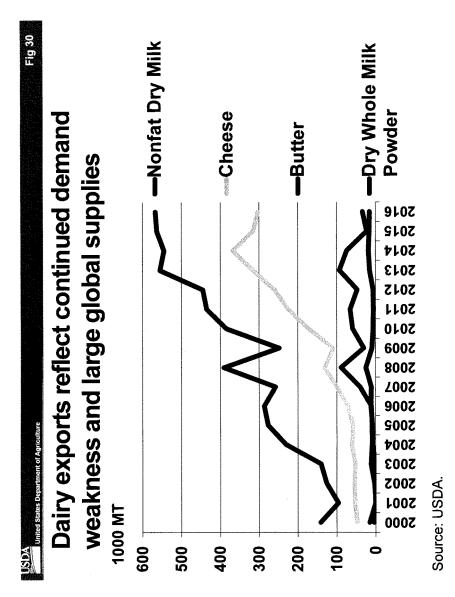
Source: USDA.

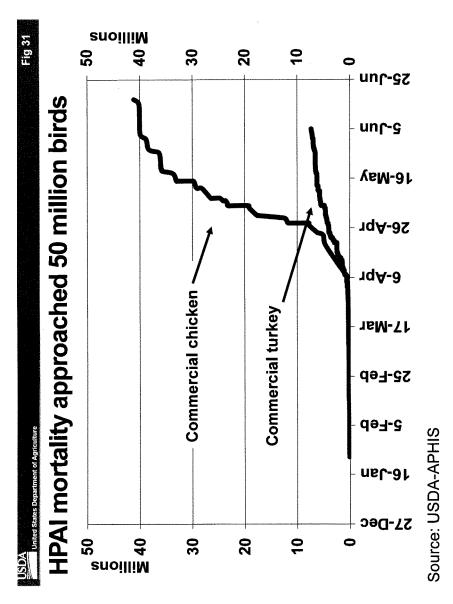
Data in red denote record levels.





Source: USDA-OCE.





	ŝ			
		Ē		

Cattle, Hog, dairy, and broiler prices expected to come down from 2015

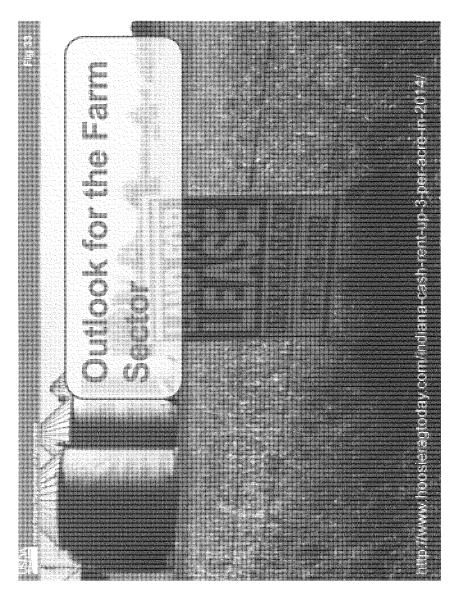
United States Department of Agriculture

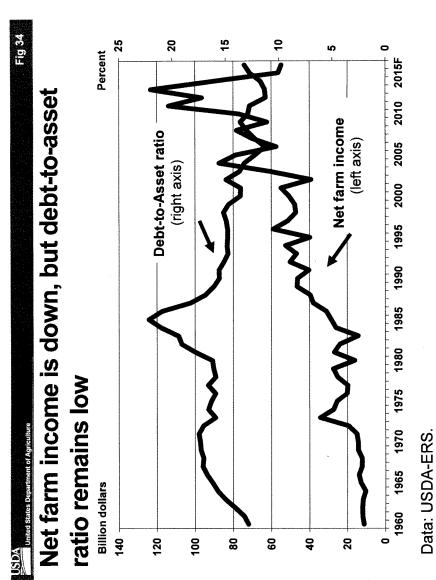
VISI

Animal	2011	2012	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016F %	2014	2015	2016F	%
products							change
		Doll	Dollars per cwt	owt			
Steers	114.7	122.9	122.9 125.9 154.6 148.1 137.3	154.6	148.1	137.3	-7.3
Hogs	66.1	60.9	64.1	76.0	76.0 50.2 47.3	47.3	-5.9
Broilers	79.9	86.6	99.7	104.9	90.5	87.5	-3.3
Milk	20.1	18.5	20.1	24.0	24.0 17.1	15.7	-8,4

Prices in red denote record levels.

Source: USDA-OCE.





		Source: USDA-NASS, Univ. of Illinois.
)		
\$228	\$228	Cash Rent for Illinois
\$175.00	\$165.45	Revenue to cover rent and salary
\$523.00	\$723.45	Crop Revenue
\$30.00	\$30.00	ARC-CO
\$8.50	\$3.45	Price
58.00	201.00	Yield
\$348.00	\$558.00	Total non-land costs
\$113.00	\$124.00	Machinery and power
\$23.00	\$55.00	Crop insurance and other direct costs
\$76.00	\$122.00	Seed
\$75.00	\$190.00	Fertilizers and pesticides
Soybeans After Corn	Soybeans	
Soybeans	Corn After Soybeans	

Illinois case shows crop budgets tightening

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

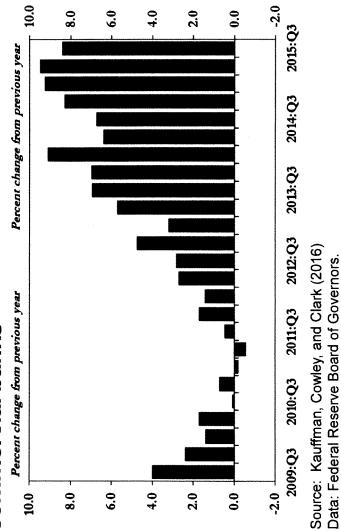
Fig 35

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Fig 36

Farm debt continues to increase at

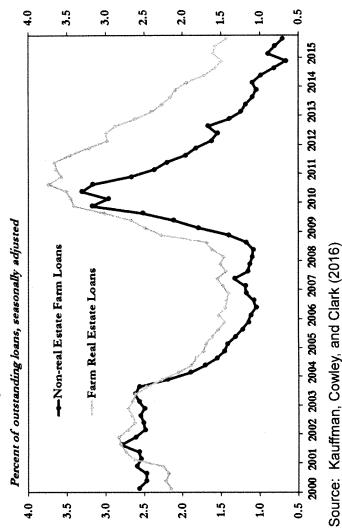




USDA Dinted States Department of Agriculture

Fig 37

Delinquency rates on farm loans fall



Data: Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

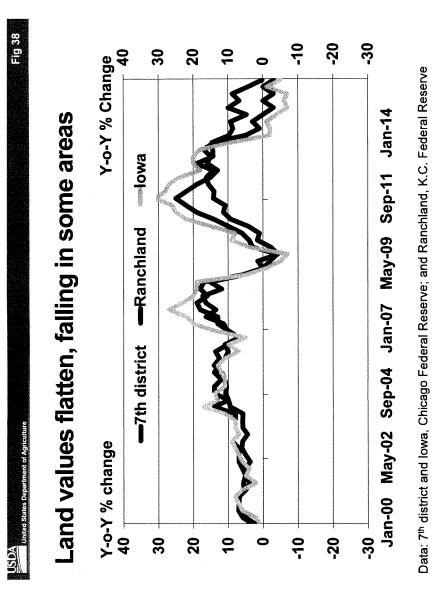
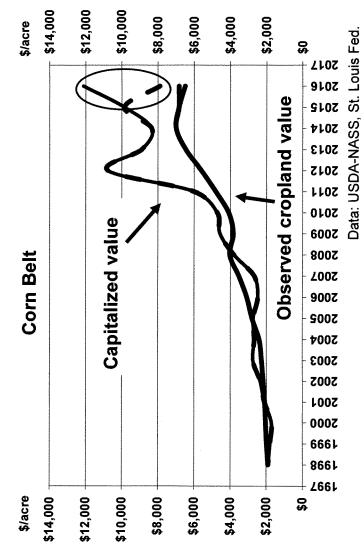
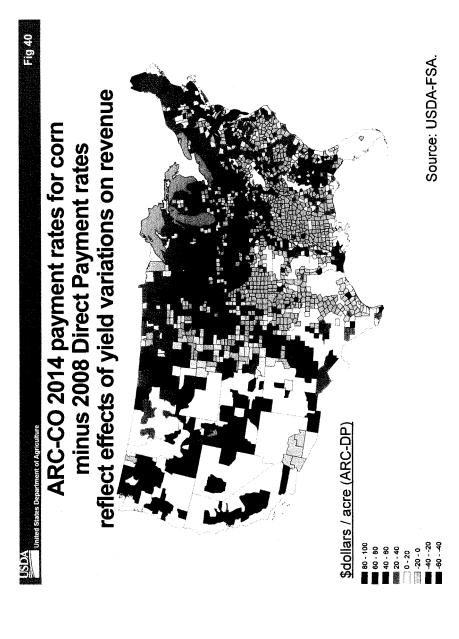




Fig 39

Capitalized land value still far above actuals





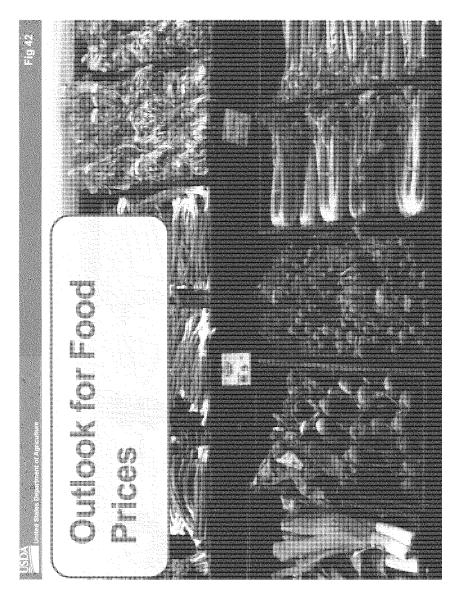
÷.	_	
10° 11	D	
	U)	
	• <u> </u>	
	1	S
	C)	Ā
	_	<u> </u>
	σ	0
		1
	σ	
		Ð
	0	ž
	~	
	0	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$
	÷	<u> </u>
	10	O)
	X	D
	$\underline{\Psi}$	Ē
		<u>v</u>
	.=	
	Ţ	<u> </u>
		\sim
	0	
	X	<u>_</u>
	U	Ξ.
	()	_
	X	-in
	2	Ľ
a		$\overline{0}$
itur	G	ž
I.icu	Ľ	<u></u>
ef Ag		
int o	75	Ā
Ĕ	2	Ľ.
eba		_
s: D	محمقا ب	
Stat	0	
Pag		^d
ŝ	9	¥
	Crop insurance continues to play a critical	role in farmers' risk management plans

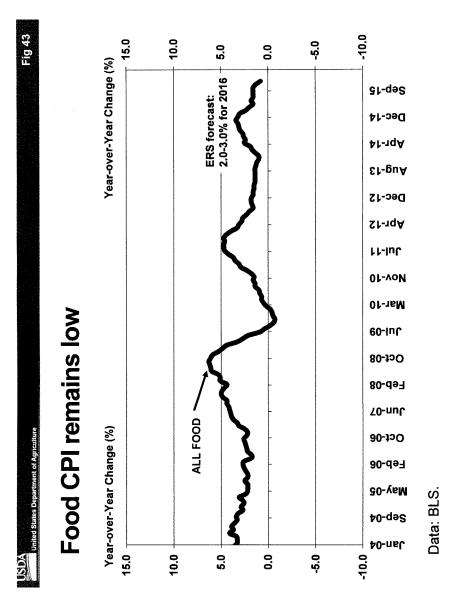
2015	Percer	Percent of Planted Acres	ed Acres
Crop	CAT	Buy-Up	AII
Corn	3%	83%	86%
Soybeans	3%	84%	87%
Wheat	4%	80%	84%
Cotton	6%	88%	94%
Rice	17%	65%	82%
Potatoes	42%	34%	76%
Grain Sorghum	4%	70%	74%
Peanuts	9%	82%	91%
Barley	6%	66%	72%

Source: RMA

41

237





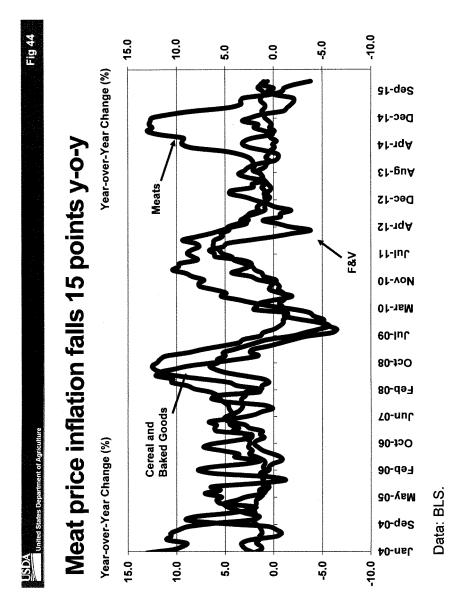
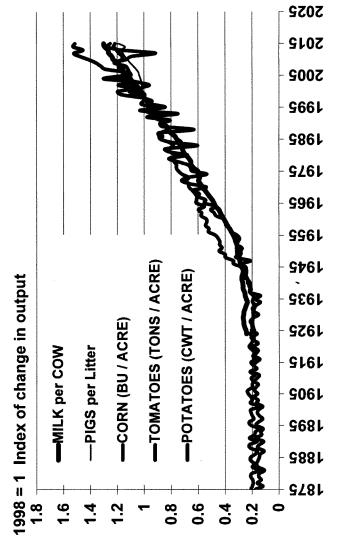




Fig 45

Productivity growth continues long rise



Data: USDA-NASS.

Secretary VILSACK. Look, it is about increasing export markets. That is why I think trade agreements are important. It is why I think having personnel in Cuba eventually will provide opportunities. It is about what happens not just in the United States but around the world. You know, China's economy has obviously impacted and affected our export situation with China.

It is about the strength of the dollar, which is a reflection of many things, but it is a reflection of the strong American economy versus other global—other countries' economies. It is creating additional ways in which product can be used.

And that is why I have been supportive of the renewable fuel industry and the renewable energy industry, and why we are now branching out to the bio-based industry where we are essentially looking at ways in which we can use ingredients, waste product from agricultural enterprises to produce chemicals, materials that are bio-based.

It is currently a \$369 billion industry, 4 million people employed, but we think we can build on that. It is creating new ways to encourage utilization of land in a more profitable way. The need for ecosystem markets, water markets, habitat markets are creating new opportunities for resources to be invested in farm land. And it is also the local and regional food system, which is, interestingly enough, helping out some of the residential and intermediate sized farming operations.

So it is a combination of all of that and much more. You know, we are focused on making sure that the safety net is there. We made \$5.2 billion in payments under the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program to nearly 45 percent of our producers in 2015. One would expect, if commodity prices remain where they are, that those will be additional expenses or additional investments that will be made for producers.

And while the land values are being affected, the good news is that we are significantly better off than we were in the 1980s when we had very difficult times with low commodity prices, high debt, and lowering values of equity. That is not the case here. There is a significant difference between this time and the 1980s.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Thank you. And I want to thank you for working with our office. We are doing an agriculture and transportation roundtable later this month back in the district. It will be a productive conversation regarding the issues our farmers, ranchers, and producers encounter.

Regarding transporting their goods to market, there have been some interruptions in transportation including ports, the rail, that kind of thing.

We put some language in the conference report for fiscal year 2016 directing the Secretary to submit a long-term infrastructure plan that benefits American producers and provides examples of how USDA is working with other federal agencies to prevent future transportation mishaps.

Now, I know it is not your direct mission, but there is a nexus there between getting our goods to market and having a strong transportation infrastructure. I just am curious about any update on that plan and any foresight you see in improving that.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, at the time that was passed, we still had not yet had a transportation bill. The good news is that Congress has provided the five-year transportation funding, which I think will make a difference in terms of the concerns and barriers that you are concerned about and that we are concerned about in terms of how to get product to market more quickly and more efficiently, less expensively, and provide a competitive edge for our producers.

We are in the process of factoring all of that into a report back to you, and we will be getting it soon. But the fact that we now have a transportation bill obviously is going to change the conclusion. If we had not had a long-term transportation bill, then the conclusions might have been a little bit different.

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. I recognize that was on us, and hopefully we are on our way. Thank you for being here. Secretary VILSACK. Thank you.

Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Rooney.

CITRUS GREENING

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, good to see you. Sorry I am a little bit under the weather. That is why I have been watching you from the anteroom. But I appreciate you being here today and your service as the Secretary for the last seven years.

I got a call the other day from one of my citrus growers. As you know, I represent one of the largest citrus-producing districts in the country, if not the largest. And the concern that he has, and other growers that I have are we feel like we are at the moment of truth here with regard to citrus greening and whether or not we are going to be able to continue producing in the way that we have historically.

Boxes are down. Growers are uncertain whether or not they are going to be able to convince their children to take over their groves moving forward. And it is just not, for a lot of people, productive as far as making money. And they are not going to do this for free, as vou know.

So with that, he called and asked if there was any way to try to expedite the dollars. And, believe me, we are very grateful and we are happy with the relationship we have had with you and the Administration on trying to fight greening.

But in this year's budget, the MAC program, the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination (HLB MAC) program, is not being funded. Growers like this, and I am concerned that this sends a message that the short-term programs that we have been working on in the past might not be as big a priority for the Administration as they have been.

And so I guess what I am getting at, and I have a roundtable today with a bunch of growers and scientists, what would you say to them if you were at this roundtable as far as what the shortterm programs and how important they are—I guess these people just sort of feel like the long-term plans are one thing, but they don't feel like they have the long term to wait. And so I just don't want to lose focus on the short-term programs like the MAC program and the funding that we have had in the past.

So if you could address them, what can I say to them later today when I have them in a room, as far as what the short-term program should be.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, Congressman, I think the fact that we don't have a line item doesn't necessarily mean it is not funded. I think it is included and will be included in APHIS's overall response and reaction.

So I don't think you are necessarily going to see a diminishment of interest in the MAC. I think you are just going to basically—we didn't put it in as a separate line item, but we did include it in the overall APHIS budget. So you can reassure them that there is going to continue to be that coordinated effort. Already \$61 million has been spent on that coordinated effort. We will continue to provide assistance.

You can also tell them that we continue to focus on research, just recently announced over \$20 million of additional research under the citrus greening research initiative that was announced in the last couple of days. That brings the total to about \$50 million that has been committed of roughly the \$100 million that has been authorized for that.

And you can also point out that we continue to try to use the tree assistance, disaster assistance. It is relatively small, but it does provide some assistance in terms of essentially eliminating groves that are contaminated.

Look, this is an incredibly sad circumstance because it is not a situation where it impacts or affects one producer. It is affecting the entire industry, and that is one of the reasons why the fruitful rim farm income is down almost 5 percent compared to other parts of the country where it is not down quite as much.

So we are going to continue to work on this, and we are going to try to figure out if we can find the way to deal with this. We have looked at heat, we have looked at chemical treatments, we have looked at phosphorus. I mean, we have looked at a variety of different ways to deal with this, and we are going to continue to figure it out until we get this figured out.

Mr. ROONEY. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Secretary, welcome to the committee. Appreciate your testimony today. I want to join my colleague from Iowa, Mr. Young, in echoing his concerns about the agricultural economy. And I appreciated your responses there and the dialogue you had.

And when you look at ag income down 56 percent over three years, which has been mentioned in this hearing, it is concerning to a lot of us. I come from a long line of farmers. I grew up in rural Kansas on a farm, and my grandparents farmed the same farm. You know, that is part of the tradition and American heritage.

I grew up in the 1980s—you mentioned the 1980s. Those were tough times, and I remember neighbors going bankrupt. It can look rosy one day, just like crops in general. It can look rosy one day, and the next day it can't. And so I am concerned about it, and I want to ensure that we do everything we can to protect the rural way of life and protect farmers to ensure they can provide a consistent food supply, which allows us to put food on the table for the SNAP program and other things.

I also wanted to echo Mr. Valadao's concerns that he raised that I know you answered his question regarding crop insurance. You know, last year Congress passed a bill that made a temporary reduction to crop insurance. That of course was something that many of us opposed, does not sit well with farmers who feel that this is a tough time, and I just want to always echo to you, on behalf of farmers in Kansas, how important that crop insurance program is.

And I know you expressed support for it, but we would certainly not be supporting additional cuts that have been recommended to the tune of \$18 billion over the next decade.

WATERS OF THE U.S. RULE

I wanted to turn your attention to the rules and regulations that affect farmers. And I know you have been at this a long time. You hear from these folks, just like I do.

They feel under assault from the EPA, from various government agencies. And I guess I want to know, as it relates to these regulations that ultimately increase the cost of agriculture, which makes it more expensive for all of our constituents to buy groceries in their markets, where is the USDA on the Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) rule? You support it? You oppose it? What is the USDA doing to ensure that farmers have a voice in that process and they are being represented as the Administration makes these types of decisions?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, Congressman, I come from a State that is currently dealing with a very serious circumstance involving farming and water quality. The Des Moines Water Works—and Congressman Young knows this very well—has sued three drainage districts in northwest Iowa, alleging that they have failed to properly conduct their business. And the result of it is that water users in the city of Des Moines are incurring greater expense as a result.

That is now before the Federal courts, and we are very—I am very concerned about that, very concerned that a federal judge may decide that case, and, in doing so, may create rules, regulations, and directions for producers that will be extremely difficult to comply with.

So I have obviously been urging an effort on the part of the state to work with us to create a much more aggressive conservation effort, voluntary conservation effort. This underscores the dynamic that is out there. It isn't just farmers who are concerned about all of these issues. We now are beginning to see wastewater treatment operations begin to raise this issue.

So I think, from my perspective, USDA's responsibility is to make sure that we do everything we can to make sure that resources from conservation are put in place, that they are put in place in a strategic way, that they are put in place in the critical watersheds in a landscape scale approach that we can actually positively impact and affect water quality and water quantity. You know, EPA has got its own responsibilities. We, obviously, provide our input, but I am not in a position to tell a sister agency what they should or should not do. I can provide them input in terms of how I believe what they are thinking about doing will impact and affect folks that I am responsible for, which we have done, and which we will continue to do, on a variety of issues, not just this one.

But I will tell you that this is an issue, the issue of water and water quality is an issue that is bubbling up through the surface here. No pun intended. And I think it is going to be absolutely extremely important for us to use our conservation programs in a very strategic and thoughtful way. That is why this regional conservation partnership program is so important.

FINAL REGULATIONS BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. YODER. Well, and I appreciate that, Mr. Secretary. And I think the concern is is that many times these federal regulations, like WOTUS, don't really take into consideration how difficult it is to implement. Taking little streams on a farmer's land—and I have heard from my homebuilders it creates all sorts of complications and expenses.

And what we don't realize is that makes it that much harder on farmers who are trying to survive in this economy. It makes it that much harder to keep agriculture costs down, which ultimately end up hitting the pocketbook of all of our constituents.

Lastly, I would just say as a follow-up, what regulations and new mandates should we expect in the final year of this administration that you are aware of? You know, often, in either party, you know, last years of administrations mean fast-paced new things that they are trying to get in before the end of the deadline.

What is the USDA aware of? What is coming down the pike that farmers and the agricultural world should be concerned about?

Secretary VILSACK. I can just speak for my Department. We are focused on trying to finish the work that has begun that we think is important. There are some issues in the organic world that I know that some representatives are very interested in that we are going to try to finish.

You know, in terms of other issues, there are always issues involving pesticides and chemicals that we are keeping an eye on, but I don't know that there is any "new thing" that we are going to try to rush through the process. I think, from my perspective, what we are going to try to do is do what we have done well and make sure that it is grounded and institutionalized so it continues, and complete the work that we think is feasible and possible to be completed, and recognizing that future administrations can easily overturn regulations that are passed in the last minute. That is not my intent. My intent is to finish the job I started.

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Secretary.

HIGH-PATH AVIAN INFLUENZA

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Let me switch over to highly pathogenic avian influenza. And thank you for your work, and the folks at APHIS. Did a tremendous job in working with the poultry and the layer industry not only prevent but also to combat and contain the disease.

I have got a lot of poultry growers in the district that I represent in northern Alabama, and quite honestly a lot of poultry growers throughout Alabama itself. And there is a close watch on the Department's response to the disease in these areas that have been affected. I know you have used your authority to provide some indemnity payments, which we do appreciate, and that APHIS just released an interim rule on how indemnification would be handled as we move forward.

Tell us a little bit about the modifications of the indemnity payments and how the requested increase in the budget fits in the Department's plans to move forward as they, too, combat the disease.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, first of all, on the indemnity payments, we recognize that when we were making payments to the owners of the birds we weren't necessarily providing assistance and help to those who were raising the birds, the producers. So we felt that there was a necessity to change the indemnification process so that it would be a fair allocation and equitable allocation between the owner of a bird and a producer who is raising the bird.

And that is primarily the, together with changing the way in which we would indemnify for cleaning and disinfecting. We found that we were ending up paying not just for the disease that we were combating, but also for some facilities that had not been properly maintained over a long period of time. And we recognize that perhaps it is not our responsibility to clean up 10 years of problems; it is our responsibility to deal with AI. So those are the two fundamental changes.

The reason—you know, we are focused on a more rapid response. It means that we have to have lab facilities ready to go to make the determination as quickly as possible that we are dealing with AI and what type of AI we are dealing with. We need to make sure that we can get our teams in place so that depopulation can occur as quickly as possible, hopefully within 24 hours.

We need to make sure that we are working with the industry to improve biosecurity measures, so that if there is an outbreak that we can contain it. What we have found from the preliminary research of the spring event last year is that these migratory birds basically decided to stop in Iowa and Minnesota for a longer stay than they normally stay, which is the reason why we saw such a concentration of this. So we obviously have additional work to do in terms of figuring out precisely how to deal with this.

We are also looking at vaccines. There is no commitment to use the vaccine. We know that there is some controversy about this. But in the event there is a decision to use it, we want to make sure that it is stockpiled. So we are in the process of I think developing roughly a 50-million-dose stockpile, because the reality is, while we had to depopulate 50 million birds, not all those birds were sick. A really small percentage of those birds were sick.

So potentially you have got a situation where, if you really figure this out, you might be able to be more strategic in terms of depopulation efforts. And we are obviously continuing to make sure that our trading partners understand and appreciate that when this occurs and pops up that, while it may impact imports from that particular county or state, it shouldn't impact imports from other parts of the United States that are not currently suffering from AI.

And I think we have done, for the most part, a pretty good job of getting people to understand that. We still have a few outliers.

DRUG TESTING FOR SNAP

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. There was a discussion a little bit earlier about SNAP. I know that some states have expressed interest in implementing a drug testing policy for SNAP, but USDA has not allowed the states to implement any type of policy like that.

Just wanted to get your rationale on why you deny states the option of implementing some type of drug testing program.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, there are already restrictions in terms of who can get SNAP, in terms of folks who have violated the law. And the question is: what other programs that we support, that we provide assistance to, are we going to require drug testing? I mean, are we going to require drug testing of all the other programs that we have at USDA? And it is a situation of equity. I mean, we are not quite sure what the relationship is, and we are not sure what the problem is we are trying to solve here.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right.

Secretary VILSACK. So, well, go ahead.

Mr. ADERHOLT. I understand there is a difference in the interpretation of the term "welfare" as defined by President Clinton's 1996 Welfare Reform Act. Does the term "welfare" apply to SNAP?

Secretary VILSACK. We don't see it this way, and that is why we are contesting—why we are engaged in litigation in Wisconsin over this very issue. We think the state is not correct in its interpretation of our law.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to provide you a more detailed, more legalistic answer to your question, because it is a serious one. And I want to make sure that I provide you the right answer, but I from my own legal experience, I am convinced we have a very, very strong legal position in terms of our definition and our interpretation of the terms, and that our nutrition assistance programs, you know, they are just not the same as cash welfare. I mean, they are just fundamentally different.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, I understand the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program has a drug testing component, and that states have the option of implementing that. And I am wondering if you or the staff at Food and Nutrition Service have looked at the TANF program to see if there is something that might be beneficial within the SNAP program, since there is some interaction between the two programs.

Secretary VILSACK. Well, what we have looked at, maybe the underlying part of your question, is whether or not we continue to look at the integrity and the use of these benefits for the purpose for which they are intended, and the answer to that question is absolutely.

We continue to look for ways in which we can improve the integrity of the program. The integrity and error rates of this program are lower than they were when I became Secretary, and we are continuing to have individual investigations, we are continuing to have investigations of grocery stores and convenience stores, where there may be potential fraud. We are data mining. We are analyzing information. We are increasing the number of inspectors. We are asking states to do a better job.

I think last year we had 640,000 reviews and investigations of individuals to make sure that they are using these benefits properly, that they are not using them for some inappropriate purpose. Tens of thousands have been disqualified. We have done the same thing with convenience stores and grocery stores, and hundreds of those have been disqualified from ever participating in the program.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, the bottom line, we are looking at, is there a model that can help those that are found to have a drug abuse problem get the help they need, and which obviously is going to be better for their families and society as a whole. So, you know, is there a model out there that can help these folks?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, I can only speak on this issue in light of what I have said to Chairman Rogers. When the lack of services in rural America for substance abuse and mental health—when 76 percent of the shortage areas are located in rural areas, I would say the first line of defense, Mr. Chairman, would be to adequately fund mental health and substance abuse services in rural America.

It wouldn't necessarily be imposing a drug test that would be randomly proposed. I just don't think that is going to solve the problem that you are addressing.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, I understand that there may need to be some help in that regard to try to make sure those programs are funded. But, at the same time, I think we cannot turn a blind eye. I think it would be helpful if the drug abusers are identified. Get them the help they need. This is something that I think we need to look more closely at. So thank you for your comments.

Mr. Farr.

HORSE INSPECTION

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for helping us at least standing on the same side of a very controversial issue within our Committee, which is continuing the language to ban the inspection of horses for human food. It has been a debate in this Committee year after year.

The amendment that I carried last year tied, so it failed. And yet the Omnibus bill, with Senate help, included it. And I strongly support this language, and I am pleased to see that the Administration requested it again this year. I was just interested on your views on continuing this language. I also have some other questions, so it is not my only one.

Secretary VILSACK. There are many things about this job that I love and that I will miss when I no longer have it. Talking about horse slaughter is not one of them. This is a tough issue, to be candid. I understand and appreciate the ban.

I would say that we need to address the fundamental problem, which is that we have got a lot of wild horses out there that we need to figure something else out other than slaughter because they do create some serious challenges for us, particularly on public lands and particularly on private lands. And I do not know that we have necessarily been serious about that piece of the problem. And so my suggestion and advice would be instead of talking about and debating horse slaughter, we ought to be figuring out what do we do with these horses that would not necessarily be inhumane, that would be appropriate. We just do not know enough about—

ORGANIC AQUACULTURE RULE

Mr. FARR. I am not just talking about wild horses, but alsowhat do we call it—private horses. The wild horses are owned by the government, but also a lot of the people want to just get money for their old grey mare, but not necessarily an old grey mare. It could be racehorses. It could be all kinds of horses. So I think we ought to continue the ban, and I know you have supported that. And I agree with you on the wild horses.

Let me switch to—and I hope that we can get some support, when it was controversial again in Committee—could you just look into something for me? I have been supporting the rural mariculture, the agriculture, the aquaculture people, and particularly the marine mariculture.

And the organic rule has been stuck in OMB for a long time, and people are just champing at the bit to get it out there in circulation. I do not know what the hell—it is in OMB. So could you push to get it out of there and get it out to the rulemaking review process?

Secretary VILSACK. My staff knows that that is on the list of things to get done, Congressman.

Mr. FARR. Well, let's get it done. Let's get it out of there as soon as possible.

Secretary VILSACK. It is on the list along with your lab in Salinas.

LIGHT-BROWN APPLE MOTH

Mr. FARR. Well, there are lots of problems.

The specialty crop issues also concerned is about the \$12 million cut from last year's level. And the two concerns that were raised to me in California are the light-brown apple moth—hope that you will keep that at level funding—and one that I think you ought to be bragging about, particularly in light of what other Members have brought up today, is the successful program in the European grape moth eradication.

We are not there yet, but that was devastating Northern California and all the wine grape folks. And we have only found one moth in 2015. So we need to keep monitoring and trapping and everything, and we hope that that program will not be reduced because we have to go from being cleared—it has not been cleared yet that we are safe.

But it is also an incredible story of how you attacked an invasive species and, with the collaboration of all the counties and all the growers, and it was quite a war on an insect, that it seems to me that it has been relatively successful. So we want to make sure we do not lose any of the money to get it totally eradicated.

Secretary VILSACK. We will continue to work with California Department of Agriculture on the light-brown apple moth. And the good news is that there are a number of items for export that we have sort of said, that is no longer an issue and no longer a prob-lem. We recently announced several of those. We will get that list to you, Representative. [The information follows:]

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) Host List Exempted from Federal Quarantine Order August 2007 (Revised December 2015)

The host commodities, listed below, are exempt from the conditions required in the LBAM Federal Domestic Quarantine Order for interstate movement of regulated articles. The exemption is applicable only to commerciallyproduced commodities based on the pest mitigations provided through industry standards of production, harvesting, and packaging practices for each of the exempted commodities. <u>Commodities that are not produced using these industry practices remain subject to the program requirements for interstate movement</u>. The most recently added commodities are in **bold** font.

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific	(Common Name)	_
Name)		
Brassica spp.	Broccoli Brussel sprouts Cauliflower Cabbage Kale Bok choy Kohlrabi	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices implemented by producers, including the use of routine chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests, also target LBAM. In addition, harvesting and packaging practices provide the safeguard necessary to eliminate the risk of harboring LBAM. As each of the listed Brassica spp. commodities is handpicked, the outer leaves are removed, and inspected for quality, as well as ensuring freedom from pests and diseases before packing and storage. Blemished commodities do not leave the production area and are either disked into the ground or consumed locally.
Brassica spp.	Mustard Collards	In addition to the above practices, mustard leaves and collards are carefully washed and inspected again prior to packing and storage.
Petroselinum crispum	Parsley	IPM practices implemented by producers, including the use of routine chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests, also target LBAM. Harvest practices focus heavily on visual inspection of leaves in the field before packing and any blemished product does not leave the production site. Leaves are washed and inspected again before packing.
Apium spp.	Celery	Same as parsley

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific Name)	(Common Name)	
Lactuca sativa	Head Lettuce	IPM practices implemented by producers, including the use of routine chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests, also target LBAM. In addition, harvesting and packaging practices provide the safeguard necessary to eliminate the risk of harboring LBAM. Each head of lettuce is handpicked; the outer leaves are removed, and inspected for quality, as well as ensuring freedom from pests and diseases before packing and storage. Blemished lettuce heads do not leave the production site and are either disked into the ground or consumed locally.
Lactuca sativa	Leaf Lettuce	IPM practices implemented by producers, including the use of routine chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests, also target LBAM. In addition, lcaf lettuce is mechanically harvested, thoroughly washed, and then inspected before shipping from the regulated area.
Spinacia oleracea	Spinach	Same as leaf lettuce
Asparagus officinalis	Asparagus	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.
Cucurbita spp.	Squash Pumpkin	Only the squash and pumpkin are harvested (no leaves) and the product is inspected thoroughly before shipping from the field.
Capsicum spp.	Peppers	Only the peppers are harvested (no leaves) and the product is inspected thoroughly before shipping from the field.
Solanum lycopersicum	Tomato	Only the tomatoes are harvested (no leaves) and the product is inspected thoroughly before shipping from the field.
Daucus spp.	Carrot (w/o tops)	This root crop is generally harvested mechanically with leaves removed in the field. Carrots are processed in packing plants where they are washed, brushed, inspected and packaged before shipping.

Host (Scientific	Host (Common Name)	Justification for Exemption
Name)		
Cynara scolymus	Globe artichoke	Only artichoke thistle flower heads are harvested and are inspected twice before packing and shipping from the field to the cooler. They are inspected again at the cooler before final packing and shipping to market.
<i>Raphanus</i> spp.	Radish (w/o tops)	This root crop is generally harvested mechanically with leaves removed in the field. Radishes are processed through packing plants where they are washed, brushed, inspected and packaged before shipping.
Solanum spp.	Potato	This root crop is generally harvested mechanically with no leaves attached. Potatoes are processed in packing plants where they are washed, brushed, inspected and packaged before shipping.
Beta spp.	Beet	This root crop is generally harvested mechanically with leaves removed in the field. Beets are processed in packing plants where they are washed, brushed, inspected and packaged before shipping.
Olea spp.	Olive	The product is handpicked and placed in bins that are immediately taken to packing plants where the olives are placed in a brine solution for curing.
Juglans spp.	Walnuts	All commercial walnuts are mechanically harvested free of husks and leaves and are taken in bins to packing plants where they are inspected thoroughly before packing.
Zea mays	Sweet Corn	IPM practices implemented by producers, including the use of routine chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests, also target LBAM In addition to this, processing and packaging practices involving the use of an ice water bath immediately followed by the commodity being packed in ice for shipment provides the safeguard necessary to eliminate the risk of harboring or reinfestation of LBAM.
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Tuna (fruit and pad)	This product is handpicked, allowing for in-field inspection. In addition to this, processing and packaging practices involving the use of hot water dip, spine removal, and post-harvest storage provides the safeguard necessary to eliminate the risk of harboring or reinfestation of LBAM.
Various species	Baled Hay	This product is generally harvested mechanically, dried, and compressed into bales.

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific Name)	(Common Name)	
Fragaria spp.	Strawberry (dormant, frozen strawberry nursery stock)	The product is dormant, frozen strawberry nursery stock grown by State certified producers.
Allium cepa	Green Onion (with tops cut)	IPM practices implemented by producers, including the use of routine chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests; also target LBAM. In addition, green onions are hand-picked; tops cut by hand, inspected, washed, and packed.
	Onion, dŗy	This product is harvested; tops removed; cured in the field prior to storage. Before packing, the onion is thoroughly inspected.
Allium sativum	Garlic	This product is harvested; tops removed; cured in the field prior to storage. Before packing, the garlic is thoroughly inspected.
Citrullus lanatus Citrullus vulgaris	Watermelon	This product is harvested without leaves; visually inspected prior to packing.
Coriander sativum	Cilantro	IPM practices implemented by producers, including the routine use of chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests; also target LBAM; product is handpicked; inspected; hydro-cooled.
Cucumis melo	Melons	IPM practices implemented by producers, including routine use of chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests; also target LBAM; product is handpicked; inspected prior to packing.
Daucus carota	Carrot	IPM practices implemented by producers, including routine use of chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests; also target LBAM. Product is handpicked, inspected and washed prior to packing.
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	IPM practices implemented by producers, including routine use of chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests; also target LBAM. Product is handpicked; inspected prior to packing.

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific Name)	(Common Name)	
Gossypium hirsutum Gossypium barbadense	Cotton	IPM practices implemented by producers include routine use of chemical applications that are effective on LBAM. Product is harvested mechanically; heated; ginned; and compressed into bales.
Pistacia vera	Pistachio	Commercial pistachios are mechanically harvested; dried; leaves removed; visual inspection during packing
Prunus amygdalus Prunus dulcis	Almond	Commercial almonds are mechanically harvested; dried; fumigated. Leaves and hulls are removed; visual inspection of nuts prior to packing.
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	This product is harvested without leaves; washed; brushed; waxed; inspected during packing
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion green	IPM practices implemented by producers, including routine use of chemical applications that are designed to suppress Lepidoptera pests; also target LBAM. Product is handpicked; inspected prior to packing.
Ziziphus jujube	Jujube	Fruit is hand harvested without leaves; inspected prior to packing
Dried Fruit (such as raisins, dates, etc)	Various	Analysis of scientific literature showed that LBAM is not a storage pest.
Actinidia spp.	Kiwifruit	Pest management guidelines in California for kiwifruit include visual inspection at prebloom and bloom; chemical application if applicable Kiwifruit is hand harvested; leaves removed; thoroughly inspected prior to packing.
Vaccinium spp.	Blueberry	IPM practices implemented by producers including monitoring and surveillance greatly reduce LBAM if present; fruit is hand harvested; leaves removed; visually inspected prior to packing.
Diospyros kaki	Persimmon	Pest management in California for persimmon, including hand harvesting, leave removal, and visual inspection, minimize the likelihood of LBAM movement.
Phaseolus vulgaris	Green beans	IPM practices implemented by producers including chemical application greatly reduce LBAM if present in production areas.
		Beans are either machine or hand harvested; visually inspected prior to packing.

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific Name)	(Common Name)	
Rhaphanus sativus	Daikon	IPM practices implemented by producers including chemical application greatly reduce LBAM if present in production areas. Daikon, with or without tops, is hand-picked; washed; and visually inspected prior to packing.
Prunus avium	Cherry	The combination of low field prevalence and packing procedures make it highly unlikely that a foundation LBAM population could be moved out of the quarantine area with cherry fruit after conventional production and harvesting.
Fragaria x ananassa	Strawberry (eonventionally produced)	Based on evidence and our current understanding of LBAM biology, we have determined that it is appropriate to remove picked-and-packed fresh strawberry fruit produced using conventional (non-organic) field-production methodologies.
Citrus sp.	Citrus fruit (conventionally produced)	LBAM survival on citrus is low compared with non-citrus hosts. The combination of low field prevalence and packing procedures make it highly unlikely that a foundation LBAM population could be moved out of the quarantine area with citrus fruit after conventional production and harvesting.
Prunus persica, P. armeniaca, P. persica var. nucipersica, P. domestica or P. salicina, P. armeniaca x P. domestica x P. armeniaca, P. armeniaca x P. domestica x P. domestica x P. domestica x	Stone fruit (peaches, plums, nectarines, and apricots)	IPM practices implemented by producers, including routine chemical applications to suppress Lepidoptera pests, keep LBAM prevalence very low in stone fruit production areas. The combination of low field prevalence and packing procedures (i.e. hand packing and refrigeration at 1°C prior to shipment) make it highly unlikely that a foundation LBAM population could be moved out of the quarantine area with stone fruit.
Malus domestica	Арріс	Apple producer best management practices greatly reduce both the prevalence of LBAM in production areas and the likelihood that LBAM will be present on market-ready commodities. Movement of commercially produced apples represents a low risk pathway for establishment of new LBAM infestations after conventional production and harvesting.

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific	(Common Name)	
Name)		
Pyrus communis	Pear	Attributes of pears and the industry practices, such as monitoring for pests, application of mating disruption, visual inspection, and hand- packing without leaves provide further mitigations to prevent human assisted dispersal of LBAM.
Persea americana	Avocado (conventionally and organically grown)	Analysis of commercial production practices determined avocadoes present a low risk of dispersing viable populations of the pest. Standard practices include thorough inspection and hand packing of each harvested fruit, with damaged fruit culled. The commercial processing would result in the detection and removal of any leaves attached to the fruit, any larvae or pupae hidden underneath the leaves, and any larvae or pupae present without leaves.
Vitis vinifera	Table grapes	IPM practices implemented by producers minimize risk of LBAM; fruit is hand harvested; visually inspected prior to packing; stored and shipped at low temperatures.
Vitis vinifera	Wine grapes	IPM practices implemented by producers minimize risk of LBAM; fruit is harvested in a manner that is not conducive to maintaining live larvae, visually inspected prior to packing, stored and shipped at low temperatures. Green waste, the product left after the processing of wine grapes, is simply the next step in the same pathway, thus green waste is also exempt.
Anigozanthos flavidus, Anthurium andraeanum, Echeveria sp., Eucalyptus pulverulenta, Freesia alba, Gerbera jamesonii, Narcissus sp. and Zantedeschia aethiopica	Kangaroo paws, anthurium, echeveria, Eucalytus baby-blue, African daisy, freesia, daffodil/narcissus/ jonquil, calla/arum lily; all as commercially produced cut flowers/cut succulents.	<i>G. jamesonii</i> is eligible for exemption based on industry practices, since the host is not shipped with leaves which minimizes risk. <i>E.</i> <i>pulverulenta</i> is eligible for exemption based on industry practices and culling of unwanted leaves and stems at floriculture centers. The following are eligible based on non-host status: anthurium, calla lily, daffodil, echeveria, freesia and kangaroo paws.

Host	Host	Justification for Exemption
(Scientific	(Common Name)	
Name)		
Palmaceae	Commercially	Eligible due to non-host status. Possible host
Cycadales	grown palms and	associations with members of the genera
Cactaceae	cycads and various	Senecio and Euphorbia do not allow those
Agavaceae -	genera of cacti and	plants to be exempted at this time.
Mangav	succulents as provided. With the	
e	exception of	
Aizoaceae-	succulents of the	
Aloinopsis,	genera <i>Senecio</i> and	
Antimima,	Euphorbia.	
Aptenia,		
Argyroderma,		
Carpobrotus,		
Cephalophyllum , Cerochlamys,		
Conophytum,		
Cylindrophyllu		
m, Delosperma,		
Dinteranthus,		
Drosantemum,		
Faucaria,		
Fenestriaria,		
Frithia,		
Gibbaem,		
Glottiphyllum,		
Lampranthus,		
Lapidaria,		
Lithops,		
Oscularia,		
Pleiospilos,		
Rabiea,		
Rhombophyllum		
, Ruschia,		
Schwantesia,		
Titanopsis, and		
Trichodiadema.		
Aloaceae		
Gasteraloe,		

C	T	
Gasterworthia		
Amaryllidacea		
e - Allium		
Apocynaceae -		
Caralluma,		
Ceropegia,		
Cynanchum,		
Fockea,		
Hoodia,		
Huernia, Orbea,		
Stapelia		
_		
Asparagaceae - Agave, Aloe,		
Bowiea,		
Calibanus,		
Dasylirion,		
Dasyurion, Drimiopsis,		
Furcraea,		
Gasteria.		
Haworthia.		
Hesperaloe,		
Ledebouria,		
Ornithogalum,		
Sansevierea,		
Veltheimia,		
Уисса		
Commelinacea		
e - Tradescantia		
Compositae -		
Kleinia,		
Othonna		
Crassulaceae -		
Adromischus,		
Aeonium,		
Aichryson,		
Bryophyllum,		
Cotyledon,		
Cotyledon,		

Crassula,	[I	
Crassula, Crassula,			
Cremnosedum,			
Dudleya,			
Echeveria,			
Graptopetalum,			
Graptosedum,			
Graptoveria,			
Jovibarba,			
Kalanchoe,			
Monanthes,			
Orostachys,			
Pachyphytum,			
Pachysedum,			
Pachyveria,			
Rosularia,			
Sedeveria,			
Sedum,			
Sempervivella,			
Sempervivum,			
Tacitus			
Cucurbitaceae			
- Xerosycos			
Didiereaceae -			
Alluaudia,			
Didierea			
Dioscoreaceae -			
Dioscorea,			
Testudinaria			
Euphorbiaceae			
- Monadenium,			
Pedilanthus,			
Synadenium.			
Fouquieriaceae			
- Fouquieria			
Gesneriaceae -			
Reichsteinaria			
Malvaceae –			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	L	

Mr. FARR. And the European grape moth?

Secretary VILSACK. Yes.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Mr. Aderholt. Dr. Harris.

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much. And you are right. He agreed with you.

Let me just follow up a little bit with the chairman's questions about the SNAP and drug testing. I would hope that, for instance, if a state wanted to initiate a program—because in my rural areas, as you have conversed with the chairman, heroin abuse, drug abuse, is a huge problem.

And I would hope that we look for ways to identify individuals in the community who choose not to seek help because, as you testified, those people who are independently minded, even if it is available, they may not feel that they are going to go and seek help. And we should look for ways to reach out.

So if a state wanted to, for instance, institute a program where it tested beneficiaries and referred them, and made that a requirement that you actually get referral and treatment to treat these individuals, I would hope the Department would be supportive of that.

CATFISH INSPECTION

Let me move on to one thing that is new, I know, in your wheelhouse, which is the catfish inspections. And if you did not like horse slaughter, you are not going to like this either, I guess. And again, particular to my district, I had a blue catfish farmer—not farmer; I should not say—he does wild caught in the Chesapeake Bay. And the blue cats, which are a non-native species, are a huge problem in the Bay. The biomass of these, by the way, which eat rockfish, which eat crabs, is eight times the rockfish biomass in the Bay and growing.

And he is afraid, and I am afraid, that if we do institute these regulations in a way that impede my blue catfish wild caught watermen, then we are going to do damage to the Chesapeake Bay. We have to control this species, and the way to control it really is you fish them, and you fish them until—you will never eliminate them, but you have to control them with fishing.

And he is very worried about that, so I would just bring that concern to you, that yes, I understand the whole food fight—no pun intended—between our Southern farmers for catfish and imports. But caught up in this are this non-native species, the blue catfish in the Chesapeake Bay, as well as the channel catfish, which is also a non-native in this.

WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

And finally, and I will just close and just add, that—and I am going to ask a question. Maybe your staff knows this or not. But your program level for direct loans for water and waste disposal was \$1.2 billion, and you propose to decrease it by 33 percent. Now, is that because you have no backlog for this, for these loans?

Secretary VILSACK. No. It is because we are working with the private sector to engage them in dealing with this issue. And we

are actually seeing quite a bit of interest in pension plans and private capital markets to invest in these projects.

Dr. HARRIS. Right. But until then—and my concern is, again, I have small rural communities which depend on these loans for their upgrades. Because again, I live on the Bay. You know the rules, and USDA is caught up in this as well.

This argument about who is going to control the pollution into the Chesapeake Bay, is it going to be the agriculture community or are we going to look to the small waste treatment plants that need to be upgraded to go from Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) to Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR), and these all cost money. These small communities, as you know, do not have the money. They depend on this program.

So I was a little disappointed to see this 33 percent decrease. If there is no absence—unless you have no backlog. If you have a backlog, why would you do it?

Secretary VILSACK. No, no. There is a \$10 billion commitment from the Farm Credit Association to work with us in collaboration. So we are going to be able to leverage those resources more effectively. There is a tremendous need out there. There is no question about that.

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much. And thank you for recognizing that.

Secretary VILSACK. On the FSIS issue, wild caught fish destined for human consumption is going to be inspected. And we will work with any stakeholders that you have; if they need information or want to know what the rules are, we would be happy to——

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very, very much. I appreciate that. And I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Pingree.

ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you again for all your answers today and just the work that you have been doing.

I want to ask you a few questions about economic opportunities at the Department of Agriculture. And while I understand you have an extremely diverse mission and it is amazing sometimes to hear the entire line of questioning, from rural electric development to nutrition programs, I sometimes get concerned when we try to add more social missions onto the organization.

I would be very concerned if we had drug testing and thought that was a vehicle for SNAP recipients to get more care because, just as you mentioned, I represent a very rural State. There is not enough treatment out there already. We know a lot of people who need that treatment, and one of our issues is not trying to find more of those people; it is how we help people out in a State like mine.

But what I want to talk about, I think, is in my opinion one of the core missions of your organization, and that is how we enhance the economic opportunities for farmers in rural areas. And it has been really great to watch over the 8 years; you have been a part of this transition into opportunities for farmers that were not there before and new markets. You have mentioned many times today local and regional food systems and that has even been an asset for some of the traditional farmers you mentioned earlier who are struggling economically. This is one of the places where people have found growth. And I want to talk about how we can do more of that.

I am just going to throw out two or three concerns I have, and then I will let you go at it so I do not have to keep asking the question. One of them that is kind of a thorn in my side is about organic research.

Now, I come from one of those states where we have seen some of the greatest opportunities for agriculture resurgence because of the markets in organic farming. We have added the most organic farmers in our State than any other state between 2008 and 2014. It has been a great opportunity for us.

But as you know, in spite of the huge growth in this market, there is a shortage of many things. Whether it is corn or wheat or dairy products, not enough is out there. And I think for a lot of farmers who want to make that transition, there has not been sufficient research in methodologies and how to go about doing it.

So one of my issues—and I am thrilled to see that the President's budget requests \$700 million for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, AFRI—by my calculation less than .1 percent of AFRI funding went to organic projects in 2014.

So I want to hear a little bit about, if you do receive some of that funding, what are you doing to enhance that research opportunity, which I see as a direct economic benefit to farmers around the country, not just our State? And what else could you be doing besides AFRI to better serve organic farmers?

And I want to throw something in there. I know one of your goals has been around lowering the age of our farmers. That is a big challenge that you have talked about, and certainly how we enhance beginning and new farmers. Again, I represent the oldest state in the Nation, but the number of young farmers in our state, aged 34 and younger, grew by 40 percent in the last decade.

So we see these great opportunities. And one of the challenges that we are seeing is what is happening in many states. They get started, but when it comes to scaling up, there are big challenges. You can start as a small farm. Maybe you sell out the back door, or you go to a farmers market. But then when you want to get into wholesale or other markets, those are some of the challenges.

So I want to hear if there are any ways that you think the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (BFRDP) could be used to help midsized farmers scale up. Or are there other USDA programs that could help with that initiative?

And just to throw one last thing in there, because I am going run out of time, we are very grateful for Value-Added Producer Grants. And one of the challenges that our farmers have is around the notice of funding availability that should have been out in December or January.

It is already February. We do not have that yet. And again, for farmers who need two or three months to complete these grants, which can be enormously beneficial in changing their opportunities, could you get it in a routine so it always came on time? I have given you almost no time to answer, but I know you can do it quickly.

Secretary VILSACK. Organic research, there is a specific organic research initiative in the farm bill, over \$100 million. We are in the process of putting that resource out over a period of time. Organic does represent roughly 1 percent of the land mass of the U.S. It is roughly 20,000, and growing, certified operators.

One of the challenges, of course, is transitioning land from conventional farming to organic farming. There is a requirement that you transition. I think if there is a future focus, it should be on trying to figure out ways in which we can assist that transition period.

There really is not much in the form of assistance in that respect. There are a couple of—you have got a Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) transition program that helps beginning farmers get involved, but there is very little in that space, and that is one place I would say.

We have helped in expanding risk management tools. We have developed a price election option for 70 organic crops. We have provided contract provisions in risk management for organic crops. We have created the research initiative. We have created the microloan program, which can transition into our long-term operating and ownership loan programs, because we give the farmer the ability to create the experience that will allow them to qualify for the larger loans.

We have worked on expanding growing seasons with high tunnel houses, over 15,000 of those. We have looked for ways in which we can expand market opportunities through food hubs, farmers markets, and we have also had equivalency agreements with South Korea, Japan, the EU, Canada, and—I think we are working on one with Mexico.

So we are really engaged in this space, and we will continue to look for ways to provide help and assistance. But we have tried to focus this on an holistic, comprehensive approach.

Sorry, Mr. Chairman.

VALUE-ADDED PRODUCER GRANTS

Ms. PINGREE. I know I am out of time. But how about the notice of funding availability on Value-Added Producer Grants?

Secretary VILSACK. I will check on that. I do not know what the-----

Ms. PINGREE. Yes. I am sure your office can update us on that. Thanks.

[The information follows:]

The Department recognizes the importance of issuing the funding announcements for the Value-Added Producer Grants (VAPG) early in the fiscal year to ensure that applicants can complete and submit their material prior to the start of planting season. The Department expects to have the final VAPG Notice document published by the end of March 2016 and will strive to further improve the process for the FY 2017 award cycle.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, avian influenza, you saw what happened just in Iowa, throughout the Midwest, parts of the West the largest outbreak in the history of the United States harming our livestock. We do not have crystal balls to know when these things come along. But we have to respond quickly with a vaccine. I wonder how that process is doing with the outbreak over, although we have seen an outbreak happening right now in Indiana with turkeys.

The HPAI vaccine appears to be strain-specific, and Indiana has been hit with the H7 strain. Will the vaccine created for the H5 strain work against the H7 strain, do you know? Do we know?

Secretary VILSACK. I do not know the answer to that question. I know that we have been working with Harrisvaccines in Ames and another vaccine company to stockpile the appropriate vaccine. But I will tell you, Congressman, the fact that we have it does not necessarily mean that we will use because, as you know, it is quite controversial.

There is a split within the industry about whether or not it is appropriate to use and the impact it will have in terms of messaging to our trading partners. The concern is that it may be misinterpreted that it represents a problem with the entire industry as opposed to a particular flock. And we are working to try to get people educated and trying to work through international organizations so that if and when that is ever used, the vaccine is used, it does not have a very devastating impact on trade.

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. How long does it take to develop a new strain? I guess it depends on the strain? Is it trial and error?

Secretary VILSACK. It depends. I think the folks did a pretty amazing job under the circumstances. Once this thing cropped up, within a matter of months, there was a direction, and within a matter of six months or so, we had something that we could conditionally license. So I think the industry and our ARS facilities operate pretty well in this space. But the problem with this is it mutates. And we saw in Indiana, for example, a different mutation.

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. And it could go to a different species as well.

Secretary VILSACK. It can. And that is part of the challenge—one of the reasons why we think it is important to continue to ramp up research dollars.

PORK INSPECTION MODERNIZATION

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Yes. Well, I appreciate, out of the four priorities, that the research dollars are very important. So I appreciate that.

Pork inspection. Pork producers, they have been very supportive of the Food Safety and Inspection Service effort to modernize pork inspections, seeing it as a way to increase efficiencies, effectiveness, rapid adoption. We have heard some concerns, and you have heard some concerns, by Members of Congress about the Administration's pork inspection modernization efforts, specifically about the model's ability—or inability, maybe—to address food safety, animal welfare, and worker safety.

Could you take a moment to share your views about USDA'S Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point, HACCP, based inspection models concerning pork production?

Secretary VILSACK. The initial evaluation of the HACCP Inspection Models Project (HIMP) the plan for pork suggested that there was no significant variation in food safety relative to other facilities using a different inspection system. We are doing a more in-depth evaluation and analysis so that we can respond to questions and concerns.

As you know, that process has been implemented and is being implemented in poultry facilities. I think there are 52 facilities today that are now using it. We are going to continue that evalua-tion, and assuming that there is not an indication of significant problems, then it will be something that we will obviously work on and provide because we think the preliminary information would suggest it is not going to increase risk. Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. So that is somewhat encouraging at this

point. OK. Thank you for being here.

Secretary VILSACK. Thank you.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. I understand you have to be out of here by 1:00. So what I thought we would do is—I have got one more question, and maybe Mr. Farr has one question, and then we will wrap up and we will call it a day from the hearing standpoint.

I wanted to ask you about Rental Assistance. It is a troubling topic last year, when there was large-scale premature exhaustion of Rental Assistance funds. Congress fully funded the Department's fiscal year 2015 budget request and provided certain authorities the President's budget requested for a Rental Assistance program.

These should have provided the Department the mechanisms needed to effectively manage and operate the programs to provide assistance to those who were eligible and that were in need of it most, but that happened to not be the case. Rental Assistance funds were quickly exhausted, and they requested policies, and when implemented, proved short-sighted as to the real impact to property owners and tenants.

The Department should have been aware of the forthcoming shortfall well in advance. However, the Department failed to communicate this issue with Congress or the property owners until the last possible day, and it caused a lot of uncertainty, confusion, and frustration among all those that were associated with it.

As you're aware, the fiscal year 2016 Omnibus provided full funding for the Rental Assistance Program, including shortfalls for fiscal year 2015. How is the Department monitoring expenses and projected expenses for the Rental Assistance Program to ensure that there will not be a shortfall in fiscal year 2016 so that Congress does not have to step in again at the last moment to try to save the program?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am remiss in not acknowledging and thanking you and the committee for, in the Omnibus, adequately funding the Rental Assistance accounts. We are confident that is not going to create the problems that we have experienced the last couple of years.

We did point out and will continue to point out the concerns that we have expressed to you, which is that, over time, a lot of these units are going to basically have their mortgages satisfied. They are going to ultimately get out of the program, perhaps as many as 75 percent of them in the next decade or so. That is going to create a significant set of issues relative to the availability of rental and affordable housing in rural areas.

We are in the process now of trying to deal with this in terms of extending mortgages, basically refinancing these loans, extending them, in an effort to try to reduce the challenge that that is going to create. But it is an issue that is coming down the pike and needs to be addressed in some way.

Mr. ADERHOLT. How are you preparing for the significant number of properties that have mortgages that are going to be maturing in the coming years?

Secretary VILSACK. We are basically trying to—number one, educating people about the program and what is going to occur; number two, looking at ways in which we could potentially restructure that debt, reduce payments, take the reduced payments and put them into rehabbing and improving the properties, and then thereby extending the length of the mortgage, which would obviously keep it in the program.

We are proposing and suggesting that one way of dealing with this would be to create some voucher protection for those folks who do lose an affordable unit because the mortgage is paid off and the folks decide to raise rents. That is in the budget proposal. So that is something you could consider, extending the voucher program that you currently have.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, thanks for your concern on that because that certainly is something that I know has been a problem in the past. And we certainly want to make sure that we avoid it in the future.

So with that, let me conclude with Mr. Farr.

LESSONS LEARNED

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

Well, Mr. Secretary, 8 years. Eight years ago you were a candidate for President of the United States, and although you were unsuccessful at being nominated and elected, you have been incredibly successful at being head of one of the most important and expansive programs in America, U.S. Department of Agriculture, with all your overseas operations, all your research, all your rural economic development, all your poverty programs, commodity programs—I mean, the list goes on and on and on. And what an incredible agency to be head of.

So it is the last day of you being in front of this Committee like this, and I would like to just—what are your lessons learned? It does not have to be restricted just to being Secretary of Agriculture, but you have been in government a long time in your career life, and I am leaving with you. And so I would just like to know—I am always trying to reflect on looking back, and what did I learn, and what can I pass on to the next generation. Have you got any words of wisdom?

Secretary VILSACK. Well, let me return the compliment, Representative. I have an extraordinary amount of appreciation and respect for every Member of this Committee. But I have had a chance to work with you personally, and I know how deeply committed you are to people, particularly those who are struggling.

And you have had an impact on me, and you have had an impact on the Department through your advocacy and your passion. And I will tell that regardless of who takes your spot in Congress, this body will miss you and miss your voice.

Many lessons, starting with what an incredible Department it is. It is an under-appreciated Department, not in this Committee but in this town. If I had a dollar for every time someone said to me in this town, "I did not know USDA did that," I would be able to retire and not have to look for work after this job.

When the issue was raised about mental health and HHS was going to do some mental health funding, I raised my hand at a meeting and said, well, gee, our community facility program could potentially be helpful there. And it turns out that we actually did quite a few mental health clinics in rural areas. Nobody knew we did that. A lot of people do not know the housing programs. A lot of people do not know that we are involved in business development. So that is number one.

And then I think, in order for this Department to be adequately funded, in the big scheme of things when you are going up against the Defense Department and some of the other large departments, it is going to be incumbent on all of us to continue to message the importance of this particular Department and the work it does. And that means that we have to message the importance of rural America.

And that is a message and that is a lesson that I have also learned over the course of 26 years of public service. It is an incredible place, and it does not get the credit it deserves. It is the place where most of our food comes from. It is the place where a lot of the water that we drink is impacted.

It is the place where every bit of energy feed stock comes from, whether it is coal or whether it is the solar panels or whether it is wind turbines; almost all of them are located in rural areas. It is the place where a disproportionate number of folks who serve in the military come from, and people always say, when I make that statistic, they say, well, people are looking for a way out. I say, no, no, no. That is not the issue.

What this says is about the value system of rural America, the fact that people who are raised on farms and ranches understand that the land gives to us, and we are required to give something back to it. And that value system of giving back to something that is valuable is just in the bones of the people who are raised in rural areas.

And so when they look at this country and this country gives them extraordinary opportunities, they say, hey, I got a responsibility to give something back. So it is important, these programs that we are talking about, whether it is Rental Assistance or business development or whatever it is—it is important for rural America to get the respect it deserves.

And that has been a frustration of mine in terms of this job, is that it is really, really hard to crack the media of today, which is all about glitz and glitter. And this place, rural America, it is about the heart and soul of this country. And it does not get the credit it deserves.

And these hearings give me and you and us the opportunity to focus the attention for just a brief moment. And I just respect anybody who is on this committee because you understand this. And then the last thing I would say—I mean, there are lots of things I have learned—is that it breaks my heart that we have this conflict within agriculture, that there are various ways of growing things and raising things, and that for whatever reason, we do not speak with a single voice about the greatness of American agriculture. People say, well, do you favor organic? Do you favor GMOs? Do you favor this? And I say, look. That is like asking me which of my two sons I love the most. I love them both.

Here is what agriculture does, and I will finish with this. Every one of us that is not a farmer is not a farmer because we have farmers. We delegate the responsibility of feeding our families to a relatively small percentage of this country. If you look at 85 percent of what is grown in this country, it is raised by 2- to 300,000 people. That is less than one-tenth of 1 percent of America.

But the other 99 percent of us can be lawyers and doctors and Peace Corps volunteers and economists and people that work for government and all of the other occupations because we never think about, well, gee, do I have to actually grow the food for my family? No. I go to the grocery store and get it.

So I am free to do whatever I want to do with my life. That is an incredible freedom that we take for granted in this country. It is not true in most of the countries in this world. And then when we go to the grocery store, we walk out of it with more money in our pocket as a percentage of our paychecks than anybody else in the world. So we have this incredible economy that is consumer-oriented that allows us to buy stuff.

It is unbelievable. And rather than being criticized and—well, criticized and demonized at times, we ought to be celebrating these people, in my view. And we do not do enough of it.

So thanks for the question.

[Applause]

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, thank you. Thank you for your comments, especially your comments about rural America. And as someone who represents a part of rural America out there, I totally understand what you are saying and agree. And thank you for your comments about rural America in general.

Everybody said this is about your last time in here. Maybe we will just have you back just to get to come back and have you to come back and address the committee.

So anyway, thank you again for your service. We look forward to working with you as we continue on working through this process for the fiscal year.

Secretary VILSACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. We are adjourned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING FEBRUARY 11, 2016

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

GMO Labeling

Mr. Aderholt: Throughout the GMO labeling debate, we have heard all sorts of claims by both sides and many consumers seem confused. Does the U.S. government consider GMO products to be safe for consumers and the environment? Please explain.

Response: Before commercialization, GMO products undergo review by USDA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as applicable. GMO products that complete this rigorous review are considered safe for consumers and the environment.

Mr. Aderholt: What will be the ramifications if the upcoming July implementation of the Vermont mandatory GMO labeling law is not addressed? What are the implications for consumers, farmers, and food manufacturers?

Response: Establishing labeling systems that are applicable within state borders will create chaotic circumstances where individual states and/or individual companies will be making their own decisions about what they are going to put on the package. It is going to create confusion. It may limit access to food. It is going to create additional expense and/or increase the cost of food.

Mr. Aderholt: How can USDA do more to educate consumers and ensure them that these products are perfectly safe?

Response: During my time as Secretary, I have taken every possible opportunity to promote the safety of GMO products. There's no sound science research that would warrant the mandatory labeling of GMOs. We will continue to advocate the safety of these products, but it cannot be done by government alone. Industry needs to be more forthcoming and I think many in industry now recognize that need. I think there will be a strong effort going forward to educate people so they can make informed decisions.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

The Department has provided some indemnity payments for those affected by highly pathogenic avian influenza, and APHIS released an interim rule on how indemnification will be handled going forward.

Mr. Aderholt: Describe the modifications for indemnity payments outlined in the interim rule and how the requested increases in the budget fit into the Department's plans moving forward to combat this disease?

Response: The interim rule provides a split payment option between owners of the poultry and their contracted growers, enabling contractors to get direct payment from the government for services rendered, which in some cases would assure a more equitable allocation of payments between owners and producers. The requested increases will support APHIS prevention efforts by providing the field force needed to better address disease outbreaks. This increased hiring of veterinarians and animal health technicians would not only minimize the entry of a potential outbreak, but also strengthen the Agency's ability to respond quickly.

Crop Insurance

I am very concerned about the cuts to crop insurance proposed in the FY 2017 budget.

Mr. Aderholt: How does the Department justify proposing more cuts to crop insurance when net farm income will drop for the third year in a row and producers clearly need the strongest safety net possible?

Response: It's important to remember that crop insurance is a partnership - between taxpayers, farmers, and insurance companies. Our proposal to reduce the premium subsidy on revenue coverage that provides protection for upward price movements at harvest time would provide a savings to the taxpayer, yet still provide a healthy subsidy for the producer, all while providing a more equitable partnership between taxpayer, producer, and company. Even after the reduction, the Government would pay a subsidy of more than 50 percent on these policies - and significantly reduce out-ofpocket expenses for producers purchasing these policies. Our proposal to reform prevented planting coverage would address Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office findings and would help to improve program integrity in the prevented planting program. The proposal represents a pro-active response to oversight concerns and further facilitates an equitable partnership. Even in light of falling farm incomes, we believe the Federal crop insurance program will continue to provide a strong safety net for American farmers after these savings are achieved.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Some states have expressed interest in implementing a drug testing policy for SNAP, but USDA has not allowed states to implement such a policy. Please explain the rationale for denying states the option of implementing a drug testing policy.

Mr. Aderholt: Some states have expressed interest in implementing a drug testing policy for SNAP, but USDA has not allowed states to implement such a policy. Please explain the rationale for denying states the option of implementing a drug testing policy.

Response: Given litigation, I am not able to respond to the question.

Mr. Aderholt: Does the term "welfare" apply to SNAP?

Response: Given litigation, I am not able to respond to the question.

Mr. Aderholt: Has the Department looked at the TANF program to see if there is something that might also be beneficial within the SNAP program since there is some interaction between the two programs? Response: The Department recognizes that States have the option to require drug tests for recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Studies of drug testing in TANF have indicated that while a low number of individuals test positive for illegal substances, states can face high administrative costs when implementing such policies; related expenses include the costs of the actual tests (between \$25 and \$100 per test), laboratory fees, and staff time needed to administer the tests and address increased administrative hearings. This suggests that broad-based testing of SNAP recipients may not be an efficient use of resources.

Mr. Aderholt: Specifically, is there a model that can help those found to have a drug abuse problem get the help they need which will be better for their families and society?

Response: Since drug treatment is not within the scope of USDA's mission, the Department is not aware of the effectiveness of specific treatment models. Recent changes in SNAP at the State level to move from a lifetime ban for those convicted of a drug related felony to a modified ban that focuses on treatment are supportive of an approach that provides meaningful services to those with substance abuse issues. For example, a State may require successful completion of a drug treatment program in addition to or in lieu of submitting to drug testing before being certified for benefits.

Rental Assistance

Mr. Aderholt: How is the Department preparing for the significant number of properties that will have mortgages mature in the coming years and the prospect of property owners walking away from program?

Response: The Department is working to address the challenges that maturing MFH property mortgages present to the Federal Government's important and invaluable investment in affordable rental housing for low- and moderateincome families. Rural Development (RD) is using existing tools to retain maturing properties through:

- Re-amortizing loans and extending their maturity date;
- Deferring payment on loans for up to 20 years to prevent loan payoff;
 Prioritizing rehabilitation of maturing mortgage properties in the Multi-Family Preservation and Revitalization program; and
- Providing Section 515 loans to nonprofits to finance the acquisition of existing Section 515 properties.

The FY 2017 Budget also includes language to provide voucher protection for those tenants in properties whose section 515 mortgages are maturing.

Mr. Aderholt: What can be done to contain contract costs?

Response: The most significant cost determinant in renewing rental assistance (RA) agreements is the properties' operating expenses. These costs are increasing as older properties become increasingly more expensive to maintain and are less efficient users of energy and water which are two of the largest line items in a properties' budget. RD is working to provide funding for renovations to reduce these operating expenses and make them more energy efficient through our Multi-Family Preservation and Revitalization (MPR) demonstration program. One of RD's priorities in the MPR program is to encourage energy saving retrofits to reduce utility costs, and thus the RA needed to help the properties pay those expenses.

The FY 2017 Budget includes an increase for section 515 direct rural rental housing loans to support the revitalization of this affordable housing. This rental assistance will be provided to help support additional debt service resulting from MPR or other loans used to renovate housing.

Mr. Aderholt: Average contract costs are forecast to grow approximately 10% from FY 2015 to FY 2017 after years of much smaller average increases. What is driving the cost increases in the Rental Assistance program?

Response: The most significant cost determinant in renewing rental assistance (RA) agreements is the properties' operating expenses. These costs are increasing as older properties become increasingly more expensive to maintain and are less efficient users of energy and water which are two of the largest line items in a properties' budget.

Summer EBT Proposal

The FY17 budget proposes to expand and make permanent the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children, or Summer EBT, program. As of February 2016, the House and Senate authorizing committees are working on child nutrition reauthorization.

Mr. Aderholt: Why did the Administration choose to release their own proposal rather than work with the House and Senate authorizers?

Response: The President's FY 2017 Budget builds on the success of Summer EBT pilots, which have been operating since 2010 and have been shown to significantly reduced food insecurity - particularly very low food insecurity, among children during the summer. Given this evidence of effectiveness, the Budget proposes a permanent, nationwide expansion of the Summer EBT program, at a cost of \$12 billion over 10 years. If enacted, the program would reach almost one million low-income children in summer 2017, increasing to nearly 20 million children when all States begin offering the program by summer 2026. Nationwide expansion of Summer EBT would result in hundreds of thousands of children being spared from food insecurity over the next decade.

The FY 2017 Budget Proposal builds on bipartisan efforts and USDA stands ready to work with Congress to authorize a permanent Summer EBT program as part of bipartisan legislation to reauthorize critical child nutrition programs. For example, the current Senate reauthorization bill, the Improving Child Nutrition Integrity and Access Act of 2016, recognizes the success of the Summer EBT pilots by authorizing an ongoing Summer EBT option that would serve up to 285,000 children by 2020 and beyond.

Sodium Studies

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all of the scientific research and studies that are being reviewed to make the final sodium recommendations in the 2015 Dietary Guidelines.

Response: The scientific consensus from expert bodies, such as the Institute of Medicine (IOM), the American Heart Association, and Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committees, is that average sodium intake - currently 3,440 mg per day (see Chapter 2 of the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans) - is too high and should be reduced. As shown below, the review of evidence for the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines included literature up through 2014 such as the 2013 IOM report, Sodium Intake in Populations, and the Prospective Orban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study published in the New England Journal of Medicine in 2014.

The preponderance of evidence shows that healthy eating patterns limit sodium to less than 2,300 mg per day for adults and children ages 14 years and older and to the age- and sex-appropriate Tolerable Upper Intake Levels (UL) of sodium for children younger than 14 years, set by the IOM (see Appendix 7 of the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines). The UL is the highest daily nutrient intake level that is likely to pose no risk of adverse health effects to almost all individuals in the general population.

The recommendation for adults and children ages 14 years and older to limit sodium intake to less than 2,300 mg per day is based on evidence showing a linear dose-response relationship between increased sodium intake and increased blood pressure, with high blood pressure being a key indicator of cardiovascular disease risk. Similarly, evidence also indicates that the linear dose-response relationship between sodium intake and blood pressure is found in children as well. Because children have lower calorie needs than adults, the IOM established lower ULs for children younger than 14 years of age based on median intake of calories. Calorie intake is highly associated with sodium intake (i.e., the more foods and beverages people consume, the more sodium they tend to consume).

The body of research that helped inform sodium recommendations in the 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines is below:

[The information follows:]

Sodium intake and blood pressure in adults - Examined by the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (Committee) using the following existing reports:

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Lifestyle Interventions to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk: Systematic Evidence Review from the Lifestyle Work Group, 2013. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, 2013. [Note: Fourteen articles were included in the sodium and blood pressure section; all from randomized controlled trials.]

 Eckel RH, Jakicic JM, Ard JD, de Jesus JM, Houston Miller N, Hubbard VS, et al. 2013 AHA/ACC guideline on lifestyle management to reduce cardiovascular risk: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;63(25 Pt B):2960-84. PMID: 24239922.

- Institute of Medicine. Sodium intake in populations: Assessment of evidence. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2013. [Note: Four randomized controlled trials and 35 observational (cohort or case-control) studies were included in the review.]
- Institute of Medicine. Dietary Reference Intakes for Water, Potassium,' Sodium, Chloride, and Sulfate. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2005. [Note: Over 400 citations were used to inform the sodium recommendations.]

Sodium and blood pressure in children - Examined by the Committee by updating a NEL systematic review conducted by the 2010 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee. The studies included in the original and updated NEL systematic review include the following:

- Cotter J, Cotter MJ, Oliveira P, Cunha P, Polonia J. Salt intake in children 10-12 years old and its modification by active working practices in a school garden. J Hypertens. 2013;31(10):1966-71. PMID:24107730.
- Shi L, Krupp D, Remer T. Salt, fruit and vegetable consumption and blood pressure development: a longitudinal investigation in healthy children. Br J Nutr. 2014;111(4):662-71. PMID:24326147.
- Brion MJ, Ness AR, Davey Smith G, Emmett P, Rogers I, Whincup P, Lawlor DA. et al. Sodium intake in infancy and blood pressure at 7 years: Findings from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2008.
- 4. Calabrese EJ, Tuthill RW. The Massachusetts Blood Pressure Study, Part 3. Experimental reduction of sodium in drinking water: Effects on blood pressure. *Toxicol Ind Health*. 1985; 1: 19-34. PMID: 3842544.
- Cooper R, Van Horn L, Liu K, Trevisan M, Nanas S, Ueshima H, Larbi E, Yu C-S, Sempos C, LeGrady D, Stamler J. A randomized trial on the effect of decreased dietary sodium intake on blood pressure in adolescents. J Hypertens. 1984; 2: 361-366. PMID: 6530546.
- Geleijnse JM, Hofman A, Witteman JC, Hazebroek AA, Valkenburg HA, Grobbee DE. Long-term effects of neonatal sodium restriction on blood pressure. *Hypertension*. 1997; 29: 913-917. PMID: 9095076.
- 7. Geleijnse JM, Grobbee DE, Hofman A. Sodium and potassium intake and blood pressure change in childhood. *BMJ.* 1990; 300: 899-902.
- Gillum RF, Elmer PJ, Prineas RJ. Changing sodium intake in children. The Minneapolis Children's Blood Pressure Study. *Hypertension*. 1981; 3: 698-703. PMID: 7298122.
- Hofman A, Hazebroek A, Valkenburg HA. A randomized trial of sodium intake and blood pressure in newborn infants. JAMA. 1983; 250: 370-373. PMID: 6343656.
- Howe PRC, Cobiac L, Smith RM. Lack of effect of short-term changes in sodium intake on blood pressure in adolescent schoolchildren. J Hypertens. 1991; 9: 191-186.
- Howe PRC, Jureidini KF, Smith RM. Sodium and blood pressure in children

 a short-term dietary intervention study. Proc Nutr Soc Aust. 1985; 10:
 121-124.
- Lucas A, Morley R, Hudson GJ, Bamford MF, Boon A, Crowle P, Dossetor JF, Pearse R. Early sodium intake and later blood pressure in preterm infants. Arch Dis Child. 1988 Jun; 63(6): 656-657. PMID: 3389898; PMCID: PMC1778882.
- Myers JB. Reduced sodium chloride intake normalises blood pressure distribution. J Hum Hypertens. 1989; 3: 97-104. PMID: 2760911.
- Palacios C, Wigertz K, Martín BR, Jackman L, Pratt JH, Peacock M, McCabe G, Weaver CM. Sodium retention in black and white female

adolescents in response to salt intake. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2004; 89: 1, 858-1, 863.

- Pomeranz A, Dolfin T, Korzets Z, Eliakim A, Wolach B. Increased sodium concentrations in drinking water increase blood pressure in neonates. J Hypertens. 2002; 20: 203-207. PMID: 11821704. Infants (Hand Search 04/07/09)
- Sinaiko AR, Gomez-Marin O, Prineas RJ. Effect of low sodium diet or potassium supplementation on adolescent blood pressure. *Hypertension*. 1993; 21: 989-994.
- Smith RE, Kok A, Rothberg AD, Groeneveld HT. Determinants of blood pressure in Sowetan infants. S Afr Med J. 1995 Dec; 85(12 Pt 2): 1, 339-1, 342. PMID: 8600606.
- Trevisan M, Cooper R, Ostrow D, Miller W, Sparks S, Leonas Y, Allen A, Steinhauer M, Stamler J. Dietary sodium, erythrocyte sodium concentration, sodium-stimulated lithium efflux and blood pressure. *Clin Sci (Colch)*. 1981; 61: 295-325. PMID: 7318331.
- Tuthill RW, Calabrese EJ. The Massachusetts Blood Pressure Study, Part 2. Modestly elevated levels of sodium in drinking water and blood pressure levels in high school students. *Toxicol Ind Health*. 1985 Sep; 1(1): 11-17. PMID: 3842543.
- 20. Whitten CF, Stewart RA The effect of dietary sodium in infancy on blood pressure and related factors. Studies of infants fed salted and unsalted diets for five months at eight months and eight years of age. Acta Paediatr Scand. 1980; 279 (suppl): 1-17. PMID: 7001854.

Sodium intake and cardiovascular disease outcomes - Examined by the Committee using existing reports that the Committee updated with recent publications. The existing reports and articles identified to update these reports include the following:

Institute of Medicine. Sodium intake in populations: Assessment of evidence. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2013. [Note: Four randomized controlled trials and 35 observational (cohort or case-control) studies were included in the review.]

- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Lifestyle Interventions to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk: Systematic Evidence Review from the Lifestyle Work Group, 2013. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, 2013. [Note: Fourteen citations (including one meta-analysis with 13 additional citations) were included in the sodium and cardiovascular disease section from randomized controlled trials and observational studies.]
- Eckel RH, Jakicic JM, Ard JD, de Jesus JM, Houston Miller N, Hubbard VS, et al. 2013 AHA/ACC guideline on lifestyle management to reduce cardiovascular risk: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2014;63(25 Pt B):2960-84. PMID: 24239922.
- 3. Cook NR, Appel LJ, Whelton PK. Lower levels of sodium intake and reduced cardiovascular risk. *Circulation*. 2014;129(9):981-9. PMID:24415713.
- Joosten MM, Gansevoort RT, Mukamal KJ, Lambers Heerspink HJ, Geleijnse JM, Feskens EJ, Navis G, Bakker SJ. Sodium excretion and risk of developing coronary heart disease. *Circulation*. 2014;129(10):1121-8. PMID:24425751.
- 5. O'Donnell M, Mente A, Rangarajan S, McQueen MJ, Wang X, Liu L, Yan H, Lee SF, Mony P, Devanath A, Rosengren A, Lopez-Jaramillo P, Diaz R, Avezum A, Lanas F, Yusoff K, Iqbal R, Ilow R, Mohammadifard N, Gulec S, Yusufali AH, Kruger L, Yusuf R, Chifamba J, Kabali C, Dagenais G, Lear SA, Teo K, Yusuf

S. Urinary sodium and potassium excretion, mortality, and cardiovascular events. *N Engl J Med.* 2014;371(7):612-23. PMID:25119607.

 Pfister R, Michels G, Sharp SJ, Luben R, Wareham NJ, Khaw KT. Estimated urinary sodium excretion and risk of heart failure in men and women in the EPIC-Norfolk study. Eur J Heart Fail. 2014. PMID: 24464931.

Sodium and potassium interrelationship and blood pressure and cardiovascular disease outcomes - Examined by the Committee using the following existing report:

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Lifestyle Interventions to Reduce Cardiovascular Risk: Systematic Evidence Review from the Lifestyle Work Group, 2013. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, 2013. [Note: Ten citations included in the potassium section]

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Request

Mr. Aderholt: If the demand for AFRI funds is so great that USDA is only able to fund 1 in 10 projects, why would the proposed new discretionary funding not be available to all 6 Challenge Areas?

Response: Distributing a \$25-million increase across all program area priorities within the five AFRI Challenge Areas (formerly six Challenge Areas, but now five with consolidation of the Water for Agriculture and Food Security Challenge Areas into the new Water for Food Production Systems Challenge Area), and the AFRI Foundational Program, and the AFRI Education and Literacy Initiative would have a negligible impact on improving funding rates and addressing programmatic needs. The additional \$25 million has been targeted for clean energy research though the Bioenergy Challenge Area and Foundational Program. This will allow for the scale of projects needed to have substantial impact in advancing science and adequately addressing a national challenge.

Mr. Aderholt: Is the funding need equal for all 6 AFRI Challenge

Response: USDA has identified that the greatest need in AFRI is to address clean energy in the Bioenergy Challenge Area to support the President's Clean Energy Initiative. Focusing the discretionary increase for AFRI in the Bioenergy Challenge Area and Foundational Program would allow for the scale of projects needed to have an impact.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the rationale for proposing this increase as mandatory funding rather than discretionary?

Response: We propose this as mandatory funding reflecting the importance of research. We trust that Congress will pass legislation to ensure the certainty of this funding.

Mr. Aderholt: Where is the offset for such a large increase?

Response: The Budget recognizes the need to increase research funding to meet critical issues facing agriculture and the Nation, including ensuring an adequate supply of clean water, enhancing food safety and supporting food production in the face of drought and other challenges. Overall, the Budget includes spending and revenue reforms that would offset proposed new investments.

Administrative Transformation

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has undertaken a major effort to restructure its business functions. In part, this was to address deficiencies identified in its financial audits. It also was to ensure NRCS was efficiently and effectively "helping people help the land" as its motto states. I am encouraged by the agency's work.

Mr. Aderholt. Has NRCS implemented these changes?

Response: NRCS implemented Administrative Transformation on October 18, 2015.

Mr. Aderholt. How will the administrative reorganization help reduce NRCS' improper payment rate?

Response: Administrative Transformation centralized NRCS' administrative functions, including human resources, property and procurement, and financial management, ensuring the agency performs these functions in a uniform and consistent method within all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, NRCS has instituted automated checks for compliance with the requirement that a producer be registered in SAM.gov prior to a payment being made. NRCS has already realized a decrease in its improper payment rate, and anticipates continued improvements as processes continue to be refined.

Administrative Transformation

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has undertaken a major effort to restructure its business functions. In part, this was to address deficiencies identified in its financial audits. It also was to ensure NRCS was efficiently and effectively "helping people help the land" as its motto states. I am encouraged by the agency's work.

Mr. Aderholt: What other agencies are undergoing similar changes?

Response: At USDA we are proud of the work that NRCS has done to more effectively align information technology with the needs of their customers. In 2015, FSA also made significant progress in IT modernization by moving the final business process reliant on the obsolete AS400/S36 computer system to a web-based system. Moreover, the FY 2017 Budget includes \$10 million for Direct Certification grants to States for technology and system improvements to improve the rates of children being directly certified for free meals. The budget also included a proposal related to interactive tools to help Americans implement the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Funding for this proposal will allow FNS to enhance CNPP's interactive tools on an ongoing basis. The Budget also includes an increase of \$5.9 million for system maintenance related to RD's Comprehensive Loan Program and to upgrade Salesforce licenses which will allow RD to utilize the cloud based platform to automate various administrative business functions.

Mr. Aderholt. What other agencies should use NRCS as a model?

Response: Each USDA agency has an existing organizational structure and authorities under which it operates. Therefore, the experience of NRCS may not directly translate to other USDA agencies. Where practicable, agencies, including NRCS, have been sharing best practices and lessons learned from their own streamlining activities to assist each other to improve operations and enhance service delivery as part of the Blueprint for Stronger Service.

Mr. Aderholt: Has USDA worked with other agencies to explore similar arrangements to increase efficiency and save taxpayer dollars?

Response: As part of the Blueprint for Stronger Service, all agencies and offices of the Department have been tasked with identifying more efficient means for providing administrative functions. Specific initiatives as part of the Blueprint have included increased strategic sourcing, reducing the footprint of USDA owned and leased real property, and proactively managing the workers compensation claims for injured employees. In addition to internal actions, the Department is also engaged with other Departments to find efficiencies for the benefit of taxpayers. One example of such partnerships is the Federal-wide focus on increasing shared services under the President's Management Agenda. The Department is co-leading this initiative to identify areas where one Department can provide services for the benefit of other Departments. For example, USDA, through the National Finance Center (NFC) in New Orleans, has expanded its service of financial and payroll processing services to other Federal entities, including the General Services Administration. By expanding these services and enlarging its customer base, NFC has been able to provide a more efficient and effective service on behalf of multiple Departments, including USDA.

Rural Child Poverty Pilot Program

Mr. Aderholt: Rural Development's budget request seeks \$25 million in new funding "to support innovative strategies to combat rural child poverty". What statutory authority does USDA rely on?

Response: The mission of Rural Development is to increase economic opportunities and improve the quality of life for all rural Americans.

The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, the Rural Electrification Act and the Rural Housing Act of 1949, among other statutes, authorize and direct Rural Development to carry out programs that can support rural economic development; and many of these programs statutorily focus resources to remote, rural, and high need places.

Under section 7 USC 2240b Congress also directed the Secretary of Agriculture to provide leadership within the executive branch to ensure coordination and delivery of services to rural people and places. The child poverty pilot aligns with these authorities and responsibilities to look out for rural interests.

Mr. Aderholt: This proposal seems duplicative of similar programs offered by the Departments of Health and Human Service and Education and individual programs administered by States.

Response: USDA's focus, unlike that of other Federal Agencies, will be targeted to rural areas as part of this rural youth poverty pilot project. With state and local offices near the target areas, Rural Development has a unique advantage in delivering the programs to the needy, underserved and tribal areas. The grants will support capacity building in high-need rural areas (which often lack nonprofits and other institutional support), as well as greater alignment of existing programs, which are often geographically dispersed and uncoordinated.

Mr. Aderholt: How do you justify \$25 million in new funding when similar programs exist?

Response: Rural Development's effort to mitigate child poverty is in conjunction with other Federal agency resources targeted at reducing child poverty through the coordination of the White House Rural Council. Currently, 85 percent of our country's persistent poverty counties are in rural America. These counties are defined as places where over 20 percent of the population has been living at or below the poverty line for 30 years or more. The fact that a person's zip code is such a strong determinant of their life opportunities, can only be understood by considering place in a broader framework in which race, class, education, and other forces are important factors. Over 25 percent of all children in rural areas live in poverty; this pilot recognizes growing evidence in support of two-generation strategies and seeks to better align and coordinate programs across agencies.

Mr. Aderholt: How would this proposal be unique from current programs?

Response: With its state and local offices near the target areas, Rural Development has a unique advantage in delivering programs to the needy, underserved and tribal areas. The funding will support community-driven strategies that align high-quality adult-focused services with high-quality child-focused programs in rural areas. As such, the rural youth poverty pilot project will enable targeted support to rural areas most in need. The effort is unique in that it leverages USDA's assets and presence in working in rural areas while focusing on coordination across federal programs and community capacity-building.

Mr. Aderholt: Can't USDA do this work with current authorities and funding?

Response: The depth of the problem of rural child poverty and the growing evidence that we can improve life outcomes for kids and families by better aligning disparate federal programs and resources are the rationale for requesting additional resources and flexibility.

Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs

The Secretary mentioned the importance of U.S. exports to the agricultural sector in his prepared testimony before the Subcommittee. In fact, this is one of the few sectors in our economy that has had a consistent trade surplus. In order to keep this momentum and continue to focus on record levels of U.S. exports, the 2014 Farm Bill mandated the creation of an Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs at USDA. This would involve a reorganization of certain existing functions at the Department.

This newly created position and its supporting infrastructure have the potential to assist in resolving trade related matters that need not rise to the level of the U.S Trade Representatives. In the FY 2015 Agricultural Appropriations bill, Congress appropriated funds to assist with an independent study of this new position and how a potential reorganization would occur. This independent study was not intended to replace the one the Secretary was mandated to complete. It was meant to be complementary.

USDA was required to complete the initial study of this reorganization within 180 days of enactment of the Farm Bill. The study should have been completed by August 2014. It is almost a year and a half later, and USDA still has not completed the study mandated by law.

The FY 2016 Agriculture Appropriations law, in the Office of the Secretary Account, reaffirmed that USDA complete the 2014 Farm Bill study within another 180 days of enactment, or June of 2016. This is the second law to require completion of this study. In addition, the bill provides \$1,000,000 to assist in the implementation of this reorganization, once the study is completed. The Farm Bill required USDA to have this new Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs established by February of last year. Step one of this process still is not complete.

Please explain why USDA has not followed the law and why the Department has not submitted the Report to Congress for review.

Mr. Aderholt: What obstacles are preventing USDA from completing this study?

Response: The Department has been reviewing the report completed by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in 2015 that identified a number of options for the potential creation of an Under Secretary for Trade in USDA. As these options vary considerably in scope and implementation complexity, the Department is trying to understand the potential costs and benefits for each option to support an informed decision as to whether and how best to proceed with any reorganization. As such, the Department is in the process of developing a report that will analyze various proposals. We expect the report to be completed by the end of the year.

Mr. Aderholt: The upcoming Presidential transition is an opportune time to complete the establishment of this position and complete the 2014 Farm Bill mandated reorganization.

Response: The Department's report will analyze he various reorganization proposals and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The information contained in the report should assist in the consideration of the various options and the potential tradeoffs for the different proposals.

Mr. Aderholt: Do you believe this position holds importance and would be beneficial to American agriculture?

Response: Agricultural trade is an important aspect of modern American agriculture. The Department is reviewing various options for the establishment of an Under Secretary for Trade. In this review, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year, USDA will identify the tradeoffs for each option so that a comparison of options can be made. As part of this comparison, the Department will be better able to determine the benefits and costs for each option.

Rural Development Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Will you explain how the FY 2017 proposed cuts to the rural water and waste disposal program, which still has a significant

backlog, and certain housing and business programs helps to build a foundation for future economic growth in rural America?

Response: Historically, the water and waste disposal direct loans program has been under subscribed while the backlog is in the water and waste disposal grants program. As a result of a subsidy rate increase for the water and waste disposal direct loans program, the program level for the direct loans was reduced while maintaining the budget authority of the current year. Within a constrained budget environment, priorities were set to maintain the budget authority level for the program to allow for investments in other Rural Development programs.

Mr. Aderholt: What is Secretary Vilsack's justification for these cuts, especially in light of his position as chair of the White House Rural Council?

Response: As part of the Department's budget, tough decisions were made to balance funding constraints with programmatic needs to achieve the objectives of the White House Rural Council. The FY 2017 Budget allocates limited resources across numerous priority areas and the result is that some programs were increased while other important activities were proposed for a decrease.

Information Technology Security

This Subcommittee takes very seriously USDA's long-standing problems with the security over its information technology systems and the personal, financial and secret data held by these IT systems. For more than 10 years and as recently as a few months ago, USDA's Inspector General has issued numerous reports critical of the security operations at the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the agencies.

Mr. Aderholt: Is information technology security one of your Department's top priorities? Please tell us about USDA's efforts on this issue. What is being done and what is not being done?

Response: IT security remains a top priority for the Department. USDA's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) coordinates with Agency CIOs and their program staff to ensure active exchange of program requirements and implementation challenges. In addition, the Department has been engaged throughout the Government-wide cyber sprint initiative and has partnered with the Department of Homeland Security to assess the vulnerability of critical USDA systems. The Department maintains an active threat intelligence component within the Agricultural Security Operations Center to monitor active/real time cyber security threats and communicate all this information directly to the USDA agencies.

Together, these activities are helping to improve the cyber security posture of USDA. Significant progress has been made to address deficiencies identified by the Office of Inspector General through its Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) reviews, but further improvements are needed. Therefore, The FY 2017 Budget includes a requested increase to further enhance cyber security capabilities to improve monitoring of systems on the network.

Mr. Aderholt: The Inspector General has called out several cases of inefficient management of IT resources in the past. What is USDA doing to ensure that appropriated resources are managed more efficiently?

Response: To improve the management of IT resources, the Department has enhanced its capital planning and investment review program. Through these enhancements, agency and staff office leadership is engaged in a regular reporting and review process that identifies potential delays or cost overrun concerns. This process is further bolstered with the involvement of senior leadership at the Department-level as part of the USDA E-Board. These enhancements have improved the line of sight into IT management which is helping to address deficiencies identified by the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the USDA OIG.

Mr. Aderholt: Does USDA need additional legislative authority to address its IT security problems? Has USDA considered providing the Chief Information Officer with more authority or support to allow it to require agencies to implement critical IT security measures?

Response: No, USDA does not need additional authority to ensure appropriate controls on USDA's IT systems and IT development projects.

Mr. Aderholt: When does USDA plan to submit the plan required plan for IT investments and delegation authority required in Public Law 113-325?

Response: The Cybersecurity Priorities report directed under House Report 113-116 is within Departmental clearance. The Department expects to have the report completed by the summer.

Agriculture Buildings and Facilities

 $\mbox{Mr.}$ Aderholt: What is the status of the Department's report on Headquarters Modernization?

Response: The report is in the final stages of Departmental review and is expected to be completed in Summer 2016.

Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS)

While the IG has noted progress towards improving security and reform within the IT infrastructure, the Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS) program that is used in Farm Service Agencies across the country continues to be a black eye. The project is two years overdue, there have been multiple reviews by the IG and the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and it is already \$140 million over budget. To the best of the Subcommittee's knowledge, operations have ceased for further development. Only one of the 66 components is actually in use that was planned for operation. This has affected farmers and ranchers' ability to get their applications processed, and the taxpayer was let down in what they were originally promised. As a result, this Committee has included restrictions on expending funds to maintain the project and required stringent oversight, including a review by the GAO.

Mr. Aderholt: The Inspector General has noted that the program is projected to have a total cost of \$824 million by 2022. Is there any further development of MIDAS systems taking place or is this cost simply to maintain the existing system? Please provide the Committee with the latest plan to move forward on the project. Response: MIDAS Business Partner functionality was implemented in FY 2015 and established a sustainable platform supporting 11 million customer records along with 5 million farms with 8.1 million tracts and 38 million fields. MIDAS is now in sustainment with no major developments or upgrades planned. Ongoing minor incremental releases will provide enhancements to existing functionality. Any adjustments to the planned spending on the MIDAS investment will be detailed as part of the FY2016 Plan for Expenditure for FSA Farm Programs Delivery that will be delivered to the Committee later this summer. Additionally, FSA anticipates receiving the independent study from MITRE this summer. Upon receipt, FSA will assess their report, and determine how to best address and implement their recommendations, including impacts on MIDAS.

Mr. Aderholt: The Appropriations bill this year requires the Chief Information Officer to submit a plan to reform IT acquisitions. Please provide an update on what is being done in this regard. What specific changes are being made internally to better manage IT acquisitions?

Response: The draft report to respond to the directive requirement in House Report 114-205 is in Departmental review. The Department anticipates that the report will be completed by the summer.

To improve the management of IT acquisitions, the Department is using the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) framework to improve its processes. In response to FITARA, the Department has developed an action plan to reform IT acquisitions.

The USDA plan, the USDA FITARA Common Baseline Plan, was submitted and approved by OMB in November 2015, and can be found on USDA's website. As part of this plan, OCIO, OBPA, OPPM, OCFO and agency CIO's are working together to implement requirements such as having each component brief the CIO on their spend plan, the CIO will approve all IT Contracts and Acquisition Strategies, and OCIO will participate in the component level IT Governance process.

Moreover, OCIO is implementing Scorecards that review the component CIO performance in the area of Acquisition focused on IT Investment Health, AAR submissions, and Section 508 compliance.

Mr. Aderholt: Does the Department have plans to spend any money on the Acreage and Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI) using outsourced data or change the contractors that are currently being used?

Response: The Department has been using a phased approach with the ACRSI project, where after each phase is completed, an assessment is made about what specific work to include in the next step. The current spring 2016 effort is primarily focused on expanding the data sharing and cross-agency acreage reporting functionality to all states for the major insurable crops. As part of this effort, the project has been examining how precision agriculture and potentially third-party partners could submit acreage reports as well. There are several important elements such as establishing data standards and tolerances that the results of this work will inform. Until these assessments are complete, it is uncertain whether or to what degree further efforts will be supported. The two current contracts supporting the ACRSI program management and development efforts will use the standard federal acquisition process that may or may not result in a change of contractor.

Biotech Review in APHIS

In FY 2013, USDA announced process improvements to the biotech petition regulatory review program intended to significantly reduce the time for review and approval of new traits in seed products. Despite fiscal challenges, Congress recognized the importance of supporting APHIS and the corresponding potential for biotech crops by providing the Agency with a \$5 million increase in FY 2012 and has maintained those levels through FY 2016. USDA has made few announcements on moving anything through the regulatory process or showing any concrete improvement in reducing timelines.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current backlog?

Response: I am proud to report that we have made significant progress in improving the timeliness of our biotechnology decision-making process. Since the improved process was put in place, we have completed 34 petitions (which includes backlog petitions and petitions received after the improved process was implemented) and are on track to eliminate the one petition remaining in the backlog. The remaining petition requires consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the completion of an environmental impact statement, so its review will take a little longer.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the current average time frame for final decisions?

Response: The target timeframes for reaching a determination is approximately 13 months to 15 months; the time is currently down to just over 18 months, but prior to the change in process, it often took three or more years for a determination. If we look at FY 2016 alone, the average time frame is 14 months.

 $\ensuremath{\,{\rm Mr.}}$ Aderholt: Please provide a five year history of average review times.

Response: The information for average review times, in months, for petitions submitted in the past five fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal Year	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Number of petitions submitted and the average time to deregulate	*7 petitions deregulated in 29 months		4 petitions deregulated in 23 months		*2 petitions deregulated in 7 months

*As of February 11, 2016, there is one pending petition received in FY 2011, (that requires an EIS) and there are two pending petitions received in FY 2015. The average review times for FY 2011 and FY 2015 may change once APHIS reaches a regulatory decision on these petitions. Mr. Aderholt: What proportion of the total review time relates to USDA's area of control and what review time is attributable to other agencies outside of USDA?

Response: USDA works closely with its Coordinated Framework partners (FDA, EPA and other Federal agencies), and makes decisions on genetically engineered crops using sound science. Collectively, we are committed to meeting the timeframes outlined in the improved process for USDA biotechnology reviews, which is approximately 13-15 months for any petition review that does not require extensive environmental analysis such as an Environmental Impact Statement.

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe USDA's work with EPA to review submissions.

Response: While USDA and EPA work closely to coordinate regulatory reviews, each agency has different statutory authorities and regulatory responsibilities, and each agency is empowered to make their own decisions. With regard to coordination, USDA and EPA have joint timelines for reviews, share critical information, and cooperatively engage with the public when possible to increase the likelihood of synchronous regulatory decisions.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history of expenditures for the program.

Response: Obligations for the Biotechnology Regulatory Services program is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Program	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
		(Dollars in	Thousands)		
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	\$13,019	\$18,134	\$15,792	\$16,864	\$18,831

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a five year history for submissions.

Response: The information for petitions submitted to USDA in a given fiscal year is as follows:

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Number of					
petitions	8	5	4	3	4
submitted to USDA					

Mr. Aderholt: What areas is APHIS considering changes to under the review framework may impact the regulatory review process?

Response: The biotechnology regulations have not been updated in more than two decades. We want to modernize the regulatory system for biotechnology products.

Generally, USDA anticipates continuing to use the current Plant Pest authority granted in the Plant Protection Act, and incorporate the Noxious Weed authority from the Plant Protection Act. Thus, we will stay within our statutory authority of the Plant Protection Act as we work through the rulemaking process. The public and interested stakeholders will have ample opportunity to review and comment on all proposed regulatory documents, including how the proposed changes will affect the review of the forthcoming products. As we move closer to publishing a proposal, we intend to carry forward the goal of keeping the review timelines in line with the 13 to 15 month goal.

Farm Service Agency Office Closings and County Office Staff Reductions

The Agriculture Appropriations bill in FY 2015 provided funding for a review of FSA's workload analysis of local and county offices by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA).

 $\ensuremath{\,{\rm Mr.}}$ Aderholt: Please provide a status update on where the NAPA review is and when it will be complete.

Response: The independent review of the FSA workload analysis by NAPA is in progress and expected to be complete during the summer of 2016.

Avian Health

Mr. Aderholt: What is USDA doing internationally to bolster the overall effectiveness of U.S. avian health programs overseas, especially in light of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreak in 2015?

Response: Assisting other countries reduces the risk of the disease spreading from overseas to the United States. APHIS maintains seven offices in Asia, the region with the greatest avian health threats, to provide points of contact for U.S. agricultural interests and help collect relevant, realtime information such as updates on changes in avian health. For example, APHIS' office located in Bangkok, Thailand, focuses on avian health in Southeast Asia's lesser-developed economies. APHIS conducts surveillance, capacity building, training and oversees monitoring, epidemiology, and diagnostic testing throughout the region. USDA works closely with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and other international organizations to assist with disease prevention, management, and eradication activities in regions affected with highly pathogenic avian influenza.

When markets close to certain States or regions in response to avian influenza detections in poultry, USDA provides science-based rationales to reopen markets, coordinates informational visits and exchanges, works with U.S. industry to arrange meetings with regulatory decision makers in both the United States and foreign governments, and participates in negotiations. Many countries imposed restrictions on U.S. exports of poultry and poultry products during the avian influenza outbreak. USDA was successful in working with the majority of these countries to limit these restrictions to only those states or areas affected with the disease.

APHIS' ongoing efforts to maintain and enhance avian health programs in the United States are an important foundation for ensuring continued growth in U.S. poultry and poultry product exports. In FY 2016, APHIS will continue to support U.S. poultry and poultry product exports.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a listing of all of the CCC releases for the HPAI outbreak in 2015. Include a list of amounts, dates, and obligations to date.

Response: The following table lists the dates and amounts of the six CCC transfers for notifiable avian influenza in FY 2015.

[The information follows:]

CCC Releases for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Date	Amount	Obligations as of Feb. 11, 2016
April 10, 2015	\$15,000,000	
April 17, 2015	27,722,702	
April 24, 2015	41,474,822	
April 30, 2015	309,247,464	
July 2, 2015	304,682,916	
September 3, 2015	291,000,000	
Total, CCC HPAI	\$989,127,904	\$878,879,821

Of the \$989.1 million released, APHIS spent approximately \$878.9 million as of February 11, 2016. In addition, we also have planned commitments of approximately \$75 million to address known cases and conduct surveillance, testing, and preparedness activities. The remaining funding will be available to address possible future cases.

Mr. Aderholt: What is USDA doing to fight non-tariff trade barriers overseas and open up more foreign markets for U.S. poultry?

Response: USDA works with countries to encourage removal of trade restrictions and maintain U.S. access to worldwide export markets. As the first cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza were appearing in the United States, FAS and APHIS immediately launched a successful communications plan that was instrumental in minimizing the trade impact on the U.S. poultry industry. Although 18 countries imposed trade restrictions on U.S. poultry and associated products, 38 limited their restrictions to only the affected geographic areas and 100 had none. For example, we were able to retain the European Union poultry market, valued at \$111 million, by providing scientifically sound information on our efforts to contain the outbreak. USDA continues our work to remove avian influenza related restrictions on poultry and poultry products in overseas markets such as China and Thailand. USDA and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative's efforts to overcome unwarranted sanitary requirements resulted in an agreement to allow most U.S. poultry and red meat exports to regain access to the South African Market. The renewed access could generate \$75 million of shipments annually.

Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 includes the requested funds to expand nutrition program integrity efforts to further reduce payment error, trafficking and other recipient and retailer concerns.

Mr. Aderholt: Specifically how are these funds being used across the nutrition programs? What additional funds are being requested in the fiscal year 2017 budget and how will this money be used?

Response: Rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse is a top priority for this Administration. The following provides information for each of the FNS programs.

FNS and our State partners continue to work vigilantly to ensure SNAP eligibility and benefit determinations achieve high rates of accuracy. This priority focus has resulted in a dramatic reduction in improper payments in SNAP, which is now among the lowest rates in the federal government. As requested in in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, Congress provided an increase of \$4 million to provide resources to strengthen Federal training, oversight and monitoring of State quality control processes and data to ensure that States are meeting the highest standards of program integrity in administering SNAP. USDA is using these funds to add staff to accomplish the following goals, among others:

- Achieve greater consistency and accuracy in State and Federal reviews by strengthening training and technical assistance for State and Federal reviewers;
- Conduct more thorough reviews of State quality control operations to ensure they are designed to prevent the introduction of bias into State procedures and are conducted in accordance with the regulations and policy; and
- Strengthen FNS's quality control system to address findings from a recent audit by USDA's Office of Inspector General.

To further our success, in Fiscal Year 2017, USDA is requesting an additional \$3 million to fund technical assistance and activities to help States develop and improve client fraud prevention education and awareness programs. Ensuring that clients are provided with timely and clear information about program rules, up front when they apply to the program and repetitively throughout their participation, helps to prevent fraud before it occurs.

The WIC Program has no requests for additional integrity-focused funding in FY 2017, however, each year Congress provides \$11 million for Federal oversight and administration of the program. This funding is used to improve Federal oversight of the WIC electronic benefit transfer (EBT) implementation process and to provide other technical assistance or oversight at the State level.

In addition, these funds pay for FNS staff who provide oversight and technical assistance to States to improve program integrity - specifically with regard to vendor management and improper payments. While the WIC Program has a very low improper payment rate, FNS staff continually seek ways to reduce and prevent errors and program abuse. Reducing improper payments in the school meal programs is a key priority. We are currently focusing efforts on meal application redesign, enhanced oversight activity, and investments in training, technical assistance and new research. We recently redesigned the household application and are working to develop the first electronic application. We are also working to strengthen direct certification and increase the adoption of the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) in an effort to eliminate improper payments tied to applicant error. Finally, we are currently accepting applications from State agencies for participation in pilots to allow state to directly certify children for free or reduced price meals using Medicaid enrollment and household income data. I will provide further detail on all of these provisions for the record.

Mr. Aderholt: Provide specific examples of the initiatives that have been launched to educate those who are eligible for SNAP about the program. How much did USDA spend on these initiatives in fiscal year 2013, 2014, 2015 and the projected expenditure for 2016?

Response: USDA takes seriously its mission and responsibility to provide access to nutrition assistance program benefits to every eligible person who needs and seeks assistance. USDA facilitates program access through appropriate outreach to program partners and potential recipients to ensure that eligible people can make an informed choice for themselves and their families. USDA works to ensure that outreach is in line with the law and policy by:

- Focusing only on individuals and groups who are eligible under the law.
- Emphasizing that programs provide support during times of need, not permanently.
- Avoiding messages that disparage or demean the importance of work.

The majority of activities related to this education and outreach occur at the State and local level. Under the Food and Nutrition Act, States may conduct outreach as part of their program operations, and may be reimbursed for up to 50 percent of the allowable administrative costs for these activities.

The 2014 Farm Bill (Section 4018) limited the types of outreach activities allowed to be reimbursed with Federal matching funds. The USDA issued a memorandum on March 21, 2014, clarifying that the Farm Bill's prohibition on the use of appropriated funds to pay for television, radio, or billboard advertisements that promote SNAP and to pay for any agreements with foreign governments designed to promote SNAP benefits and enrollment was effective upon enactment. On March 14, 2016, USDA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking related to Section 4018. When finalized, these regulations will provide further clarity on the statutory provision regarding allowable outreach activities.

At the end of FY 2015, 44 States conducted outreach activities. Outreach activities vary from State to State depending on local needs and partners. Examples of outreach activities include partnering with local food banks or senior service centers to offer application assistance to potentially eligible households wishing to apply. This assistance may include prescreening potentially eligible households, an explanation of the application process, and answering questions about the application. This support eases the burden on both State SNAP offices and applicants by answering common questions and ensuring that only those most likely to be eligible apply.

The Food and Nutrition Service also provides some tools and materials at the national level. Examples of such efforts include:

- Toll-Free Information Line: FNS provides a toll-free information line in English and Spanish for low-income people to learn about SNAP eligibility requirements.
- The USDA National Hunger Clearinghouse: The USDA National Hunger Clearinghouse collects and maintains contact and program information about Federal, State and local non-profit organizations and government agencies that provide food assistance programs and other social services, including information regarding SNAP. Individuals can search the online database or call a toll-free hotline to find out where to apply for assistance in their community.
- Pre-screening Tool: English and Spanish versions of the online prescreening tool helps users determine if they might be eligible for benefits and estimates the amount of benefits they might receive.
- Outreach Materials: FNS provides educational materials, such as brochures, posters and flyers, at no cost to State and local agencies and other organizations. For example, the SNAP information and eligibility brochure" provides SNAP State agency hotline numbers as well as clear and concise information about eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and answers to frequently asked questions that can help low-income households make informed decisions about applying for benefits.

Federal Sp	ending on	SNAP Out	reach Ad	ctivit:	ies	
	Federal	Obligati	ions			
	(in t	housands)			
reach	FY 201	3 FY	2014	FY.	2015	

SNAP Outreach	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Activities	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate
Federal Share of State				
Spending	\$35,106	\$41,487	\$40,875	\$46,441*
Federally Administered				
Spending	\$11,394	\$11,635	\$14,272	\$13,676
Total	\$46,500	\$53,122	\$55,147	\$60,177

Source: National Data Bank (NDB) and FY 2017 President's Budget. * Estimates based upon historical percentages.

Mr. Aderholt: For the past five years, please provide a table showing the estimated dollars and participants for SNAP and WIC in the President's Budget request and then the actual cost and participants for that year.

Response: The following are two tables showing the estimated dollars and participants for SNAP and WIC in the President's Budget request and then the actual cost and participants for years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Please note that the FY 2016, actual Program level is not yet available. Data for 2016 participation are through December 2015.

[The information follows:]

FNS WIC and SNAP Program Level and Participation

		20	12	2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Request	Actual	Request	Actual	Request	Actual	Request	Actual	Request	Actual
1	Program Level (millions)	\$7,571.2	\$7,168.0	\$7,264.5	\$6,951.8	\$7,248.8	\$7,144.8	\$7,154.0	\$6,776.8	\$7,201.8	N/A
	Avg. Monthly Participation (millions)	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	N/A
				,							r
	Program Level (millions)	\$77,771.7	\$78,682.3	\$80,026.3	\$80,078.9	\$71,614.7	\$74,596.9	\$76,727.6	\$74,489.7	\$76,299.6	N/A
	Avg. Monthly* Participation (millions)	45.0	46.6	46.9	47.6	44.7	46.7	46.9	45.8	45.7	N/A

*Request and Actual figures include ARRA Funds and the Contingency Fund Reserve.

Program level amounts are from the relevant Project Statement obligations table in the President's Budgets. Actual program level is not yet available for FY 2016.

Department-wide / Cross-cutting Issues

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows the number of professional and clerical staff from each agency and USDA staff office assigned to public affairs activities and the cost by each respective organization, to include projections for fiscal year 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

United States Department of Agriculture Public Affairs Activities (Dollars in Thousands)

	201	16	20)17
Agency	Employment	Staff Years	Employment	Staff Years
FSA:				
Professional	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Clerical	1.0	1.0	1,0	1.0
Budget Authority	\$1,545		\$1,565	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Field	2.0	2.0	2,0	2.0
RMA:				
Professional	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Clerical	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Budget Authority	\$1,007		\$1,007	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAS:				
Professional	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Clerical	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Budget Authority	\$776		\$800	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ARS:				
Professional	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Clerical	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Budget Authority	\$3,283		\$3,283	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIFA:				
Professional	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Clerical	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Budget Authority	\$814		\$820	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NASS:				
Professional	20.0	20.0	20.0	20,0
Clerical	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Budget Authority	\$2,200		\$2,222	
Location of Staff;				
Washington	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Field	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

United States Department of Agriculture Public Affairs Activities (Dollars in Thousands)

	201	6	20	17
Agency	Employment	Staff Years	Employment	Staff Years
ERS:				
Professional	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0
Clerical	1.0.	0.1	1.0 \$479	0.1
Budget Authority	\$471		\$479	
Location of Staff:	5.0	3.1	5.0	3.1
Washington Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RD:	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Professional	11.0	10.5	12.0	11.5
Clerical	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Budget Authority	\$1,525		\$1,612	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	12.0	11.5	13.0	12.5
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NRCS :				06.0
Professional	96.0	96.0 4.0	96.0 4.0	96.0 4.0
Clerical	4.0 \$8,478	4.0	4.0 \$8,629	4.0
Budget Authority Location of Staff:	20,4/0		40,029	
Washington	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Field	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
APHIS:				
Professional	14.0	12.3	12.0	12.0
Clerical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Budget Authority	\$1,544		\$1,606	
Location of Staff:				• •
Washington	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0 3.0
Field	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
AMS:	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Professional	10.0			
Clerical	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Budget Authority	\$1,634		\$1,649	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GIPSA:				
Professional	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerical	\$121	0.0	\$125	0.0
Budget Authority	\$121		\$125	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FSIS:				
Professional	11.0	10.5	14.0	11.7
Clerical	2.0 \$949	0.2	1.0 \$962	0.1
Budget Authority Location of Staff:	\$949		\$962	
Washington	13.0	13.0	15.0	15.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

United States Department of Agriculture Public Affairs Activities (Dollars in Thousands)

	201	.6	20	17
Agency	Employment	Staff Years	Employment	Staff Years
FNS:				
Professional	34.0	6.8	34.0	6.8
Clerical	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2
Budget Authority	\$958		\$973	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	14.0	2.8	14.0	2.8
Field	21.0	4.2	21,0	4.2
Office of Communications:				
Professional	48.0	48.0	54.0	54.0
Clerical	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Budget Authority	\$7,500		\$8,512	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	54.0	54.0	60.0	60.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of the Chief Economist:				
Professional	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Clerical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Budget Authority	\$172		\$174	
Location of Staff:				
Washington	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, Public Affairs Activities:				
Professional	313.0	282.1	321.0	290.0
Clerical	25.0	21.5	24.0	21.4
Budget Authority	\$32,977	\$0.0	\$34,418	\$0.0
Location of Staff:				
Washington	227.0	212.4	235.0	221.4
Field	111.0	93.5	110.0	93.2

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the total amount spent on congressional relations and a breakout by Agency, to include projections for fiscal year 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS ACTIVITIES (Dollars in Thousands)

	20)	16 Estima	ite			2017 Esti	mate	
			Total	% of			Total	% of
		Staff	Staff	Staff		Staff	Staff	Staff
AGENCY	Employment	Years	Years	Years	Employment	Years	Years	Years
OSEC:								
Professional	12	12.00			12	12.00		
Clerical	2	2.00			2	2.00		
Total	14	14	65	21.54%	14	14	66	21.21%
Schedule C Positions		9.0				9.0		
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$120				\$122			
Clerical	\$113				\$115			
Budget Authority	\$3,869				\$3,919			
ARS:								
Professional	1	1,0			. 1	1.0		
Clerical								
Total	1	1	6,652	0.02%	1	1	6,661	0.02%
Schedule C Positions								
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$102				\$102			
Clerical	\$0				\$0			
Budget Authority		\$102				\$102		
NIFA:								
Professional	1	0.6			1	0.6		
Clerical	1	0.1			1	0.1		
Total	2	0.7	390	0,18%	2	0.7	401	0.17%
Schedule C Positions								
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$98				\$98			
Clerical	Ş 4				\$4			
Budget Authority	\$102				\$102			
FAS:								
Professional	3	3.0			3	3.0		
Clerical	0	0.0			0	0.0		
Total	3	3.0	1,080	0.28%	3	3.0	1,083	0.28%
Schedule C Positions	D				0			
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$101				\$111			
Clerical	\$ D				\$0			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS ACTIVITIES (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016 Estimate			2017 Estimate				
		Staff	Total Staff	<pre>% of Staff</pre>	<u></u>	Staff	Total Staff	۶ of Staff
AGENCY	Employment	Years	Years	Years	Employment	Years	Years	Years
FSA:								
Professional	3				3			
Clerical Total	3		12,473	0.00%	3		11,653	0.00%
Schedule C Positions	J		121110	0.000	u u			
Average Cost:								
Professional								
Clerical								
Budget Authority								
RD :								
Professional	3	3.5			3	3.5		
Clerical	0	0.0			0	0.0		
Total	3	3.5	5,026	0.07%	3	3.5	5,168	0.07%
Schedule C Positions	0	0.0						
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$448				\$496			
Clerical	\$0				\$0			
Budget Authority	\$0				\$0			
Budget Rationity	40							
NRCS:								
Professional	1	1.0			1	1.0		
Clerical	00	0.0			00	0.0		
Total	1	1.0	11,657	0.01%	1	1.0	11,644	0.01%
Schedule C Positions								
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$144				\$144			
Clerical	\$0				\$0			
Budget Authority	\$144				\$144			
APHIS:								
Professional	3	0.63			3	0.61		
Clerical							7 000	0.01%
Total Schedule C Positions	3	0.63	8,033	0.01%	3	0.61	7,839	0.018
Average Cost: Professional	\$166				\$172			
Clerical					\$102			
Budget Authority	\$102				\$102			
AMS :								
Professional	1	1.0			1	1.0		
Clerical Total	1	1.0	2,496	0.04%	1	1.0	2,496	0.04%
Schedule C Positions	+		2,100		-			
Average Cost:								
Professional			83			\$83		
Clerical								
Budget Authority	\$83				\$83			

FSIS:								
Professional	4	2.7			4	3.3		
Clerical	2	0.2			1	0.1		
Total	6	2.9	8,938	0.03%	5	3.4	8,951	0.04%
Schedule C Positions								
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$314				\$358			
Clerical	\$10				\$5			
Budget Authority	\$0							
FNS:								
Professional	5	1.25			5	1.25		
Clerical	2	0.40			2	0.40		
Total	7	1.7	1,704	0.10%	7	1.7	1,708	0.10%
Schedule C Positions	0				0			
Average Cost:								
Professional	\$186				\$186			
Clerical	\$26				\$26			
Budget Authority	\$212				\$212			
OIG:						1.6	16	
Professional	0	1.6	1.6		0	1.6	1.6	
Professional Clerical								
Professional Clerical Total	0	1.6	1.6 1.6		0	1.6	1.6	
Professional Clerical Total Schedule C Positions								
Professional Clerical Total Schedule C Positions Average Cost:	0				0			
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional								
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Clerical	0				0			
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional	0				0			
Professional Clerical Total Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Clerical Budget Authority	0 290.8 \$96				0			
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Clerical	0 290.8 \$96				0			
Professional Clerical Total Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Clerical Budget Authority	0 290.8 \$96				0	28.8		
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Budget Authority TOTAL, Congressional Relations J	0 290.8 \$96	1.6			0 294.5 \$96	1,6	1.6	
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Budget Authority TOTAL, Congressional Relations J Professional	0 290.8 S96 Activities: 37	28,2		0.05%	294.5 \$96 37	28.8		0.05%
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Clerical Budget Authority TOTAL, Congressional Relations J Professional Clerical	0 290.8 \$96 Activities: 37 7	28.2 2.7	1.6	0.05%	0 294.5 \$96 37 6	1.6 28.8 2.6	1.6	0.05%
Professional Clerical Schedule C Positions Average Cost: Professional Budget Authority TOTAL, Congressional Relations J Professional Clerical Total	0 290.8 \$96 Activities: 37 7 44	28.2 2.7 30.9	1.6	0.05%	0 294.5 \$96 6 43	28.8 2.6 31.4	1.6	0.05%

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows the transfers, by agency, from the Office of Congressional Relations, and the amount retained for the immediate Assistant Secretary for fiscal years 2012 through 2016.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

300

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Farm Service Agency	\$146	\$135	\$135	\$135	\$135
Foreign Agricultural Service	109	101	101	101	101
Risk Management Agency	41	38	38	38	38
Total, Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	296	274	274	274	274
Rural Development	230	212	212	212	212
Food and Nutrition Service	230	212	212	212	212
Natural Resources Conservation Service	156	144	144	144	144
Food Safety and Inspection Service	230	212	212	212	212
Agricultural Research Service	111	102	102	102	102
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	111	102	102	102	102
Total, Research, Education and Economics	222	204	204	204	204
Agricultural Marketing Service	111	102	102	102	102
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	111	102	102	102	102
Total, Marketing and Regulatory Programs	222	204	204	204	204
Total Transferred to Agencies	1,586	1,462	1,462	1,462	1,462
Office of the Assistant Secretary for					
Congressional Relations Congressional Relations				1,957	1,957
Intergovernmental Affairs	416	450	450	450	450
Total, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional	1,990	2,130	2,407	2,407	2,407
Total Appropriated	3,576	3,592	3,869	3,869	3,869

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all employees who are currently on detail assignments outside of USDA as of February 1, 2016. Provide the names, grade, start and end dates of the detail, and locations of temporary assignment.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Agency	Name	Grade	Start Date	End Date	Location
AMS	Leanne Skelton	15	10/1/2015	9/30/2016	Food & Drug Administration
OIG	Jessica Taylor	15	1/11/2016	7/8/2016	Department of Homeland Security
ERS	Timothy Park	15	6/8/2015	6/3/2016	Council of Economic Advisors
RD	Bob Ross	15	10/1/2015	9/30/2016	Senate Appropriations Committee
RD	Katherine Ferguson	SES	11/1/2015	3/26/2016	Domestic Policy Council

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a comprehensive listing of all interagency agreements between each Under Secretary Office and the respective agency. For each, include a dollar amount and the supported provided to each office.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 2015 Interagency Agreements between each Under Secretary Office

Under Secretary Office	Payes Agency	Amount Support Provided
Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics	Agricultural Research Service	\$357,653 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Office of Tribal Relations	Forest Service	\$19,966[Council for Native American Farming and Ranching
Office of Tribal Relations *	Farm Service Agency	\$17,845[Council for Native American Farming and Ranching
Office of Tribal Relations	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	\$7,807 Council for Native American Farming and Banching
Office of Tribal Relations	National Institute of Food and Agriculture	\$2,231 [Council for Native American Farming and Ranching
Office of Tribal Relations	Forest Service	\$11,422[Reimbursement for employee detail.
[Congressional Relations	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	\$47,835 Reimbursement for employee detail
Under Secretary for Food Nutrition and Consumer Services 1	Food and Nutrition Service	\$590,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Rural Development	Rural Development	\$1,295,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs 2	Agricultural Marketing Service	\$235,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs 2	Animal and Plant Realth Inspection Service	\$235,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment U	USDA Forest Services, Business Operations	\$379,300 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Matural Resources and Environment N	Natural Resources Conservation Services	\$290,700 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration C	Office of the Chief Financial Officer	\$346,000 Support provided to the Working Capital Fund
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	OSEC Pre-Authorized Funding	\$325,000 Support provided to the Administrative Solutions Project
	OSEC Pre-Authorized Funding	\$270,000 Support provided to the Cultural Transformation Initiative
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services Farm Service Agency	Farm Service Agency	\$50,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services Risk Management Agency	Misk Management Agency	\$50,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services Foreign Agricultural Service	foreign Agricultural Service	\$100,000 Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services C	Office of General Counsel	\$58,300]Detail-Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services F	Foreign Agricultural Service	\$36,504 Detail-Program support costs incurred on behalf of Agency
Under Secretary for Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights C	Office of Civil Rights	\$145,000 Outreach support for energy programs

FARM AND HOUSING LOANS

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the amount of direct farm loans, direct housing loans, and direct rural community advancement program loans that have been written off the books from fiscal year 2001 to the present.

Response: The data is as of Dec 31, 2015. The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

(Dollars in Thousa	nds)
Fiscal Year	Financing DL
FY 2001	\$349,942
FY 2002	446,967
FY 2003	385,291
FY 2004	291,948
FY 2005	244,829
FY 2006	185,768
FY 2007	145,350
FY 2008	99,627
FY 2009	49,042
FY 2010	77,630
FY 2011	125,155
FY 2012	75,478
FY 2013	122,694
FY 2014	51,310
FY 2015	65,366
FY 2016	21,241
Total	2,737,638

Farm Service Agency Write-Offs -- Direct Farm Loans (Dollars in Thousands)

(dollars in	thousands)
Fiscal Year	Financing SFH
FY 2001	\$206 , 343
FY 2002	224,549
FY 2003	150,870
FY 2004	134,891
FY 2005	93,561
FY 2006	71,846
FY 2007	247,626
FY 2008	43,758
FY 2009	88,258
FY 2010	142,412
FY 2011	181,030
FY 2012	239,686
FY 2013	265,882
FY 2014	212,878
FY 2015	249,006
FY 2016	80,279
Total	\$2,632,875

Single Family Housing (SFH) Direct Write-offs FY 2001- 2016 (Dec) (dollars in thousands)

Direct Community Facilities (CF) Write-offs FY 2001-2016 (Dec)

(dollars	in	thousands)
(uorrara	T 1 7	(nousanus)

Fiscal Year	Financing CF
FY 2001	\$1,385
FY 2002	6
FY 2003	1,398
FY 2004	8,081
FY 2005	3,650
FY 2006	6,867
FY 2007	8,869
FY 2008	14,514
FY 2009	4,306
FY 2010	10,228
FY 2011	15,159
FY 2012	15,316
FY 2013	27,896
FY 2014	21,186
FY 2015	10,055
FY 2016	17,305
Total	\$166,221

(dollars in	thousands)
Fiscal Year	Financing B&I
FY 2001	\$1,016
FY 2002	2,244
FY 2003	3,256
FY 2004	9,665
FY 2005	3,678
FY 2006	4,939
FY 2007	21,566
FY 2008	15,334
FY 2009	4,329
FY 2010	1,118
FY 2011	2,047
FY 2012	2,824
FY 2013	929
FY 2014	1,768
FY 2015	1,506
FY 2016	(1,085)
Total	\$75,134

Business and Industry Loans (B&I) Direct Write-offs FY 2001-2016 (Dec) (dollars in thousands)

Water and Waste (WW) Programs Direct Write-offs FY 2001-2016 (Dec) (dollars in thousands)

(dollars in	thousands)
Fiscal Year	Financing WW
FY 2001	0
FY 2002	\$241
FY 2003	1,222
FY 2004	1,156
FY 2005	169
FY 2006	0
FY 2007	1,940
FY 2008	2,245
FY 2009	98
FY 2010	0
FY 2011	1,465
FY 2012	0
FY 2013	1,017
FY 2014	2,206
FY 2015	778
FY 2016	110
Total	\$12,647

OSEC STAFFING

Mr. Aderholt: Provide a table that lists current staff in each of the OSEC offices, the position title, the grade level, the pay costs associated with each position, the identity of appointment, and how they are funded for fiscal years 2012 through 2016.

Response: The following table lists current staff on board in each of the OSEC offices, the position title, the grade level, and the pay costs associated with each position. The table also identifies Presidential Appointments with Senate Confirmation-PAS, Schedule C, Non-career, Career positions, and how they are funded. The table reflects staff on board as of September 30, 2012 for fiscal year 2012; September 30, 2013, for fiscal year 2013, September 30, 2014, for fiscal year 2014, September 30, 2015 for fiscal year 2015 and March 8, 2016 for fiscal year 2016.

	T 1300	I Year 2012			1
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Secretary of Agriculture	EX-I	\$199,700	\$49,925	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture	EX-II	179,700	44,925	OSEC	PAS
Chief of Staff	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Policy Advisor	ES	152,250	38,063	Forest Service	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	142,560	35,640	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Non-Career
Advisor to the Secretary	GS 15/4	136,134	34,034	OSEC	Schedule C
White House Liaison	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C
Senior Program Manager for Global Food Securities	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	FAS	Schedule C
Director of Faith Based	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	Reimb. Faith Based	Schedule C
Advisor to the Secretary	GS-15/01	123,758	30,940	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-14/08	129,758	32,440	OSEC	Career
Committee Management Officer	GS-14/08	129,758	32,440	Reimb. Adv Comm	Career

IMMEDI	ATE OF	FICE
Fiscal	Year	2012

9	n	Q
υ	υ	0

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Deputy White House Liaison	GS-13/02	92,001	23,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Exec Asst to the Secy	GS-13/01	89,033	22,258	OSEC	Schedule C
Executive Assistant	GS-12/10	97,333	24,333	OSEC	Career
Deputy Director	GS-12/03	79,864	19,966	Reimb. Faith Based	Career Conditional
Staff Assistant	GS-11/02	64,548	16,137	OSEC	Schedule C
Secretary	GS+10/10	73,917	18,479	OSEC	Career
Secretary	GS-10/09	72,022	18,006	Reimb Adv Comm	Career
Secretary	GS-10/03	60,648	15,162	OSEC	Career
Special Assistant	GS-09/02	53,350	13,338	OSEC	Schedule C
Program Assistant	GS-09/02	53,350	13,338	Reimb. Faith Based	Career
Program Support Specialist	GS-09/02	53,350	13,338	Reimb. Faith Based	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-09/01	51,630	12,908	OSEC	Schedule C
Program Analyst	GS-09/01	51,630	12,908	Forest Service	Schedule C
Program Analyst	GS-09/01	51,630	12,908	Forest Service	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-05/01	34,075	8,519	Forest Service	Schedule C
Program Clerk	GS-04/01	30,456	7,614	Forest Service	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-02/01	24,865	6,216	Forest Service	Schedule C

IMMEDIATE OFFICE Fiscal Year 2013

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Secretary of Agriculture	EX-I	\$199,700	\$49,925	OSEC	PAS
Chief of Staff	EX-II	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff to the Deputy Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Policy Advisor	EX-III	165,300	41,325	FS	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	142,560	35,640	OSEC	Non-Career
Advisor to the Secretary	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-14/10	136,771	34,193	OSEC	Career
Deputy White House Liaison	GS-12/04	82,359	20,590	OSEC	Schedule C
White House Liaison	GS-15/02	127,883	31,908	OSEC	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-10/10	73,917	18,479	OSEC	Career
Secretary	GS-10/10	73,917	18,479	Reimb Adv Comm	Career
Secretary	GS-10/04	62,544	15,636	OSEC	Career
Program Analyst	GS-11/02	64,548	16,137	Forest Service	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-09/02	53,350	13,338	OSEC	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-09/02	53,350	13,338	Forest Service	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-04/01	30,456	7,614	Forest Service	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-03/02	28,034	7,009	Forest Service	Schedule C

11	MΜ	ΙE	D	I	A'	ſЕ		OF	F	I	С	E	
	1 -		_	ъ.		z	_		0	\sim	т	λ.	

	Fisca	1 Year 2014			
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Secretary of Agriculture	EX-I	\$199,700	\$49,925	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture	EX-II	179,700	44,925	OSEC	PAS
Chief of Staff	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff to the Deputy Secretary	ES	160,000	40,000	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	142,560	35,640	OSEC	Non-Career
White House Liaison	GS-15/03	133,328	33,332	OSEC/ Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-15/03	133,328	33,332	FAS	Schedule C
Director of Faith Based	GS-15/03	133,328	33,332	Reimb. Faith Based	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-15/08	154,160	38,540	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-15/06	145,827	36,457	OSEC	Career
Committee Management Officer	GS-13/03	95,919	23,980	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C
Deputy White House Liaison	GS-12/04	83,183	20,795	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C
Executive Assistant	GS-13/02	92,922	23,251	OSEC	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-11/09	79,916	19,979	OSEC	Career
Secretary	GS-10/10	74,654	18,663	OSEC	Career
Secretary	GS-11/03	67,297	16,824	OSEC	Career
Management Analyst	GS-09/02	53,884	13,471	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-09/01	52,146	13,037	OSEC	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-03/02	28,313	7,078	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C

IMM	ΕD	ΙF	١T	Е	OF	F	I	С	Ε	
Fi o	<u></u>	1	v	0.0	*	2	n	1	5	

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	1 Year 2015	1	1	1
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Secretary of Agriculture	EX-I	\$199,700	\$49,925	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture	EX-II	179,700	44,925	OSEC	PAS
Chief of Staff	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff to the Deputy Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	142,000	35,500	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Director of Faith Based	GS-15/04	138,871	34,718	Reimb. Faith Based	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-15/09	158,700	39,675	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-15/06	147,288	36,822	OSEC	Career
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	107,325	26,831	OSEC	Schedule C
Committee Management Officer	GS-13/04	99,905	24,976	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C
White House Liaison	GS-15/01	126,245	31,561	OSEC	Schedule C
Deputy White House Liaison	GS-13/01	90,823	22,706	OSEC/ Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-10/07	69,597	17,399	OSEC	Career
Project Specialist	GS-09/01	52,668	13,167	Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C
Project Specialist	GS-07/01	43,057	10,764	Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C
Executive Assistant	GS-13/01	90,823	22,706	OSEC	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-11/09	80,716	20,179	OSEC	Career
Administrative Specialist	GS-11/04	70,095	17,524	OSEC	Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/01	43,057	10,764	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/01	43,057	10,764	OSEC	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-07/01	43,057	10,764	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C

IMMEDIATE OFFICE Fiscal Year 2016

	Fisca	1 Year 2016	5		
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Secretary of Agriculture	EX-I	\$199,700	\$49,925	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary of Agriculture	EX-II	179,700	44,925	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff to the Deputy Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	142,000	35,500	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	162,500	40,625	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	155,000	37,750	OSEC	Schedule C
Director of Faith Based	GS-15/04	140,892	35,223	Reimb. Faith Based	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-15/09	160,300	40,075	OSEC	Schedule C
Assistant to the Chief of Staff	GS-15/07	153,702	38,426	OSEC	Career
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	106,688	26,672	OSEC	Schedule C
Committee Management Officer	GS-14/01	108,887	27,222	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C
White House Liaison	GS-15/02	132,352	33,088	OSEC	Schedule C
Protection Agent	GS-13/06	107,505	26,877	SCP	Career
Protection Agent	GS-13/07	110,578	27,645	SCP	Career
Protection Agent	GS-13/08	113,650	28,413	SCP	Career
Protection Agent	GS-13/08	113,650	28,413	SCP	Career
Protection Agent	GS-13/04	101,361	25,340	SCP	Career
Law Enforcement Officer	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	SCP	Career
Protection Agent	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	SCP	Career
Protection Agent	GS-11/05	73,270	18,318	SCP	Career
Secretary	GS-10/07	70,613	17,653	OSEC	Career
Secretary	GS-11/09	81,889	20,472	OSEC	Career
Project Specialist	GS-09/01	53,435	13,359	Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C
Project Specialist	GS-07/01	43,684	10,921	Reimb Adv Comm	Schedule C

Q	1	2
υ	Т	υ

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Executive Assistant	GS-13/01	92,145	23,036	OSEC	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-11/09	81,889	20,472	OSEC	Career
Administrative Specialist	GS-11/04	71,115	17,779	OSEC	Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-11/01	64,650	16,163	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/01	43,684	10,921	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-07/01	43,684	10,921	Reimb. Adv Comm	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-09/01	53,435	13,359	Reimb. Faith Based	Schedule C

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Acting Under Secretary	ES	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	152,250	38,062	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	147,000	36,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Special Assistant	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-13/02	92,001	23,000	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES Fiscal Year 2012

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES Fiscal Year 2013

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	152,250	38,062	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	147,000	36,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/FSA/ FAS/RMA	Schedule C
Senior Program Manager	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES Fiscal Year 2014

		FISCAL Tear 2	014		
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	ES-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	152,250	38,062	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/FSA/ FAS/RMA	Non-Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-09/01	52,146	13,036	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Schedule C

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	ES-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	153,773	38,443	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-15/01	126,245	31,561	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Non-Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-11/01	63,722	15,931	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES Fiscal Year 2015

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES Fiscal Year 2016

		riscal lear 2	010		1
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	ES-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	153,773	38,443	OSEC/FSA/ FAS/RMA	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-15/02	132,352	33,088	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Non-Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-11/02	66,805	16,701	FSA/FAS/ RMA	Schedule C

	00000	CONTRON	-	DI	APPOINTMENT
TTLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	149,350	37,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Executive Assistant	GS-12/06	87,350	21,838	FNS	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/05	70,794	17,699	FNS	Career
Legislative Assistant	GS-07/02	43,616	10,904	FNS	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES Fiscal Year 2012 FUNDED

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES Fiscal Year 2013

			E	UNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	149,350	37,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	155,500	38,875	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	140,000	35,000	FNS	Non-Career
Executive Assistant	GS-12/07	89,846	22,462	OSEC/FNS	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/05	70,794	17,699	OSEC/FNS	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES Fiscal Year 2014

			E	ONDED	
ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	149,350	37,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	157,100	39,275	FNS	Non-Career
Executive Assistant	GS-12/07	90,744	22,686	OSEC/FNS	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/06	73,607	18,402	OSEC/FNS	Career

	220002 1002 0020						
		FUNDED					
ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT		
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS		
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	158,700	39,675	OSEC	Non-Career		
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/FNS	Non-Career		
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	158,700	39,675	FNS	Non-Career		
White House Fellow	GS-14/03	114,480	28,620	OSEC	Non-Career		
Executive Assistant	GS-12/07	91,657	22,914	OSEC/FNS	Career		
Staff Assistant	GS-11/06	73,343	18,586	OSEC/FNS	Career		

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES Fiscal Year 2015

317

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES Fiscal Year 2016

			E	UNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	158,700	39,675	OSEC/FNS	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/FNS	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	160,300	40,075	FNS	Non-Career
White House Fellow	GS-14/03	116,146	29,037	OSEC/FNS	Non-Career
Executive Assistant	GS-12/08	95,570	23,891	OSEC/FNS	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY Fiscal Year 2012 FUNDED

			E	UNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,250	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Manager for CODEX Alimentarius	ES	177,833	44,458	FSIS	Career
Chief of Staff	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	OSEC	Schedule C
Food Safety Ombudsman	GS-14/03	122,099	30,525	OSEC	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-11/09	79,122	19,781	FSIS	Career
Secretary	GS-11/09	79,122	19,781	FSIS	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY Fiscal Year 2013

Fiscal Tear 2013					
FUNDED					
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-11/09	79,122	19,781	FSIS	Career
Secretary	GS-11/10	81,204	20,301	FSIS	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY Fiscal Year 2014 FUNDED

				- E	UNDED	
Ί	ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
	Acting Under Secretary	ES	\$145,000	\$36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
	Secretary	GS-11/10	82,019	20,505	FSIS	Career
	Secretary	GS-11/10	82,019	20,505	FSIS	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY Fiscal Year 2015 FUNDED

				F	UNDED	
TITLE		GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
	outy Under cretary	ES	\$181,195	\$45,299	OSEC	Non-Career
	outy Under cretary	ES	\$146,450	\$36,612	OSEC	Non-Career
Chi	ef of Staff.	GS-15/01	126,245	31,561	OSEC	Non-Career
Sec	cretary	GS-11/10	82,840	20,710	OSEC	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY Fiscal Year 2016 FUNDED

			E	UNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	\$183,551	\$45,888	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	\$146,450	\$36,612	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-15/01	128,082	32,021	OSEC	Non-Career
Secretary	GS-11/10	84,044	21,011	OSEC	Career

		FUNDED				
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT	
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	FS/NRCS	Non-Career	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career	
Chief of Staff	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	OSEC	Schedule C	
Special Assistant	GS-14/04	115,731	28,933	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Special Assistant	GS-13/01	89,033	22,258	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Staff Assistant	GS-07/01	42,209	10,552	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	

UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT Fiscal Year 2012 FUNDED

UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT Fiscal Year 2013

		FUNDED				
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	\$145,000	\$36,250	FS/NRCS	Non-Career	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career	
Chief of Staff	GS-15/05	140,259	35,065	OSEC	Schedule C	
Senior Advisor	GS-15/06	144,385	36,096	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Special Assistant	ES	140,000	35,000	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Special Assistant	GS-13/02	92,001	23,000	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Staff Assistant	GS-07/02	43,616	10,904	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	

UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT Fiscal Year 2014 FUNDED

		FUNDED				
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT	
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career	
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	34,034	OSEC/FS/ NRCS	Non-Career	
Senior Advisor	GS-15/06	145,827	36,457	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Special Assistant	GS-13/03	95,919	23,980	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Special Assistant	GS-11/01	63,091	15,773	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	

UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT Fiscal Year 2015 FUNDED

		FONDED				
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT	
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	146,450	36,612	OSEC	Non-Career	
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	146,450	36,612	OSEC	Non-Career	
Senior Advisor	GS-15/05	143,079	35,770	OSEC/FS/ NRCS	Non-Career	
Chief of Staff	GS-15/07	151,496	37,874	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	107,325	26,831	FS/NRCS	Schedule C	

	FUNDED				
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	146,450	36,612	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	146,450	36,612	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/05	139,112	35,770	FS/NRCS	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-15/07	153,702	38,426	FS/NRCS	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	108,887	27,223	FS/NRCS	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/01	43,684	10,921	FS/NRCS	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT Fiscal Year 2016 FUNDED

				FUNDED	
ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,625	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Career
Senior Advisor	ES	165,300	41,325	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-15/01	123,758	30,940	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-12/01	74,872	18,718	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS Fiscal Year 2012 FUNDED

UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS Fiscal Year 2013 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{CONOMICS}}$

	FUNDED				
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	S BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,625	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Career
Senior Advisor	ES	165,300	41,325	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Supervisory Specialist	ES	165,300	41,325	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-12/02	77,368	19,342	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Schedule C
Office Automation Clerk	GS-05/01	34,075	8,519	OSEC	Pathways Program

323

				FUNDED	
FITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,625	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	181,500	45,375	OSEC	Career
Supervisor Natural Resources Specialist	ES	165,300	41,325	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/ARS/ NIFA/ERS/ NASS	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/01	42,631	10,658	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-05/02	35,563	8,891	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Pathways Program

UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS Fiscal Year 2014

UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS Fiscal Year 2015

	(D1 D2	015 J.D.V.		FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	T	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,625	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	183,300	45,825	OSEC	Career
Chief of Staff	ES	141,400	35,350	OSEC/ARS/ NIFA/ERS/ NASS	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/02	44,492	11,123	OSEC/ARS/ NIFA/ERS/ NASS	Schedule C
Program Analyst	GS-13/01	90,823	22,706	OSEC	Schedule C
Program Analyst	GS-13/01	90,823	22 , 706	OSEC	Schedule C
Supervisor Natural Resources Specialist	ES	167,700	41,925	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Science Coordinator	GS-14/10	139,523	34,881	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/06	139,486	34,872	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Program Analyst	GS-12/01	76,378	19,095	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Science Program Analysis Officer	GS-15/04	138,871	34,718	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Program Analyst	GS-12/01	76,378	19,095	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Administrative Office Assistant	GS-08/10	61,994	15,499	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS Fiscal Year 2016

TTLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,625	OSEC	PAS
onder Secretary	EX-111	Q100,500	<i>¥</i> 11,023	00000	11.0
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	185,100	46,275	OSEC	Career
Chief of Staff	ES	141,400	35,350	OSEC/ARS/ NIFA/ERS/ NASS	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-09/01	53,435	13,359	OSEC/ARS/ NIFA/ERS/ NASS	Schedule C
Program Analysis Officer	GS-15/10	160,300	40,075	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Schedule C
Program Analyst	GS-13/01	92,145	23,036	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Schedule C
Program Analyst	GS-13/01	92,145	23,036	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Schedule C
Supervisor Natural Resources Specialist	ES	172,010	43,003	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Science Coordinator	GS-14/10	141,555	35,389	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/07	145,276	36,319	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Program Analyst	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Science Program Analysis Officer	GS-15/04	140,892	35,223	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Program Analyst	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career
Administrative Office Assistant	GS-08/10	62,888	15,722	ARS/NIFA/ ERS/NASS	Non-Career

		Fiscal lear .	2012		
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,625	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	152,250	38,063	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	150,800	37,700	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	155,500	38,875	RD	Schedule C
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs	GS-15/06	144,385	36,096	RD	Schedule C
Chief of Staff	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant for Energy Program	GS-13/03	94,969	23,742	RD	Schedule C

328

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Administrator	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	RD	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	152,250	38,063	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/RD	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	155,500	38,875	RD	Schedule C
Director	GS-15/06	144,385	36,096	RD	Schedule C
National Coordinator	GS-14/02	108,717	27,179	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant for Energy Program	GS-13/04	97,936	24,484	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	OSEC	Schedule C

		Fiscal rear .	2014		
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	\$152,250	\$38,063	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	157,100	39,275	RD	Schedule C
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/RD	Schedule C
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs	GS-15/06	145,827	36,457	RD	Schedule C
National Coordinator	GS-14/02	109,804	27,451	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant for Energy Program	GS-13/04	98,916	24,729	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-11/02	65,194	16,299	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-11/01	63,091	15,773	RD	Schedule C

330

		Fiscal Year .	2015		
ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	ES	\$165,350	\$41,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary for Operations and Management	ES	158,700	39,675	RD	Non-Career
Administrator	EX-IV	155,500	38,875	RD	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	158,700	39,675	OSEC	Schedule C
Chief of Staff	ES	141,400	35,350	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	ES	158,700	39,675	RD	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	158,700	39,675	RD	Schedule C
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs	GS-15/06	147,288	37,072	RD	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	158,700	39,675	RD	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	107,325	26,831	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant for Energy Program	GS-13/05	102,932	25,733	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-13/01	90,823	22,706	RD	Schedule C

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary for Operations and Management	ES	158,700	39,675	OSEC	Non-Career
Administrator	EX-IV	155,500	38,875	RD	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	158,700	39,675	RD	Schedule C
Chief of Staff	ES	141,400	35,350	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant	ES	158,700	39,675	OSEC	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/08	187,971	39,493	RD	Schedule C
Director, Legislative and Public Affairs	GS-15/06	149,432	37,358	RD	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/10	160,300	40,075	RD	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	108,887	27,222	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant for Energy Program	GS-13/05	104,433	26,108	RD	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-13/01	92,145	23,036	RD	Schedule C
Special Advisor	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	OSEC	Schedule C

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY 2	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Program Specialist	GS-14/05	119,238	29,810	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	105,211	26,303	OSEC	Schedule C
Program Specialist	GS-13/03	94,969	23,742	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-13/02	92,001	23,000	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Program Specialist	GS-11/02	64,548	16,137	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
Program Asst.	GS-4/1	30,456	7,614	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS Fiscal Year 2012 FUNDED

	riscal lear .	2013		
GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/AMS/ APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
GS-14/05	119,238	29,810	AMS	Career
GS-13/04	97,936	24,484	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
GS-11/02	64,548	16,137	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
	EX-III ES ES GS-14/05 GS-13/04	GRADE SALARY EX-III \$165,300 ES 145,000 ES 140,000 GS-14/05 119,238 GS-13/04 97,936	EX-III \$165,300 \$41,325 ES 145,000 36,250 ES 140,000 35,000 GS-14/05 119,238 29,810 GS-13/04 97,936 24,484	GRADE SALARY BENEFITS FUNDED BY EX-III \$165,300 \$41,325 OSEC ES 145,000 36,250 OSEC ES 140,000 35,000 OSEC/AMS/ APHIS/ GIPSA GS-14/05 119,238 29,810 AMS GS-13/04 97,936 24,484 AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA GS-11/02 64,548 16,137 AMS/APHIS/

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS Fiscal Year 2013

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY A	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC/AMS/ APHIS/ GIPSA	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-14/04	116,887	29,222	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Program Specialist	GS-14/06	134,878	33,720	AMS/APHIŚ/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Program Specialist	GS-13/04	98,916	24,729	OSEC AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/02	65,194	16,299	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-09/02	53,884	13,471	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS Fiscal Year 2014

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary	ES	146,450	36,613	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	146,450	36,613	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-13/01	\$90,823	\$22,706	OSEC	Non-Career
Program Specialist	GS-13/05	102,932	25,733	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/03	67,971	16,993	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-11/01	63,722	15,931	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS Fiscal Year 2015 FUNDED

UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS Fiscal Year 2016

	CDIDD	OBTADY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFIIS	BI	APPOINTMENT
Under Secretary	EX-III	\$165,300	\$41,325	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Secretary	ES	146,450	36,613	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Under Secretary	ES	146,450	36,613	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	GS-13/01	\$92,145	\$22,706	OSEC/AMS/ APHIS/ GIPSA	Non-Career
Program Specialist	GS-13/05	104,433	26,108	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/03	68,960	17,240	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-09/01	63,722	13,359	AMS/APHIS/ GIPSA	Schedule C

336

		fiscal Year 2	012	1	T
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Acting Assistant Secretary	ES	\$179,700	\$26,277	OSEC	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC	Career
Associate Assistant Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Special Assistant	ES	133,900	33,475	SCP	Non-Career
Special Assistant	GS-15/07	136,483	34,121	Forest Service	Schedule C
Chief of Staff	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	DM Staff Offices	Schedule C
Horticulturist	GS-14/09	133,264	33,316	SCP	Career
Program Analyst	GS-14/01	105,211	26,303	SCP	Schedule C
Special Asst.	GS-13/01	89,033	22,258	SCP	Schedule C
Management Analyst	GS-12/01	74,872	18,718	SCP	Career
Secretary	GS-11/08	77,040	19,260	SCP	Career
Equal Employment Specialist	GS-11/01	59,987	14,997	Forest Service	Schedule C
Management Analyst	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	DM Staff Offices	Schedule C
Confidential Asst.	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	DM Staff Offices	Schedule C
Equal Employment Specialist	GS-09/10	64,450	16,113	Forest Service	Schedule C
Executive Assistant	GS-09/01	51,630	12,908	OSEC	Career
Management Analyst	G5-09/01	51,630	12,907	SCP	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-05/01	34,075	8,519	SCP	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-05/01	34,075	8,519	Forest Service	Schedule C

FITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Acting Assistant Secretary	ES	\$179 , 700	\$26,277	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	179,700	44,925	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC	Non-Career
Deputy Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	35,000	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Non-Career
Special Assistant	GS-15/07	136,483	34,121	Forest Service	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/05	\$140,259	35,065	SCP	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	SCP	Schedule C
Management Analyst	GS-12/02	77,368	19,342	SCP	Career
Executive Assistant	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Secretary	GS-11/08	77,040	19,260	SCP	Career
Confidential Asst.	GS-13/01	89,033	22,258	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-05/01	34,075	8,519	SCP	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-05/01	34,075	8,519	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C

FITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	ES	\$181,500	\$45,375	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	181,500	45,375	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	155,000	44,925	OSEC	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	140,000	40,625	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	GS-15/05	141,660	35,415	SCP	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/05	141,660	35,415	SCP	Schedule C
Management Analyst	GS-12/03	80,662	20,166	SCP	Career
Special Assistant	GS-13/02	92,922	23,231	OSEC	Schedule C
Executive Assistant	GS-11/02	65,194	16,299	OHSEC	Career
Management Analyst	GS-13/03	95,919	23,980	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-11/09	79,916	19,979	SCP	Career
Secretary	GS-11/04	69,400	17,350	OSEC	Career

FITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$183,300	\$45,825	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Special Assistant Secretary	GS-15/10	158,700	39,675	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	156,550	39,138	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/05	143,079	35,770	SCP	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/06	147,288	36,882	SCP	Schedule C
Human Resources Specialist	GS-13/01	90,823	22,706	OSEC	Schedule C
Management Analyst	GS-12/04	84,017	21,004	SCP	Career
Management Analyst	GS-13/04	99,905	24,976	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-11/09	80,716	20,179	SCP	Career
Administrative Specialist	GS-11/04	70,095	17,524	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Administrative Support Specialist	GS-05/01	34,759	8,690	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$185,100	\$46,275	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Special Assistant Secretary	GS-15/10	160,300	40,075	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	156,550	39,138	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Non-Career
Chief of Staff	ES	155,000	38,750	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-15/06	149,432	36,882	SCP	Schedule C
Management Analyst	GS-12/04	85,238	21,310	SCP	Career
Management Analyst	GS-13/04	101361	25,340	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career
Administrative Support Specialist	GS-05/01	35,365	8,816	OSEC/WCF/ SCP	Career

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS Fiscal Year 2012

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Senior Advisor	GS-14/01	105,211	26,303	OSEC	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-12/10	97,333	24,333	Civil Rights	Career
Executive Assistant	GS-12/08	92,341	23,085	Civil Rights	Career
Compliance Analysis Specialist	GS-09/02	53,350	13,338	Civil Rights	Schedule C

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS Fiscal Year 2013

				FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	145,000	36,250	OSEC	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-12/10	97,333	24,333	OSEC	Career

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS Fiscal Year 2014

Т	ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
	Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
	Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	160,000	40,000	OSEC	Schedule C
	Special Assistant	GS-12/03	80,662	20,166	OSEC	Schedule C

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS Fiscal Year 2015

				FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	160,000	40,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-14/02	110,902	27,726	Civil Rights	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-13/01	90,823	22,706	OSEC	Schedule C

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS Fiscal Year 2016

				FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	160,000	40,000	OSEC	Schedule C
Senior Advisor	GS-14/02	112,517	28,129	Civil Rights	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-13/01	92,145	23,036	OSEC	Schedule C

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2012

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	149,350	37,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Senior Advisor	ES	165,300	41,325	RD	Career
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs	GS-15/06	144,385	36,096	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-13/05	100,904	25,226	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-13/01	89,033	22,258	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-13/01	89,033	22,258	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-12/06	87,350	21,838	OSEC	Career
Secretary	GS-12/04	82,359	20,590	OSEC	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-11/07	74,958	18,740	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-11/07	74,958	18,740	OSEC	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-09/01	51,630	12,908	OSEC	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-09/01	51,630	12,908	OSEC	Schedule C
Transportation Assistant	WG-08/05	52,976	13,244	OSEC	Career
Student Training	GS-01/01	22,115	5,529	OSEC	Schedule C

FUNDED APPOINTMENT TITLE GRADE SALARY BENEFITS BҮ \$179,700 OSEC PAS Assistant EX-IV \$44,925 Secretary Deputy Assistant ES 149,350 37,338 OSEC Non-Career Secretary Senior Advisor 165,300 41,325 RD Career ES Schedule C Director, GS-15/07 148,510 37,128 OSEC Intergovernmental Affairs \$140,259 35,065 OSEC Schedule C Deputy Director GS-15/5 Confidential 105,211 OSEC Schedule C GS-14/01 26,303 Assistant OSEC GS-12/06 87,350 21,838 Career Special Assistant GS-12/04 82,359 20,590 OSEC Career Secretary Special Assistant GS-11/07 74,958 18,740 OSEC Career 62,467 15,617 OSEC Schedule C Staff Assistant GS-11/01 Staff Assistant GS-09/01 51,630 12,908 OSEC Schedule C Staff Assistant GS-09/01 51,630 12,908 OSEC Schedule C Transportation WG-08/06 53,534 13,384 OSEC Career Assistant

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2013

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2014

				FUNDED	
<u>LITLE</u>	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	149,350	37,338	OSEC	Non-Career
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs	GS-15/07	144,385	37,498	OSEC	Schedule C
Deputy Director	GS-15/05	141,660	35,415	OSEC	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-12/01	75,621	18,905	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-12/01	75,621	18,906	OSEC	Schedule C
Confidential Assistant	GS-11/02	65,194	16,299	OSEC	Schedule C
Secretary	GS-12/05	85,703	21,426	OSEC	Career
Legislative Analyst	GS-09/01	52,146	13,037	OSEC	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-09/02	53,884	13,471	OSEC	Schedule C
Transportation Assistant	GS-08/06	55,082	13,771	OSEC	Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/03	45,473	11,368	OSEC	Schedule C

FUNDED APPOINTMENT SALARY BENEFITS TITLE GRADE ВΥ OSEC PAS Assistant EX-IV \$155,500 \$38,875 Secretary Deputy Director GS-15/05 143,079 35,770 OSEC Schedule C Schedule C GS-14/01 107,325 26,831 OSEC Legislative Director Administrative GS-12/02 78,924 19,731 OSEC Career Specialist Confidential GS-13/01 90,823 22,706 OSEC Schedule C Assistant 16,993 OSEC Schedule C Confidential GS-11/03 67,971 Assistant OSEC 86,564 21,641 Career Special Assistant GS-12/05 GS-09/02 54,423 13,606 OSEC Schedule C Legislative Analyst Schedule C 63,722 15,931 OSEC Legislative GS-11/01 Analyst Schedule C Staff Assistant GS-12/01 76,378 19,095 OSEC GS-08/07 57,224 14,306 OSEC Career Transportation Assistant 47,361 11,840 OSEC Schedule C

Confidential

Assistant

GS-07/04

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2015

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2016

				FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Assistant Secretary	EX-IV	\$155,500	\$38,875	OSEC	PAS
Deputy Assistant Secretary	ES	135,000	33,750	OSEC	Schedule C
Director Intergovernmental Affairs	GS-15/06	149,432	37,358	OSEC	Schedule C
Senior Legislative Analyst	GS-14/04	119,776	29,944	OSEC	Schedule C
Administrative Specialist	GS-12/03	82,656	20,664	OSEC	Career
Senior Legislative Analyst	GS-13/02	95,217	23,804	OSEC	Schedule C
Staff Assistant	GS-12/01	77,490	19,373	OSEC	Schedule C
Special Assistant	GS-12/06	90,404	22,601	OSEC	Career
Legislative Analyst	GS-11/01	64,650	16,163	OSEC	Schedule C
Legislative Analyst	GS-09/02	55,215	13,804	OSEC	Schedule C
Legislative Analyst	GS-09/01	53,435	13,359	OSEC	Schedule C
Legislative Analyst	GS-09/01	53,435	13,359	OSEC	Schedule C
Transportation Assistant	GS-08/07	58,051	14,513	OSEC	Career
Confidential Assistant	GS-07/04	48,053	12,013	OSEC	Schedule C

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2012

				FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Senior Advisor for Tribal Issues	ES	\$145,000	\$36,250	OTR	Non-Career
Director, Tribal Relations	GS-15/04	136,134	34,034	OTR	Schedule C
Program Specialist	GS-13/04	90,005	21,820	OTR/FS	Career
Management Analyst	GS-11/01	62,467	15,617	OTR	Career

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2013

				FUNDED	
TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	BY	APPOINTMENT
Director, Tribal Relations	ES	\$155,000	\$38,750	OTR .	Non-Career
Program Specialist	GS-13/04	90,005	21,820	OTR/FS	Career
Management Analyst	GS-11/02	64,548	16,137	OTR	Career

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2014

TITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
Director, Tribal Relations	ES	\$155,000	\$38,750	OTR	Non-Career
Management Analyst	GS-12/01	75,621	18,905	OTR	Career
Staff Assistant	GS-05/1	34,415	8,604	OTR	Career

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2015

т	ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
	Director, Tribal Relations	ES	\$156,550	\$39,138	OTR	Non-Career
	Staff Assistant	GS-07/05	48,796	12,199	OTR	Career
	Staff Assistant	GS-07/01	43,057	8,980	SCP	Career

OFFICE OF TRIBAL RELATIONS Fiscal Year 2016

Т	ITLE	GRADE	SALARY	BENEFITS	FUNDED BY	APPOINTMENT
	Director, Tribal Relations	ES	\$156,550	\$39,138	OTR	Non-Career
	Senior Advisor	GS-14/05	123,406	30,852	SCP	Non-Career
	Program Analyst	GS-13/02	95,217	23,804	OTR	Career
	Staff Assistant	GS-07/05	49,509	12,377	OTR	Career
	Staff Assistant	GS-07/01	43,684	10,921	SCP	Career

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Mr. Aderholt. For the record, please provide a list of all advisory committees, panels, task forces, and commissions that are funded in FY 2012 through 2016. Indicate those that are mandated by law and those that are discretionary as well as the funding level of each. Also, list each advisory committee, panel, task force and commission that you propose to operate in FY 2017 and the proposed budget for each.

Response. Information on all advisory committees, panels, task forces, and commissions that were funded in fiscal years 2012 through 2016 follow. Operations for fiscal year 2017 will be considered after final Congressional action. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Policy Area and Advisory Committee	Authority Statutory (S) or Discretionary (D)	FY2012	EY2013	FY 2014	EY 2015	FY 2016
FOOD, MUTRUTICA AND CONSIDER SERVICES: National Advisory Council on Maternal, infant, and Fetal Nutrition	S - 42 U.S.C 1786	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$80,000
PCOD SAETY: National Advisory Committee on Meat and Poultry Inspection National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods	S - 21 U.S.C. 454 (a) (4) D - Departmental Regulation 1043-28	50, 000 200, 000	50,000 120,000	50, 000 120, 000	60, 000 150, 000	60,000 150,000
RESERVIN, EDUCATION AND ECONANCS: ARS/Advisory Committee on Biotechnology and 21st Century Agriculture NGS/Advisory Committee on Agricultural Statistics	D - Departmental Regulation 1043-049 D - Departmental Regulation 1043-130	274,000 70,000	274,000 70,000	274,000 70,000	274,000 70,000	274,000 70,000
MAUKETNS AND REGILATORY PROGRAMS: APHIS/National Wildlife Services Advisory Committee	D - Departmental Regulation 1043-27 D - Departmental Regulation 1043-8	43,600 33,000	43, 600 20, 000	43, 600 25, 000	50,000 30,000	50,000 30,000
APHIS/Advisory Committee on Animal Health and Poultry Disease	D - Departmental Regulation 1043-31	45,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000
AMS/National Organic Standards Board AMS/Pruit and Venetable Inchistry Advisory Committee	S - 7 U.S.C 2101 D - Departmental Remilation 1042-139	000 , 001 96,000	190,000 96,000	190,000 96,000	200,000 100,000	200,000 100,000
MS/Dhiersal Cotton Standards Advisory Committee	D - Departmental Regulation 1043-032 $S - 7 \text{ U.S.} \text{C} 2101$	40,000	55,000 50,000	0 50,000	0 75,000	75,000
ENAM AND EVARICAL MARICULTURAL SERVICES: EXSMaricaliunal Bolicy Advisory Committee for Trade	s - 19 U.S.C 2101	50,550	24, 982	24, 982	40, 000	40,000
ERS/Haricultural Technical Advisory Connittees for Trade	s = 19 U.S.C 2101 s = 7 U.S.C 1421	20,000	149,868 20.000	149,868 10,000	150,000	150,000 10,000
FAD/FAD/1901V COMMITTEE ON MARYALINA MAINAULUM	S = 7 U.S.C 5678	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
NATURAL RESORICES AND ENVIRONENT: Task Force on Agricultural Air Quality Research	s - 7 U.S.C.5405	150,000	150,000	150,000	170,000	170,000
OSSC/DEPWENTRWIN, MANACEDWENT: Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities	Agency- Díscretionary	20,941	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Native American Farming and Ranching Advisory Committee Minority Tarmar Advisory Cramittee	S - 7 U.S.C 2279 S - 7 U.S.C 1929	84,000 101.000	84,000 101.000	84,000 101.000	90,000 101,000	90,000 101,000
Advisory Committee on Beginning Farmers and Farchers	D - Memorandum of Agreement dated 10/96	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000
Advisory Committee Liaison Services					80,000	80, 300
		1,799,391	1,785,450	1,715,450 84 680	1,942,000 58 000	1,942,000 50 000
CONTINGENCY RESERVE		\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000

ALLOCATION OF THE USDA ADVISORY CONMITTEE LIMITATION

351

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the name and firm of any outside counsel hired by the Department in FY 2013, FY 2014, 2015, and 2016 to date the total amount paid for their services, and the reason they were hired.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

NUP21		
AGRICUIUS	Connel.	in Thomsender
5	-dal	i i
RUNGING	2	-
DRPARTS	Outstate	Conf Lave
0.8.		

			and a second	And and a second state of the second s	Construction of the second s	and the second se	Carlo and a state of the second section of the second second second second second second second second second s	
J	country is factor	1	Amonte Pard in 2012	Another Parks An	Annual Parts in 2015	Appends Partd	Amount Paid to data 10 1016	become beingene for Mining Drivide leefst brunne
terreter and and and an an an and an and an and an and an and an an an and	strandsmithtingstrandsmithting	adan beiste Hervesto 4 Nevento	11 ' 5 0	\$5.0	65, O		/4	claime Firescrokting and cobr collection: Assisting CCC in recoveries from 4 Wefnahring Todonosian Importers under tha Supplier Gredit
Contraction of the state of	Merinak Zhiraneko Taitenar	Germino Mas reska	0.558	0.920		6.022	é	Assisting CCC in restructuring debt owed by 2 defaulting Direinian banks under the GSM - 108 Process.
	family on family Breezew	2 article fight for the fight of the fight o	4 4 4	0.912		\$20.0	3	Amaistating CCC in second turing date award by 2 defaulting Kazakhalan banka under the CUM ~ 102 Presides
Zupeter Netculletie MSCAPE	Series Calendry, Factories	testats fast in the Assessed Statute	880.0	\$80.0	5150.0	570, 6		desimbling SUG in results under Ines by 3 defaulting Fussian hanks ander nie 53M - 102 (Ernstemn
30141 FAB			5 0516	D-1927	5 MM	1140.0	0 SS	
Zond Enderv and Inamerian Startion	dory dilkett.	the Gas Offices of dary M. Silbert 4 Astackates. 2.5.	0.98	5,7428				Contractur support is to sugmant agency logs. SecondSSRA
Tand Safery and (higestion Becklon	GREV GLEBerg	The Law diffices of Gary N. Gilbeit 4 Argociators 2.5	0.5.0		2212.4			Contractor augment is to sugment agency legal
Powel Sufery and Inspection Jerrico	derv dijlept	The Law Officers of Gary M. Gilbert : Jaansistees. 5.5.	5°*05			3437.5		Gonstactor Rupport is to support applied indek
Pour Sefery and Inguestion Starking	Garv Gilberr	The Lew Offices of Gary M. Cilleste 4 Associates, P.C	20.0				532.0	donktartat auguart is to Auguent agoncy ingel Keysugate
10442. 7518			90.0	7.7828	43421.4	3.00.5	10.02	
Aassunitured Narkesian dervice	deser D. Milsen Ergs.	Sport D. Wilson Rad,	2,615,9	0,05	29.0	90°0	9.00	SED counsed.
based and burned. Mill chart they flow	Marten Partes 6 Messeer P 215	Katar Parka 4 Mediaer P 530	2275.9	98.0	5.0°	20.04	50,0	o 1890. contra e.c.
Apple for the second statement of the Statement of the second statement of the	Andread a Statemica PC	Safek 4 Stanier 85	0.020	50.0	80.0	6.98	60-0	000 somateli
Partient more Manual Manhaetter Manhaetter	Rallfurni Charles & Semana ₽.C	Mallfarts Chool. 4 Second 2.0	d h, d b	2,58	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.54	Vue 820 Socialment. sarrangoj
A-relevant Markhar (co. Sarra) 100	Boromary Destising		0.00	64.6	6.55	60.05		20.00000000000000000000000000000000000
Anticolistical Markering Sarajiro	Sauholle Teane	veMoulk v[12]	20,05	Q-03	\$40.0	\$0.0		To reenlye multiple 350 complaints to include : dormuradis of employees
	the first on the second s	iron Rolationi	0.05	0.02	0.415	50.0	0.05	To resolve E00 complaint
			9,925	4.26	4.64	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Proof. Markitson and Concerner Satvice	free Martine-El	We dessiriet inc.	01 12 8 6	582.0	288.0			llilgation beyond capacity of the FMM Newer Desources thvision (HRD: (and decking 2004:50) 1920-DM 15-5 of the MS shown)
Provid. Nutrician and Clanthimmer 14 ref 20	Tons Manuerri	0'Biordar-Besher, Jak Elin 136	0.08			5125. 0	0.15.0	stovice leyat representation in 300 party. Litigation payond onpectry of the 200 News Researches Division (BAD).
at the			920.0	\$52.0	5 915 199	0.024	5.114	
Azedonirutai Seemerch Jacridon	Alaton s fred	Alukon 4 Byrd	3265.0	6100.0				Bruwide UCDA/AEE/1920 Layal representations to analat the Agency in the mainter AC 256 Aristentian Jacai 2147 to ACMM State Ste02051
totesi Atta			6 5928	\$100.3	20.4	60.6	5 Cê	
Partn Terrate, Asency		2212 CLASS ACTION & CLAIMS SOUNTIONS, INC	6 a a			\$10.2	1.728	Varilitatus servites in the Figlery V. Ghidanah
Marm Service Associa	ALLAS, ASSAUL SURVICE		0			374.7	0-04	feates of arbitration asserts or satisments
Param Services Agency	HILLER, ARKS 2		9.00			\$0.0		Randrian and Archatian Services for Fight Sensyectari Agenory (SUR)/CSELCE, of Aggunga and SET.) Extigation
Sociel, Rak			0.05	40-2	90.0	926.9	226.2	
office of Commentcations	interview of the second s	Alam Lewonte and Associates, 2.C. DC AcUTS	90.0	22.52	30.0	2.02		Peas apportated with a solutiamout synemmet.

NGRUCOLINES	Countel	in Thousands)
ð	겋	ş
100	Lagal.	Ş
D89A8796007	Cottails :	[Collars
- 4		

		(#DSSEGNORI HT SANTYOD)	(and a second a				
Ţ	(connect 4 hans	fia Nue	Anima's back in 2012	beauty based in become based in Amount Based 2013 and a first in Amount Based	A 1.0 Amount Parts	North Party to table of 2015	and the state of t
ottion of connections	compared in the	21.110	a 0. n	21.0	20.62	30.0	sonnarassississississississississississississi
uffice of Cummunicartians	Johastan 8. Likensi	Persean and Reniae	2.02	69, 0	5.05	69.09	Meed Bysoclared with a sectionant egreener; between 950A mod moglegen.
and the second			20.0	2.5			
of civil Stable		leve F1 co. at Recla Janeba	510.5	30.2			Risoi to review findings of discretaringlian in employment complaints to determine if iopally mofficiency.
tetion of tivit hugh a	Treeves A liesting	ber t. j. r. j.	6.018	315. c	558.4 80.0	0	aniw sinter on so mania in
1252A/farral Devylapasat - 200	Readinger, Milling. L.	βαλα. Μταθορλάζισοθες					ductional forectures or new justiciel Facilitates of beschopticies or 10130 work
usta/Fural Sevelusters - 805	Mirer, Belj 5 Meal, PC	Mistor, Bell 4 Royl, PC					Judiojai forentiesure on non judicial facilitate at backtypticjes or title work
2002 - Treevel Territy		Role Prescriptions					Judiciul forentoourn or non judicial (acilitata ar bankruptrive ar hitle wark
<pre>interventions.communications.commun .communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communications.communica</pre>	Pradikev, George K. 157	sole Proctitioper					Untickal ferbulante de son judicial facilitate or bankospicies of sillo 1815
UNDER Pural Sevelement - 793	Martha, Japas	bajo. Preuticioner.					Jodicial forecierce ex non judicial facilitate er benknarkasu se sick envi
200 - 2000000 January (1993)	Matthews, William G.	Madan Prantskilderen					Judicisk facecieses at non judicisk factitikes at bankoukties or fitle work
	Photosociation 5. Marine Alexandre	Themsen 4 Databal 1644			-		dudisčai faceskasure or nom judisčai faciličare or bankruntska nr 1.114 kork
USDA/Narai Davelacement - AKK	Tikney, John	Solts. Etwart Lingues					Judicial Forestasure at non judicial facilitates or jumicrostica of sitia work
OSDA/Buza, Sevelappens RMS	Lightgure a dischelle	bishtfore i Bisheje					dadictal foreclasure or non judjalet ferklivete or bunknuphpies or still york
1.950b/Univer. Textellorments - Bitte	Tharmfour, faces L.	Tole Vrachirictory					Jadástal forestvette of non judáslel fazálítete or banktnöttetes or títle mork
USDA/Pural Develocorent - DAS	aucho, 91444 a Marchon, 20	Sola Francitioner					Undicial foraciosare or non judicial facilitate or bomkeuntoiss ar citis mort
tiste/Pursi Javetussent 015	Baund Stale Genemic	YA ere.					Judicial fore-desure as non judicial facilitate of Budiconteirs or fible sect
Uitbulkurat Territteewoot - MHS	dreve fahier	Solar 2000 Joner					dedicial Consectories or poor indicial Sachifase of Newkrantojes or gitle word
Raffold Builtail, Deviel options, - 1975.	Kilkas, H. Kasosth	30ko. Praspitaner			s. 		Jadistel forgeleaure or aén judistel fondilante ar hanhrupisisée or tátis post
bsfby/fourai fwyczosawni – Miż	Baareeft. Buogs leek A featger	Barnett, Suen Loe, 5 Saktor				-	Judicial forectorum at now judicial daningare
SHE - Stewartorever Final	10000540101 Same, 2142	Bubliond Ante. M6.					Judicial farectorare or one judicial facilitator or technosectem or citle book
ushhvißaral peretopement - 202	Tronsin, L. Ashtean	Sole Prestrikioner			·		Juddicial Boyaciowire of duri judicial Canification
Holl& Suzal. Development NGC	Pionees firite Company.	Pioneer Thtte Commany.					Audicial Estactionarco or Nuov Sydicial Escheric
1200-70121 Sevelapeers - 225	Josephine Steacher	doly Prychamyc					Judicial Eprecionate or nor judicial Eachilitite or bankratices as 2/510 most
155Afratzi Pervionagiji - 202	14000-00-00-000000-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0	Jackson & Jeckson, 152					Judiated Sorecioners or new judicial Samitiente of Deablyconcles of Tings sore
13.02./Pajral. Cervelorgent M63	33.15.0. 21.5.0.2.0.2. St.	324.54					Judicial forectonare or chn'jokicial facilitare of bankrapectas of Silba Hark
255Raf Sugal - Sevel antons - 2015	ກັງສະດັ່ນຊາມຄະນາ. ມີລັ່ນນາວຂ						Justicial furediopure ar num judicial facilitate of tashinguties of title work
10000/Tyrad Dovelorment ~ 382	04898, 04880	Boke Prachlanes					Judicial Conscission of Not Judicial Tacilitates

U.S. DEPARTACHORY: OF AGALCULATORE Obtailed Tegell Counter: (Pollars in Thousands)

Total is lower Table is lower <thtable is<="" th=""><th></th><th></th><th>(Dollars in Thousands)</th><th>toussuded</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></thtable>			(Dollars in Thousands)	toussuded				
Buttrait Löhn förd Buttrait Buttrait <th>Ĩ</th> <th>Contract, a firm</th> <th>firs the</th> <th>Amount basis to Amount para</th> <th>d in Association and in 2013</th> <th>Amone Parts</th> <th></th> <th>and a suppose for Arrive Pareto head course</th>	Ĩ	Contract, a firm	firs the	Amount basis to Amount para	d in Association and in 2013	Amone Parts		and a suppose for Arrive Pareto head course
endon super line, lin	totto/area toto	stricture of a 2div FCC	ish ta fi a fidda fila				2.0	Judicial foreclosore or non padraix/ facilitate ar hantracties of 5118 Mork
	(15) the (10 mm d) framework as well as 100 mm d) as 100 mm d)	for a first fast for the first first for the first fast fast fast for the first fast fast fast fast fast fast fast fa	Grabbas Law Fich. 115					dadioiai foiacinsorm oc non juniciai funklifato oc beskruntnica or tatla sock
Book Meditivity Book Meditity Book Meditivity Book Meditiv	CULAR RANK CONTRACTOR	Sonas à Milleer, Lido	daçıma & Milmae, 1442					dudkelai kormeloaure ar ven jadichal facilitare ar bankruptujen ur Sille AnrA
Other busition: tatis Other busit Other busition: tatis Other	UZPA/Rurst Devalopment - 1995	Anadel Anters	Saje Frechturer					Vedicial Derevianors or non justicial featilitate or backruptcies of citia Modi
Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Mutility Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility Bolo Mutility B	titted(furs) freekiensent - ABS	Alibes. Barciat, etsi	Allbéé. Nerojay, erat					Judicial fareciosure or non judicini Eachistare of Naphraproje or citle work
Build and the truth	USDA/Roral Development - 205	deist Prijipe	dol e Frenchildoner					dudicial forentosura ar non judicial factilince at pageruppedates or siste who
Different rule i Autority Different i Marcia D	03[ph/Mutsal, Severicement - 242	sesin tapa Title	Masin faod îttele					Audiotal feeestungre or non judiciel factificate or postgravitation or sizie work
Gubbb Astronut, Datation Other Learning <	19620-Office B. Theresis Lopestool - 7813	Alijanov Tirle 4 Sverov	Alilance Title 1, Escrow					Tudivial ferecionare or new jesticini Aectiztate or bankeperidan or cirie work
Inductive Tetra Interfactor Interfactor<	(straint) Percelarenses - 582	Giadau, Descritosai & Amanti	Craje, faardenen 4 Nearre					Outicial foresionure of non judicial facilitate or backguration of this yeak
Julicity L Mandi, L Ma	tistne, feirei – hevod ondeans – filis	Security State	Secondity Tille				5 8	Judicial foreulasure er non judichal facilitare av bankramondax or title sork
Interfactor Distribution Distribution </td <td>1210A/Payra, Nevesian</td> <td>Albracht, f Megessi</td> <td>Albgencht i Weender</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-buikotal fureeriosure ur non justeial faullitare ur häntsigzpies or fitie boxf</td>	1210A/Payra, Nevesian	Albracht, f Megessi	Albgencht i Weender					-buikotal fureeriosure ur non justeial faullitare ur häntsigzpies or fitie boxf
Jubic Ventoria Jubic V	12200A/Passal Development = 1003	forgenes Warram Land Title	Furenan Meteon Send Title					luuticial faracheaure se aun judhchal feclilitare at bunktuntente at sick each
International functional International functional International	5800 - Stemportania (most) 4080	Aluthard Bradoxiek	Bradkrivck 4 Bradwrisk, P.A.Antayseys er Leer					Sudjejal fareelaaure or mos judtelal facilitate of baskrunteies of title eerk
Butter Nutriet Mut Muttited Mut Muttited Refer Mut Mut Mut diff Refer Mut Mut diff R	district Rutsel. Janual convert PDG	Rostraios Jay (BCCsedo)	Pactience Jak (McCatgol					dedicial forecidente or atm judickal facilitate
Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest function Rest f	USDA fural ferensert: - 2002	Shkiincon Zoweot.	joja fragrichomer				<u> </u>	Judicial Sprechasure or non judicial Sacilitate or bankrantoise or cicle rest
Intelligibility (1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	tracht turni Javelenent - feis	Janua Sunte	Конческа себаль					Ovdicial toreclasure on non judicial facilitate or benkradoular ar sixle wash
Data Section of Separation Database Data Section of Separation Database Lander of Separation Database Data Section of Section Database Lander of Separation Data Section Data Section Data Section Lander of Lander Data Section Data Section Data Section Lander of Lander Data Section Data Section Data Section Lander of Lander Data Section Data Section Data Section Lander of Lander Data Section Data Section Data Section Lander of Lander Data Section Data Section Data Section Lander of Lander Data Section Data Section Lander Data Section <td< td=""><td>(1200A/Parsi, Develamment - H65</td><td>tester Veinstane</td><td>Melssettine s Mirkense</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Judicial fuceolmoure ne mou judicial factilizate et beskrudbries ne tilbe work</td></td<>	(1200A/Parsi, Develamment - H65	tester Veinstane	Melssettine s Mirkense					Judicial fuceolmoure ne mou judicial factilizate et beskrudbries ne tilbe work
Jondenstriffsmatrikunste Jondenstriffsmatrikunst Jondenstriffsmatrikunst Benin staatunst Jondenstrie Benin staatunst Jondenst Benin staatunst <t< td=""><td>1222AV Flural Osvelansent - fift</td><td>dae Office of Reseland Taylor</td><td>solt žestitiosar</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>N 0</td><td>dicticial foracioanza or son judiciál facilitate ar bapterpictes or tátéa anof</td></t<>	1222AV Flural Osvelansent - fift	dae Office of Reseland Taylor	solt žestitiosar			-	N 0	dicticial foracioanza or son judiciál facilitate ar bapterpictes or tátéa anof
Underford, G., Insider, J., Dotter Transmission Dotter Transmission Permonent and a subset Unconstitution Dotter Transmission Procession Busicelle Dotter Transmission State Dotter Transmission Dotter Transmission Data Dotter Transmission Dotter Transmission Data Dotter Transmission Dotter Transmission Data Dotter Transmission Dotter Transmission	usspelferski Severansene - 200	Aunober p.v. (Bookyep K. (28,2 80)	Angli Gradtres Gigen				<u> </u>	Judicial fareathmute or you jadigial feolisiade or henkruntsine or tikie work
Wrongeneinen Bauerd wallere Unterstellen, Balere Unterstellen, Balere 1 1.4 Unterstellen, Balere 2 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 3 1.4 1.4 4 1.4 1.4 5 1.4 1.4 5 1.4 1.4 6 1.4 1.4 6 1.4 1.4 7 1.4 1.4 7 1.4 1.4 7 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 <td>(dsfod Russi Dervelspendnt - 243</td> <td>Robert C. Besher, JA.</td> <td>2014 21%500.11100%1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.0</td> <td>Judicial formychedinte or por juddciaj forfiljouth or participilitane of SiSiX Apart</td>	(dsfod Russi Dervelspendnt - 243	Robert C. Besher, JA.	2014 21%500.11100%1				2.0	Judicial formychedinte or por juddciaj forfiljouth or participilitane of SiSiX Apart
r.h. Burnory Distances Distances Distances Distances Distances Distances Distances	115004/84.50.10 Yollottering RH2	Mippigsiden Sparid Ralev	Metropostien, Sheeld, Ralaw					Ovalcial forectosure or one fadirial backlants
Correction	200000/Budd.sobariesbargenergen	r.A. Marahu	Walter, A. Phyrida				- 5.5	Judicial Essactence of use judicial facilitate or bunktuptoter of 515 service
301 Location, late Revertion, late Revertion, late 200 Location, late Binding Wate, front Interview of the late 200 Location 200 Location 10 Extension Extension 200 Location 200 Location	2000A/Sergel, Developments - RKS	dates Bhéathte	Bala fracticioner.				5 0	Justicial formologice of Non Sudicial Feethickie of Busicustrias of Kanda more
Reproduce Market, Experimentary and a final final distribution for the fina	1880A/Jural Development - 800	illis šerestisk. Bia	teresisk a Nupaqipati, 80				00	Justcist furneriesure or and justcist facilitate
15. Jarcalet, Bondinet. 2012. J. 2013. J. 2014.	adjarsi persiosesses - 300	Rucolas Mise & Ford	Munning Bis- 5 Sold				0 0	Judkatat forealosure ar non judkataf farklitase an huskrupsuses or rithe park
Edeter: (113	1550/Farwi Severator	TO Service Company	To Service Scondary			C. 665	-17	Undietal foceologies or non judicial facilitary
Zin Alluk herenen under	- 1	Bobiarc 8111	1112. a. Swinery, 2.5.				50	Jadicial forecteeves or non publical fauilitate of hanksuptotes or ciple work
trock out (Bible) (Cone Prost? 13 (Inter	usipy/coryel_preveroneers: - 2009	Alla Shiis	51.100° 6 \$3.818				0.0	Judkolal foreolosure at non judkokal facilitate or hamkrunkules of girle Work
	USDA frugal. Drowloseeptt 2013	Bradtord Webb	Bole. Lesto 454 Meet				-5-0	dadicial torectorere or non judicial facilitate or hanterprecies or yicks work

U.S. REPARTMENT OF MGRICUTTURE Catalon Ingel Contrast (Dollars in Thousands)

		(spursmont of earlied)	nousands)					
J	transa i si fa	, A ta Ma	Annual Paid in 2012	Mercan Pard 14	ammit faire in 2014	ant Parts in Meeting Paris 2016 in 2015	Amount Paid to date in 2016	Autor/Purpose for Arrive Infacto Logic Counter
recta.//rest.	landstandstandstandstandstandstandstandst	Hondistans, 196 21 zm						omonopromotional and the second of the source of the second s
1933A/Futal. Developments - AMS	Receiven D. Miller	Sola Zractioner						Judicial freezontes or rost judicial facilitain or bankruscties or ritks sorth
USDAV Duggal Deves) connects AGA00066	Bassets, Buge too s Christer	Bassert, Buss from - Castert		2.48	90.9			Pudicial forbelesure or non judicial Ducklikers of backruptcies or title good
1930/Rural Development AlAMAG	Cheelan Slaw X12	Bolts Prostfrighter		7.68	20,2	\$2.2		Judictai ferenteauxe en ean Sudiciel funlisiere un Amphruntniem eu 3511e euck
1410/Surat Interiogenet Alabove	1. Broket, Mesdors	sola grannisioner		C-08	81.5			Judichal foreclasure or non fadicial facilitana 01 Matheoretee of 11/14 augs
USDa/Sucal Devoicements Auditatio	Spinen Paises 1. Parce	Gaturi Galdwa 5 Rahoo		2.05	30,55			Sidicial toreclasory of non fundation facilitate of hengemender of sitle work
Ustah/Sural Development, Al-ARASS.	Separat Fandlay, 125	gole Brackthhanet		4.75	\$0.3	5.55		futurial forears or non judicial factificate or tablerprolas or cicle work
USDA/Bural Daveirdeens Alland	Zace A Stanko	Secon a Standan		80.2	\$4. Z			Sudicial foresionure as non jedicial factiture of backruptoles of title mork
00586/70459. Savajacnast AlASAMA	a Samon , Marida	2014 Speartianne		80.8	221,22			Audiciai foreciosure or non judiciai factiliara ar baskraptries ar sitie mark
USDA/Parrsh ferrelopment ALABARA	John ärark	sele #yacttioner		90°.3	\$0.4			Andioint foresionere or non judicial familitara or bankrushilar or itila wark
USDACAUCAL Revelopeeet A&AAA	Jansa, i Malwee, Jas	10000 + 0014000, 202		64.3	\$1.5			Judicial foreoloosee or don judicial feachicate or bufbingstates or kigis work
3555W Mural Development. ALDSADD	Vazsn. Senetiski	dale Translikijamji.		20.21	\$0.7			Vadislai (eracioanta uz fis jusicia) (actiicato ez festismeste ez film anti
00004/Burgal, Derveligensett, Ald-80004	Whites CrieAs	Sola Tractititioner		2.95	2.05			Updateisi investoenuse or nee judicisi isotilitera er haekrestotes er terle eerk
22204/Rucal Develacement Alabadda	Measterzford a M(1)jimes	Maatheelteed s.Ridiface		2.12	50.3			Audicial formulosure of non fuddodal fastilteare as bankrostiks of title sock
CSDA/Furs! Savelancemer Alguage	Millian Mattawa	Sole. Trectitumer		80.5	\$0. S	60.3		Judithal foreshashin ar nam fudholal Sashistate ar hankrupteras or hille aark
IIIIAA Burnit, Jeron Lauseenen Al.452005	Sarktons & Jackson	Stalds Protect filosomic			3			Judicial foreelusare az man judicial facilicare ar banirunteise er bille sork
0300/ hural. Development, AUGROD	See. A.1.15.000	Zole Practslows			\$0.2			Vettolal freesharre or non judicial fuchtore At Sankruperies at highs work
100104/fmrs] Decesimonens, Abd200.	tione-land Thurlow	law Office of Remained Taylor		C. (63		5.9.2	516.9	dodicial forectorate or non judicial facilitate or landcuscheler or little Most
19204/hurai Perseircement Alfast	fitteeland Taviat	daw office of Kesslood Taylor.						Austicial forestature or non judiaial flauilingro at handrontoing on store wook
TABARA Rocal Shrontannooch Aufland.	bandaaddo Thrifain pa. Jaw afwilde af	MESSAMO TAXTOR ROL LAR OFFICE OF						Judistal forectorure or not judicial facilitates or montrupted as trije work
2254/Sussi, Secretaments, AlthOC.	RURSCARD TAYLOR PC. LAW GARTOR GF	MARGAMU TAVION No. 148 OFFICE OF						Judichal foresissis or nos jadichal fusifiends as bankquetasa of tifio mosk
HSDAV Stuten L. Devredensense. "AfABSA	REELAND TAYLOR PC. JAW OFFICE OF	MUSSIANO TRADOR NO. ANN OFFICE OF						dudiojaž žoreningury or pom judicial facilitate od buddingickan or idbia mork
ScOntReid, Devejectioner AKINGER	Grosby s. Blandser, P.S.	20.1 m. 2014000 101400460		\$6.4				andicial furentration or you justicial facilitation
Instant fearure - Dervelopsempt, A612000A.	2000 100 100 - 200 - 20 50 - 201	äole Praschtilager		S. L.S.				Jadislal forgejesure ar non judisish fasiliteta or barkrupteine ar itile and
MSDA/Rotal Provelopments AKCE088A	fast offices of Mich D. Decrean	3214 253614519585		513				Deductal forechosizes of non judicial Parilicate at Apartmentics of this apoch
1221AA Xerkel, Seveshansens, Ababithat,	liyka, naszv. CaidahajiszWiyna, ilpa, 266	tivese demery substablish allanar classe. 200				5105A2	122-1	Jobicial Toruclosure or non guitoial facilitate or beekcontian at billo Work
100124. Frital, Japan Joppens, 2211-Maple	Jar Riths	221227 A 22413, 2 A		\$11.8	2.44.2			Judicial formedenses or non judicial familitate or headformicies or cicle work
USDA/Busal Development, <u>GELANDER</u>	ATREET A MANDA P.A.	229687 e. \$1423.c. 2 .a				('ng		Jadlilal tocarlowner or new judicial facilitate of Hestermesiae of title work
1933A/Buzz), Develosisson, SEAMAR.	2235257. 5. 2143.154., 2. A.	avenue a sutta, è à				0.05		Judicial foreclosurys or non judicial decidinges or banarasters or thick wark

U.S. OKFARTARY OF AGRICUTIVES Outside Lagal Counsel (Dollars in Thousends)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	Thousends)				
n	a standard s	1	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Amount, Partel 12 2013	Anton that an annual part	A Mart Park to the Ar	Manual Property for Manual Duration Lands' Control
122A/Furst formations.	Alliance Tryin . Shorth Corp.	Alliance Tisza (Asia -				0	autoronominaturoisen en anter an anter judicial facilitato Statutud formation arte ar fait destr
CHARL TRANSPORTATION OF THE PARTY	Sleaf Asarican firja	Fisht. Superson, Title			0,08	4	Undivisi ferantisista of non judicial facilitate or bagicumstring of 13518, 4056
dignal Angrai, Development, 19950	Sauser fame Orlians	Presses Low 4251 ores		0.108	612.5		Judicial forechomuse or non judicial dariifrate as bookrupteles or 4214s. Mark
UnDhi Puzzel, Gerrekonzekit, (4,64 MUES	Cristy Barcedamayer	crait à Bottelonner, 2,5,5,		05.40	36.	S	Parojuci pertury.
ustad Bural Development I.65805a	Jagness (aer Zeelly	Ante. Downside Access		8.22.8		8.4.5	faration
CORDA Zausa, Davelegeness, 115,2m015	Lester Helpicture	solu frantijohet		24.5			10140.1813.8
USDAL Burst. Serve Letterett. 114A01.5	T.R. Hurshy	Matebr , Mattfilf		525.7	2.852		Pateriante
Star (sural from compare 1000)	fel chard Tettion	elacodi, ("(nurshige, a nurshi)		50.5			Judicial foreclosure or how judicial feedilrare or bankroncies or Litie Mork
control function contacts 2004	Rendlev. Blank s Leebarri	Mandiev, Biock & Lamberry		17.22			daŭistal foreclonure or non jodicimi ĉacilitato as bankingresan ar Villo arek
SSEDAL FULAN (Anvelopment 1000)	Harcosianır, Scheekde i Allen.	99 confinets, Schutcht, à Ailann		26.8			Judicial furenteeure or neo jockeial factilate or fembrumtries or title bock
11506/Surat fevelopment, 2000	Bolema Lee alficar	Holman (yer, Office		\$1.5			Jodizial foreclustre or not judicial facilitate of Hapkrostores of Lillo Mork
19930/Butcal, Jeveloseess, Loke.	108. Severspenses Struce. GAC	link, choras criments, Scoutza, Lüch		24.5	530.	-	dadictai forechonire or con judicial faciliters or booktorrise, or stefa work
USERV/Serent, Development, 1986	Stateour Law 25220	Johensto, jaw 924120		+ - 00 00			Jumistiai farechomates et teor fucioisi facilitate et banàtumbisien et Tille Assi
USUA fracal Tevestoneert TOBA	Zomaon 4 tame	Johnson + 2805		50.6			duckácká Borwelesnire ur róko jadáciné Zarilácare or Bankrucráto, ar jície dojů
REDACTORIAL Providicements. (COMA	Johnson baw fijow, P.C.	20100.000 1.000 23.000 2.000		92.6			Judicial fordeiozuke or nen judicial Andiátaro or ögnyrupinjas ar sitie gork
10,00/842ad Develacements 1000	Leff Les 1255,cm - TimoSfr. Crady.	læft jæn Sthjen - Tjensby Bradt		2,25			duficial Estectionure at non judicial Esclitator at baskrantion at siele apack
120M/Russ) Swyslogment 7000	Avasta Jaw Oldace	totost jank of flot		\$2.5	-		Judánial foreolosaro at non judielal fectitaro er Medigranistion er 1881e mort
23.000 Burcal Deventsement, 1366	Janoth Mathasi & Sadder, 312	Gyroth, Michtael & Sakhmer, 140		60.6			Badickal Entechnics of son Judickal Enclitions 31 Bendrugtion at Sidik Angl
14 for Rucal, Development, 1765	Netter Setting metary A. Dear Add	Namiwaz,Mahdy Ponetov & Anga 646		40.6			dudiešai invanjoazza oz ran judiciai kacijarácy or beokrancien oz tárie enrik
(districtions) [burned seconds, 1364.	Spirižus à Nolgon	Karelásk a Rohkoń		3.1.8			dudiciul furectorize or non judiciul fact/Ažade or baphruntoise or 1111e mort
USDRV Engal Development (CMAA	Cohorestister. Bartwitz, Eablist S. Peicht.	SuitoessthalwsBesselsGobles. A. Sejske		30.45			Auticial forecidence or nea judicial Cechicate at backruptores of thick work
13509/Surral Developments StatA	Culturettent & Mink	Sofeworkinger é Minte		314.6			Askinial farestreaure as non judirial factification of burktopoties at fible mode
12596/Rursh Sevelurzent 1796	Alam baut	Joje Prestitioner		20.05			dvakatai torealomure ur pon juckskáž factikatú oz bankonotniez oz 15516 vojs
OSER-CRAIRAL Development. 1988.	Absets Will. Bitrashey	aole francijajoner		23.4			Undicial foracionuré al men judicial facilitatio al bankventries or picia amré
335DA (Buss-1: Deve Lucepect), 1,2002	G. Witestation	Sole Francitioner		20.4			Jodicial foreelasure er nom judicial jogilika
dEDA/forral forschamment 2000	Jasebana, L., Bisthard).	Sule Tractificant		5.08			Undicial foreeloare or our judicial facilitate ar hedistantiler or silite ourk
133DA/Bursl, Levelorment 1060	dronald Winklar	301.8.5251.4523555		a.0\$			dettoial foreclasare or noe judicial fachliare St.Bankatakalas of bible 2012
Coloradores Conselection (Conta	and from synamic and the All Leve	2018. 20203 301/0000		\$10.8	5.6.4	2.4.5	Jedloral foresiesure of pes judiciel facilitate Ad. Babilandikka di. Aldia Nici
10.204/2014/1 Developments 200000	Course liem Odii.com	Poster Law Oftioph			5.81		ladical tarbetosate at non jucicial feclilitate an bankgastides of 515.03.2028

AGRECULTOR	Courseal	Thousands)
10 25	Lagal	Am 2704
DEPARTNE	outside .	Dollars
ų		

R

		WYM HANN ALARY IN A REPORT ALARY					
S	contractor () State	Inter Advan	at production	Amount Pard in R012	Autors Paid as Paid Autors Paid 2014 as 2015	ter here and ter here at	second Public Act Nature Particle Logal Crimes
TSEM/Burgal Development, 10%A	Purit Banseon Hanazzo 1566 PC	Sola Catenda		312.0	- 1950 - 1950	1.218	Suminital Taxestantes or non judicial facilatere or laskrantrates or stale work
USDA Putal Browlaggers, 1065	Rizhard Zvensch	dale Presiniones		30.5			Judicial farevisaure az nun judivlaj farilitate er bankrynreles ar cirle eugi
USUNCAURAL DIVELONMENT LUNA	Bilta, Podarsyot.	50 कि हैस्टर्ट हिंद्रीयक्षेत्र		80°5			Judicial fereclaars or non justicial fariliesre of Diddigficies of Mail, Mork
Ustra/Aural Daveleesent, 1004	Pochezz. Ros.	fale Fractitioner		50.5			Judicish foreclasters of don judicial facilitate or Auskraptice in filtre work
Sista Succat Bargel company. 1000	Bīteches Kaņkaš	Gola Tractitioner		511, 7			duckinial forevioaure or nen juckoiel (achildere or banktorteren or timle eurk
uspe/Pacal, tevelappears TOBA	Thumas 2. Schijzes	2014 Principationers		22.0			Jushclah ferecionure or noh jushkial fachilture or bankruncriss or titip wor't
115 pay fareat ia valopenarit 1000a	dinansten. Lake Ei en	Skazato Tak. Pism.		21.0			Judicial forectornure or non judicial daciditate on headerspices or non judicial daciditate
GTESPLHULLS, Jevielurssent, #0003055	PERGY ANGREENE FITLE THEIRAGES CONFINED	STRIP WERE STORE TO THE REPORT CORE PROV		6.23	92.9	8	Judiakal fareatosure oz nom judúnimi farilitatu or bankrupiskatas oz fitle eozà
(250a/Hyris) Developments SAMGAL	Sti stati ist isterses	RECORDERY, LOT TOTLE Link		62.3	2 2	81.5	ductulal foreglosure of more judicial facilitate or parkgementates of mile work
stands managements for the stand	costolicos à sinisten acentes Asseptentiens. Esc.	CRAMINSON A WELGON BOWDED AGGENERO. 180.		20.3	L'88	-	duliaist dapedisaure or mon judicist fastlitate or handrannrojes ar ritie work
USDA/Surval Daves opposit, 2000004	CHARLESON & WILLION BURDED ADDIDATIESS. 1 1000	CAPALODOR A MILLOOM REMIDED ARCTORACTORON (NGC		\$4,3			Uninsial formaleaure da ham judicial facilitate Di Daukispicies or tibile gook
16124/Rural Development Rainas	tweerican Title & Abserrant Reecialists	American Sidile - 8 Martest, Speadalints.		0.40	\$0.1	0.15	dedicial forestmants of non judicial familizate or familicantes or state work
SSEPALED Fol. Convertionments RANGAS	Arcaronne Titla Servizes	Association Thills Juryloss		0.440			dadieļai formekonum or nam judiežai Ezertitajo ar beskrudvēta ar rītis anvē
MSUN/Soral Tereiven INN	strong Coutor Title Co.	Cloud County field Co.		1.05			Judicial forectosare of son Sudicial familitare of bankturcties of site sork
USDA Bucal, Severatorent, Riddina	Coffee Courty Land Typic Co.	Gaffer County Land Zitle Co.		2.64			medicist forenteeure or non judicial facilitate at Amabirantian of 1441x youth
USDA/Bergi Sereindeernt SAUSAZ	CVSMMTord COUNTY REACTASE DON IGE.	Grandferd County Abetrsect Co. Inc.		6- 03			dudicial forestoouse of non judicial factilizate or bunkturteias or file ark
And Andrews Canad Annual Society	Baratur Dundo Vista	Decourse fizia-		5 ge	ŝ	ŝ	Budielak forgeriopure ar non judicial focilitate or hantvesteria ar yr fris over
JSDAfRyrat Daveljozmenti KDAUAS	Fisier, Miller, Cashare, Schnidt 1 Bayn Mic	findey. Miller, Castebur, Schmidt & Soye Abd		30.2	4D.8		Judicial foreofesses or per publicial familitare of handruption or thild mark
RESOLATION REPAIL SERVED ADDRIVED REARINGS	frates Abstract s fitle to	frames ééstemet a Trate de		6.92			Judicial foreclosure on son jusiciel, familitänte et bankraptoise on tisis seri
SSSSALFLURAL Dergesorgens MARING	Graenwood Cowniy Tjile	Generation County, 74545					Judicial freethrause of the lodicial familitane
145DA/Furni, Pevelsmeent, SMMAD	itteactiond Tatia Secondre	Megrolarda Tirle şerviçan		50.45	2 42 42		Jusicial francistation of periods 21-Sectly Sabe of Desirgntrice of Solds Such
COMPARATE Developments (OMPROF	fanoss Arazed Tisle é Anstract	AAnses Soured 1101e & Abstract.		0.45			Dadicial Tesericence de nos Indicial Escontente se bankrupente or hitte mora
USDAV Purce L. Derive Loursen L. 2005265	Andisonse Rassiant 4 Mittle	Actuates Attracts 4 Title		202	66 33 19	2	Jadiatal forestorere ar poe judiatal fertilosfe or fontkrungster or sitile port
DACA/Rurit Development SANSAS	Marshall Conners Sheetsberr	Masseaul, County Abotseut		1.03	2709		Judicial Eurecionure or non judicial fectilizate or purchanoscies or 1000 a corr
22084/Stuckl. To relationeds. KANGAS	2025.020085. 2002.201.75.000.	No.chimeet Kankas Tittie		2.23		21.2	Judicisi Serechonure or san judicisi Terllicere Or berökonkroise schisis moch
USDA(Roral Development, Obesho	Caboztos County Sbirteact	Debarne. Grance, Mathington		1.95	01.0	0	Jodicial Soredizante or non judicial tarkitiate or banknetciae or title sork
10919472acal Davelopuers, RANDRO	Solilies Spanky Abstrach	Childina - Equally, Athenands		50.3			Jacistal farechosues or non juckingl facilitate Di Markansicies en fible more
UNAM Bacal, Zereklament, KA33A3	fosteressende County Abotzant	Øntræssonige Coupey 2004rand		80.08			Judickas forecherce or non judickal facilitate of Backruntrive of 5/544 Mork
and and any arrest apprend. Advance	Øfatt County Novesatt	PLATE COMPANY MERCANE		C.63	50 E	0.15	Judicial foreclosers of non judicial facilitate d.0.00 padicipation of this Mark.

d.s. Dispatringht or Admitcurity Outside Legel Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

		(Doilars in Thousands)	bousands)					
Internet	a) X	an an	Annual and an and an an	Amont Part 14	Montes, Parid in 2014		Annue Paid 10 Ann 10 2016	ta analise and the lating beause legal former
Urits. Furst fevaluation MARAS	Gualday Tista & Abstact	cosisty Title 4 Abatract		50.3				Budtaiwi fofociosore at man judicial facilitae Di bankruntar of this with.
UUDDAL SUITAL DE VALOURMED . NAVENS	Regler fitte, the.	Bushar 11,1,0,0, ,100.		\$0.9				Judicial foryclosure of non judicial faulitate or buckupereds, er didie Morf
10000.(Mursi, Development shiddhi	Ad over those advects and	Mage County Mathiand		\$0.2		2.50		dudictal forestasure or non pudicial factilizate or hospiradics or hitle such
1953A/Surah Dergebogener Adding	seen rivse a gestreact separates yet.	TAND TITLE & ABSTRACT REPAIRSE INC.		21.5				Sambelad forectories or new judicial forfiltace of backrosector or side work
335PA/Bussia, Desrehens, ZARSAA	1820.000 (8cc	252 LTL 186		20.5		61.42		Undicial foreclosure or non fudicial fauilitate Scimptificações pricies sork
USDAL Putsi, territorence, SANTAS	PAYLOR AMERICACT & TITLE CO. 1960	WATER ABOTSAOT & TITLE CO. DEC		80°.1				Tadicial Targetosuce or new judicial facilitates at Dankruptcies or side work.
USERAL Result Anyor scores MAN AMA	Pecter Ticke, Ind.	26621481 73.5148. 520.				\$0.5	5.15	Judicial forecluence or not judicial facilitate or bonkcontries or light sort
USBA-Nusral, Perelocompte KANGAS	Alco Calanta Motadora	žire Counce Pastrance				5 ° U		Judicial furectorure we non judicial fuctions of bondrowicker of fils and
dSparthural twostopowers RASSAS	Street Boskraun Company inc	Street Nontradi Commany int						Judicial formcheruse en nen publical facilitary
USDAJ Prumij. Deved opternt, KANAAS	LAND TITLE & AMATOMOL REALSON SOL AND	ANNY TITUL A ABSTRACT SERVICES. INC.						Judivish Sasectoruck or som Suddelak Asulbicare or backruscise et sigle soph
UNDER Pursky, Dervel, Dervel, 2000205	ARALTY INC.	3827.7.1.280				1.16		Budduiai foreniouure or non juddriai facilitate st hankrupyciae az titin work
STERA SULAL LECONDERMONT, EXAMPLE	Thereas amonghey a string co. 180	TANJOR ABSTRACT + INTHE IG. INC				20.6		Judicial Koresioaure of non judicial inciditate of bucktumication of fitle work
MIDA/Surve) Geroni sement: MARTHENY	Courter Fontier	Haddonne 5 Poster		92.4	9.15	4.65 6.5	20,52	Tatistic Borris
Martin Kaling and Andrews KENTISCAN	Combriel & Milder	samsyal a Wildaz		442.2	6233.7	136.4		Partelai fareciostes
USDOARDING Development, NEWSUNDAY	Join freess	Normen Lass Graing.		30.6				Jakkesud Kerecharare er nom junisiel faciklitete er bunkturunder er sitje entr
tribA(2acra), Development, RM2006K	in Barray.	Farwaan Watsson Léast 71:54+		523-6	218.2	1.528	4	81.41212.54 Book
USDA/Parses Pervelonments (AU135AAD)	Shiften Buik	Soim Bractich parts.		50.6		1.853	\$21.7	Judicial Janarionnee nz nan judiului fachlitate oz Dazkientejer ot rizie murk
12000/Parcel, Perselopment, MARTLAND	sentrose t. wrze, cic	Realscoat, 1, MERN, 144.		1:00°.5		\$9.1	\$0,9	Judiaial forecloanre at non judiaial facilitate ag hapkegpteita er title work
100005.000.000.00000.000000000000000000	BRADYDAD (. MYAR, 1140	BAADONDO L. MERR, LAS.			5.2.5			Judiciel formetossie er nem judicis) førilitæte at benkruptedes of Idla park
USDA/Ruyal Develoment MARAGANSEGTO	tak Office of Jester Attice	Sola avectationer		\$0.2				budholml Tereoloeuxe or non judickal facilitata or budkidpictes or siels vorz
32 NA (Bural Develorens, ###2440333 #2773	Stevaleon Shorah tama	ģimeņismen Medimerin Savaņe		3,554.5	50.5	¢0		Judivial formelosare or non judicial facilitate or bashrophelas or sitie work
4504 (Durak, Perostassenti, MLC001334)	lon Sumar. of Educizio + Trons	CARRELAND SUPPLICES LLC		23.0				MTE aud 202 scor-judicial fogericaupup
0306/Rucai Develosiosing Militasi Mi	Oxey Steestiat	59252310 4 2605W 2.C		1.512	635-0	512.9	22.5	bdim. andi 3816 pan-judikoinat Karnoljaupo. Geoglabisationa, enjantisona undi Elizien nemarik
usspermuted tweelsements effortunded	Aucos Trackis	ROBADER LAM EISAN, 2.C., INE		0.128	23.82	36.4		2021 Auch 2524 noom publicitel forcentiosure. familiaturation, evaluations and statis shared
Utstan (hursu) Savan cenant. MC055000	Brian Serero	1965.07%ZY, JMG.		12.28	922.7	622.9		MWH and SPH home-judkotal (operlasure) facilitations evisitions and filthe evenue
USON/Furst Development NGONTGON	Richtaul, Mootla	erreartsvo a Ausocijezza e.c.		233.3	22.226	0.000	0.23	MPM and NPM home-judicial forechosaite facilitation, evicianza una cicilo hancoh
12004/Rueal Revelonment MISZOURI	TOWN A COUNTRY ABOTOMOT CO THE	rows 4 country address, 02, 186				5.0.3		Jodicial Esteriusare or now judiciul facilitare at HendrumGring of Jidda Anork
SPC RE	Creis Seachan 4 Amang	Lawle fearchpán à Atantà		5.915	5.55	544.0	25.4	Dudicial forevisance or non judicial Paulisate of Pontanotata of Sile Most
USDA/Warmi Daveloomerte, NEM, BAMERNERS	Allerstein L. Recalt (Allucioni a Neeqer		\$15.0	645.2	627.3	38.86	or bankrugsraiss or ritig with the factilitate

33.2USoft		
NJRXCI	CONDAM	
40 2	(age	1
1003	4	
DEFAR	Outsid	
6		

		ferrenerality for statework	(
ganag	Contract of the second	ten due	Amount Parts in 1	Amount Parid 10 2013	Manuel Paris La	tin 2015	Amount Faith to date th gnis	Resent Purpose for Noriog Otherski Joyah Sumper
19306/80col Development, MiM 258387	Mitchael Bonfelâce	2006.0.0000 3000 52.00		5.99.5	212.2	52.6.7	36.6	Judislad foresinante or num judislah facilitate or beskruntiges or tilte mork
tostin/Murral Davelooment, UOSTE, CASCALAR.	Banka A Banka	Aduation of the second s			18.15	545.2		donfoodinijal (nrecigente work)
Delphy format, beyond remembers 2005258, COMPDUMER	Recrimentaria di Janes	Harthürten å Jones		2,02	31.6			(onjedictal forerlance work
uzph/Pural Seveleceest scotte Clabbins	Migro D. Gugalitik	90585 2. Jag21726		470 F				deptindicial formelowite abort
125784 Wirrsl. Develocment NOSCE CARDINER	DENERT N. FILERER	SUMPC M. PLENSK		22.23				inininia forentoren eoro
USGA/Parah Pevelaremut ONTO	Stephen D. Wiles	Sole frantinioter		3444.L	\$126.4	\$529.8	\$236. 6	Budiolal forectoards of Ann judicial froilithe
USDM/Bioral Developeet alloo	Şilterr ş. Maqey	ikole, itsestististenset.		10.002	2.63.2	5223.2		dodicial fossectorare or non junicial factilitate or bestruncties or fills work
SSEA/Ruchi Percelosment off. 2000	And new 94.5 money	2011 (ctreet à Silicites		274.5		2.252	41.8.2	Judialaž forechatare or non justiciaž facilitate or backruptrien ar Sille mori
USINA/Bural Tarvadoureeur OELANDERA	sonard Peensor	Reveal for inte		8.925				dudicial furecionure or new jusicial facilitate or taskruption or citle more
113Da/furgal thevenityseepil, 205480285	fileson, frankse	Sole Protestones			29. GE	L, 183	624.3	Quisial forecheaute
1220-7 furtei fevelureett OMDAN	Mariaul Hicov No Allistor	faciwign. Mado A Mitt. Attorneys		0.242				Contoint durenteure or non jusicizi familitato se inskratties er bilte vogé
USDAC Receil Cervelopeers and the control of the	Josephen Shecktman	Obschramp. Haltesrin . Sayage		0,025				fodioisi fyracionare or non judicial furilitare ur hantrontriae er 1202x adre
listov farral ferral samene 20000	ilator Thrach Life Aftr. at Lay	Blates Physic Mcon. At lev		\$2.1				Judicial Toraciasure or non judicial facilitate or bankruntoree or sitle work
URDA Ruzza), Dryvelopsent, TZ00AS	ipos Office et Eishern Valdes	Boje Zrjatijopast		81.5	21.5			Judicial formations or non judicial facilitars at Jankruyrates or title mork
193264/Price1. Detributents 100045	DersteerArenyden, Stelder, Colliter v Morr	Percine, Brandon, Elsides, Colline, Muho		66.2				Jakiolal forectories or nen judicial factificate or banknuncies at sitle goot
USAA/Zuraj Develement VTAK	Anderson-Oldiver, 7455% Angenov	Auderteon-Oliver Torie Auderor		502.9	910.0			Judiatal fargelaarre av nøm gudjukal facjitats er bankrusteles er fille work
13207 Pure Soverson Constant	D GUDM TAVIe	र देसावद एउँहरेक		6.6	52.62			Nadicial fareelosure er nön jadinhai fæchlitoko or bankruptoles or sittie sock
1020A/Shizah Develasment 1728	Coules Enclos 10-	Spie Protisioner		23.2				Judicial foreclosure ur nun judicial factilizate se imentemportan au fizia minet
URDA/Buccal Developments WTAN	Bost Rider Title	Sole Prestitioner		52.3	56.8			Judicial forestonnes ar non judicial factilizate bi bunkrustind or title work
DSDAUGARA) DAVALODAMAR 20048	Central Utab Sitia	Control Track Taxis		811.2				Judicial forestaruce on non judicial feetilikite or nankinarcies of rich work
15508/Racal. Sevelonment: 1/200	Basin Canud 21110	dale Prachtaiones		\$18.4				Mudicial forestimuse or dom fushcial factificate or Dashrunkdies or sitle work
USDA/Fural Dovalopseer V1601N 131A6555 reserved by 712001Dai	Asland Title Company	felged Tizia Compary		6.02	90.6			Justiceal Loverloouen or ado justicial fections
USEN/Parsal Bavalopeant VIPGIN ISLANDS Literrived by E5031302	Alikasco "įtie co.	Allienos Tirie Co.		6.69				Audioral foresissure of ann judicial failitiated of backynchose or title mark
UEDA/Fornal Development Addressed	Valaria Holder			ê. 5				Judictal dozpejeause nevinee judicial feats (exte et batkrunteise et dille more
USIDA (Burny), Anna Amananta, SIAJADIS	RENT. PORTER COPCERTION	eest, momenst concompariant				20.5		doctat teentésues az nem puliciel factificato or tembénetetes or sitié ések
2010A/foural. Nevel excepts. 11.62000.6	X825589. I.L.I.XOLO. J.Y.L.	MERTERN CALMONE TITLE	1			\$2.7	121	Judicial Screelasure of non judicial facilitate Sc. Manikraszskisz de Adda Arsti
USEAA FULKAL PROVELIZERENSE NE PLORISTIN	RUBBER WARK & NVLIVE	5035828.16589.4.2071403						Judicial Socrehance of moti judicial Fauilitate of Daniglaboran of title Work
ustar/Anreal twowicesseste 731282012	ADDREAMD SOMOTY ABOYEACT JUS	RIGHTARD SCHOOL ABETRACT INC						destrutal foreclubure or new justicial facilitate or benikuerscies or tisks work
USDA/Dural. fayed sprears. Df.	Hitse stan weter	WILLS STREE MURLEY						Unificial ferencembers of non judicial fastligste at hankelbischen uf Litie medi

 B. B. DEFARCHERF OF AGMITCHLADE CARAGINE Repair ON AGMITCHLADE (Dollars in Thousands)

Zanafy	Compact 4 man	First Stee	an prior	Month Faid 15	an sais a	and the sector	to date is 2016	يتوسيني ومليه ودراك ومداره ومرشور وموسور
USDACSURAL DEVERSENT - COULSTANA	CHRONE & DESANDARE TELE	canora a paramata 1440				29.8	51.5	Aminial Resectionary or new Suddelal decisitate
REDARDER - Deve Lopenett, MERCONDER	BEDWODD, DART A ARDERECTE AC	HETWOOD, CARL & MORDON RC.						Judicial foreoleeuwe er ree judicial facilitate of Sarksupties er title eprik
USER, Gursh, Sursh connert, MIEDOREIN	scenter nught a Ractary	KORYSE ADDI 5 KATIA3						Judistal forestosure or non judistal fuelligues on Deckranteles or Liple work
HERN/Shows Development SWIGUESY	PERENT NOTON, R SCOTT	Passitiantices. A suppre						dunistat toreoleoure or mon judicizi factions or providents
USDAL Foursal. Deves Lopeterics. 302 500 18524	RODER HOUN A RAILAR	KORRER ADARS - RAKEAD						Judicial foreclosure or son jodicial facilitate of budicial foreclosure or such and the second
153Jav Ruzal, Broshingment, ADDITH, CARDIDIAN	10. Meetin Meetin States	átle fésztístástót.						ioniudicial fassatzyana sork
1230b/Russl, provijoposts, WESCONSIM	NOMERA SAUN & MAIRAS	ECONTER MONT 4 IST/LAS						Judicial furgechasare or man yvdicial facilinge or bankquarales or jidig work
13504/Paral Daveissment RISCORSIN	SOTIER MADE & RATING	gogunge appens a belleas						Judicial farediointe or non judicial Tacilitate at benkumbelet of Eiste 2008
STORIAL Interstances in the second states of the second se	ASTRALK LAR OFFICED	MARCHINE LANS CAPPICONS				1	<u> </u>	Titite Brief
USEALBucal Bargekeenman, 11288058	Weatsweitite sitte	ALTERN LAURELE TIGE						dudiciel épreclassie or non judiciel facilizate of bankruntores or 12510 work
USER.Histal Sevelagement %25008318	KONNER FENS 4 MAILAN	Koskusz wente a vadátas						Judiciai forecientes of non judicial facilitate at hidification of Judicia and
USERV Ruzat, Davestinscenzy, MARCEASE	BRADENEL J. NEBRO. LAC.	22608080 J. 3589, 516				30.1	1.1218	Jadınışî fureslesure ar pan judicisi facilitate or hankraneles ar rite sprb.
USBE/Rural Development CSCDD52.	Mirkbo, Sandrick, 110	El zho, Mendizurk, LLC						Judicial Fore-closure or non judicial fucilitare of buckrustrices or this pork
ussylfaugal by subsemin GEOMOIA	Jack T. Sreniox	and a state of a state						Judicial forevienure or non judicial facilitate of Hankrughtien at Sible Auri
USDA/Wurst Development 11100035	Rect. Attriction, consideration	SCS SERVICE CORPORATION				50. F		Title Mark
ussDevExzed Development MARSYAMSD	bildanificteur f. weedde, jjjjc	RAMORDAN, 2 MEMB 646						Jadiolal foreclosure or non juckulal factivate or bankruptoism of sills work
USDA/Fural Tevelageege URDADIA	Manry C. Maddon	Role. Fresthing anter						fuctoral forestorare or me jectoral facilitate os familicados es cuje april
15209/Russi Development Indiants	BORSELL, Replicate , stored , establish vi	REGELLA SAOZJER, SCENDA A DEMEME PC				\$0.9		tu tike Sakk
WOOM States, Severiment, 1000	screthillingsa, reaging, harror - kajitan	sconnertation, sonetho, starting a paperer						findschal forestivente at nom 726ficiel fectifsted og biskruptsjen af itige eork
100.004 fturnel. Travelowments. Aldrift.	MARGUARD DAVIOUR PC. LAN OFFICE OF	MERLAND TAXAON IC. LAN OFFICE OF						dudiulal farentosure az sun joglulak fénilikasé az fonkpuntójen oz titik morá
UIG94/Hural Cevekoneens SEURGIA.	Bazon D. Missen	Soja Zracrikijonar.						Judicial forectionurs or non juticial facilitated
USOMA Mural. Gevelencent Ilàficolà	COLLS STOWFUL MALLOOK	MEANERS LILLEDIS STILE						Judicial Borecterry of yob Judicial facilitate of bankrusteise of sitie, seck
[112] A. Roussell, Consumption 11(1,730) 13	APRIME ADREAMENT ADDITION	MARICAN COMMENT ADDITERACT COMPAGE				4.55		Photos Bank
ATTAC ATTAC AND A	Mutilizer 8. Mutiliner	Nuithtank a Mullitenak				1.1.6		ombolicitat foreclassics and
13200/Warat Development, 22440000	BACKINANE, CONNECT, AMETRANT, 206.	structure county anothers like						Ondicial foresinaure or non fudicial facilitaties or handronician or title work
12204/2018-rel. Twostonemer. [14.230243]	IRENCIAL APPRACIAL CORPORED OF DESCRIPTION	EDERLER, APPZALEAL, CONDULY OF, DAVIELAR						draftstal foresloadte er non yndisial festiktarn at bøfskupfstage af tile Weth
2506/Rutai Develorent GROBOIA	0.230e. Zioter, A. Corrigilia R.	Olyhine, Maney 4. Smrough, MC					-15	ปีอย่าวในปี ซึ่งเคอร์เปลงและ คร ขอก ในปรึ่งไฟมี โดยเริร์ตรมน อนิโปรก์ผู้เนยอรรรมตา จะ รุงไปได้ จอเชิง
1855A./Surat. Persulappingh, RASTAME		886945282.1. %680. JAG					-7.5	Jadicial Foreelowere of non judicial facilitate of Rephristers of fills burk
USER/Survel Leveloupeart CENERTA	Pardali Click	582.4. R580240520484						Sudicial forenciosays or non judicial facilitate or benfiguoroise or talla work

DRFARMARNY OF ANALCULYDRE	Outside Legal Counsel	(Dollars in Thousands)
2,3.	Ÿ	ÿ

				SCHOOL SCHOOL STOLEN		Charlowed and a second country	a da Brandina ang Kington na katawa	
Crack	ann - F	fin via	Amount Part in a	and the second to be seen to be s	mout baid in house haid 2014 in 2015	1.	an and a state	maneur/Pergens tot Stating Persitish logal connec
2000 (1971) 1. States in the second states and the	anconcor, cont a national ac	ARTÓNICIO, CAPI & ANDERGON AC					4.5	durinish forentesure or new judicial facilitates
Sight Pural Breed American Stratt	EARDER AANDE & EAXIAGE	krajjska padak a Julijas					48	didicial forestance at non judicial facilitary at Additerrate of ditie each
13554/00241 [Dovelnemmert, AdA320	RESERVED TAYLOR 20. LAW SETION OF	assessants Tevrice PC. 546 OFFICE OF					27 X2	ladicial foreclapses of non judicial facilitate of buddingsuits of shift and
UBDA/Furst Bovelocomont SECTRUIA	March & Stran	Ence. 4. 2000		55°.0	3,4,5		4.5	Undialai forestoaure ar non judiatai fesiilaate os bankransaya os siste sori
1932M/Porcel, 201443-2000010, 1022000128,	patrat wontrities construction	POLICIAL NUMBER OF TAXABLE POLICY					30 21	Owdhuidt forautssure or non judiulal facilitate ut Dankeuprojas ut jätike purk
(15(5/Pares terminations Alland	REESCAME TAYLOR PC. LAN OFFICE OF	REELEME TATION NO. 14M OFFICE OF					20	Judicial foraclasura or non judicial facilitary or hangemerican or hild, york
ATTRACES Consection Section (ALCON)	Paul and Arristic Arrow	Sala Practitheper.					30	dodinial faredindure or non judanial familitate or behärsmetrika ut title work
Catherformers inseens thereaft	consects a mittain tow crystyce, pinc	CONTRACT A STLOGALENS OFFICER. FLAC					38	dodkolai forecinaatu at mon julisial fecilitata or benksmoroies et title word
120064/Suzsil Gerolsement SEVIUTY	GAMMERS: 4 WILLDER (AM OFFICES, PILC	CANNERS 4 MILLER LAW OFFICEL. VLAT					Ju Dr	Judicial freechamics or more jusicial fapilitates or hamiltanticate or title more
DSSPA(Bural Davelopment KEWTUCEY	AMMERICA A MILLOSK LAW UEFCIERS, PLAC	cassingto a sociolia tañ officilio, filo					J.u. X.o	Judicial forecomine or new judicial facilitate of Septembries of Lile werd
1920A/Purgal du vid apprent. #247305%	SAMSAFT, A MELOSE LAW PEPICEE. FLLC	GANEREL A WIIDER LAW OFFICES, EALC					10 24	ducidab foreciesare or son justicial facilitate st heckementies of gitle work
GibA Parat Baral among, MINTUCK	unyments, s Milokk LAN, DYPICES, PLCC	WARREN & MILLORD JAW OFFICER. RAIN					20 20	Judicia) foreationuce or non judicial facilitate or backrupting of sitle work
THERE I DEPENDENT TORONY AND INC.	companying a without law offices, fight	CANSERLY , MILINER, LANS OFFICES, 24442					33	dudicaal formeinaaree or nom judicial facilitate of hankeuptustes or fiche engl
USPAA Purad, Jawadomanan, Kaburatan	congrats s wither can avrithe your						100	duuticial Eoreningure ox non judicial facilatare or Aankrunscher or 1163e eerk
USDAL for cal. Developments. #26716287	COMPAGE & MILOND CAN GETICES. PLAC	CANSINGLA MIRAGE LAW OFFICES, PAGE					90 90	Judicial formatoruse or non judicial Earilitate of backsuptoles or fills Mork
USEDA/Futtal Develaceens XEVTUEX	CONTRACTOR AND	downkel, s withes the christent, rise					<u>R</u> 8	Sudicial foresciesure or non judiciel familitate of bankpustukes or sitin wirk
UDDDA/Burni Davelassent 22410285	SAMDARS - BILDER LAN SECTORS. FIAL	CAMEREL & MILLORE 244 OFFICES. FLAC					83	Judicial facedurant or ban judicial farilitain us Bankrunteian or tille mork
14204/Sarst fevelopment ASSIVCEY	CARGERS & MILDER INW OFFICES. \$ 2240	CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR					28 25	budicial foresloance or non judicial faullitate of bankronceies or stile week
Hartha/Eural treveloppents HSETTENS	undepet a withie the controls, the	SAMMARY, 1. WELSTRY, 1968. SERVICED., P.145					10	Judicial formilorate or non judicial facilities or baggruperies of birth work
USBALFULAL Development AbBRUCKY	Geeners a weanew assu persons. Also	COMPANYED & MERCINE SAME OFFEIGER. 2120					197 197	Undisial forestorure or num (undivial facilitation as barbitanteirs or sitte morth
HERDALPARET Development KEWTUCET	GAMERIEL & WILLIGH TANK GIFTING, FLAG	sapement a ettasem jada seficience, sides					20	Judicial forectanties of not judicial furthingle of backreeting or highly bugs
1956A fractal, Sevelopping, ADVUDAT	seepasti a wiistase ieem orrictio, stato.	contant. A Wilcold tak orfices, Misc					-2%	Jadiotal faraciante of not judicial facilitatie o. hadkuptise or Virie borg
1550A/Fursh Revelement STVFFFFFF	OTTA "ESCLARE AND ATTAC FROM	GAMAREA & WILDER LAN OFFICES, PLAC				•••	10. 20	Judicial Ensectionse on the Judicial Explication of heatiguetering of Lithe work
1990A.Corresh Bankanicament Pathonery	ELEMENTAL A MILLERS LAN CONFICERS. FILLS	downert i britter tak ortrons, stad					100	Judicial Loracionara or sop judicial facilitate ar bookronarcas or file more
Thild former forward community SECTOICS	SHORE & MILISE DW STELLS, PLIL	DAMAGES A RELATED OFFICES. Ditc					10	Ovdialal Eargedusgaren og nan judicial Gardolfrade De Antrenneckas og zitke work
1920AA/Parmal Deservice South	GANESSES & WITTON JAN CVETCES, POLE	UTIA "SSOLAPO ANT dabris v Dessee					20	dudicial futeriorne of non judicial facilitate or bentruproise of finis work
12226/Bursh, Provisionts, Waltwick	coponent, a Mindula Lase cofficatio, Parter	AND A WOLDER LAW OFFICES, MULL					40 4	Judicial farenionnee ar non judicial facilitate ur hankquoteisa ar citis wark
SOID/Surst, Presisserent, Kihrinchy	GENGERE & MILERSE IN OFFICES, PLAC	COMPARY, A MELLINER, LAW, CARFECTERS, MELLIC					7m2 202	dedicial forectorure or non judicial facilitate or persemptoies or fifte Mork
USUNCENCIA Anvalogment SEMSUREY	CANDER'S A DULOSE MAY PREISE " FUEL	DAMARKER, 4 MCCORER SAM CONFICUED, RECO					10	fudichel foreclesion en con judicial facilitate

9.4. näparthants on johtourkula butside Logal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

		ANDRESONT IN ANTYTON	i de la companya de la company	and the second se			
Source	-	ł	4 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	and the second s	Annual bails as hadrent bails 2014 in 2015	And the second s	Montes Program das Nations Decelar Legal. Conser
2500 literal canal arrent #202526%	abbleft a Milona ine officies. Pipi	CONTRACTOR AND					Judicial formeissure un non judicaal faaliiture ar bankringtaten er tiäle valk
UGB6/Ducsi Cevelosment #20120202	NUMBER, 4, MILLER, AM, CORTORS, 813C	AMBREL & MILLER LAW OFFICES. PLAC					dudiciai forecioente ox non judicial faculitare or postruncejos or titlo post
14504/fuural0wowldmetersts_86857903/f	undenet t Milder 108 offices, Floc	OMMERSE & SILLERE LAW OPPICES, PLAC					Judicial furestance as non judicial facilitate as bankrunboies or siste evek
USERV.Server, Deversionmente Mantucky	SAPSAR, y witches the adjutes, bide.	CONSIDER, A. MILLING, SAM, GERICHAL, FLAC					Sutistat furestance or non judialal facilitate or backrunteles or fils book
2220Aritarosi Daveirappenti 202115/24	COMMEND & WILLERS LAW OFFICES, WILL	CAMBREN 1, 111,0580, 2248, 0001,058, 11,00					Judicial foreclosure or men judicial facilizate or factories or clube work
SSDRAFELAL DEVALORMEDT, SSRTUDSS	SAMPRIT + MILLION JAM OFFICES. 1446	CARDERLA A MERCED LAN CUTCEDS. 21446					Justicial forectowary or non judicial facilitary or backguntcies or title sock
HSDA/Farmi Development REPUSES	SAMPREL & MILLER ON STRICES. FILS.	AARDIGS A BILDER LAA OFFICIAS. 2040					Judicial Terechonnes or new judicial Aughligate
Disting Rural Developments, MD00000X	RAMARK - RILVER IAN CERIORS, RIMC.	RARARE F. MILINGE SAM JOURIZED. PLAC					Jadicial forectories or New Judicial facilitary
DEDA Fursh Development, 20000007	RAMMARL & MILUXE LAW OFFICES, FLAC	caesser a strate ass othress, plan					Judicial Torectoware or non judicial facilitate at landcustices of finite and
00506A/Daucal, Detrefoolment, 2000/00/277	CAMPANEL & MILLION LANS CONTICUES, PLACE	contrests a willight have officies, riter					Judicial Formulawarm or non judicial furthiests or benerictedes or ficis meri
SISTEM Ruges. Tower Loomens. SHORNER'S		COUNSEL : MINUSS LANS CONTINES, PLIC					dudicial invectorure or non judicial factitizate Or hunkturitis, ny tifiy arefy
MRDA/Bucas Development, MRNTMCKY	CODRESS & SLADSE 2007 OFFICES, FLAC	GANGREY, A MILDER RAW SATISTIC , F216					dudteral foteclosses of new judicial facilitate Dr.Manitustelsa, at extis serk
USDA/Bursal, Daved speepart, JURNDUGO	20000000, 8. MILLORD 2400, 00271026, 12200	COMBREAS & MILLEORE SAME OFFICIARS, BIANE					Audiskal foresteene us non judicisi farilingso or bubficeries si bila wark
23DAVFursi Drumioneen. M20110001	COMMENSION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	OMMERSIA - Militalik Same officialia, filot					Audiotal forenionary of You jumidial facilitate of Duckfortics of Alle work
YERONARY Createrson in the second	COMMENDER & MILLERS EVEN DESIGNS, FILSE	CAMERAL A MILOSO LAW GPETCHS. MILO					Judicial forecients of num justicel facilitate of hurbroccies of stils and
LISCON PARCER, DRV4 LUPPART, JUNYUCXY	coomposit, a mischane som printer, misch	naegost a sittes the offices, pilt					Judyciał Spowciparzy ze new judicjał farzitraro 12 bankrzebular or sisie bech
unsparent bev+longeent finstuckt	WARRENS, A POLIDIR, SAM DEVICED, POLIC	השרמינן, ב אַזַירקט נאש מזעונצט, פוור					Conductat forencioaure az non yudicial fucilizare og banktobrings of tile nork
AREA PLANES. PANALARASAN ARAMIN'ARE	GANERAL S WTLINE. ZAM CONTERS. PLAC	chester a Writzen LAM DYFTCRE, PLLC					doststal čececinsure oc eco jušicial facilizate ur banjevyncies or fil> ecch
URDATIZZAN DAVAASSEED KURTICKY	ANDRESS - MILITAR AND ANDRESS - BILLS	2018 SECTOR AND RECEIPT AND					Undicial forectorure us now judicial darilitate or hankruntziwa og titje ande
USSEA Burat. Seveloneers. KSUNSOFC	DARRENT & STUDDL SAM OWITIGES. SINC.	SUMA SAUDING MET BAUTIN F TREAMO					Justicial forectoruro or non justical facilities
UEDA Goral, Secolorment, ASMENDON	SAMPRIX MILORA LAM. OFFICES MANU	ANDRESS & SULFARE AND AFFICERS, PAILS					dudicial foraçisaonu on Aos judicial facilitato or bankeunceiaa or Vicia aoni
YSCHRYAR Devolopion of the second sec	subdepet, a mittige tow devices. Fills	CAMPAGE & WILLOOK LAW OFFICES. Plat:					Judicial furacionra or and fudicial facilitate or hankreptoies at this work
EREFLATION DAVALOODADOR REAL	Gertrada, 4. (stabilit, j.vol. (styrtch)s, . PSAC	CAPENEL & MILDER AMM GEFICES, FLAC					Judichal forenioane on non jackaial Sacificabe or bestronotes of Lite fort
distik/Partak Decorlapsent M0900000	cobsists a signer the cratchs, after	GAMEMONS & MILLERIN BANK OFFICERS, PLANT					Judiciai foreclosmics of som judicial facilitate or jasterspheres or fidda sock
URDACENTAL Deredisement FEMTDORY	NATA RECEIPT AND REAL PLACE	THE SECOND IN THE SECOND					Judicial farwoloware or non judicial familitère or heatrappiere et aitie werk
12224/151241 Development: REWITCORD	COMBAGE & WELDORY LAW CONTINUES. ALARC	ESSERTI, A MUNICIPAL DAM, ANELONG, 21800					Judicial formelesure av nos judicisi facilitare en backpurkskav av kilde sort
10500/Murvyl Developeewsg. 200355262	SANBHER A WILLIGS AN OFFICIES. FLAM	SECONDEL A PLACED LEVE OFFICERS. FING.					Judicial Incerioance or non judicial Kachilicate or partnerstolog or Lible and
USDA/Russ) Sevelopmes, KONSUCAT	COMBARD, A WILLOW, LAW OFFICES. FLLC	2015 V ALCOSH TWA USASCESS, 2010					Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilizate or henviority of Ligie Morie
aatoo (Buuga) _ Bervel oneeen t. jothfuith?	caegobsh a werdugh taan ostrocka, Puho	COMMEND A ATLANG LAW OFTICSS . NLLC			_		Judicial Zerecionary or non judicial faullipate or bankrundician or field work

AGUICULINDE	Jeansol .	Impairment
DRPARTMENT OF	Outside begal	Dollars in The
9-9		

, The second se	ji ji	An te	Monist Bard in Moon	and the first first	Another factor in the state of	Annue Park Annue Park Lo date an 2016	Markon/Pargalam Est. History Polisian Pages Doubse
Provide and a second se	radiust i stringer 1350 verstraden og 150	ALANDOR A DITURN IN ADDITION OF A					Jedinis, formelasure or non judicial foulitate
USSPALMULAL Development, AMOUNTSPA	SPORT A RILEER LAW OFFICES, CLAR	ANDREAD A STUDY AN ANTRON ALLS					Jodicial formelloause of non judicial familisare st heeksessis, or hills work
USCAURATED Developments REATURE	CRASSARL A STUDER LAW OFFICER, FILE	CONSELL A MILLORY IAM OFFICER. FLAC					Judicial forestorute of nor judicial familitate of Darksenergian of 13124 words
UTDALPULAL Development XENTICXY	Semigrap, A Milinga, Law Orrigids, 211c	caaquisiga a MX.coss tots offices, parc					Juristal ferensesse ur neo jukisial factificate st. burkentraise.or fictu work.
00000.Forst [Gevelopment: #20004247	stadiets, s windels taak officiets, tailot	abellegt, s. Hilden abe protects, build					Judicial fareolosure or non judicial facilitates or respectedes of file work
USDA Farat Sevent AZATUAT	STRATES + RIDING TAN OLLIGES STORE	GANDERS, A MILORS SAM DEFICIS. RAAC					Judicsal formetraure or non judicial tasilitate or immobilies or title work
CODAL Purce 1, David Assessor, REEDING	10000000 - M112200 - DAK - 02212202 - 2422	CANDERS. 4 WINDER DAM OFFICES. 2465					Judicial forecloades ar non jusicial facilitude or inskruptides or this yest
1000AU Burst, Develationer, AMPLIARD	REALESSES J 92245. 1441	REMONDED 1. MERE. JAC					Sedicial forescionare or non judicial faulitate oc Avairzuntiles or ritio back
USEDA/Rural Development USEDAUZA	Blishov/k + Birchcook	Milterhearth & HiltCheogh					Destroy foreclasure of non jucketal landlitate to babkunteites or bitle eerk
15206/Pural Severage SCORTA	Bastin, Welch s Brigtain	նավետ, ծնվեծ, ֆելենսյիլ։					Judistal Euroslopure or non judicial (activitate or backstaticies or fits and
15254/Solrah Development 1004/07264	0'EZGNU (IL, STULIAN 2 A PROPERSIONAL LAN	N'HERAMI SII, MILLIAM S A FROFESSIONAL LAN CONSCRAFIGN				\$78.4 \$18.5	
.VSDAA Ruchi. Peredseenst: SQUAGIA	Mood, Klon 4 Bilgo, 20.	Marnos, Lators, A. Sotano, 25.					
USDA/FRidal Development Scoticato	bil instantion in the second	BPADETRED 1. WERED, 210					Juddaradi Karacionate at han juddatad. Sacilizate at hankrustelam de Title week
USBN/Eural Revelopment, 189351ABA	84111con D. 0'freque, 115	Sole Proctitione		644. S	59.2		Andiolal tracionary of non judicial factificate for Assignations, or Judicial Cartificate
USBA/Pares Tavelopenin: CDOMOIX	Jay. Shorryell, Shutch A Brugev	ປລາ. ນີກະມານຈະກິດ.ເນີນເປັນ. ລິມລູເລີນ					fudicial fargelagues at non judicial facilizate
dinVieral Development WildCONSIS	KUSHKUN MANNI K WALLER	NOSSIER, MARRI & RAILAS					Judicini fureciosere er nen judinial fuollitane er Backrostolaa er tilte verk
155054045ai Development MARCLASS	Secondard . Arge. 195	BPACFORD 1. WERE LIVE					Judichal forectourze or non judiciel Cayliforre or hanknosties or Sitie work
VECONTRACA) Development WESTONIALM	BALLAN & SUMM EINERS	20094554 MALER A RAZIA45					Judiarat forestesure or not judicial (artilizate or hankverties or title
CENALBURAL Development. Akadika	20 201220 990 - 50 1000 - 50 102200 20	SUSSESSION TANDOR FO. 1200 JENTICE OF					Judicial Coreciosure on men jumisial familitate on Deskingsting of Tile eers
USDACHural Develateese ellastooliste	PARTER A MORE AND	SOLUTION PARTY & RAILARS					Jouldal foregionurs of most judicial facilitations
lossb/musal bovujaspepen attaccedafa	schhäfzt gaen i kattät	Koldetk sodin u nojiost					ducicial formutanure or new jumipuel Asthlicates or bunktosteries of citle Weak
Didw/Farry Invertances: STOREYA	Caliyaaay, Mevilie A Brinsop	Callawav, Seykilê & Grînxon		\$2.6	20. 6		Audicial Coreutedore at non judiciás faujikadom or bankrustries or ritile mork
155D6/Parkwil DevelorMeent LogistMice	NOT IN ALL & STARS	AGGESSIN, IL CAMORS SIN ATTIVATION AT LANS				2073	Justicial forestissure of more judicial, facilitate to lestRentrine of hills accel
WICOMPARA Development WICOMPANY	SALIJU A HUAN STIMUS	Kolitiki Najoli 6 Kačijač					Josticial forentauors 40 moni judicial feoliticato de fenidentician de fride ende
OPIA/Russi Dessiancess Rigoossiik	HEWICOD, CALL & ANDERION SC	HEWCOD, CARL & ARCERSON RC					Judicial forestonnes or non judicial facilitate or hankyuntatisa or tatio wayk
USBAVRucal Development W29038538	BENGOD, CARL & ANCENDRA SC.	SETOROSOL CAMI - ANGEVERS - SS					Oudickel framentosura or non judicial Eaplitate or binicuration or riche work
1330A/Putcal Development, 2085Gr022	ERADEORU I. MERSA LINC	51925022 L. 39352. 140.					Judicial foreciature or non judicial facilitate or berkrustisk vinikla golf
1232ph/fugel Develement %1400%31h	2001-1AN OPEICE	2001 LAR OFFICE					Jackschel forsechonnen an non justichel fectificate 22.50866/2005.05.05.05.05.05.25.25
MERRY RULES, Decretor, Security,	Barricia Brunzt, Alte	dole prescirtanet					Judicial Sosciescre or non judicial facilitate or paptrontains or 5518 goots.

DEPARTMENT OF ADALCULTURE	Outside Legal Counsel	Dellars in Thussands)
ŭ.s.		

		(Dollars in Thousands)	Those sects)				
tranty	Constant, is Name	Tim these	Antibud Parts	Annual Faid in Annual Baid in 2014	an bits in the	And the state	beaming they are being a straight the second
III. Science and a second s	IS REVIER, UNKNOWS & OLAVERA AFTOREV AT	DE RAYSEM, SMERONY & CLIVINA APPONENT AF			101613	Judic 526.7 er lo	ausoissaissaissaissaissaissa seessa sees Arabitatistikki Kaseesisessa seessa seess
USOM/Purat Development, MARILAND	Stylester 1. Wesh, tot	накотота з назва, дас			23.0		dutiutsi Eorectoeure or num judiriai facilitere or tankrupteles or jilite 2000.
USDALFarat Detainment ABRILAND	1777 WE28 1 06040048	asureciet. 1. 168803.00.				Judic 125 Di	Judicial fareciorure ar num judicial facilitate or pankruzickas ar ficile app
USDA/Bural Development, WISCORDIN	PERMICAL, CARL A ARDRESSON SC	MERSENS, CONT. 5. AMERICAN SC.				Judic 21 23	Judicial foreclosors or nos judicial fecilizate or bankruphies or jõkle Anrà
12564/Norral threatconnact 1001313888	-201 SLOPPENSO V VALUES	CANDUA & OSLANATE LAC				dudde of he	dusbulak formelesure or non yobhied Asulitere or heckrysrided or cirle work
1510/fitss] Teveslopmert, WI 20008.58	HERMORD, SAME & ANDERSON SC	SETUDOR, CAME & AMERICAN OC				tuet-	Jodicial forecioners or non judicial decidinate or benetunccies or girls work
12000/Sucal Development (SEURCES	Berchford a Sufree	Batchford & Befores				Spatic for be	ductional farmedosure or pan judicial fectionare or benitimeries or ticks and
USDAA Revent, levent, summerst, Kanaringsa	(Church: Program)	Marakute à Pastest				find) o or los	imijeju) foraulusure se non-judiciu; faciòitate ur batkruptijet er fitte work
15504/Bucal Devaloumeer REVADA	TITLE REMARK AND SOCHMA COMPANY	TITLE SERVICE AND SSCROW COMPANY				Judio 2 Eu	Judicial forenjonuré es mon judicial faulitate or facturitate es ficie mork .
USDA/Paral Develoment (2005023	Bent. Dieen e Rejins?	∰ég2, daona 4 Marragy.		51,8 52,8		Audio 62 ba	Andistal forecionnes or new judicial institute or tankemorpies or Altig Apple
risona/kereal bevealoneent Utade.	South, Saaterr, Stat. (Lide	zowch Sastern Utah 732/6				Judic Andro	Nutudial Kereslosuae of non judivlal Cartitians on thusterented on thick sock
CDDA/PGEAL Development MARCLARD	18530.70560 1 WEARS 1	REARTORD 1. WERE LINC				andia ar in	Judiosal fesenioanse as non judicial fauliliate or partigetates on table work
dillerthrows. Severisement CEONGEA	Mindaeo, Simpley & Sork	Kiazev, Kiazev + York		57.12 22.12		diatic of Bo	dwalchal forecloaure or non jericial fecilitate of banknarecies or sinje work
Pristof (Ellines) I Terranet Schoolif A	Starlo J. Percel 123	dole diescinionec		0.82 0.85		Autics are built	Justicies farealesure er pen judkulat føriljoate ue buskrøenier er title berk
CODALPLIAL Chowshammon CONTRACT	Actema. Wilsond & Tranjawa	Adores. Elligti & Franktor				Statio Jer ha	Oreholst furnoleeure as non fuckichel fachlitare ar haafsantoise af Shis work
USDA/Bursh1 Severements (1809613)	autorate privat	solo Prantinianar		63.5		Abdre Sof be	Judietal Spreciesars or non judinial indiates of benkrupteive of tyris and&
Abstraction descent frames (frame 2 filment	The second s		1 64		Boarde	adiation of the second second second
A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC		international and the second s			1	Judio 1	Jadicial forentiature of new judicial legilitate
restored and the second s	20048000 C 511-14 6 Å	and a state of the			0.110	And to	included forestations on pair justicial factions or headernets or fills early
Detth/Entral Found Transact, 052240518	Sama 1. Pilater II	Sole Stacticinnot				Judico Dr. 9a	ordicial forecleance of non judicipit feetilities of bankemonities of fields work
SELA/Encal Pawahorawet: RO21% CA601.55A	Prassineti A Giovoc	Pranactick & Glovers		9		. floar fr	feetbuilt chail formelochers work
(2) [h./Britel] frame interest [10] [20] [6].	ATTREET & A	STURET & Stalle, P.R.				Judio ac ba	Judicial forectedure or new Nodelah factilitated
COLOR AND DETERIOR CONTRACTOR	Andrew A Prints. 9 3	sreker i stilti. è A				Judico ac ba	Judicial forecleaure on ros judicial facilitate de leanneurstie or lafite morf
ustad Passa) tuvetoopent OttANARS	278887 s 81415, p A	STREET & STATUS 2 A				Judio or he	Junicist Koracioarre or man judicial fradilaty or hankfunbeite or sitie work
urth/Percel Development MiMerid CAROLINE	d. Michael Neeks	Sole Practicioner		27. 28. 29.		1.008	poisetusiat. Koresloesize word
USEAA Rootel Development staffi CANULINA	Taawath C. Weinhardowrit.	Sola Practicutor		4 .01		Nocho	soludisti foreclassice work
USEA/Nurral Development, OROFSIA	May good, hunch, March 4, 1994, 1.61	βία κοροικό, έγγραθεί, Νια μτέα, Μαζταια.		2.12 2.12		Judic or Jo	Oudiossk foreniseure or mon junicial fucilitate or hoppenyicks of sits book
HERAL PARAL DOOR SPONDER, ERREINSEY	COMMERCIA & MILLORE LANK OFFICIES, PLAC	CONDERS A MILLION AND OFFICERS, FLICS				Judic of he	Undicial forestories or non judicial facilitate of backcogicies or field work
	100/8001. s #13088.1338 05511388. 7366	COMMERCIAL & MILLORY JAME CONTICED, PLAN.				o daste Ref. 2.8	dedictal faceclosure at non projectal facilitata or hamarustation or with work

U.6. DEPARTMENT OF AURICOUPUR OUTSIDE LOGAL COUNSEL (Dollars in Thousende)

		ACADAGOATE ITE AZETTOAT	Tronsense J				
Т,	Contract. I. Mana	j j	New Stat 15 Medite Mail 10	an bard the bard the	Amount Paris In 2015	Annual Seat	besterbindende fos Burnel felsien ingel Charles
Contract of the second second and second and second s	CONGRAM & WIGHER CAN CLAIGER, PLAC	CAMPAGES 4 MILLORE 2008 OFFICERS, PLAC					Judicial forenteever or now judicial faulitate of Montrivelan or fille and
13504/Sursi, Percelosson: 12011955	5993 "122933 530 530 530 532128" 12228005	consent a structe tax opprise, prac					Judicial farmolosare or non judicial farkileare og berkenstisen or rikle work
25506/94104) Develorment, 888006085	SOMORES. A MULTER CAN OFFICERS, FLAC.	COMPARY, A MILINES LAM OFFICES, MILC					punitojak forestoauye or non judicjal fecilitaer of bankguntpies or 115,0 evek
B3504 Furnal Development X235100.KY	2773 SANSTER SALESSEN AND SALESSEN S TANKANAN	CANDERS & MILDER DAM ACTICLS, 214C					Undicial foreclasure or non publicket familitare or backroutrate or fitte post
1800/1819.20040000000000000000000000000000000000	ONORRE & MISSEN LAN DEPOSES, ELLS	ONDERN - MINDER (AM OFFICES, PLAC					Jesicial forecleaure of non judicial facilitate of Bankrustolog at 11516 Josh
10004/81.441 Seveluener Ebritocki	GAMBBEL & MILLOOR LON OFFICES, SLIC.	COMPARIA & MILINAR AAM OFFICES, FLAS					Judicial foresteen or non judicial facilitate or bankraphyse of bills book
1600-1801.80-veloneent KERINGEN	UNNERED & MIRCOME LAW OFFICERS, 74000	аннана влада смя ретеста, теле					Jadicial farechosure or non funicial facilitate of backromertes of rifle Mork
73COUNDE cossociaved is not all	GAMBARK, 8 WILLOOF 364 OFFICES, 2000	contants, a Millingle Jaw Offices, alles					Dodicial forecloster or non judicial facilitate or bashprostrias of citle angle
1306/ fourst. Development. 25000001	DEMORSE & WILLSON DAM DESIGNS, PLAC	SAMBARL & MILDER LAM CUTCORD. MILEC					Nutional Cornelorana or nom judheimi Eaultrate Di Dankrosecime or sinie Nork
US DAM Nur (a), Deres Jonner, (000000000	SAMBARA A MEESBER NAM OFFICERS, RUNG	SANARY - STLERE LEN UTTEETS - 2000					Judicial forestraure or such judicial facilitate
V2 DA/ Pares Daveliansent #2000056	PERSONAL STATES	EDAN DIGEON. A. SCHOTZ					Pathoial derectosore or even fudicial facilitate on Staticusscies.cc.litils work
GSDN/Bureal [news]ocement S20070077	PYARK SKITCH, 8. SCUTT	Line - succession					dudactal forectorure ar non judivial facilitate or benkrantciat of field Pock
Collar/Russal (news)contents #DMTVC6C	abaikes, a withes two certoss, role	onpessi a Minges like offices. Fild					Judicial facectonuic or non jodicial facilitare ar jughyuphrjew or fitle work
19 Ph//Puzak. Correlignments. Kontrocki	orra "success real socies - sealed	COMPREX. A MILLESS DOM OFFICIES, FLLC					Underlai fareciosare ar non jadicial factificare ar bankguproise or girle work
V820V Bucol. Developments. RBFT00207	GAMBERS - MILLING JAN OFFICES, MILL	coependi a Michigan Judé considera, Picio,					Judistal Eurochonsure of sun judistal factificate of bankgupter of Eddle work
00000448urtal Daveleenmert, KOMTDOKY	CONSERVE & MILLER 1404 OFFICER, 20140	GAONERSE & WITCHER JAN COPTICES, FLIC					Judicial faracionure er ran judicial facilisare ar baskruerores er kirle work
0300/201ral Davalanemert K00070000	COMPRESS & WILLING SAM OFFICIES. FLAC	Diri Solido interiore i conteners					statistat Kareslasure of non judicial feathlosie or basksupprotes of fishe each
100004 Survel Dowel accessor \$1000554	111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 11	272 27230 0 123302					autoromonomonomonomonomonomonomonomonomonom
traph/Surei Dereisent traffich	Showing a contact city	POSSESS A REALIZE 342					Undical fateriorere or non judicial factification or inederprizied or sility work
12006/80.e.a) hereelonmeens NOGGN CMERALINA	Mindy Bane	Sole Fischildenr		6		<u>ع</u> ـــن	fear) of india? (intractionation which
USDA/BUTAL Development Microsoft	SOLUTE NUME 4 DALLAS	zojunija jezuji 4. Kačijej					hudiaial forestasues on non judatali façilitradi or bunkrastisə az sixiə warr
135154/Zurryl leveloemsen: #130388158	KOHREZS MONIN 6 KVILAAS	KOMMER ANAMM & SATING					Judicial Tasseloauve ar oon judicial factilitare of buskranteres ar sitie mark
düüləl Rurai Savelconent, BildoxAlfi	101. MM CAVICE	Must Like OFFICE					Judicial forestizatio or find judicie? favilitated or buckruntrist of fille most
15155A/Flux.al. Deve businets MT3000051W	ucan luke aretote	2002. J.M. 2022/02					Vetrcial ferenjosure or non juductal factlardes at backrustater or tille More
CORDAL PAULA L. CANAL CORPORT. WE DECODE!! IN	METROGO, CARI - ANDERSON 35	SEZONON, CARL 4, ANDERSON SC			20102	0000	Audicial forestarate of an judicial feellater Studies feellatur of the Medical feellater
ICODACIDICAL Conceptonents MAISCONDIE	Seriyes a Noor Hainson	mansk boev e souted			80.0	56.0.0	Jadkulul foreclamates or non judicial faulitates of heathronics, or field work
REEDOSS IN TONGSTAND TRANSPORTS	2021 NW 011202	ADD DOLD			0.08		Judicial foreclosure or new judicial factifiers or juniquarties of pick work
1550% Durat, Development, 35,50000000.	Schooling, World, S. Salikas	NOTATION INVESTIGATION				-5.0	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate of Dedicestries or tible nook
NISHAA Furthi Lingad sensent, W15504514	20201157, 10205, 5, 361.1668.	SCOURT HART & WALLAC					dadicial Corectosare or non fosticial Caldidate at haddramicia or itcle work.

 Dispace Section of August Constant (establishing the section of the

		(Soussenow) in Thomas (Soulasses)	Thousands)				
I	Connost) e filme	The post	munite basis in Amuni	Andreast Pacial da Andreas	the state of the s	a Macunit Based to Same in 2016	Management of the Article provide Larger Communi-
SERVINE AL DEVELOPMENT WINCOMSTR	JOST LAW OFFICE	AOST 14M GP2168					Jückelal Karielosuse at non juüldist föcilitate at Munkteperjan og tijän avgi
ESDATES AL DAVE OURSEL MINORAL	KONDER NOW A MALLAS	KONNER STADI 5 NATIAS					Judicial foreclassie or nam judicial featilicate or deskrokeine ut stille woch
BEDAU Sugar, forwalspeeps, MARCHAIN	ARTENDER, CARL & ARCERCON SC	MENNOO, CARI * MEDERSON 2C					dudidai forestonure or non fudicial facilitate or basksmptoion of sizie work
USUACTOLAL DAYESTORDE NIJCOMSIN	RETROTED. CARL A ANDRESCON 26	METACOLL, CARL 4, ARGENERAL SC.					dudkoiat forentesure et non judkutki færilfrare or bankrupbtigs og sfild sprk
UCDA/Paret Davetopent #10000418	RETROOM CARL & ANDREALCH SC	anneosi, cASI a Actession ac					Judialai ieceeleenne er nen jodialei feciliente er benkrigbtuhen er tile Mark
1245A/Bural Dweelcummer, M130088318	RUPENZE MARKE 5 MAILESS	CONNER PARK 1 10/142					Judichal foreviesure or non judicial feeliltert+ of benkingthous or fitly sold
15 DA Porel amends MISCONSTN	KOMMER, MANNA & KALLAS	MORES MANDO A KAJIAS					Judicial furnetionyra or nas judicial faciliteara or baskemneres or stale ward
MARKA RULES, CANDO ORDER, MERCHARK MARKE	3007 LAM 005128	AGE LON OFFICE					dodicial doswolazure oc nos judicial faciljicate or bankrantales or title Nork
12236/Estral. Seven.sement. MillCON27M	issivence. cask s accesses at	HEYKOOD. CARL 4, 2405885501.55					Juddal imreeleene en nee juddijij ferijitate er Darkrusroier er 1554e 9056
[351A/Parsal Dweelopgent, M.S.23883H	AZZARIOD, CÁRÉ S ARONDZCH JC	REVENSEL CARL & MASERIAN SC					Judicial forsciosure or now judicial factionate at bunktonstistants tithe mark
780Mr.Turrat. Developments. MISLONSIN	2027 skie arryce.	JORS INW ORVICE					dudkskal foreulannte az nan judisial fasilitate et basktusttien et filje Poli
HILENDER, Transformer, M.L. M. 1993, M. 1993, M. 1993	2027 AMM OFFICE	dast wik affices					dedicial formednesses or son judicial faultings of Dankepperies or ricle ands
1000000000 Peresisement 4630200058	2022 LAN GEVICE	TOAS LAN OFFICE					Judicial forecingure or wos judicial facilizate or bangrupteres or with work
030pergrasal tavvolosmaart WilsCOMOSA	READOUL CANL & BREEKEN IC	KEYANYA, CARI, 5 ANDROPAN 3C					Judieral fereelasure or nun judierui factituse at Septemetures or titie work
2555A/Buenl Proglamment HICHONGIN	HEYNCOL, CHAY & MURNEON SC.	NEORODA, SERI, 4, ANDEREDIN, 3C					Judicial fosseionure of hon joircal facilitate of buddings of title Mort
URGA/furzyi. Detvesisteredsh. W130206661M	ROMORER SONDER D RACEADS	NORVER ADAR 5 ANTIANE					Judiciai forenission or non jodicial fecilitary of beniktorisies or fiblic more
USERCAUSE Severatorseet. MI (COMATE	MEREND, CAAR & PRIDERSON SC	HEVROODI, CREEK, & ARRERENDE SE.					Jodickal terechrauze ez nen judkeiat facilitzate at <u>hozhrobiteisa zi zikiki motti.</u>
USED/Dureh. Berrologogens, 40.50040014	2027 146 0121-25	2081. JAN OFFICE					Suchulai forecisence or non judicial feellicate of Backfordcies or citie york
USEA/Bornd, Development: #136568128	POSSESSER MEMORY & MAZ LANS	CONTRACT AND A CONTRA					Judicial foresionure or non judicial facilitate of Daskypholes or fills much
MACA/Survel forvetsgenegt, MASCOSSIS	DEDECTO, CARL 4, ANDERECH, SC	strwood, chat & Aygestor sc					Judicial foreulesure or non judicial facilitate de bankruchesen un tötta desk
DSEATRusel Development, MidCONSIN	KCHNER MORH & MATLAR	NORTHER ADDRES 1, 2671,443					dreitstal forentasver ar nom judinkas faskikkata ov bunknusteles or sivia aprk
333084 Svert. 190064corrort. M.Sconut.M.	2027.639 0EELCS	2002, 1294, 027555,					Judicial foresthouse of non judicial featilitation of heakpublices of this wash
usspedmaral favaniesses \$270000116	SSORINGE NORTH & FATTAC	SALES ANALY & SALES					Judicial franciosser or uni judicial darbitrado or baskunduke or title work
USDA/Paral Jaraiopasent NYSCOMBIN	WORNER ROAD . RAILAS	NOTICE MANNE & DALLARS					Judicial formelonary of non judicial factor
19556 Furnal Served speedure. MCSCOMETR	2000 HWW -5125	2025. IMA 0251/2					Deskriki formalenose or noo jodicial facilitation
12200/shual. 26226/202220. 25252204518	HETHODO, CAME & PARAGONISCON SC	RETRICOL, CAAL & ANDEREDM SC					Jadhaiwl forwalaware at now fundicial factions. At hetherdelign or this effek
REDUCTOR Data and accession of the second	woekta Mayr y politas.	KORNER JUNIN 4. KNJ 243					Jackstal forestonuse of non judicial facilitate or backstarsches at skild Mark
USDA/Furgal Develengent ALSCONSIN.	MEDRODAL CAUL A ARDERDON XC	skimoop, casi, s Alibérsics, sc.					Jodicial foisclerure or neo jedicial facilitate st.heshicesiildet.et.blåda.00000
ULSOM/BULFAL, DR. VALMANDARD, SCIECORDIE	Joor the oreists	1047 JAN 02710F.					dudicial forectorure at num judicial faultitate us banksmarsias at citik Mark-

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUIZTES Orthide Logal Connect (Dollars in Theoreands)

		(SD49990000, ST SJET100)	10000000					
Net	Contract, i e Mana	Tan Use	Manufa Para in A	Autors Paris in	Assess build its Assess Paid 2015 III Assess	Pard Pard	Martin Park Martin Park To date in 2016	loomoo toper arrent print are and toper
District (Second Second Se	DOLF LAW OFFICE	2021 1.946 (2022)						aanhaanhaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaanaa
VIDA/ Forces Developments WID009410	SPELIC A SIGNAL	Mogenek sowie i Saliati						aunderskykanskanskanskanskanskanskanskanskanskans
UDOM Reizel, Serrelangest, MCONTRES	LOND LON DURIED	Anar twa office						Judiplai foretioarre of non judiciri factiteate of banzrupfiches of Stile work
USDAV Buckel. Derve Luppennt, #1,5008018	abor tas orgres	2001, 140, 047155						Publicial forrectorate at non judicial factificate or bydkinpicies or sitie work
MCDACTREE TWO IS THE AND A STRUCTURE ME	NOMER, MARK, 8, 954(13hz	NUMBER OF STATES						Vuekoini foreolosure or neo judiciel fariiltare of biokipercies of Jille work
UADA/Ferral Gavelonmart. MIRCMAIN	HETWOOD, COUL & AUGEBOOD 25	NECOSCOD. L'ART & ANDERSCH EL						Audicial foreclosure or non jusicial facilitate or hankruseriye or ginie work
SNDA/Ruysh. Dreadegeent, MIRCMSIN	2002 14M 052258	Josef 1440 DPSTCS						Suctoral fuzeriorne an nun juckatat fechinas or Sapkrahreite oz sitie anre
25556/Succal Devis Lossesson, #1550386738	2001 (se ogicic	2007 JAM 028202						Publichet deretionize ar nen judichet fectioner ar berökundschaanstainterike eoof
Sidda/Surrat Stevelerment SouthSidda	CANCOLS STRANDER 12C	CARDING A DEGASARY ALC				19.6	2.15	undistal foreclearce of new judicial facilitare on banknamister or sink mach
38100 Mutal Development SUDIH CARGLING	Mark B. Levela	1424. Processione						tenjaškatal Zorechdarze Mork
DISDA(Burgh) Daveliopmean. AlArbia	ARESIAND TAXLOD . P.J. 1044 SEPICE OF	SHERRARD TAULOR FO. LAW OFFICE OF						Daditial forentweare as non judicial facilitate at backfuntates or 51126 each
UNDA/Bural ferosignments ALASSA	SERVICE TAVIOR FC. LON AFFICE OF	REELAND TATUR PL. 144 OFFICE OF						Subjectal Sorreinsure of son Johnciel Subjiktere of tempiroprojes of title work
URDA(Facal Develocomon AlARAA	PARTIANT TRYLOR PC, LAW OFFICE OF	RYSTEAMAN TATILON WE. LAW CEFTCE OF						Dedicial foreeloaure or mon judicis) familishon er bankrotelen er title serk
100.000 Entrol. Percel scontert. All All All	SEPARAME TAXON 60. 246 OFFICE OF	RESERVAND TRYSOR BY, JAM OFFICE OF						Judicial forestrunte of Non Judicial facilitare at Dephicupacies so siste yest
12106/2014sh. Barekoprest KiARKA	NATELAND TAKLON NO. 500 SEELSE OF	ANERDAGO TATICE PC. LAN OFFICE OF						Judicial farmeiosure or non judicink facilitaria 21 Augusturga ar sitis rusk
CSEDAd Souri Lervalanzenti AldASEA	HERRIGAND TATCOM PC. THE OFFICE OF	sustance ration bo, the differ of						Judichal formitionure ar non judicial familitate or marketmiticial or sitia work
1000-000 Development ALA356	XREELARD TAYLOR 60. LON OFFICE OF	AD EXTERN PC, 168 DETTER OF						Juurchal foreedusure of non judicial facilitate or bunkruntulas or nilla more
U3DA/Rutol, Jeveluseent, AkGSt	Ministration favilor for JAM Diffect of	SELECTION OF TAXABLE TO DEFICIS OF						Sudiozal furentamuru ar non judidhal farilisura 24 hankrintikas ar oltha mark
Wildows states provident allowing build	STV Sections - Transform	BOSSELL, A. DURLAR, LLP				Anna, 1 1 a la		Juskelal foresleaure an non juskefal fasilitäte av beskepteries ar titla sorf
USQA/Aurul Javelsement #100000	secondate a montain the	soussits a subbar the						Jadistal Inseriesure of pas Sodicial Deviliants as innorrupation of tidde apply
USDA Furth) Terral appendic LOUIALABA	CARGON - DELANANCE LINC	concole. s. Ostobsack, rosc						Cadicial Enrectorate or per judicial facilitate or henreptodes or title sort
19556/Surgut. Pereloneent _0000510066	CONCOLOR TAGENTS TACC	cancers a carparate lipe						Veciesal Terreteries of non judicial Therilians of Setherarysies of Tile Sold
ADDACKALAL DAVADAGASADA ADDULINAMA	CONCIN A FRANKING LAG	CANOVA, 8. IESLARAXE, JAC						unicial fervolareure ar new justicial factored
ISSORATING CALL FREEMAL AND AND ALL CONTACT STARTS	CAROVA A DEDARAVE SAF	CAROON A REPARANCE SAC						Jadistki foreslosure or non jadisisi täsilitäis se henkpuptnise or riila moof
USSA-VROVAL Parcekopeenal 1000,020408.	CANCOM & RECOMBACE IAC	CANDOR & DELANDAR SAC						Justicial forectooure or non judicial facilitate or hophergicies or tible work
USUACHNIKAL Ewvelopenst 100181888	CONDUM A DRIAMAXE SIC	CONTRAL & DELAMANE CAC						Jedielal Korecionize oz non judielal Kariidzało uz Hakkiusiciwa ar tibla Apik
USEN/Estad. Perchaster 1000.012000	SANOVA, 4, EXTABLATS, SAN	CONTRACTOR LEGE						Justicial furnicierance of son judicial factificate or heuristoriches of sitts work
URANATORIAL Derochagons 1007151ANA	GORDAS & DELABATE LUC	CANDUM & DELANARY, DAG						Judįciai forechasure or non jadiciji facijicato ar šankruprojes ar tijkė žecki
UPERATRAKAL PATALOPERAT, ISBUTALORD,	1000220.5.205000005.406	CONSTR. 5. RELAMENT 226						Judichal farestorers or non judicial facilitate on bankruchikers or ticka 400k

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AURICULATES Cataside legal Counsel (Dollars in Thomsends)

Mande	anel a family	TIN Date	at bird and	2013	Animite Parts in 2014	America Insta ta Joto	Amount Parts to date in 2016	release; Index activity Secure and Relativity Index
CSEDA/RUTH: Sevelector SchriftSX	CANTERL A BULARY LAW SECURAL WILLS	casampter, a Million Jos officers, Files						Judicial Sereciosure er non judicial facilitar or hankpurtster er cirle eerk
	TANKER A MILINER NAM OVERCEN. FLIG	1000000, A M152265, 1249 10701055, 2016.						dunkcial foreniosure or non judicial facilitata gr.Dankronister or žišle morti
10200/ Rucal Dave Connect REWTOORS	ADDRESS . REGISTER, JAW USTERSS., ZEAG	GARREN A MULTER LAW OFFICER, RALE						futboliel toreclosure of non judicing facilitate or bucklossched.ax.Mickle.Work
	Zatrii Z., Zatizeo	2014 Practicitions		6.12	22.2			Judicial foreclovere or new judicial Fectilizate of backingsides at 15215 Anti-
USDA/Shucal feemiguogeens #132208518	CONSERVING A NAME OF DESCRIPTION	SAMUES SEAL & SOLLAR						duduujsk torectorure of uon judicist Eachlikste or Dankfurfoist dr. fils sert
	anderski, a wittinge jam officega, state	0000001-4-8052055-1698-0222000-2195						Judiaial farecionurm az non judíslai facilitata or bankguptejes ar rý <u>tje ano</u> ù
1229M/Sucal. Decisioners. 202002000.	AMELINGTON, R. MCOTI	PERFERENCES. R. AGORT.						Jadielal foreclasure az nan judicial faciliztato ar badietal foreclasure az nan judicial faciliztato
Silin-/ Rutail. Drivel. storepts, KRI130814	AMERIC I MILDER LAW OFFICERS, FLAG	CANEREL 4 MILOSO LAW DIFFICES, FLLC						Jodkeist farmeitessen oz nem jadfessi famijisate at hendigstokse.or hilde sozk
Uddhëifëprat Ueretodeene XENTUREX	226757 8 "PROJUGI 1 (1982)	REREIMATION, R. SCOTT						Justicial furestants of mon justicial featilitate
1373A/Pargak fravalographi, 55800008X	PRINT NOT DR. 8. (SCOC)	Papoviskorbia, a 20012						Judicial fareachears or res junicial facilitare An institutionation.Illudichim.Alludichim
12566/Pursel. Sevetorment, MSHTHORKY	1880/18/18/18/19/1 A 1820/20	7.803.8.600.00. 830.222						Judicial ferenjamire ar nen judicial facilitate at banktuptoigt er fitte erzh
	eginitiyitici, k yotori	<u>8888.5865086 . 6. 40275</u>						Stelicial fotoclassire or non jodicial facilitate or bepkrantying or rithe nork
	PERSINGAL S. DUNTE	PERSISTENCES, R. ICONT						Pudichal forestorure or son juilital facilitate ar pentrustorer er strive ansk
NUMEROCOCY	ANNIARO E SILOGA JAN GYECOLE, PLIC	CONSISTS & WILLIER LAW OFFICES, FLAX						Judicial furectorne or nos judicial facilizate of Gankoppicies of Sidie Nork
	anderse , stinke ajk addicts, ijdo	COMMARK & HIGHER COM OFFICES, FILO						Judicial Lorediadure or non judicial facilitars of bankrupudies or three mork
	there is accret	PERMINATION, S. SCOTT						dudicial forecionure ar non judicial facilitate or bankrusrenes ar mich work
	PROTON, R. SCOTT	ABNIGERSW. P. SCOTT						Judicial foyestrouve as non judicial facilitate ot partruptoion at stile used
	CENTLINOTON, R. SOUTH	AZIDIANODON. 2. SCOTO						dadtelal foreclessie er nen judicial fæddirhere og bjøkgrungskan ar judi vork
	ASSERTION. R. GAOTE	ALCOS B MCLEONINARE						Sudivisi Torecimanye et nem judicial familiade at benörnpride at sitin Maréh
POBA/Burnel Developments K98710561	orderer, a wiscore, and principal, right	AND ALL ALL AND AND ALL AND AL						dreitetst dereedesure or nam jogicial FAGS frache
ACCOLLEGE SCORESSING SCHOOL SC	AMEREN, 4. MC1226 148 DEFICES. Silo.	OMPORTA & MULDER LORA OF STORES, ALAG						Jaticial forectorare of you jadicial the like
0	OTIN " SCOLAR THE OFFICE STREET	AMBREN & MILLERY JAN OFFICES, NGL						Jackoral Soracioance at new jodicial (Adributation or bankcustatas or sitle apex.
	RANCHOTOR. 8. SOUTT	Posti Katow, 2 scort						Justicial formuloware of num judicial familizate or partranscript or ricks work
	AMERICA A MILINGE LEAM OFFICIES. FRAME	opeests a stillth TAN official addr						Padicial Korecisente of ann padicial fadilitate at banktuargeles at fitle mort
	CONTRACTOR STATE	LLUCK 8 MOSCHELINGER						dudicial farestonure ar non jubicial facilitation ar bankpuptures or ritis work
	PERSIMUTION, R. ACOTT	Paped Rocross. R. 30207						Judiniai farmoioauze en con judinial faeilizate es baññastisten, az fázie escô
USDA/Parral, Serversenene NERCOCK	APANNINGERON. R. ROURS	PARALONGERE & ACCOUNT						Judiclas farectosure of non pashrish facilizata ar banksurzzier ar film angl
1020A/Riskal, Sawabasant, KENDESONY	2000.000.00 . B. 350.000	VIDEN (SECTOR, R SUCCO						duglicial directories or non judicial feedbicake or postroscore or sicle work
US2N/Buzak, Develances2, SDEPCER	AMBRES & MILVER LAW REFLICED, 21222	ORDER- L MINTER AM OFFICED - PUNI						dunicial formatoune of ner judicial facilitate St. 2015.2005.2145.05. 101.1028.

		Cutoide Legal Counsel	1 Counsel. Dosaarda)			
Issuelly	. teorinai : , filoso	an ar	Another Park in Association 2018	Annual Fock in Angust Park		annual tapat service particular services
12500/farrel Seveluppent, KONTUSKY	COMPAGE. A RELEASE AND OFFICERS. A AND	COMMENDIA & STATES AND OFFICERS, P. 1000			Cudd cin	dudicial forectosure ur nos judicial factificare er baskrattika sur fikik sork
1955A/Parset Tevelepheck, 258710555	PERMISSION R SUVER	22300196773N			Sudboile Sudboile	Judicial toxecisense of non judiciel familitare of Sambries, at Title Nork
RADAL DURAL DAVIS SOUTH OF ROW DUCKY	égharjkuhrak, A svort	RAMERATION. R. 20000	n on the second s		dedb ato	Gedluttal foreerlooure or non junicial facilitate or nonkypuppies of sirls nonk
USBA(Rural feor) appears 30070CK	PRUMERACTORS, R. SLOTT	AGRESNELS, R. SUCCE			Judkolu for kant	Jadicis! Sonoclosure of non jusicis! Saniliste or bankenovcies on this work
772777792 instant provident	taparesti a wrintêê japa owriters, bint	chateset, s attrees tag officer, s to			Judirás or ban	Judicial foreclosure or see judicial facilitate or bentrustries of this early
Saphritoral. Development, Exercic	ichates%, A stings par offices, start.	GANBARL & MILEER LASS OF STORE . FILC			Ladicia Dadi 20	ladicial furecionurs or non judiciel facilitate ur bendrancties or title sock
VXUATURE - TRANSPORT	PERMIT	RESERVENCES. N. SCOTT			faction 201 June	Judicial favoriantes or nos justaial facilizare or basiciesses or cirls and
13134/Ruyal Seveloysear. 5891520381	GANNARS, A MILDER, DAW, OFFICER, EDIC	GANNARL & WILLOUD LAW OFFICES, PLACE			Judicia 043	Judicial Pereciente et nen judiciel facilitate of Uppfkrucksjen et title work
USSA/Pursh Development SCHTUCKY	CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR	AND A RIVER WE AND ALL FILLS			Judicia 250	Judicial forectosers or son jodicial familitate se bankomsteine or sfile sock
USSAV Purst Davetesnert ESSECTOR	00000008, 8 HILDSOP 1300 02071180, 81100	ALAS AND			Judicha Dr. 5420	Judiolal Foreviornee on row judioish facilitare or bdokrupteas de tibla wook
108.200 Ruzak, Revietissments, Kipittetics	toppskit a withoot tak opriction, with	CONTRACT AND			Justicia 25. bab	dudiciak fereniesure or non judicial fecilitate or behörgeboles or fithe mock
10000001/00000000000000000000000000000	CAMERAGE & MULLER DAM UNDICKS, PLAN	0940587F * 8777286 248 0%51028F \$1292.			dudacka of baoð	dodschul Freezionice of non judicial facilitate al bangrungsigas et disja yach
23300/Bural. Develoceese. X20074000	WAMMER, A WILCHER LAW, OFFICIAL, FLAN,	CANDERSO A MCLARK 2000 COTSICCA, POAG			Sudjula Dati	Judjutal fareclosure ar non judiviel facilitara or haskaustries ar cirle sork
USEA/Parts! Doumiournence X8475115155	ORMEREL & BILOREN LAN, OFFICERS, FILES	saadenst 4 witter jaw offices, tipe			Andhoim Dudhain	Sudhoimi Kureclopure ar non judicumi fachlitate or hankrunnojes or tiriv pech
USDADDaral. Development, X207UCRY	STR. THERE WE ADD AND A MEESSAG	COMPARIS A WILDER DAM OFFICER. PULC			Sudicia Dr. bank	Judiciak forbelouure ar nón judicial forlitato 21 bankrubhcipa ar Lifie eost
titleh Berry, Persyl complet, K88711237	Pashcomond, R. Scortt	LUCE I TRUCKER			Audicia Ov Dank	dudicial forectoours or non judicial featilitate of Darkreefelas er Liffa work
115000 Marks, Invelopment, Mentucat	นองครัศรณะ s พรานอธุณ บวงค เวทรรรมระ, กรุ่มธร	SAMARAN & WILDRY AM DEFINES, BILE			alaalad a	Undrofal foreclasure of non judicial facilitars at buildenedcise of title Nord
USSA/Sheral Tevenisconent, SINTUCHY		exemina, a Milión, Jón Dépicte, Mile			dudicja Deni	Judánial ferentasura or man judánisi fectilátáro or bankrustnies or vitie mark
USOM Puxul. Decred speece. AMITICAX	GOVERNEL A MILING IAM DISICIS. MILE	SAMANES, 1 MIRORA LONG DEFICES, 2120			Jeolá e As Jeolá e As	Judickal furschesure or non jumicial feotilitate or handractories or fille work
USDAA Fursal. Jerse-Assessor Afternation	Participation 8. Scott	PERMIRACIÓN A SOCIE			Judšaja pr. Daož	Jonicial foreclosure or new justicial factionate or hestromotors or stile doub
USDAM Partal. Devalocement, KENTEDDY	PERFILIERTW. A STOCKT	RINH CHORNER, R. SCOTT			Cuttais Cuttais	Cutinial foreniusuus or out judiniei leniliteete ur benkrestnine or strie merk
105004 Marcal, Tervel spanne, Abrithmert	contracts a silver the oppication project	DURAN A MILING THE DESIGNS . P.T.C.			Tudicia or Dank	Judicial Tornalosure ar new judicial familiation ar bankquarcies or fitle work
22204/901ral Sevelnement 82979626	OWNERSE & BILODER FAM OFFICES, FLAC	WHERE'S WINDOW YON STRICES. FILM			alollon And Ju	Multutal fore-disears or continuation for the figuration of Dankgeneticies or Libio sector
16504/Burai Sevelosment SUPTUCOY	GAMBBER. 4 MILDER 24M OFFICED, FLAC	CAMERCO & MILLORE JAN OFFICES, MILLO			dudicia of hank	ducticial foreeleaure or non judicial facilitary of bankeuptoise or Lixie Work
1050Mar Party L. Revent Levelence. 2007Tucky	comments a mitinge the offices, wind	CONDUCT & MULLERS, AND, OFFICES, FLLC			Juli cin at budi	Julicial foreclasure or non judicial facilitate at Ameristeres or ticke work
12200/20grel bryelostest MENTOCKY	SAMMER 4 BILDER LAW OFFICES - 2120	CAMERIES, 5 NEUROS, 2000 OPPLICES, PLAC			Judhera 25 hab	Judhurah ferentasuke te son judhulah Eschlikare or Austropysies or Aldès mork
HORA/Bural Develorent 1600383488	DX MEVZER, GRENONY & GLEVERN ATTORNEY AT 3428	ar surres, guesony a glivres Arronskey ar Ada			22. 20.05	Judicial Torochosure or non judicial factiones Sa Neusinghadas an Jacks Merk
[1605.00.00.00.1 Servet oppiezz. Logi233,2885.	220000.4. 200400025_kid/mananananan	CASEVA A DELAVAND GAC			Judhela 26. 2425	Judicial favoricance of nam judicial facilitate
12206 (Noted - Decode custors, 183.00049.124	2001 tAM DEFICE	1017. JAN 1127.50E			Jarberta Jor Bark	Sadicial fureniause as non judicial facilitate or habbrukeise of kills Wilking and anonomous

U.E. PARARSNENT OF AGELCULTURE Cutolide Legel Counsel U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Cutaide Legal Countel (Dollars in Thomsands)

2 2 2 2	and a second	tran kena	Allower Shird IA	securt Wald in 2013	annut Baid an ascan baid in 2015 - 2016	Memory base	to date the	terrer inspect for lating merick reply contact
191194/Parcel Develorment WirdChild	JOST LAG GEFICE	2021 140 355152						fudicial ferenieare er nem judicial faculitate er backturtnies or pirte vert
GEDAV Paral Developments #1.00008116	JOST BAR OFFICE	JOBY LAN SERIES						Judiniai forentomure ur non judinimi faollitato or Dankruptoten or tutik apri
(SED)// Partical. Devee longesper. Hit provent its	utori 140 avriat	1001. 158 SEE USE					7.9	Audiozal foreclesure or new judicial facilitate or Markappolas pr AACle Mark.
(15)04/20120) Development, 200013200	assortant t. wrag, tht	2000 1. 8839, 1.00						Sudicial fore-thereas as non jutatelel fachilitere of benchronicies of Lills andA
US ONU BOTTAL - DATABLONDBORT, LOUGED (ABBA	D'HEDDAN ILL'NILLIME D'A FROFROSIONAL IME CORPORATION	OTREGAM III, MILAIAN U A FARESSIUMAL LAN CONTONNELS.						Jodicial foreclosure at non judicial facilitate at Deskraptejas or with work
10000A/Posses. Second summers	O'ARCAN ILL MILLING D'A PROPESSIONAL LAN	O'REGNALIAL WILLIAM D'A PROFESSIONAL LAW					0.4	unicial forectorure of non fudicial faullinges or bankrusterow or bits book
030%/Borel Gereismenst Mi28130	BOOMERA S. PLONARE ASAR	SOUTHER & THEFT						Colfrial fareefaxare as sem judicial fuolifrate dr bankrosfates or sitle 2005
USEAA Pacca A. Servaloposent MAAYGARD	88%156092) f. Mt888, 5242	055557060. 1. 98690 33.c.					10 0	Jodicial foreclasure or son judicial facilitate ar bankeuptofer or title post.
Coort Wilds a normal pares indications	1000011.9898.	3974 - 10200 - 1000					10 20	Nudicial Evrecknewse er men judicial facilitata ar benkrynstryn yr sizie verk
USSOAL BUILS DOUDI COMMAN - RARYEALD	4284187080 J. 8288, 546	SIQUETORP. 2., MSER. 14C						Dudicial forendiusure ar non judicial familinate ar benkrydfordat ar Mikke Araki
USERA/ Burral: Dervelugopous. INDAMA	chtein e. Shedisv e. c.	Sola Practicizmer				44 Ulas ana Ar		bolicial foreclasure or ann fudiciel Tacklataro 27 Peortopholes of 1123e Nork
espectant trait. Devektenens - copizatwerk	CONCOME & DECOMPANE ILC	CANDYA, S. DECAMPANY, VAC					. 6 0	Nuticial forectosure or non judicial facultures at gentropician yr.sitle appi
URDA/Ford) terrisment diutuit	Jerose Adams. Attr	Gais, Prasticicianar					7.4	Undheist Forentissars or non juddonal feerlitate de Deskruetoken or ficto sork
PStev/fursi Sevelopeept, 1035181006	W D A PROFESSION LON	NEARNAL ZIL, MILLINK D A PROFESSIONAL LAR						Wedicial forestoears of non pudicial facilitate 22 Agricustical of VISE Mode
13 DAY For each. Dry verbatteren t. 2400.182.2466.	U-ROCEAN XXX, MILLINES D A PROPERSIONAL LAG	OTRESAM LIL, MILLIAM 5 & PROFESTIONAL LAW					0.0	Judicial forectosure or non judicial facilitate un bunkcuptoios ar sizio murk
1920:44.8u.z.až. "Pervedziztnemić. Lidd.1.81.0402.	CONCOM. 4. DELABATIR. SIC	CARCON & INCOMPAGE TAR					-2.5	Juddolek fuserlaanen at non juddalak faajlitete at Baekrustate at zilde mark
2007002126 bisenerystreet person for the	STREET & RILLS, 7 A	21952. 4. Editor. P. A						Judicial formeloguar or non jeticial facilitare or bankroprojes of cicle work
załażnych urosnowskie teruch	9 4 "11776 9 1383600	stratt a state. P.A.					50	Undividat forucionare ut non judicial facilitate or bandruption or title post.
1215/Puyel Development Diffedder	armant a saula, P.A	steart e silis, 2 A					7.0	Judicial Earesteauxe as rea judicial facilitare of Bankrabicies of Mikis work
URBN/Burel Dwood commer ARIANAE	2720001 2 00010. 2 A	STREET & SUMER. S.A.					5.9	Mailchal foresteaure on non jadichal Sachither Di Danistentes or fiste ack
Rogan (Bosca). Speed opgaan t. Sathaddadt	aracer e ecale, e à	259227 2 814111, 2 2					2.0	ballytal Suserkosure or num podiciel, fassitzató n bankaronaras or Lithe wark
WebbArthural Dersel consent. Diffection	STREET & ELUIS, P.A.	ETPERET + States, P.A.						Celtrial formatosure or yor judicist Aviitization
SAAMALES Introjentejerati	STREET & 21413. F &	stepst a Atada, 2 A				60. j		Mutheimi farociosare er som jadiejmi facilitare ar benerusreise er tiske work
rupia/feural hevelocessent bitdoodbf	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	2016221 6 #44418, 0 A						dudicial furscionure at non jumicial fucilitates at lambrancira et sitie whet
1 Charles	UTWRET & SLLID, P.A.	808887 v Ililia P A					<u>, n c</u>	Judicial berechemics or your judicial predictation
223106/Blurel, Develorment, 100, PRARE	219831 6 81443, 2 A	stater a gualar P.A.					51.0	Collectal Korenheetre of non judikiek Rechiktere or hantrygebies or shale month
22200/Burnis, Extra angence, p210/25502	201268 4 ELLIS 2 A	coster a state. 2 A					5 C	duthaial fareciosare or non pudirial fucilirate at buokruptcies at Aille MOSA
USDE/SUSSE Evergansen 1258	0 Genel Thile	0 5446 T1638		52. B			<u>** 0</u>	Judickal farmolosare er son judicral fachiltare. or ómhiltuorisan er cjule mort
USUACSUCAL DEVELOREDAS, VIBELUIA	Raigst Statter	staytee. Syin, A diaty, A.C.		6.19	5.52		<u></u>	Puchelal forecionare or non judhalal Cechitate or Bankpiungelea.ur.bickn.4053

0.8. DEPARTONENCE OF ADDITUTION Outside Lengal Conneel (Doilact in Thousands)

		(DollAct in Thousands)	Thousands					
Tana	Contract is more	Print Hand	Assess Para to	at her there are a set of a se		None and	Annual Parts	Descontraspass (24: N.1.1); Jucksta Legit Courses
05P/701rs1 Development MODYANO	PRANTOS CONTRACTOR	RADYSFIELS, SESR, LKC.						audional formation of a state way.
	BROQUITE I, BEBB, LIK	REPERT 1 210						Audicial forentianure an num judicial facilitate at bankromroias or fitse vers
USSPACEWINGL, BAYE LOUGHORD, PORTEAND	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	MANDERELL. BREEL MAG						didicial focesioeure of mon judicial familitare of manhroptica of 151m work
192,004/2012.6.L. De se Levenent, Makrifiken	Reality 1. Merse, 14/2	1940951948 2. 38239. 5455						Mudicial furestasure or non judicial facultare of Benkroptrise ar ottla mark
USDALFarat. Terralognant, MASTLARD	1990107040 (. 16584), 1400	2000260000 £. 02095. 1402						Judicial faceuleance as mon judiceal Enciltrate of behörupteten er citie Mock
USUAL DATA. IN VELSENDAL AND LARGED	1990,000 1. 1000 - 240	despersion 1. Attic						Judyciai furectoners ar non judichal facilitate or bankrunnings er sitte anch
ustibut fius rad, "fius yet remember, "SAAY JaMD	RANZEDRO 1. REMA. LLVC	886287982. t. \$\$286. 1655.						ducknast foreglosure of non judicial fucilizate at backroposies of fills work
USDA Reral beye to the to WATLAD	oni, sessi i coconse	aboofcono 1. magan, Jac						Juskrial foseuleeure at non justicial Azchlitange or bankupetojes or ultie work
distal Sural favelesans MASSLARD	30500000 1. REMO. LLC	abateceb 1. %538, 1440						Juddenal Koreelowure or wew posicial factilizate or bankrontrian or bille work
GROD/Bural Development WARVLAND		siduenen 1. erres, 110						Judiciel fareoloouse or noo judiciel fealitate of beskrundcies of hicle Aosk
1355A-Stural Develonment MARYLAND	BRADPODRO 1, NSTRA, 160	septimona 1. wests. Jac						Vadicial Koreciosure or nen juducial Kacilitate Dr benkrenerse er Kisle werd
183 (h.f.) Pouch sevense 23.5 (j.f.)	Alteroid Other - 111C	saansayan 1. Minas. 146						ladicijal Generationar en nom judicijel festilitste os bankvinska en sizie eesk
PURSEA (Derver) Thereof Addressing MARYLAND	AANUTTION 1. UKSAB. 1.1.5	MAADEORG 1. MEDIN. LING						Judicial forentierade on ten judicial facilitatia de bankrustrier de titut mork
Stylest fevaluates and the states	Second . 1. Wash, 12.0	00000200 5. MSB0. 505						Judicial fatestoric of our judicial facilitate pr.Mandergeter of fish most
1555AdSarah Devertossentt NAUTIANS	BBADPRORD 2. MERS. CLC	BRODEORD Z. MERH, CLC						duskofal fastoriosuse oz sam judkojal facilitan. Az Bankrustańas zz cizim soch
Gifth. Pursel. Terrel operation Reality 1964	sseptions : White Litt	BARDESSE C. WESSE, Did						Judicial Answelonuer of non judicial fucilitate or baserroreisen of sith week
USDA/Baral Drove Lopseent MAATLAND	Brantoons 1. within site	structures 1, stats, tic						dodiciai forecinare or con judicial facilitate or hapkeuptrios or sitils sock
2305/ Bursh - Sevel on Market Lickley	DS NEVER, DRODAN R OLIVIER ACTORNEY AC	DE KETZER, JREGORY N GLEVINE AFTOENEY AF LAK						Jodicial Targelogase as san judicial Targitase as backtotices at sitia merit
1219/Wersel Development Ultok	Stab Titie & Abstinct	Okah Titis A Abatraco			213.55			fucktotal Europianas er som judholsét fastláðster at bankkuptotas or sleim mork
ilgpaffisce) perejopeant 92544045	1138247 x 21018, 2 A	0005607 5 500005 P A						funtcial furectonese or new judicise facilities or hundrumeries or biste which
diffe/Purset Devreierseent: Jadifflik	0'98834N III, WILLIAM D A PADYSSICORL LAN	O'SROWN III, WILLIAM D A PROFESSIONAL LAN						Dutivant forevlopante of mén juditőni fastlátosta av öndörnötötet ar fiste nyrk
Gata/Pursz, poveloszémt KOMTE CAROCITA	dasia i Zojeja	Donhim 4 faq151		42.46	00 17 19			seelusticiat freestaaties wegl
SSSSA South, Durch provent, FLC\$510A	ALL ADDRESS & DURLAR THE	088655, 4, 5531405, 263						Judintal forantonire of non judicial factioners
USER/Pacel Sevensorence (20132006	CONSON A DEDARATE LLC	COROVA # DELADARK LLC						Judichal fuveriosure or 4em judicial factification
1300.05.co.l. Servel operato60015516540A	U'NERRA 311, WILLIAM D A PROFESSIONAL IAK	D'REGAN III, NIÍLIAN D'A EFORESEIONAL IAN CORRESEATION						Judsmieh forentesure or nom judschaf faschismee or biankrunnsties or rithe aprix
25506. Breek. Develverender, földföldede.	20002 - 181958028 111.	CAUCKA & DELAWAYE 1465						üvdiciai foreoloaure or nos judicial fecclicate ur hadkrontoien or titlé Muñh
12528/Percel Development 122123AMM	COMMAN & DELIVERYSE LLC.	CONOCA A UZAANATT ALO						dedicial forenteers of zer judicual facilitate an importanticized in SASA 2005
DSDA(%sizal Deswissiess inteX333386.	CONSIGN A LEUGARANS, 2465	d/n shirefer						Jacksiek Sveetaatse er sen jacksial Kaulliteta At besitstrocks.st.itile 2005
2203A/Surat Development 202078. ChROMAR	Staney i Prost	Brannev & Founds		523.7	29.3	5124.2		53.2 Nortuttving, fereorgonate work

u.s. Déraarment er acutellurge Ourside Legal Connel (Dollars in Thousards)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	Roosanda)					
News	Consisting of Paras	118.19	Meant Pold in No.	AND AND AND A	Among Pard 11	Amont Para	a side	Antonio Carbona das Restan Orteccia Angla. Conserv
				000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Matheway Development, ARXXVA	Stretter A. Statterse, P. S.	dale Frechthander					20	Padicial Conscionure or num judicusi facilitato ur hanksunkudes or skéle 2028.
USDB/Hurawi. Servelimonent. GROBDIA	Adara A Adama, AiP	petara a Atlance, Sile		92.9			36	Jusicial foreclosore or non judicial Eachlians Di Bankonporter of Gifle Monk
VStorfburg1 Dereiscomment 2708108	410 AVIAND - TILANDA	BOSSBELL A STORAGE LLP					No.	Nadicial Essectosare or sun fudicial facilizate or bepropristed of title work
Statist Furzal. Development. Fight DA	BOSMSTL & CONTRAP FAR	MORREGL, 4, DARGAR 200					- 11 11	Taskelai forvolosuro oz nom jostalak facilizen 30 beskrysstin oz ritis vozó.
V2.DA/Nurzai Deresiecomora PADREDA	arti Actilici i misesce	RQSONEL, A DANIAR 225					53	Undicial foreclostures od num judicial facilitate or baddrugbulov or title ave?
utshidhural tervelogement floglich	BOGNESA, A DONIAC LAZ	brokens s bustap'ibe					22	Judicial formedature of non publical inclinate or benizamedian of this work
USDAffurnt Davetoppeert flügtlig	20188051, 5, 201146-1326	BORNELL, S. DURIGE LIN					-1-1- 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	iuticial Forwataxure or non judicial facilitata ne benkanania, er cicla eark
URDA/Fursel Development, Flooring	POCHABLE I LUNIDAN LIP	SCONSIL- A. RUNGAR- DLZ					<u> 8 8</u>	Judistal foxectorure or non justicial facilitato 10 Gangrupticae or tatie work
USBA/Wurshi Develosments Fiderick	ACONSTL A DUBLAR SILE	BOOMBLA. & POTARA ELAS					000	Cudicial foreclosers or non jodicial factions at hangeuptcies of title work
USERV Sural. Deze Loreane Vs.ARIUM	EDISWEED, 4 REMEAR, LINE	ADONESS, S. SOMANE ALS					-7.5	budiulai farecloscas ar non judicial facilitase or denkrusteise en fitie yezh
USCA/FAural Development FigDACEA	102000224. A. DURSARY JAR	2000000 ± 0000130 1100					30 191	Judicial ferecionate at non judicial fuzzijitere at funkturteite or title mork
1559/Rozal, Develonment (1020)28	accesses Jontare 300	activity, e. 20001.42, 15.8					10	Judicial foreclosure or roo judicial fucilitate of boing upicies on citik work
115054/Burnst Dervelamment, FlackTDA	BOGRELL & DURLAR LLP	ATT AVAGE * TISSED					27	Austicial forweloance of mon judicial facilitate on bookruckedos of Siffs work
control Servel recest, 51,087109	ALL AUGUST V TISSION	art avraud s vranoue					13	Dadicish doreniborate ar non juduatsf facdilityre of backturecise of tatie mark
US224/bucal Parateeneer S2002300	arti avrunisi i ritanica						20	Padicial Greetesure or non judicial facilitate or backrantaies or tille work
UdDA(Bura) Development, PL005DA	Soldstr. s sustant Lit	ALL STRATES LEF					20	Judisial foreeleare or non judicial faulitate or hankruebuide or fille work
dustAd Rureal Developmente FLORIDA	433 4971000 7 TUCANON	STARTS & THINKING LEF					25	dadioital foreettosure or nen judiculal faulitara ar bankranitatos er tille andi
1930647arca5 Dover America MiGRIDA	Andress & britting 23.0	277 ASIBIN V VIIMEON					ALC: N	Undictak forencinsure or non jugitual facilitaten or bankramerias or tila sort
10000070.coi. Derrel accent: VI.BACMIR	Polert N. Kajey	joja Kractitiunto:		92°.9	23.6		20	Toticial foresianus of een judiciel Bandifiate or hankrupties of this work
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	1250010280 1. MIZZE, 2450	80000000000000000000000000000000000000					- 10 0.1	dudiciai forentoanro on men josinjai fackiinne at banktestoise os fitis colf
USDACSERSI DEVELOMMENT DIGHIDA	ສັດຊາຊິຊີຣີລີ, 6 ມີຊຸດຊີເລີ້ອຊີຊີ	MODESLL + SLUSLEY 114					3 cr.	Judicial foresionare as non judicial factions ar banksuprofes or this apple
Hiter Fursh, Perseluptent, Articlet	byningluer Saw Firms P.C.	ta bie. Pickenta bisanken					Jir.	Judicial foractionare as one judicital family definition of the type of the state when
ESEMATROASI Development lotigized.	DE METER, GREDORY & OLIVIER ATTORNET AT LAN	DE REYZER, DESOCHY E DEIVISE ACTOMENY AT DAX					and A	Undicial foracionara or new Yedicial Encilization of Endicoptican of 1955 angle
US\$00/Burst Development, LobBSEADA	ade 111, witten p.A. Paufwissichel, bee 26021094	0'952085 [1], MULLING S A PROFESSIONAL LAW					dix 90	dudicial forecisante or non gudidial familitaria at hashrushcien or välle moch
SSCAriBural Developments (SSCARS)	Aiesannac, Bovasor, Bardean	Megandar, Royatson, Sardoab		33.9	5.43		10 20	Judicial forentouure ur don 'undicial factilitate
USUM/Parkal, Derestonment, Nokricatte	BRADADDD (, 1950), 200	884.050100. I 82888. 31.02					20	Judhutul Foreciontee or non judicial faithlence of Backrupteion or 1114 mork
20,650, Butcal,, Decret contents, 200,621,452	istatytano I. atsa, jac	savuroas 1. sama, liú					20 20	Judicial foreariesure at nem judicial fauilitate de banérumitika at kitis asté
(SSRA/Rucal Cevelogreen: SSC000)A	Alexandres. Revertori. Neridono.	Alertabilar, Bayacos, Sagdanan					20	Judicial forcelemente as non judicial fanilitate of parkturfulee ar file aark
GRAM Butch, Provisionme, VCRDINTA	22 ceta. 71 1 22	TLLDer & TLLDer, Arrantinge		2.018			And	Judicial forectosure or new judicial facilitate or harkpurghter or Lighe syste

-	Country 1 lines	Price Man	Amount build in Amount Mark in 2012 2013	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Arrest reason	Amount Parts to date 10 2016	resolution to the second se
USBAC Breek, Secelaresen, EDA MEXICO	Elitathech Kessur, P.C.	विक्रीस हिंद्यात्रा होते क्षेत्रका	22	263.5			ductional forectorous of pur judicial facilitate on baskmonthes of shife work.
USDA/Rural Sevelogment 2000 listryichs by RAMALII	March, Rosetts	McCuilly 4 Decuse. P.C.		513.0	316.2	0.52	dudicial faceoleeure or man pudicial fecilitate or Sankrustriae of Sile work
USIN/Rural Development GRAM (setwiced by MARNE()	Marin Regard	Muçully é Pesus, 2,5.					dudicial fureciarze ar non judicial factifurm or hanktuperjag pr fith work
SGDA/Fural Seveinpsent GRAM territed by RAMALTI	June Malis	Mair. Cour. Souds & Showsrott					Jumicial foresismers or non jumicial facilitate or bankrunssiye at their work
endraftor inverserenter	3. Japon LossBar, \$2.	Reis SteatLainnes	04 10 10	*			fuskvisi furevioaure ur non pisivisi fachitute or bunkurbicies er ripie york
2006/fairs1. Development, ACCENDAR	McCardv. Wotiży s Yortevna	MoCursty, Wohikle 4 Postennas			578.4	50°	2001 and SFM some belietal forseforance 2005.0425.00p03351.005050.1121a search
URDACKNEES, Development, MCHXGM	Ransfakli, S. Mikiless	Randedl Miller a Respec.	\$50	5.01.5	\$102.17		MTT and STN man-yudicisi forentonuce facilitation, printing and fiels search
UMDA/Rusal Devejoppens, 500132306	eté filitida, sidaony a oliviten actosanti At 200	DE RUSSIER, DRSDORY & ULTVIER ATTORNEY AC 2000					Judistal ferologuar at ous judistal facilitate of bachterors of siths work
USCA/Wural Devyelonments EloRIth	REPAIR AND TESTS INCURANCE OF	MART ANTALCAN TITLE DISCOMACE CO.					Undiotal forectoware or non judicial faulitrate of hydroscores or title word
125 Phy./Roneal. Been lostmeart. Flab#206.	STREET ANGUICAN TITLE THROMANCE OF	FIND AMERICAN TITLE INSUMANCE CD					dedicial formetasure or non fudicial factificate or partreetotes or coris augh
1110A/Dural. Banalouppept. TicOI136	110000 AMERICAN TICLE LAGORANCE CO	PERSO AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE do					dodicial forecloance of you pudicial facilitate or bankcuptote of fills work
COURS (Note 5. Deve) and the Mich With WIRD	Abilaw B. Reparoid,	Mwreferd & Niconardi, 2155	1551	5.0	0.552	3.015	MZN and SFN Supe-Inductal fornerlownie Zasilalipressn.anglosisten Stile pageer work
U.S.Ded Rorgh. Revel operate, 50008. Concelling.	dacy P. Sisty. RA	Sola Pistioner	526.9	1.5 S20.6	10.113		Judiesal ierecteaure ur nen judicial facilikuis ar jackruptciar er sitie work
(VSDAV Rural Dayelepsent, 1975M	Backman, Strewart, 72514	Mackanan Atemate Titia	432.3	5,2,5,6			dudketat farwalnure or non judicial Bacijikaje ot DankenBichus or 5,210 kurk
USDV Baral. Deroisspork, 111,18013	daffear b. Flaber	Sole Prastitioner			0.68 0.68	27.2	forentespire
USEDATRucal Developments 200129 CANDIDINA	Marn Jaw Stam, 20,	North Lines, Edition, 256	69				Judicial forestrations or non judiciel factifiers or hydroxiphoites or side sork
ANDAL SALAS. Partwickingswitz, 500725, 53405,234A	Kazn Law Sizm, 32	Marco Tank Class. SA		\$8.6			didicial foreniosure of non judicial facilitate or bunkqunytics of fils werk
25524680.co.t. Devreiosmente 1.0410015	Janes, Jeo Xan), y	õolo Ersetistoner					duditiek forechosure or non Budicial familitate or Bankranschas or 2454m Mark.
1800/Yural Develocment 20078 CARONINA	Soldmaker Jobs Zione, MC	Stimplet Late Firth, 205	2,015	6110	912-5		Judicial forestesure as non judicial durities
2203/ Sarak Developeens, 30000 .00000000	Ostander: Saw El.m. 200	Brinslar, Los Class, McC	2.012	2.55			dedictal formelesses or non judicial facilitate or backgenSeles or Alfie sack
120154/Sural Levercopenent MC022ANA	March: Montheridat	frankristen inn Vidne, F.C.	246	107	545-0	\$17.2	Judicial forentemure of Sons Sudicial Ascidiate
USDA Burna, Anteologeneri, 2007B. 20034748	Trikes, Sastebil, Jaskasa A Poste	Teler, Catevil, Jacknon » Gence	\$24.2	5.2.6	1222		Judicial Torenjerupe er nen judicial Asoldieste er benkrærtster et filte mork
UNDA (Purce). Devaluments, possing, feasings	Racial Asteritasi Studin	Mogana, Inik			5.1.5		Judicial Enroitente er hun judicial Manifikate oc. kantrysteiss og filtig 90/2
19306/794444, 264964,0009401- #50124 5080016	Zagon Statlay	Gundestann, Fakman, Melvan, A Athante, Ash			2,832	522.33	<pre>destectal formerlowance or son factorial factorial of Mentruscense or Sinch sectors.</pre>
03134 Bural Terrelogment, 20208, 080008	David State	daskoff, Kallisga, tee Filga			510.2		delictal fareokanure ar non gudietal facilitate ar benkrannaen er tirle gork
US205/Fluxal Deves Loppense, 0.00175, 5A60576.	228.2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	268 j.a. clotence. 201.00001			35.5		Judicial Tereciosace or son judicial facilitate et Dankenphotes ar sitte sork
Unseddaurel. Swretensense aparte Dokorte.	316408 FL 350070	farreit, Tarreil 4 Stosnagon			2.02		Judkolal Korechensee er sen judichal Kariitanee ge bebärgstrije er 535je eerk
SSSSALBUCAL DOWNLORDARY MUCHICSES	John H., Tuskes	Minagaoden, Kaley, Lindhoin & Robertson. PLC	C-22.5	3.854	30.4		MTM and 25W non-justicial Foreclobury Edistribution_mrticition_add 54550_Afattli
USDA/RUEAL Development, 11,4180,55	Crain Buckglamerer	Genigs Restriction					Justicial forectorers of row judicial fecilitate St. Dankraktelet. et. fizik Solà

G.3. SERARTHERY OF AGRICULTON, DURAN, -Darkade Legal Country, U.S. DEPARTNENT OF AGRICULTURE Cutside Legal Compet (Dollars in Thousands)

		227 GARGARAN	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL					
Kang	Chanten, I.F. Hune	Pures Nume	at blat recom	an brand house	Annah Budd 18 2016	Amount Paid as 2055		Manachardana (sa tarata sata tarata sata
1816A. Retrat. Lower Science M. GH. GW	Roter States de 1900.	distributed for the street of		54.3				MTM hard 27% new-Yudicisk forectosure Astilitusisto, avicatios, and 1978, anasoli
USBN/ENZES, Perselapment, MURICESH	10000.5. J	Scheyesia & 4150		6.463	35.4	674.A	24.4	MMM and siM non-judicial facerisance Secial carient adiscretenance
Bios/Bucal, Drowingness SHOTANA	John 20,445	Mediaton, 6. Ktariketiketonet		202.6	2.00			10.24-0.000000000000000000000000000000000
13DA/Warai, Terelopment, INDIAMS	237222 20:0021.02	j.g. Minescieve, Astastadowy Michae						Svenc) percent
25540 Sturn) Durestonment, 1990 2690500	Richard M. School 20	Leverist & Meanutane, 10		0108.1	1. 68	1.22	229.5	Judicial forectownie or not inducial facilitate of publication of skide ench
235254 Pares 1. Deve Lonnerts, A1681996	John B. Zakhes	Winegarövn, Saley, Sindbolm á Sobertach, PC				\$72.9		Mes and 126 sear-jodizial foreationse Amerikkahion, myinsiana and shika newsch
MERRA RULLAR, DR. YM AGONDERY, NY CHAI 1986	Michael I. Couldan	Burnison, Make, A. Soldsmannessee		2.632	2,029	\$79.2		HPM and STH ann-judicial Ecrecicature Eactifications, eventions and tigle entric
VERPLEAR - Development, viteration	Rotheren frij 1.k	Bitt s Balegar ZaG.		345.5	A54.2			duthetat foreviousee of non judicial facultase of backtracties of this angle
USCAPSEs. Javelansent WittinksiH	dage law office	dula Prantikionak		036.45	20-1			duákeiul formacionura ne nos južkejui Macilitaes us beckruptcies or title morž
13306/fucal Dovelonment officients	Andraw Malecones	doje Pressisiones			\$18-5			য়ের হার্ক বিশ্বকা হয় হয়
1930a/Warel Developpeers, ASKANSDE	Michal bas Biggs 2.6.	Micepal June France A.				60.1		Judickal forecionare or son judicial Inciliante or Septempretae or Stila Mers.
DHORAGURAL Daveloopeon, MIGCONSIN,	nostanist à curo, louveret	darmeed fact, A feeds root.		011.2	1.68			övökösöki fereszimsure az ara judicial fasilitarre at kunktomorojen or sille voni
2500A/Quris) Seyed moreers, CSAJED902A	MERIDIAN SUMPOIDING SEMUTOR	MEMIPIAN PORECLOSORS SMOVICE		635.3	824.8	\$1.0		Jodistal fuseelasure or non judistal farititate ar bankrustikan ni jitie abrik
USTRACTING Development CAACEDURER	FIGELESY NROTONAL TEFLE	1131717.00 000100000 122018.		10.223	0.209	\$42.5	\$\$\$. U	Undicted Scenchosare or ann publicial faulificare at byskingssiew or sitie work
Ketel Burst, Seveloneyar, ASHTHOKF	Cimpk & Waisley	Clunk s Rakoler		\$5.0	30.0		63.0	सरसं रहेको - इत्तरकडां सरुप्रहरू
URDAURSEL Develoments, KENTAUNY	R. South Pennisentrol	Sule Erectoriet						dudicial ferenjasure ar non judicial funilitate or bankruptokok pr tirle enth
1920A/Wareh, Development MiloNAIN	Kohner, Mann 4 Saliaga, 2.C.	Kohore, Rana é Sailai, é C		0,094	2.02			Judicial foresionare or sen judacial faulijatete. os banksusteisa or tiste mark
Urgek/durgel Davgetannaemt 2002512000	Steeleyr R. Jefferizer	Solo Elsethistorer		5.63.2	á ú l			Jadıcısı fordasonro or aon judicisi faciliyata as bankıqırıyas or judic vask
12:00-7 Aurah, Devenberg, SOUTION	Sambrel a Bildar	üsebrel s Milder						Juthchal Soreofesure et non-judichal Facilitien et backunteres et Victe sort.
2020///Sutral, Zervelusment, '2001/01/00	Molliam b. c'Regen, 531	3618. Frassishioner.						futicial foracionure or non juticial facilitated
ASPA (Reput. Development LOUTET MIX	 Consperv Wakker, Str. 	felker and Passeen. Tall		3.44.2				Judkolai iozwolosuze oz mon jadiciali (aus)izwije or markouprojan oz čisle egik
CSPAN Ruexi Devreischeners, ABSAASSAS	avee, Nevan, Golddoball AM press Linds 210	firkes, Neg 12, 508,04800,54666.0800 1179. 210		334.5		C. 2015	325. 7	Jadiatai isteclusuck er nom judigigi jagilikate as biskrukteløs et tikla anse
155044 Pairsi. Develorments. 200155005A	Activity - Periodian Activity	spanyes and Deladages						Judsetal formelessen on non judicial Tairsitrafd on Andropolatan at 11046 aorth
DSDA/Busal Servelamment, 1001310006	ienija Jahatava	Canava and Salataya		5166.4	60. J			Jadiciał (newcianuca ar sen jadiciał (šen)ičskom ar bankrupickał ar sikla boch
03184/Bursh, Jevelopsent, KoNilla	Joza Kucoby	toweld 4 Durises Add		5342.0	0.4915			Dadicial forestraure or nem judicial facilitate or bunkrestries es 51510 book
UZBRACKUZAL Zwoodloophent PUSATO Struc	Joan Cackes Saccouto, Sac.	0053000. Systembe 200. 515.54						Judicial forectonure or now justicial facilities or bankcapterers or fills sort,
USARA/Ruthi Davelanamit Pubbers 2100	Sociality & Paration 200	forcellu a Derreito 205		25, 275	3,05	56261.7	37.40.2	undantal Kornelosure or han judusal factultaree or membropretes or citis more
16 Gov Parts - Lavel containt Maghhing con Shate	Serves Pillin	Terebull, 1433e, Barnett			32.4	\$23.3		contexu) coustel la not availante or staffad to purfurm forenissure servines. Unart in co frate Jevel staff appload to merform forenishine.
uates/Pussal. Jacoblogement. GRODELA	Prove Law, 345				d () ()			Judicial forentowire or non judicial fact/hone pr benzitentojar or firle work

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Detwide Legal Connect (Doilars in Thousands)

Kanadhy	Contrate 1: 1	frink these	Amount Park in Am	Amount Faid in Amount Paid in 2013 2014	aunt Paid in 2014	Amont Pald In 2015	Amount Paid to date in 2016	Mascan/Purgess for Netrop covaries larged frames
USDA/Furtal Development MAINE	Broderick 4 Broderick	Broderick & Broderick		\$60.8	6.955	636.2	249.3	Judicial foraciosure or non judicial facilitate 349.3 or jankrubscise or fille mork
USDA/Bural Develutoment ORECOM	Antekne J. Tissof	Bradhey V. Tlænons, 20			544.0	\$13.0		Judicial forecloaure of non judicial facilitate or bankruotodes or title york
USDA/Burral Development, OSECOM	Eveane Y. Anderson	Daris Keem é. Züderson			229.6	\$5.0		dudicial foreclosure or nen judicial facilitate Of packtupfcies of filds work
USERA'SUEAL Development. ORGOOM	Blan W. Stewart.	1112.jev. RE1., 20.			\$15.5	\$95.5	528.5	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitato 228.5 or Dankeuptries or title work
USDA/Sural Development, TEXAS	Gwendolyn Guinn Taylor	Gulan Gulan 4 Assoc.			50.5			judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate of banktuphchan or isilik sork
1320A/Rutal Development TEXAS	Landlev & Bankuč, Inc.	Landjey & Banack, Ioc.			\$3.2			Andicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitates
USDAVRURA, Development 167AS	Brandon Eacn	The Born Law Fisch PC			90.9			dudicial foreclosure or non judicial fecilitare of banksuprofes or title work
USDA/Rusal DevelopmentTENNESSE	Mochiganiz & Scott	Mckinnis s Scort				523.4	8.42	Judicial Corecioaure or mon-judicial facilitate 33.810r bankruntsise or fille wurk.
USDA/Rural DevelopmentCTSRRSSSE	SHEETWEIEC Valkey Titie	Sweetwater Valley Title				\$19.4		Judkcial foreciosure or non-judicial facilitaçe Br bankruptodes er titiq Mort.
USDA/Ruzai DevelopmentISHNESSES	shiss é Betz	81458 5 Derg				\$19.61	96.0	Judicial foresloanse or non-judicial facilitate 36.0 or bankruntsieg of bille work
DSDM/Nurral Development VIRGINIA	Zatel & Daitwain	Zatel & Dakrynple, f.f.			5.68			Judicial foreclosure or non-judicial facilitate of bankrumteles of thilt work.
Total, PD			\$0.0	\$3,349.9	\$1,482.5	\$3,787.8	\$1,238.2	
Total. USDA			\$945.5	\$4,024.1	\$2,195.8	\$4,685.2	\$1.311.4	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table that shows, by fiscal year and agency, the staff year reductions that occurred in fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Response: The information is provided for the record. Note that in total, staff years are estimated to increase in FY 2016 above the FY 2015 level. This is partly due to Farm Bill implementation efforts. Some of the increase reflects financial management services provided by USDA to other Federal agencies on a cost-reimbursable basis and for emergency preparedness and response activities. Even with the estimated increase in overall USDA staffing between 2015 and 2016, total Department staffing would remain about 7 percent below 2010 levels, while the Department has delivered record levels of service.

[The information follows:]

378

UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FYS 2015-2016 Staff Year Changes

			Change 2016
	2015	2016	Estimate from
Agency	Actual	Estimate	2015 Actual
FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES			
Farm Service Agency	3,930	4,142	212
Risk Management Agency	438	462	24
Foreign Agricultural Service	905	1,080	175
RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Rural Development	4,759	5,026	267
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service	1,457	1,704	247
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Natural Resources Conservation Service	10,190	11,657	1,467
Forest Service	32,194	32,194	0
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service	9,036	9,036	0
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS			
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7,233	в,033	800
Agricultural Marketing Service	2,557	2,855	298
Frain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	656	663	7
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS			
Agricultural Research Service	6,636	6,652	16
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	371	390	19
Sconomic Research Service	342	365	23
National Agricultural Statistics Service	982	982	0
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
Office of the Secretary	99	105	6
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination	59	62	3
Office of Advocacy and Outreach	39	45	6
Departmental Administration	333	404	71
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities and Rental Payments.	87	92	5
Hazardous Materials Management	5	7	2
Office of Communications	73	81	8
Office of the Chief Economist	48	54	6
National Appeals Division	78	87	9
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	41	52	11
Office of Chief Information Officer	996	1,156	160
Office of Chief Financial Officer	1,429	1,701	272
Office of the General Counsel	266	303	37
Office of Civil Rights	129	134	5
Office of Inspector General	503	531	28
Total, USDA Federal Staffing	85,871	90,055	4,184
FSA, Non-Federal Staffing	8,394	8,331	-63
Total, USDA Staffing	94,265	98,386	4,121

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS ACTIVITIES

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide total expenditures on Codex Alimentarius activities for fiscal years 2010 through the amount requested in the President's fiscal year 2017 request. Please provide a breakout by Agency and a grand total for each year.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

USDA Funding for Codex Alimentarius (Dollars in Thousands)

								2017
Agency	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	2016	President's
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Enacted	Budget
FSIS	\$3,752	\$3,783	\$3,719	\$3,517	\$3,722	\$3,634	\$3,651	\$3,672
AMS	267	210	122	121	130	57	78	78
FAS	457	454	364	657	660	1,438	1,450	1,465
GIPSA	11	18	15	8	10	7	10	10
Total, CODEX Alimentarius	\$4,487	\$4,465	\$4,220	\$4,303	\$4,522	\$5,136	\$5,189	\$5,225

CCC SECTION 11

Please provide for the record a detailed listing of the CCC Section 11 (Cooperation with Other Federal Government Agencies) transfers and reimbursements reflected for fiscal years 2012 through 2015.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

	SECTION 11 CCC REIMBURSABLE AGR	EEMENTS A	ND ACTIVI	TIES	
AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF AGREEMENT	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
			\$(0	00)	
FAS	To provide information resource management services required to support CCC programs.	18,400	17,462	17,075	17,289
FAS	To support Non-CCC related information technology activities	5,000	4,745	4,640	4,403
FAS	Provide FFAS with FAS-contracted remote sensing imagery	1,500	1,424	1,392	4,635
FAS/FSA	Quality Samples Program	0	220	219	219
OGC	To provide legal services to CCC in the operation of its programs and activities.	350	285	325	324
FSA	Biomass Crop Assistance Program	0	0	510	0

	SECTION 11 CCC REIMBURSABLE AGR	EEMENTS AN	ND ACTIVI	FIES	
		FY	FY	FY	FY
AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF AGREEMENT	2012	2013	2014	2015
NASS	Price data for programs				
	authorized in 2008 and 2014 Farm	0 500	0 070	0 000	0 010
	Bills	2,500	2,373	2,320	2,318
NASS	To provide FSA with county				
	estimates on selected row crops,				
	small grains, oilseeds, and	100	95	93	93
	processed vegetables.	100	90	93	9.
NASS	To conduct a weekly survey of				
	farmer stock peanut prices by	200	190	186	185
DOT	variety.	200	190	100	10,
DOI	To provide contractor support to				
	maintain the General Sales			ļ	
	Manager Export Credit Guarantee system and Data Mart.	1,050	996	925	924
DOE	To provide technical support in	1,050		525	925
DOL	the areas of hazardous waste				
	assessments in former CCC/USDA				
	sites for operations and				
	maintenance.	4,350	3,995	4,120	4,07
FSA	To provide technical support in			1/220	
t on	the areas of hazardous waste			ļ	
	assessments in former CCC/USDA				
	sites for operations and		1		
	maintenance.	300	0	0	(
MO Dept					
of	Technical support in the areas				
Natural	of hazardous waste assessments				
Res.	in former CCC/USDA sites for operations and maintenance.				
	-	20	19	19	19
KS Dept	Technical support in the areas				
of Health	of hazardous waste assessments				
	in former CCC/USDA sites for			6.0	-
	operations and maintenance.	0	0	60	56
NE Dept.	Technical support in the areas				
of	of hazardous waste assessments				
Environ.	in former CCC/USDA sites for				
Quality	operations and maintenance.	30	19	19	19
AMS/GIPSA	Perform inspections (production				
	site, port, or vessel) and			l	
	commodity testing	250	47	0	(
AMS	To provide CCC all cotton				
	classification information from				
	the AMS regional classification				
	offices.	400	380	371	37.
AMS	To perform re-inspection on CCC				
	inventory of non-fat dry milk				
	and salmonella testing	5	0	0	(
AMS	Peanut Compliance Program	750	655	640	675
Total Reim	bursable Agreements	35,205	32,905	32,914	35,609
				, 1	,

(
	SECTION 11 CCC REIMBURSABLE AGR	EEMENTS A	ND ACTIVI	TIES	
		FY	FY	FY	FΥ
AGENCY	DESCRIPTION OF AGREEMENT	2012	2013	2014	2015
FSA	Loan Service Charges and other				
	Administrative Reimbursements	6,083	4,081	2,784	2,781
	INTERNATIONAL FOOD ASSSIS	TANCE OPE	RATIONS		
GIPSA	To provide sampling and testing				
	funds paid to the GIPSA for				
	costs associated with sampling				
	and testing Corn-Soy Blend				
	(CSB).	2,500	1,424	1,392	649
OGC	To conduct activities in support				
	of International Food Assistance				
	Programs.	100	114	111	93
FAS	To conduct activities in support				
	of International Food Assistance				
	Programs.	120	95	93	111
FSA	To conduct activities in support				
	of International Food Assistance				
	Programs.	9,559	9,263	8,613	6,581
	International Food Assistance				_
Operations		12,279	10,896	10,209	7,434
GRAND TOTAL		53,567	47,882	45,907	45,824

Provide an estimate for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record. \$(000)

AGENCY	DESCRIPTION	FY 2016 Est	FY 2017 Est	
FAS	CCC Data Services contracts	17,574	18,856	
FAS	Non-CCC IRM	4,427	4,750	
FAS	Remote Sensing Imagery	4,930	5,450	
FAS\FSA	Quality Samples Program	188	203	
NASS	Price data for programs authorized in 2008 and 2014 Farm Bills	2,330	2,500	
NASS	County Loan rate differentials	93	100	
NASS	Weekly Peanut Prices by variety	186	200	
DOE	Hazardous Waste Remediation	4,091	4,390	
MODNR	Hazardous Waste Remediation	19	20	
NDEQ	Hazardous Waste Remediation	28	30	
KSDH	Hazardous Waste Remediation	56	60	
AMS	Cotton electronic class card data	373	400	
AMS	Peanut Compliance Program	713	803	
OGC	CCC Legal Assistance	326	450	
Total Reim	bursable Agreements	35,335	38,212	
	Transfers			
FSA	Loan Service Charges and other Administrative Reimbursements	2,796	3,000	
	Title II Operations			
AGENCY	DESCRIPTION	FY 2016 Est	FY 2017 Est	
GIPSA	Sampling and Testing	1,118	1,200	
FAS	Support of Title II	112	120	
OGC	Support of Title II	93	100	
FSA	Support of Title II (WDC, KCCO Staff, and IT Support)	7,088	6,580	
Total Titl	e II Operations	8,412	8,000	
Total Reim Activities	bursable Agreements/Section 11	46,541	49,212	

Mr. Aderholt: What activities are not being funded through CCC Section 11 that, under current law, would fall within that funding authority? How are these activities being funded?

Response: There are no requests for funding under Section 11 authority that are not currently being funded by Section 11. The funding cap for Section 11 is \$56.1 million. Funding currently requested totals \$49.9 million prior to sequester.

Mr. Aderholt: Describe your 2015 and 2016 activities and costs for Common Computing Environment in each of the respective agencies and in OCIO if applicable.

Response: OCIO initiated an Optimized Computing Environment (OCE) investment to update and refresh the Common Computing Environment. This initiative is focused on updating the current technology and re-architecting the current environment to optimize operations.

In FY 2015 and FY 2016 the OCE investment budget was approved for \$29 million for each fiscal year. A table showing the breakdown of the \$29 million from each of the Service Center Agencies will be provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

OCL Investment								
(Dollars in Millions)								
FY 2015 FY 2016								
RD	\$4.350	\$4.350						
FSA	13.050	13.050						
NRCS	11.537	11.537						
Totals	28.937	28.937						

OCF Investment

UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. Aderholt: Provide for the record a list of any unauthorized appropriations included in the fiscal year 2017 budget request. How many requests are there in the budget that exceeds the authorized amount for the program? Which programs?

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

9	Q	Λ
υ	σ	4

Appropriations	Not	Authorized	by	Law and Expiring Authorizations
		(Dollars	in	Thousands)

(Do:	llars in Thousan	nds)		
		A	opropriations in	
	Last Year of	Authorization	last year of	Appropriations
Agency/Program	Authorization	level	authorization	request
Programs not currently authorized by law or exp	oiring on or bef	ore September 30.	2016.	
Rural Bousing Service:				
Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program.	9/30/2016	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$19,362
Rural Utilities Service:				
Broadband Telecommunications Grants	9/30/2016	10,372	10,372	39,492
Food and Nutrition Service:				
WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program	9/30/2016	Such sums	18,548	16,540
State Administrative Expenses	9/30/2016	Such sums	270,878	279,058
Summer Food Service Program	9/30/2016	Such sums	555,729	629,484
Access to Local Food: Farm to School Program	9/30/2016	Such sums	3,297	4,168
School Meals Program - Compliance and Accountability	9/30/2016	10,000	10,000	10,000
WIC - Infrastructure, Management Information Systems,				
Special Nutrition Education	9/30/2016	139,000	294,000	94,000
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for				C 070 000
Women, Infants and Children	9/30/2016	Such sums	6,350,000	6,350,000

Note: List does not include expiring programs for which no funding is requested in the 2017 President's Budget.

USDA Nutrition Education

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table listing the discretionary and mandatory resources spent for nutrition education by the Department for fiscal years 2011 through 2016 estimated as well as the requested amount for 2017. List each agency amount separately, and include a Department-wide total for each year.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

USDA Natrition Education Discretionary and Mandatory Funds Fiscal Years 2011 - 2017 (Dollars in Thousands)

Agency		Actual	2012	Actual	2013	Actual	2014	Actual	2015	Actual	2016 B	stimate	2017	Budget
network	DISC	MAND	DISC	KAND	DISC	NAND	DISC	MAND	DISC	MAND	DISC	MANO	DISC	MANE
Agricultural Research Service	Ş563	0	\$563	0	\$563	0	\$520	0	\$520	\$0	\$520	\$0	\$520	\$0
Food and Nutrition Service	735,614	\$396,460	652,336	\$443,751	674,669	\$338,332	696,261	\$443,045	683,484	\$420,079	684, 372	\$449,024	708,594	\$467,111
Mational Institute of Food and Agriculture	124, 311	0	91,639	0	92,259	c	97,581	0	96,390	0	97,047	0	97,364	C
Total, USDA Nutrition Education	860,488	396,460	744,538	443,751	767,491	338,332	794,362	443,045	780,394	420,079	781,939	449,024	806,478	457,111

Mr. Aderholt: USDA began implementing the Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) in October 2009. Provide the Committee with the total amount spent on FMMI by year from its fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2015. In addition, please provide a cost estimate to transition the remaining agencies to FMMI by fiscal year starting in fiscal year 2012. Lastly, provide a breakout of operations and maintenance costs for FMMI from FY 2013 to estimates for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Response: Total spending on FMMI from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2015 is as follows. Information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Operating Costs	Capital
		Investments
2010	\$61,791	\$29,931
2011	64,755	23,078
2012	63,303	29,950
2013	64,991	6,681
2014	62,608	5,950
2015	64,679	17,657
2016 (est.)	65,420	5,350
2017 (est.)	62,858	15,200

Financial Management Modernization Initiative (Dollars in Thousands)

The costs of transitioning remaining agencies to FMMI were 7,470,000 in FY 2012 and 3,340,000 in FY 2013. Transition was completed in FY 2013.

It is worth noting the changes in capital spending over the 2015-2017 period. We are in the midst of migrating applications to the cloud, and this accounts for the increase in capital funding in 2015. Not all investments could be completed in accordance with our timetable, and this accounts for the drop in funding in 2016. In 2017 we are anticipating making investments in enhanced reporting capability that will improve the quality of financial management.

There is also an increase in operating expenses in 2015 and 2016, followed by a drop in estimated expenses in 2017. This reflects the need to run mainframe and hosting services in parallel until we can complete our conversion.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEFENSE

Mr. Aderholt: What types of activities is the Department engaged in to prevent or minimize the chances of an attack on the food supply? Please provide a detailed breakout of costs per Agency for food defense activities from FY 2010 to estimated FY 2016 and planned amounts in the FY 2017 President's Budget.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

(Please note that the FY 2017 total reflects a reduction of 113.701 million due to the completion of funding for the Biocontainment Laboratory in Athens, Georgia in the FY 2016 Appropriations)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FY 2017 Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative (Dollars in Millions)

								2017
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	President's
Agen	cy Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Enacted	Budget
Food Defense:								
Surveillance and Monitoring FSIS	\$3,215	\$3.215	\$0.753	\$0.753	\$0,840	\$9.300	\$0,840	\$9.840
Food Emergency Response Network (FERN)	11.350	7.254	3.900	3.900	3.900	3,900	3.900	3.900
Implement the Electronic Laboratory Exchange Network								
(eLEXNET) in Laboratories	1.587	1.587	0.400	0,400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400
FSIS Enhanced Inspections (hired an additional 20 inspectors) FSIS	2.469	2.494	2.519	2.543	1,541	1.662	1.722	1.744
Physical Security	0.248	0.248	0.060	0.048	0.004	0.005	0.050	0.100
Technical Assistance to States/Local	2.198	2.198	1.961	1,961	1,354	1.261	1.286	1,303
Office of Food Security and Emergency Preparedness	2.269	2.292	2.315	1.764	1.555	1.843	1,880	1.904
Select Agents and Toxins		0.000	4,783	4.415	5.633	5.633	5.633	6.652
Animal Disease Traccability. APHIS		0.000	8.235	14,362	14,300	12.497	14,300	14.363
Plant Health Safeguarding/Pest Detection. APHIS		0.000	27,500	25.155	27.446	26,446	27.446	27.636
National Animal Health Laboratory Network		0.000	6.742	6.223	6.704	6.703	11,703	8,734
Research	10.439	10.019	10.020	9.391	9.989	9,989	9.984	9,984
Subtotal, Food Defense	42.467	32.430	69.188	70.915	73,666	70.639	79.144	77.560
Agriculture Defense:								
Athens, GA, Biocontainment Lab/Consolidated Poultry								
Research Facility ARS	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	45.000	113.701	0.000
Research ARS	26.976	23.944	23.949	22.179	24.259	25.259	26.266	36.266
National Plant Disease Recovery System. ARS	1.755	1.752	1.752	1,605	1.619	1.613	1.613	1.613
Regional Diagnostic Network	9.830	5.988	5.988	5.525	6.680	6.700	6.700	10,000
National Veterinary Stockpile	3.757	3.750	2.750	2,596	3.722	3.122	3.973	5.723
Subtotai, Agriculture Defense	143,398	131,077	34.439	31.905	36,280	81.694	152.253	53.602
Total, Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative	185.865	163.507	103.627	102.820	109.946	152.333	231.397	131,162
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					**************************************		
RECAP:								
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	32.028	22.411	11,908	11.369	9.594	9.371	10.078	10.191
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)		35,715	35.721	33.175	35.867	81.861	151.564	47.863
National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)	9.830	5.988	5.988	5.525	6.680	6.700	6.700	10,000
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)	104.837	99.393	50.010	52.751	57.803	54.401	63.055	63.108
Total, Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative	185.865	163.507	103.627	102.820	109,946	152.333	231.397	131.162

Mr. Aderholt: For the record, provide a table, by agency/office, showing Washington, D.C. headquarters personnel broken out between GS and SES for FY2012 to FY2016.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Washington, DC

Headquarters Employees

By Agency

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agency					Estimate
Farm Service Agency					
SES	8	11	13	12	10
GS					
Risk Management Agency	1,111	4,147	1,157	1,12,	1,110
SES	4	3	3	5	5
GS	62	-	-	67	79
Foreign Agricultural Service	02	00	04	07	15
SES	17	10	32	23	23
					40
GS	580	496	406	403	410
Rural Development					
SES	20	15	14	18	18
GS	1,538	1,591	1,365	1,504	1,686
Food and Nutrition Service					
SES	9	9	7	9	-
GS	516	501	517	569	656
Food Safety and Inspection Service					
SES	18	20	20	20	20
GS	683	646	621	609	611
Natural Resources Conservation Service					
SES	20	23	20	20	20
GS	376	370	348	437	708
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service					
SES	25	27	29	31	31
GS	1,153	1,078	1,107	1,105	1,144
Agricultural Marketing Service					
SES	11	9	11	11	11
GS	533	463	481	599	427

388

Washington, DC Headquarters Employees By Agency

3 66 14 513 8 367	3 62 11	3 66 12	77 12
66 14 513 8 367	62 11 508	66 12	77 12
66 14 513 8 367	62 11 508	66 12	77 12
14 513 8 367	11 508	12	12
513 8 367	508		
513 8 367	508		
8 367		557	548
367	8		
367	8		
		8	8
	353	345	385
6	6	. 6	6
342			358
0.2			
6	6	6	6
237	233	184	203
2	0	0	1
55	62	62	62
1	1	1	1
24	23	20	24
10	10	10	10
339	386	385	385
5	5	5	5
42	40	36	47
13	13	13	15
120	124	126	131
1	1	. 1	1
24	25	17	21
9	8	. 8	9
89	91	87	101
2	2	2	2
103	134	117	122
	1	. 1	1
1			22
	24 9 89 2 103	24 25 9 8 89 91 2 2 103 134 1 1	24 25 17 9 8 8 89 91 87 2 2 2 103 134 117

Washington, DC Headquarters Employees

By Agency

Agency	2012 Actual		2014 Actual		2016 Estimate
	Actual	Accur	houdar	necuur	
Office of Communications					
SES	2	2	2	2	2
GS	57	51	53	53	52
Office of the Chief Economist					
SES	5	5	4	5	5
GS	43	43	44	43	49
Office of the Chief Financial Officer					
SES	2	2	2	2	3
GS	41	38	40	40	40
Office of the Chief Information Officer					
SES	6	7	7	7	7
GS	76	88	88	84	109
Office of the Secretary					
SES	39	40	38	38	40
GS	75	56	58	76	65
Total, USDA					
SES	266	286	277	279	284
GS	9,307	8,979	8,751	9,077	9,638

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with a full breakdown of charges and expenses in the Department's Working Capital Fund and Greenbook charges by Agency for fiscal years 2010 through 2016.

Response: Revenue by agency for Working Capital Fund activities for fiscal years 2009 through 2016 is as follows. Information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

(Dollars in Millions)								
Agency	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	
Agricultural Marketing Service	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.8	12.9	12.5	10.3	
Agricultural Research Service	13.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	14.3	14	
Animal & Plant Health Insp. Svc	19.3	18.5	20.4	19.2	17.9	20.3	17.4	
Departmental Administration	14.3	22.7	11.9	13.9	15.9	19	13.3	
Economic Research Service	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	
Farm Service Agency	167.6	122.2	136.9	170	150.7	138.7	142.2	
Food and Nutrition Service	4	4.3	5.6	7.2	13.9	12.5	4.9	
Food Safety & Insp. Svc.	20.8	19.7	17.8	18.4	20	19.9	17.9	
Foreign Agricultural Service	10.1	9.4	22.4	14.1	11.7	7.9	6	
Forest Service	88.1	95.2	97.3	99.2	95.8	98.2	104,6	
Grain Insp., Packers & Stockyards Admin.	2	2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	
National Appeals Div.	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.05	0.5	0.7	
Natl. Agri. Statistical Service	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	
Natl. Institute of Food & Agriculture	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.3	3	1.7	
Natural Resources Conservation Svc.	124.2	117.8	127.4	145.2	137.6	142.4	134.8	
Office of Budget & Prog. Analysis	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Office of Advocacy & Outreach	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Office of Chief Economist	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	

Working Capital Fund

Agency	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)
Office of Chief Fin. Officer	34	42.5	42.9	44	36.4	51.6	39.3
Office of Chief Information Officer	18.3	65.5	49.4	56.8	62	48.4	41.2
Office of Civil Rights	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Office of Communications	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2
Office of Executive Secretariat	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Office of General Counsel	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1	1	0.7
Office of Homeland Security	-	-	4.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.4
Office of Inspector General	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.2
Office of the Secretary	1	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1
Risk Management Agency	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Rural Development	76.4	76.6	65.7	67	72	59	59.3
USDA Total	617.1	638.2	643.4	701.5	681.4	667.5	624

USDA Nutrition Education

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a breakout of which agencies absorb the pay increase and which ones are asking for additional appropriations.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

SUMMARY OF USDA PAY COSTS FY 2017 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016	2017	Total	2017 PB Pay Costs Request	Pay Costs Absorbed within Programs
Office of the Secretary	\$45	\$172	\$217	\$217	0
Office of Communications	23	89	112	112	0
Office of Inspector General	239	931	1,170	1,170	0
Office of the General Counsel	119	508	627	627	0
Office of Ethics	11	50	61	61	0
Office of the Chief Economist	29	111	140	140	0
National Appeals Division	34	130	164	164	0
Aq. Buildings & Facilities	37	139	176	176	0
Hazardous Materials Management,	3	12	15	15	0
Departmental Management:					
Departmental Administration	56	216	272	272	0
Office of Civil Rights	57	215	272	272	0
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	18	73	91	91	0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	60	319	379	379	0
Office of Homeland Security	4	12	16	16	0
Office of Advocacy and Outreach Direct	2	9	11	11	0
Office of Advocacy and Outreach 2501					
Office of Budget & Program Analysis	27	106	133	133	0
Subtotal, DM	224	950	1,174	1,174	0
Natural Resources Conservation Service	1,733	6,285	8,018	8,018	o
Rural Development (Direct Approp S&E)	1,572	5,913	7,485	7,485	0
Farm Service Agency:					
Federal	1,392	5,282	6,674	6,674	0
Non-Federal	1,835	6,916	8,751	8,751	0
Subtotal, F5A	3,227	12,198	15,425	15,425	0
Risk Management Agency	137	784	921	921	0
Foreign Agricultural Service	387	1,498	1,885	1,885	0

SUMMARY OF USDA PAY COSTS FY 2017 (Dollars in Thousands)

	2016	2017	Total	2017 PB Pay Costs Request	Pay Costs Absorbed within Frograms
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,519	5,726	7,245	6,174	-1,071
Agricultural Marketing Service	150	560	710	710	D
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	89	336	425	425	D
Food and Nutrition Service:					
Child Nutrition Programs - Appropriation	106	406	512	512	0
Child Nutrition Programs - Perm. Appropriation	15	55	70	0	-70
SNAP	137	557	694	2,649	1,955
WIC	19	65	84	84	0
CAP	1	5	6	6	0
NPA	403	1,517	2,920	2,558	-362
Subtotal, FNS	681	2,605	4,286	5,809	1,523
Agricultural Research Service	2,095	9,108	11,203	11,203	0
National Institute of Food and Agriculture,	144	562	706	1,317	611
Economic Résearch Service	154	604	758	758	0
National Agricultural Statistics Service	315	1,187	1,502	1,196	-306
Food Safety and Inspection Service	2,614	9,513	12,127	12,127	0
Total, FY 2017 USDA Pay Costs	\$15,581	\$59,971	\$76,552	\$77,309	<u>\$757</u>

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the record a summary of total bonus and award resources (total number of awards/bonuses and dollar amount) for every position type (i.e., SES, SL/ST, GS, etc.) in each appropriation account for USDA for fiscal years 2014 through 2016. Provide a separate breakout for excepted positions. Do not exclude any type of bonus or award payment (e.g., include all types of monetary payments, including incentives, individual and group awards, bonuses, performance awards, Presidential Rank Awards, etc.).

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Image Image <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>SES</th><th></th><th>Other</th><th>Excepted Positions</th><th>suota is</th><th></th><th>Total</th></th<>				SES		Other	Excepted Positions	suota is		Total
Appropriation Account Protect Ancriat Ancrit Ancriat Ancriat </th <th></th> <th></th> <th>lumber of</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Mumber of</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Number of</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Mumber of</th> <th>Amount</th>			lumber of	Amount	Mumber of	Amount	Number of	Amount	Mumber of	Amount
K Mernana (3)1 (4,95) (4,77) (4,2) (3)1 (5,9) (4,7) (4,2) (5,9)	Agency/Appropriation Account	٢٢	Awards	Awarded	Avarde	Awarded	Awards	Awarded	Awards	Awarded
Reference 2014 3 3331 5,536 64,776 64,76 63,73 6,066 65,73 Reference 2014 - - 9 64,76 54,76 54,66 54,73 54,54 54,53 54,54 54,53 54,54	APHIS									
N Depender 2015 301 4,967 54,567 50,667 50,60 5,501	Salaries & Expenses	2014	38	5347	5,586	\$4,776	442	\$327	6,066	\$5,449
Neptones 210 4, 907 5, 365 5, 300 5, 4, 55 5, 30 5, 4, 55 5, 30 5, 4, 55 5, 53 50 Newness 2014 - 00 94 44 - 00 94 5, 30 5, 46 5, 53 50 5, 45 5, 46 5, 53 50 5, 46 5, 53 50 5, 46 5, 53 50 5, 46 5, 53 50 5, 46 </td <td>Salaries & Expenses</td> <td>2015</td> <td>33</td> <td>\$ 333</td> <td>4,952</td> <td>\$4,557</td> <td>526</td> <td>\$ 380</td> <td>5,521</td> <td>\$5,280</td>	Salaries & Expenses	2015	33	\$ 333	4,952	\$4,557	526	\$ 380	5,521	\$5,280
K Revense 2014 - 10 641 - 10 641 - 10	Salaries & Expenses	2016	36	\$350	4,937	\$5,365	530	5446	5,553	\$6,161
K Byenerse 2014 - 10 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 9 541 - 00 10	GTPSA									
National Dist - 0 001 0.44 - 001 0.44 001 001 <th01< th=""> <th01< th=""></th01<></th01<>	Calarian (Vincenaa	. 101		ç	60			5	00	541
National Cold Second Second<		41a7	E	n 1	2.5	164	1	0.0		766
Windprection Service 2014 15 \$134 5,424 \$6,996 29 \$14 \$5,468 \$5,344 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,468 \$5,547 \$5,547 \$5,567	calaties & Expenses Salaties & Expenses	5102		U.\$ 012	109	0.843 EUC-V	1 1	0.05	526 529	5222
V Topological Service		2	1					:		
Tatica & Expenses 2014 15 5,124 5,424 54,956 759 5,14 5,468 55, 55, artica & Expenses 2013 19 5,107 5,513 55,047 30, 21 5,567 55, 544 545 755 1,514 54,956 759 5,517 5,518 10,517 5,517 5,518 10,517 5,517 5,518 10,517 5,517 5,518 117 5,512 257 5,518 117 5,512 257 5,518 117 5,512 257 5,518 117 5,512 2518 117 5,512 2518 117 5,512 2518 117 5,512 2518 117 5,512 2518 117 5,512 2518 117 5,518 114 111 117 5,518 114 111 117 5,518 114 111 117 5,518 114 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1	Food Safety Inspection Service									
active & Expenses 2015 19 3170 5,614 5,047 34 5,047 5,047 5,047 5,047 5,047 5,047 5,047 5,04 5,047 5,04 5,047 5,04 5,05 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,04 5,05 5	Salaries & Expenses	2014	15	\$134	5,424	\$4,896	29	514	5,468	\$5,044
artics & Expenses 2015 19 5100 5,825 54,554 21 525 5,864 51. parent Myory artics & Expenses 2014 4 33 3501 - 50 33 55 56 51. 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 53 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 51. 56.4 <th< td=""><td>Salaries & Expenses</td><td>2015</td><td>61</td><td>\$170</td><td>5,514</td><td>55,047</td><td>34</td><td>527</td><td>5,567</td><td>\$5,244</td></th<>	Salaries & Expenses	2015	61	\$170	5,514	55,047	34	527	5,567	\$5,244
Summer Solution <	Salaries & Expenses	2016	18	\$ 190	3,825	54,554	21	\$25	3,864	\$4,769
Alticle 6 Spanses 2014 4 533 383 561 - 50 337 5 atics 6 Spanses 2015 5<	Risk Management Agency									
aties 6 Expenses 2015 5 500 333 504 - 50 338 5 arties 6 Expenses 2016 5 548 457 5504 - 50 338 5 arties 6 Expenses 2014 9 556 412 556 413 513 241 51 465 5 5 414 5 556 416 513 5 413 5 5 414 5 5 5 416 5 5 5 416 5 5 5 416 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 417 5	Salaries & Expenses	2014	4	\$33	383	\$501	,	05	387	\$534
actions & Expenses 2016 5 348 457 554 - 50 462 5 442 2014 114 of Food and Agricultures 2014 9 566 441 5 556 114 5 11 6 51 465 5 414 5 556 146 5 513 11 6 51 465 5 414 5 5 566 441 5 556 149 5 11 7 51 2014 17 51 2014 17 51 2014 17 51 2014 17 51 2014 17 51 2015 14 5 5 51 7 5 7 1 51 11 7 5 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Salaries & Expenses	2015	2	\$ 30	383	\$504	ŧ	\$0	388	\$534
Instruct of Food and Agriculture Sec 412 SS6 11 S1 45 5 arice & Expenses 2105 5 556 416 5366 11 56 434 5 arice & Expenses 2105 5 556 416 5366 11 51 465 5 arice & Expenses 2105 7 573 244 11 512 267 5 arice & Expenses 2105 7 573 244 11 512 267 5	Salaries & Expenses	2016	5	\$48	457	\$504	1	\$0	462	\$552
atics K Expenses 2014 9 562 412 556 11 58 414 5 556 11 58 414 5 556 415 5 541 11 512 267 5 5 5415 5415 5 5415 5415 5415 5415 5415 5415 5415 5415 5415 5415 5	National Institute of Food and Agric	culture								
arties & Expenses 2105 5 56 46 510 14 511 465 5 arties & Expenses 2106 7 573 243 514 117 512 267 5 arties & Expenses 2014 2 52 523 86 5137 - 50 88 5 2014 2 5 523 86 5137 - 50 88 5 2016 1 58 74 5101 - 50 88 5 50 75 5	Salaries & Expenses	2014	đ	562	412	\$368	13	58	434	\$438
arise K Expenses 2106 7 573 243 17 512 267 5 2014 2 523 96 5137 - 50 88 5 2015 2 523 96 5137 - 50 88 5 2016 2 523 96 5137 - 50 88 5 2016 1 59 74 5101 - 50 88 5 2016 1 59 74 5101 - 50 88 5 2016 1 59 42 590 - 90 47 5 2014 - 501 23 43 532 5	Salaries & Expenses	2105	un,	\$56	446	\$419	14	115	465	\$485
2014 2 52 96 \$137 - \$20 88 \$2 2015 1 5 52 96 \$137 - \$20 88 \$2 2016 1 5 52 86 \$137 - \$20 88 \$2 2016 1 5 52 86 \$137 - \$20 75 \$2 2016 1 5 53 42 \$90 - \$0 75 \$2 the Chief Economist 2014 5 53 42 \$90 - \$0 47 \$2 the Chief Economist 2016 4 56 533 42 \$90 - 90 47 \$6 \$1 \$	Salaries & Expenses	2106	٢	\$73	243	\$344	17	\$12	267	5429
2014 2 52 52 53 56 5137 - 50 88 2015 1 5 52 52 52 53 86 5137 - 50 88 5 2015 1 5 52 52 52 53 86 5137 - 50 88 5 2016 1 5 53 42 590 - 50 75 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 5 533 42 590 - 60 75 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 5 533 42 590 - 60 75 5 2014 - 50 21 532 - 50 47 5 2014 - 50 21 533 22 544 - 50 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	0010									
2015 2 523 86 \$127 - 50 98 2016 1 53 74 \$101 - 50 98 75 5 2016 1 53 42 \$101 - 50 75 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 5 553 42 \$90 - 70 75 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 56 533 42 \$90 - 60 47 5 2014 - 50 21 533 - 500 21 47 5		2014	2	523	86 86	\$137	1	0\$	88	\$150
2016 1 28 74 \$101 - 50 75 5 the Chief Economist 2014 5 553 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2014 5 553 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 583 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 58 533 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 58 533 42 592 - 50 47 5 2014 - 50 21 533 - 50 21 5 2015 4 543 21 533 - 50 28 2016 17 201 23 23 - 50 28 1atues Expenses 2014 356 5320 - 50 1atues Expenses 2014 356 5320 - 50		2015	7	523	86	\$137	,	\$0	88 8	\$160
the Chief Economist 2014 5 553 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2015 5 553 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 583 42 590 - 50 47 5 the Chief Economist 2016 4 583 45 592 - 50 47 5 2014 - 60 21 533 - 50 21 5<		2016	ľ	\$8	74	\$101	ı	50	75	\$109
in Chief Economist 2015 5 50 4 5 in Chief Economist 2016 4 56 45 500 - 50 47 the Chief Economist 2016 4 56 45 592 - 50 47 5 2014 - 80 21 833 - 50 21 5 2015 4 54 - 80 21 833 - 50 28 2015 4 543 22 544 - 50 28 2016 4 543 23 38 - 50 28 2015 4 543 23 38 - 50 28 2016 17 204 356 5320 - 50 314 1attest Expanses 2016 17 2204 356 5320 - 50 373 5	Office of the Chief Economist	2014	v	643	C 4	085	,	0S	4.7	5143
the Chief Economist 2016 4 58 45 592 - 50 49 5 2014 - 80 21 833 - 90 21 2014 - 80 21 833 - 90 21 2015 4 542 22 544 - 90 26 2016 4 543 24 - 90 27 actual field 2016 4 543 24 - 90 26 actual field 2016 1 543 24 - 90 27 actual field 533 24 538 - 50 28 actual field 15 5161 299 5320 - 50 373 9 actual field 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 9	Office of the Chief Economist	2015	, 0	553	42	230	,	50	47	\$143
2014 - 50 21 513 - 50 21 2015 4 542 22 544 - 50 26 2016 4 543 24 - 50 26 2016 4 543 24 - 50 26 2016 4 543 24 - 50 28 Jarues Expenses 2014 15 5161 299 5358 - 50 314 Jarues Expenses 2015 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 5 Jarues Expenses 2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 5	Office of the Chief Economist	2016	4	58	45	\$92	1	\$0	64	\$100
2014 - 50 21 2014 - 50 21 2015 4 542 22 544 - 50 26 2015 4 543 22 544 - 50 26 2016 4 543 24 538 - 50 28 2016 15 5161 299 5389 - 50 314 5 Jattee Expenses 2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 5 Jattee Expenses 2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 5				;				1	:	
2015 4 542 22 544 - 50 25 2016 4 543 24 533 - 50 26 Jatues & Expenses 2014 15 3161 299 5359 - 50 314 5 Jatues & Expenses 2015 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 5 Jatues & Expenses 2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 5	ADEA A	6107	•	0.0	77			70	17	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2016 4 543 24 538 - 50 28 Jatues Expenses 2014 15 3161 299 5349 - 50 314 Jatues Expenses 2014 15 3161 299 5349 - 50 314 Jatues Expenses 2015 17 3204 356 5320 - 50 373 Jatues Expenses 2016 17 3204 356 5320 - 50 373	OBPA	2015	4	\$42	22	544	1	\$0	26	585
lattes K Expenses 2014 15 5161 299 5358 - 50 314 Lattes K Expenses 2015 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373 Lattes K Expenses 2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373	OBPA	2016	4	\$43	24	538	1	\$0	28	581
laties & Expanses 2014 15 3161 299 5359 - 50 314 Laties & Expanses 2015 17 3204 356 5320 - 50 373 Laties & Expanses 2016 17 3204 356 5320 - 50 373	OGC andOE									
2015 17 5204 356 5220 - 50 373 2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373	Salaries & Expenses	2014	15	\$161	299	5358	t	\$0	314	\$518
2016 17 5204 356 5320 - 50 373	Salaries 6 Expenses	2015	17	\$204	356	\$320	1	\$0	373	\$524
	Salaries & Expenses	2016	17	5 204	356	\$320	,	\$0	373	\$524

Bonuses and Awards Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

			5215	Ū	other	Excepted Positions	ori tions	F	Total
		Rumber		Rumber		Humber		Bumber	
Agency/Appropriation Account	Ľ	Awards	Awarded	Averds	Awarded	Avarda	Awarded	Awards	Awarded
Office of Inspector General									
General Appropriation	2014	æ	\$68	402	5444	1	05	410	\$512
General Appropriation	2015	6	\$101	391	5442	,	50	400	\$543
General Appropriation	2016	5	\$78	386	5455	'	60	395	\$533
Farm Services Agency ~ Federal									
	2013	¢	50	10	05	ŧ	05	16	05
	2014	9	557	4	514	,	0\$	10	1L\$
	2015	ŝ	\$55	1,407	57	ł	\$0	1,412	\$62
Farm Services Agency - County					:		:		
	2013	ı	0,	ł	0.9	ŧ	50	,	D 0 A 4
	2015	2	0.00 0.00	1 000	0.5 1.5	1 1	0¢	- 1 824	51.808
	2103		2	1.4014	000111		2		
Agricultural Marketing Service									
Salaries & Expenses	2014	6	584	1,169	\$1,230	161		1,339	\$1,368
Salaries & Expenses	2015	6	\$76	1,183	51,320	31	\$16	1,223	\$1,412
Salaries & Expenses	2016	4	\$76	356	5477	73		433	\$583
Natural Resources Conservation Service	a								
12-1000, 12-1002, 12-1004,									
12-1072	2014	13	\$109	4,875	54,107	٢	\$0	4,898	54,215
12-1000, 12-1002, 12-1004, 12-1072	2015	41	6128	5 242	679° 678		05	5.256	54.806
12-1000 12-1002		:					•		
12-1072	2016	14	\$128	5,242	54, 578	t	\$0	5,256	\$4,805
Record Research Service									
Salaries & Expenses	2014	'n	545	523	\$674	2	\$3	535	\$723
Salaries & Expenses	2015	ъ,	\$46	526	\$732	12	56	543	\$783
Salaries & Expenses	2016	ŝ	\$54	215	\$352	4	£.\$	224	\$409
Rural Development									
Salaries & Expenses	2013	,	\$0	2,841	\$2,066	53	\$17	2,894	\$2,083
Salaries & Expenses	2014	6	\$83	3,271	\$3,305	ı	0S	3,280	\$3,389
Salaries & Expenses	2015	10	165	4,298	\$3,760	18	65	4,326	098'E\$
Food and Nutrition Service									
Salacies & Expenses	2014	6	\$86	1,443	\$1,503	,	0\$	1,452	\$1,589
Salaries & Expenses	2015	10	\$103	1,472	\$1,372	1	\$0	1,482	\$1,479
Salaries & Expenses	2016	61	\$126	1,143	51,193	I	05	1,156	\$1,309
Agricultural Resarch Service									
Salaries & Expenses	2014	32	\$284	4,846	54,947	19		4,897	\$5,284
Salaries & Expenses	2015	27	\$262	5,174	\$5,617	17	\$75	5,218	\$5,953
Salaries & Expenses	2016							. '	\$5,953

In addition to the summary level data, provide the Subcommittee with an electronic file (excel format) containing the data requested above on an individual basis without personally identifiable information. Lastly, for each appropriation account, provide the Subcommittee with the total number of promotions, within-grade increases or promotion equivalents under FSIS's Public Health Human Resources System (PHHRS) for fiscal years 2010 through 2016.

Response: An electronic file (excel format) has been provided to the Subcommittee. The information on the total number of promotions and within-grade increases or promotion equivalents under FSIS's Public Health Human Resources System for fiscal years 2010 through 2016 is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Fund Ext 2010 FY 2011 FY 2013 FY 2013 <th< th=""><th>Agency</th><th></th><th>Fit</th><th>Fiscal Years</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th<>	Agency		Fit	Fiscal Years				
PDERML: 452 464 150 222 222 1.562 2.613 <th2.613< th=""> <th2.613< th=""> <th2.613< th=""></th2.613<></th2.613<></th2.613<>		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2014		
ass. $1, 962$ $1, 962$ $1, 962$ $1, 962$ $1, 962$ $1, 962$ $1, 562$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 613$ $2, 623$ $2, 1, 613$ set $1, 1, 610$ $1, 1, 620$ $2, 133$ $2, 1, 1, 1, 252$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$ $2, 1, 23$			404	Co u	000	acc	NAMES OF A DESIGNATION OF A DESIGNATION	والمتعاقبين والمراجعة مترجع والمراجع
COUNTY: $1,013$ $1,146$ $1,078$ $1,016$ 756 614 2.613	Althin-Grade Increases	1,962	1,956	1,871	1, 728	1,647		1,
mass $1,033$ $1,146$ $1,036$ $3,253$ $3,233$ $2,673$ $2,613$ $2,712$ $2,613$ $2,712$ $2,613$ $2,713$ $2,713$ $2,713$ $2,713$ $2,713$ $2,713$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,714$ $2,732$ $2,741$ $2,732$ $2,741$ $2,732$ $2,741$ $2,732$ $2,741$ $2,732$ $2,741$ $2,732$ $2,742$ $2,722$ $2,742$ $2,742$ $2,742$ $2,742$ $2,742$ $2,742$ $2,742$ $2,742$								
errica: 63 53 45 27 21 10 10 as: 333 363 363 293 160 137 303 as: 533 208 208 169 169 169 arriton 573 208 208 110 110 123 123 arriton 573 208 514 1.325 1.69 arriton 1113 1.456 1.466 1.732 1.69 arriton 1132 1.868 5.243 5.243 5.144 4.325 arriton 0 0 233 5.243 5.144 4.326 arriton 0 0 2.343 5.243 5.144 4.325 arriton 0 2.233 2.041 1.737 1.939 arriton 0 2.449 5.243 2.041 1.737 2.302	Rromotions	1,083	3,535	and the second		756	614 2,623	300
matrix	Foreign Agricultural Service:							و به ما از من از مان المانية المانية من ما تخلط الله المانية المانية المانية المانية المانية المانية من الماني مانية من من من من المانية المانية المانية المانية من مانية من مانية من مانية من مانية من مانية من مانية من ماني
mestation 359 368 293 160 157 335 335 iss 208 208 208 208 208 166 165 169 iss 208 208 211 218 208 166 169 iss $1,194$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,691$ 207 $1,070$ iss $1,194$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,091$ $1,070$ $1,070$ iss $1,194$ $1,456$ $1,691$ $1,070$ $1,997$ $1,070$ iss $1,194$ $1,475$ $1,475$ $1,395$ $1,070$ $1,997$ iss 00 0 0 0 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,737$ $1,399$ iss 000 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,737$ $1,892$ 280 iss 000 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,737$ $1,892$ 280 iss 000	Promotions	63	53			24	101	and the second se
i i </td <td>Within-Grade Increases.</td> <td>359</td> <td>368</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>157</td> <td>335</td> <td></td>	Within-Grade Increases.	359	368			157	335	
Sester 69 200 60 60 10 10 10 10 arvation Service: $1,194$ $1,463$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,091$ 160 10 arvation Service: $1,194$ $1,463$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,091$ 997 $1,070$ Sester $4,722$ $1,194$ $1,463$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,091$ 997 $1,070$ Sester $4,722$ $1,194$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,456$ $1,091$ 997 $1,070$ Sester $1,126$ $1,126$ $1,126$ $1,126$ $1,126$ $1,126$ $1,1292$ Service: 100 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,737$ $1,139$ $2,130$ Service: 100 $2,245$ $2,041$ $1,737$ $1,139$ $2,020$ Service: 100 $2,139$ $2,641$ $2,732$ $2,922$ $2,262$ $1,139$ Service: 100 $2,139$ $2,641$ $2,732$ $2,392$ $2,622$ $1,139$ Service: $1,16$ $3,316$ $3,316$ $3,012$ $2,662$ $3,262$ $2,662$ Service: $1,16$ $3,012$ $2,012$ $2,022$ $2,022$ Service: $2,345$ $3,349$ $3,012$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,662$ Service: $1,16$ $3,012$ $2,022$ $2,022$ $2,022$ $2,022$ Service: $2,021$ $2,022$ $2,022$ $2,022$ $2,022$ $2,022$ Service: $2,022$ <	Risk Management Agency:	and a second	and a set of the set o	a de la companya de l	a se forte announce est a sector a se device de la contra d	a politica de calebra de contra en contra en actividad en la contra de contra de contra de contra de contra de Esta de contra de Contra de contra de Contra de contra de contr		annale d'a ref a faire ann ann ann an ann ann ann ann ann ann
Sestricte: 208 221 218 208 166 169 Structe: 1,194 1,194 1,165 1,091 997 1,090 Structe: 1,194 1,195 1,194 1,195 1,195 1,091 997 1,090 Structe: 1,092 3,144 1,195 1,195 5,243 2,041 1,797 1,999 Structe: 100 0 2,339 2,041 1,797 1,395 5,14 4,325 5,16 5,16 5,12 5,245 1,2 <th< td=""><td>Promotions</td><td>69</td><td>90</td><td></td><td></td><td>23</td><td>72</td><td></td></th<>	Promotions	69	90			23	72	
ervation Service: $1,194$ $1,463$ $1,456$ $1,091$ 997 $1,070$ $5,100$ Ses. $4,132$ $4,132$ $1,463$ $1,456$ $1,091$ $5,144$ $4,325$ $5,144$ Ses. 0 0 $2,333$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,999$ 350 Ses. 100 100 100 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,999$ Ses. 510 00 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,899$ Ses. 510 00 $2,149$ $2,661$ $2,743$ $2,322$ 262 Ses. 0 0 $2,743$ $2,743$ $2,332$ 262 $1,896$ Ses. 0 0 $2,743$ $2,743$ $2,743$ $2,322$ 262 Ses. 176 12 $2,661$ $2,743$ $2,332$ 262 2132 Service: $3,346$ $3,443$ $3,396$ $3,292$ 262 20 Service: $3,356$ $3,443$ $3,392$ 2322 262 2132 Service: $2,54$ $3,395$ $3,012$ $2,026$ $2,00$ Service: $2,326$ $3,443$ $3,012$ $2,026$ $2,00$	Within-Grade Increases	208	221		generation of the state is the encoded state information are set	166	169	see als reactions of sectorian in our one we are more pred, wood we want
Table 1,194 1,463 1,456 1,091 997 1,070 5,1 965 $4,132$ $4,132$ $4,132$ $5,213$ $5,216$ $5,144$ $4,325$ $5,1$ 965 0 0 0 339 $2,43$ $4,137$ 350 965 $1,091$ $1,261$ $1,157$ $1,999$ $1,991$ 965 $5,219$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,999$ 290 965 $5,191$ $2,041$ $2,149$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,999$ 965 560 564 $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,999$ 266 $2,743$ $2,392$ 262 $1,996$ 922 965 $1,19$ $2,646$ $2,743$ $2,322$ 262 $2,733$ 2332 2332 262 262 105 $1,19$ $2,346$ $2,443$ $2,346$ $2,322$ 262 262 262 266 $2,64$ <t< td=""><td>Matural Deserved Personation Corrido.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Matural Deserved Personation Corrido.							
Service: $4,732$ $4,886$ $5,243$ $5,216$ $5,144$ $4,225$ $5,1$ Service: 0 0 359 $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,995$ $5,1$ Service: 100 0 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,995$ 580 Service: 519 502 599 566 566 262 280 Service: 0 $2,739$ $2,664$ $2,743$ 2392 262 1 Service: 176 166 $2,743$ $2,962$ 262 1 Service: 176 146 $2,664$ $2,743$ 2392 2622 1 Service: 176 126 662 $3,443$ $3,392$ $2,602$ <td< td=""><td></td><td>1 194</td><td>1.463</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.070</td><td></td></td<>		1 194	1.463				1.070	
vice:0359245477350se:00359245477350se:10002,2332,0411,4751,895se:100109116205367280se:319602599564367280se:02,7492,6642,743292262se:17.6126623,443318372se:1761466623,4033,0122,6662,743service:2542,3433,3922,6623,0122,6662,743service:2542,3433,3922,6662,7432,6662,743service:2,3563,4433,3183722,6562,6562,656service:2542,372,551,791,492,6562,656		4,732	4,688				4,325	
Section 0 0 359 245 417 350 Section 0 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,995$ Vice: 100 100 100 $2,233$ $2,041$ $1,757$ $1,995$ Section 319 564 205 596 562 2496 220 Section 0 $2,149$ $2,664$ $2,743$ 2392 2622 1 Inspection Service: 176 146 5.443 $3,395$ $3,402$ $2,662$ $3,403$ 318 372 Service: $23,366$ $3,443$ $3,395$ $3,402$ $3,012$ $2,666$ $2,666$ $2,743$ $2,662$ $3,402$ $2,662$ $2,743$ Service: 176 146 $3,395$ $3,403$ $3,012$ $2,666$ $2,666$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,733$ Service: 126 $3,443$ $3,395$ $3,403$ $3,012$ $2,666$ $2,666$ $2,662$ $2,666$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $2,622$ $2,622$ $2,622$ $2,662$ $2,662$ $3,413$ $3,18$ $3,722$ Service: 126 $2,662$ $3,413$ $3,612$ $2,666$ $2,662$ <th< td=""><td>Rural Development:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	Rural Development:							
esc. 0 0 2,233 2,041 1,757 1,393 vice: 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 203 367 280 esc. 319 0 109 106 116 203 367 280 esc. 0 0 2,149 2,664 2,743 2,392 262 1 esc. 0 0 2,149 2,664 2,743 2,392 262 1 Most Patters 0 0 2,149 2,664 2,743 2,992 2622 1 Inspection Service: 3,356 3,443 3,395 3,395 3,070 3,012 2,666 2, Service: 3,356 3,443 3,395 3,070 3,012 2,666 2,666 Service: 3,355 3,395 3,070 3,012 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 <		0	0	359			350	
vice: 100 109 116 205 387 280 88. 519 602 139 564 265 387 280 88. 519 602 539 564 292 922 88. 0 0 2,149 2,664 2,743 292 3232 88. 0 0 2,149 2,664 2,743 292 3232 Moler PHHKS. 0 0 2,149 2,664 2,743 2922 1 Moler PHHKS. 0 2,743 2,743 2922 3 1 Moler PHHKS. 0 2,743 2,743 2922 3 1 Moler PHHKS. 3,356 3,443 3,395 3,070 3,012 2,656 2, Service: 3,356 3,355 3,395 3,070 3,012 2,656 2,	Within-Grade, Increases	0	0	2,233			1,899	
ass. 100 100 100 100 100 203 387 280 ass. 513 502 513 564 564 564 595 592 thon. Sarvice: 0 0 2,749 2,664 2,743 2922 1 thore relation. 0 0 2,749 2,664 2,743 2922 1 thore relation. 0 0 2,749 2,664 2,743 2922 2622 there relation. 3,356 3,443 3,356 3,443 3,318 372 sections. 3,356 3,443 3,356 3,495 2,666 2,666 sections. 3,356 3,443 3,318 372 Service: 254 237 2,42 2,666 2,666	Food and Nutrition Service:		and provide a first of a set of the set of t					
ses	Promotions	100	109			387	280	
Lion. Service: 0 949 901 756 496 922 Bestimus: 0 2,743 2,664 2,743 2392 2622 1 Bestimus: 0 -12 2,664 2,743 2392 2622 1 Inspection Service: 3,356 3,443 3,395 3,012 2,666 2, Service: 3,356 3,443 3,395 3,012 2,666 2,	Within-Grade Increases	516	602	والمراجع والمراجع والمستريد والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع	والمترجع والمتحافظ المرواحة والمراجع والمراجع	586	692	
0 0 0 0 0 $2, 749$ $2, 664$ $2, 743$ 202 202 note: DHHGS. 0 0 2, 749 2, 664 2, 743 2392 2622 1 note: DHHGS. 0 0 2, 749 2, 664 2, 743 2392 2622 1 Imspection Saries: 37, 356 3, 443 3, 395 3, 395 3, 012 2, 666 Service: 254 2, 342 25 179 149	Food Safety and Inspection Service:		(1) A second se second second seco					a soo and a so a so a so a so a a a a a so
est	Promotions	o	949		756	961	922	
nder PHIRS. 0 12 6 6 0 0 Inspection Service: 776 745 662 443 318 372 Service: 3,356 3,443 3,355 2,453 2,656 2,656 Service: 254 237 242 225 119 149	Within-Grade Increases	0	2,749				2622	
Inspection Service: 776 746 662 443 318 372 Service: 3,356 3,443 3,399 3,010 3,012 2,666 2, Service: 254 2,37 242 225 149 149 149	Promo Equivalents Under PHHRS	0	12	9	9	0	0	
716 716 743 318 322 985 3,336 3,443 3,395 3,012 2,656 862 3,010 3,012 2,656 2, Service: 254 237 242 225 179 149								
ses	Promotions	176	746			a de la companya de l	372	and the second of the second second second
Service: 254 237 242 149 119	Within-Grade Increases	3,356	3,443	3			2, 656	
233 242 243 149		an a barren a an an ann an ann an ann an ann an an		a series a series and a series and a series and a series of the series o				
	Promotions	254	237					

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Promotions	126	119	109	68	58(80	35
Within-Grade Increases	325	351	337	330	266	266	82
Agricultural Research Service:						and the second sec	and a first state and give the first state of the f
	622	568-	217	456	431	427	0
Within-Grade Increases	2,814	3,490	3,298	2,945	2,108	2,021	0
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:							
	34	64	61	52	36	40	16
Within-Grade Increases.	171	171	142	196	107	111	52
Economic Research Service:						a second se	
Promotions	22	28	36	22	17	18	σ
Within-Grade Tacreases.	125	110	117	16	84	132	43
National Agricultural Statistics Service:	م به	and the second					and the descent of the descent of the method of the descent of the
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within-Grade Increases	0	O	0	0	0	0	0
litter of the Active structure of the Sector		a ana a' de anne es anta mest de la come	والمحافظة			a de la compañía de l	
X****X X* THE VEYFORMX. Promotions	U	0	0	C	c	U	C
Within-Grade Increases	0	0	0	×o	0	0	0
Departmental Administration:							
Promotions	0	0	0	0	0	and the second se	0
Mithin-Grade Increases	and a second	0	0	0	0	0	0
loffica of Communications:		n e per en de annamente de la manamente a per en	n an				
Promotions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within-Grade Increases		0	0	0	0	0	0
میں اور میں اور							
Office of Civil Rights:	المستخطر معاملاتها المتعادة المستخدم مستحدمات المعادر الأليان المتعادية المتراكدة المعادية المتراكدة المعاد الإ	د. محمد معام دولوی مسلول دارد ماد ماد مواد ماد مواد ماد م	and also specific and the second specific second				
Promotions	σ	0	0	0	0	0	5 (
Mithin-Stade Increases	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Office of Budget & Program Analysis:	وتسترك يكتم والاراج والمراجع والمستعمل المستار المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع والمحافظ المراجع والمراجع	م ما معامل معامل ما المعامل من المعامل المارين المعامل من المعامل من المعامل المعامل المعامل المعامل المعامل ا 	transferration for the second study on the second study of the sec	an and a second spectra of the second second spectra of the second second second second second second second s	and the second of the second se	in more of street spin a particular instance of states of street street	
	9	6	7	1	9	2	Å
Within-Grade Increases	10	1.8	16	16	27	21	15
			a ser al compared derivatives of second services				
Office of the Chief Economist:							1
Promotions	2	2.	2	2	2	iq.	7
Mithin-Grade Increases	14	18	14	18	12	51	17
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
NALLONAL APPEALS ULYLSLONI.	C	¢	c	c	c	¢	C
Jana ja an 1960. 1980. 1988. 1988. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 199 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 1999. 199	and the second			and the second			5.0
I. Mithin-Grade JDCreases	0						IA.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer:					A DATE OF A		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
Promotions	0	0	ö	0	0	0	0
Within-Grade Increases.	0	o	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief Information Officer:							
Promotions	L	28	10	11	13	4	ĉ
Within-Grade Increases	133	22	28	40	54	44	- 21
Office of Homeland Security:	ما و به الحکوم الحکار است. و مستخبر از کار محکار و از این محکار این و مسئو <mark>مساور مستخد از م</mark> ال کرد. منه به محکار محکار از مانه مستخبر و از محکار محکار و از این محکار این و محکار محکار محکار این این محکار این م			and merican first include the second s		and an a second s	
Promotions.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within-Grade Increases	0	0	0	o	0	0	0
Office of Advocacy and Outreach:	and the state of the						
Promotions	õ	0	a	¢	0	0	0
Within-Grade Increases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Define of the coveral Coveral.							
Premotione	14	25	10	19	20	171	30
Within-Grade Increases.	115	109	127	16	76	57	63
		And public and which all all a set in a constraint of the dimension of the set of the se					
Office of Ethics:							
Promotions.	0	0	0	ĉ	4	3	4
Within-Grade Increases	0	0	0	6	9	4	9
Office of Inspector General:			a strands and a strands of strands of strands of the strands of th	and a second	a se constante de la constante La constante de la constante de		
Promotions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Within-Grade Increases	0	o	0	0	0	0	õ
under ander and ander and a USDA 1, ander and and	e de la constante de la constan	a se					
Promotions	4,838	6,110	6,209	5,228	4,609	4,792	3,174
- ÷	15, 634	23, 083	25,073	23, 658	21,320	20,404	15,146
Promo Equivalents Under PHHS.	0.	71 00	0.000	900000	0E 000	000 0	000 0
Total	20,472	29.205	31,288	28,82	K7K'CZ	3, 330	LVGG. G

Food Safety

Mr. Aderholt: (a) How many meat and poultry slaughter and processing inspectors were funded in FY 2015 and FY 2016? (b) How many will be funded under the President's budget request? Please specify figures by number of inspectors and FTE, including a breakout by permanent and non-permanent positions.

Response: FSIS inspection program personnel provide inspection at about 6,400 meat, poultry, and egg processing establishments around the country. FSIS funded 7,536 inspectors and 246 other then permanent (OTP) FTEs in FY 2015, and approximately 7,536 permanent positions and 246 OTPs in FY 2016. FSIS anticipates funding 7,536 permanent positions and approximately 250 OTPs in FY 2017.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the number of frontline and nonfrontline FTE in FY 2015 and estimated for FY 2016.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

	Frontline FTEs	Non Frontline FTEs
FY 2015	8,016	1,020
FY 2016	8,016	1,020

Mr. Aderholt: What is the retention rate for the meat and poultry inspection workforce and how does it compare to historic trends? What is USDA doing to ensure that there is a qualified inspection workforce for the future?

Response: The retention rate of in-plant inspection personnel in 2015 was 77 percent. Attrition rates are monitored so that trends can be incorporated into recruitment plans. USDA is taking the following measures to ensure that there is a qualified inspection workforce for the future:

- Offering multiple year recruitment incentives to new hires in hardto-fill or shortage locations.
- Offering relocation incentives to qualified personnel.
- Offering Creditable Service for Annual Leave Accrual to new hires in hard-to-fill or shortage locations.
- Using Superior Qualifications, GS positions, to set the rate of basic pay above the minimum level.
- Offering payment of travel and transportation expenses to first post of duty for new hires in hard-to-fill or shortage locations.
- Offering performance awards for front-line inspectors.
- Offering a retention incentive for select employees who would be likely to leave Federal service in lieu of the incentive.
- Offering dual waiver compensation for reemployed annuitants.
- Targeting more colleges and diverse groups for potential qualified employees.

• Developing a Student Loan Repayment Program for new hires and personnel in hard-to-fill occupations. Implementation to occur in 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the Committee with the total costs for the Public Health Information System in each year from FY 2010 to FY 2016 and estimated for FY 2017.

Response: The below table illustrates the full cost associated with PHIS since FY 2007.

[The information follows:]

FY	DME + O&M	Cost of FTE	Total
FY 2007 - FY 2011	\$37,298,555	\$7,886,113	\$45,184,668
FY 2012	\$6,569,231	\$825,249	\$7,394,480
FY 2013	\$6,730,000	\$859,797	\$7,589,797
FY 2014	\$6,559,992	\$1,729,948	\$8,289,940
FY 2015 Actual	\$7,544,985	\$1,783,374	\$9,328,359
FY 2016 est.	\$8,081,935	\$2,326,140	\$10,408,075
FY 2017 est.	\$8,975,144	\$2,635,512	\$11,610,656
Grand Total			\$99,805,975

DME = Development, Modernization and Enhancement O&M = Operation and Maintenance

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide for the Committee a complete list of all fiscal years 2010 through 2016 transfers from the CCC for the arrest and eradication of plant and animal pests and diseases, and those that have been requested, but not yet approved. For all transfers, note the amounts spent to date.

Response: The information is provided for the record. Obligations may occur in multiple years as balances were available from prior year CCC transfers.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2012 Obligations	\$10,385	1,606	34	0	10,364	0	246	1,922	m	0	0	\$24,560
	FY 2012 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	\$14,294	o	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	-1,000	\$21,294
PNTONO	FY 2011 Obligations	\$18,356	1,760	56	122	14, 327	0	322	5,702	78	232	0	\$40,955
COMMOULTI CREDIT CORFORMITON FUNDING FY 2010-FY 2016 (Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2011 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	0	0	0	0	\$16,922	0	0	0	0	0	-6,000	\$10,922
MMUULTI UKEULI EY 20 (Dollars	FY 2010 Obligations/	\$24,809	2,462	751	0	0	243	4,207	22,068	0	138	0	\$54,678
3	FY 2010 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	\$41,451	0	0	0	0	0	10,735	0	0	0	-16,070	\$36,116
	Program	Asian Longhorned Beetle	Bovine Tuberculosís	Cattle Fever Tick	Emerald Ash Borer	European Grapevine Moth	Fruit Fly	Grasshopper	Light Brown Apple Moth	Mormon Cricket	Potato Cyst Nematode	Redirection from existing CCC balances	TOTAL

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUNDING

Program	FY 2013 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2013 Obligations	FY 2014 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2014 Obligations	FY 2015 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2015 Obligations
Asian Longhorned Beetle	0	\$4,283	0	\$922	0	0
Avian Influenza	0	0	0	0	\$989 , 128	\$828,798
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	352	0	17	17,788	2,180
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0	0	31	0	40
European Grapevine Moth	0	530		2,080	0	0
Grasshopper	0	48	0	86	0	285
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	0	0	0	0	m
Mormon Cricket	0	0	0	0	0	151
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease	0	0	\$26,170	9,811	0	7,044
Redirection from existing CCC balances	0	0	-5,273	0	0	0
TOTAL	0 ¢	\$5,213	\$20 , 897	\$12,947	\$1,006,916	\$838,501

Program	FY 2016 CCC Transfers/ Redirections	FY 2016 Obligations To Date	Total Obligations 2010 - 2016
Asian Longhorned Beetle	0	0	\$58,755
Avian Influenza	0	\$49,831	878,629
Bovine Tuberculosis	0	40	8,417
Cattle Fever Tick	0	0	912
Emerald Ash Borer	. 0	0	122
European Grapevine Moth	0	0	27,301
Fruit Fly	0	0	243
Grasshopper	0	0	5,194
Light Brown Apple Moth	0	0	29,695
Mormon Cricket	0	0	232
Potato Cyst Nematode	0	0	370
Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease	0	4,498	21,353
TOTAL	\$0	\$54,369	\$1,031,223

Office of General Counsel

Mr. Aderholt: Please describe the litigation at USDA for fiscal years 2014 through 2016. Include a summary of the cases, estimated costs and number of staff assigned to each case.

Response: Overall, our records reflect that OGC handled over 25,000 matters between 2014-2016, including over 208 cases we consider significant because of the associated monetary value over \$5 million or potential to impact USDA's program operations. We do not currently have the ability to provide estimates of our litigation costs. For the vast majority of cases, one attorney has primary responsibility for the individual case. However, more than one attorney may be assigned to complex cases, such as class action litigation. All attorneys manage significant litigation and/or counseling workloads.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a full status of civil rights cases by USDA agency for fiscal years 2012 to 2016. Provide the number of cases filed, the aggregate data showing the resolution of cases to include the number of cases won by the plaintiff and the number of cases settled by USDA or the federal government, and the amount of funds paid by the U.S. government to settle the cases. Also, please provide the latest data on unsettled cases filed against USDA, its respective agencies or individuals in their official capacity.

Response: From USDA's Office of General Counsel is a list of the 43 civil rights cases (employment and program) filed in Federal courts around the country. The Office of Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights provides information about administrative civil rights complaints against USDA. The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Case Name or Description	Forum	Client Agency	Damages Awarded/Settlement
Adams, Stephen, et al.	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Forest Service (and U.S. Government-wide)	\$ 266,000 for 6 Plaintiffs (S)
Alguard, Wendy	Washington-E.D.	Agricultural Marketing Service	No/Pending
Allen, Iris, et al.	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Forest Service (and U.S. Government-wide)	<pre>\$ 88,000 for 61 plaintiffs; \$187,000 in attorneys' fees (S)</pre>
Banks, Denise	District of Columbía	Departmental Management (OASCR)	\$100,000 (pending additional motions by Government to vacate award)

Civil Rights cases filed in Federal Courts (as of February 11, 2016)

Case Name or Description	Forum	Client Agency	Damages Awarded/Settlement
Bradshaw, Rodney	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Cantu, David et al.	District of Columbía	Farm Service Agency	No/Dismissed
Chase, Rhonda	District of Columbia	Food Safety and Inspection Service	\$12,000 (S)
Chiang, Gail Watson	Virgin Islands	Rural Development Under Secretary	No/Pending
Coates, Alvin	Maryland	Agricultural Research Service	No/Pending
Davis, Dexter	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Davis, Dexter	W.D. La.	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Deron School	New Jersey	Food and Nutrition Service	No/Dismissed
Edwards, Marquerite	Maryland	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending
Evans, Greta	W.D. North Carolina	Forest Service	No/Pending
Fields, Sederis	District of Columbia	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Glover, Shirley	District of Columbia	Departmental Management - Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	No/Pending
Guerrero, Sinceri	District of Columbia	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Dismissed
Hildebrandt, George and Patricia	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
In re Black Farmer Discrim. Litigation (Pigford II)	District of Columbia	Farm Service Agency	\$1.15 billion(S)
Jones, Annette	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	National Finance Center	No/Pending
Jones, Michael R.	9th Cir. COA	Forest Service	No/Pending

Case Name or Description	Forum	Client Agency	Damages Awarded/Settlement
Keepseagle, Marilyn ,	Dístrict of	Farm Service	\$680 million (S)
et al.	Columbia	Agency	
Lindsay, Liliana	N.D. Florida	Forest Service	No/Pending
Martin, George, et al.	District of Columbia	USDA-wide (all agencies	No/Pending
McDaniel, Marcus	District of Columbia	Natural Resources Conservation Service	No/Pending
Nichols, Barbara	District of Columbia	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	No/Pending
Nolan, Patrick	California - C.D.	Forest Service	No/Pending
Norman, Veretta	District of Columbia	Food and Nutrition Service	No/Pending
Opliger, Kathleen	C.D. California	Forest Service	No/Dismissed
Phillips, Deneen	C.D. California	Forest Service	No/Dismissed
Puckett, Paula	W.D. Okla.	Forest Service	No/Pending
Reid, Nigel	E.D. Tenn.	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Slaughter, Eddie	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Solomon, Linda	District of Columbia	Rural Development Under Secretary	No/Settlement in Principle
Stewart, Rebecca	Washington-E.D.	Natural Resources Conservation Service	No/Pending
Sutton, Orlando	District of Columbia	Forest Service	No/Pending
Toney-Dick, et. al. v. Doar	New York - SD	Food and Nutrition Service	No/Dismissed
Tungjunyatham, Tipaksorn	Ninth Circuit	Forest Service	No/Pending
Ujhelyi, Livia	Ninth Circuit	Food Safety and Inspection Service	No/Pending
Villalobos, Michael	Ninth Circuit	Forest Service	No/Pending

Case Name or Description	Forum	Client Agency	Damages Awarded/Settlement
Wise, Eddie	U.S. Court of Federal Claims	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending
Wise, Eddie	4th Cir. Court of Appeals	Farm Service Agency	No/Dismissed
Wise, Eddie	W.D. North Carolina	Farm Service Agency	No/Pending

	A series of the	and the second sec	City Vill	l Rights Complaints	omplaints	Filed Against USDA	na a constante a la constante da constante constante de la constante de la constante de la constante de la const			
FY 2012	er provinsi de la construcción de l					والاختيار والمحافظ				
USDA Agency	Cases Filed	Accepted	Procedurally Dismissed	Withdrawn	Settled	Aggregate Settlement/Closure Amount	Finding Agency	No Finding Aqency	Finding EEOC	No Finding EEOC
AMS	21	19	-	1	11	\$624,494	0	9	0	0
APHIS	49	41	L	-	15	\$101,375	1	16	0	e
ARS	30	24	£	Θ	2	\$317,754	-	8	0	2
CNPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	35	31	0	2	L	\$753,975		9	0	e
ERS	1		0	1	0		0	0	0	0
FAS	10	Ľ	2	0	1	\$2,500		0	0	
FNS	10	10	0	2	0		0	m	0	4
SEA	172	162	18	9	45	\$1,678,200	9	41	0	6
FSA	29	29	0	0	10	\$181,000	-	14	1	12
FSIS	69	70	L	£	29	\$626,241	-	20	-	6
GIPSA	6	10	0	₽-1	8	\$10,000	+	2	0	2
NAD	0	0	0	0		\$24,000	0	0	0	0
NAL	0	0	0	0	0	, na ma far and man far and man far a far and a far a far 0	0		0	0
NASS	1	e	0	0	Ч		0	0	0	0
NIFA	-	н	1	0	~	\$25,000	0	0	0	0
NRCS	41	35	m	0	11	\$156,660	2	L	0	4
OCFO	23	32	0	m	2	\$2,200	0	11	0	
OIG	8	2	0	0	0		0	1	0	0
RD	36	37	S	m	12	\$317,275	1	19	0	4
RMA	Ð	S	0	1	e	\$98,000	7	m	0	0
Total	550	524	47	29	161	\$4,918,647	17	157		57

FY 2013										
USDA Ågency	Cases Filed	Accepted	Procedurally Dismissed	Withdrawn	Settled	Aggregate Settlement/Closure Amount	Finding Agency	No Finding Agency	Finding EEOC	No Finding EEOC
AMS	13	12	2	0		\$27,500	2		0	e
APHIS	43		4		16	\$163,000	0	16	0	6
ARS	23	20	2	2	4	\$17,000	0	10	0	4
CNPP	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0
CSD	46	36	9	2	13	\$331,316	0		0	2
ERS	്ന	2		e	14	\$15,000	0	0	0	-
FAS	ഹ	S	an to a neuron of a structure particular to the state of the	0			0		0	0
ENS	15	14	2	2	5	\$14,000	0	2	0	-
S L	180	148	30	9	53	\$1,117,194	4	53	,	20
FSA	26	22		e	L	\$106,000	0	10	0	10
FSIS	47	41	6	e	20	\$545,507	8	23	0	9
GIPSA	m	m		1	2		0		0	
NAD	0	0	0	0				0	0	0
NAL	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
NASS	-1	, - 1	0	0	-		0	press of the second	0	0
NIFA	e	-	0		-	\$5,000	0		0	0
NRCS	48		5	2	14	\$465,146	2	7	0	
OCFO	30	29	0	4	80	\$55,751	0	30	0	e
OIG	ß	ŝ		0	0	\$325,109	-		2	
RD	52	45		2	-	\$149,787		2		4
RMA	4	2	2	0	F -4	0	0	2	r ~1	0
Total	545	463	72	31	175	\$3,337,310	15	189	5	66

FY 2014	i de ser este de ser de ser de ser de ser de ser este de ser d			د در از معالی معالی اور از از مان میکند. از از از معالی میکند از از معالی معالی میکند. میکند از است میکند از از مان میکند از از از از معالی میکند از از از از میکند.		(r a province on a statute or proposed prime in a la section de director or una consistent area director de la section de la s				
USDA. Agency	Cases Filed	Accepted	Procedurally Dismissed	Withdrawn	Settled	Aggregate Settlement/Closure Amount	Finding Agency	No Finding Agency	Finding EEOC	No Finding EEOC
AMS	9	2	H	0	9	\$93,250	1	9	0	5
APHIS	42	40	Q	2	14	\$150,547	€ -1	10	2	Q
ARS	10	13		2	Γ.	\$115,649		9	0	ŝ
CNPP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSD	37	29		4	26	\$204,582	-	12	0	£
ERS	m	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	-
FAS	2	œ	0	0	0		0		0	2
FNS	11	7	e	0	Э	\$7,500	0	£	0	0
FS	153	126	20	L	38	\$518,346	2	40	0	25
FSA	20	17	2	0		\$814,600	0	ŋ	0	12
FSIS	62	49		9	14	\$188,500	5	19	0	27
GIPSA	10	9	0	1	2	0	0	г	0	0
NAD	2	H	-	0	0	0	0		0	0
NAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
NASS	r-I	H	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
NIFA	e	m	0		0	0	0		0	
NRCS	46	43	L	ſ	15	\$114,731	-	15		- -1
OCFO	19	17	4	2	9	\$89,303	0	13	-	2
OIG	6	6	0		0	0	0	0	0	m
RD	32	32	Q	m		\$177,908		13	ŝ	
RMA	9	5	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total	482	418	61	32	145	\$2,474,916	13	159	7	108

EY 2015		and the second se							and the statement of the solution of the set	
USDA Agency	Cases Filed	Accepted	Procedurally Dismissed	Withdrawn	Settled	Aggregate Settlement/Closure Amount	Finding Agency	No Finding Agency	Finding EEOC	No Finding EEOC
AMS	10	11	0	0	3	\$19,083	0	2	0	tud
APHIS	63	44	œ	4	17	\$355,114	1	80	0	Э
ARS	15	13	8	0	L	\$75,000	0	9	0	
CNPP	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
CSD	30	34	4	0	13	\$211,659	0	8	0	4
ERS	\sim	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	
FAS	e	2	0	0			0		0	F+
FNS	13	13	0	2	ε	\$13,750	0	6	0	
FS	155	146	18	1	56	\$2,183,483	0	50	3	2
FSA	28	25		Н	6	\$393,994	0	5	0	2
FSIS	62	55		ŋ	16	\$151,075		23	a da de la destructura de la compañía de la compañí	L
GIPSI	14	œ	Q	7	0		0		0	S
NAD	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
NAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NASS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIFA	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
NRCS	34	23	M	m	23	\$353,996	0	16	0	L
OCFO	32	21	4	2	9	\$74,659	0	12	0	4
OIG	2	9	0	0	2	\$154,750	0	-	0	0
RD	32	31	2	П	11	\$430,493	0	-	0	0
RMA	7	4	0	Ч	e	\$32,256	0	2	0	Э
Total	507	440	57	28	170	\$4,449,311	2	162	4	48

FY 2016	(as of	2/11/2016)	6)				A residence of the second s		والمعارضة والمراجع المراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع وال	والمراجع والمحافظ والمحافظ والمحافظ والمحافظ والمحافظ والمحافظ
USDA Agency	Cases Filed	Accepted	Procedurally Dismissed	Withdrawn	Settled	Aggregate Settlement/Closure Amount	Finding Agency	No Finding Agency	Finding EEOC	No Finding EEOC
AMS	8	-	0	0	1	\$10,000			0	1 - 1
APHIS	16	17	N	0	σ	\$211,103	0	4	0	7
ARS	10	4	0	0	Н	\$5,500	0	0	1	0
CNPP	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0
CSD	12	12	7	-1	-	\$1,000	0	0	0	0
ERS	7	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
FAS		2	Ţ	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
FNS	9	ε	0	0	2	\$87,250	0	0	0	г
ល	73	43	5	Ч	22	\$356, 308	0	21	0	10
FSA	14	10		٢	-	\$8,000	0	4	0	2
FSIS	31	12	-1	e	œ	\$106,000	0	4	0	3
GIPSA	9	-1	0	-	0		a fa a fa		0	2
NAD	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
NAL	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0	0	0
NASS	1	0	0	C	0	0	0		0	0
NIFA	-	0	0	0	0	Q	0	0	0	0
NRCS	6	æ	0	τ−1	7	\$121,500	0		0	1
OCFO	18	ω	0	0	4	\$468	0	-1	0	0
OIG	3	0	0	0		\$25,440	0		0	0
RD	26	11	2	Ч	2	\$304,012	0		-	7
RMA	e	m	0	0	0	\$75,000	0	, 1	0	0
Total	233	135	14	6	59	\$1,311,581	0	41	2	34

USDA	Pending	Pending	Pending Final	In EEOC
Agency	Accept/Dismiss	Investigation	Agency Action	Hearing
AMS	2	2	0	13
APHIS	9	20	4	43
ARS	7	4	0	12
CNPP	0	0	0	0
CSD	2	20	6	39
ERS	1	0	0	4
FAS	1	2	3	12
FNS	5	3	2	7
FS	43	52	31	211
FSA	9	11	2	38
FSIS	23	18	4	44
GIPSA	5	3	1	13
NAD	0	0	0	0
NAL	0	0	0	0
NASS	1	1	0	1
NIFA	1	0	0	2
NRCS	7	5	3	35
OCFO	18	8	6	13
OIG	3	1	0	10
RD	16	13	6	51
RMA	1	3	1	6
Total	154	166	69	554

Status of Open Equal Employment Opportunity Complaint Inventory by USDA Agency as of Febuary 11, 2016 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Open Inventory = 957

 $\underline{1}/$ Cases pending appeal with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Office of Federal Operations are not reflected in the total inventory.

Source: USDA/OASCR Civil Rights Enterprise System, iComplaints EEO Database

Office of Communications

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing how much of the Office of Communications' budget is spent on all forms of communication activities focused on each of USDA's seven mission areas for fiscal years 2012 through estimated 2016.

Response: For fiscal years 2012 through estimated 2016, the budget spent on all forms of communication activities focused on each of USDA's seven mission areas is given in table below.

[The information follows:]

Mission Area	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 \ <u>1</u>
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	1,089,080	1,105,124	1,070,448	1,033,308	1,000,500
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	1,097,061	1,226,373	1,256,670	1,132,896	1,096,500
Food Safety	1,090,320	1,082,827	1,027,607	1,013,008	980,250
Marketing and Regulatory Programs	1,096,792	1,124,895	1,090,207	1,047,981	1,014,000
Natural Resources and Environment	1,173,661	1,199,016	1,290,189	1,159,715	1,122,000
Research, Education and Economics	1,283,082	1,324,641	1,294,724	1,235,097	1,195,500
Rural Development	1,235,004	1,297,124	1,035,155	1,127,995	1,091,250
Total	8,065,000	8,360,000	8,065,000	7,750,000	7,500,000

$\underline{1}$ FY 2016 is estimated

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide an explanation as to how the Office of Communications measures effectiveness via the various forms of communications (i.e., press releases, blogs, editorials, and social media posts). Please provide a complete listing of contracts, interagency agreements, or any type of service provided and paid for by the Department for the Office of Communications during FY 2013 to FY 2016.

Response: OC is divided into the following divisions: Digital Communications, Creative Media and Broadcast Center, Press Operations, Speechwriting, Information Technology, Branding Events Exhibits and Editorial Review, Printing, and Photography. These divisions help to coordinate and manage effective communications functions and materials across most of USDA's 17 agencies and 18 offices, the state and county offices across the United States, and our 96 posts overseas. With OC's leadership over the last six years, USDA has been supporting policies that have made agriculture one of the bright spots in the economy, positioning USDA to support its constituents in taking advantage of new opportunities.

In 2015, traffic on USDA.gov included 28,390,560 page views, while blog traffic consisted of 1,539,698 page views. As measured by the Federal Digital Analytics Program (DAP), USDA is consistently ranked in the top

10 most accessed Government websites, often in the top 5. Total hits through calendar year 2015 as measured by IQ Media analytics report were:

Social Media, 18,751 Online News, 775,173 Publications, 1,799 TV, 81,371 Twitter, 64,945 Forum, 3,947

This year, OC increased focus on stakeholder engagement to help carry USDA's key messages on digital channels. Examples include Farm Bill implementation, the benefits of bilateral and multilateral trade relationships, beginning farmers and ranchers, HPAI, and Women in Ag toolkits. We also increased participation in digital stakeholder events, particularly in the nutrition space, adding our voice to online conversations where we have a good story to tell. 2015 also marked the launch of OC's "In Case You Missed It" series, a weekly digital newsletter packaging digital content to tell a coherent narrative of our mission, lifting agency voices and showcasing work from around the department. The ICYMI is distributed to over 200,000 recipients weekly, and has a higher than average open success rate. The ICYMI was modeled after another success in 2015, the "Faces of the Farm Bill."

The Department did not provide or pay for any services, contracts, or agreements for the Office of Communications during FY 2013 to FY 2016.

Biotechnology and Trade

Mr. Aderholt: What have you and your colleagues in the Administration, including USTR and the National Security Council, done to ensure biotech trade matters remain one of the highest priorities when working with international trading partners?

Response: USDA is committed to making serious and sustained progress on biotech issues in support of U.S. exports. To that end, we work closely with the U.S. interagency team to highlight the importance of transparent and science-based regulation and trade of biotech products in all bilateral, regional and multilateral fora. In 2015, USDA challenged many barriers to the approval and acceptance of U.S. biotech products in foreign markets. The European Union (EU), Vietnam and other countries approved biotech products for food and/or animal feed that facilitated continued market access and growth of U.S. exports.

USDA has intervened, often in concert with countries that share our interests, to prevent efforts to misuse international fora and treaties to block trade in safe biotech products. For example, USDA and other U.S. Government agencies worked to eliminate an onerous documentation requirement for trade of biotech products proposed under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Additionally, USDA experts and attaches posted in Europe collaborated to provide science-based technical information on animal cloning, as well as the products of cloned animals and their offspring, to influential players in the EU Commission, key Member States, and the European Parliament, thus heading off proposed restrictions that would have affected U.S. meat, poultry, and dairy product exports to the EU.

USDA continues to collaborate in a variety of contexts with like-minded countries that share our viewpoints. As recently as last month, the Fourth meeting of countries that compose the Global Low-level Presence Initiative (GLI) took place in Rome. The United States along with other GLI Members endorsed joint statements on reducing asynchronous authorizations and on facilitating data transparency, and agreed to the drafting of a statement on practical approaches to dealing with lowlevel presence (LLP) in international trade. The United States will lead the drafting of this new document on LLP, an issue that U.S. seed and commodity sectors have identified as a high priority concern.

Mr. Aderholt: What else can the Administration do to help mitigate trade disruptions as they relate to biotech across the globe and within APEC in particular?

Response: Trade agreements are also needed to reduce barriers U.S. agricultural products face and to make sure other countries do not benefit from preferential terms of access. The Trans Pacific Partnership marks an important first time that a U.S. trade agreement contains provisions specific to agricultural biotechnology that are intended to facilitate trade. In APEC, the United States actively works with members to promote and support the safe use and effective, science-based regulation of genetically engineered (GE) products through coordinated statements of support for science-based biosafety regulations and trade policies, as well as training for developing economies. Over the past several years, to supplement the APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology, USDA has partnered with the APEC host to organize workshops for APEC members on special topics in the field of biotechnology and cutting edge plant breeding technologies, bolstering critical technical capacity in the region.

Mr. Aderholt: In which countries does the United States have formal or informal disputes as it relates to biotech/GE (genetically engineered) seed or GE products?

Response: The most important markets in which the United States faces issues related to GE product market access and registration are the European Union (EU) and China.

The EU's continuing delays in processing GE food and feed import applications and the lack of regulatory predictability are ongoing serious concerns. In 2006, the United States won a WTO case against the EU, claiming that: the EU's moratorium on all new biotechnology approvals was illegal; the EU was purposely delaying the processing of specific biotech product applications; and that there were specific product bans adopted by six EU Member States, also illegal. As a result of the WTO Biotech Dispute Settlement Board's ruling, the USDA, USTR and State Department together meet with the European Commission twice a year to review progress on product approvals with the goal of normalizing trade in biotechnology products.

Senior levels of the U.S. government are, and have been, addressing this topic with their European counterparts as the slow approval

process continues to constrain innovation, impact farmers' decisions, and adversely affect U.S. trade. I have engaged repeatedly in discussions on biotechnology with many officials of the European Union. This included numerous meetings and formal phone calls with Phil Hogan, the EU Commissioner of Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI), and with the EU Commissioner for Health and Safety, Vytenis Andriukaitis. In the context of T-TIP, USDA engaged on this subject with Paolo De Castro, the EU's co-rapporteur for AGRI, and with the EC Commissioner of Trade, Cecilia Malström (who represents the EU at the WTO). Additionally, USDA met formally with several officials and representatives from the EU Member States, including Austria, France, Ireland, and Poland.

In 2016, USDA and the entire U.S. Government team are pursuing a highlevel response to China's failure to meet commitments to restore a science-based system and approve products of interest to U.S. farmers. The U.S. Government will continue to press the Chinese government at every opportunity to adopt transparent, science-based, and predictable biotechnology regulatory approval measures, and to address the longterm issue of asynchronous authorizations. However, much remains to be done to preserve market access in China for biotechnology products. We are coordinating our efforts with the interagency, our like-minded partners, cooperators and trade associations, and other stakeholders.

Legal Payments by USDA and Legal Support for USDA

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a complete listing of payments, settlements, awards or adjudications to any non-governmental entity as a result of judicial action, judicial orders, legal arbitration, mediation or dispute for each fiscal year for the past five years (FY 2012 to FY 2016 to date). Include the awardee, amount of funds, a description of issue, and the source of the funds.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

AGRICULTURE	Counsel	Thousands)
TO THE	Legal	an The
BULANARO	outside L	(Collars
d. 5.		

Manay	Chronol + Take	Picto Nume		at his must	Amount Paid in 2014	Amount Paid In 2015	Manut Faid to date in 2016	beereu/Perpare for Niting Ostalia legal Connect
Soraian Anticultural Strutos	Stefizius Baruantis, Partowr	Adam Bedae Sarranta Atamira	35.0	5.5.6	85.8		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Claims Frankryzton and debt collection: Massing CCC in Occoverate from 4 defaulting Indonesias importers under the Supplier Dreit
Zosaian Awkiewitural Service	Michael Miazonshi, fastmar	Savenko Khariro	0.548	51-52 52 50		650.0	10	Analating COC in restructuring debr owed by 2 Udfauturg Skrainian Senks under the USM - 102 Printman.
Zozolgo Aorisuitueal dervice	Seelan Lasys, Parsnes	Aequitus tan Fire	0.01	6.019		\$20.0	10	Assisting COC in restrictionsing date aved by 2 defaulting FazaRheren Anthe under the GBN - 107 beenvar.
Fostoran Anticultured, Sprwice	Ellesse. Seguer. Surrows	Peothert, Marsis, J.M. Phanon, Stanch	580.0	0.985	9130.0	570.0	4	Assisting CCC in restructurency debt over by 2 defaulting Russian banks under the CBM - 552 broates.
Teol. As			6150.0	\$150.0	\$155.0	\$140.0	<u> 30.0</u>	
Food Safety and Inspection Service	Sacy shibers	Whe Law Offices of dary M. Gilbart s Associates, P.C.	90.0	\$297.7				Contractor support is to authent ignory ingai Contactory
2004 Bafety and furmerication for vise	Gary, GJ bass	The haw offices of eary M. Glibert A Associates. P.C.	30.0		\$342.4			Cunktworter sugpart is ta Augmont Agency logal 25619310961
food address and finameters. Bacules	Gary Glibert	The kaw Offices of Gary M. Gilbert s AddOSIAEEr. 2.0	30.0			6447.5		Contractor support to to migment agency legal
ford Safety, Sud Antroottion Service	Conty siddert	The Law Offican of Gary M. Gilbern 4 Annoolates, 2.6	\$0.9				\$32.0	Contrasmós support le te auguent agency legal tesbucces.
Total, 7313			0.05	7,725	1.265	5.447.5	0.08	
Agrisuktueni Narkeedon Servise	Scott D. Wilgon fre.	ວິຣິລີຊີຣີ ມີ. ທີ່ໄງ້ຂອດ ທີ່ແລ	245.0	\$0.0	30.05	80.0	58.9	and the second
Aarkonigasaii Mackezina Service	Refor Parks & Mulser P. LCC	Satar Recks a Maiser P Lic	5275.2	0.03	9°.98	98.9	6.0¢	\$3.3 BRD cauchaet
Auch ou Russal, Barlistians Garve co	ávick a Bragids PC	dwick A thankto 80	420.0	0.63	30.0	\$2.0	60.0	200 counts i
Anticolines, Marketine Service	Kalijacvi Zhutic A Peneran P.S.	Kubitarvi Chugi, è Atogran, 2.5	50.0	22.5	29.92	0.120	\$ 5.5	Per 200 Sutilessent accessment
Ascient curst. Backscipe, Spectrum	Fostmary tetriling		50.3	30.0	93.6	50,0	0.03	Listence, bitch genetrouv during an 620 case.
Marizal.tural Maržeting Saguite.	Recheile Youne	Dilly. Plackey	2010	50.05	840.0	94.0	5.0.4 5.0.4	To ensolve multiple EEC complaints to include desergence of appliance
Adramitural Marketing Survice	Volavín Chastain	Une Kalatary	50.03	20.0	913.0	6.03	\$0.9 <u>7</u> 0	To resolve HEO complaint
Trtal, Att			\$340.0	02.S	\$55.9	30.0	90°0	
Sood, Mukikkan and Goommer Strukne	Ton Magnests.	BBB Soperaterized, East	380.0	242.0	548, G			litigation beyond capacity of the ENA Human Massuccas Divisien (ENE) iand ducing 2014 to DECOLON 18.5, pf the 85 shown)
2000, Matritics and Cangacant Jarvice	Zon Madavecŝ	01 Migstöhn-Bethelt, Sine 23 cm. 612	50.0			\$25.0	617.6	Fronide Legai Sepresentation in lid party litigation Reyord capacity of the PNS Numan Resources Division (MRA)
Total, ms			0 088	362.D	388.0	\$128.0	0,758	
Agrituittural Research Jarvico	Alaton, 6 Byrd	Alston & Tyrod	42.65.0	a100.0				Provide UspN/ARS/ARD logal representation to assist the Agency in the macret of the Athistation logal 2042 of 2045 Cyaw NY-106820-).
Tetal, ABS			3263.0	3540.0	\$0.0	50 D	0.0 5	
Facto Baculon Agency		EPIQ CLAIS NUTION & CLAINS SOLUTIONS, THU	\$0.0			\$10.2	\$27.1	Pacilitator anrvices in the Pigford v. Glachman consent decret.
Patte Service Agency	ROOS, RENEES SUBAR		\$0.0			\$74.7	20.0	Raview of applitation swards or sectionents requested by the appeared incurance providers
fatA Service Agency	HELLAR, AVATS E		\$0.0			\$0.9	1.828	Sametion and Lickgation Servicen for the Hisk Management Agency (P664/0ffice of Appenia and Dirigation
TOAL PAA			9.08	80.0	30.0	922.2	395.2	
Office of Communications	Suma. in Komer.	Also beacht and Associates, P.C. DC TORRA	0.05	\$7.0	\$9.0	60. A	50.0	fres according with a settlement aurement <u>fo</u> lbetheen USBA and macheven.

U.S. DK9AMTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thomasda)

		(Dellars in Thomasuda)	(housands)					
lassoy	Connet 14 Name	iterat	Ant bist amond	Meeter Paid in A	AL DAY AND A	ann an an an	Mont Mid to date in 2016	manactications for Arrive Oriental Landar
Office of communications	Durasos a. Jam	880.31. V.G.	50.0	\$0.0	\$0.8		0.05	Press assuchated with a sectlement agreement 30.0 between USON and exploree.
Office of Communications	Johnsthan, P., Jiloyd	Parsieben end Samlan.	80.0	20.0	93.6	90.0	\$0.0	Fees associated with a settlement agreement 20.0 Detween USDA and onplayee.
Tetal			\$9.9	9.7.0	\$.85	0.05	0 05	
OTTISE OF CAVIL MISHIN.	Scalo. Jenerol.	Law Firm of Eculo Japage	\$20.4	50.0	3.03	50.b	80.0	Hiteed by Teview Timology of disvertationsion in employment complaints to determine if ingality Aufflichers.
office of guil Bunks	drenden. A Bauklins	let kit.n.	2 0 0	125-0 555-0	122.1	10.95 10.92	0.05	11. 1 cruites factores on the constants.
MSDA Staret lingetaringer	Stepsley, Millins L.	2016. 82407.25 Jone c						Budicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or hankrupteine ar birle and
uspalburat reveloprout - PH2	Niwora, Bebla, 3 Neal, PC	<u>265.005.006.0.0080.0.27</u>						Judicíal foreclasure as ron judicial facilitata de beskryfraet ar fikis work
18800//Burel. Served respects. 7, 2015	BARDA. SPARARY P.	2010 Tristifiantez						Judicial Torecionurs of non judicial facilitate at DataKontuchtar at Aldia Port
Z22N/Petal. Soveloppeds - Aks	Sandrav, George R. Hit	Spim Prestrictional						dudiciał forecioskie or non judicial facultate gilosókouskiem nickós soió
132.00.7 Rurrol. 202314 opposit - R15	12 2 2 3 J ORDA	2014 B 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2						Judicial fureninxare or non judichei factioner at babkomfosten ar Täkke morfe
2654/94233_2500100001 - 2855	bateloers, willign g.	5010.212056351,00064						Judicial furehiever or non judiciel facilitate or banknuncies of tits work
USDACHINAL Davatorment 2013.	laccours é Asérciatés	Thermout, A. Daseclates.						Sudisial forecleaver of man justicial factilizate or bankruptcies of title work
1888A.Procal. Pervetorment	(1.05.V., Voùa	2013. Losci, hisnes.				-		Judicial forenthearce or non judicial faulilisse or benkemptoken or shife werk
USEN/Sucal Ewowlegeons, v. WSE	1.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	kiabutone a Mishois						Audinial forwoloante ve ann gumhniak Earliteata ar Daabfractoiae or ficie auri
URIMASatal Development 202	Constant Jakes A	501+ 212251.4350856						Judicial foreclosure of non judicial facilitate or banktueteisa on hitle mork
115 PA/ Dates). Development - Pill	ush, Sijisa Bavne, rc	3ede. Prastitidoner						Judictal formeloware on non judicial facilitate of booktoprisis or siste work
52DB/Burnal Developpage - Pets	TILL COMMANY	E160						Judicial formeissure or sen judicial facilitate
33384/fursal Eerostosseeps - 888s	Seve Sahlet	SQLE FLEEDARDER						Judizial forestorare er non judicial faciliter-
11890a/ feyrol, Jawai cheant - 1815	Wilkes, H. Nerneth	Selv Bracktycheser						Judicial forectonare of non judicial faulizence or bynicupicies or title work
1150A/Purgal. Devularment 2003	errett, Bugg, ken 4. Sattat.	Marthett, Medic 148.4 Castant						sudicial fotoclobure or non judicial facilitate or bankcuskcies or fotoclobust
1588. Surgal. Buyes composit	Bulland Tawa Lin	Ruttiand Lars, 2000		-				Jodielal ferenjesure ar non punchial facilitate der bankrupfgådet og title work
UDDA/Stural Development - PNS	rasse ku Leingn .	Join Practitisoner.						Judialai fareciossis of ANG judicial facilitate
2508/Surph Developysor - AND	Autors, Zasls Semony	21,22,444 FitJe COSCOSY						Justickal formationum an non justiciel facilitate ar junkruptates ar title mort
2305A/flueal ferencingerot 2015	ssections growings	Sole Printhoner		-				dudtuimi dorectomure or non judicial facilitate at handroofsion or rich werk
2816/2016. 58 velokentit 0018	1458.6421.6.Jackson, 12.10.	Jackacon a Jackastian autom						Jodicial forectomire or new judicial Enclifiate or handscontains or rick work
USEAL Parce) Secret oceanant para	davdar. Missionlà 8.	Sola Fractitioner						Judickal ferectorurs of son judicial facilitate or bankingkingkas or sitia port
12DA/RULAI DAYALONESING - BMG	əndeş şabır, Dişişe	dole Reachthoner						Jodioial ferenioare or nos judicial facilitare of thomicopter or bitche work
19400A/Bural Ceyelogowar - 185	24 630. 26 638.	Sola Esseluzaar						Judicial foreclease as non judicial facilitate de Daekruntoign at tikig vaik

AGEI CUL/TURE	Counsel	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF 3	Outside logal	(Total and in Manual Manual Contraction of the Cont

Anne	Contrael e litere	firs the	Amount band on a	Macune Reich 10 Macun	Amount Raid in Amount Said	Amount Paid to date 15 2015	hasen/Purpose for Niring Orisida Japa Coursel
"SthAtPursh, Development - Ref	Waitfield & Side 200	Whitties a Blow Fic					Judicial forestories or non jodicial facilitate or pashymptojes or lite work
122000 Rutal. frysk assess 7 . 2005	Graham taw Picm, 856	graban Jan fizm, <u>155</u>					Jadicial foredustre of non judicial facilitare or DiNECORDIFIES of Sifts April
133/8/201445 Basel above - 846	Jords A Milpads, 130	dozen A Malané, Jár					Sudiatal formericante at non judiatel feoilluate or bankruntaies.or.6125e Norr
Distationest. Devetspaget. ~ 2005	Ratche Michi Later	Sola 2nactiona					Judicial forecloware or non judicial facilitate or bankrahes.cs.cirle, which
12300/20131, Devetopoant ~ 883	Altwee. Becciay, mtal	bilbee, Myrclay, etal.					Judicial forectosure ex non judicial facilitate or bonicuproies at title cark
1509/68159- Januarosanas-	Raiph 20111150	lole Reschidont					Judicial forentobure or non judicial facilitate of bonkeupicies of litia work
listed burnt, three boomens, And	Busin fand Tiplan	Stado Tand Title					Jactolal ferentieure un non judicial factilitato
222A/Paara) Doyradopasor - Dyys	Alliance Tisls 4 Secon	eldiance Theke A ganes					dudicial forectosure en non judicial fucilitare or packruticite es ritia ence
125024/Direct. 2220230000000 - 2005	Scala. Daschpoor & Mongo	2593a. Energient, A. Amerik					Vadioial formestannem er enn judiulal facilitate ge famiktenteider og istie mork
10100.0811cal. (nevelopment - BNS	Surgestry Thele	Peoplethy, Thule.					Judicial inredience or new judicial facilitate of backronecies or ricie earb.
10310/Sustat tessiconnext Hels	Athresht & Merria	વીડે છે દલ હતું છે. જે જે જે જે જે છે. જે છે છે. જે છે					Judicial farecionure or non judicial facilitate of hankrupecies of title Mork
DS2DA/Bural Georgiggestr ~ Pois	Zorogan Katan Land Title	foresan Marson Land Tirie					Judicial farericaure or non puthizal facilitate or bankeurbeien ur hitle soch
1932A/Sacal Davejanhens AK#	Bachard Brodertex	Bruderiuk & Brudésisk, P.A.Artozneys at Dav					Judizial Escentionize of non judicial facilitate of Annkrowskoles of title burk
USUD/Burgel, Development, - 2015	Zorrenus iam Hurchrodyi	Parraquia Laiy (Mechirdy)					Judiciai forechante or non judiciai tacilitate or lashkuprojog 12, tikik 1025k
2520A/Usrail Seveluppent - 815	Spanton Reavy	ésin, Rtactifitionner.					Judicial foreolosure or nos judicial facilitare or bankrupteies or 55525 book
1900-Churca E. Terred prosont 1980.	Acet. Fruser.	Penser haw Office					Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facultiere
1000b/844cal_Deret-occessorDeret	Lasser. Seiter tite	ástussána, é Biohenese					Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or backrostop.or titls sock
13DA/Sucei Developenci, - 205	tams Office of Kerniand Taylor	tože. Beaussie Leones					Judkcial foreationre ar non judicial facilitare or burkrunkting ar sidda 9026
3853A Stural Developpeos 2845	teetkest f 2000005 / 01 aon	both Clabtare Olass					Judicial foreviewure or non judicial facilizate or benkrimting of tile Nork
1250A/Rures), Develoemores, 843	Bobeck. E Becker, Jr.	iole Prestlytheorer					Judicial foreulosure or non judicial tachitate or budgeneroies ar title work
USEA/FRUSS, Davalocranit,	Riconstanting, Streeds Jisters	sineaa oleo. Sheeki Jisi oo					Judicial forectornae or non judicial feathteare or Henkauntaina ar ticle stark
Wath/Parat throw to person 1998	T.A. Phymhy	GATANON & MULADINY					Judicial forectorure or son judicial fucilitate at <u>hankturb</u> cker or 23008 2005
13304/Tures) - Developments, - 305	lear of the set of the	jola. Ezactitionar					Judialai forecionuro es non indicial Escilitare er butkrenisiós or Milio 2013
1350A/200542 Seveledments - PM3	81s. Leverick, 8ag	detros kris. s Muusietmapu, PC					Judicial farectonies or non judicial facilitate of beneformeries or tible soff.
USDA/Aural trucklognant ~ 283	Bunning Mige & Pard	Juminu Mise 6 Pord					Judicial foracioaure or non judicial facilitate or backressien or Jile work
2332A/ Bures J., Devicel assesses	TO Service Compusy	D. 2412450 Scorenax			5-088	221.2	Judicial Soreoloware at non judicial facilitate or bankuptoion or siste vors
ussiau Bugai. Javaioseans 202	Robrace, Hill	113. I. Beddraw, 240.					Judiesal Suresissure of non judicus? Taujžjtare 20.2440Kruptnias of file work
1200/Rucol (heve)shahant - 232	olys glila	Rigner 4 Ellis			and succession of solutions and the		Audicial Corecionare or non judicial familitare or Ganfoxfolda or Sitie Augi
utspar/surral_Cervelonments = 1043	Bradford Brob	50je Stacvithomer					Judicial forenchannes or non judicial facilitity of partrustries of join work

0.5. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTING OUTION Lagal Countel (Dollars in Thousands)

Total balant Total balant<			(bollard mi arellod)	Thousands)					
biologi barterios biologi barterios biologi barterios biologi barterios biologi barterio biologi barterio biologi barterio biologi barterio	ij	Constant of Long	F.ini Num		Meent Paid In 2013	Antipital factor	Automa Paid Aroz at	Meanst Pard to date in 2016	Automotive for status oralla land, found
Induction in the function Induction	12004/Bural, Sevelsennat, - Ans	fisshel lonfriso	konfijiaco lav Pich						hadden fordeleaurt er nom judicial facilitate 20 Aanteurstiet at hitle 2013.
Immethy late if with if	135D&/forsal_Developmont886	Krantuyr, p., Ables.	Bola Practioner						Sudicial forestamine of man judicial facilitate ac backrontcies of title sork sork
Builden line lit Eale branchistenet Eale File	1155A/2001ah. Berrekonent. MaABAMA.	Bastretty, Bugg Lage & Corterr	Barnert, Bues lee & Catter		20.22	8.95			fudicial foreolosure of son judicial facilitate or bankningfolgs of fiste work
1 found: Martin 10 (and matter) 10 (b) 10	U268/Purpl, 0959/088905 Athints	Statice line 111	Sole Reactivioner		20.2	\$0.5	22.2		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitary or budicingtries or ticle work
lotterielotter	22224/2ucal.Uszaionesse. AlADAVA	S. Rerel Madric	Sule Prestritionel		30,3	\$0.5	-		Judicial furecleaure or non jodicial facilitate 33. bookruptejes or ticle work
leader with above bala. Transm. bala. Transm. bala. bala. <th< td=""><td>USEN/Satal Develotment ALABANA</td><td><u> 534,023 ,585,043, 4, 20200.</u></td><td>Gaštest Balthen 4 Raggo</td><td></td><td>99.3</td><td>\$0.2</td><td></td><td></td><td>Judicial forecleaute or nen jadicial facilitate gr bankouetoigi.gt iitik asr2</td></th<>	USEN/Satal Develotment ALABANA	<u> 534,023 ,585,043, 4, 20200.</u>	Gaštest Balthen 4 Raggo		99.3	\$0.2			Judicial forecleaute or nen jadicial facilitate gr bankouetoigi.gt iitik asr2
$ \operatorname{Herr} A \ \operatorname{Horber} \operatorname$	USER/RUSs), Drvelspeent ALADOON	Georgan, Fendler, 211	Suls. 20agutt jager		81.1		59.2		Judicial formuleaure or new judicial facilitate or bankunstates or fittle more
latent MatrixDefine MatrixDefin	USON BACAL BAYOLONDAL ALADACA	Iste 4 Stanko	agon 4 disaiths		30.3	50.2			Unificial foreclosure or non judiceal facilitate or bankcontrine of fills more
industriation $Table t transitionTable t transition$	UNICALBUEAL Developments ALGENCA	shink Keer	sole Prancisionet		2.15	\$2.2			Judicial formétaniré er non judicial facilitate et henkrerteis or title work
	USERA/Reash. Dervely recents, ALABERT	Jehn Brock	Gale Brachtrioner		50°.B	\$11.4 \$11.4			dodicial foreeleave or pon judicial inclitate of hypkrentije, or idia work
local function of the functio	USUN/HUCAL Invelanment, AABRANA	Jostes, A. Midister, 536	fares & Milene, Lic		69.3	53.4			dodfelu! foreeelasure or non judicial faujitate or bankruprajes or siile work
	930A/bucal. Suyel seture Alabere.	Eacon Bone field	Sole Prechtikner		39.2	50.7			Judicial foreclesure of non judicial facilitate or bookraptote of 1524 work
Interfact of a building of	USCRA/#USBS Bovei appress, M.A.A.A.A.A.	Maitan, Stiana	iola Rischtlung:		40.1	\$2.2			Controlat fartacidante ar non judicial facilitara at barétumercian ar 1101 e vert
Initial metrication 10^{11} first definition 10^{11}	12106/Fugai. Develonment, Alacter.	Mestheofford s Millinger	tratherflord s. 3153 kans		ê.65	10.3			Judistai foreslosure ar sos judicial facilitare ar beskrærsles grildik besk
	USURVencel Development, Alabear	2011111.002.1045.002.005	tola Presticioner		2.02	10.4	50.3		Andrezsi formetiosure ar nam judiatal facilitate or benkruptions, or fitle april
Machine Strategy State Strategy State Strategy State Machine Strategy Environment State State Machine Strategy Machine Strategy State State Machine Strate Environment State	1150A/Buzal nevelopenen RiABARA	dechano é Terkeni	loin. Miastinianet.			\$0.0			Judiniai foreclosure or non judicial facilitate og hankruptcias sr idgie spirk
Mondative Deficient Interfactor of the i	222104/201sel. Development. Alatoot.	lees Wilkiage	loke Erecticioner			\$0.2			Judicial fereciosure ar nen judicial fecilitare or terkuproisa ar Latin Mark
Interface Description Description <thdescription< th=""> <thdescription< th=""> <</thdescription<></thdescription<>	2504.785.41.58201.seteert. A.4260	Madeshand Tavlor	am Office of Bonsland Tarlor		0.103		¢.55	216.9	Sudicial Reseriosure or nen judichal Annilleste or hankgaptere af title work
Destination for the interact of browning from the interact of control of the interact of control of contr	USIN/RUISAL Developments, ALASIA.	Maseland Savkar.	au office of Speciald Taylor						Judiolal boracionare or nen judiolal facilitare at hanksupities et digit 2013
Restances Instruction	LEEDA/GDUEAL Davelopeop. ALAIRO.	KUZELAND JAVION 70. LAN OFFICE OF	OURDERS TOULOR FC. DAW OFFICE OF						dudicial formatosure ar non judicial facilitare de baddanshinter or siziz 4005
control for deficients for the correct of control A deficient (a) for the correct of control A deficient (b) for the correct of control A defi	2220-Parcat. Develargour, Achow.	ENERLAND TAVLOR FG. D.M. OFFICE OF	SHERLAND, TAYLOR, SC., JAR, DYFLOR, OF						dadkeist fareekenure er non judicist facilitere er benkrestsis er rikis work
conducts, A influence, U.G., Basic Presentationer Basic Basic conditional law Price, E.G., Basic Presentationer Basic Basic basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Presentationer Basic Basic basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Presentationer Basic Basic basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Basic file Ballio Data Matter Law Price, E.G., Basic Basic file Ballio Dat	UJDAV PLAAL DOVELASSERLE ALASKA	KARELAND. TAXADE. EQ., 6AM. DEELSE. DE	HERIAMO TAVIUS NC. JAW DEFICE OF						Judioial foreclosure or non yudicial facilitate at bonkroptoles of citle work
constants the Fire. Part Foretriction Fire. the efficient of fire. Part of fire. Fire. the efficient of fire. Part of fire. Fire. provide and the efficient of the efficient of fire. Part of fire. Fire. provide and the efficient of the efficient of fire. Part of fire. Fire. provide and the efficient of the efficient of fire. Part of fire. Fire. provide a base of fire. Part of fire. Fire. Fire. provide a base of fire. Part of fire. Fire. Fire. provide a base of fire. Part of fire. Fire. Fire. provide a base of fire. Part of fire. Fire. Fire.	13224/Fureal, Berrelonsont, ARI 2088A	Greathy & Stadass, 3. Gi	2014 Praecticiospecture		93.4				Judkeini Toraelosupo or upu judueloi. Navilrate or hagkrupecios uz Akbie angel
Interference Control Constraints Control Constraints Control Constraints Description Constraints Description Constraints Description Constraints Constraints Description Constraints Description Constraints Constraints Constraints Description Constraints Description Constraints Constraints Constraints Description Constraints Constraints Constraints Constraints	USDALPUTO, Develorment AXLINA	Dominations law Ficm. 8.C.	bole Reactificanas		2.1.2				Judicial foreclesure or non judicial facilitare or bankesprotes of 511(0 002)
priore afterno discriptional telementation bytea freet distribution telementation 633, 1 rise afterno discriptional telementation priore 633, 1 rise afterno discriptional telementation priore 633, 1 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 633, 1 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 633, 1 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 233, 2 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 233, 2 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 233, 2 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 233, 3 rise afterno discriptional telementation ristor 233, 3	252A/Surai Developeent ASISCHA	Saw Offices of Bick D. Spangel.	adte pressistander		55.2				Judicial forectorure or non judicial facilitate or bankenprojes or tible ANSE
100 61112 - 610210 - 70210 - 7.0210 - 7	UDIA/Sucal Develeners: ARGMINS	2284s. Wentry, Goldsholl & Khaterer Sland, 216	oke, Senzy, Goldebold SKAnpertline 252				0.305	523.7	Judicial foresionare of non judicial familicate of bankrupteres, of takin werk
1995年を1995年 1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年 1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年を1995年 1995年 1995年 1995 1995 1995 1995 19	M2154 (Parst Ewvelopment, DELAMARK	35s 21/1s	STHERST. 4. 21412. 7. A.		6.125	2.423			Judicial foresiasure es nos judicial facilitate es hanksurficies es title Mork
2014 - 20	18820/ Furral Tears Segment, USLAMARSS	STREET & ReLIS, 2 A	276557 4 215134 2 5				1.66		Judreimi forenkosure ot non judicial facilitate or bookrubicka.ov.Såkke Mark
	USIDA/Burnd, Isroniconegae, obuenaroy	STREET 6 21212, 2 A	1212281, A. 514154-2. A.				50.2		dudicisi (orestasare or non judisis) fastiliare or feathungrase ar billo, buck

PARTNENT OF AGAICULTURE	utside fegul Counsel	Mark Laws An All more day
020	g	100
0.6.		

Anna	Comment + New	firm the	Marine Parid in Meen	mount Faid to Am	Amount Mard in Amount Mard	mome Paid in 2015	Amount Parts to date in 2016	manus/Propess des Recent Desido lagal Conses
113134/Rucei, Develorment, 10AND	Alliance Siste + Secret Carb.	Alliance fitte & Faceba				\$0.0		Unitated ferroriesure of new judicial facilitate or bankruntation of Idile work
BEDA/Hurest Pervelsummeds Thans	Pázzz, Atousician "Tisin.	ຮັງໄດ້ຮັ້ງ ມີອາທາຊຣົດສາດ. ຈັງດ້ານີ້ມ				\$2.0		Judicial forecloware or man judicial facilitate or bunkruntries of titin more
WEERA Parcel, Revoltsungest, 120400	Pouser les offices	fauset taw offices		\$21.6	\$27.5	2.615		dudichal forecionure or new Judicial Excilatate or Augusturiches of cills work
95504 Bural Sevelopment I.M. MODIS	Clair Buckel appress	Gfaka 2 Baftatasawan, 2.C.		55.0		5.6.5		Parson based for
UBBAA Burk? SecolSeppeds. I.G.I.MOAG	Jares for Keylz	gaje. Frassitioner.		8 (21 §		5.25	2.45	Parentiature
USIN/Burea, Developpedi JLLIMCIS	Loutet Meiddilen	and ReactAtioner		5.52		2.65		A MARINE AND A
UNDA/ROSAL Bavaloataob 111120015	3.R. Musuhy	Mehana 4 Murahy		\$26.3		2,816		Parectiganze
GSDALEarat, Developments 1000,	14. ch4.cd 7ek.jage	simoos, 9'Danohan, 4 Scoobl		942.5				dudicial Corectornee or non judicial facilitate or hankroscoles or fitle euch
10801 TERMINIC TRADUPANT	Binndow, Bingdy, 4, Samborci,	Babdilav. Djeck s Landercci		1.25				Sucheial foreolosure at non judkolal facilitate of bankausocies of title work
250A/Futsal, Introdisements, Lenka	Berovieus. Scientifi & Ailen	ékszeriens, doteszt ≤ Allop		\$0.9				Judicial foreclinate or een judicial facilitate or bankerneties or 100% and
USSA/Sugal, Sevel-uppears, 12085	Holseys tax Oftics	Bokmen baw Difice		6.16				Umbicial forestoors or non judicial factlitate of bankruptcha, or tithe most
ASSO AND THEY ARE AND A STATE	13K. Gerverment, Scoste, LGC.	185 Severations Broup, 140		34.5		\$20.3		Undicial foreciosure or new judicial inclinate or benchruntries or tick work
USEA/ Mursi - Pruslazzadi, TOWA	Johanson, like office	Tobaarson Law. Sfiltee		8.0.9 8				Judicial foreclosure or non judiciel facilitate of backrunteres or citle work
MODA/Bazal Development CORA	Johnsen s Jupa	Jakanaan, 4 Latre		50.6				Judkçiai façacîssure ar non judicial facılırata or haskçıştıçıcı or nafie açık
USDACABLERA Steve Longgan 1, 104A	Johnson Jow Elgh, P.S.	Johnson Law Lizze, 2.C.		50.9				dedicisi forectosure er non judicial facibitate oc.bankruntsine.or.citis work
USBA Bural. Dave Joppens, 1988	Left for 25thos Thesies Grady.	att taw office - Theory Credy		\$0.5				Judianai Eoreakosure ar uen judischet Euchlitate og menkruptsiges og skile øork
128204/Purwit, Terrellaspent, Tossa	äynut taav offise	Anab Leve Office		23				Oudicial foreclosure or non judicial feallitere or backguercies or tils work
USTAV/Ruccal Development, 10MA.	Szmon, Michael & Buldes, 10P	.cosch. Mischaws) 4 Woulder, Life		\$0.6				Judicial forestonues or non judicial facilitate or henkruptedes or stale work
USERV Burni there loggers 1000.	Harder, Wolf, Uson(102, 2, 2000 . 51.2	taniar. Wolf, Puncior, & Date, JAP.		311.9				Sudicial furfolwsure or nun jadicial facilitate of benkrupicies of title work
11204/Burst. feeteljoggens: 1000	201011134 6 M02.001	iorelias ; Nolson		\$1.0				Mulleial fereciestre er sen judicial Inculitate er hankgunicign, er ritle work
1000A.PS6A. Browledment 1040	Schownthater. Sectedit. Manier & Reiste	Johoentinaler. Bartelt. Shbler & Petickt		9.05				Judisial ferenzionare or num jeriulai facilitate ur bankrumbukes or fible merk
25146/58454. Javva Lopecette. 2066.	Schweitzer 4 gint	sshowisser a Milik		315.6				dudicial forestesure or nom judicial facilitate or bankruppirten og Bjile anni.
USIDA Rural Cavelonger. 109A	A ¹ .An. 20.05	ale. Practicited		50.8				Judkahaî Koreciveure er non judicial facilitare or barkruptoj <u>es er title work</u>
1300/194441_101/01/00000005.12000	Araela siil Atterner	tols. Exactitationers		23.4				Judiciai foreciosure or non judicial facilitate or inockreateres of sitila Morth
USDA/PUYAI Develoument, ICMA	c. Blogssfad	ola Stactitioner		60.4				Audicial foreclassre or non judicial facilitate or heckyspicies or 23% is work
BSGM/Rural, Davaloowoot, ADMA	Zestantis, ju, 81 cd-Solil	eda, Educticioner,		2.05				Judicial foreclosure or mon jodkcial factilists or hepknactions of tiple work
12 BAV Burrat, Barys Lepenarys, 2088.	tounit. Winkles	03#.83a5545240992		30.4				dudiciak formelosure ar non judicial facilitate a <u>r dudiceptulas or ciris mark</u>
USDA/Bural Dreeloneeur 774A	Juffray Greve-Steyn has Office	GAR Presses house		810.8		626-9	3.018	Judicial foreciosure or non judicial facilitare of humbrushales of sight work
USBARALENCEL DEVELORMER, LUGHO	Polaner, Sam Ofbices	Purset Law Oldinger		_		38.9		Juurselforedooure er nom justicial Gasilitate az beskrusteler er title sonfr

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Dataide Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands) -Tayl

		(Dellars in Trousands)	(spuends)					
krone	Contrae), in When	first Num	A DA	Manufa Pard 14 2015	Amount Said in 2014	Anount Paid In 2015	Meant Paid to date in 2016	Bastach Durgenee der Kristig Duratik Agest Comises
2333A/Sural Bayesseesur ICMA	Nack, Eahacon-Banaon, Iow, PC	dole fractit konst		572.0		329.9	1.7218	Jedicial forecleater of set jedicial facilitato of hankmurtles of sith work
0209/(Sugal Developedant COMA	P\$4.04a.061.356035.982	Sule Eructicions:		2.05				Judicial farecheeve at non judicial facilitate or backrunteien at fille sort
10316/Bureal Developments Town	Rt 5.a. 12910x13.000	žola fracticizov;		30.5				Judiaial Eurochonora or nam judicial facilitaro or innkrustricht er fitte mork
USIM/Back/ Dayshaugent. JOWA	Polyary, Box.	2019. [2051416:0094		\$2.5				Ardicial forestionsic to non judicial feedlinary of benkruptcjen.er.fitte work
urgad/Saxai. JerveAsseset. 2000.	Statiben Kautes.	Sole Lastatisoner.		5.02				Judicial foractoware or non judicial fucilitary
SSRAUBUEST Derve Leonnost, JCMD	Threese Ru. Sold reat.	50]s. Z.2012.6.2.40000.		8,05				ludicial forectorure or non judicial facilitate or hyperuretes or traje more
HERBALBURAR, TWWEISPORT, SOMA	Beerkon for Lice	HADDON JAK Vilm		91,6				fediciaí ferneleture ar nom judjokal kanjjinte af Bankruptskey or cille Mark
SIRIA (Bucal, Development, Kuiths	ELECT MERICAN SITLS INSUMMER COMPANY	ELEON ANDRICON ILTER INDEPARTS COMPARY		62.9	-	fiel3	\$0.5	dichleist forectosure or non judinist taoàileare of SagNingreise or sirie work
USDA Surral Zervelopheens KANSAS	SECURITY 187 11715 545	SECURITY JET STATE LAC		22.0		0.10	04.9	Judicial foreclosure or new judicial facilitate or lambupticas or citle work
USEALPural Sevel useds 5. 2006AS	CHARLEON & MILLOON DORBOD ANSTRACTORS, INC.	HARTRON & WINGON BONDED ASSTRUCTIONS, INC. (CUMUNEON: 6 MLLEON, HONDED ASSTRUCTION, (NC)		20.2		10,1		Judiotal foreclosure of non Sudicial Encilitate at Pankrupreies ur siste Norg
DEDA Parcel Dervel Development, SANSAS	CRARTON & MIANN BORDED ABSTRACTERS, 1960.	CINELOGS & MILEON MUNHED ABSTRACTION IN OCHARGES IN MILEON A MILEON ROWARD ABSTRACTION (MC.		80.2				Judicial Eurosionure ur nun judicial facilitare or Denkruereien er title moré
39946/Juriel. Development. SARGas	ANDELCON. Sithe 4 Abserver, JOSEERAAse	American Tisle A Abutrart Specialists		\$1.0		\$0.1	0-10	fudicial functionare or non judicial facilitate of Dankinprojes of ciple work
USDAURUEAL Dayelograms Kewhang	Assurance Titke Sexvises	ANNEADOR. 21.2.3.6. Sq EVA Con.		20.3				ludicial forectorure or non fodicial facilitate 21 hadkruptojas or sitle esti
United Fousal. Devvelopment. Konstas.	close county little co.	Cloud County Thata Co		\$0.5				Such to the second of the second seco
USDA/Bugal Development Kunsaas	Colfee Counce Land Tisla Co.	Goifey Sounty Lenged Tible Co.		\$0.2				Judiain's foreclosure or nem jushciel factitate or bothrogsteles or itsin work
EGBAL Rurai. Develorment, KARSAS	Geawford Condty Abstract Co. Ion.	Grawflord, County AbertAct, Co. 105.		6.63				Judicial forectorure or num judicial facilitate AL Markstoles ar Jile port
Etable/Buyal, Deveriorente, Konthes	Departue councy fight	dozakus. Gaunsv. Tstila		\$0.8		50.8	£0.9	Audiciai forectoruce ar non judicial facilitate of Mathematicies 21 filis work
1218/Purel. Develocment. Nations	Fühltey, Miller, Cashman, Scheidt & Boye	Finiwy, Miller, Cashman, Johnidt 4 Boye MG		\$9.2		5.03	\$0.3	Judicial forectosure or non judicial facilitate or Denkruzicie, or Yikk work.
2522A/Sural Developpent Mathes	fisite Shitisti & thtla co	Eggas Abstract & Title Co		2.03				dudicial foreclosure or new judicial facilitate of Depkrughtile, et citle work
USDA/Bural Crittelopeane Kanala	Greenmoni County Title	SZUBDANNÓS COUALY 21138						Judicial forestanter or non judicial facilizare St. BARDEDBESSingl of title sort
USEALERAN Envertment, KARSAS	Meansland Title Jervices	teertient Trike Secuises		5.0.5		2.03		Judicial fereciente un non judicial facilitate on hamkruptnies of titis work
URING BUILT DOUGLOUDER NOW IN S.	Saugar Secured Tiris, 1 Matters	aneses decused This.5. destance		32,4				Sudicial Essectosure se new junicial facilitate or hankruptoles or tinfe work
24 Ell&/Survel Dexestorment #AREAS	istrates sustant s Tithe	accuse Matract & Title		50.2		5.02		Judicial foréclusifé of den judicial facilitate of benknubtcies <u>of 13554 Mork</u>
293b//Sural Tevelopment, 558645	Suculual. Cousty Newsyst	derskall, County Abarkace		503		\$0.3		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bankruprofes in 1012 for 2012
HEDA/HEEAL Revelationers. 538845	Fortheest. Sasaa. Tiris	Солгравал Каража Талію		60.55			91.2	Judicial formelouure or non judicial foolltane or hankenperoise or GLAR 2018
usta (Aural Devolupment KANNAS	ONDARCO CONTRU AUSTRACE	Delectre County Abstract		6.03		6.19		Judinial foreclosure or non jusicisi foellitare of hankrontsken or tikle Work
MSBALBursk Percelaggebr, Kansas	Poillier County Abeterco	Uddlana County Abatense		50.8				Justicial furscinsure of non judicizi facilitate or batessfrokes of sicks such
Disto-Parel Developenty Xakiax	Eptraduatorie Colling V. Abstract	collameteria ficenta destrect.		3.05				Judicial Foracionuce or non judicial facilitare at parkingeroise of Sidde Moch
USUA/Spread Constants EANSA3	Geosg. Councy: Mattant	trate County Abatánez		6.45		50' O	01.0	Juntiatai foreatoxuro or non judiciai facilitate 01.0 or bankautates or jiele more

DIFARTON OF ADDICULTURE	Partitions of the secondary
5.3°	

		(Dollars in Thousands)	(housands)					
Anna	churat o kana	an an	ti pied turnent	at had a	al bad farmed	Amount Passe In 2015	Amount Build to date in 2016	basentari foregonan fan Astinig Consular Angel Denimal
22500/101 rst. Theore increase, . Shifting	Cashity Tithe, A Norract	Quality Trile A Martinet		5.02				Judiaial farealosure or non judiaial facilitate or bonkerseties of fils work
15204/20161. Oncel speece. Solical	Peoise Titis. Inc.	Realer fitte. Too.		6.0.9				Judicial fereciesure or four judicial tacilicate or buntruproises or Litle work
122DE/Brugel, Dovelossent, 1996252	Sage County Andrewce	Rick Conner Shateant		50.2		5.05		Judicial foreelssure or non judicial inclinate ar hankrunfictes or fille work
USSIA BURN, Drvel verseur, 3399555	LAND TITLE & ABGTBALY SERVICES INC	LANG SITUR & Aderthart Scholings 100		\$2.5				Undicial feseniosure of non judicial Anchistate of Euclementers of fishe mode
Ulify Paral Darekerbent ANGAR	MANTY THE	DWN, AJAYNA		80-9		81.0		Audiciai foreciosere or nen judicial facilitare or bankrannetes ur facir worg
USSDA Sural anvaloppens, EASSAS	TATLER ALEXTRACT 5. CLORE COL. INC.	TANIOR AUSTRACT & TEDAS CO. 2000		50.7				Judicial Forestaxure or non judichal demititate of NonReuptotes or fisio work
1550A.(Burri, Dervelsteers), 8385942	Besker Teste, Inc.	Renter Thate, Laco				6.05	\$11,3	Undicial Turdeslodure or non Indicial Navilitate or banksuperius ar birla, 2002.
USDA/ Dural. Devel operant. Adding.	ALSH SHALFS ADSERVED	Block (Constrv Mostract				\$0.2		Undirial farectoeare or non judicial durilicate ar bankruproies or title work
Valk/Purs) Jryskspeers KowaAS	Storest Sthattenth Contemps Inc.	Jirest Abstract Commany Inc						Judicial Estentosute or non judicial facilitate or banktugitate of 4114 work
USDA/Bural, Dervisement xprisky	LAND 21752 & AMSTRACT SERVICES INC.	LARD 2224as + ABOTRACT STRATCHE 180						Judicial foreclosure of you judicial facilitate or hanhruntrise of mills work
2509/2223.1 Do yet compart, 2003AS	PEALINY THC	ALAUTY Tele				1.12		Andiela) forectownys or mor pufficial facilitate or bankempicka, at title angl
USBACB1291. Develo808082. 5005333	TRVIAM ASSTERGT 6 XIX63 500. FRC.	CAUGOS ANGUEMAT A DITLE FOR INC.				30.5		dudicial foreclosure or son judinial facilitate or batkensrules of tilig work
2230A/Suitel. Development, MgH2UCVY	Signed, Foster	Hararove à Fouset		8.23 8	9.13	0.70 0.70	20.5	30.5 Titlin Mark
USDA/murai. Dayedanahanya Kanturky	Costing, S. Mi ider	Gambers 1 - 18114et		2.0	\$3.45.7	\$150.6	6.058	Judirial forectoric?
V216/FM14.41 Tevel-sepans. ED51525XX	Adda. Alaxean	Mogstand, Saist Strongs		59.65				Judicial foreclosure or son judicial facilitate or bushrantries or sitle work
USDAJAN CAL DEVELORMENT, MENTICOCC	1. Maggar	Portenni Marson Laca Vitle		8.915	5.00°	\$22.1	58, S	100 - 101 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100
23DA (Bugal, Sevel speers, 6001551AVA.	c)14200 XX10	doğe fikatistanını		e.02		0.946	7.129	(Jadicial Accochysics ar non judicial facilitate Ar Bashtanovies or nicle suck
1251N-Chusal Developping white with Lotio	BRADTORD 1. MERBA, LLC.	arronomi 1. 4508. 140		520.£. 61		40. I	90.0S	Judicial Forectonnes or non judicial facilitate or bankruptoios pr citig MGCS
2830A/Aurial Development, Makridano	3800,8040 1. Sras, 140	MANNOWD J. MERB, LLO			5.2.4			Judisial forvelorare of non judicial facilitate of herbiumentates of title MORK
HERM/Purk N. Decelonent, Manageleisertiss	las 022154 25 Joseph Witre	seie Erschlages		30.4				Judietal forestioware or non judicial facilitate or benkrimitelen of title work
DSUD/Paral. Development MASSACUUSSERTES	Alestién filestiteur	žbojbjanus įkaimerin Šavaga		3254.0	59.2	5-0-2		dadicial forecionues or non judicial facilitate of Santrongrees of file work
Odina (Sugrad. Derved opresses, MLGMLSAS.	Jun Magnan, st. fabrizio 4 Moos	CAPETINE SERVICES, LLC		6,50				MpMM and SEM non-judicisk foreolowsre Epolititucion, evantions and Sills country
12504/Hgted, teave)appears Mitch1668	24.17. \$2.46.204.26	RABFIZIO A BACCK, P.C.		210.2	335.01	81218	52.2	M#M and SFM nurrjudicial foreclosure fanilitation, evicitions and fitte surgeb
RADING MILLING TROUGH AND AND THIS MILLING	Prier Topolis	PRIERAARS, LAM, 7.1894, B. C 7985		521.0	\$2.9	96.4		MET and 20% ron-judicial forenioware
MSSA/Autal faressement Mithican	Bržan Porezo	JURESTAVE, TRC.		53.1	\$22.7	\$22.9		ben and STN mon-jodicial Koreoloaure Kacilikanion, eyintione and ikiike inhind
Under/Parksi, Davelossent, MISUUGAN	Michael Roods	storestivo . Absociates 2.c.		\$21.9	\$25.4	\$30.0	5	werk and SPS non-justical foreclosure fewilitation, evicians and Likis, sparch
1930/Sarai Jevelocaçor 81320082	TOWN & COUNTRY ABBURGET CO INC	TODAL & CONSTRUCT ABSTRACT CO. LMC.				2.25		dudicial forectorure ur app judicial facilitane or beckgueretes at ticle work
1030m/Airtel, Drowlamman, MBM, BAMESNERS	Creie teachrait a Adduct	Scelar Reschaus, & 28800		234.4	535.4	544-01	2.43	Judicial foreclasure of ann judicash facilitare 20 harkevaraies of bile bench
10.5334 Sutent. Doved append, NEW SPARESHTER	Albrezht, 5 Heeser	dibrecht 4 Meplist		\$15.0	11252	827.5	28.8	Judicial foreeleasure or new judicial fuelliture 28.8 perfectorcity or fille work

U.I. DEFARTMENT OF AGAICULEORE Cutaide Lagal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

		(abhrannoul na matiad)	(spiresnot)				
Vinner	erre i consta	-	Amount Paid in Amount Paid in 2013	Andread Party in 2014	1	Amount Paid to Late in 2016	manantipaganan din Klasta Delekter Jayas Constant
1150A/Warrel 200060700000 1994 162050	Mislawi Zopřijso.	Bonfilsop Law Flite	1,382	5.650	5.963	36.6	dudicial forpetioner ar nos jogicial facilitate se burkenercion ar title merci
PERPARENCES Deventenement MORTE SARDELERA	Xapha & Senta	Contar a Ranta			246.0		ban badd cial forecionuts werk
UEDAVSurial, Countemant, NORTH, CAROLINA	Maggadouran + Jonar	Rascisator é Jaques	53.				2011udhciwl forenioaure wark
USDA/Bury, Daveisesens KORTH CARDLINA	N92828. J. CASS)75F	MORES D. LANGUISH					social forestearce with
USDAV Pural Development, BOSTS, CORCULARA.	3024EC A. VI 38EB	MARKI, N., ELSHER.					en tuds daal frorent searce west.
USBM Burst, Tays Aznamar, 00150	2740060 D. 012ab	žože. Reschitrovec	5414.	5126.4	3524.6	22.06.4	Indiolai Eurecizaure ar non judizial faoilitate at bankonscion at sitle work
USBALBural Javelisson this	Gläterer Ju. Båører	Sole Sanzistenec	\$212°		6225.1	\$107.7	Podicial Karaciosure or non judicial facilitate or mankguprojes or ficto work
USDA/Fare) Decchaggers Offication	Andrew Wilcoxen	Málicondos é Miliconem	6.32h		\$35.6	\$13.1	Badicial foreclonuro or non judicial factulatio or badhruphrian or ritlo Mork
1991m (Patral. Terrelationate UnitAntical	Stavaton Reheos	Peesar Aut Inpe	4 [,] 225				Samikatul Apracionare er non judicial fucilitare De bankronrörer er litte mort
PETRA (Sucod. Barvel orgentr., ONLANDAA	Statistics, Roasor.	մուլե 25թյանդերություն։		8.11.8	a.7.88	\$25.1	Auficial forecionate
15504/Burai Development coston	Marisok Sizov Mc Allister	Parletott. Mada s Mirt, Attacress	542.9				Judialai dourcleanre or non judkelai factiltate or bunktureties or ritte work
23254/Pural_72254 outstor, 225255_534220	Steaten Sheubtawn	биесћињару. Нијресір 4 бауаде	590 C				Oudicial forescionare or non judicial facilitano es bunkrupeción er tist- werk
UNDA/Pasal Antrelamment. 158.66	Jääter Phrot Jäl Aztro, at law.	álatst fhysh,124 Actv. at tear	3				Sudicipal Topesionship of non-judicial factificate or inskruptore of first-work
Usta/fural Tavelussent TEXAS	TAM. DEELER. OF. Stochard Valoark	lale. Bransioner	5.16	2.18			duuticist foreurisance ar ana judicial facilirate of Benkrobicist or ritle work
USEA/RUERE Forved cegners, TEXAS	2012/014-014-04-04-144-144-144-14-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04	Statistical and an a find the control of the states	2.08				dudichal forentesare er sem judicial facilitate og mankruptejas og sitie sork
ZZZW Soral Pareloperot Utal	Andersons stitter. Titte Baoney	арафствовичацічне: 71514 Арнерсу.	\$12.9	9.013			Judicial foracionare or non judicial facilitate or hankrustries or fitle work
Lisser forsal. Developerns. UTAH	D. Candi 71(1)&	2 fend Title	2.05	24.6			Sudicial foreclosure or con judicial facilitate of benkruptelen of title work
dSt&/Aural DavalopenDt UTAK	tation 7354.52	Sole Stantishonet	3				Judicial forenteaure ex num judicial facilitate at hankruppeign at itcle work
2216/Bural, Gevelergear, 1720	Box Sidtle Table	Sele Prachickoner	1.62	26,0			Judicial forestorure or non judicial factifate or benkruptoise.or state work
RECHARGER, Decembershier under	Central Ubah Titia	รอุธรรรร บรรษาให้เรื่อง	5.218				Joskriel fareelosure or non judicial facilitate ur benkeuptoles or ritie work
USDACEMENT Pevuk sprant, UDAR	Bestio, Jates, "Licks	sta stantik losses	210.5				Judicial foreulosure or non judicial facilifate or bankrueteten or title sork
1321A/Fural Development vIRGIN ISLANDS Languaged by 71081991	Jakand Zitle Company	tsland Tirle Generaly	59.3	\$0.8			Judiolel forectoware of row fudicant facilitate of hangyuncies of fills ages
USDA/Warai bevelopment VINGIN ISLANDA Leerviced by Elonioga	Alliance Title Co.	bilianca fills Ca.	1.03				Judicial farecionary or non judicial facklitate or Nepreprovisi or Filile 2005
USDATAL tyystomeor assistances	Valetie Nobder	500. Jogania Bollonana ana ang	53.5				dydigial focesiumare or man judicial farititaru ar backrantoisa or cicle work
DORM SUITAL DEVW Accornect, Lida NO18.	APAX. HORERY CORPORATION	2647. SORET CORTINUES	-		5.65		Judjelat formelesure of non judicial facilitate or bonkruntike of 11516, mork
RSSA/Farry) Dwysioners Tableofs	STREET STREETS	WESTERN (LAINOIN TITAK			52.2	\$1.3	Judishal Kosesloamste or noe judishal factiinste Di barksmotolæg.gg.lijde.M008.moonementer
USIN/Mirtel Severocomput attacted w	KOUJER MEM 4, KALISS	Scripton Madri 4 Xad 245					ducticial forectorare or non jumping legititure
1150A/ Rutal Styelogomot 1144Mots	BICHADHD CUMMEY ANNTPACT INC	STORIARY CONNECT ARATEMET INC.					Judicial foreclosure or new judicial facilitate or bankruptive or tible work.
100 Hold Ruyzal, Devel Lockeyne, 200	ALLA STRAM MARTAN	HIGH STREEM MORENY.	a da mais de la constructiva este este este este este este este est				Audiciai Texectosure or new judicial theilityte

OF AGRICULTURE	Counsel	and the second
8	1	\$
	[ege]	ł
DOPAKNON	Outside	
0.5.		

		(Storactorst MT & Strifton)	LOTIN COLUMN TO AND ADDRESS					
B	Connel: 1. Num	an ei	Access taxed in 2	AL DIA TRAN	Menut Paid in Accurt Paid 2014 in 2015		Mant Park to Aste II ZUA	Descondibutions des Arsing October Lagel Courses
AMALSICIAL Prove (operator, 1201317474	CARLON A DELANARY 34C	CANTAR A DELABATE LAS				6.62	2.12	Judicial Foresteaure or non judicial Eacliftere or benkrustolat er klige work
100000 formal Developments, W2802000	HERKSON, CARE & AREERSON SC	SETTATOLL CARL 4 ANDERSON SC						Undicial forwelogune of non judicial facilitate of hangropoolog.or lific york
Milhh/Darat Sevelopoggr Wigcowstw	seiter z svijes	ZORRER, MANN A. FOLIAMI						Suddatat foresionure or non judicial facilitate or haskratheler or fille park
15004/Fucal Devalognest, Kontick?	SEGRIANTON. A SCOTT	HINKSRCDOM, R. SCOTT.						Judiotal forestories at non judicial facilitare at bepkruntrist at 15314 work
NEDA/Sucal Derectorence statements	ROBER MADE & CALLAS	KORKER ADAR & MACANE						dudictul foreclosure or non judicial faculinate or hankaustriat or tithe work
USUM Sucal Developeers, Ronthe CAROULER	 Mussia. Metativisa3tes 	Sole Fractitioner						tosribalicial fasariaxore work
UllMA/Sucal Development MISCONSIM	SCHERE RANK & RALLAR	KOMMEN MAAN 7 SOLLAGO						Undicial foreclosure or non justical facilitary as bankeumicies at this work
MinAcharal GeoseLaguers Miscangin	SCHOOL A VALLAR	SALLAR & RADAR & MARKE						Judiotal freedlasure er nen judiciak facilitata of banktidstelen ur kitik sork
00.000/fluxisi. Derrelament. 11.1.1.00015	ANTONIES 1408 DEFICIES	ARTONSK, LAM, OFFICES				46.1		fitie Mark
USEALSHEAL GAVESSERVENT ILLINGIS	WESTERN LLAINOLE INTEE	seriera LLLANDIR 21244						Judicial Everteaune or non jonicial faculters or bankruptoire or cirlet work
353384 faire). Zevelasenen, Miscokstr	CONSER MANN & RAILAE	2012/07 X0/20 5 KA/1993						Judicial Toreclanore at non judhcial invijitate at benitumtojek er fitik førk
USERCENTRY (*VELESRART, 1998/1990)	SRAURCIRO I. NSOR, 340.	<u>28406000 f. %2680 J.66</u>				99.1	515.7	Undicial furbelosure or non fuckelat facilitate or bankrumbries or sitle work
USSAV/Sural Inconjeguene. ritically	Ná tinu. Narobrí vis. 1000	Bizer, Rendstok, AAS						Judicial forestorne of non judicial lacilitate of bairingforms of this work
335M/Pury) Revelationent SKOBGIA	úsez. T., Bisim) on	tote Prashtshouse						Judicial formetore or non publicità Enclitate ur bankaunscies et gisle engli
USSW/Sural Sevelopment LL(NOIS	PCR. 3ERVICE. GUEDORACION	SCS_PERMICS_CONSUMMIT ON				20.6		titite Sost
U.S.D.M./ Bugal., Detrol consent, MARVIAND	30037030 1. 8298, 11C	8280250900.3., Mideb, 3.Lc.						Undicial formeloaure of new judicial fucilitate or bankrumtules or title work
12266 Barsh, Davel manual, againdin.	Naukar, E., Studdow	<u>čola Prascitrovar</u>						Judicial Resectorance or non fondated Realitate or hankruerales er altie veck
USERARUTAL Drevelappears, JALANO15	FLISSEL, EMELIAN, ACCMA 4 BEARING FC	NUSSELL, MODULISH, ZCOMA , DÜNESE PC.				29.8		ticla Bork
23559/Suraf Perceloneeus, 30655	SCHORMTHALARS, POINTIG, MARTELY A NAUGH	SCHOOLSTHALKE, BOORRO, SAPETRIT, A RANIER						Judiciai forecience at non judicial feculitate ur henéruskulas ur cisie, waik
U.S.M. Burgal, fauvelopugar, ALAYAA	ENTRIMARE TANLARS MC. 1AM OFFICE OF	TATION TATION FC. TAN OFFICE OF						Jedialal ferenjaeure az men judivelat facilitato ot bankzostoles et titik sork
WSD&CFuxal Perchappent, 98000235	Yaran D. Missen	bala fractiviat						Undistui forecibeure ut men juticial facilicato or headanursies or sible mork
EEDMCEntrat through the right PHOES	22222584 T19712 2 10100 T1972	2322680 17711015 1711FE						Undirelal formationaure de men judicial facilitare or houistatéolos ar title ports
2226W/Servel Sevelogeneers Toldword	WASTON COUNTY ANDTRAUT CONPARY	MALON, SOURCY, ABSTRACT, COMPANY				4,45	61.3	61.3 Pitth Bort
13284/Surs) Tevelocment, MIRTH CAPOLING.	Mullisvaw a Mullingson	Ollinsx 4 Muilinax				5 7 6		fortuilting [222-clusury surk
U.S.B. Curral, Deve Lopount, Librito13.	BLERGARD COURTY ANDTRACT (NC.	BISBLAKE, SOUNTY, ANDINALY, INC.						Ondicial forectorure of non judicial fauilitate or banksupacies ac fills work
225bW/Burah, Develormen - Hickield	TTEPUTE AVERAGIAS CORRECT OF ABOUTING	PREMIZE AFPRAISAL COMPANY OF DAMYLLER						Jectoial foceolasues as ana judicial facilitate at bankountrian ar sisle eork
10564/ hara, Jayotopping, 350801A	átaine.finner i Noronain, PC	dizint. Einner. s. Perosett. PC						Juddelei forecheaure ur non judicial fosilitate or bubbruptoies of tiple work
USPA/PULSA De vol.content: NARKUAKE	Statistics t. Walle, Jac	RADERORD (. MEND. LLC.						Judickal foreciudure or non judicial facilitate or bouldations of this MOR
USDACESTAL Developments SEDRETA	Bandada	sait Raacht Lisans .						Tedicial Tornologure or non judicial foulitate 32. MARKOSTATES of the work

U.S. DEPARTNENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thossands)

		(Source in the second s	(SOLDAGAO II					
Annua	Connes) • Tana	Trin Mee	beneat Paid in 2012	at the time	Amount Parid in Amount Burd 2014 in 2015	Another Parid In 2015	Amount Band In other in Band	Bearing Durpose for Mining Duration road Counses
USERACENCOL, Developeor, HI SCORAIN	IGENBRODD, CARL & MEGSELON SC	REZERTER, CARL, & ANDERSON, SC.						Judicial forecionure or non judicial facilitate a budring baracionur or non judicial facilitate
32250/Textal Covelospect. Wipcows)w	RADIAL ROOM & WEEKS	SCORER MARK 4 KALLAG						Judicial foreoloante or non jodicial facilitate Or bunktubicken or 1000 morb
12224/Rural Secolophone. Mahine	REFLAME TACLOR N. LAN DEFICE OF	SESSAND VALUE N. JAN SEVICE OF						Undicial foreclosure or non judicial familitate of hangighteles or sitle mork
HARA Furget freezedoments Sharpeth	Bugs 4 Dean	Needs, 4, Radel		22.6	\$1.0			dadkousk forecladure ar noo judicial faulitate ar banknuprodee as sitle Most
USDACBaind, Benelsterness wisconsis.	MOLTINGER AND AREA TOMAN	NORTHERN COMPLETENCE						Judinial furenchamure av non judschal tacilizated av Anakruptoyer ev Akrie enek
USDA/Partal. CaveLooment. ALASSA	BARRIAND, ZANGGO, PC., 1466, 5571CR, 55	THERDORD TANGOR BY. 128 OFFICE OF						anticial furschonurs or non juduulal faulitate ar Manistruntaion-an-ai-ai-e
USDAY Ream 4 4 yrss Legerater, utforbith.	Radubh Philibpe	Sola Pract Litoner	-					Judicial forechosure ar post judicial familitate of bunktuarcies or withe work
USDA/Sturint, Dated opmont, KENTACKY	COMMERCE - MILINER CAM OFFICERS - EALCO	CONSIST & MILDER IAM OFFICED, FILLS						dudtoiat formutemute or non judicial factificate or banknurches or table work
1830A/flagal Developseaue septency	Generate a strugt gen gretters, post	CANNELL - SCIENCE IAM SCREEK, FLIC						Mudicial forectosure or non judicial facilitate of Symptemetry or risks work
USAN/Hursh Invelvenenti SSPTIAN	SHORES & MILTORN ION OVERIGES ALTAC	OMOREL S NULVER LAW OFFICES, FULC						Judicial forecionure or non judicial dadiitace or Azakruposian or 1511c and
Milled Reizal, Countrationsons, Maximurer	COMBRET & REFORM SAM OFFICERS, PLAC	OANBREL & WILDER LAW OFTSCER, SLAC						Judicial formelosure or new judicial facilitate or jaskruptedes or jits werk
1925W/Burwl Teystonseev, EBRINCAN	GAMBERS, A MULLER, LAW OFFICER, PULL	AMBARL 4 MILLARN 134 APPRICES, PLLE						Padicial forentiance of non judicial facilitate ut haskrupteies of tiple work
SSUALENEAL DOTALORNMOP, EERINGY.	Generation Miller JAN OFFICES, FLIC	OMOSEL & WILDER LEW, OTTICES. PLEC						Sudiolal Forentionure at non fudiolal Eaulilana at bankruntnien of 51510 mork
12564/Forral, Second copperst. VENTIQUE	CONTRACT A MILING AN OFFICES. FLAC	SAUBSEL A MILIOR IAM OFFICIA, FILE						Podicial furecionaro at non judicial facilitate SL bankryptches or sints aprix
HISHA/BARAL DROAT DROAT KENTURY	COMPART & MIGRE LOW OFFICERS, FALC	WARHER, 4 MISSER LAW UTFICESS, PLAT						Judicial foreelwaree az non judicial facilitata 26.0000000000 or fifie acck
2200AURUTAL Develoument KBATUOXY	CONDERL'S MISSIER INW ONFICES. FLAC	GAMBERLA. A RECIPEA LAW OFFEIDES. PLACE						Justicial forentosure or wen justicial faullinare or buskuputrise or ritle work
13004/Farmi Develatorent, KENTACEN	COMMEND 4 MINDER LAW OFFICES, FLLC	GAMEREL & WILLIER LAW OFFICERS, PULC						Sudicial forectaeure or nen judiciel facilitare er bankrumentes or siste weak
2200-100 ca). Drye incommt. V30000000	SASHERL & WILLIGS LAW AFFICES. PLAC	SAMPLE AND THE REAL PARTY PARTY AND THE ADDRESS						Juskoiak fureciasure ar nen judkoial facilirate or hajkruptches av ficie aork
USDA/furea(, Duvel oppant, NDATUCKY	CONTREL & WILDON LAW OVERCES, FILE.	SMESSL, & STLORD JAN OFFICES, PLAC						300loaal foresionure or non judisimi facilitare or beskrantsive or rich, work
USER BUIRS, Seven anguitt, REWYOCHY	GANSARIA.A. MILLORN LAW OFFICED, RIAGO	DARSES, 4 STORES ANS OFFICERS, PLAC						Wadinial foreniosure or non judicial factilizare of banktmorrises an itilie mork
USERALDUEAL Development, SERVICEN	OMBREL & MILDER LAW OFFICES, 2136	GMMRREL S. MCLUPS. 1998. OTZACES. RANK						Sadioial foreclosure or non judiofal facilitare De Baskipprojes or firje morf.
HSDA/Puzza, Swow, otwork, SRUTUGEY	GARBART - WEIGER THE OWEICER, FINC	ANNERS, S MILDER, LAW OFFICES, PLAC.						Judicial foreclasure or non judicial facilitate or backruptnies, or bills work
USDAL RAIL DOVELODINGLE, KINDURY	CANARKS, A.SILACS ING DEFICET, PLEC	SAMBAL & ALLOOM LAW OFFICED. FLAC						dudinial torenjoeure or non judinial familitate of Dankruntoive of Eiska 2025.
URINA BURNT PROVIDERMENT REATURY	COMBNET 4 MITHER IVW DESIGNT FILE	CAMBERS, A MIRISS, LAN, OFFICES, PLAC						Judsolal Soreclosure of non judicial facilitate of bunkturings on Judicial
UEDA/Busak, Devekseesse Kertuust	SAMARL A MILING (AM OFFICES, PLIC	UNBRELLA ELLICE LAN OFFICES, PLAC						Sudicial toreclasure ar son judicial fuellitare or bankruntoige of 1554 morb
235A/Runni. Servel appear, KENTUCKY	GMBREL A WILLESS IAM OFFICES, FLIC	CONTRACT & MIDICAL PARTON CONTRACT PLAN						Switcist forestosure or ean justcaal facilitate on bankgoprojes or filje spork
USBALBUERS DEPOSIBILIERS REATUCKY	GAMBRED, A. WILDER, LAW, OFFICES, 2534	AMBHEL & RULSER LAW DEFICES. FLIC						dodicial forestosure or non judicial facilitate of Spekrupicies or title work
2310/20511. Cavalapped Reflect	COMPEL & MINERS INK OFFICES, PACE	COMPANY & SULPRY TAN OFFICERS, 211.C						Audicial Sorecissure or non judicial facilitate or handluctoids or tills work
USDAL RUIAL, Carval opposer. SSPELCERY	SEMORES & MILARA LAW OFFICER, FLAC	GAMBARL - MURRE JAW, GERICES, PLAT						dusticial foreclosure of non judicial facilitare se backauskadas of title mark

EPARTNENT OF AGAIN	Cutalde Legal Counsel	(Dollars in Thomanda)
v.s.		

		(Dollars in Thousands)	Thoseands)					
Jones	anna a taonn	T.L.B. Mane	Accent Paid in Acc	and in First street	A at his most	and start	Amount Paid to taxe to 2016	Basenti Durgues for Uriting Chinide Lagel Counsel
1201204 Taxal. Drochosecan X82210XXX	CONTRACT & MILLIOLS LAW DEFICES. 2000	SAMARKS & MILONA 124 OFFICERS, PLAC					6.6	autoren en e
USDACRUSEL Development REALERS	GUND CONTRACTOR CAM OFFICER, 2410	STANDER A. MILLING IAM SEVICES. 2410					50	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate of bankrustuise of title worg
ESEMCRAUM. Coved operate. Assettory	CANADEL & MILLORN LAN OFFICER, PAIL	GROWNIGH, A. MULDER, JAON, OFFICERS, FILLS					ti a	Judicial turecloware or new justicial fuollitate at bentaugeties of citie work
233AA/TUANA Dervelopment, KAWFUCKY	GANESKET A MILIDER LAW OFFICES, FLIC.	ORMEREN A MESSER, AMM. OFFICERS, FLLC.					50	dudicial forecloaure or new judicial facilitate ur bunkrubteles or kitle eock
USEA/PUTAL Powel complete REPUBLIC	States . Allange And Articlet. Plac	SEARBORD, S. BICLOEN LAW OWITICES. EAAD					4.9	Judicial Corectorure or new junkcial familiate at Penkrustoke, at film work
113.06V Pageal, Serve Losseent NEUTODAY	OMMERT & MULLER AN OFFICIES, THE	SANDARA a Militare teen official, fullo					4.5	Audicial fareolosuee or non judacial facilitare at Audiciation at Lizie work
USBA/Bural, Develammeri, 20050085	CAMBREN & WILDER LAW OFFICER, ZUGG	COMBARE & MILLORS LAM OFFICES, "1126					<u> </u>	Audicial Koresinaure or aun judicial facilitate of bankrupticies of fills work
uspa,/Sout_ revelageone_SENTUOW	JAANBHES, 4 SZILDER JAR OFFICERS, PAAG.	CANNERSIN & MILLORN LAW OFFICES. PLLC					<u> </u>	ludicial formelosure of non judicial facilitate of Teelkrostilen ni titik work.
230A/Darwl Develusioner schrivery	SAMBARI A MILLER AND OFFICER, MILL	GAMARKI, S. BILDER, 1484 OFFICERS, 2000					63	Apdicial farenteere or ree judicial facilitare ar Aphrenercies at itals work.
2000bbd Rucca i Serve Lookenes. KBWD0cc52	CANDINGL & WILDER LOW DEFECSEL, FLEE	SANBRED & MILINE LAW OFFICER, FLLC					68	Undicial Foresionnes of nos judicial faulties
MARACHARS, Revelopment, RENTIMEN	CARGERST A MERCEN LAW OFFICES, FILLS	GANBASE A WILDON LOW OUTSES. FILE					6 0	staticial fotoclosure or son jushcial farilitate allosakensicies or sitis work
USTAM PRIME BRUND BRANNE, KRYMINCKY	COMMARK, 1 MJL008, LAN CAPTCHN, 7316	GAMBARL 4 MILADS LAN OFFICIES, PLAC					53	Judicial forestroute or con judicial facilitate of beskrustrike or fitie work
MSDAUSULAI Develorment KRMSUCAY	JULE STREET SAN OFFICER, ALL STREET	CONTRACT, 4. STITTER LAN. OFFICIES, PLAC					<u> </u>	Judicial formalorure or non judicial fuelliate of Sankinstrijen of title work
USING/Sucel Ovya) sussence Magnovity	1998 CARLES 200 CARLES PICE	22468681 4 WINDER LAW 2222/2520 8420					4.5	dudicial foreclosure of non judicial facilitate of hamkpuptoies of sithe mode
MORATHURAL Development, MartuCar	CAMBREL & ALLERS JAM OFFICES, File	UNARPEL & WILLERS 1258 OFFICES, 5-240						Judicial foreuloware or non judicial facilitare or henkeurotes or ortig, work
2020A/Rutal Presslowment, KENIGER	HANNENER & MILLOSS IAM OFFICES, FULL	GAMBERS, A BILOSE SAM DEVICES, SLAG					4.5	dudicial foreclarare or see judicial facilitate of bankpuctes or stile work
1225M/Suitsi Develocesent. HENYICHY	CONFERS & MILLION COM CONTERS, FLLC	SAMBREL & MILLICK LAM OFFICES, MILLS					<u> </u>	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare at langeugacies et sitle work
HEROCOMERS Developers, Startburg	GREERLA. MILDER LAW OFTICES, FLAC	WANNESE, SILVER LAW OFFICER, PLAC					40	Audicial forestosure or non judicial facilitara of bankrubbiks, of sitle work
USERCEPTED Development, Reatinger	OTISTICS OF THE OFFICE OF THE OTICS	CONTRACT, J. MILDER LAW OFFICES, FLAX.					4.5	Judiokal forecisante or neo jusicial facilitate of thekrupecies or Stila aggio
UBBA/Eural Doseloneers Egurucky	COMMERTS & ULIDER LINE OFFICES. PLAC	CANNERS, A. MILLERS, LAW, OCCURS, J. MILLS.					4.6	Audicial forenterure at new judicial facilitate or hemkruptaies or bilde North
UARAV Rursk, Bergelowment, RENTUCEY	2004 "SECTION NET VIEW - TRANSPORT	UNUSER S MITCHEN INW ORBITIES, STOC					40	dudicial formetanuce or new judycisk facilitate or bonkrugtores or tirle mork
USDA/Slittal Drave Lensentt, SDRTRUKY	GANDEE, A MILURY AM OFFICES. PLAC	GARRAG A MALDER JAW OFFICED, TUNE					53	Judicial faréelosuré en nos judicial facilitare er benkrubicies <u>st kilke bo</u> yê
2020A/Rasswl. 0+20.2020meonsRRWTUCKY	SUPER - FILTER AND STRICTS - FILE	UNBERG + BUILDER IMM CONTURN, PLAC					40	Sudicial focesiosure or son judicial facilitate of bankruptsign_Stille_Mild
225b/Sural Devglapmont XXVIUCHY	SPORARL 4 MILLINE 246 32230532 EddG.	SAMSUES. A MILDER SAW OFFICIER, PLAC					<u> 1 7</u>	Judicial foreologuere en non judicial facilitate as beekeneteide of 2.010 eork
USDA/Barat Davelorman, ASTISUTW.	CANDRED & WILFER ING OFFICED. PLIC	GAMBARD. A MILLORA LAW OFFICION. KILLO.					48	Jadicial foreclasure or non judicial feetilitate or hankrustriss or AANs work
ustby/Bural Development. XENTUCXY	SANRARS, A MINDER LAW OFFICES, PLAC	COMMENT & MILINGE (AM OFFICES, FLLC)					4.5	Judicial foreclosare or man judicial facilitate or bankruptores of shile April
PSEAUDural Seveloppear servery	CARACTER A MALARY LAND AND CONT. FLAC.	CANERTER & MILLER JAM OKTICES, FLLC					50	Judicial forestaware at new judicial familitate on Renkrueboise of Tible Work
MSRAKBarral, Severangent, NBWTWWY	CAMBREL A MILENE LAN CONTORS, PLAC	CAMINESS. 4 WEIGER JAM DEELCES, FILLO					43	dudicial forecionaré ar non judicial facilitate at Buekruptiés grithio Hath
GABA/Farred. Servel-segment Restructor	SPARES & SUMSE THE DESIGN FILT	CHARGES A MELDER LOW OFFICES. PLAC					4.5	Judichal forechouse as non judicial faulitate or bankrupteles or title word

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTINE Outside Legal Counsel (Collars in Thousands)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	Thousands)					
investig	Transmission () where		an bird anna	Annual Paid in 2015	ni bist beind in bist	And Factor	Amount Paid to this in 2016	Basent (Purpose for Salary Orbite Leafs) Counse
1310-fulat. Development, FIATHCRY	COMPRESS & WELSER LAW OFFICES, PLAC	OMORAL & WILDON LAW DEFICIES. Plac						Oudicial foresteense at non judicial facilitate of tenterprototes of forly Arzk
ESEM/Sugal, Development, RENTUCKY	SAMUREL & MILINER IAM STELLER, FILS	COMUNIC & STLERE LAG OFFICER, PAGE						Judicial formalosure or mon judicial feelifrate or fostruttries or file sort
S2DM/Purel Development, NEWTUCY	SPANDER 1 RITCHE 198 OCCURD. FILC.	CANDUME & MILDIE LAN SPEICES, 5140						dudicial forecionnes or non judicial Anclisence oc Mankgumbeise or Sicle Angl.
MADA PARAL, De vei present, NEW OCT	COMMEND & WILLION LAW OFFICES, PLAC	AMMERGI, 4 RIIOLE JAM, OFFICED, EULC						Judiciwl formationare or non fudicial facilitrate or hankrusteles of title onek
USBN/Intral, Peveloomeer, KBRUCKS	CANAREL A WINDLE LAM DEFICIES. FLAC	CONDERS & WINDER FAM CLERICESS, BLLC						Judicial foreclasure as non judicial furilitate of Hankingscing of Licle Mord
EEEAA/Burtak Decool comenc. Kennyccht	GRANNES, A MILENE LAN OFFICESS, MILL,	anoneel, s attemp job orntons, sint						dudkolak furentosure or non jadicial facilitate Ar badistasSisara.ar.išis enti
USGA/PRYSL Development REFERRY	CONSTRUE A MILLION LON OFFICES. FOR	GOORDEL & VELSER LEAN CERTICES, PLAC						Judicial formetosure or for judicial facilitate or bonkruptoise or fixie soft
HISBACRUCK, Serviouroni, HARVIAND.	READEDRO C. NEEE. LOC	READERSOND T., MERRY, 0240						Judicial forechosure or non jadicial faulifrato or hankynpreiss or fijs Norl
USEALSAL Revelopment, SSORGIA	Rittebesek 4 Hisohspok	MALEQUERER, a. BAlecincock						Judicial Sorectmante ar man judicial feolylvate ar Mankemperies at zitte work
Allowing tweet operations filling	Emistre Relote & Seizcath	Øbiste. Beiste 4. Brieterair						Judistal forsetosure or non juficial facilitates or bankumptoiss or titis north
USERCENSAL Seveluziones coursiana	D'REDARS 131, WILLIAM D'A PROFESSIONAL LAN DURFORATION	C'ERCENTICI, MILLIAM D'A PROPESSIONAL LAN CUMPURATION				374,4	524.2	Judicial futurionure or non judicial tacilitate of bunkrantician or title ears
USDA/Rural Developest sfondia	80.904. Ddfpri & Ddgp, FA	MOOH: CORON 5 Edite, PA						Judicial formericate of non judicial faulitate or bunktwerkien of sitte unter-
1318/AUXAL Dovelotmens. MERTAND	1000000000 [. 18538. 545.	aadorons j. wEBB. 140.						Judistal foreclosure or non judicist faulitare or bookraftafar e. fift verk
13204/70133. forvalocanegt. 520137393	Miliam. D., 2330gan. 151	Jole Prestitions.		5.4.5	5.05			Modisiai forestssure or non judisial favilitare or backtastelse of title werk
U.B.D.M. Hassal. Pervel opress. GROOTA	JAV. Sparscuttidmich & Brader	ádaz. Stepcseelî.Strita a Bradeo						dudiciai foreclosure er man judicial facilicara or barkroproise of theis work
USER, Sexal, Sevelaners, MacCaratu	KOSEEP, AVAN 4 KAJIAS	KORRER, MARIN, 9, KAZUANS		-				Vudiai foreciosure or aon judicial facilitare Ar bankrusteies er tille work
URBAN BURNE, Tevel Reveal to MAN LANS	88505280.1. WE35, SUC	334024260.568583514.						Judiolaî formiloure or sun judhulaî familitare or benkimpîrjen bi fitîn mork
USEALfiutat. Durodagemetrs windcompany	Rolffers Manus - Rativas	KORDARA HOUDE E KATIAN				-		Undiofai formejasyry or non judicial (acilarate er hankrenkeies at idzie sock
USBN (Putai Territament ALANA	NARRIAND TAVING FG. DAN PERICE DF	SREELAND TAVING PC, LNM OFFICE OF				-		dudicial forestosure or acon judicial facilitato or backrusteles or girle espi
USDA/Fursal, Development, M.F.COHSTR	ROMPLE MARK A RAILED.	sousten wown a gallabs						dedictai forectorure or non judsmini faunizare at Damikaphtolog of the work
HELDAL BUTAL Survey coscered, MISCOMSTR	REPRESE MARKS A RALLAS	SVIJVA T RROFT BIRGE						Judisial foreviewse er men judisial facilitate oc.bankseksista.gt.Eitie werk
ASSAM Putal, Buyelongay, Acoutin	Collewar, Neville & Reinsen	callerga. Nacilla e Exinter		02.5	8.05 8.05			Judiaial fereniosure or non judicial Saulitate ur barkturkcies ut 1/1/4 2016
U2000/Terral Tryselooneeor. LOUISIANA	100331N. H JX465 ST ATTY AT LAM	UNERTY, N. JOSEA BR. ATTY AT. LOW				2.04		Judicial ferentomare or non judicial insilirare or beskrypticken or sitie Work
23266/Sucs1 Pevelosternt Mt203638	KORSER, MORI & MACLAS	SELECTION Y ROOM STATES						dudkulai (oreclosere or nos judicial facélitate et hardquetciet or Libit Most
USDA/RUISA). Development. MIGOSHELK	HEXWOOD, CARL & AMERDON SC	HENROOD, CARL & MIDERARY RC						Judinisi foreciosare or non judicial fonilitary or handroprofes or fille mork
USDA/Ruca), Dovelocment, Miscoutain,	MEYWOOD, CARE & ANDERSON SC	HEYNOLOG, SARL A ANDERSON SC						Mudicial forectoware of non judicial facilitate of bankgenetoine of fills Modd
12310/ Burral, Bowel convert, MARYLAND	RADATORD 1. MERRY, LAG	afastrott 5 agat, dast						Judisial fereislokare er nes judisial fæstifrare er babbsugbfabær stålde udofå monomenen
USIA/Sural Development, MISCORS (M	1051 LAN OFFICE	2021 LAW OFFICE						Judicial forentenare as non judicial facilitate Sr Mandaustries S. Michel 2020.
usialara, Sayasooman, Secanta	Patricia A. M. 249 to A. 5 Sourcesson	Bolle Practitioner.						Joskelai (seetosise oz mon jaskistal Tasilitata az Közkruszsis skiskis verk

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Oniside Logal Commel (Dollars in Thomascula)

		T 117 63697A01	1 emonsembles					
- The second	anns a Taonna	Tink Rase	An bird further	TO THE AVER	110 PT 110 PT	10 202 4	Mount Parts to date 11 2015	Manager Freedom and Manager Colors (an Indept) (Annual
USDA/Burn, Drveluenen, LOUISTANA	DE MONTRE, GEROOMY N CALVIER ACTORNEY AT 148	DE KEYLER, SKEGONY R OLLVIER AFTONNEY AV 1944				2.413	5.90E	-Sudicial forevlosure or non judicial facilitente or turbirterieu or zirie oort
230A/ Paris Levelsoners, MARVLAND	ssateore 1. veas. Lac	PROVENSE I. MEER, SEC.				59.5		Judicial fargelazare at zen judicial factistato at baskingteken at title gotk
MERAN BUTH) DECOLODISERS MAINTAND	1550.50000 (. 14500, 1460,	aaabersta 1. woong, tic						Judicial forectosure or man judicial facilitato of bankruptcing of citie each
Withfullment from second with contraction	ARCHNOL, DAN. 4 ANNERROW SC	HEVROSOL SEAL & ANTENEON SC						Judicial foréclamire of non judicial facilitate at Darktuphchan, pt 2151a act.
1510AURAIL Development LOUISIANA	CARSON - UNMARKE DAG	CARRONE & RELARANCE LACC						duckicist furborkovan az som judicial facilitase us Danksuptetes as filte work
11222A/Bureal, Journal mericals, ML200MIS18.	75 1825420 - 12867 - 1940836041 - 20	HERRED CARL & ANDERION OC						Jaakoisi fureeleevue or oon judinial fanliitsee of Dehokumturkes of 1984s south
223084 Eural, Deve Laneaur, 520B05A	Patchiezd 4 Batter	Bakehisota A Rafier						Judicial Toranfoscre or non judicial facilitate or NewKruptciem or tile mock
HERALBARAA Davalagears KENTUCKY	übadê. Sortert	Sardscow A gastar.						ludivial farmetoware or man-judicisk facilitate or bankeuptories or sitie acck.
22504/Farmi Develogament MCVADA	TITLE SERVICE ARD FUCIOR CONEARY	TETUR SSRUGGS AND ESCRUM COMPANY						Sudicial farectoriure or zon pudicist facilitate or lastraticies or rithe work
USDA/Mural Development CD/001A	Back, Cueto A Nurray	etersta. Gensti, å Buzzar		51.8	52.4			Judicial forectente or son jedicial facilitate St. Henksupties en er titte werk
MSEM/Farry Dave Lopensy, UTAN	Svath Bestorn Cred Ticia.	soush fastain Jiséh Jisike			38.0			Judicial forectionre or con judicial facilitare or baikructries or sitie work.
USBA/Parat Depularment MARYSAMD	302 BEER T. CHERRY	BEAUEORD L. 26846 Jur						Undicial forestosure or nes judicial facilitare or bankruptsies or sitle Norg
DAPN/Russi Develesment GROMSIA	Rigesz, Kimzer, 2 Vers	Marcu. Simor. 4. York.		52.22	5115			Judicial foreclosure or euc judicial facilitare of henkruptries or file euch
CERN/Causal. Daved ozzent. SEDentA	Sticta L. 24552 125	2010. 212002.5.6.5.30106.		5,63	33.0			Judicial foreclosure or you judicial facilitate or bangfunctures or bible work
MOND Farmin form to consult, or other a.	Mante, Ellard 4 frankum	Mante, Etlard a Frankan		8778	32.0			Judicial ferecisents or non judicial facilitate or builturcoroise.or.54150 eorg
35006/Rural Terrel offering, 5905903A	Qaviß, Stidavodjns	22.00. 21955355000		03.5	20.5			Judicist forestasure of per judicist feeliliters or hembrookplas or bitle work
252A/Burst Dovelopment months CARMAIRA	Jana A. Vincos	bole Breatisticanes		\$2.6				Berljedicial forestorere work.
USDA/ Mulai Javel opressi Joursiano	CARCYLA - DELANCE 11/C	ZAROVA A DELADER LAD				58.6	21.5	Judicial forectomore or non Judicial furillers or banksustoies or hitle bank
1500A/Fues), Sayn'togoten t. Officenses	otentr a gibilda ê A	11626T & 51435, -2 A				2.4.2		Judicial fureclorure or non judicial facilitate or binkturician or title work
UEDAA BREEN, BRYS LOFFWER, GEORGEN,	John J. Filubar J.	sole Reactionses						Judicial foreciosure or non judicial facilisate ge backeurecios of ritia work
DEDACEMENT Development MORTH CANOLOUA	Erisskerti i dlover	trazalutszi, a. Gierres		27.6				Gonjugheiat forweissers work
Billichtenet vevelopment Chiekone.	326322 4. SML13, 2 A	TPPEEr a Edulos, P.A.						Jadiofal forentesure or non junistal facilitate or bookconfolme or fille work
USDATPORAL Dervelszeware persantes	stugget a Blaich, F A	TREET & SULS, P. A.						Judivial forectingure or non justiclal facilitativ or benirgungrise or tiple work.
USDA/RILLAL DOVOLODOWNE DSCARAGE	stbitt i Kidla, E A	CREET A BULLS, P.A.						Jumicial Serectories or non judicial Sacilitate or Sandrondectam or sitle work
12205/Unicel Paveloppens, HORPR CASOLINA	a Mitcheel Sector	ada Brackteissar		\$1.0				iyan tudi césk. főszedőnykes mező.
USIN/Busal Developing south capoling	desept. C. Reinberges. K.	Sole. Vraci i riovar		82. s				fondstadist forwalaware week
CROW Reits, Developeeut, CEORCIA.	the manager of the sector of stands of the sector of the s	la rdood i ûvrisch. Jin III i e. Kel, isen		\$2.2	ET BS			dadioial foreclosure as non judicial fecilitate or benkiggifike.of.Alfe work
222000 Ratal Sweelegagat ESSTUCKY	CARDINEL & WINDER LAN, OFFICED, CALC	CAMPRES & WILLING SAM OFFICES, 2145						Jatholal foreclosure of non judicial facilitate
NORMAN TOWS CONTRACT REATING S	SANTELLA MULAR LAW DESTORS. PLAC	SMSTERS & MITTER FOR OFFICES, FILES						deskolal forenteere ar non judicial facilitate Bi benkiungilen or ilita werk

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AURICULIUME Outside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thoolands)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	housends]					
Amore	Contrast - Anna	li I	Amount Parid in 2	1111	Amount Paris in 2014	Amount Parid and Parid to 2015 at	to date in 100	aansal Purpose toi Bislay Deterios lagui Collead
With Susal Perekoment Spillsur	2008BBS2 - WILLDR. LAW OFFICER, PLAC	GENERAL A JELEVEN LAW OFFICES. PLAC					abber 22 Br	budicial forentownee on son judicial fortilitate at dynktuticies of citie work
USDA Pural Bevelopeent STRUCEC	COMMENT + BLUED LAW DEFICES, 2100	GANDERS, S.WILGER SAM OFFICES, FLAC					Judic or be	Judicial furgelenury of con judicial facilitate or Sankountaies of file work
USDA/Buchd, Bowel occeptif, SEMIUUK	SANA . ANIMAN ING OPPOSIDE . PART	GANGRESS & MSLURSH LAW OFFICERS, \$1360					2nd2e 2d_20	Judicial foreclosure at new judicial feellitate of bonkruption of fills out
WERRA Burchi, ferved opagens, KBN SUCKY	OTTO TERCING MAN SECTRA Y TESERAD	COMPACT MIQUER LAW OFFICED, FUEL					sthut.	Judicial foraciusure of see judicial factificate of budicupteion of fick work
Udda/Pugai. Develuteses. XENTUCKY	27778 "SSOLAND MCD BROWLD T TRABADO	CONSIDER & RULDER LW OFFICES, FLAC					ands:	Judácial ferecioaxee er non judicial fecilitare er bygkrumbyjes ur kiple work
USER/FULCOL DECED OPPOST ZENTICEY	CAMBRISH & WILLER, LASS OFFICES, FLAC	SAMSTARIA, A. KIJANSA JARA GREACARS, POLS					stots of he	dadistal farestosure oz een judisizi facilikata sz.badkoustosis ez itika merk
115136/Fugral, Jonvesicement, adjecturaly	consust a utitize the destroat from	OMBREAL A. STUDIER LAW OFFICIER, FLAC					outpuc 52 but	Oudicial forechasure or non juddenal facilitate of bengrupheser of fiste mork
USON/BMAIL Development NEWSTREEY	GAMEREL 4 MILTER ING OFFICES, MILC	GANEREL & WILLER SAM SWEEDES, FLLC					Judic or he	Oldicial forestavere of son Sadicial fecilitare of backrescries of file sock
HERALBURAL DAVALANDARS KENTUNXY	UNIT TRESTORE AND STREET PLACE	GAMBARK S WINCHS SAW OFFICES, FLLC					Judi e es. Br	dodicial forectorate or non judicial facilitate on punktuorpish ut kitle work
USHA/Secal favo)scent. Kenturn	GAMMARK, a WILTON JAM OFFICES, FLILE	CAMBRE & WILTER TWE CERSORS, BILLC.					Judie 05 hi	Ordietal formelasure or non judicial facilitara of haddropholas of itit work
USIM/Rutal Dovelations NowFucky	PERMITMENDER, R. SOUT	PERMISSION. 3 SLOTT					Judic 25 Ed	Judicial foroclature or non jusicial familitate of bookrantates of fills work
UNTRABURAL Sevelopment ADMINICHY	CINENTON. 9. SCOTT	éékéstküröni, a szozt					o (fpnc)	Judicial foroeleaure or con judicial facilitate or baskiertolea or fills work
COLON SALAN THEMS CONSTITUTE AND THE FULL	SAMBREN & WILLPRE 1996 SFIGES PLACE	SAMEPEL 5 MILDER JAM OFFICES, PLIC					Judic at bu	ündicısı foresiseare er man judicial facilitate ar Derkinskaian, br.iktie werz
115000 hurah 14000.00moone apartuceo	CAMMAREN & WILLING LINE OFFICES, WILL	GRAMMARL & WILLDRA LOOK CERTICED. PLANC					-lydic or be	Pudicial foreclasure at non judicial facilitary or loadsistion of fitle work
Manual Anartonnan Development	COMPACT & WINDER LAW DEFLUES, FULC	SAMBRE, A MCGUER LAW OFFICERS, PLAC					oldul.	Madiaial formalosure ar new judicial facilitare of beneficiely or inits more
19304/Burah Jeyekaneer, Kelffucht	CHARREN & WILDRY, LAN, OFFICES, PLAC	CANEGAL & MCCREW LAW OFFICERS, MULC					sugle of bo	Sudicial forenheure or non jadicial Anchitate or benkrepsales or ricke work
22256//Hucal Developesept. ARTURAY	OTIS "SALIDA ION OLIVARY SITC	ANDERS, 6. MILINER 14M STREAMED, PLAC					at his	Budicial forenteauys as new judicial facilitary at hanktuncties of title more
USDA/Surat leveloscont floguids.	BORNELL A DUNCAR INC.	LIS AVENT F DISKAN					outro of to	dudicial formelosare or new judicial facilitate or bankroprofes or sicle work
030A./Buriel. Developments 21.000.00.	SDIRETT * CONTRACTOR	SOURCE & DURLING STOR					avate of ho	Jodicial foraciosare or new jadicial facilitate of hapkingstica of isla work
BARAN BURAN Development MORTH, CAPACIEN	Bindv Hoas	ijin krastijonar			2.72		411000	Montrasti cial. Forescioanza mosti
USBNAPUERS, SEXELOREMON, MLECONSIN,	zcioniste geogie s, geztions	CONNESS ADAVA & IGA (PARI					Audit-	butielal furgeleaure ar non fudicial facilitare as bankramistas or Sitis Mork
12238/Parts1, 26261 append 1, #15036318	ACOUNTRY, 2004001, A., WALLARS	CHRISE MAIN + SALLAR					Judi:	Judicial fuseriosure ar non judicial facilitare or bankturrupa or Litie Mork
USON/REAL INVALORMENT, MISCONSIN.	2027 LAN CRETCS	0087 J.P.W. OF KTOSE					and a	dudicial forecionuse or non judicial facilitate or particustion at title Mock
USDA/Shical, Developments Wisconsin	JOOF LAR OFFICE	DOPT SAM DEPICE					audae se las	Judicial ferecluance or now judicial facilitate at hendrumdaley se ridde work
25564/fuital _ Recordence, MISCONSIB	HEORED, CARL & ANDERSON 20	ACCORD. CARL 4. ANDERESS 24.				59.0	addie 20.05	Juokiolai foreclaamiya oo mon judicial facilitata of benkruptoies or 5134s Morf
03DA/Purcal_Development_MigpCONSIR	KONNES NAME + ROLENE	SPETCH & 18900 - 189100		-		20,9	20,0 St. bi	Judicial foreclasure or non junicial facilitate or benkrahteles of cills Mork
UBBABUCAL Development NJSCOMPTR	2011 1AN 019105	0001 444 0F2108				80.9	Justice BL DS	Judinisi foreslasura er sen judinisi facilitate at budkisotrijes er fille wark
2560V formal - Pervelatorent, 2016COMALE	ICOLORIE WANN & KALEYOS	CONSTR. NAME & MASIAN					sthert.	Judicież (oradiosure or son judicjaž fachitato or benkrunciem or jiżie anak
USERCONDIAL Convelorment, SISCONDIN	KURRE NOOK A SALTAE	SALLA, AMAL SUBSI					fudic of Jo	fudicial foreclasure or son judicial facilitate or bankrantices or tiple work

U.S. DEPARTHERY OF AGRICULTURE Dataide legal Counsel (Doilars in Thousands)

		NY ADVITANT	2 COULD BOARD 2				
Years	(conset) = Hana	time	Amount Taild in Amount 2012	Mature Pass in Amoun	Amount Park in Amount Park 2014 In 2015	Accent Pard to Gate in 2016	hannah fagin dara ger ger da sagat Gannah
NTRACTOLIN, TABBOOLDAND, Laved MORT	2055 IOM CUPICS	JOST LAN. OFFICE					audaoraan forealedaaraataa kuudaa kuudaa kuudaa faallattaa Jaddaataa forealedaa oo histo mark
ESDAVRutal formelizations attaches18	KONNERS HADAN C. KARLAND	SCORDER MEALEN & SPALLAR					Judicial forenisente or hon judicial facilitate or bankrystelde of fills bark
MISSION IN ADDRESS OF STREET, MISSION	RETRONU, CARL & ANDERION ST.	SECONDR., CARL 1. ALLERISCH 30					Didicini Foreniosare at non judicial facilitate at Páefergereise er tilije werk
10508_farsh_ Development, W12070910	INDUMOUS CARL & ANDERICAL SC	MERNOOL CAOL & ANDERSON SC					Jadheimi farealmsure ar non judketmi factlirate ar benkruptajes ar ritie werk
Millikkin rak. Gevel opposit, MISCONSIN	HEOWOODL, CARL & Artholicule Ac	32255000, CASL & ABC683081 52					Judicial foreclosure or wan judicial facilitate of bonkruptoles of file Anth
SSBN/Potra L. Developpent, SLOCORS IN	KORUKII MARK & KALLAS	kolinep wayn e kyliyd.					Oscilcial foteciosure or non judicial facilitate or hantrugucios or firjo work
2020 Surva) forgeloppents, M. Scontzin	KUNDER POND - NAUDER	ROBRER SPACE - BALLAG					Jadiciai foreciesare er non judicial facilitare oz.Makkuptujes or jüžie vork
ORDACENEES, Depth Josewire, W. S. 2008528	205430 Rof ASOT	JOST LAW OFFICE					Judicial foreelmaare ar man judicial facilitate of benkrumberiés ve tisie work
USON (Supply, Dave Lopment, W105583541	HECKNOD, EAML 4 ANDREADER SC.	SEURODO, CANZ A ANDERSON SC					Sentenal foreolosore or non judicial facilitate of bentupficies or filt, work
UXGA/PUEAL DWVALODWALE WISCORTN	RECROSSOL CORT & ARDEREON SC	HEDDOODL, CARL & AUDURACH SC					bucketa) forenteante at son judiciel factitute or backtoncoler of totie work
22026/2mca4 Davetenment, MISCONSTR	2017, LAM OFFICE	2001 1748 CELTOS					Sudicial ferenteeure or son judicial facilitate or bankuptetas or Litle work
HaldAffures! Developments Migcrosify	2228 1000 099302	TOPL PER OFFICE					Judicial forecionare or non judicial facilitate or judicial facilitate
12334/Surai Brusiserseensis MIRCONSIN	2032 134 025555	JOST LAW OFFICK					benition) fairbed on no state frequentiation
MUSARCEPTS" Theorem concerns the second structure of the second s	Withouth, Cast. A ANORPHON SC	SETNORD, CARL & ARTERION SC					Judicial foreotisaere er men judicial fuzilitate og burkrustring og tikler Nevk
ALSONCOLLY TO PROPERTY AND A ROUTING WASHINGTON	BERROSS, CARL & ANDERROW OF	ELVEDOD, CARL 4 ANDERDON SC					Ondiczul Euseclowsze az mes judicial facilitate ez benőzegeteles ez tizis verk
USEN/Bursh SexelStenent X15Constr	Sougest maked a partians	KABDISH MUDH F EALLAS					Junicial Toresteenre er nee judicial facilitete er benkrontere ar titis work
12226(Surai Devoclaseeser MISIONSIN	HEYMOOD, CARL & ADDRESS 20	ULTRODOL, CARE, A AMORAGON, SC					Pudicial forectomore as non pudicial facilizate or banktudrolon or title more
USER Puttal. Sovelumment MISCONSIN	2021 100 01110	10501 1.000 IST (2.00					Judicial forecloants of non judicial facilitate of hunktomotolas of title apjk
HSDE/Bugal, Bevelopeeppt, 813CHMSER	KORREN NOON 4. 242145	KORMEN NAME & KALLAS					Judicial forenissure or non judicial facilisate of bankruptoren er sitte sorsk
JEBALFactor, Revelonment, MISCOMSIN	REDWOOD, CAST & ANDERSON AC	REPROSIL CARL 4 ANDRUGUE SC					Judicial foreclosure or new Mudicial facilitate of Baskemptokes of Fitly Morel
WEBAABGCAl Development, Wisconsin	ROBRES MANN & WALLAS	KORKER, MANN, A. MAJILAO					Judicital formolosure ar non judicial facilitate ar benkrugtaies or ritie aurk
MISNOCE N. Stock Approximation (MISNOCE)	305% LaW 077126	009T 3AM 0721.0F					Judicial farectance of our judicial facilitate
10.5/14/15usat. Terret oppenin	KORRER MANN 5 RAILAG	KDEREK READY & XATAAS					Justicial foreclarure or now judicial facilitate or house or rinks work
25004 (Bucal Development, M.SCOMS2M	DERMER MANN & RAJIANS	CONTER NAME & VALLAS					Judiesal formelnaure or new judicial fucilitate of Designingstrate of fitte work
U.0.004 Buzes 2 Devre Jossnerst, MI BUCKS 216	2002 (rww.cs.ac.c.	TOPL LAW OTEXASS					Undicial Koreolosure er nen judicial fædlitate ar langkraftelde ar bitie sogà
223bM/Surak Drawlooment at 200858	HETHODO, CARL 4 AUDIDION SC	HEYMORD, CARL & AMIZERSON SC.					dodkelai faraolaanse er nen judislai faciliteen er bankruppelai at dijle mort
USUA/Regal Development Wisconsty	KONNER NARM A EACLARS	CONSER NAME & NOTION					audkolai forecioaure or non judicial facilitate or banktundkusta at sitkle work
GERRAPS cal, Univelorment N(50001358	REDWORDS, CHAI, A JUNERSPIN, SC.	BUNGSD, CASE & ANDREAM SC					Judiolal forectonuce or non judicial facilitare of parkouncies of sigle work
13566/Purch , Down Syngle, W19CONSTH	PERST LANS OFFICE.	7031. 148. OFFICE.					Judicial forectosare or non judicial fastilitate of Dentrumisies of Jitle 9932

		Outside legal	DEFARTANCE OF AGRICOLTUNE Outside legal comment [Dollars in Thousands]				
Annah	Conneri 's fina	Para taon	Amount Park in Amount Park in 2012 - 2013	Ammer Pard in 2011	Annual Parts	Munit Parid to date 14 2015	basana/buigate for Acting Orașide Jagai Outonal
USEN/Parel Jorgionnet, MAGONSTN	2027 CAM OFFICE	2027 LAN OVELCE					austanteenseenseenseenseenseenseenseenseensee
URBARRAL Developent, MISCONSIN	KORMER XXXX + XXIIXS	Kontests vere a KOLAGS					Judicial Correleoure or non judicial Eachirate of bankruprejes of title work
USDM/Worksh. Incrediations. Withomsol.	2041 14M 0F72CE	201/250 Met - 350F					Judițiaj foreclosure or non judicial faulitare ar bankrustaies of title 2018
USTA/Excal. Development Miscossick	2002 TWN CEPTCS	2027. I.M. OKETCH					Audinial Gereelsenre ar non judicial (anjinaco or hankraptales vz ritle work
ZERA/Suust. Duvelorment. MISCORNIA	Konness Moosa + correct	MUNIMER NEAR & SALLAS					Judicial formeturnie ar non judicial facilitare or bankingreist or ritle werk
125.056/281.011_Perios Lucensone_201.020483.1M	HETHNOLL CARL - ANDERSON DC	REDUCED, CARL & ANDERNON 20					Judickal furéclésure of mon judicial facílitare et baskingssies et tirée work
USTRVBJANEA1 Davel occashir W1500N21M.	2001 LAN OFFICE	201326 301 1200	a a sub-option of the sub-opti				Justuist Torectownre or non judicist factions.
HERNY MARY COMPARED IN SCOUTS	1092 149 OFTICK	JORT. GAR. OFFICE					Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare or backronicies of 1,816 work
USBACENCES. Decred STARGE. LOUISIANA.	CONDUM & DECOMANE DAG	CANTOR & DELARAVE 140			5-65	8°-9	Judicial forachosnys of non judichak factions of handstates of Adds apply
CULDA/Burni, Usraionean, Mohte (Securad	MACK D. KINAS	Sole Prescritioner					Month setting and the research setting a conver-
SERVENCE Servetourseur August	SUPPLIABLE TATLAS PC. 1AM OFFICE OF	RESERVED TAXADE FO. LAW OFFICE OF					Judicial Expectance or non judicial factilizate of Landromycole. zr title book
USTRUBICAL Browlesser, ALASKA	AN SUITE WAY 'N' WOUNTS ON THE	XNEEDOOD TAXAGE BC. SAM DEFICE OF					ufudicial ferectorure or non fudicial facilitate of bankqueficies or fitte work
COOLSUSAL Provelagoration ADADAS	RECEIPMEN TAXLOR PC. JOH OFFICE OF	AMESIAMO TAVION PC. 148 OFFICE OF					dudictal forectesure or non judicial facilitary or burktumeriss ar virie sork
Witted Rarad Trevel content, Al Anton	XMEELEND TAXUE FC. AM STRICE OF	BREELARD TAVIOR PC. LEW OFFICE OF					Juddatat forenhounce or non judicial (acqliner- or bynkruskrjer or tilio work
USTACTOR OF Cavelergent Morths	AREKLAND TAXADE.FC. SAM DEFICT OF	SHEREAME TAVIOR PC. LAN OFFICE OF					Judistal furdeloante or mon judisial fachlinte of barkrupteles or Jiste and
SSER. Rural. Development, MARKA	SUNTIAND TAVIOR FC. LAW OFFICE OF	SEERIARS TAVILOR PC. 124M OFFICE OF					dudtetal freestoowye or non judicial facilitate or bunkruprojee ar ijzîr werk
25556/Buck! foruglopment ALASKA	FREELASD TOULDS FC. LAS DEFICE OF	BBEELARD TAVILOP SU, 1998 OFFICE OF					- Judicial forechossee or non judicial facilitate or bankeuntaise or citle work
14504/Burnt 18792/seconder Alabila	BUDDAND TAYLOR FC. MA OFFICE OF	MERIAND TRUIDS FC. 188, 051525 CF					fadicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bankranteies or ritle work
NAMA PULSH DATALOPHOND JUNETRA	BORMLA, A BINLAS LLP	STORET & DURING TTE					Vadicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare as hundroprojas or nitle wark
DEED/Sheet Developments Faithfor	ACOMBLA & DUBLAR 142	DOSWELL & CONTAR 110					Judicial formeloaure or non judicial facilitate of bunktuntakes of title more
2152b6/Russal, Eccystocometr, 150/121ANA	CONSULA & DELONATE LAC	CONFORM & DELARANCE JANC					Judicial forentosure or eas judicial facilitare or purkruptoies of title work
115000 Burst J. Brustoressar, 1001131000	CANCUA & RELAKING 22C	GANOVA 4 REPAIRING 2450					Judicial forectorate or nos judicial facilitate or backsurcies or 10010 mode
1256A(SUEN1_Development, 1602[31840	CANOID, & BUILDING, LLC.	Destroy & DELANATE LUC					Jadiciwi forectorure or nom fodiciwi facilitare of bunkroptores or Lifie work
USIGAGUERS OWNERSEASE, LOUIDIARS	CANOVA 4 DELANAVE JUST	CANCUA A TERANOVE.LLC.					dudisial torosionure us non judisial fuellare of bunkrentonies or sitle mori
2200//Rusal Development Lord,stame	CONCOLA & DESCRIPTION DATE	AND A DELEGATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN					Judicial foreclosure of non judicial facilitate of backingcies as sitis work
1250%/Sucal Ecceletioners' SOUTARA	CANOVA & DELANSAR 10.0	CANCOR & SELANANE 146					Oudicial forectosure or non judicial inclificate or hydrirupscies or title work
JSBA/fursi Peysissen 12213154A	CAREVA 4. DELARANZ ALC.	CARCAN & SELANDAR LIC					Mudquid foresterre or nor judicial facilitate or hyskynetyjes or title eork
1122A/Fursel Degridaments Louisiona	CARLON & DURALLASS	AND A DELANAXE LLG					Judicial foreziosnie or see judicial facilitate or bucktorerores or fisks bold
USDA/Ruggl_Jargelonneet 100157APD	CANOVA & DELAHAVE TAG	CHERRY 4, DELMOND LLC.					Judinial forevioaure or non judicial facilitate or bankrustnies or cicle Modé.

U.S. DERANTMENT OF ADRICULITER OUTSING Segal Coupard (Dollary in Thomsandw)

Acounty	Connect of the	an st	Manuat Paid IA	AL PLACE PRIMA	Amount Parid In 2014	Memory Park Memory Park 1	Record Persons for Nation Particle Lease Counses
03308/ Sussal. Devenionmente Kastructer	CONTRACT, & SULDER (AM DIETSER, PIAC	COMPARY & MILLORD (AM OFFICES, PLAL					dadhalal forenismorte v no juniozzi facilizara Jadhalal forenismore v no juniozzi facilizara
MERN FULSE DOWNLARSHOE NUMBER	COMPASS. 4 MILDER LAW REFICES. 71AC	SAMBREL & WILLER YOM CONTLERS PLAC					do, sonstitutionares at the most mode. Judicial forenciosure or non fudicial facilitrate of henriquerges or title work
SSPACEMENT Covelone KENTLERC	COMBRAN 4 MILIORS 1200 GERICES, BILL	ORBERT, STITCH, DAM OFFICIAS, SLIC.					Judicial forezionuro oz man yudicial facilitane oz kapkruntziem oz fili arth
Victorial Townshipson's Accession	Zabu Z. Zalan.	2014 Prect.151.9046		2.15	\$3.2		Judicial forentosore or non judicial facilitary or benkruptojes of Licks smrk
3220A/musid. Developments. N. scoppelle	XOURSEN MARRY & NOTLAR	SOBREA MANN 1 KALLAR					dudistal furecleaure or non judicial facilitate or bankepurgiss or litle work
280AJ Ru cal. Davel overent. MEXTROXY	CARREL & WILLIAM LINE OFFICIES, FLAC	HANDERS & WEEDER IVE OFFICER, FLOR					Judicial foreelasure or non judicial facilitate or bankupters of title work
HERAL BALAL, DE MALOPORATA, KENEVICHY	PERMINATOR, & SCOLL	ZEMILESCON. 8 SCOTT					Judicial Apreviosico or non yscholat Eachloace or hankronician or title work
EROM/Suxa). Dovelospecif. Startuch	SAUGULA - MILDER LANG SERVICES - MILE	SAMBREL & SILDER (ME OFFICESS, SLLC.					Juddistal forecleaure of new judicial facilitate og bankruppriss of itle work
HOURS BUILT - CAUGA ORMANI, KENTUCKY	PERFERNCE & SCOTT	PERMITMETON. R. SECOT					Judiotal Coreciosare er nen jedicial (arilitate der burkteseriaan ar viste werk
USCACHARAL Regulationant NEWTHERY	PROMEMOTOR, A SAUTT	44038° 8" "NELESALARIA					Jedisial forecleave or mon judicial facilitate or habiruntelem or fifte work
1220M/Pural Laveluneeut X2001308Y	PERSITINGTON. B dCOV7	25800.0000, 8.50077					dudicial foretheoury or not judicial fundilinate or bourtedroites of title work
USEN/Pausal, Servel suzent, XENTUCCY	PARALIANTAR, R. 352077	REPAICHURDAN, M. SCOTT					Judicial Soveriosure or non judicial facilitare or backruperies or rice work
1932/0/2022/. Develorent startuch	Prantitionances, R. Scort	ERMOLACION, R. SCUTT					Judicial Ecrectator or fon judicial facilitare or hadringties of bible serve
USDA/Bugal Seveloppent wEptucky	STRATES VERTICAL AND AND TRATES	GAMEREL 4 MILLER LAM OFFICES, FLAC					Audicial foreclosure or nen judicial facilitata or bankruperes or histe work
USEA PARAL Developments #25270587	SAMAREL & MILLER JAN OFFICES, SUC	CONTRACT A MILENER JAM OFFICES, PLUT					dudicial foraciosura or nen judkchal facilitante or bankuptoies or ricle work
ESBA/Sucol Sevelognant szvruczy	250101M-2008, 6, 50011	ERMERCTON, R SCOTT					Autholud Forweleauts of new judicial Eachistate or bankunctules or title week
2032BA Hoxad. Deve Lepsont. Matrucks	PRINTING, B. SOUTH	PEDRITRUTION, R. SCOTT					fundicial forectorure or non judicial facilitate of hankrunction of title work
18094 Huch, Peteloznere 50010050	2.038.1.KG73.01 8. 20271	PERMINERSN, R. SCOTT.					.dadicial foreclasure or non judicial familitate not bankgungcita yr tirle expl
1152M (Boca), Developedat, KKWSVCKY	EESHLUMTON, A 40077	PRINTINGTON, B. SCOTT					Judivlai fesecionuso or non judjetui fecilitare or banksuppeies or thile work
USDA/BALEL Development Montucky	WARREN + MITCHE JAM OFFICER, FILC	SMREEL & NILOTA LAW OFFICES, FILLS					dumitoial fossoiteaure ar toon judicini factiliters or Deskindrite or titie work
CORA CHURCH LINNER AND	CONDUCT & ACTORY COM CONSCIENCE STREET	20468624 + WILLDER LAW OFFICERS, 23467					ludálciál foteciónise uz nim judiosal facilitate Di bidiktustojes or sitle work
202244 Pure of Development Sprinksky	CONDERN A MILLIEN LOW OFFICERS, PLACE	WARREL & MILTER LOW SEESCEN. FLUC					didicial ferentenre et nem jodicial fecilitate ge bondernicies er title work
122124/Hurst, Reveloppedit, KEHVIKKY	SERVICES R SCOL	BBBURGON, B SCOT					Judiulai torestessire or new judiulai faciliteta Ok benkiupheles or täite eerk
DROAL ROCAL Device Lagoeaut. SERVIUCICS	CREMMED & MIJORN LAW OFFICES, \$1400	ANNERL A WILLORS IAM ORENOZZ, BLAC		-			Madielal forectuante er nem judkelal kaciitate Di bunktuntelse er ikkle Merk
PERMINUSA, Jonal commut. HHEVICESC	REAGINGTON, R. 21072	SEQUENCIAL & SUST					Judicial forestaanse of son judicial (arliitate of packgrafters of 138 <u>19 sort</u>
UIDA/Purcal, Devolopment, BENTUURY	PERDINGION, P. SCOTT	CENTLMETON, A. 2007.					Unktotal foresionse of new judistal facilitate On banksusteisk of sills york
Mana/Rurai. Develuravente, KonPucky	PERSISTERS R SCOTT	SARDAGTON, 8 9/007					-Publicial fracelerates or new judicial facilitate oi. Dashform Colet or Jich's work.
USDA/Bugal Davelongent Regillerer	REBNIMGTON, R. 30012	Sattigações, e zazre					Judjulal Essectomure or non judicial (achistate an bankrupteime an ticle apply more and
2250ACRUTAL Davatospect. Korrtscory	SAMBREL - MILIOR 12M OFFICES	OMBREAL & WILDER LOW OFFICER, EALC					Judiodal foreclusion ar non judiofal featilitate af Baskiupteles of 1355 work

U.S. DEPARTNENT OF AGRICULTORE Outside legal Countei (Dollars in Toppsends)

		(Boilars in Teouserds)	(nousenda)					
tan	Conneel, 'n Kraan	and and	V AT PLAT ARRAY	A 1 bid through	and the state	Anone Fact and A	beenix auch to dote in 2015	courses.
USDATRUTH, URSTAGORDOR, ADDUCKY	CONSDEL 4 MILLER AVM OFFICES, FLLC	COMPRESS. A BLIDDER AND SEFECES. FILST					Vodtsiai foreclosure or nos jediciai facilitate of baphropiciae et 1151e acgé	Litate
MARRARE Development KEWTUCKY	20000, R. 10000, B. 100000	ZESSIANGTON. R. SCOTT					-Judicial foreeloeus or nos judicial factituate or haukingstrye of judi work	LALALE
USERVERTES, Nevel-reports, HEMPIGEC	Prestaurosea. R. scorr.	FERRI INSTOR, R. SCOFT		-			Judicial foreclosure of nos judicial factigrate St hEREinsteles of title work	UAEAT#
USEA/Burak Development Mattory	PERSINGTON, R. SCOTT	PERSISTAN, F. SLOVT					Judicial Esteriosere ar num jadicial facilitare of bankjonfectan og hille også	11 three
DISORAL PULCAL, DAYRELSDINGERS, KRWTUCKY	CANDRAXA, 6 MILTER LAW OFFICES, 2140	CONTRACT, AND AND STORES. PAIC.					Jodicial foreclosite of teo: jadicial feculitate of langkyptoive of sitle accè	Litzate
HSOM/Surgly, Dovel ensent, KENTUCKY	ONDERS, 4. MILISS, LOB OFFICES, PLLC	SPANNES, 4 XLLIGE JAN OFFICES, FLLC					Judicial fereniosure an aux judicial facilitate en hankumerejón se ticle mort	liteate
USERV Russel, Dayel owners, John Musick	P2281514157091. B. 200723	ESUIDARTAL, N. SCOTT			-		Judicial fereisare or non judicial facultate Dr. buñkiszteles or title meet	. Litate
Holley Parcol. Dweet assesses. KERTECON	COMBREL & WILDER LAS OFFICES, BUIC	SANDARE, E WELDER DAM OFFICES. PLAS					ludicial foreclement of non justicial facilitate at bunktontrate ex.5010 more	Litate
23506/Futual Parentoneoux SERVICEY	ODSERES A WIIDER LAN OFFICED, PLAC	GAMMARY 4 WILLIOS JAM OFFICES, KGL					audictal foreclosure or non judicial facilitate pr bapkrastcics of thele work	Litate
U2EM Farry, fgyled oppoint, SHTHEXX		COMMENCE & MILLIGH INM. CEFECTER, PLAC					Judielal foreslopure at man judicial facilitate or bankamptoles or title work	ultare
HARFALPURST., Dave Loomunt, , 634710282	COMMARKS, A BUILDER, AMM OFFICES, 2125.	GANERES, s WILLERS LARS OFFICES, FLIC					Juddicial foreclosufu ar new judicial facilitate pripublizationes or fills and	Litate
850A/Sural Developpent, K201000	SAMBREN. A MERSER, DAM OKTOCKS, EDAK	GANERER A WILLORD JAM OFFICER, FLAC					Undicial foreclosure or non Judicial facilitance ps. bankemercies of title work	LLITERO
USBACTORS Securitorsent Attraction	COMPARE A RECORD LAW CREECES, FLCC	GAMDAGIL A. MIJIJES. 1448. 22151563. 814.02					-Jodiciel forectonure or most judicial facilitate of janykymptons of title eark	Literte
1420A/Rugal, Dervelopmen, Kalingung	CANDRAL & MILDRER LAN OFFICES, SLLC	GAMBREL A MILDER LAN OFFICES. FLAC					Judiutal forenionese un non judicial foculiters or hankumpfeiem on titk onrib	Listers
12316/Furcal Developpent, AZNTICAY	COMPRESS., S. MULSER, LAW, OFFICER, 7510.	SAMBASI. A WILLER LAW OFFICES. FALC					Judiciei forecionne e non jodiciei factitate ar bonkonsches, or tické vork	slitate
255566/Suical Pervelaumear Egeoucay	PROMERKOTON A ACCOUT	PENNISSER, S. Scott.					Judicial Correctorate of non judicial Eaulitate of bankgrouters of this acc	Litate
20066/Burtel Javailconcort, Stattucary	2014 "AUGULAT WAT BROTHER T TERMERED	SAMBRES, A MILLORP. (AM OFFICIES. PLAT					Audivial foreulerupe ar non judicial facilitato or hankrontoise ar style and	Litate
12Ph/Rural Revolutionary APALINEY	COMBREL A WILCOM JAM COLLOSS, FULL	GAMMERSK 5 MILEDRR 23M OVELCER, PLAG					Andiraat forevoloxure ar non judicial facilitate or handrundies on fille work	Litate
UIDRCENERL Drustersener, KRWINCKY	CAMBRES - F MINULS, LAN, AFFICER, PARTY - PARTY	SAUDSSL., MILDER JAM GERICES, FALL					Jodiulai forevioante or non judicial facilitate es logiktonskulaa at tijle verk	Litate
23504/Purst, Bereissens, KBMSUCKY	ERNELRGEON, R. SCEFT	Santangora, s acore					Judicial Aprevioante of non judicial facilitate of benkrontcies of stick, work	1. Ltate
U.S.D.A.Bucal Bereloweer Mpgrarty	PENNINCTON, R. SCUTT	PERSINSTON, & SCOTT					Judiciel forestance of non judicial facilitate of Benkimscoles of file out	Viktate
1930AV Zucal Sevelenseest KRWTNCKY	COMPRESS AND REFICES. FLAC	ANDREL A MILNER LAW OFFICE, FLAC					Dedicited fortectopure ac som judicial Eachlicate of bankroptions of Litic Work	115 cate
1686A/Bural Developmont statucity	GANBREN A MIRINE LAW OFFICES, FLAC	AMBREN A WELTON IN OFFICES, 2416					Judicial foreviousre et non judicial facilitare est Anabeuthilse, et Ashib most	111 Cate
2550A/Paral. Tavelorgens, x2xPucky	ortia "subsido nel unifolm e ridennes	ANTONIA A MILLIPER LAW OFFICERS, PASS					Judicial forectionure un non junicial fucilitate oc hundratet en ritião morf	115000
USDAVAUGA DOVOLODOVIC KERVICKY	operations a writings appendix a krister. Riske	GAMPERI, A WILDER IDM OPPICER, FillC					Andicial forestoonce of non judicial facilitate of beforentias of title work	illrate
250A/Pural. Sweet opeont. KENTOCKY	samenet a witches tell structures. Kalo	SAMPACL 1 NILANE JAN OFFICERS, 2114					Judicial Excerionnes of non judicial facilitate of Bankrunteles of Stite work	d Labure
2510/ Nucal, Development, U20151ANA	DE REFEER, CHESCAY & CLIVIER ATTORNEY AT LAW	DE KEYZER, GREGORY & GLÄVIER AFTOREY AF					Judicial forectonare et aon judicial facilitate of buckturection or sigle work	123255+
2050A/flural_frevelopments_202232AMA	COMPACT & DELEVIER LLG.	DARDER A URLANDER MAG					Jedlielal foreolosure ar non juĝkjal facilitato ar Easkrapisjan, ar tikla jolfananonanonanonano	114 to to
UZDA/Ruzal Development WISCHWAIN	ALL CAR SELUC	2012/20 W1 1993					Judicial Texenteoure or nen judicial Reciberty of Deph/redicine ur title work	ś 15 taru

U.S. DEPARTACKY OF ACMICULTURE Duraide Logal Counsel (Doilare in Thousands)

Venes	control of the	Plan Nee	abount Parid in Aboun 2012	Assess Parts in Ass 2013	2014 th 2014	A bid from A	Amount Paris to date in date	Manual Parganak dan Rennaj peratak tagat Geomet
2590A/Parat. Decelosupate. W12C00528	2021. JAN. UFFICE	JUST LAN AFFICE						dudicial firecionure or non judicial facilitate ur bankrantaien ar title mork
MIGNOUS 12, Dave to smart v. 21 SCOM STREET	GOST JAM OFFICE	2007 3.48 00 0106						Jodiniki formatosute oz non judicial familitate or kankruptoisu oz (izia sert
10000 (Bural Tevrescreens WISCONSIN	JOST LON ARECCE	JOST FAM CATEGO						Judieisi forectorure or non judaciai facilitain er bankruptrajas or tijle mork
URDACPural, Depelopment, MARYAMD	480050000 J 38344, 34C	BAADPORD 1. WORD. 2447						Judicial Insectornee or sun judicist facilitate or bankrunreise ar title wers
AMOLSING, investoration	O'NEGRAN SIS, MILLINN D'A PROPERSIONAL LAN CONNOSATION	O'REGAM STL, MILLIAM D & FROFEESTONAL LEW SCHPEOBATION						Outlicksk Earwerkernen of non justicial facilitate ne basktusterisk of file ack
1000bil Parcal, Derwitzepenr, 400151000	O'MESAN III, MILIAM D'A PROFESSIONAL LAN CEMEDANIYON	<pre>creation iii attrian b A professional LAM contropertor.</pre>						Judkersi farectokure of non jekkekal fasilitate or høskigstelse of følv sork
BBEAA Fear 501. Tex Voltor Sector FLADBY DA	DESERTALA. DERITAR TAF	BOSBELL & DORGAR LAP						Andicia: foreclosure or non fodicial facilitate or bankrustries or title book
222.00 / Fursal, Sevua nonessy, 186.000 parts.	REARFORD 5. MEAN JAS	usannanı I. Müse, Ida.						Oudicial furecionare ac non punicial facilitare ac bunkrostcias et 1710 moth
25206/Eurol. Sevel sugget, MSECLARD	1967 1- 3020 1962	32A02030. 1. 3693. 44C						Undivial forevlosure or new judicial facilitate of buckturkteise of Sidle MOTS
23524/Wursl Development MakilanD	369202090, I., NÇAS, 110.	689A09284, 1, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						Justicial foreclastic or non judicial facilitate or hangemetics or itils acce
USERV Pursi Depersoner TRUIANA	Christ L. Shuthy P. C.	Sole Frechtister						Androkal forecleates or noo judicial fectilitate or bankruntokos or čiils moch
ULTON BUILL DEVELORMORY LIGHTSLAME	CANONA 9 DELAGAYE 31/C	CARCON & DEPARATE LAC						Justiclel foreclasser or non judicial facilitate or hearingcoles or sifle ears
U3D6d Sarrat Development, SELECE	Jurgene Adapts, Attv	Sole, Rzochichanez						<pre>/wditcist forewinstary or non judicial facilitary or bankruspectes or fitle work</pre>
Million Provint, Development, 139151.000	S'REGAM III, MILLIAM D'A PRUPEISEOMAL LAN CORDORATION	O'RREAM LIF, STLLIAM D'A PROFESSFORMS, LAN						dudicial foresissure of non judicial facilitate er benkrunteiee of title work
222DM/Purcel, Doverencests, 16012312004	C'BEGRN III, WILLING D'A PROFESSIONAL LAN	O'SRUEM III, MEDLIAM 5 A PROFESSIONAL LAN DORFORATION						Judicial forescingure of pur judicial facilitate ps.bonheunscientor.or.Tible Nork
AND ALL STAND IN THE AND A STAND	CONDA 4 DEIAUNTE 145	CARDVA, 5 OREAMANE 150						Vadicisi foreclasure of non jusiukai facilitare of Habbiordfors on fille work
3309/ Wurdal Torval Sphrash, Discontrol	202207 4 SULES, P.A.	2784.67 \$ 54.673, P.A.						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or benkruntaton of Litle work
USDAC NURSI, US2441 OPPHORE, DIG ANANE	214241 + 122412	STRARY & RULIS. P.A.						Jumbiotal facestasure as pon judichal facilitare or hundrollogan or table esci
2500/Sygal. Daveliggenge. Ophydass	STREET & 55410, 2.A	aveer s succes f A						Judicial forecinence or non judicial facilitate of backruptsing or shife beeck
D3DM/Wursh Levejerunt DELAMORE	202255 4 50103° 5 A	start - 820(s. r A	-					Judiciai forecleanre er men judicial facilitate er backrupteles er Lille apak
2806/ Rugsl. Develorence. DilAMAR	STREEV & SULLY, 2 A	streer & cluis, P.A.	-					Judicisk formelasure or sum judicisk familitare or bonknutheiser or sinly sock
USUALRUEN! OVVELORDORE DELANARE	stratty + Sizis, 2.2	ST9921 4 24413, 7 A						Sachelal forseisaure ar nom judicial farilitare ar baskruptniss or 5424s NNTS
2500.0 Mural Development Driverag	STREET 4 864.83. 2.2.	STREET & REDIG & American manufacture				\$0.9		Judicial foresissure or ann judicial fasilitate an hankrustilea an úitle work
USGA/Spiral Dervelosement DELARARS	STRERT & FLAIS, F.A.	278657 4. KOALS, 2. A.						Judicial foreclosurs or non justrial facilitare or bankruptolos or sign work
USDAUTHEOI. INSTALORMENT. DELOMOREZ	statist a statis. t.A	213857. A. 21413. F. A.	-					dudicial foreclosure or nen judicia) facilitare gi bankruprejar or iltie koch
Hallow Pured, Jayes consure, 1854-00488.	STREED: A. PAALE. L.A.	213621 L. 21412- P. A.						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bopkupropos or sitie work
U356/ Fur a). Ge vej pemene pří A00/95	378827 4 E4115, 4 A	2722257 4. Stalls, P.A.						Judicial forecionste uf non judicial facilitate of bankruptsidat.of.fata Mork Mork
12256./ Bussel Development, 12528	D. feand Title	0 land fills		52.25				ductical forecievere of non judicial facilitate
USDAV Rors, L. Gaussi orment "IT ROLATA.	Hobers. 31aMton.	Stavton, Baja, 6 Clack, P.C.		\$1.0	2,2,2,1			Budicial foresteaury or non judicial facilitate or Bogstasticke or XATAN Work

U.S. DZPARDENS OF AGUICULTURE OUTSIDE LEGEL CONNELL (DOLLETE IN Thousands)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	thousands)				
Assess	Connect = Harr	Prix line	Amount Park in Amount Park in 2015 2015	t it mout built in 2014	Amourt Paid th 2015	Amount Passa Amount Passa Subsection Parameter for Nations Dist	liting bitaide tegal Connect
USDAT BUEAL Joved and and MANYLAND	BOAGFOND I. MERK, MCC	ADDIVERSITE				Judictal Engenerator	Budictal fore-leaury of num judicial facilitate of bunkrupcoites or sigle work
USEN RUSS . Covoi connects ROAVEARD	BARADTORD I. REBB. LAU	20212001 1 MT88. AL				Judicial foreclassic pr haskupperes, pr 1	Judicial forestorance or num jadicial facilitate or hankourprise, or birle apric
15506/Ewen1. Dermition06.00. MARY2-MD	BRADWIGH, 4., NSAB, MIC.	BRACEDRO, L. NEBBL, SAC				Judicial formularure ar harkendera	Judicial forwologure of non judicial facilitate of hackinghtias of Sitis work
USERA/Pursak Deve Longeget, MAEVLAND	READESPORT 1, MERBA . 516.	READEDROLL, REAL, MC				Judicial fareclasur ar baskraptoies of 1	Judicial foreolosure as suo judicial facilitate ar beskrupties of stile acck
USDA/PULCAL Development, MANULARD	ADARDROUDELT. MERRA. 51c	10000001 1 N200 1700				Judicial Loracioaur of barKruntgies or 1	Judicial Enractmente at hums judicisk femilitæte of barkfurtjier at titke pogk
USDAV Rucki, Zevelagesent, MAPTLAND	368820090. 1 NESS, . 140	<u>888055090 1. 8686. 11.C</u>				Audicial foreclosure or hantenences or	dudicial forecissurs of son judicial facilitary or hanfrupreses or bittle work
03505/2 Rutra I., Dwysel soppedab, 2005/220662	88925280 T. 8588 LLC	2000/2000 1				Judicial forecleant	Andicial forecteence of most fudicial facilitate of bonknubtches of title work
USDA/Parent, Jacob Roman, MoUNIAND		BPADROND 1. MERS. LLC.				dudicial furniciases or hangeurouses or	dudicial forenteire er non judicial facílitain er baskrurtier er sitle work
USDA/Fared. Derospecsars WUDLARD	BEOLEPOSE 1. NEAS LIG	6200257980.3. 90086. 640				Judicial forecluaur of heiligial forecluaur	Dodigial forestnaurs of num judicial facilitate of hankrumhnies or ficle work
USINGTRACTORAL PRINCIPAGENCE NAME CONTRACT	Bookraceo : NKAR, 145	SBADDOOD I. WELLS. JAS				undictel forechants	Jodiciei forencinaure er non judiciel fecilirare er bankrupcoles or cirle aork
USDACENCEL Develouseers MARYANG	BRACENSE T. SUDDL. CLC	BARRING RO. S., SERVA, 1460				dudicial formclosus los sacistations of	Andicial formetasure or non justicual facilitate or sucknostices of fills work
USBACBURAL Dervej cogegus, JONELAND	BRADEDOR T. MESSEL JAG	STADZORO I. MERBA, DOC				Judicial foreviewur Gar bunkingtriek gr.	Andicial foruvitraure or non judicial facilitate or bunkrumitries or ticle work
USDA/Bursh Sevelongent Sentitent	BRADFORD 1. MEAN LLC.	READER.L. MERRA, 1100				Judicial forenican- of bankgepteter of	Sudicáni foreniconte or zes judacinî facilitate of binktuenciez or 1514 wejê
USDA/Pursh, Daveloonens, Makripato	BIRDERORD C. MRAN, CAC	886015.050 L. 18288. Lat				dudicial forecions	dudkelal Tossejaanye ez non judicast laolistare ar daghtenseles ar fitle eeze
CERTAIN TOXELOUGHERS MARTINE	BRAUFORD I. MERK. 105.	BBAGFORD I. WERE, 114-				dydicial (neeclosur or bankruptolek at	dydkaiai (newolosure ne new yndiona) facilitare of bankrapteleg ar idile woof
USDA/Rutal Bryekesseers MAYLAND	BIOLEODE 1. STAR. LLE	826052050, L. ME665, 5443				fudicial foreniosur- or Renkratoles or	fudicial forectorure or now judicial fucilitate or haskturcties or fills work
UBDAT SUCCES, "SETTOR CONTRACT, 140 KG ARD	BREOFORD Y. WERE, JAC	BRADPORD I. MERS. 51C.				fuctional formelosia	fucticial forwolasizy of non judicial factificans
AMALETING, 20040404000 LEVING AMALETING	TA YERSON ATTREMENT AT	DE REYZER, GREGNEY R OLIVIER ATTURNEY AT				Judicial foreclosur or bookronschet or	Judicial forenclosure or non judicial facilitate or backtorcolet or firle work
History Burns 1. Darrest annound, 322/03	Wrah Tithe & Pastert	stah Tiria 6 Aberges		\$13.5		Judicial foreclosur Jor passruptoise or	Juckickal foreclosure or num justickal facilitate ar paraturptotae.or title eark
1300000001201 Coverson Connection (120000000	STREET, SALLS, P.A.	STREEDT & EALLYS, P.A.				Judicial foreclosur or bankruphchen at	Judicial foreclesses az nan judicial facilitare or bankrupiciar ar itiia mork
MSBM/Burrd, Caveteonent, Moulstawa	0-2804M 211, WILLIAS 9 A SMORESSICHAR LAN	O'REGAM SIL, WILLIAM D A PROFESSIONAL LAN COMPENSATION				Judjelal foredioanz sr hankrunrehem at	Dadicial forectoeare ar non judicial fectificare ar bankranrohen at title wark
Statistic Bural, 196264 operativ, 200501, 530902448	Kania A Kania	tanja £ Santa		\$2.5 \$1.8		Menludicial Soreclosice work	taté wojk
1510/FLUEAL Develomment, FLORIDA	ecswebt, a benave nige	2000Ett. A. DURUAE JAP				Vandicial forectorut 92 ManBryotycies ac	Vadicial forectionary of non judicial facilitate 35. Hanksporter of field work
HSDAFHugal, Dave; appent, 1401.31000.	CARLOVA A DELATRAVE JUE	CONCASS & DELIMINATE LICE				Judicial forezland ur henkupsches oc	dediciek Korenisause en son judiciel Kaciitate ut henkoustates et sitie entr
VEDAL Ruch A., Busue Loposetis, Logizatina And	O'RESAMI ILL MILLIAM & A PROFESSIONLL LAW	O'NECAN ITT, MILLETAN O A PROPERSTONAS LAW CORPONNION				Judistal Soreclerur or basknorclas or	Jadistat Soreciosure or non jadicial facilitate or backruercias ar ricia sork
20500/ Bucal, Barekanesut, 1020/83.848	COMPANY & DELIGINGER LAS	SANOYA A DELAMAYE VIC				dudicial forethesus or hankountcies of	dadicial foreclesure or non judicial favilitate or bankrustecies at bitte apre
USESA Runrak, navykyspasný, účurní AADA.	CARDAN & DEDAURAE FIC	CARCOL A JENSKATE JAS				Judicial foresionus as benissed since as	Judicial forecloware or con judicial feviliare
USDM/Ruzad. Beveloppaget. Lotiluland	ott ätenvise v könes	DROWN A DELANDAR LLG.				dudicial formelosur of bonkruphcies or	dudicial foreclosure or non judicial familitate of postcumbles of title work
UJIN/Sural teveloppent MORTH CARCAINS.	Staret', 5 Stat	Stamer & Tours.		\$13.7	\$124.2	\$0.2 Northelisial facestare.	24.r.d. 3025

U.S. DEFARTMENT OF AGMICULINGE Outside Legal Counsel (Duliars in Thoseands)

Sound	Countral : a Vana	ti internet interne	Abount build in Amount Build in 2012 2013		Amount Paris in Amount Paris 2014 in 2015	in 2015	Meant and to date in 2014	Maximu/Support for Bising ortains laps. Connect
UZZA BUKAL. Developpent, ABLEGIA	Croatby, 4. Glagdeers, B.c.,	jefe Esstitioner						Judicial farectosure or non judicial facilitate ar bankrustciag, gl tirje werk.
NSDAARkaal Decelosments Chonesta	Atlanu 1. Adama . 312	Adams a Adxess. 542		32.8				Jediniki foreciestre at non jadicial facilitate gr bankrugszies gizisió, yozi
Unthey mutal larged steeping \$1500 (Da	ROSERIA A DURINE SAP	cotacti, s runtar nic						dodicisi ioreviosure at non jadiciai facijitate ur banktushtejan (n. 1151a york,
CEEBL/Burel. Development FLOREIA	SCOMSILE & USDIALS ELS	REPARTS & CONSERV 54P						Jodicial forevionue of non judicial facilitary of Unoblogicies of 11/14 eack
25554/Bural fevelopsect FLORIDA	PODERLA, 6. DOREAR LAR.	ROBERAL & PURIORE BAR						Undicital foreclassics of non judicial facilitate of hapkinglicity.or. 15510 and
HERA/Bural SeverAcessant PLOR(UA	Strategy - Dustan 142	BOSSECT: 4 CONTAC SAC						Jedicial forecloware or wen judicial facilitate or benkembrien on tinie work
11200/201514 Development Fichfill	PODMASD. 4. UNRIAR, SAR	Norwert & Suntary Ligg						Undiatal foreviosury or non judicial facilitate ur backruptches er fills sort
HIRDA Sural Dovelassan FLORISA	BUCKRED, A. DURLER F.	BOTWEEL & TURSEAR LIGE						Undistal foresizense er som fadisial fasilitate st barksustise at tille kott.
18506/factal factor/oggappi 12082104	SCONDIAL & DUNDAR ALL	BUOREEL & CHNEAP JLF						Andicial forecleause or non judicial faulitate at backturbishes of title work
UNDAV Roles, Decelosement FLDNIGA	BOSKBILA, A. DUNLAR, TAR	00000011 1 (CORTAR JAC						Judicial forediesere et mon godicial facilitate es benkrösteren of fikle mork
USDA/FILING Development, PLORIDA	BOWERS, - RUNSING SAR	CONTRACT. & SANLAR LAR.					.7.0	Jadicial freelosate or oos judicial Eaulitata os badicustetor or sido rock
1226/ Burry L. Dervel, oznegot, 81/28108.	80.5825. 5 DISSAR 432	2022015. s. contar. 223						dunkaskah formerbaure an mon judicial facilitata ar bankaundahen er sitie mork
Milde/Fartel. Tevesionseps. Flucktos	BOSWELL 4 CONCAR 1LF	STC STRUGT TIBLESS						Sudärjak foreriseure ar nur judicial faullinte or herkruntsion or sitie work
Adda/furyaj jevelecandor flogatov	Bogssty, a cuntar tir	ATT AND T TREESO						Judicial foreviewer of new judicial factifiate of barkenphrises of title work
16194 Work), Drysloceen, ELOBIDA	MORNIGG. 4. DOSSIAP SLP	Shi survey , turners						Judicial forsclosure or non judicial facilitate or bushrucheiak of click work
SEDUCEDD3 Develorengs, FLORIDA	DOBHELL & STOLAR ALF	00000010. 4. 0200205. 56.5.						"Aptiolal Furgerhaure or nom Audicial Recilitate or bankrosiciae or withe work
2000M Paral Developments Floor Da	BORNEAL & CHMINE SAR	RODARSIAL A. URISDAR, SAR						futiciat fareulorure or now judiciat facilitare of Hankquptersar or citis work
Ralby/Furyal Bryokopeone, Forfs105	SOUWELL & DIMINE LLLL	SOTERIO. A PRODAF GAP						fudicial Koseeloeure ur non judicial fauilitare or bankroetoier er sitik work
ALBOALBULL THE WE ADDRESS ALBORIDE ALBORIDE	Wobert W. Rwipy	Sale Practitioner		\$5.0	33.5			Nuclioial ferectorure ar non judicial facilitate or bankruptcien or title work
43.05/Furral Developence, 20.871.032	20200000 1. SEPS. 110	22402080 1. 3688. 145						Audicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate of bankputches of title work
222050 Burkl Tryslopeens, FLORIDA	BC888544. s. pUNta?? 54.7	STORES & DORLAR LINE						Judicial forectentre of Non Judicial faoilitate at hagingrapolog of 21562 good
11304/furtal, Sovelesener, A533.080	Demistrations fiam Frank, Endonessi	jole Practicitente						Judicial foreclevers or non judicial facilizate or bankermoules of thile Mock
EddAd Russal. Tervalopeacht, JstolstanA	VIER AUTORNEY AT	DE KEVIER, GPEGURY & OLIVIER ATTORIEY AT						Judicial Convelopments of per judicial facilitate or bankrontelon of cicle sock.
MSBM Roral, Terre Lognesek, JORTSTANA	O'REGAM TIT, WEGLINM D'A PROFESSTONAL LAW CORFOMATION	0'NEGAN III, WILLIAM D'A ENGESSIGNAL LAN COREDRATION						Judicial Correctenary or non fudicial facilitate or hearypropries of this a mori
1219-4 (Bugga), Universitorianensis GROBRIG.	Alexander, Roxetodu, Nardnen,	čėžssandar. Rovatos, Rardnan		0.65	5.64			Judicial foreciesare of mon juminial facilitate or bhmergapteres of fible 2026
USBA/Eural Peysisgeens MARYLAND	BBBBBC 1. MESB. 510	66600000 5. MERO, 1100						Judicial formulosore or non judicish faullitate oc banksuntoing on title work
0300/Burai Devolossocci, Nakrianti	20000001. 4596. 110	104555040 1. SK840, LLC		-				Judicial forentatore or non judicial facilizare or bankruntato, or tidio acci
SUSSION PLATE _ PRODUCT OFFERING . GENERAL PLATER	Al Cristilate. Rovazone. Sa citeren	al exception a. Rowelcona, Baccoshimmer						Jadiciai foresiasure or son judiciai Asciilaca Sc. Assernories Sc. bible Maßie
1523/Foiced Developpent, VincippA	140049-2421.0ar	Tilles s. Milate Actestares		\$10.9				Unipeial Sorreloxure or han judicial familitate or postrugutada, 97 tille mort

U.S. DERNAMENER OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Coursel (Dollars in Thousands)

				10007010100000000000000000000000000000		ALC DURY CONSTRUCT	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Anna	Oscillari i Rune	tan tee	Amount Parks in 1	ALL PACE THE	NUS Annual	Acout Paid is 2015	to deter to	beams/Pergenee for Atomy Greater Ingel Connect
SSUM/Bursh Bavelonments MEM MEXICO	511230975 Naron, P.C.	tolo fractitoioner		3.63.2				ladicial forecioance at non judicial facilitate Saakiregoise of tith work
USDAURical Severagement GUAN (asrejoud by REMARC	X	Mr59347.4. Becerg. 2.5.			\$13.7	57 M28	63.0	ludicial formalowary or gon judicial facilitate 33.0 of banktudteise of file work
USEA/Emrus Development GURM (serviced by HORDLL	Mark Prougs	Modully & Pergas, 2.5.						Pudicial foreologues of non judicoal facilitate of Basktumreiss of sitle work
UIDA/Parel Development GUAN (serviced by MARILI	Jugar Melig	Mair, Majr, Spade & Threetong						dadistat foreninsure or non judicial facilirate of heakruptries of jisle work
WHETS INCO. SUBBOOKSON IS JULY (WESS	AL SPORT DOCATH. S.C.	išoža. Restri plover		\$12.9				deskaldet foreetheware of non judicial facilitate of Backfounction of fills work
USDAVBural Prochogagas, MLCHFRAM	Millardin, Natija 2 Portwoope	Mocarda, Nestla, A Portagea				975.6	\$0.2	MEN and SEM non-jadiotal Cornelosare Dacilitacion, avietinas, and mitha sexech
USDAVBurgh, Berelsteept, MCORTAM	Zapdati 3. xiiter	Sandail, Millor & Pasoc.		e 1058	212.1	2.2022	4.612	METE and SPN non-judicial farectoware Eacilitation. excelance and sitle parch
22254/ Burwl. Drughaccourt. Additional.	DE KEVZER, GRZGOSY R OLIVIER ATTORNEY AF	DE MEYZER, CHESCORY & CLEVIES ATTORNEY AT LAN						Budsefat forecipente or num judhahat forsittate or beakcoptories or 53335 work
BERMAREAL Development Cluberty	FIRST ANDRESSA TITLE INCORAGE CO.	PURSE AMERICAN TITLE MERIPANCE OF						Oudicial fereniesure of new judicial facilitate ar backrostoped of right more
N3DA/RU/AL DEVALORMMENT. FLORIDA	K (ROT ANERICAN TITLE INSTRUMES CO.	PETRON AND MUCHAE TALZAR, JAKANSANOS, 92						Judicial forscience of non judicial facilizes at packupptotes or fille work
BBEAVRusst. Devolopments, 750RIDA	FIRST AMERICAN ILLIE INSTITUTE CO	FIRST ANGRESAN STICK LESURANCE SO						Judicíal forecioeura uz non judicíal facilitate os Renkturistoies os sitie eors
USDA/BURAL Daves speent 25527. VIRUSNIA	Phillin B. Hercloss	Refetend à Rischardi, Bulk		653.5	5.05	56.0. V	245.2	NYM and SYM mon-sudicial foreclosure Sacidizazion incluing Ailia, eterituere:
USUN TAXAL DEVELOPMENT, UNTH CARDINA	Self F. Birb, PA	20. 2. P. 200 J. 100 F. F.		5.00.3	225.4	511,2		dudicial farectorure or can judicial facilicare or fodicuctores or cicle werk
PURANTAALAI Sevelameers UTAH	Recording, Student, Jacja	Bocknan Stowart Licix		5.655	2,252			Sudicial foreutoners or non judicial familizate or bankenprotes of stele mork
2280M/Bural, Sevelepsens, JLLINO13	Jestroy in Fisher	Sale. Pracetationer		\$4.3		59.6	2.13	ALL STREET ON LIVE
U300/Burwl Pervelopment 300018 CaNducaa	8040, lany Picto, Pi	4040 - 26 - 28		20.8				Judiciel furenjonure of non judratel facilizate of bentrubrates of fitte rock
25586/Sugal Development South CAROLINA	Sala, Jade, Tá tra, 'DA .	Sorn Law Faces, PA		\$2.6	£31			dudicial foreclosure or non judicial faulitate or bankcuptures or thise work.
USDACRASS Drvslosmant 75658012	JANES LOD ROALS	Zaże Practistioper						Judicial ferentosure or non judicial familitate or bankcoprofes or fitle arch
930A/Fucal. fevrilopeant. storm.complete.	Grinsley tase fism, tof	Scinaiey Law Picn, U.C.		\$10.5	51.9	2.118		Juddetal forentosure or num judivist facilizate or bentremetring or ritir work
115054(R013) . So ve i gissent. 20078. 05001,88	Galantiev. Lober 22 are . 122	Scienter ion firm tic		\$10.5	3.6			dudicial foreclonups or non judhcial facilitate of Judicial Toreclonups of July 2008
255042BEEAL DOPED DERESSOL RESERVANA	Rack Recention	Necklakaan, lan Esan, P.G.		5.965	\$0.3	345.0	2.7.2	Judicial fareclosure ar nen judicial facilitate. et byskruptsfare er sjile eeck
105 MARCAL Percelangents source caucology	Tular, Canashi, Jackson, 5 Starts	Trifes Casaskia		324.2	\$12.2	27.5		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate of bankreptolog of filt more
GERA/Pusel formal annual south lakaya	Ruchsl Bals/Michael Strain	Notzegn Jaw				8.72		Judiciel forectosure or non judicial facilitate or baptrappoides of stele work
USDAJENTAL REVEASEMENT SOUTH SAUCEA	Jacon 2021av	Gunda ravu,				21213	\$22.3	Judicial fosselowies of non judicial facilitate at benäfantikas of höin werk
MSDA/Sural Development, 3009m namo76	David Nipne	Marckoff Kalison ize Firm				\$19.2		Judindal Coreclasure of each judickal facilitate of benkinbfoles of 155ks MORE.
BASAV Rugul, Develophens, Stifth, DAKSEA	Zarrick Glovec	Meinelers Spreath. No.				22.2		dedicial foreclosure or bon judicial facilities
UZDA/Bural Jeyelowanor 20078. DAROTA	Jates 6. 20050	Easseld, Farrell & Ginghdohamanaan				50.9		: Mudicial forenjoeuxe or our judhoial facilitate ar bankturhighub of Jildu worth
USERACEURAL Devortacions N. N. 2011646	John R. Tuxker	Mibegazden, Swiey, Linthola & Robertann, BLG		532.1	\$19.6	\$0.4		MTR. and STM mon-judicial foreologate (aci) tration, avistiona apo 21010 servit
Habby Ruces, Development, 2341,8020	Crass metalumever.	Gradut, Burtskizmerezu, P.C.					and the second second second	Judicial forectorure or non judicial facilitare at bankuntrulos at 13550 Nock

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AURICULTURE OUTSIDE Legal Counsel (Dollars in Theoreaude)

		(Doilare in Theousauds)	(sourands)					
heres	Contrast 1.4 None	ana ing	Ancust Part in 2012	Menute Pard in 2013	Annual Parts In 2014	Mount Park Is 2015	to date in 2016	tananalihangana daé titang paratas ingat cananal
55534,501 E.M. Devel smeets. MIGGIGM.	Peter. Schneidernen	Schneidernen 4. Zhertein		54.2				MFVI and 5200 non-judicial foreeloosce facilitation, eviltions and title search
1050A/Purst) Development, KICHECAN	Rubbacs. G. Sjære	Schwammer) e 6 2140		0.34.9	55.60	\$24.5	54.4	MEMi and 52% mem-judicial luxeolosare Saulikhatson, evictions and tible meerob
USEDA/Furrat terveloggeor. 1851AUA	ARREN Elacs	Melana 4 Zamitenbermez		6 E E E	90.1			To the case tas
Instaction Development . 3 Mil ASA	Sarry Mneather	1.8. Wheat Larz, Attorney-Ac-fam.						Poteologuzeu
1552A.Fuzal Javalazment, WEW MEALCO	Richard, M. Lausseller	democial, 4. Russelman, 20.		1.4212	5 H S	662.2	519.3	judistal formeloxurm or non judicial facilitara or hambentholor of fills work
122104 Purca) Torce, general 81 CHI 000	. 2010. B. 2088+4	Mineyarden, Balay, Lindbolm & Soburtson, 214				612.9	4.54	MEH and STH more-judicial foreclusare festilisation, evictives and title depoint
UNDAV Furst, Decelopment, NJ CPD GAK	Miclined. 1. Carlon	Remakted Witch 4, Factor		345-E	529.2	570-2		MCM and UCM somrjudicial forvrioznice fisikiationvirijag and title seasch
Olding With Development VI 2016/01/2	Februar M.J.I.	3644 Rainev, P.C.		355.0	556.2			dudicial fereciesure er num judicisi fædilstate at backtupstiks er fils moch
HELP, BUZAL DOVALCONDOL WISLONGIN	MARL JON DELICO	Solu Seartitionez		336.4	0.05			Judicial foreclosses or non judicial facilitate ar bunktuptries or filts work
USEAA Burai. Developpenr. OrtANDOA	Anderse, Mà Leossea	dole Precititioner			518.5			Judialsi fareciosore
USDA/Futel. Develammers. AANAAJA	21 24 24 61 138 8 138 8	Miskel, 208 2238 2.8.				\$0.5		audicial forestowers or non justicial facilitate at bardgemerics or stafy work
S222/Ruzal, Development w15000010	Merwands, Sari, S Audersen.	Mercensul, "Darch, "Å., Prender strom		27.275	1.05			Judiotal forechosome or non judicial facilitano of bunktuorcias of sills more
155656/Purcal Covelancement ChickSonalA	RESEDENT FORMILIDING SERVICE	MERICIAN PORCIONAR SERVICE		536-3	546.H	81. u		budicial ferecioaure of non judicial familitate of bapkruptore of this work
USCA'Rursi Psychicement CALLIGORIA	SIDSLITY HADYONAL ZILLS	STATES BUTCHERAL		\$25.8	0.020	542.3	\$24.0	Judicial Torectorure of new Judicial Eachingte to bankroutcies or ritle work
BERRY BELAL DOVOLODIESE SERVICEY	Glask & Pajalay	Clumb, A. Pataler.		9.05	0.05		\$3,40	33.41 Andicial forgularure
10000000 200000 20000000000000000000000	.BBrear Pressington	Solo. 2 castivator.						Judkalal faroniosure er nee judkalal faculikare ek bankuprajea er tikle work
USBAChucal Dryslonwoor, WISDONAIN	Robinst Name, Kaldage. 3.C.	Konters, Mano, A Kaddura, M.S.		045.5	\$0.4			dudicial forecionurs or non judicia) tacilitate or kepkrusperjes ar tjrje vorz
AUSTRACE TOWN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	GZERGEZ, R., GEKESZEE	sole Postistones		241.2	60.3			ducioial farucionne ur nam fudicial facilitaro ac jazisterecias ur ritie annà
125084.Sural Strelasmore, Kentucky	gaadstoj 6 853der	Sankeni. a 161 loku						Duddujai forecionaro er userjudicial facilitare et junkruppsien et filje work.
USBA/Sural Daystoppent /cuitalANA	03131am 2. 0'Pogath. U.I.	2014 - Kaketsitismen						ündärlal forerlasure av nom judinhal fanilitate av hankrurstige or itkle sort
H200A Ruini Days assant 1001210101	H. Gressry Maiker, Sr.	Maliker and Passener, 225		544.5				Judicial foreciosure or non judicial factions. or bankrupcies or title work
1204-(Edital Development, 20645349	Price, Benry, Goldshohl, awan eerlinger, Phr.	21444 - Mentry, Spidaled, 251123861 2004 - 256		3.4.5		5.20K.3	5.428	Mudicial Sereniosure of non judicial facilitate or Dankourgute of 1144 mode
Analasi anamatan anamatan anangi anangi ana	Gosta Datajaye	Gautova, suu Dejabave						Authorat forecleaure or you judicial factilitate
0255h/Furst, Davelonner, 1001510MB	Lookia Dolahave	Ganora aud bajahave		\$166.4	1-09			dudicial foresteres of non judicial facilitate gr.jacksputcies.gr.fide.mork
USDM.Flural Levelappeur %LOPTDA	John Murphy	Basestà s turiler tht		\$262.0	1,6315			Judioial foreclaster or sun judicial facilitate or Heartegetrist or thile work
150A Sursh, 16005 Japawar, 1624570, 8550	illund Curclon Fortunio, Kad.	Postudor Fortude Fas. C.S.F.						Judicial forentiersee or non judicial facilitate or bankentroies or sitle Moth
USBA(Fautal, Davalemeent, SUBBRO, RLCO.	Sectorie 4 Necturia Pas	Recedio à Egenedie 205		592.39	\$0°.6	0625.7	1,0126	Dudicial foresiers or new judicial facilitate $g_{2,1,V,\gamma}$ or heattupctes or tile work
HERA/Parcel, Decendrating, Rashinarian State	Brown 21120	Gerchain, Bilks, Astorst			22.4	623.3		Secoral Counsel is not available of staffed to parform foreclosure services; there is no State level ataff agained to perform formionure
13.000 Burnal Development, 2000010	POTE TAM. LLC.				515.8			Judinial foredioarea or son judicial featithte or bankruntries or Alde 2028

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

Acuaty	Counsel 's Tass	Pirm Name	Amount Faid in 2012	Amount Paid in Amount Paid in Amount Paid 2013 2013 2014 in 2015	amount Paid in 2014		Amount Paid to date in 2016	Ramson/Purpose for Biring Outside Legal Counsel
USDA/Fucal Development MALNE	Broderick & Broderick	Broderick & Broderick		\$60.8	\$59.9	\$96.2	349.3	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate 349.3 or bankturtcles or title work
USDA/Rusal Development Offican	Antokne. J. Tlasot	Stadiev. V. Themeons, PC			\$14.0	\$15.0		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bankruptcies or title sork
<u>USDA/Fural</u> bevelopment OFECOM	Budene V., Anderson	Davis Neam & Anderson			\$14.6	\$3.0		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare or hankrupteies or title work
15DA/Rural Development, Official	Alan W. Stewart	Hutlev RE, EC			\$15.5	3.35.5	\$28.9	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate 328.9 or bankruntcies of site work
USDA/Farral Develonment TXXAS	Gwendolyn Sujan Taylor	Guinn Guinn & Assoc.			30.5			Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or hankruptcies of file work
USDA/Eural Development TEXAS	Landlev á Banack, Inc.	kanglev é Benack, Ĭnc.			30.2			Judhelal foreclosurs or non judicial facilicare or bankrubteles or title work
JSDA/Rural Development TEXAS	Brendon Sarn	The Earn Law Firm PC			\$0.9			Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or hankruptcies of file work
JSDA Sural TevelopmentTERRESSEE	McKinnis a Scott.	Mckinnis 5.Scort				523.4	34.8	Judicial foreclosure or non-judicial facilitate 34.8 mp bankruptcias of title work.
USDA/Ruxal DevelopmentTENMESSEE	Sweetwater Valley Fitle	Sweetwater Vallay Title				\$19.4		Judicial fotevloaure or non-judicial facilitate or bankrupteles or title work.
USDA/Rusal DevelopmentTSNNSSSES	MALLE 4 BEL2	White s Petz				619.6	\$6.0	Judicial foreclosure or mon-judicial facfiltare 56.0 or bankrantsies of title work.
USDA/Buxal Development VIRGINIA	Patel 4 Daleymole	Patel é Agâïymple, P.C.			59.5			Judicial foreclosure or mon-judicial facilitate or bankrupteiss or title work.
Total, RD			0	6 072 E\$	P 087 15	\$3.787.8	C 232 C	

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a listing of contracts for legal support to the USDA or its respective agencies for each fiscal year for the past five years (FY 2012 to FY 2016 to date). Include the contractor, amount of funds, a description of support, and the source of the funds.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

U.S. DEPARTOR OF AMBICULTURE OUSSIDS LEGAL CONTARI (Dellars in Thousands)

		(Dollars in Thousahds)	(sou a shds)					
And the second	Connexi e Nume	film have	Amount Parts in 2012	2013	Amer 2014	TTA STOR	Mount Faid to date in 2016	Massion/Pargass for Miting Caladia Jagal Donnasi
Forstern Angliculturated, Sarrice	<u>dte (anug, Sauvanto, Partset</u>	Adan Selaua Barvanto 5 Termento	0.22	0.05	0.156			Claims Preservation and able collection Mainting CCC is two voides from 4 defoulting fundamental important nucleoned for Suprise Tredit
Possian Agglantanak Secura	Michael Zigzonio. Partner	Savenkr Klarenka	0.552	0.552		e di		Amsinting CDC in restructuring debr oned by 2 defaulting Viesloid Danks ander the GBM - 192 Provision
Poteign Aggicultural Service	deenson Tasys. Eartner	Amultan Las 2123	0.016	0.010		\$CB.0		Austating CCC is teaturcturing debt cand by 2 defaulting Sutablicus banks under the CSM - 102 fromine
<u>Foreigg, Actionitural Sarvio</u> e	Share DeBass, Sather	Dechezt Bussis II. Noscow Branch	0.046	0.045	0.0448	0 9 2 2		Amaisting Uiu in seatsteunting deht owen by 2 defaulting Ressian banks ander une 124 - 102 Process.
total, taa			8150.0	3150.0	8165.0	\$240.0	\$0.0	
Placed Baffacty, Madd Zhaghertham Swive co	Gary Gilboor.	Yhe kew offices of Gary M. Gilbert & Resociates, 9.0	80°.0	0257.7				Contractur support is to support agency logal resurces.
Esoù Saferv aoù Inenestian Servioe	Sark. Uthert	The Law Offices of Gary M. Silbert & Association, 2.0	50.0		\$342.4			Contrastor support is to sugment averany languitation to the support of the suppo
ford safery and investion Service	Eagy Glåbert	The Gaw Offices of Gary M. Gilbert & Associates, P.C	0.03			5447.5		-contractor apport is to suggery logal contractor.
Prest Shirty and Shippertion Seguare	Gacy, Silbacr	The Law Offices of Gary N. Gilbart > Associates. 2.0	9.08				632.0	Contractod Support is to argument sgency legal
Detak, 2013			30.0	1.7628	\$342.4	3447-5	\$0.0	
Assioniknas Masketing Jervice	Storr P. Wijson Cas.	Scott 0. Wilrze Kod.	242.4		40° D	5G. 0	26.0	10. comments
Mariacultusai. Markering Service	Karos Pasta, A Neizas & 11/2	Sator Parks ; Nelser 2 LAG	\$275.0	0.02	\$0.0	20.0	\$0.D	ážo roonswi
Attsationent. Marterijan, servelve	Genteri è Altapolica, PC.	Jeick & Theristo PC	\$29.5	20.05	\$0.0	00.00	0.18	200 connect
Asrianitation, Naskerigg garvave	Malitary, Gruzh, 5 Meesman P.C	talitsty.Chevi. ≜ M=eman f.C.	\$4.4	. 23	5.40	99.9	0,00	Per. 250. Sattlemont agreement
Aniszuirungi, Hasterijan, Satutue	Rosewary, 1955,54,68		20.02	99.0	9.75 9.7	\$9° 3	50.0	Gladfeerd, biggod zn getoereer durzant an 220 case.
Agestowitswynd, Markestow, Service	Parthed.1s. Youngs	fulls Sinckey	0.05	0.00	0.055	9.02	20.02	encioni or sinicipano CGR edginime aviores or escribul or sinicipano CGR edginime in estatometri
Angleythysed. Bestand Berryco	Valatie Stestalz	Jure Anthistryi	30.0	50.05	013.0	50°.0	\$6.0	Sú.U To reselve 820 complaint
Total, Mg			0.0456	\$2.5	6.326	9.08	30.05	
Tooda Marritison and Concentre Barvice	Tan. Nogratik	MR CONSISTOR. Inc.	0.085	242.0	264.0			iftigatian bepond copacity of the FRD Human Removides Division 1980) isno daring 2014 to 1990-194 j4.5 of the 88 snown:
Food, Sutrition and Constant Jarvice	100, 00,00003.4	2/Riopdan-Bethei Inw Firm IAF	30.0			3125.0	227.5	Provide lagai representation in '24 party Litigettes heysed capathry of rme 005 Bumon Deposition (1980)
Total, rus			380.0	\$62.0	369.0	0 3238	0.418	
Marialtural Bosearca Service	Alaton 4 Myrd	Alston a Rycci	5255.0	0.0010				Frevide USDA/ASS/NEP legal representation to analat the Apency ju the matter of the Athistration Jacua 3147 of FDMS Tope D7-00429-1
Total, Jür			9255.0	3100.0	0.05	59.9	\$0.0	
Fain Service Approx		EPIQ CLASS ACTION & CLAINS SOLUTIONS, IMC	80.0			\$10.2	527.5	Pacifitator services in the Pigford v. Glichman consent deutes.
Fain Souvise Agency	2002, PERER SURAM		\$0.0			\$74.7	\$0.0	Sectem of actituation exacts or settlements requested DY The approved insucator providers
Farm Service Agoncy	HILLAN, AYAYI E		80.0			29.0	\$29.1	Samonican and Unicipation Sanyiowa 102 the Rank Management Agenoy 19943/70101ce of Agpeals und Ilitigation
Sotal. Pak			39.9	80.0	0 °0\$	8.946.9	356.2	
Office of Postmanicals.	Suspin Lo. Atsolar	Aist Sesont and Associates, P.C. DC 1027A	30.0	0.7	6.95	32.0	\$0.6	\$900 astroidted with a settlement aggorment <u>\$0.8</u> between 1955 and employee.

U.S. DEFARTNENT OF ANLIGULADEE Cutside Legal Counsel (Doilars in Thousands)

		100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100	(gyangeona					
And	Contract. I kine	ann ann	at prog torong	and build in	at have record	Assurt Fald an 2015	beent Parts to date to 2016	Maximo Pargame for Alaring Outside Tagel Concret
Office of Commissions	Chultaston J. Twe	860. 21. 245.	20-0	0.35	50.6	22.0	30.0	Press assocciated with a soutleeght agreement between UATA and eechtoree.
Olflan of Communications	Collinesana. 2., Liloya	Pasanaan and Kaplan	6,0 9	5000 0000	0.02	50.0	30.0	Eree assoriated with a serilement agreement
Tetak, ot			\$0.05	\$1.0	6.05	9.0 5	30.0	
05\$1,72, 92, 01411, 85 0014	Zesie Janane	jay Tim of Stein Janseo.	2.015		\$0.8		52.0	Elred to review Credicon of disortainanion in amployment complaints to deformine if largelly sufficient:
office of Clavit Riches Totals and	Strenchen & Heach Line	lectrit.pk	1.15	0.400 0.400	222.0	0.01	20.00	total and an and an and
10206/ Purzet 14-062,0200005 8995	Stratthorn, Shistian, L.	doke Prantitkoper						Judicial forectoeure or non judicial lacilitary or bapkruptores or ritie work
USOACBurni Tayatooman Ans	MANNES. Bell. 4 Neek, 20	States, Beil s Keal, PC						Judielai Ezzerioture or non judicial facilitate or bapkraptoiss or title work
	Datby, Shitley E.	Sola Starticioner						dedicial fareclasure or non judicial facilitate or banzturicies or citie work
100204/Eurca) peyted opposit - PHS	Preuli e.v Org.cas. St. A.1.5	žele. Practičić ober				-		Judiclai fareciosore or mon judicial factificato or hankrusicies of ilile acr
113100/Barey) (rrestonment - 2013	Mat.234	Sole. Feachtrioner						Jadicial fayerleeure or mon judicial focilitare. or benkruptrior er sitis mort
13306-Chural Peweissner, 1855	MACSDONK, #4111am C.	Sala Peaceleigage						Jauroiai Serechosure or non judialai facilitare or banktuereret or zitin work
USCA/Paris! 2445,058025 2843.	Thomston & Associatos	Obcompan, 5 Angeolates						Judicial Kareclasure or non judicial facilitate or benkruptede of fithe work
115PA/E3/3) 2004/000000 - 202		Sod o Scarcitioner						Dadicial Forecheauxe or non japfeint factificate on bunkroscores or tathe work
USDR/Fusel Develenger Res	Liteter + Richold	Lidhefoot & Richols						dmitrial fuseclaeure or non judichal faciliture ur habbrancoles or hille more
123464 Poural, Developpedit, - 1943	Tiotaton, Jerry A.	žože, žisciji živnas						fuddotal derenioaware or was judioini facilicare or beakrinarejas or cirle woor
USUA/Pursi Excelenerat - ana	Sught, Stills Savne, 27	äzde. Prastitätones						Judicial Semeciosure or non yndicial faellindto of hambrogecian or fjele work.
11510/1111745 (18586) steamt, - 2815	25932 712.14 5-320,627	23.00						Judicial foreclesure ar non judicial facilitan-
2220A/Hugal, Dwrei operate, - 243	Store Fabler	Şala, fişeriştanşar,						Jadkeiki ferecienne er nem judicial fecilitare or bankgaptike er title vork
1310/Baral Bernelogusch - 343		žula Practicionec						Justicial forentionary of non judicial facilitate of markrometics of litly work
22224/Bgcai Develonment 202	Boxtoott, muggi book a Chitage	Baragese, Broo ige & Cartes						Judicial Torechoante os nem judicial fecilicato os junicopicado de litie esti
USIN(Sural bevalogness - 883	Ruthand Gave GdG.	satland tax. the						dzeljaž žurmejazure or nem judinjaž facijicara pr benhrupteroje or žižiu more
USBACHURAL DEVOLUTION . 1885	Thomas A. Addates	Soly Prestationer						Judicial formateworke or non judicial feallitate or bobyrories AR-Mills, MARE
USDA/ Buinal. Smirekoneent	Stonent Title Condany	Rionent Title Company						dudkelak foreelesute ez sen judicial focilitate ez hodzenet ez titte Mork
2.5525/Pural - 10-00-Lasment - 2013	Josephine	3010 Prachional						judicisi forentoste or nom judicisi facilitate Si babáçustatet or istite work
1920-04 Puptal,	Asakani A. Jaçigan, Adf	ປອວກັນດາ, ຄ. ປອດໃຫຍ່ເປັນ, ຊີເອີ້ຊີ						Judiolal formelorure or mon judicial facilitate or tenkruttike of fifie soft
1520A Butah. Denskosment - 200	Savio, Nitoholl R.	doje frestišioner						Judiciai formelosure ar non judicial facilitato
165066 Burst. Davelozement 2015	Jende cann. Diano	sole. Practicistar						dudicial foreulosure or non fudicial fucilitate or bomkruptries or firige more
USDAY Syrai , fayed oznant, - 18115	Sugar Waites	Sole Practicest						Judicial foreclosure ar non judicial facilitate or bunkturffeles or citle work

U.S. DEPARTANT OF ADRICULTURE OUTSIDE Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

		(Collars in Thousands)	(howsends)				
Analysis	Countral : e fane	in ti	Amount Faid in A	Among Paid in Among Paid in 2014	Mount Para In 2015	1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	benearthigtone for hurse brack taget connect
1980//Buccal Jacostormans - 2005	Miss (18,13, 8, 2044 - 210	dhistishid & SSAY FIC					dudtuchal forenciosure or non judicial facilitare or hankruntriet at stile bork
USDBACBarat Davel coppens - 846	Graham, Saw Pirm., 1,15	stabler Low Tites. LLC.					Tudicial formerioare of non judicial faulitate of backuperies of hills work
(925)A(Futral, Feyrel, 9255)E - 1935	Someo, A. Bhilange . Life.	20065. A. MÅ Terrer, JAC					Judicist foredeers of non judicist facilitate or bankemersies of title work
unted Sarai. Developmente - 2003	Zapde, Medillestor	ikis. Zawarionyr					Judicial forectostes or non judicial facilitate or bunkroofcios.er.tife work
USER(EREAL Crevel opening - PHE	Alderer merchanesal	Mittee, Baschay, acal					Sadisini foresiesnes er non judisini fæsiltare af byhkrupssies og gitle work
HARACOURAL Developments 2015	200107 Philipian	sola Reastifianex					Judicial forecionure or non judicial facilitary or banknoptciel or title work
USDM/Bural, Bereicoppeer - 2012	Jasla Land Title	darka. Tarte					Judisial foreslebure of non judicial (acjifunte or bankemersies of fills serk
2552A/Parry, DoveLongents - Pets	Alliance Tinks & Roccow	litates IIsta - Escore					Judicial foreglosure of non judicial familitate or bunkepercies or fills work
ULDAVRUES, Develorance - PN3	Ctair, Peachann 4 Apparts	taig. Suachman é Améria					Judicial funccionate of not judicial facilitate at backrantcies or files sock.
25566 R91 a) _Deya4.05000012555	Security 74 ble	secucity. Wisto					Judiolal foreclosure or nos judiniel facilitate or bankruptes or fitie work
15505/Butal Dervelement - 513	Albracht 6. Measer	uteracht. 6. Meagar					Judicial forecleaure or non judicial facilitate A. Mandrupticae. of Sille North
1018/Bora) Tervelocent - 1013	<u>รัณสตรณร์</u> ดีประการ ไละส วีเวิด	Purenno Marave, Lend Zitie					Undicial forentemure of som judicial facilitate of Benkruntsies of Title work
23564 Putal Throphogenear - 1962	Ristigati Beopteriuk	Bhoderick X Broderick, P.A Attorneya at 1481.					Dudicial Torwelosues or non judicial Tauilitaus or basistarcion of Tiffe work
burwington Covelonment 285	Posteorim Law (Mathurdry)	(atšęous ľaw, ł%crurdy)					Jadisisi taresiasure er nan junkcial fædilitere Dr hankeuptose af title work
Ution Bacal Development - RUX	Timpton, Stongers	pole fractitioner					Jedicial forenjosuje av nem judichal facilicate av Sankruptejes av Ticis work
12226/(Farral, Crevelorgeont, 2003	Scott Touses	савоог Танн СССТАСН					Judicial forecinaure or non judicial (actlictare or haskruperias or tithe work
2556/fluent_freeslant - nes	Lottor Wojnatine	eebnerine é Misterna					Judicial Kornelouwn or 1000 judkeist facilitais of bunkenptuises of title work
USDA/ Purcial. [Drve] gamene. ~ 1985	Cam. of flow of Numerand Toylor.	iako. Rokatikakianen					Sudicial forestrears of Non Judicial Assiltate of Dinkrupting of this work
11820n/Aurgal, Dave2.30090nt - RMS	Lados st./ zonsp.s/OX.998	och. Crahtree Olass					dudicas) foreclasore or non judicial facilitate na bankumbrine or title suck
25500/BALEAL Sevel-cenerge - BHS	Battert C. Brakest Js.	ole Practitionel					Judicial Karmuluwuze oz esn judicisi fecilitate se panktubrolet oz Kitle anzk
1352A/Socal Developped - 2015	Minnuerden Bhedd Relev	ដែននោះនៅមក និវិទេនថ្ងៃវីនេះទី					Judicial foreolassee or wen judicial facilitate or bouteurotes or citie work
USDA/Dural Invelotment - DI	T. &. Hustoin	este on 4 Marghy					dudicial intecloance or pun judicial Facultate or dongsumtaies or sitle exert
USDA/Furst fevalcement - DHS	1+224 Wrigstjev	kale Szactinicest					Audicial faceslosses as con judicial facilitate of bonitgenties or sitle work
Collig Rucal, Developpear - NSS	13	accessiste a Roward Immon #55					Judicial foreelcasrs or new judicial Sacilitate or bankrupteles of 21510 Norf
USDA/Putrai Perryiopments RYE	Running Binn 4 Fero	Muniny Miss & Pord					Audicial forestoware or non judicial facilitate or bankransciew.or (3116 2005)
2220M Bucks. Levielogenent - Bur	20 Service Commay	 Service			\$42.7	5225	Judicial fareciosus or neo judicial facilarate ar bankrophydes or 1551e ant
USDA/PEEAL Dutwitenment 502	Sobars Mill	111 A Tujney, 2.C.					Judicial fosecioanza or non judicial facilitare ar Bengingeles or 10117-0006
35PA/Furel. Jeyelosment - PSS.	13th 83.15A	2,2002, 4, 21,1,4.4		-			dudiciai forectowate ar noù judiciai faudiirsen ar baghkaagstake ar disbie vork
13544/59444, D&Yellopment, - 843	Bradford Mobil	cole fractitioner					20dicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare or bentrumtrize at 5114-2012

U.S. DXPANTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Counsel (Dollare in Thousande)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	(a)pursuinde)					
and the second se		P.im. Hone	Americ Parts in 1	an bist Face	Acoust Tatid in Acoust Park	to 2015	Macunit Paid to date in 2016	Managel Paragona dan Arrang Sebarah Kapat Domaan
122124/ Starts Varyah sumeans - 2013.	Wohard Bundelston	And for some state						autorostrationalisessessessessessessessessessessessesses
19516A Bazat - Pavelozonat, 1963	Stephen 9. Miles	1010 (1300)						Judicial forestorure or non judicial facilarate or bankruscoies or itale acri
DSDM Surel Developedet ALDDAM	Sacowits Bugg tow & carter	Barnett. Runn Lees A Carter		2,02	2.12			Judicial Torreleance or non judicial facilitate 9. bunkturkeis, st title sork
USDA/BUCAL Receiptesser: ALABARA	Chentee Jime 111	dala fracci tioner		1.03	C.98	\$0.2		Judinia: forestaete er nom judkslut.facilitate et bærkrektelet or title eark
Editor Reache Bernelsonnen, Alakabita	S Drevel Messonry	bode. Zebebichener		\$0.3	20.5			Judicial Toreclosure at non jadicial facilitate of backruptuies of file work
CODA/Flaral. Revelacement. ALADARSA	Calibra Suisses & Passo	Gairees Gaines & Rhanp		5.05	5.0.2			Judicial fareclosure ar non judicial facilitate of barktupfoide or ticle yurk
1250a/Furgh, Developent, ASAMANA	Secure Sendley 13.	dale. Arnchitiesor.		1,18	5.04	\$0.2		Judicial forectonurs or new judicial featilitare of bankruptoron of title mork
UMMAPRENI TERBÉRESSER ALANDAR	Jacob. A. Starriso	žace a stanže		5.02	50.2	-		Undicial foreclosure as non judicial facilitate or bankruptoise at fitte sort
330b/Ruin) Cerrigonent AlADAO	Japas Karks	Sche Praczicioner		00.3	26.2			Undicial forecleaure or non judicial facilitate of tophystoles or Chilt work
1220M Furst, Daysloament, Alagona.	Zabu, Brock	Selé. Prestátioner		5.08	\$0.4			Wodfelai fereciosure ar non judicial facilitate Or basktaptuide of title work
USDAV BUERL Drveheerens AGDOOD	Junes & Milson, BIC	donne 4 Kiloese, LEC	-	0.05	1.25			dudiciai forectosure ur non judicial factificaru Sac Sankrustaisas or citie sort
1950A.Bacal tevelomean AldBAG.	Nater Storedat	Sale Prenchaloner		\$0.2	20.7			Judicial formeleaure or non judicial facilitaiv or Jeaksuptoise. at fills work
USERALBUERAL Targe LOSUBOLE ALABAMA	Walter Styses.	Sale. Peruchatores		5.00	50.2			Judicial forectorure at non judicial Sacillars' or Beskrurtsing of title work
1220AV Paral. Developerate. At-Modes.	Meatherford & Millamp	Weather/Could.s. Middlagen.		2.05	0.98			ludjoial furenismure un non judicial facilitare or bankruproies ox title work.
USBALFurset Terrelpgment ALABAMA	24.1.1.3 am. Mattalowsa	Sala Praestrianer		\$0.5	20.4	5.0.3		Judicial forecience on non judicial facilitate on bankuptices of chils work
USBALPLOAT Decel pageogo 232-84904	Zarkaon 4 Anthann	dele Pranticiscor			0.08			ludicial foreclasure or son judicial (octivitate) or bestructoise or ricks sort
AMARANA PATONOMIA		Sole Fragmitian			5.n. 2			Judicial foreclasure or non judicial facilitate or hankruntaise of title ACC
Vistory therefore states	Kuessia. Taviar	laer Cffice, of Yngeelend favior		C. 225		2.43	9.916	
DSDAURUKAL DRVGLEDERERE MJAZKA	καράζορη Ταγλατ.	bar.2551rp.cf. Meestard Tarlor						Jadicial forentamire at man judhchal facilitate at hinkeuscoles or sille Nord
HSDA/Baga, Development, M.AsKA.	AMERICAND - 74/101-151-1528-0528-052 02	BREELAND TAXNON ST. LAN DIFFICK OF	-					Judislal Sonechanies of non judisiza facilitato or bankgupenjes of tile work
JERN/Russi, Drevelenner, ALASKA	NINESLAND TAYLOR SC. LAM OFFICE OF	DIREFARD TAXIOS ST. 300 OKEISS SE						Judicial foreulasure or non judicial farilitare ur baskrösfeles er filds gurk
S2DAV Formal . Development, ALARKA	SEELSED TAYLOR PC. LAW OFFICE OF	MARKANE TATLOR PC. LAN DEPICE OF						Judichal foemoloanse om mon judichal faulltate og bjøktniftster of tilla avet
USDA(Rurat iwyniopowent ARI2/000	Steedby4. Sidakineste. FC.	Solə Psaccitince		5 ° H2				Jadjelal foreciosure or nos judicial faulitate or baskruptuies or filly Nork
SSEAA BUTAA Towne Logingeon. A&12006A	Brakinauez fan Yira, P.C.	delo Proctaniacor.		311-3				Judicial foreniosere or non judicisk facilitate or poskrughteles of 51040 Mort
255AV fours) Revelopment, ARI 2084	kan söllösse at Sick 8. Sherman	Suje trapitsoner		5.45				Jouiniai feceniosave at non juddolai facilitate Al buskingige or fitie varb
Hillol found - Joyce's camerat. Appropriate	Pyter, Bency, Sod ap to LARLage Line, P.M.	livke. Nence, Soldshold skincer jing, P.C.				2306.3	2,22,2	dudicial faracionure ar non judicial facilitate on punktopicies or title morth
Unted Busuk. Is vel cesente, Ditt-Maps	118.5412°	araday 4 diats. 2 A		37178	514.2			Dudicial Forestorate or new judicial tacklibute or backtophysics, or skink work
0307/Surai, Developsant: 1851-02026	STREET A EALLS, P.A.	21927 4 51319, 8 A				20.1		Judicial forestosure or non judicial feesifrate or benkruptciae yr histe work
USSDA/fouced Developments, DSDAMARE	IZTRESCO & SULLES, 2.2	STREET & SLAID, 2 A				1.02		Judickal forestornes of can judicial facilitate or passroptotae or sille work

U.S. DREARTHEAN OF AGRICULTURE Curside lags! Coupsel (Dollars in Thousands)

		(spurenous, ut siterious)	(spukenou					
Ameri	Constati, e Nasa	First Man	Moout Said in 2012	Amount Paid (n 2019	at bird in	Amount Parts	Macant Pard to date to 2014	Research of the second s
115DA4 Parral, Decretioners, TGAMO	Alliance Title & Karton Dorp.	Aldiance Mitde & Easton				\$0.0		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare or backrustien or citie work
Statist Parts, 285 yet opposited at	Etrat Pressisen.Shile	Zirat destron 7575				40.0		dudiaiși foraciosza or pon judicial facilitain ar bankrapicies ur title syrk.
VSDA/Horal Derveloppent, 198000	TRUSSER Ame Offices	Runger Late Officers		\$21.0	5-616	218.9		dudicial furecionate or new judicial facilitary. at hankrumbulee or ilije Serk
USDA/ Burnal, Doveli sepont, 21,1,10015	Szaja Bartelagever	Слайн с Даксерцемург, 2.2.		0.50		86°.5		Forestoaure
USDAV BUCAL DRVELORMANY CLLUNDIS	Jataw Sac Xon):	dole Prantisioner		61318		22.5	54-52	Portecionare
15104/Furidi farekenant jiddi8015	Mater Wainstind	Sole Practiculter		2.20		¢1.0		Porest pares
USURJ'Suces Development 16318012	*. A. Muzubu	antaos. 1. Mazadiy		525.2		\$14.5		foreshoure
USUALDARAL twyshoppent IONA	Richard Tubispo	S.Lanoofs., D. Posnokow, . 4. Stoch2		\$				Judicial forectonues or non judicial facilitate of backruptsies or fills work
UADA/Pureat, Sevelagement TOWA	HADMARY, BLOCK & Leenergy,	Mandhav, Block s Jeepkrod		52.3				Undfailst forwariossee or mole Sudjeist familitate of byskipptaiss at title work
MSDAURING SEVERADIS 10MA	Reservanse, Sobride & Adden	Nerconicces. Schmidt. A. Ailen.		\$1.8				Audicial forectesure or non judicial (acilitary) or hundrundes or ricle each
1303 Safal. Dayel correct. 1048	Boltran Jaw Office	Rolaws Look 2000 Sec.		5.12				Judisiuk Zatwalowure or non judicial decidirate or Bankratroien or Gilje Nook
USBA/Bucal Develugerit (OMA	ABE GOVERNOODE GEARS, LLC.	AM. Soconsciences. Stream, 546.		5.12		5.125		Judáciák fozeciosuze ar non judicial facilitate oz Pakkruptcies az sisie work
12200/fural Development 120%	Jobaldon, iaw. 0151ca	dohanson tar office		1.159				Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare or bankyupecies or tills work .
USDA/Fuidal Development 1000	Johnson 4 Jane	Paikosan A Painte		\$2,6				Audicial formetosnie or non judicial facilitate or banknuptries or Litle work
USOM/BUIGL Dovelogment 1040.	Johnson Low Flats, P.C.	Schuegu law, Film, P.C.		Su. 9				Judicial fəretinsure er sen judarial fasilində. or başkupşçiqe.or.tisis eork
11255/Pagai Sevelagrant 1966	inff. low Office - Tisochy Groth	laif. Jaw Office - Timotor Gradu		\$0.8				Judicial foreclosure of non judicial Anchitate al.2000.000.001.01.01.0015.2015.
USSA/Bursh BrockAugusters Ican.	looch lax Office	AMOR LON OF CO.		5.28				dudicial furacionary at num yadicial facilitate at Budicial furacionary at num yadicial facilitate
23 Phy Partyl, Days Janaans, XoldA.	2vnoh, Michael & Paibmr, 140	Arnotha, Palebasel 9, Sadhor, 158		22.5				Judicial foreclosure or non judicial feediltare of DankroDfries of Tirle sort
USDA/SAKGL Sevelosmant 1988.	Hapier.No.C. Droglar & Asne 507	Janiar.Wolfsfordior 6 Page lik		50.8				dadicial foreclustee or new judicial facilitate or bardruntrise or dife work
14210-/Studet. Deve Loppositic Toole.	Norellizz & Relson	Korstaus a Belson		92.0				sudicial formelosure of new judicial, facilitate or banksperia or rithe suit
188204/foursel Tercelasters: 10mp	Schosstindles, Smrtvit, Kahier & Scicks	árdszalladsse. Sestedír, Kehler, s vescks		5.02				indiciek Corwciseure ar son judiciel factistate oc.bankrostodores.bilión.noch
1350%/Rutai Develouments fowh.	scheetsaar, Hisk	acheed tore 6. Mist.		514.6				Judicial forecloaves or con judicial facilitate of backrubbies or title work
URDA/Stugal Powelssment 10885	A! 33. 2435.	Antoirticiation Antoirticate		\$2.6				dadıctal foreelesare er sen jankçısi faoliktare er pşıkrustrates et fikilə mesk
128384/Surai Covelopmont 1000A	Maarka Biddi Artoreav	sala Practitioner,		30.4				Judinial forestonnre us non judicial facilitate of Housersteine of Sidde work
123.D54 Rurs. Derelowent. JOAA	G., Giorested	Suja Sructitioner.		90, 8				dudicial Corecleance on gudicial facilitate or bankruthoise or Little mock
USGA/BUER) Derveloument, COMB.	20¢000000, Ju., Bizd-Se22	Sole Prestitioner		\$0.7				Judicial formolosure or non judicial facilitate se habitugstikes of tipin nock
REEL/Furst Dovelocment, 108A	tezald, Abakise.	sole Frechtloner		\$0.E				Judicial foreuloase or nos judicial facilitare or heptennickes or sills and
USDA Baral Serveyosement 1986	delitery Reeve Steve Lay 2015as	dola. Presidatonez.		2.213		\$14.9	5.2.4	Judicial foreurloanew or non judicia; decilitate or bweeksuntesta or tiple moth commensues
USERA/Norral, Developpedut YDARO	fousar haw dfilaes	2012012 Law Diffices				9.61		Jostielforestesure of your gusticlad facultrater up benörnesteser.or tittle more

U.S. BEPARTMONET OF AGRICUINDES Outside Legal Counsel [Dollars in Thousands]

		(shorenout of station)	(shows and a)					
l	Connect & Hune	First Name	tion another art the second states	action Parid to 2013	Descrit Paid in Record Paid 2014 in 2015	Mecant Paid is 2015	Amount Paid to date to 2016	Manacol/Paugons der Haning Orteste begeb Gemannt
DEDA/Murai Enveloppert 1000	Murck Beneren-Barecon Leen RC.	jols fratitions:		\$12.0		\$22.0	1.15	Justicial Surgelovate at non judicial facilitate se basicusticas of Athe work.
10300/Rozal Trovelanmore 1066A	21.0ha50, 38400400	Sole Frankinges		39.5				Justicial forenteeure or non judicial (acilitate or haskrupreiss at title work
USDA/Sucal Pevelopment 1094A	Ruka Radasaco	lola fisettioner.		2,85				Ondisial furgeiusure ar non judicial facilitata as Anktustolas at 1110 North
USDA/BUCA), Dave Actevent, TOWA	Ballest. Box	Sola. Pascelationer		\$4.5				dudheial ferenisaure ar nam juddenik fuedlinde or Baskrupteles of fitje sprk
115050 (Setsel, Deviet compare, 10965).	draphen. Kenkut	Sold, Zangoiti.conec		\$0.7				budicial formationare or poor judicial focalitate or postemotion or close werk
21506M Pair (a), Dia vie Lappenda, 12946.	Thomas, B., Schlitsson	Sale Lauri		20.3				Junicial (neerlooure of non junicial facilitate of MANTINGIALSe of 51210 Nork
1918billurat (woolgereer 1988	20010000, 460%. Silces	2000.400. Jan. Ci.rm.		31.5				Judishal foresistors or app judistal foullitare or banksupicies of sitje work
Millional Sevenane concess	AFRANCO TICINE LIGHT AND	STMUT ANGLOAN TICKE CHARGES COMPANY		10. 10. 10. 10.		\$1,8	00.5	Judicial foreclosupe or non fudicial inclinate of bankeyntojes or tizle mora
Ultra/(Burel Develorement NANCES	SECURITY 15T TITLE 516	SAMBALTY COL TITLE 160		52.15		54.0	54.7	dudjelal foreulosure ox mus joefsiat faciliture or baskruproies or ticle sork
MEDA/Recel. Sevelorment. KNUSAI	CHARTERS A MULLOON BOWDED ANSTRANTERES. INC.	CORP. A MULTON EXAMPLE. MELLENIZERS, INC. CONSERVE & MULTON SCHOOL AND DELEVISION. (CC.		2,02		2.05		duckatel farenjonnre ar sen jodioial facilitare ov panktuptoies or file mork
13856/20124- Develaggeot, Sontas	CHARGED & MILLON CONCEPT AND RECITED INC. COMPARING A MILLON MANDED AND A MILLON , 200	CRASSING & WILSON BONDED ABSTUALTING , 200.		\$0.2				Judicial Tereclosure or non judicial facilitate or hangemicies or fills and
2930a/Reizad. Sevelensant: Mario:	deserices: Thtis A Abstract Sectiations	Atorischer 1351e. A. Bratzact. Seeclaldets		51.15		60° I	63.0	Judichal Earecionate of you judicial facilitate or backcontoies as title work
USSE/Sursal Duvelocenze KM65AS	A02418008. I.1524. Services.	2222220000 215.00 226.05295		59.3				Judinial foreniosure or pas judinial faulticate or Depiriotoies or sitle eark
USHK/Eurul frughostenat khuizhi	Gland Courty Title Co.	51040 500054 7155m 50.		20.1			-	Judioidàl forectionure or non judicial facilitato or Benkruptcies or Firje enry
USDA/Shirat Development Foorsad	Colfer County Land Title Co.	Cotfav rounty taxe Title Go.		5.83				Judicial fereniosure or non judicial facilitate or bankruptoios ar titla apri
1220Ad Wiles). Devie Lowents NARGAN	Clarford County Abstract Co. Inc.	Stanford County Aperator 20, 100		10.4				Judicial forestonars or not judicial facilitate or benetrationary of bible work
222bA/Fural Sovelyzeens, SAM5AS	General Config. Xitle	decatur Compty Title		20.2		80.8	0.03	Publicial forecloaure at non judicial facilitate of Depigraphyces, of title each
USBA/Sarai Develogunt Katzar	finiey, Willer, Casboan, Schwidt & Bope 145	Finiwy, Miller, Cashman, Schmidt 5 Boye 200		\$0.2		\$0.3	50.0	dusicial foreclosors or non judicial facilitare or bankcostates or citic work
105An Portal, Loval consent, KANSAI	Zisten Abstigget & Tiste Co	Zikiten Akanzent, e. Ticin Co		5.95				Audialed foreclassic of new judicist fociliter- or beneficated or fithe angle
06094/Eugas, ferveluement, KaNisAS	deestoorood, Soughty, 21114	Gebenserpod Sounty Tisle						dodicial forecionore or non judicial Eacilitate Di Benkapatebre et Elite werk
ULERA BULFAL Development HPMINS	Mentidard 2104a Services	Reartland Stitle Services		20.4		5003		Jodicial foreciosure er nen judicial facilirate jer bankruprotoiga ge title work.
250M Sural Joyol uppear, MOISAN	Samaa Swaared Tikis & Matizisci	Managas Seconsed 71516.8 Abothers		28.0				dudiatal forecleause or nen judicisi facilitare ur bardtunrujer or tible Mick.
USDA/Bural Swreekopment, KOMSAS	latrossa Abstract A 2xtls	beliegene Aperitace 4 71240		22.2		50.2		Jodicial foresionare or non yndhelai faniitaan or bunkannteise or bicia work
92900/Shitel Development KunnAs	Barahull, County Abanzaci	Marshall Connty Abssfags		28.2		202		Judicial ferenjoanne or non judicial facilitare or bankinghreise or 1555e work
1530M fearal. (2013) opposit KARSAN	Kurkhyest, Karaas 72clv	Korshwege, Kansas, Yirje		C-92			22.2	Judicial derectosure or wan judicial facilitate or Sankempreios or 1366 Nork
USOM/Flucal Toryalapmant RANSAS	Ozberres County, Absezzact	Odbosala. Cevatv. AlsstyAct.		2.63		52.8		Judicial furecionure or new judicial featifrate or bankruptoies or 51540 ANGE
UstW/Russi Depainstons SAMSAS	Philline County Matract	Phililina County Abstract		50.3				Junieial foreelooure or nee joileial faeilirate pr.bankropteren er 1,724 2022
2500/Futsh Development, 106345.	Potzawatania Courty Abstract.	Portisentarie County Matlett		24.6				Judicial foresiosure or man judicial (acilitate gipperkrupteise as hile work
USEA/Recal Pevelement PARAS	<u>Statt. Conntz, Abagrace</u>	FATL CHARKY MARKAGE		59.35		52.0	6.13	Matteral foreclosure or non judicial facilitare 1.0 of Bankistrie of Lible action

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Tegal Counsal (Dollars in Thoursands)

Totality			(Dollars in Thousands)	(hourands)				
extual t denote:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Manus	Connect) & Kana	Pila kas		Annual Past in 2014		2016 THE	hannal Purpus (or Nising Intelse Ingel Counse
winter mice, into.balant mice, into.balant mice, into. $(0,1)$ $(0$	VoltoV Buiral ferrelassmart Morrals	Graelstv Tisle 6 Abstract	Pailary Table & Abscrach	E.08				Jediotal forestarver or non pudicial facilitate of bunktobsteles of fitle Mork
Interfactor, bandler,	USDACHULUI Dermissioners, RANSAS	Sosist.Thtts. Inc.	Bouler Title, Ind.	6.93 2				Vudivial foreclosure or non judicial familitara av bunkrunscian of title week
Affilt Track A METHOL RECORD. Like Destination	2005#/Bacal Develacement Namital	Rice. South Attached	Bige County Abstract	\$0.2		54.2		Judicial forectonure or non judicial fuulitare ar bankraptojes or tatis work
Image: Section of the section of the section of the section of the section arreated at TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HERE AT TEUE GD. HERE AT TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HERE AT TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HEREHERE AT TEUE GD. HERE AT TEUE GD	USEA/Forgal Dergelandesse PONGAN	LAND. TITLE. A AMPRACE APPOINTS, INC.	LAND MITTLE & ANGTRONOT SEPARATES FAC	ŝ				Judicial foreatenes on non judicial facilitate er bankrantforen av hitle work
Induction interfact, and in	113200/2020.01 Decord Connection Schullens	3894.47Y 5MC	ALTACK INC	41 30 6		01.9		Pudicini forecterite er non pudicial familitate et backturtates og titte work
Immutution	HERBACTON, Development whiles:	ZAVLOR ABV7PACT & TIZIE 100. 2310	TACLOR ANSTRACT & TITLE CD. INC.	5				Audurial foreclosure or non judicial facilitato or hankruppules or title work.
Interactional bination	2020A/Porel, 98yol option, 2025AS	Mealwer fittler Inc.	Walkr Title, Eng.			5 D. 5	50.2	Judicial ferenience or non judicial facilitate at backrubulen of citle nork
Interact Matrial Semant Int. Interact Matrial Semant Int. Interact Matrial Semant Int. Interact Matrial Semant Int. Int. <t< td=""><td>CrsoA/Autal Coveletment, 1000340</td><td>SLST. SQUALY ADDLYACL</td><td>Him Constan Abas Baur</td><td></td><td></td><td>56.2</td><td></td><td>Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bankraphtize, or title work</td></t<>	CrsoA/Autal Coveletment, 1000340	SLST. SQUALY ADDLYACL	Him Constan Abas Baur			56.2		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bankraphtize, or title work
defit titlet, wittener strenting late. defit titlet, wittener strenting late. defit titlet, wittener strenting late. 3117 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. 3117 3117 3117 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. 3117 3117 3112 3112 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. Bastry me. 3112 3112 3112 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. Bastry me. 3112 3112 3112 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. Bastry me. 3112 3112 3112 3112 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. Bastry me. 3112 3112 3112 3112 Rowst un. Bastry me. Bastry me. Bastry me. 311212 311212 311212 <td>USEALBARAL Development AASSAD</td> <td>ALCES. ADALEACE COMMUNY SHE</td> <td><u>Astroch Abstance</u> Someany inc.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Audicial fareclosure of new judiciel focilitate or parkinghology or fillo more</td>	USEALBARAL Development AASSAD	ALCES. ADALEACE COMMUNY SHE	<u>Astroch Abstance</u> Someany inc.					Audicial fareclosure of new judiciel focilitate or parkinghology or fillo more
Index mix.Bight mix.Bight mix.Bight mix. 100 Bight mix. 1000 100	HERRY Resear. Investigence, Routesc	AME LINK & AMERDACE SHOULCRD INC.	14410 TITLE 4 AMOTIMUT JIHVICON INC.					daudielai forecientate ac non judicial facilitate or bankrustelen ac this work
Dirich Antivent 1 (2016), direct Direct <thdirect< th=""> Direct <thdirect< td=""><td>9306/91241 Sevelosmut, Khunki</td><td>REALTY INC.</td><td>9894112", 11mc</td><td></td><td></td><td>E.46</td><td></td><td>Judicish Enrectosure or non judicial facilitate or bahkustries or sithe such</td></thdirect<></thdirect<>	9306/91241 Sevelosmut, Khunki	REALTY INC.	9894112", 11mc			E.46		Judicish Enrectosure or non judicial facilitate or bahkustries or sithe such
Derivative Indicate the function Indicate the function <thindicate function<="" th="" the=""> Indicate the function Indica</thindicate>	USID/Aural Development Nurshs	TAFLOR ABSTRACT & TITLE CO. INC.	TAVLOR ADSTRACT A TITSL CO. 180			80.6		Judicial Corecionnem or non judicial favilitato of bankyuptics of Litle work
(array) $(1,2)$ $(1,2)$ $(1,2)$ $(1,1)$	1002A/Sorral, Scyelonmur, SEMTSTORY	Churk Pascor	Materiove & Foster	9 8			1.04	a seeri
k_1 Matrix manual lead fundation manual lead fundation <td>HERMARKEN AL DWARK OFFICEL, SERVICEY</td> <td>Gambreel 6 \$1 \$1 \$160</td> <td>Gambrel A Milder</td> <td>5.284</td> <td></td> <td>2,139.6</td> <td>6.108.2</td> <td>dulutat foreclassie</td>	HERMARKEN AL DWARK OFFICEL, SERVICEY	Gambreel 6 \$1 \$1 \$160	Gambrel A Milder	5.284		2,139.6	6.108.2	dulutat foreclassie
h_{1} bit rate h_{1} bit rate h_{1} bit rate h_{1} bit rate h_{2} bit rate <t< td=""><td>200204 Bural Acyalamana, 200700247</td><td>2010, No.cease.</td><td>Rations, Lots, Stroke</td><td>20.6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Judielsi Surectosure of núm judicial faculitate or bankruptolys or file work</td></t<>	200204 Bural Acyalamana, 200700247	2010, No.cease.	Rations, Lots, Stroke	20.6				Judielsi Surectosure of núm judicial faculitate or bankruptolys or file work
alitterin Fold 393.4 (Freditalization)	150M/Purki, 03.061 opener, KSWTCKY	L. BEESDE	farmen Nacaon Jane, Title	\$19.4		\$22.5	39.6	Tatole Wark
Immediation in the state in the st	22.04.fbur al. Decretorosor, 100.151.609.	CLLERDI KVSK	sele fractitionec	50.8		350.1	522.3	Judicial forecolmoure or non junicial facilitate or bankrupicies or kisie work
Induction is a subsection is applied to the section of the	Office/Retral Devoit newwork_X68324890	ALL NESH, IN	M265	\$108.6		\$0.2	60.0	Judicial Ecreciesare ac non judicial Carlitate ec banktumicies ac Ticie Mork
Bits Distance Distance <thdistance< th=""> <thdistance< th=""> <thdi< td=""><td>Marph/Rosal Towerlowmont, Meavilant</td><td>277715252.72559. Litc</td><td>39500000 1. 3200, 12C</td><td></td><td>673.4</td><td></td><td></td><td>dudicial foreciosure or non judicial facilitare or bankrovcius of fits work</td></thdi<></thdistance<></thdistance<>	Marph/Rosal Towerlowmont, Meavilant	277715252.72559. Litc	39500000 1. 3200, 12C		673.4			dudicial foreciosure or non judicial facilitare or bankrovcius of fits work
0. December American December	BEDM Bread Drydloggernt was sachturating	lot. 055170. of Joseph Wilte	30)s. Prantitijonec	541.0				Judicial foreclueare at non (udicia) Factificate on bankusteien er siste eoch
and frames, or foldstate A thread	USDAV Barad. Developessur, MaxaachuggELTG	Sraphen Shechtaten	Sizeshuman Jakesvin, Savare	3.154.0		50.1		Jadkeixi fareclubate er nan judicisi fæstjinnre er bøskruptetes er sjit pork
Interfactor (17) 3 (1	2320N/2012.84. Joe vol. oceanite. pression	Jon Frankai, of Tabaizie & Bryok	CARTINE SERVICES LLC	53.0				MFM and SFM non-judicial forecleaure (actilization, evictione and girle amach
Interest Administ. Bibliolity Administry.	UBDA/Rucel Cavel opport, MICHEGAN	Gary Greephisk	PABSIZIO & 580006, P.C.	274.2		61213	\$2.2	MTR and 39M non-jaskstal feresiosure facilitation, avintiona and Silata America
Intrin fretter. 2014 2015	HERA/Pacal Develogment. MICHEGRA	Partor 7echold2	2.0.1	821,0		56.3		MRM and SEM non-jodiniat torestosmire factitication, eristian and title amarch
Michael Boost Performant Line Performant L		Bilan Perero	SPIGTARY, INC.			212.9		Milk and SNR non-judicial Forenkennee Facilitation, evictions and blick-neech
1000 A content Autom: 0, 100 0, 0000 A approximation on technological and technol	2005a/2ugal. Development. MICH(GM2	Michael, Records	ROCESCUM A ABSISTED FUT.	0.120		0.025	2.45	MTM and SMM won-judicial forwologiste facilitation, evertions and Links wearch
CO213 Destination 1 Annual Council a Council a Annual Annu	USIAN BULAL Daye Leonemy, MISSOUM	1000. 4. COUNTRY ABOTRACT CO. THE	DIME A COURTRY ABOTHACT CO INC.			50.7		Judiciai farwchamiya or ana judicial facilitate oc.bunkturiufes ov. 51515 1994
Alliseedb.4. Meeast Alliseeds 4. Weekset 4. Weekset 4. Service 4.		Cola beachean A Arena	Creis Deschent & Annan	5.24.9		544.0	5.56	Sudistal feteskenure or non judistal fasilitate of BSDSDBSSter 0. 11010 work
	Unite/Survey, Decelopment, New Manuslings	Allitzethi, A. Muany r	Albracht, A Wesdar	015-0	545.1	\$22.3	0842	Sevilorial forestears of Non judicial factilitates

U.S. DEPARTNENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Counset (Dollars in Thousands)

Trong	(interest) of Rame	tim tur	Mount Raid in Am	AL DISC PARTY IN	Mercuint Paid in 2014	Amount Pard in 2015	Mount Pard to date in 2016	Makani Purpas for Alling Dutida Japi. Course
Bitch/Farsh, Drivelogence, MFB, J92577	Michael Bucksisco	Bontitaco Jaw Fith	-	5.86	5.665	24.7	36.6	Judicial Corecionary or non judicial factilitate ar benkransejes <u>or ritis vo</u> nk
13 Ph/Rucel_Daystcenent_HORTH_CARALINE	Zania 6 Shfia	Sanka é Sanka			41.0 41.0	245.0		tariuticial foreclustre eark
METTORY SERVER ADDRESS STREET	Rear Andron, 6. Josea	therracetor & Jeoma		5.5	\$1.6			doriukirisi farandases aays
USUMCBORNE Developments, NUMER, CANON, SA	MOZUS. D UMADICINA	00022 0. LAGSTRE		\$0.4				kurtiski forgeslånare ≫ar≷
USBALBURAL Development MONTH CARDLINA	NEXEN. N F.I JUSH	NAMA A. FLANKA						Gontuchicijai forestokure week
USDAJEnzal Terrelossent, 2010	ütsebten 9. Milme	Bola. Bracs is fosey		5444.1	\$106.4	2529.6	\$256.4	Dudivial Satesiasure or non yokiskal factizata or buskruptaies or title exp3
HERACHILAL Durelagement CHIC	Gi iberr, iu. Blacer	ädis. Linstrutioner		\$212.4	263.2	5223.1	21.01.7	Judictal forectionure or non judicial facilitate or bankruntites or title work
223Br/Bural, Development, ONIAHOPA	Andrew Wildsoven.	ditcover 5 Milicover		\$26.5		\$35.6	1.615	souschal forestesure of non judical facilitate of baskauptiess of Lisis Ass8
USDA/Bural Dayalappent ORLANDAR	Statison Resear	Newsor And Stope		\$52.4				Swithial forestosure or non judicial facilitate of baskemities ar ricie work
lilik/knasi Develepaert oktoboor.	Shardon Reaver	iale. Resolution			931.6	357.0	529.1	Nodicial foreriorre
USERA PURTAL ORNELOBREAK, CERCOR	Zbzinci Alsav Mc Alijsker	Sacleucto Wada è Mist, Actorners		4,505				Judichal foresteeure er men judicial facilitate er bankruptgies er uitja wers
1252A/FRUIDEL Davel augents READE INLAND	steering. Shadhagan	Mandillinger. Reizerin, + Sayaa-		0,005				Mudioial forentiesure on men justoial facilitate gr.burkriptoies of title work
12 IA PALAL SWYND OPRINT, JERANS	ALATOT RUNDE ALE ACEV. AN FAN	Slater Flught LdP Atty. at Law		4.55				Judicial Tweetmeare on non judicial facilitate of bunktonthies or 11510 mort
2000/Sural furgelongers, 2000S	Law Office of Airbard Values	00.18. R tack Somer.		5.18	61.5			Judicial iorauiaanne or mon judiciul facilitate ar bankruptoiaa or bizig mork
USEA FLAN, Davaloggent, TEONS	Perdus. Redeebri. Stelider. toliligs. A. Mors.	Prestav. Biansisti, Ziekdes, Coliine & Norr		2.02				Judicial forsetasure ar non judicial facjintete at Ponytrupties of this work
HZUN Saral Bevelousen, Uzak	Andernationalities. Tiste, Asenov	Andersporthians Tirle America		512.9	610.8			Undicial fecoelosure et non joinial facilitate et bankumntores er uttie merk
USDA/Bugal Jawwalappears UTAM	aland "ttthe	1 Land Title		9765	34.6			Audicial forenteenes ar non judicial facilitate or benfrunteles or rithe eark
USEN/Rucal Orverogeser vian	Gaoim fibia Co	deže Prastirioner		5.45				Judicial forestorare or non juducial fectivitate or bunkruotcies or since work
22504/Rucol Estralament, Utaxi	Row Sider Title	tola Peaseitian		8.25	36.0			Judicial forentiosure on mun judicial facilitate or backruptolon of Lille apre-
USBM/Burcal JIRV0200ment, UTAN	Constai stal. Disis	Matral Weah Tirle		0-114				dudicial Keseniunure ar nor judicial facilitate At Bankruntoles or file mock
55564 Burgal. Brystomment, 17288	Basko Land Tixle	tole. Praist 133,oner		\$10.4		••••		dudkolai foreclassre or nun judketai facilitate or bankruptoias or nitje work
USEA/Bursh Development Vincik ISLANDS (Securated by FichNiba)	Zažeski Zivle Somony	1-1-2-10 (1.1.1- (2020-01))		\$0.8	\$0.8			Judicial Karealooure or non judicial Eacilitate 21 Monthsuptries or fille work
SCOA/RAIAI Development VIRGAN ISLANDS Instructions by FOORIDAL	Allásnor 34514 to.	alltance. Zhika so.		2.02				Audicial forectoaure er new judicial facilitate or benfingauntstea.er ajtide verk
USEDA PULLUL CHANDERDUE WASHINGTON	Valoris Ielder	CO Jurgal PS.		5.05				Judicial farescierces ar non judicial facilitate ar bankruprojes et fisie work
Udlad Burat, Decelerat 1121MOTA	ABAY, ACBERS CONPORACION					30.45		Judicial Enrectorate or non judicial facilitate of Renkruptores of SAM14 Park?
280M.Tural Sryclomeans 1.15.0015	ARGINEN INTENDES TITLE	WESTEDN YLLIDOYN TITLE				52.7	0.15	dudicial foreclorate of non judicial facilitate at hanksportes of fills work
DSOA/Rusal Uryskoppent WIGGUMERN	00814282 24008 4 15412A2	SALLAR A. AMILAS						Judicial faractoanse or non judicial facilitare ar hagigiging of itile werg
USDA/Pareal_Berteleanent (LUAMOTE	RICKLARD. COUNTY, ABSTRACT, INC.	A) CALEND - COUNTY, DESTRACT, ANG.						ductivial futerclowers or new judicial familitate of hospitisticies of high only.
GBIA/Peral Servel sprents, bC.	MILLER STREET SOMERY	RILLS STERY MOURY						judicial forediseare or nos judocial fachitato at benkiuniciatication this and

U.S. DEGARTHENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thoseands)

						A CONTRACTOR OF A	A CONTRACTOR OF		12
James	Connact - Yun	First Name	Amoust Paid in Amous Paid in 2013		Answer Park 10 2014	Amount Paid in 2015	Account Paid to data to 2016	benear/Purpose for Arring Orbits legal Counsel	out the second
VINUTE LIDUT VIENERED 7 SCIENT / WITHS FROM THE	JTT SAMECESE F VALUEO	CONSUM & CREAMANY ELC				33.6	51.5	Audiosal Socethemers or non judioial facilitars 2. herkeundeks <i>n. 1</i> 15k rock	
USER/BUCKS . UNIT ADDRESS MURDING TH	MEXTRAGUL, CARS, 4, ANDRASON 35	KETROOD, CARL & ARDESIDON SC						Judicial foreelaante at ean judicial facilisate at heitrubisies of 1110 - 2018	6
PSD&&Blttsl. 200001000000 86.0000010	CORCER MANN A MALINE	KOHREEN BARE A NALLAS						Audicial forectoeure or sen judicial facilitare ar Deskumptoies or riche erch	
REDALSERNI, IN VALISONDOL, MENTACHL	REBRINGTON, E. SCOTT.	Z ZNUZNOTOW . R. BOJTC						Judicial forgetamare ar ann jodicial facilitare ar bankematsies or 1351- 2018	
MERALBURNI DOOR LOUDING MERCINEL	KOHNEN NEEDA a KAEJAS	KONEER MEAN 4 KALEME						Nuckenal forenteeure oz sen judicial facilitare ar bebőrimbetén el főfié kerk	
USIN/Sugal Development, Nyzth Calevilla.	R. Martin Meivin-Majiss	30)s.Egactitikoner						Wooling (officiation)	
USDA/FUNEL DOVALOBBERS READINELR	SOUTHER MARK & MALLAS	KUNERER, SEARCH, 4, MAG LAAS						dudicial formulaanse at sos judhetal facilitate of hankruprejes or tinis word	
23324/flu.t.a.h	NOMER BARN A LOCIAS	KONNER WANN 1 KATLAS	-					Judicial formatesare ar map judicial fectificate or bapterpetates or fizie work	
1233Md/Sukal Decedenter, JAMINULS	ACTORIX JAW OFFICED	ANTONIA JAN ORUJSES				80.1		1551a Work	
1220A/Suz ol Jeculoscens_ DALMOIS	REATERN JULINOIS TITUE.	AREA PROPERTY AND A P						Undicial forectionare or con ludicial facilitate or Denkrupscies or Litim mork	
MESOABuzal Awoojazanac Misconsije	ROWER NAME + NDIAG	MODELES MARKE 4, MALLAR						Judiatal duraclosure as nas judinjal tadilizata at benkruskuisa or iitie mark	
Shibe/ Sursel. Derrel ongents. Hearland	BRADPORD 1. MERN, LGC	BRASEOSE I. WERS, 1410				60.1	815.7	Judicial ferenteeser er nen judicial familitate at benötustene et titke sotk	0
1220A/Markel, Jacres conserver applied A	Kitte, Manatuck, 116.	Klatter, Bendskay, 344						dodicial fermelowery of two judicial facilitate at bankruptoles of 11112 - 2016	~
232A/Pucal. Onvulorment. CRONDEA	Jack Z., Bishmiow	Zole. Keeckhijoser						Sudicial Envertosare or non Sodials! Cacilitate at benkrustains or Jishr work	. 1
222054/Eurada, Derved approxity, 11,11,0013	RGL REPAICE CORPORATION	Sos stevring concernion				2012		tirke Norf	
USABLBuical Development, 197877.244	HEADEDER 1. MEDDI. GAC	592.00000.7. 00000. 57.0						Judicial foreulosure or non judicial facilitate of bunktuproles of title work	
165086/Burn), Jacuel sevent, separate	Maney C. Maddox	Solw Prace Science						Auffatal farealosure az non judicial (acilitata se baskrustejas er etta anek	· · ·
USDAU Burnd, Drynel opnesst, LiddINGIS	MUSCRED, RUGALON, SCONN & SWARDS NC	RUSSELL, RUSSISSE, SCORA, A DEMENE PC				30.9		Titie Mark	
05304 Bozal, Tevelonsent, 13988.	SCRORYONISH, ROSERC, GARTELY & VAULES	SCHOENTHALAR, MUMBRO, MATRIX, 4 MANLAR						Sodicial (ececiorure of non judicial feetilitate or bandropicies at fills work	
HERONSHERD, THERELOONERS, ALABSA	REPAND TAXYOR PC. 104 OFFICE OF	NEEDEND TAYLOR PC. 1400 SECOND OF		-				dodizial faseciónnes or nee judicial facilitate or benkrupreten ar sirie mark	
16504/Soural Certelaponoric opcuenta	Karen D. Nissen	ünde. Kasath tismer						Madinial ferenteeure er nom fudfictal faciliture er bankrupreiten ur titte merk	
3200/Burat Development Indiaple.	ANALLS NUMBER OF STREET	SITTLE ELONGLE MARTINE						Juddetal Abreeleeure ex non juddetal facilitate of handroptoles of sitie work	v 1
3203/ Mural. Develormment [24,18015	TRADON COUNTY, ABSTRACT COMPANY	WASTON COUNTY AGETIMATE SOUDAND				25.4	61.3	Title Work	
USIN/Ental Sovelopment, NUSTE CASCUTER	PSALLISDAR & PARILINGS	Mulibuan a Mulibuan				2.25		Monindivial furdeloxese Mork	
12820/Surei Sevelangent, fåiNGIA	BLUSHAMB COUNTY ANYPACT INC.	Richards county aggreace inc						Judicial formelosare of non judicial facilitare or hundronicles or Kills moch	. 1
USDA/Pural Reveluences TELENCIA	PRESSING APPRALSAL COMPANY OF DAMPTIAE	SERVISE APPRAISE. CONDUCT OF DAMYLLE						Juliaial foreslosure ar nus judicial (aclitate or particuprolyk of 51516. 2005	- E
USER/Burah, Development, CONNETA	Division fistores A. Doppetugle 25.	Kizkos čiptory A. Deterio 25						dudicial foreclosure at non judicial facilitates or nembraphician or Sidir Welfh	
USDM Pares L. Development, MARVIAND	8884252520 J. MEAB. 21C.	JEROSOPO Z. MEAR, CLC.						Audiolal forendoesre at non judickal familitate or herdenoficies at Linke work	2.1
USER/Burgl Development, SECRETA	Bagaali chaw	2018.26.25.45.42.40005						Andialai fore-closure or non judicial facilitate or bankrontoint or title work	· · ·

U.S. DEFARTHENT OF AGALCULTURE Outside Legal Counsel (Doilars in Thousands)

Tennin			and the state of second faith the		bird furning at part fammad	aut Pala	Amount Pard	
			2012		2014	in 2018	2016	
23564/Farat Gavelogpoort MISCORELN	BRYMODD, CART & ARDERED SC	asterool, cant a mericatel ac					20	Judicial foreologure or nos judicial factifinte or backgrantine nr cidic 2000 monoconcentration
HERM/Rurshi. Deveriment, Wiggrosson	KONKER MANN 1. SAILAR	rowryk work i WACGES					ne ae	Judicial foresissues or non judicial facilitate or backgundeisa oi žitis apok
USEN/FRIGH, Revel Diggroup, AldebaA	RESERVED TATION PL. LAN OFFICE OF	ANERGAND TASLOS PC. LAN OFFICE OF					ar So	dadicial foreoclosses as nos jadicial facilitate of hankruptsies or sitie work
UsDS/Bygal, Dayetopener, SEDRELA	Kuos, 6 Swan.	Know ; Swan		23. D	0.10		10	fadicial foracleture er non judicial facilitate of Vackruntcise of Sitle work
1300/284581. 289941098925, M122006319	SERVE ROPENSER CONRECTION	galgalt kyattataa connatofiisaa					20	Judicial foreclesure or non judicial facilitate of bankrupickes or title work
USDA/Burel Terestroppout, ALASSA	DEREMAND TAXAOR PC. CAN DEFINE OF	MARRAND SERIOR PC. LAN OFFICE OF					10 10	Judicial forentisture on non judicial facilitate or hankrupties or title work
Dista/ Bugai, Anvekosment, Shundita	Failed Plashilies.	Sqie Pencitizione					20	Judiciel foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or banksupplies or Liste acts
MEDA/Rucal Sovetoeners NEWTURN	SAMBARL & MILINGR LAW OFFICES, PLICE	GANBARG, A MEJARR SAM GRATCES, M52C					5.6	Cadicist forectoste or nos judicial facilitata or bankruptojes.or.Siche.Dosf.
Z3Db/Putal Development. 320330532	COMPASS. 5. MILINER, JAN OFFICES, PULC.	chłkępsi, s wrijoże jaw orriczz, pijc					ul.	Judicial foreclosure or non judicial Carlitrate or bankruptoies or sitle entr
USDA/Ruxsi. Develement. ABUTISAV	COMBREN & WILDER XAM OFFICES: ELLS	GOODESE & MILLOSE LOOK COTFILIES, WILLS					al. 16	dominial foresionare or nos judicial fastilitare or backuprates or sinte work
USDA Portal Development ABRTICAN	COMPARIES A WELLORS NAME COEFFICIENT ELECTION	CAMERSE & MILOSE LAM OFFICES, FULC					8.8	Dadisial forechoance as non judicial facilitate as hanksuntcles of SISLs MORE
USERVERUEAL Development XCMTUCHY	COMBRET, S. NTLINES, 3460, CRETCERS, PLAC	CANADAL + RUISER LAW OFFICES. PARC					-5.8	dudsedul foreclosmie at non judiciul factilitate ad Buditusius of this work
Dated Burea, Sconthesphere's Kantucky	00200388. s #21,088. 148. 02235523. 51.14	GAMBRILLA, MUDDEL DAR, OFFICERA, PALO.					4 8	Judycfa) faractosara ar non judicial fantitrate 25.5205225200 or title work
With Saral Development, Stor Digit.	GANGARD, S. WILLIGE, JAW, OFFICER, PLAC	GAMERER, A MILLERE IAM OFFICER, PLAC					4.8	Dudicial foreuloxure or non judicial inclinents
USBACFursel Terrelooment, AMUTICKY	COMPANY & MIGORE FOR ALLESS, STLC.	COMMAND & MILDORN FOR OFFICES, 2010C					10	Judicial Koreclosure or non judicial facilitate 21. bulkropicies of Title work
15104/Sural Development startings	GARRERL S WILLIGE IAM OFFICERS, PLUC	speedaist. s wittoess tage officies. Plaine					. 6.3	Mudicial Spactosure or non controled feolitinge of bangerparates or sitie work
UTTAKSULAL INVELOBMENT RUDINGX	CONTRACT. 4 WYNDOR, JAW, OFFICIERS, RALEC	CARREN A MICORE TAM DEFICE AND FILE					N 8	Suddelal Ecrecionare or new juddalej facilitate or bankraptakes er citle acci
MEDA/Place1 Devintogeneng, KRN2192KY	STREAM A MILESE JAM OFFICE . SLUC	obbBBBEL 4 MISASSA LAN OFFICES. Plac					<u> </u>	Judicial farenjókure at nun júdíciál Kecilitate ar bankrantisk or titla 2008
USDA/Purps), 19206/secrement, 26007005Y	CONTRACT, S. NULARKS, LAN. OFFICES, PLAC.	cientist, a withjet jam nerrices. FileC					58	Judicisi foreclasure of non judicial facilitate of parkruptcias or titla Most
1127A/POLUL, Development, KENTLOX	SANSANKI, S NYLEDRE LAG, OFFICER, PLIC	CAMARREL 4 NULDER TON DESIGN . FILE					4.5	fødtatt foranjasure av mon judicial fuofilitate av bankruptnise av rigis-enet
JISHN/DRIAL DeveloppedD5. S2070CKY	GAMBRED A WINDER PAW OFFICES. FLIC.	SAMBAR, a WEIJER, LAW OFFICER, FLIC					53	fodiciai žoresiosure or non judicial Kasilitato or banktupinjo u UJJS botk
SzbA./Pugal. Develanterer, générecky	SANBARD & MELONA DAM DIVIDIO, 2000	SAMPLED & MILLINES JAM, OFFICES, PIAC					50	Judiciel formeleance or mon judicial facilitate or binkulation or fible work
SEDA/Flugal. Owwelcomment. EEFF001KY	SAMEMER. & MITLINEM LAW OFFICED, PLAC	GAMBER), A RIJUER LAW DESIGES, FIGS					6.5	Judicial fereclosure uz non judicial Cacificate or Bankzyntolge of title work
11200/Fusai Develugeegt KSW7UCKY	CANDER & MERGER LAW OFFICES, FLAC	CAMBERL - KINDER JAM DERCES, PAIG					-5.0	Judicial forecionure at non judicial Cedifitaty or Henkraptcies, st.fide Mark
DSDA/BLEAL JEWAALEBANDS, KERTUCKY	GOMBORN A WILSOR LAW OFFICES, FLAC	SAMBARL - MILDER JAM OFFICE2, FUSC					50	Judisial forevioanre or non judicial foollitate of bankrapholee or tille ebfi
1930/ Burat, Severiorment, Kennicky	COMPART & BILOGO LAW DAYSCER, 2405C	CANADELL A. NUSSER. ANN. OFFICIES. PURC					50	Oweicial ferectorary of non judicial facilitate of packsupting of John Auf
SSEA/Furral Douglasement, KENTOCKY	GANNAL 4 MILLAN CANICKS, FLDC	SANABERA, A MITUDER JAM DESIGER, EDJAC					- 5 a	dudscial forectorure as non publicial facilitate or bankouptoises at sight work
Målik/Burat Beterkousens: Käfftinner	CONSISTENCE A SALARDA LAW OFFICES. FLAC	Comparts 4 Mitchies Com officers, Radio					-7-0	Judiciai foracionece or non judicial facilitate or bankingtoine of sirie work
Ustav Reyad, Jaughonent, Klavtucky	GAMBREN & MULTING DERIGTICS, PLAT	0000050.4 AX15008 1AM 02220102. 2440			_			dudicial foreclaste on ron judicial facilitate or banktypecies of sidds eori

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Cosmael (Dollars in Thomsenda)

		(Sollars in Thousands)	Tousands)					
	Counters • Mass		Amount Parid 28 2012	Accent Pard in 2	Amount Paris in A	Amount Parts	Mount Paid to date in 2016	harded Party of Barriel Constant
USDA/242EA1_DWWS]OPDOSE_XEPTICAL	UNNERED & WILLIER IN OFFICED INA	orts "sacrato wer storth y "sadawer						Judicial Serectosure ar non judicial (acilitate or Aeghtuphties or title porth
102004/Eurgal. Tervelossent. SErtuckY	STANSBERT - WATTON AND AND STATES	RAMBER SILORS CAS OFFICES. FLAC						daditaist Ensealecase at non judicial fauilitate es bankupsches es title east
1220A/ZUNEL Dword nement, KGHTWAKY	SAMMARL & WIGDER LAS OFFICES, PLAC	RAMERES & MILLION LAW OFFICES, FLAC						Jadiciel foreclosure at non judicial faulilace of bankcuptoise of Efrie Mark
X200321029 "Steenes Several Texas (1920)	CONTRACT A WILDER IAM OFFICES. PLAC	Paysher, 4 witzers jun offices, give						Judicial forecioente et non indicial facilitate of banktupecias et tigie work
G2564/Butal Developerat ASSTUCEX	CONTRAST, A. MILLOSE, 1938 SEVICES, ALAC	GAMERIALS WITCHES EAM OFFICESS, PLIC						Jadisial foreclosure as non judisial fucilitate us bankrustelem as title work
Gate/Pursk, Doweloament, MERINGWY	GANNES, A.FLIDER, LAM OFFICES, PLLC	GANSEER, 4. WINDER LAW GEFINSE, FLAS						Judicial foreclouure or non judicial laciitaté or pankruptoles or ticle, apply
Vitor/Royal Development SCRTTCKT	SAMARARL & MILTRE LAW OFFICED, 2015.	GOMBREL 4 MILINER LAW OFFICES, FLAC						Senicial foreclosure or non junicial factions of Dankrystries or Like 2016
ULLIN PARA . Gove Lenson , XXIII 02YY	CAMMARKA & MILLIER FAMM CERTICIES. RAIG.	SANBARL A WELDTR. LAW DIFTICKS, PLAC						Judschal forechesure or New Sadjatal Ascilitate of baskraptaies of JASS, 2008.
1950AC fearant. Sevel arrents, 820100KC	SAMMARI, A MIJURA LAN OFFICES, Pulc	COMMONIA ALLONG LAN OFFICES, PLAC						dudhatal foreckssuse or non judhatal familitare ar baskruptelem or titté Kerž
23286/Burni, Drowlappart, Restincer	STTO SECTION DESCRIPTION OF TREASURY	DILLA STORES IN OVERER, SILA						dadhriat forectmanre or non judicial facilitate ai bedkomptaies of sigle work
USEA/Sural Developeeut Alecticiex	CONTRACT, 5 WILDOW 1466 OFFICES, NOVO	GANDERS - MILERE AAM DESTORS _ FLAC						Judiciai Farecieaure or non judicial Tacilitare at hogisticieu er sitie eork
VARACANCAL TOVICINGEDEDE REACTICS.	Georganest, a stronger laws offerenze, glass	GOMBERS + MULDER LAM OFFICES2, FALC						Qudicial forenionure or non judicial facilitate of hendepetoics or fible mock
Diffe/Rugral, Developerent, MENTICEY	GAMBUST, s. MYLCOSA, JAM, DZEICES, FLAC	GAMARAN & MILIPER LAW OFFICES. FOLD						Andisial foreularme or non judicial facilitate or benkruptolen or fatte work
UEDW/BUART Davelrooment, RENTRICEY	CAMBREL & WILLING CAR OFFICES, \$120	SAMBARG & RTLORE LAW OFFICESS, Pluc						Judielal forechosure of non judicial farilitati- of Dankeuptries_of_fisterNetSchumenternet
U32A/Sugal SevenopineDL KSRTUCKY	SAMARASA. 8 WYLIGAR LAM SPELCES. FLAG	GAMBREL & MILDER LAN OFFICERS, PULC						Judicial formulosace or now judicial facilitate or bankupptage of Aitle 2015
2300A/fersel, Development, RESERVICE	GAMBARA.A.MINDER COM OFFICES. FLAT	GOORDER - MILDER - DOM - OFFICESS - PELG						JunKatal foresinaure of son judicial facilitate on UnnkingStrips of 54%10, wold
20224-Paural, Obwelonweed, Rendland	SEMERALA BILLERY LOW DYFICZA, PLAC	COMMERSE MILLINER JAN OFFICERS, FLUG				_		ducknikel forestoners or non judicial facilitate 21. hardrougestan or jútic verk
105106/FUX031_Loove Langers L. KERTSCEKK	GAMMARL & MILDIRA 1994 OFFICERS, PLAC	STANSTON & MILLOSK INN OFFICED, KULC						Jackelai foreeloaure oz nom judzutak fantifrare Biržankruktolas sz.uttako work
URDB/Hural Development, KOUNCCC	CALMER A MULLING AND CONSERVED	GAMBEL & MILDER LAW OFFICES, FLIC						disdicint furenteeure er men judichni facilitite or paskruntetas af sitie Nort
2320M/Burat Development, KSRT1456V	Gampledin a writerig, gair oprincip, shire	GAMBREL & WELDER LAN OFFICES, PSIC						Judicial faréoloxure er pon judicial Keclifike og bankgugicissjor sitie, work
<u>Jáftéd Rura J. (1996)</u> ormany - röbrrychy	CAMEREL & WILDER LAW CEPICED, FLAC	orija "pracusaci ingenitari subsector".						Judicial forecionero ar non judicial facilitare ar bapkeunkuites ar sirit borg
113524/ 80.178 /04Ve1.speeder05Ve2.	CONTROLS & MILLING LAM OFFICES, FLLS	BANGERED & MEDDER LAM GEFICIES, PLAC						Jadielal forseriosura or sun publicial facilitate or bankranktive av title work
2553M Butsel - Persed contents - 2532010252	canterests a wethouse now operations, rula	TAMPRES. 4 NT22022 LEAN 222102522 . 25.065						dedicial foréclerure er ném jodicial fachifeare or bankrupteles or tilla aprè
URBA/Purcel Twyshoppeons, KENTUCKY	GAMBRED & MILLORG DAW OFFICERS, PLAC	GAMBRED & RELEDER LAW OFFICER, FLAG						Amistial forecionure of non judicial factifiate of bankuptries of Litik_ANGS
1225#/flux.a) [payse] ppress . #\$N795KY	GANBREL & WILLER LAW OFFICES. PLAC	GAMBREL 4. MILIER, LAW OFFICER, FLIC						Judistat formelasure or nos judicial facilitate az hankpuntejas ar tizle Mérří
NEDRAFINATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	1991850.4 MI10684 JAW OFFICES, FLOR	GAMSARL 4 MIJARR JAN OFFICES, MALC						Judicial foreelosure or non judicial facilitare or backroniciae or fició ymik
553564/Sakal. Develumment. KENTVCKY	SAUDALL A NILLORS LAW OFFICES, PLACE	Gerennik 4 Million LAM OSEISCH, Filst						Judicial forenteare or non judicial facilizate or hantprocessing or list 42,000 measurements
ASSIMAN au-mater assert way way to	GARREN A BUIREN JAAR GEFTERST. PLUS	GARBREL A RELEVE JAN OFFICES, FLLC						Justicial faroctarare at non judicial facilitate AL Dealementeire or riste Mosth
DSRA/Bucal_Secoloument, X207105W	COMBASS, 5 MILLORE LAW OFFICED, FLLC	coverpetty, a witchest take officeds, Public						dudieial furactoare of non judicial familitate of IddAtobicies of this dog

D.S. DKPARTHONY OF MCHICULTURE Outside Lagel Counsel (Dollars in Thomands)

		(ROUBER-DOT. 117 637077007)	(upperson to a second					
town	Cantoni e tima	Tim the	Andread Paris An 2012	at bid turned	Mercurt Park in Amount Park in Mercuri Park	Assume Raid In 2015	Meant build to the in 1 2016	Passaoo Partyona far Arring Seresta tagai Counsel
22.0.04 Burgal, Jarvad consure. MSWFUCKY	STREETS F WIINER PUR OBSICES FILE	AADBAGL + 9352560 low Offices, File						Oudicial formations of non judicial facilitate at banknombaion or title sork
USBA/EARAL Sweet owners. REVUSCAY	GRANDER, A WELSKE LAW OFFICES. PLIC.	GAMARAN 4 WILLER AND DEVICES. FLAC						Undiatal furnelosure ar non judicial factitata ar banktumtetes or 1952, Mark
USIN/Bursh Sevelument spatholy	CREEKER & WEITHER LEEN CREECES. 117/2	OTER SUBJECT PARTIES STORES STREET						dudicial forectosure or non judicial facilitate or bunkties or 5/154 work
12504/Barad Enredmenen. FRETUGEL	COMBARI, 5 MILLING 1400 OFFICER, MILL	GRAUSSEL A SECURE LAW OFFICES. FLAC						dudicial feçacioanye or son judicial facilitate or benjirghician di Julio vork.
URBASSIE DEVELOPMENTS RETURNS	OTTA COLLEGE SMA CALCES - STORE	SAUDARA. S. MCLUSSA 1888 OPPOINTS. 2010						dudkatat fareatosure ar non judiatat faailitate at hänktäettiss ni title eark.
MARK PARAM. Dove tupocat, Marthury?	COMPAGE + SILORE CAST OFFICES, PARE	GAMBBER & MILINER LOW OFFICER, FLOC						Jenischal forschneute as son publical facilitate of bankrensteles or tigth werk
USDN/Rutal. Development, EERCOCKY	CANBRESS & SILDER LAW OFFICERS, FALLS	COMERCE. S MILDER LONG OFFICERS. FILLS						duttaial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or benkrapicies ar citie work
25526/Pear at the yest opposite. MANUMIA	apautoso 1. signa, Asc.	Statevoni 1. writer, 13.C.						Judániai ferentooure or non judiciai fauliitate ur buckruproiste or title mork
13506/ Burgs, Devolosment, 13508618.	Mitcheone 4. Zlizdkosck	M.Echenols 4. Hittehemek						Judicial foreclastic of non judicial facilitare of humistropolog of Litle work
22034/Putral, Detroit sparent, SEDSSGLA	2001th, Melen & Selthain							Godiešai foreclooure ar son judicial facilitate or barkrupželga, ar ritis, savr
ABALSING ANTICOLOGICAL AND ALL AND ALL AND AND A	9'NEGAN III, MILLIAM 5 A PROFESSIORAL LAW SORROWATICH	O'RECONS III, WYLLIAM D A PSCRESSICHAL LAW				\$74.4	\$74.2	Judinial fureciesure or son judicist facilitate or backrutheter or title each
2004Af Rutai, Sevel commit stratois.	Maudi, Ottom s Colding, 25.	Scott, Ottom & Solare, 2A						Judicial foracionare en non judicial facilitate or labitaparates or title work
1359/ Purch, Devulupeen, 2003AND	ARADROPD, L., MESSA, . 640	323055080 1. 46889, 11/2						Judicial forecleants or non justicial facilitate or banksmirchs, or riche werk
HERDER BURSH BOVGLOUDERDE LEELISEDAA	Milling 0. Olfrans. 125	Soja, Praccisioner		244.5	36.1			Judkarak Fare-sloanne az nom judicial facılitate de Bankruntelen az titik azık
MSCAM Pacal, Depolopment, Georgia	Jav. Sherredl. 2011b. s. Breddy	Jav. Sheareeth gaith a Braddy						Judicial forectomare or non judicial Eacilitate of Papitupicies of Litle eoxi
Hilbert Eural Touchessen a announder	SOLUTION + HARDY STREAM	XX1002820 224020 4. 2010.2012						dudicial foraciosuma av num judicial facilirano or hankpuprejas av tita morg
USUB/BIRST DOVELONDART, MARYLANC	25322010. 1. XGNS, 445.	HEADPROPER I. NEERE. SAC						Judicial formetwere of non fudicial facilitate of banktupicies of side eoxie
UNDUCTUARS Developments WIGHOUSEN	SOUVER MANN & MAILAR	SCHREE WEEK, A SALCAN						Judiciai furechonsse ar num judicial facilitata at Janksocklas of sizis bort
1306/fural Dryrishownt AldirA	The ADDRESS AND THE SOL HOLDER OF ANY CAMPUTATION	KARELAND, TAVIOR, EG. LAN OFEIGE OF						Undiolal Torocionuse of San judicial facilizate of Banktupteias of tile wird
1232A Bural Berteloneeen, PLECONSIN	XOUNSE NAME & XALLAR	200808						Judicial Kereclomise of non Sudicial (avilitato of bankruptules or dicio Mord
USEDA Rutal. Univelanceon, KISCOMOTN	KORDER NUMU A KATIAS	ROMSZA, MONE J. KALLAG.						Judicial Torecheeve un non judicial facilitate of Dankruptofog.ag cicks work
USDA/Duryl TCretormons SCORTIA	Calbuway, Novilly & Relugol	Galdawav, Neville, 5 Dribber		2.5	8,02			Judicisi forecleture er ven judickal fastiltare og Darkruptetes gynikkessent
SIEDEA Burgal, Dave Lopane, 1, 2000 SYAWA	103418, N 18485 SF ATTL AL 200	1236418, B. JANES 32 ATTY XT 1.08				59.3		dudicial fuseciosure or see jusicial facilitate or backrowickes of 12122 Mothemanese
1/2580/ Fux a.1. Eave Louron, 3255231548	KORREN MAURI, A. KATIAR	CALING A MARK A MARKA						Judicial forectesure or non judicial facilitare or bankequisties of \$124 4024
USDAABura) Sevenant W.SCANSIM	10120001CABL 4. A10584001.30	MCRADID, CARL 4 ANDERDOR SC						Judicial forectorize of non judicial facilitate of DatizatoStes.ct.314Ac NOER
2558./forral_Development_N1502661.W	SECONDAL A MURRICON JC	SERVICEO, CARL & ANDERICON SC						Judicial foreclosore or non judicial Bachlicare of barkronicses of Adile 2006
2300-Pricel, RockLoopent, MarylAUD	SPARYCERS (. MED), DIK	SRADANDO I. MEDIL DIG						Judicial forewionure or non justicial facilitate or Venkrupturgen at Title Morts
USDA/Sucal Daveletenant MISCONSIN	JOHS . 494 . 0281.02	2012 TSA 01210						Judicial forentionure or non judicial facilitate ol. BopArantaian of micha work
USIR/Rural, Servelopenary, 5000336	Petskcia Bevant, Attv	50.ks. 83.ms.a.s.						Judizish forentasure or suo jadhchaf facéllinte or bankniperies or hitle mork

D.4. DEPARTMENT OF MERICULTURE Outside Legal Connect (Dollars in Thosands)

		(Dollars in Thoseands)	Troseands]					
Vinena	connee) e kunn	in the	Autorit Paul in SUE	brown's Parid an	annut Paid An 2014	Neoust Paid in 2015	Amount Paid to date in 2016	based) (suppose for Alticus) delation lands Conserve
USCOLFOREAL GROWLSTOMMAN, LOUISLAND	DE KETZER, GRESSEY & GLIVIER ATTORNEY AT	DE REEZER, GREGORY R CLIVIER ATTORNEY AT				2.47.2	2.4.7	Noticial forestasses or man judicial facilitate of lankeysten or itely work
12226(States) Development, MARCARD.	RESPECTO 1. MERRI, LAC	8884080010.1.85880, 1172				\$9.0 0		Judinial forectorore or non judicial familtante of bookraphtings or fitte work
GEEDA/FOLZAL PRVSSOCCEDT, MARYLARD	READEDED 1. KENN, JAC	BEADESDED. L. REEDE. LLC.						draticial foréciosner or son judicial facilitate or homicratician or sitie engé
USORI PLEN, DOURSON MINOR MINORALM	HENMODE, CARL & ANDERSON SC	BETTECCU. CARL & ABBERSION SC.						Judicial forestorize or nam judicial facilitate or backrupticies or 111,2 2022
13516/ Barcol. fravelagmour. JAULEISESS	CONTRACT, AND	contors a physical lafe.						Judialsi farmachosuru or neo judicial fucilitare ar bankruptoler av filde and
220A/Sucel Development X1.522883.8	NETERSE, CARL & ANDERSON SC	ARVANDAL GARL 4. MUDERSON 40						Judhnish forweissnes or non judhuish fachitate or banktunszisz or 1151a sort
HALAA Durval freysisgement SHORDERS	Bububbossi a fatas	MATCARGOUN & RUSEWL						Judicial foreclubure or non judicial facilitate or bankrupreies or uitle work
10506/Rural Development Apple2021	CONSA Parture	Mirdeove & Toster.						Judicial foreclesure or non-judicial facilitate et bankennicies er titja work.
HERBAURATAL Developments RECORDS	TITLE SERVICE AND SACES CARAGE	ANAMAS MORES AND SOLOGIA ANAMAS						Judupini foracionura as nue junicial facilitate or bonkupercies ar citle mort
WEDBA Noral Development SECUCIA	Book. Sman 4 Murcas	Stake. Seyo. 4. Muccaw		51.8	22.9			dudiotal forestorure or non judicial facilitate or bublineteles or cicle work
100264 Farsh: Terrekoweer: UTAS	Nooso Zearero Urah 715)¢	Soutch Emercean Ctake Sitile			38.0			Judkstwl foreslowure of new judhelal focilitate of banksuptesias of this work
HERALBURAL (MORALONASCE NEWLIGHT)	BRACESSED T. WERE, MAG	Soutrons 1. Mars, MG.						Judicial forecinsure or non judicial facilitare or bankruppije ar tirie work
2020M/Feyrial International Concernation	Sinzer, Simter & Josh	Kazawa, Kanasey, a. Yozk		\$2.2	34.2			Sudicial forecleaure or non judicial facilitate or bankruproion of 5250 work
[[]Dh/flucwl Tevelosmeat, CEOMCIA	Párdan J., Specce 111	Solds. Partorer:		2,53	2.55			Judicial Soreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bankrusceles or fiste work
USDA/Wurst Breetawaat SECanta	Adams, filasci & Ecoloux	AdaMs. Sliard & Frenkam		54,3	\$2.0			Judicial Torectosure or nos judicial Eveilitate or Backruntries of filia work
1950M Paral, Saval onear, SENSURA	David BtlidetsBlides	Zole Tractitioner		62.5	50.3			Skalcist torocionues of non judicist tarsifiare or hopkenorcies or ricks work
USDOA Bural Carvelessague MORTH consoline.	dates à . 'Stasen	kole. Prestationer		22.4				Nephedichal, foreeticense, wark
2050A/Rural Zavelanesse, 1001151846	COMPA + DELANDE MIG	CONSUL & REEABACE FAC				39.6	2.18	Judiaiai Soreckorare or non judiciai factiitate or bankruptike or title work
122/04/Burst, Dovel convert, DickAnana	279227 s Stars, 2 &	2128877 5 24113- 2 A				544.2		Judicial forecionare or fon judicial facilitate or parkentes or sigle work
12323/Furtal Development, OSOMSTA	Join J. Filcher, IJ.	3016. Etacht4300st						Judicial foreclosure or non goalcial factilizer or benkounteina or ritle work
HELM/Rotal Dovelogneous MONTH CARDING	Etasskurti A Giotes	ftastådsså		\$2.6				Monthelteraj Egreentespice work
RSDAVAural Perceisement Stlanker	statst a sliatu 2 A	STREET & ELLIS, P. A.	-					Judicial Soreniosure of non jedicial Eachlints OC BOMAXMONTORIES OF JUDIC
10500. [Bacal. Pervel opperers. 260.000466.	steert i kuida. R A	STREET & SULLS, P.A.						Judicial Sorvoiosara or oon judicial Eaclitate os.Manifestina.os.Elida.mark
USSA/ROIN) Development Dicologans	stratt, a kilita. ? A	3208855 ¢ 21,213, F A						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial funititate or bashruptoies or file work
13.06/furst. Servelsonest. MORTH CARALISA	J. Michael Sween	Soly Practicition		31.42				Morludisial Spresionsen work
HERN RULAL Dovelopment, HURFS CAROLINA	Joseph G. Melchetgers Jr.	Nole. Frentärleger		12.4				Neoflyddalai Forgelesure work
28DAV Work). Dovel concert, GEORGIA.	Martnered, formotiv det edite alte de drose.	lla Vgood, Lench, Bazz La, Nu Lton		33.2	5.02	-	0000	Audheiai forectosure of non judicial facilitate or Augheroniques of their action
BSBA/Surah treetlessenc Ashroncay	COMPART 4 MILESS ADM STRICCOM. 144C	compart, a \$11,058 tok verteta, raic						Dydicial ferenteeure er non judicial fauritate et bankruphrieg er sitis.2005
U.P.D.M. Rocol. Servel-connects, K.B.R.B.K.K.	COMBREL & WILLES, LAW OFFICES, FLLC	ORMOREL & MINDER LAW OFFICER, PLAC.						Judicial foreclowies of non-judicial facilitate of bankrupfelgs of tathe work

 U.S. DEPANDENT OF AGRICUITURE Outside Legal Counsel (Doilare in Thousands)

		10 mm						
Ready	Conset: 4 kini	tim tue	A ALL PAIR AN	Amount Taid in Amount 2013	Amounty Parid in Amounty Parid 2014 in 2015	The second se	Amount Paris to date in 1	beautilibrines for Nation Details teach Comme
USTRACTARIAL DAVELSEDERGL, KBRTHENRY	CONSUMES, A WILLSEN LAN OFFICES, 2635	CAMERAN, A WILLIER LAW OFFICES, FILE						Judicial formedenure or non judicial facilitate or benkronreide or sitle more
22220// Purcht, Derrek serecur, KENTUCKE	CONSIST - MILLORD LOW OFFICED, DAG	GOODAEL A WEEDERS LAW OFFICES, FILC						Judiatal forestature or non judicial facilitate or banksubtits, or 16505, mort
UCOA/Seral Deveternent KZNTUCKY	COMMONEL , ALLINES, JIM, OFFICES, SILC	GAMBREL 4 NEEDER JAW OFFICES, PLAF.						Jadicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitare of bankrunççiga, gr,tifla acr%
USDA/Ratai Develagana, Rambury	SANASSI, A BELIKSA AAM OKTIOTS, ELLC	SOMBREA A MELONER ANN OFFICERS, PLAC						Judicial feseciesure at man judicial facilitare at hankruntoise at title sopk
USDA/Putral_Providension. Athrony	GAMMARY, A WILDER LAW OFFICER, FLAG.	COMPARY, 2 NT CONP. 246. COLLECTS. 2010						Judicial foreulosure or new judicial Eacjifrane or Appkruptoies or sidle borb.
USBACRORAL Development AZWTHORY	CODENESS, A. WILLERE, LON OFENCES, PLAC	CAMBREG. 4 MELOSS JAN CENTERO. 2510						Jadiciai foreciosure on non judicial facilitate or Senvrontcios of rivie work
ULEON BERGI Covologyest REWINCKY	CONSIDER & RINCES, LAN. OFFICES, FLAC.	GAMPPEL S MILDER 1200 DEFICENT FLAG					<u>, 4 8</u>	dadicial forectesure or non judicial facultures of bashpupersies or sitie work
USDA/ Burs L. Dave Leggers, KEMPULTER	CAREBEL 4 MILIER JAK DEFICES, FILS	GANGRELLE MALDER IAM OFFICES, FLAC						Jackerkal foreeteaura en nen judicial (acilitare or benkrunteise er titie werk
Volle/Fuchi Zevel-mosert, Kimtucer	SCAMPEL & MILDER 1400 STRICES. PSAC	SANSARA, A MELDER SAM DEFICES. PLAC						fachicial foresinsure or non judicial facultate or bankrustofes or ficle work
USEACRACES, Devel renearly SERVISERS	CANDRER & MILITER 1008 GEFICES, FLLC	CONDUCT & MILDER 1300 OFFICES, 21115					7.6	Nucleital forestoours or non judicial facilitate
12300/2401ab Developeedur, KENTUCKY	PERKUNGUN, B. ECOLT	REMENDIN, & SCOTT						Judicial forechance of non judicial facilitate or backrowics of Sills each
USIN/MILES, DOVELOBBORIE KENVILOXY	FENSIVERIA. P. SCOTT	REPART (SIGTOR), A scroth						Audiolat faraclaawre ar non judicial facilitane af hamkonercios of file butk
100200000 Barneyoneero Anno 200000000	CAMPAGE, A MULLER SAM DEFICES, PLAC	sakteszt. s więżste taw ogytorsa, piłko						Jadhthal Ferecionsee an mon judhalal faalifrate en Beskruptajes ar Vijó Hurk
MERON/Burcal Presslogment Appliant?	GONDARL A. MILUSEN JAM OPPICA, 2616	SAMAREL & WILDER LAW DEFICES, FLAC.						dudicial forecteaure as non judicial facilitate as tenkruntitate or title aurik
USDA/Sural Development WoolpcxC	GARBER, 4 MULTER LAW OFFICES, PLUT	GANBADA. A MIGNER LAW DEFICIES. FLAN						Judicial forestaure or non judicial facilitate or bankruofoise ar forthe such
USDA/FOILOA DOPALORMANT, KENTISCHY	orna "satulato wer sonnina v thasanoo	GANDARDA. S. NYLLOAR. LAW OFFICKS, PLAC						Buddefal foreslosure or non juddalel facilitate at Sankruptejen of Title anek
DBOW/2456). Dovelaenens, KZSNUCKY	CANWRISH, A. MILLING, LAM, OFFICES, MAK.	COMPRESS A WINDLESS IN OFFICERS, PLACE						Sudicisi forecheedre er non judicisi fæcilicate at nankrumteies er tiste work
Mößüldusal Develogengen FUGErn.	ATT STREAM & THEFT	SOUNDLY & UNMARK INC.						Judicial fereviosure or son judacial facilitara ar benkrussier or ritie wurk
12204/Parai Ceveloseant Firmite	BOSRESS, A PURIAR SAP	20500519- A. 20231-AP2.1.2.						Judicial foreclature or num judicial facilitate or bonkruptoise or sidte sock
CITAN Facal Versianment NORTH CAROLINA	M10602 30046	2016. Translationer			21.2			Mpurudicial formoiogure work
22224/Eural 2614Loneon, #13034258	ROUTER STANN A PALITY	KORMER MEMBER & KNILLAS						dudfolul foracionura at mon judicial facilisate at <u>hackturteise.strilik 2000</u>
Histor Stuggal, Development, Miller	SALIAS & NAKA HANADA	STORES, MARRI, A., EASCAS						Judicial foreglaware ar man judicial factions at Dankraptores of title port
USAN Farat. Develogoatt, Kiscotsala	2011 JAM 065105	ARE WE OFFICE						Jodicial foreclosure of 600 judicial facilitate or bookiggibles of 14118-1958
ESDA/BUICAL Develocrawne Wisconstr	JORE LAW OFFICE	2001 LAW OFFICE					.,,,	Judiolai fozeclesure er sen judicial facilitato er bankrustrikan et Tidle merk
USDAVENEA, Davelochent, MIRCHARTN	HEVANOV, CAM & ANNESCON SC	URYWOOD, CARL & ANUPLICAN AC				9 4 4	30.0	Judivial foreolasure or nen judioial faulibate or benkumbroien ur sitie wark
25254/Burnt Servelopperst. R1300311X	KORRER PANN 4 RAIGOE	sceneer your e tallag.				50.0	20.00	Jodkulai forestodure uz hūn judiciai faciličate or hymigraptologi or rinia mork
23305/Parcel. Egyeri opposite. W2600648194	400T. 589. 3FF162	JOST LAW DESIGN				0.03		Judicial forecteeure or non judicial facilizate og hydriterreries of firle Hork
1)2564/101264 Eq. 205.1 o Ress etc 107.527335134.	ROUNDER MARK & SALCAS	suborde adden a Roaldas			_		0.4	dudiniai forenienne oz nom judiniai fanilitare er bunkrupteien er hitde werk
USDA/Sucol Sevelaggeor. #Iscontsin	KORRER SAMM 4 RAZIAS	SCHEERE MARK A SALEAS			_			Judiusal foreclosure or non judicial fantiitate of hansturfrige of faile Mark

U.S. DEPAGNENT OF AGRICULTING Outside Legal Coursel (Dollars in Thousands)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	Doceands)	Contraction of the second s				
Annele	Connect 1 house	ļ	Annual Zaid Ja	11 Pro 1	An older Parlo An	Anime Para	Month Pard to date 14 2016	harron, Pargasa dan Aucing Orizida Sagai Connesi
1222A/Eucest.Bevetonmont. W5302535N	2022.0 MPT 12000	JOST SAM DEFICE						Judicial Torectosory or 400 judicial facilitate or Judicial Cortifie Action
2020// Sutal Development MISCORNIS	SCHEREN PARKI # SALLAS	ROWEER WAR & RALLAS						Judicial foreularure ar non juducial facilirare ar bankroproles or sirip vort
120004/Barst Theve Jargeont, #55004519	BEVERSOL, CARS, & AUGERSON SC	HETMODIA, CART & AUDITION SC						Jobbicial foreclasure or non judicial facilirate B& BackGamitles (%_2151s apx6
Helbar Parzak, Develoggeze, M. Doconta (N.	HEOROPH, CARL 4 ANDERSON OC	ARDRODD, CARG 1, ANDRODOM SC						Jadioisi foresionure os son jodicial (actitute Srikadórashai az bisie vark
46226/Faral Jevelseesst Miscontaik	HETWOOD, CANT A DEPERTOR SC	ARXINOSE, CASE & ANDERSON SC						Judarnal forestooure az sen judizītāl faciținato of benkrostoiea of šikla sark
9254/ZWEBL Peyelopeser. MIRCOREIN	KOENER NAME + MALADI	KONDER NEER 5 RATIAS						Judicial foreulosure ar aon judicial facilitate or backruptoios or ritig work
PARTIAL PRIVACE AND MALE AND ALL BROOM AND	KORDER ROAD 5 XX1125	ACOUNTS MADE & MATLAST						Judicial foreclosure or non fudicial facilitate or bankrupeniae or bitle work
NISRONIA Average Terret	2512430 WWY 12000	2027 J.M. QUELCE						Audicial forselosure of non judicial facilitate of Ponkrunician, un fisia rock
CORALBUERT Development MISCOMAIN	AZTRODU, CABI & MURRAUN 35	RECORDED. CARL 4 ANDERSON SC						dudicial foreclours or non juncolal fecilicate or booksprains ar hidda 2015
232A.Chural. Gevelegggr. wrsccnoth	HETRODOM, CARL 4, MICERSON AC	METWOOD, CARL & AMDRATCH SC						andtelat foreelowure of non juntelat facilitate ge Banksunskin er bikik work
232Ph/Furtel. forelagene. #13CONF12	2037 1AM CAPICE	2021 Law cortce						Judicial formelosum os num judicial factitata Of backTopticka or filia abri
G22A/Murki. Oncelosment W1SCONSIN	3287, 1344 atrict	JOST ARK OFFICE						Audicial forecionare or non judicial fecilitate of backruptcies or title work
1220 M Pulled, Bureat opposit, M. SCORETR	10227 1344 DE2105	HORY LAW STRICE						Vadkolaž Boraclosura az mon judicizi Kaulitara ag bankguptajes, eg titla sozk
105004 Parcel, Development, MI 00008514	PERTMONDAL CARD. A ANDRESION AC	DECONOCION START & ANDRESSAN SC						Judicial forentesure of non judicial facilitate or burkruptokes or title work
50254/Bursh. Burnheamont, MT2023652M	BERROOM, CART & ANDRRISON OC	HEDRODY CARL & MURRISON 20						Judicial foreclosury of non judicial ladilitate or banknymtojes et title work
USHACENTRAL DEVELOPMENT WISCOMSTN	SOURCE PAIR A VALLAS	SOBMER WANN & KALLES						Judicist fureclemnre of non judicial facilitate or bynkruprodos or sitle work
2340AUbutal Dryclophone MI2020651N	HENNESS, CARL & ANGERSON SC	HECKNOOD, CANE & ANORPANK SC						auttoial fareodosuce ur nan judimial fechlitate dt bhuktudtaish er fikké Mozk
2009/00101_Development #665100320	Acet tabs office	2020. 246. 0472.02						Judicial forecleaure or nen jodksial fectilinte of bankcyproter or 65019 work
USDA/BUERS PRIVELORMODE MISCOMERK	SVYTUS - Nerver wstracted	SCHREE WANN A RALLAG						dudicial forecionnes ar non judicial facilitate ar barkrupteisa es nizis sork .
13304 Parks L. Davel second, KLYCOASIN	HETWOOD, CARL 4 ANUESEDS OC.	ARTWORD, CAAL & AREARDOON SC						dudicial forestionure or non judicual facilitate or Monteruptulate or 101200 2022
USEAA Russi. Permisement MISCONSIM	KORRER, NOARI 4, SAULAR	SALLAS ADAM - SALLAS						Judicial Socnelarics or ron judicial Enclictary or Description of Tills work
Releving, prostorent at scoretta	1025 JAN, 055102	20SF LAM OFFICE						Judicial forectorure or non judicial flotinger or hydringscien of title work
MSDA/Bural, Sovalopment, MJ2220318	SCORTER MAIN & RALLAS	200820,10004 & 0011043						Judicial forevioanro or non judicizt facilizate or benkrantales or SALle work
1210-70216 Development, WISCONSIN	comer wen a zaliżes	SALIS A. SPLICE						Judicial furgelosure of num judicial facilitate of Penfiguraler. Allie More
22066/Burral Develvencess M1200851M	307330 WC1 1255	JOST JAM. 067152						Jedicial foreclosure or num judicial facilitate or beskgungigganas.Stake.Nork
NEWYCOCK COMMENT NICCOMMENT	28000000 CARL A ARDERDON IC	BECERDOLA CARL A ANTRESCON SC						Jadistai foresteaven os nen judicial fachlitate os hanksuptsten 85.5kl@ kosk
1220M Force 1. Durge Accession: MITCORSIN	KOREER MARIN 1. KALEAK	SOURCE MAIN & MAILAS						Judicial fureolassee or non judicial fauilitate or bobkupfulde or folde Neck
USBM/PUCAL DAVELOREDUL WASCONDIN	HENRICES, EARL & ARDRESTON AC	HEVMOOD, CARL A ANOPASON SC						Jodácial faraulosare or new jadíchal farfitrare ak Parkrukriák sr vilé Morka
WEDR FRILER L. Develorgaget MERCONSTR.	2011 NAM OFFICE	ap1320 MAL 2501						Justicial fuseriours at most judicial facultuate or buskrugtales or title app?

U.S. DERAMTANN OF ADDICUTION Outside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

		EDUBERANT UT EINTTON	(STOLEN FLOOR STOOLS				
Number	Constant: 4 Rank	Price Note	Amont Paid in Amont Paid in 2013 - 2013	is mount baid in 2014	Amount Paris in 2015	Macurit Parid To Abbe In 2016	Andreinforgenes and Alaster factories legal General
33356 Bacal Development, W10000111	3057 JAS 0221CC	SOST. LAN. DEFICE					Ducklojal Ectentioaure uz mom judhcial (pojlštary or bajkroniciem os tible nough
CCDOLSugal Correlionment. MX SCHWEIN	KORINER MURIT 6, ZAZIJAS	acoustic transf. s. Mallians					Judicial forectorers or non judicial facilitate or bynchyncias of Silla sois
2515/Furst Countrement Mittornin	Just Law cirrics	1051 UM OFFICE			-		Jedicial fursclouke of non judicial facilitate of backgoodga.gc.bldla vort
USDA Sucat. Loom Lormon. KLACORAIN	JOST LAN UTTICE	2002. Adv. 28.515.55					dadicial foresloeure at nom judicial facultante or bankrunteree at fible work
USUAV Murai. Serelangeent WISCOMAIN	KOURER MARK 5 SALLAR	KONDER ARADI A KALAAS					dadicial Kosecicents er nöm judicial facilitate or behöterget of 1954e vert
USDACAURA), DECOMARMANDE, NESCONDEN	HEYMOND, CARL & ANDRESION of	22 MARCON - TARI & WURSENS - 22					Opdicial foreclosure at non judarial facilitate or hospigameries or fible park
HARDALFIGENEL Devveloppeden, WESCOPESCO	2022 546 GERCE	2027, 1396, 0572.08					Jadicial foreelcoure or nom judicial facipicate of Barkeneficien or firle work
USDA/Pural, Developeent, VERCORSIE	ADDL LAW GATTOR	JOBT JAN OFFICE					Oscholal fordeldsite er som fuckels fecklikate grupskingstiger av sikte sork
Ul (A/Fuce), Bgreloument, 12013/AKA	CENNOVA 4 DECEMENTE LLCC	CANDIA 5 DECARATE LEC			59.6	831.5	Ordhelal foresteeure or som pudicial facilitate or baskrantstan nr.fitle sork
USERAL Riscol. Envelopment, SORTH, CAROS, 200	Marx A. Jewiss	sole frantislades					Nančudi gini, farezivince, sork
2330A/Surst Development Augusts	KURRINKE TAVIES S. LAW OFFICE OF	SERVICEMENT TATION PC. LON OFFICE OF					Jadicial foreciesure of non judicial facilitate or biblyinducted or fille fort
USDAV Secret. Dergelaprent. ALASKA	REELEND, TATION SC. JAN DEFICE OF	ESERAND TAXLOR PC. 248 GEVICE OF					Judissal fosacióaure or ren judicial facilitara es baskropteira er citle 90:6
1955A Purki, 1952s kononer, AlASSA	ERRELAND TAVION PC, DAW OFFICE OF	MERLENG, TAULOR, PG, LAW OFFICE OF					dudintal furenteeure of non judinial facilitate of buskrupteien of title work
HERRICHIER Development ALANS	KAREDARD TAYLOR ZO. DAR OFFICE OF	MERIAND TAXION NC. LAN OFFICE OF					dudicial forectonure or non judicial faalifyste at Mankruptejas or fisie work
1210/2024, 2vve) correctly, AAATO	SPREEDARD SAVAGE BG. LAM SERICE OF	PARETAND TAYLOR TC. LAW OFFICE OF					Judicial forecieeure er non judicial facilitatu at Maskruptuiga at ficie work
13300/ Bucal. Burnet commons. 2660366	SHEELAND TAYLOR SC. LAW OFFICE OF	SASSiant Tation ac. Law cering of					dudicist forestreause of new justicist facilities
CSDAC Buret - newsjotmune - Asanty	REFERENCE TANKED SC. 1364 OFFICE OF	ZZERELAND TAXIGB PC. LAM DEFISS OF					Judicial forecissors or non judicial facilitand or hemirneticies or ritia sock,
250%/furst perchoppedit AlAsKa	ENERIONO DAVION DO. LAN OFFICE OF	REFERENCE TACLOR PC. LAW DEFLUE OF					Judicial formeleoure or non judicial facilitato or bankrustoiwa or Little work
0200/farai feyskoment flogtja.	BOSBELL & ROMEAN LLR	ZORRELL + JORDAR LIGE					Judicial foreclasses of son judicial facilitate Didgebookcies of sitis port
Parto Bussel Develorment, Flagson	BCONED. S PURSAE LINE	SCORELL - DOVENT LLP					Judicial fur6eldenree or son judicial Eaclifate at Apallerunters of the sort
250bfSural Development, AMUSIAMA	CANCYA & COLARACE JAC	calitoria a pistaduartis suic					dodindal Goreniosure oz nen judicial izuklitare oz banktubriskoz ak Itike kosk
USUM/Rural Develogingue D20135Adm	CANON 4 DELIGENCE 197	CANOVA & HELENBERG SLC					Audicial fermeleemre er noe judheid facilitare of packgapteles of tatie work
25200/frugs), [Involangent2073540.	CONFOUR. G. DELLANARY F. LACC	CANDRA & DEMANANCE LAIC					dudicial foreactosure or non judicial fasilicate or hankroprejes or ticks soch.
USDA/ Rugal, Development, 522131AMA	CONDUM & DELANANCE 11.C	CARDYA A USEAURYS 5.02					Judinial foreniesure or non judinial facilihare or hankepprojes or tidde bork
235DACBurred. Dorved.oppenents_IG2LESIANA.	CONTON & DEEMILATE GLC	CANOVA 4. DELANATE, ELS					dadialai inreolasare ac mon judicial facilitace br backraperies or 10048 eack
10.00/ Stiral fewelessmit, 1001131208	CONDUX A DEIGNIAUD LIK	CANONA A. DISLANANS. ELS-					Suskatai foreclosure at non jaduciel fanjijtatu or banktuptetos or jilika apak
USBA/Sara) tevelopyaor logisi ow	COMPAN & INTRODUCE 1400	CANONA A DELAHATE LOG					Judicial foxeviowsre or non judicial facilitate or burkingfilms of 51232 and 5
130%/ Rucal _ Developport, 100/21440	CONCOV. 4. DEGRADE LLC.	COMONA A LEUGHANE ALC					dodkalmi foreclosure or non judicial facilitrate of backrubbligg.go.go.jirla sork
USDACENER! Develogner: LotizsiANA	CARCIA & DELIMITZ JAK	CARAGE A TELIARATE LAC					dudiešak faseolanure or non judicial fiedlikate of bankrubrotes of fisin work

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Outside Legal Conner (Doblags in Thousands)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	(bounands)					
years	Connexi e Runs	Think theme	FIGT of pred tunner	at bid the	An bush Paul in An bush	Manut Parts	to date in in the in	terming larger printing larger and sectory press
ESTATUATED, Development X031002X	CARGARS, & WILLIAR DAW OFFICER, FILE	GAMBER. s WILDER JAW OFFICES, FLAC						Judivial factofanare or non judicial factificate ur benkreteise or stile werk
19109/ Suitel, Swysingergir, Restriction	SAURAS, A WELDARD RAW OFFICERS, FILES	GARBERL & WILSER LAW OFFICES - 2010						dudicial forechonne of son judicial facilitate of hearingties of 51510 More
2220M/Purcal PriceLoweng USACUDINY	SEMBLE & MINUSA AM OFFICES. 2510.	SAMSREE A WELTER DAM OFFICES, 1910						Judicial fur-chanare or occ júdiciel facilitare az bankrupteisa or dizin work
235554/Sural Development (BORGIA	10105 S. Walnut	Jale Stactitionat		22.5	2.52			Jodkriat forenkomsre or non yndicial faciliento of bankrustonns or titlo work
Molded For the Coursel opposit, MC20004228	KONNER KANN A VATUAN	SOLIDA MARI 4 SATIAS						Undicial Koreclosare of Non Junnuizi lanificare of Designantries of 13the Aori
USDOUPELTEN. Developments. X60010000	GENERAL A RUIDOR LAN OFFICES, FLIG	COMBRAN + MILLING JAW OFFICES, PULK						Sustimizat forecidence or non judicizi featilicate or bankroproteine or cirle angle
USEA/Purat Depoilonment Himfucky	reminances, a routh	PERMITACTOR, A SUVER						Judicial forentesure or non judicial facilitate or backuptotes or field mork
12208/Bural, Zevelanment, KUNUCOV	DAMBRIZO 4 MILCONE LEGN. OZZIZEDI. PLEN	CAMPAGE & MILDOR SAW OPPICED, ALLO						Judicial forectrouse or how judicial facilitation of backreaters of 21848 Aosk
Ustar Bursa, Brow Jamanu, Madruray	PRUKIMETOK, 8.80015	SEMERECON. E. SCOTT.						dodicist futuringanes or son judicial facilitate or byndrighter or idsie merk
232247 for r.p.l De ye i orneon KRETUCKY	PRINTNAL & SCOTT	PERMISHICTORY & GOOT						dudicial forecienure or non judicial femilicate or bankruptchen or title pork
HISBACEULS1 UNvetament KREUVCKY	PERHUMPTON, R. SOOT	PERSITSUED & SCOTT						Codiciál forecioente or non judicial facultare or kapkrantore, or sitie aork
trath/Rucal Severement KSu720283	PERMUNOTARY & SCOT	EDULINETOR, F. SCOTT.						Oudinial ferenieeure en non jadinial facilitate un bankustatioka on hitle seit
USER/RUEAL Development, RENTINCEY	PERSONAL R. SCORT	PERMISSION, R SCOTT						dudtulai Koreniseure ez non jedinini facklizate or backinencián or číthe morè
150A/Pural. Development, 20entocky	APPENDEL A BULLOOD LAN OFFICES, PLLO	SAMBAGE & WYLDER LAW DEVICES, PLACE						Podicial foreclosure or non judicial facultate as bankrunnedes es sinte work
12504/Bural Development SERVINCEY	CAMPBEL 4 MILDEN LAW OPTICES. FILE	ANNESSE, E NESSER 1244 OFFICES, PLAC						Judiezai foreolusure er nen jadioiul factitate or bankeserten it fikle verk
URSALBURDI DEVENSORDER: NERTIONS	REMAINATON. A SCOTT	ZENELHEELEN. P. SOUT						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bank-ustries of istle work
1850V/Surai Developeene Konnigh	atenuatorion, k scorr	քերենկանգել չ դորու						Audicial Speciosura or non judicial facilitato or backupteian ar title work
2220V Purcel. Decelsement. #springNV	Penal Increm, P. 30017	sewidshortos, a court						Andivial forentiasure or new judicial facilitary or bunkruptajan or title work
Mille/Fursel_Development, #Strivcky	PORKELMETTOR, 8. 552525	REMINISTRY & SOUTH						Jackslal facesolowner of non judhold facilitate of Daikruptoles or slits poly
1225A Eurel, Downtopeort, 32MYULW	DAMMARL - MILUSS.LANS.DEFICES, FLUC	COMPART, MILDIR, JAM CEFICES, FLOC						Audicial Econolosory of non pudicial facilitate of baskruptchas or sills work
255224. Staral. Peredonment. KENTICHT	CONSERT & WILLION LAW CONTINUE. FLOOR	2000/001 4 WIJ2055 LAW 20022509, 81240						fusticial foreclenure or non justicial fectiver- or bankrunticies or cirie work
HERNACHURAL Development RENTUCIN	2008281" - "BISER FYN OLAI CLEI" "5310	ANNING A MILLING IAM OFFICED, PLAC						Judicial forecioxume or non judicial Sacificate or judicustribue at Altik 2018
Wilk/Sural Sevelognour WithTrick	25286118052081 . B. 302327	TTOTAL & SCOTT						dudiciai forentourre or nan judicial facilitere or haddreutides or title mork
VESSAL Burral, Development, Kantrocky	CONNERSA: A. WILLDAR, DAMA DEPERCENT, FILLO	RAMERED & MILLER LAW OFFICES. MILL						Jadiatak farenjeware of mar judicial facilitate or barkrunccian of cille work
USCA/Aural Caveloument KRWINCHY	PERMINCTON. R. SLOTT	TURNER A. R. SOUT						Judicial foreció+see er des judicial facilitate of hatkryntoies er tiktér work
USERA/ Buica ; Usystement, Salturex.	TOCOR, R SCOT	20001263120M. 8. 20007						Dudicial forestesure or nen judistal fasiblisare ar hengeveststes av Libbe morf.
200542Burah Development CERCUSSE	PERMINANCE & 20002	Reletion, a scort						Judicial Esrectators or non pudicial facilitate or buncturction or citic work
United Figrad, Save Looppoint RENTINGEY	8286786708, 8 \$2077	22061160004. A. SIGUT						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or banzzuszelek or this work
115UW/REAAL DaviaLonmone sciencest	RAMBARL & Milden 1244 CATIONS, NIAL	CONSIST A NULDER DAM CHEIGEN, PLAC						Judicial Formationure or non pudicial taulither of hardrowscips of Silie more

0.5. DEPARTMENT OF AGMICULTURE Cutside Legal Counsel (Dollars in Thousands)

, the second	The second s	1	at no big incom	Amount Paid an	Amount Paid In Amount Faus	Marcels Parts barrents Parts To allow the Barrant Partynese for Birling Definition Logich Connect 2016
11110 Townshipseerst Affartoory	SANGREEL A MINING LAM COPPLERS 2010	CAMBERS - RELEASE AND CONTRACTORS - DOT -				 Todicial formationary or how judicial facilitate
35504 Pursit Developments Kamincky	20077401031, 9, 50017	PERMIENCON, A SCOPT.				 Dadkelal formalosise of fight, work
DSDA(Baga), Deveal observe asserved asservation	REBRITHURDER, B. SCOTT.	PRAMERON . B. SCOTT				Judicial formalconto or non judicial facilitate or bankrancean or tigan wark
1920b. Riggal. Gave Lopercy, MS2000000	TERMINETON, P. 2000	PERMIT				Judiziai foreclesare or non fudiciai facilitate en jastrustenten or title work
USDA/Rucel. Sevelument, ABRIDGEY	STLE SNOLLAD RVI WRATTAN + TSSESSAT	DISA "SECOND AND THE ADDRESS "FILE				 laadhikat forechonne an acen judkulat fauilibure er haaftauftagen or tinte kurkt
USDAA faural Terveissenent, MONTINERY	AMERICAL A STUDER SAM OFFICER, SUME	CANNERS, S. MIJURS, LAW, OFFICIA, PLIC				 dudiciak foreckerire ar hon judicial facilitare oz byskruptcian or fitia vack
USDA/Perral Development Martuck7	PERMISSION, N SCOTP	RSAULMERTON, R SCOTT				 dudiciai foreeleeure er non judicial facilitate es junkkunbuskan os rifije sest
23260.Bural former servers 2200.2020	CAMPRES 4 SELECTER LANS OFFICES, ILLUS	orts" Science 1000 Street Street				 Judhelal Iotonioune er een judicial (anliitete 92 jaaktuskolean of sitte vurk
USSAACBBERS, Development, KENTUCKY	SAMMERS, J. MLIGER, TAN OPPICKS, RUIS	6488885. 4 #16888.1489 0871028. 24120				Vudicial forectonure of non judicial faulitare of tathfolytotae or ritle, work
UZDW/Eurcal Pryck/aggent Separatory	SAMBRES. P. MILLERS. SAM OFFICES PARS	OANBASI, A WILDER JAN OFFICES, MLLC				 Judicial forectorwre or non judicial fariitare or HapkCypeciae of film word
RESERVENTED SEVELED ADDADATE RESERVED	COMMERTS & MILDER LAW OFFICERS, PLAC	TANGUNI, A. MULOZE, 1466, OFFICERA,, PLAC				 Judicial Areclanure of non judicial facilitate or templograph at file both
LISDA/ hurat - Developper, KENDUCHY	GAMEREL & MILLER LAW CONTOXS, MLCC	GAMERES, STUDER, LANS OFFICERS, FLAC				 Judicial Eoreciosure es nem judicis) familicare por Dankfuertos es sitia mark
USDA/Purgd_ Dovalopanick NOWFICKY	Contrated + Mrithes IAM OFFICES, Mile	GLAGESEL A MILLER CAM OFFICES, PLAC				 Judicial farmologure or non judicial Kacilitate or buskriberien or fitte mort
VG10A/Purcel. Development, SERFECT	CANBERT, A. MALCORE, SAM, DEELCEN, P. 1910	GAMBREN & MILDER CAN OFFICES, PLIC				 Judhtial Soreniosure or non podirial facilitare Di Nankountsise en cirke mode
USEN/FUISAL Develounduk, SPOTUCKY	GAMBREL & MILOGE EAN DEFICES, SLAC	CANADRES. 4. MILITER. LINE. OFFICES. MILES			-	Judiciel toreslance at nam judiciel feoilitere or banktuerostere of sign more
WEBN Ruts1 2000 Gundley KENUCKY	BSBB6585004 B SECOT	RENTRATION R. RUSTEL				ludiefal foreniosare or non judicial facilitate ex lashfoldroise or vicie eero
MSDV Ruzal Reyelonment, KENTUCKT	"THE "SECTION OF BRIDES" THERE	GANARACI & SILUGEN IAM DIFECES, PLAC				dudiziai forecioase er non jedinjal facilitare er beniturteja af fija eerz
USDA/Parkal. Development, 36255557	COMPARIA 4 MILLER 1200 SEFICES, 2120	TITE SECOND WI NOT A THE				Andledal Karenslaamse af nom Sudselal factifrage as bankrunstsdak of Kisit Andi
S200/2015a1_Development, Stattacky	OFIN 'STICK IN OUTCON' WITCH	GAMARRI, 4 MILLORD LAW OFFICES, DILLC				tudicial itorecloware or non judicial factitare at manitupecolet of yitle, book
UMABA Rural Development KAWTUCKY	PERILECTOR, R. KCOTZ	PERMINUTION, R ACOUT				 Judicial foreslosuss or non judicial facility: or partremtectos or fills and
USER/Pars) Developent REWICHY	PERMINSTRAL R. 30002	PERMANATON. R. 50000				 Judicial foreclosure ar see judicial facilitate of implituercales or cicle perch
USDA/Hural Developper Horrycky	GAMBRER & RELEASE FAM OFFICERS, FLAFF	UNDERST. A. WILLIER, AAK SERIGSS, PLAC				 Judicial forerbosse or new judicial familitatr of builtaness of itsis with
BEDA/Eurof. Deve Loumant, REUDICK	COMMEND & RECEIL FON OFFICES, PLACE	DINA "SECLAR DAN SERVICE" APPENDIX				 Judicial toreclasure or non judicial fucilitare or hentrightedge or fille work
USDA/SOLAL Development READURY	COMMENT & MILDER LAW SCIERS, FLIC	SANDARL & WILDER 12M CWEICHS, PSPC				 (Johiteial foresteers as non judicial facilitate ar familystyse of fille work
Villand heveloggent Refracty	2778 - 2817988 - 1990 - 2842 2821 - 2775	CAMINER, A MCARES ANN OFFICER, FLLC				 leedicis) karecissure or non judicial factificare or booksepticist, ac jõrja aark
13 UA PAL Planal. Jacya Leasanna. Középilozek	CONTRACTS 4 MILLION JAW CARSTONS, 21146	CONSISTED. A WELCOME LARE OFFICING, PLAC				 Jadioial fusechaure er nän judicial faoliitate Def Nabratesterieten juri tista werk
EGEOCESSES. Ceresseent toutstates.	DE REVEER, GEENORY R OLIVIER ATTORNEY AT	OS REYTER, GRENONY & GLAVIER AFTORNEY AF				 Judicial foreclosure of one judicial facilitate Of Banktunfolder at title work
LEDA/Ruswi Develostent, LODESTAW	CANTON & OLLANDE LIC	CANSOVA. J. REALMENTS, IGC.				Judisiai foreslosuse or ano judiciai (soliliate gr.bankruptsion an tatie poyk
930A/Rural Tevelowerl, #1800M318	ADAL ARM. DEFICE	3037 108 05710F.				 Janticial forectoruce or son gusticial facilitate us butkrubtcies 25,15554 work

U.S. DEPANTMENT OF AGRIGULINE OUTSIDE Legal Counsel (Pollars in Thousands)

		(Foilers in Thousands)	houżands)					
Store	Connact : 6 Toma	1 in kin	an bist the second	and bird in 2015	an third Paris	mont paid	Macure Parts to mate 15	territor (the spaces beta) at eaching/summer
122200/Burni, Develocomi, MIQODSIN	2027. UNI 072108	1001 JAN OFFICE						Judicial forectorore or con judicial facilitate or boshroster de cifie ande
HERDA Burrai. Development, 81900000104	2021 1446 044122	2021. 1000. 011755					- 5 0	Judicial foxeclonare or non judicial facilitare or basktustics of likie work
Milow Russel, Christippeners, M.S.CONSIS	0081. (JW 927355	2020. 148. 0fe3td8.						Vadicial fossilpaure of non judicial facilitate
USDACEUCA), Development, MARTCAARD	2014-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	BRASECSED 1. WEER, Lict						Undhelal farestoeure or non pudicial fachitato or hauktumtekse or girle mark
20206/Sursel Development, Actification	O'RECAM TIT, WIGLIAM & PROFESTIONAL LAW							Jodishal formelemmre or non judicial faculitors as bunktunkties ér titie work
USDAVBurel Reveloppeng, 10010154888.	UTRREAM TIT, MELLIAN D A PROPERSIONAL LAN CORRESPONDEN	O'ERCIAN ILL MINILAM D'A PROFESSIONAL LAN CORROBATION						dedictal farecteture of non judicial facilitate of bunktources of title work
ESCACENCAL PATRICTIONS FLORIDA	BROWKER - BONEAN JAR	2058ECL 4 DONIAN LLP						Judicial farectonure or non judicial facilitate at haskrontical of citle work
USEAUZAURA, Davet specas, MARLAND	BRADFORD 5 MERD. 5460	MANEORA 1. MERA 24C					- 17 .0	Budicial focostionure or non judicial facilitary or bankruptnion or title work
223.054/Hacat Develogement Postlam	REALWORD I. MERE, 110	66AJ62300 I. 9888. 144					<u>- 12 o</u>	Judicial foreclosure en non judicial facilitate or bankruktelen er title work
DEDALFULAL ErrongAsternt MARTIGE	BRACKIED I. WINE LICE	2846/900 3. Serija, 1,45						Judiciai formeissúrs er nom jedíciai facilitare er papkruptoies er file enri
1130A/Phylad. Development: Isp/AAA	chris. R. Shedby R. C.	sola Psercicianer						Pudicial forectaware or non judichal fealitete or hankrustrieve or filte work
TITE-CRAENT Development. LOUESIANS	CANODA 5 DELABRYS LAG.	SUDYA A DEPARATE LAC					~ *	ductional foreelneure or non judicial faulitare of hankruckryed or hikke work
USDAA Rural beywingsant GROADIA	Jercone Adores, Acts.	Rear Reaction uner						Judienal foreciesure ar sen judhalaj facilitare er hankruztelen er ittie serk
USDACEDIRE Seveniosswort (200152200	O'RANGAM SIL, MILLINK D A PROFESSIONAL LAM COSPONATION	O'RENAM TIT, WILLIAM D A PROFESSIONEL LAW				-		Judicial forecloster of non judicial facilitate or bombrughties of thtis work
USDA/Egizal Owielusement 10001010006	O'ESZUAN III, NILLIAN D.A PROPESSIONAL UMA O'HRYAN TIL, MILLIAN D.A PROPESSIONAL LAN CODUCTATION	S'REGAR TIL, WILLIAM D A PROFESSYONAL LAN OFFICIAN					0.0	Judicish forenjesure or new judicini factifiate or hangeuptojeg or fitie sori
10200/Zucal Cwowlogeson, LONISIAN	CANCOME & DEPUTION & DIC	DIRECTON & DELEGRATIE LINC						dudicis! fureulesure or nem judicial fuckliture or banksumeenee or hitle book
25574/Bural Degelument OctAMASS	STREET & FLEIS, P. A.	CERT.s. FULTS, P.A.					P 0	Judicial forerioante of new judicial Eachisters of bankrupicies of title work
25506/Sural. Devoloseence USIO0000	STROTS & SULLS. P. A	(SEET A SLUDA, 2 A						Jidicial foreclassre of non judicial facilitate of bankcostojes of 1125, 8005
Unippi/Restal Develament DELAMARE	012662 4.85113. P.A	starkt a rulis. P A					- F. 0	Judisial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or backfughtigs, or title mork .
USBAF Pursh, 15:306\oppmert, 125.448498	RTREET & SALTS, F A	0315527 A. 2141524 P. A.						Judicial Inveriosure or non judicial fucilitate us bankadokaian or sitis bark
Millin/Regrad, Zeepultoppears, REIMARK	STREAT & SIGLES, P.A.	Iterratione A	-					dudicial focenissure or can judicial Eacilitaty of bynkryptydes er fikin mork
2000 Bursak the very specage DELLARADE	arrent e state. 7 a	WEEL . EDIG. F. A.					- 1 0	dudkulai forectoeure or non jadicial facilitare or backruskijes or fijbe Mock
26500 Purca L Development 05148486	3795837 + BULLS, F A	TRAGT & RIALS, P.A.				60.0	9.0	Judicial ferenjesure or non fidicial facilitato or backreshcies or intie work
1331A/ Phread. Seveloremut sripanar	NTRAEP, 4 SIJJ3, P A	theers a source p A						Ondicial forestarure ar non judicial facilitase or hackrustries of 15510 Moté.
USDA/Runal, Development, 2511,88688	areast a stats. C.A.	TREET & GIAIS P A						dudicial forecionure or non judicial facilitate or bankruntrian of fifte more
112305. White at the velocitorian to the forder for	STERT & 50013, 2 A	UNKER A REALEA T.A					5.0	dudiciel forestoarre of non judicial facilitate or backgrother.gL.fdS.d.8025
1505/Nucal Pevelatowns 18120058	STREET & ROLLS, R A	TRREE & EGAIS, F.A.						dudkickak foreclesses af san judkchal facilitate ser judkiveriskos.us.skike Mork
USTALSUEAL Davaloument UTAN	2. Jateč 22.5.2.e.	- Lociel 226je		35.8				jadicial torwoleware er ann jadicial facilitate er tuphtuflötet ör jäkje work
USDA/Furs), Jeyslopson, VIRGINIA	Robert Slavton	Slaveste Baits, 6 Slards P.C.		540	\$3.9			Musicaal forécleeure de non judicial farilitate or hankruppeses of tilfs 2011

U.S. DEFARMENT OF AUGUCULARS Cutaide Legel Counsel (Dellars in Thoscande)

hanne	Counsel : 4. Rans	7 Line State	2012 To 1	an bud in 2013	an brid to be	Annual Parts	Amount Paid to date in 2016	bestan furgues to Arring Detector Long Comme
HEDDA/Kurel, Textel Space of Host Land	BBAARESBD. 7. WEAR. LLG.	טערטטאנענין, מנטאי דירי						fudicial Farentoeare or non fudicial facilitate or hanktuncties of fitle work
12.000 Burai, Beggionsent, 194122200	PRACTURE 1. MEMB. LAG.	RMARSON 1. BERN, ALC						Vadicial forectorers of Ava Sudiakal facilitars of banksuprojes of JJJA Hork
HERE'S COLORAD CONTRACT AND CONTRACTOR	REALERCORD I, MERRY, SAC	8440r0ab 1, 96360, 516					7.9	dudicial forectowar⇒ az nem Sudiciel Kacilizare az Nemikronicien gi fijis enck
2030-97 Sturyed, University Real (1994) 1904		Rangologo 1. Majan, 516						Audicial Evrecisence ar non Sadicus! Eachleare ar Denkruptuing of bille more
Usteed Parcal. Exceloperant. MRVIA60		apaulstado 4. abeda, 63.C.						dudicial foreclonare of non judicial facilitere or bonkumición, or fósig work
USDALBUEAL DEVELORMERCE MARTEAND	596036180 (. 9588, 1)/C	200000000 1. NEER. 340						audicia) forecionare or non judicial faulitare de bankrupreise er sisle bark
DERA/ERLED, Envelopment, MARCEARD	ROADPOOR J. MERRI, MAC	BPADPORT I. NERRY LEC.						dudicial faresismure az pus judicial facilitado az banktupiskes er title apek
0500/fluxed_Bergeloneerst_gantimer	894070000 (. 4880, 546	368252050 I. 20265. LLC						Judicial forenjoanze or non jedicial Esculitate st bankruptojos or Licis serk
CIGDAURUEAL Development, MASVLARD	BRAREORD L- MERRI LLC	880351380 I. WZ805, 14cc						Mudicial foreclosure or non fadicial facilitare na feetirmforea or title work
SSSAVBural Researcess BARVLAND	SPAURCHS J. MERR CAC	BRAGEDHO 1. NETRA. 165.						Judicial forentosmre at non judicial (activate of bankrostores or field york
2225A1 Fragma 202942 apprent, 2011726560	senarops 1. skigs, júc	DPAGFORD 1. MERG. LAG.						Sudicial Eorectorure un non fadiciel Enclitato of bankeuptoine of this work
URDAL PULCAL Developpent, MARCIAND	BEADTORD 1. NEUBL LLC	<u>BRADERORD 6. MERR</u> , 1655						Judicial foreclourse or non jedicial facilitate or bankcuptoles or tile yorg
USBN/Partal: Devcelseonens, teanychatt	BRUSSER 1. NEWN INC	5560500.c., NEMA, 11.c						Audioial foreelosure or non judicial fucilitate ar baekeruntere ar title work
13504/Peoral, 25246/oceaner, MokYaMAR	BRADPORD. L. MEM., JAC.	MERCENER I. MERR. 11.C						dudicial formelumbre or non judicial facilitate on fondermercies or stille more
USDACHURG, Drve Lonsanc, MAXIMUD	2044040740 E. MERM, 1605	READORING L. MERRY, 10/0						dudicial Secondeure or non judicial Tachiftate or Parktungcian gr. Jidis yerk
U2Ch/Distal. Devel unment. MMCCARD	REPORTED T. 4569, 1001	BEADSTORD 1. BEREA. 6460						dudielai fayeelemure es eon judicial facilitate et hendrausteise et fille such
Editor/Destail, Development, MAIIVLAND	MEADERDER. I MEMS 240	RADRORD I. WEAR. LLC.						dadinjai foreniomure or num judicial faulitate of Depirturerties or ritig.eork
UREN/Russel Development, ACUISIANA	DE MÉTERA, GREGORT & OLIVIEL AFTONNEY AF LAM	DE RETZEN, DREGDRY N OLIVIER ATTORNEY AT JAN						dudicial interiosare or non judicial facilitate of bankruptupes or tisis, spate
USON/Fuguel_Devoelogments_UTAN	urah Tikhe & Abatewat	fah Tirie 4 Neargeor			\$10.5			Mudicial forevlosure or non judicial Equilitate or banktumbries or rible work
UGIM/Baral tevelement DELWARE	TPEET & LEALD, P. P.	172017 4 51515, P.A.						Judicial foreclonary or non judicial Factifiate of Dackgewergeius or citle work
VIETN/Wares) Texes]000001C 1/00131/WHY	O'NEGAM JIL, MENJEM D A ZMOREGSIOMAL LAM O'NEGAM IL, MILLIAM D A PROFESSIONAL LAM DORDERDIZE	PRESAM III, MILLIAM D A PROFESSIONAC LAM						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial fecilicate or bankrupegias or title work
USONA Purral Carvelonment anothe Concelling	Annia + Kania	Gatia. £ Zentia.		32.6	52.8			prindickal forwalgaater soor
22 PA/Aktal. Seveloment [308106.	bosteria e contante añas	11122200 - FURIAE BAR						Judaaiai fareulosste ox non judichul facilitate or purkunstejes or Eitle Nork
1410b/Dursh. Development. 1201251000.	CANNA + CRIANACE DIG	ANONA A PERMANE SAC						Judicial foreclosure or non judicial fectificate or Deckronycles or sittle work
2320A.Turnt. freed ennegt. 1007a1/page	D'ARDAN YII, MILLIAM D À PROVESSIONAL LAN CORPONNISM	O'RÉGNETTI, WILLING D'A PROFESSIONAL LAM					.7.4	dedicist foreclasure or nam judicial facilitate of backrupties of fills work
USBA/Mccal_Davalooment_2005clAuk	CONCREP. A. SELANACE, LLC	AND A SELANALY ALL			-			Ordinalai forentraoure ar nom judinisal faellibare 26 Derkemptojem or 51510 eorik
USERA/RULAL DEVel operator LOUISIANA	CANCUP & DELEGYE LEC	ANOTA & DRUGHOUS LAG						Judicial foracionare or non judicial facilitate of Doghrapecias py fils work
HERAL Burelsmeent Houseast	GRADIA, A. DEGAMAYE, LLC.	2000 - 28340018 MG						Dodicial foreolasure or non jugicial tacklicare or bankrantuka of sitle expli-
STAM BULLI Sever construction TORTH CARDANA	Stanstra. Evuert	Staney k Foust		\$12.7	0.53	9324-2	25,02	st, g. Rontudsział, forestanuro werk.

ARTHERST OF AGRICULTURE	ide tegal Counsel	lave in Thomas and al
DEPNS	outsid	Part Links
0.4.		

		(Dollars in Thousanda)	Thousands]					
and the second se	Contract of Enter	atin mar	A and been to be	ALL PALS IN	at bid to	Smooth Pard 10 2015	Amount Parid Is date in 2016	Meaning Pargases for Allering Pointics Lands' Contact
USDAUPHIAL Crucknessor. ARIZONA	Srosby & Gigner, P.C.	Sain Practitioner						Sudicial furschoster of non judicial facilitate
USBA/BUARA Jouvel commun. SECONDIA	Astens, 4. Adams E.J.P.	Adara i Adara, 242		8.23				deskolationseeden normaan on hon justelel factifiere deskolat forscheden ee hon justelel factifiere of Avaktoprijes ee tilt work
25130 Sugara Down support Radiation	bookhing, A. Rhotrady 242	BORRIA, A MARIAN LLP.						Judicial farenisaste at pan judicial facilitato or Bankruntokai or fitle work
USBACEURAL Development, FLOEDRACK	ROSARIA 6 INRIAN 115	and a branch lite						dadicial foractosare at non judicial faultituce or dankontrine or tible work
22134/20141 Develocement Flooring	ROSHELS, 4 JUSICAR 22.P	HOURSEN. S. DUNIAP. D.S.						Judicial furectource or non judicial facilitate or haddrurector or this work
1200/Bural Bevelappost, FLORIDA	10508563. 4. 2001440. Lot	accentry, a contrar the						Sudicial forencionary ar non judicial familitate or hanknupreses or citie work
2009/ Purcal. Developments, 51/08/ DA	BOOMSET A DEPENDENT LLP	ScossStro. A DISTING JUS						Juddiclal foreclosure or Aon judicial Caeilitate or backguptoja, or citle work
Relational Severaneur: Plantin	DOOVERS & DONLAR ALC	SOLARIA - LANGUAR - LAR						Judivial forestosure of non judivial daciltate at bunkrupting at sitia work.
USDA/Burat Develsemert StoRigh	ROSURL & DURGAR JAR	2011/2011 - FUNDAL COL						dodiolai formolonore or non judicial familitate of badirorhore ar eithe sort
ISDN/WCrit. Prevol oppent. "ILANTIA.	BOTRELL A DURLEY LIVE	SOORALL & EVELOW 51.P						udicial foracionere ar non judicial facilitate st bankpupteras er trie acck
122464/4wrwi. Dwywiturent: 14640.05	Botherts. 4 souther loss	90398511 1 0031598 1598						Judicial Enrechasnes or non judicie/ facilitate or hambeurbaics or thick acch
USHATRUEAL Developments fighting	PODMELL S HARTAR LAS	DUMERS & SCHURE LED.						Tidlichal foreelessen of mon judicual facilitare of backfuricies of fithe work
2200 (Busal, Dave learner Richtigh	ROCHERL & DISEAR LLA	2006214						Mudicial formalowers or easy judicial funcilitate or backenprotes or curle work
1250A/BUSHL Dovelopment, Exclator	ROOMERL, A. URBERR, ALP.	BOSSELL A DIGLOG LUK						Judicial forestasore or non yudicial facilitate or bunktuptaken of title sork
13504/Bucal, Datvaloument, E20810A	SCORET, & DUNLAR SIL	BOOMSELL & DUNIONP LINE						duolicial forecionnem on mon judicial implifere on jadicructure.or iticies work
USDAV RUERS, Devel commun. Fight DA	RESERVE & CURLAR LON	ROOMERS. R. OIINUAF 21.2						Dudkcial foracionure of non judicial factilitate or bankruerense of sisle work
WILLA BULAL Seven concert VIMPLIA	ROCKERSE A LEAGER LEVE	BORKLA. J. JURLAS, SLP.						Judicial Boraciosury or man judicial furilitare or bankrustisian or ritis work
USERAREAL Sevelercon, Such in	3039Ed. 5 E001A0 -127	ECONSIG & PUNCAR SUP						Judicial forecleaure or see judicial fusilitate or hadguptcies of fisto york
19318/Sheal Perekepenc VISGIRSA	Robers W. Halar	2014. 2205514230044		0.4.0	3.25			dudicial forectooury or non judicial facilitate or bankrugrouse or tiste such
USBACENERS Developments MANYLAND	25005088.5. 32535. LLC	BRADYDUR J. WENN, SIC						Judicial furectorure or nam judicus) (acclitate 20. Diskrundcies or ritie work
USEM/Bural Davalonment Ficalta	BOOMSCH A DOMLAR 212	Scottstin a restary site						Judicial formelymory or non judicial traditioner
SEDA/Fursh Ergatossear ARIJONA	Bowinguer (de figes Rofis	dalle. Areart i taleenr						Unificial foreclassics or new judicial factilitate or backroptcare or title work
Ullb/Fuesl Pryslognapt LUXISIANA	DR HEYSER, GABBORY & OLIVIER ATTOHNSY AT 1400	UK KEYIKA, GREUNAY R DLIVIER AFTOMARY AF 148						Judicial Ebrechante of Not Judiciul factifiate of Handrings of Life word
22500 Chyper Sourceaut 2022 25000	O"PERIOMI SEY, MILLIAM D.A. PROFESSIONAL LAW	O'RECENTION NELLIN D'A PROFESSIONAL LAW						Judicisk formetnaure or non judicisk faujijsmre or henbrowisies or title work
USIA/AULAA. Sevelopeert, SECRETA.	A) #32.0246.4. 752401.000 30.02889.	Alukantist. foovstyne. Matchen		27.4	25.0			Jodicial forectorure or non judicial facilitate or bucketsfoles of title york
TERACRISEL Sevel unimage, MARVLAND	apautone 1. Need, LEC	2012 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10						dadicial formolesure or non judicial fourilitate ga.doodcuppfies.or.gite work
33200 Faxes, Developments, XANYLAND	APAUSORU. J., MIRE IJC	esterrito 1. sents, t.t.c						Judicial foreelosure or new judicial facilitate or teaktopetoies of tillo mork
USDA/RUGAL Development, GEORGIA	Alwaspdør, Roresan, Nøgdad	Alexandar, Perston, Sardean						Judiciel Eoreelesare or non judiciel familitate or honoride or ficle asoft
UNDA/BURAL CAVE LEMMINY VIDGINLA	Linda Tillar	Tiller & Tiller, Athorneys		6.541.02				Judicial forectionre uz non judicial facilitate at Bablinabiding at file book

3.3. DEPARTNENT OF AGRICUTURE Cataside langal Counsel (Collars in Thousends)

-	Contract, N. Vane	firs the	A AL DIAT HUMAN	and baid in 2013	Amount Paid in 2014	in 2015	Macurt Beid to date in 2018	termon tober estants briant int ending/ourses
19194 Surel Diversorgeore NOM NGC150	Bližasheth, Manon, P.S.	Sola Pracificitioner		. 9				dudicial foreningure up non judicial facilitate
1953A/Razai Development SUAM (asreined by RAMALL	ž	Morelly 4 Sheres 2.4.						Address furgeleague of you judicial facilitate
USDA/Barki Davelopment WiAN (sefulced by SMANIII	4915. Junga	McGuilty & Regar, P.C.						or conception of stary More. Autorial forectosure or non judicial facilitate or bunknownerses on sits and
USEA/Parsi Tevelopeani GUPM iserviced by HORALE	juge bajr	Mais, Mais, Spade & Thimpion						and south a second seco
123104/Bluck Developping. 14343 32000	M. Maran Longig, 25.	สีสนัน ในละกรัสว่อหละ		312.5				Judiulat Cornectes or con judicial facilizars
USBA/Fural tereisenens SICEXGM	McCurdo, Mortika 5 Rograpue	McCurdy, Marija é Porteque				9'8L3	\$0.2	MAN and 25% sub-judicinį forbolazure Ascilitariau, avircoga and kiclo apazon
USENCRASS. Sevelospant, MICHIDAM	Rerelati x. Nijler	Bandalà Miller 4 Appons		52.0-0	U.118	\$102.7	0,915	MTH and STH non-yadicist forovinsure Kadiliantion, evidtions and title Acarob
SSOM.Gural Dwredstemens, 1002342005.	DE REFZEN, GARGONY N OLIVIEN AFFONDEN AF	DE MÉTÉRER, GREGORY E DLIVIER ATTORNER AT 2.06						Audicial Korneleaure or nun Sudicial Kaniikrate or beeksneries or tilla work
UEBACSNAM Servelutenens PLORIDA	FIST ABSTOR TITLE CONSERVED CO	PERST ANDRALCAN TITLE INSURANCE OD.						dudicial faraciosure an non yudicial factificate of heefstuateid or title more
USEACHUERS Providence righting	FIRET AMERICAN ITSIK (MENDANCE CO	FIGST ANDRIGAN LUCKS. INSUBANCE CO.						Judicial furenjosne uz non pudicial faullicana ar bankrubtales or ritje work
USDA/Reiral Davelnamert TURIDA	ELEST AMERICAN SITLE INCOMING CO	FIRIT AMERICAN TITLE INSERANCE OF				~		Judicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate of Deskrupteies or tor work
USDA/BERAL Revelopment, WERF, VURSIMIA	Zhidin 9. terringe	Bereford & Riscardi, Whit		\$53.5	1.05	0.838	\$46.8	946.87M and SEH non-judicial forencipative 346.87Marchitation including thile sentric unch
UNDALFural. Development, accret canagina	Gary F. Riss, 25	ioje Frostadoner.		176.9	\$26.4	613.2		Sudletal foreeloaure en non judicial furilitate of benkrinstrike or ittle work
DOLO BULSI DAVELOREDE VIAN	васкахи бтемког Турда	Sachtan Stewart Tiyle		320.3	9.20°			Andicial forencience of non judicial facilitate at heatranceies of the week
1350A/Bace2. Perviospient 1447H015	Johnson L. States	Zola, Ezastátioner		54.3		0.48	0.12	Monet-cl.
USION/Sucal Parentospears, south casolidas,	Base Law ElgBu SB	for law firm. 84		58,6				Jobleial Torocipance of non judicial faillinger or banktopreias of 61114 NOZA
USBACREES! Perulaments, 20279. CASOLINA.	Koft-lak Elton PA	000 law ritm, 75		63.6	C.18			Judicial forenjamore of non judicial firitate at hembrarcies of this work
USBM/Pursh brockorpoor_floid/Nots	20002 kao kwazy	sola 264 stillinge						Judicial fareclerare or non judicial facilitate of bentrustries or rise work
UBDA/SULAL DEVELORMORE BOOSA CAUCILINE	GEERSLAY SAW SLOW, USC	DARSARY LAW FLOOR LAG		\$30.5	\$1.9	\$31.5		dusticial forecloance or non judicial facilitate or headynappeday or title work
USDA RUCEA DUVERSONDERE SUUTH CANOLING	Oztonijev inov Kirma bilo	actesisty fam. Plon, 145		\$20.5	5.02			Nodánial forenlosure ez nem judicial tacilitate it Demitrothick er tite aera
JECh/Sussi Sweekspeent Achtent	Mark Roomskild	tendukukasa taw tirp. P.c.		246.7	50.1	0.650	827.2	dudicial forectonure or non judicial facilizate of benfinetored or thrie work
28284/PSr/al. Perelagment south, calorany.	Tylar - Ganadán Jackaor - Panc	Zász. Canasil. Jackasn 4 Peace		1.823	832.2	\$22.5		Audicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitate or bynkrenriws or chile work.
UEDACHUCH, DEVELORMENT, SOUTH, DAROTA	Zachzl. Hala/Hichael. Stanin	0.1283.0. bttl:				27.4		Cadicial Enrechonnes or non judicial facilitate or backruptoion or title work
255BAC States L. DRUGLOPPOND, 2007U WASOTA	(#200 200)sv	RUGESSEL 24 Inc. Mulanu. + Astacess, 146				949.0	50.553	Judicial forechesers of non judicial featificate or bongruppetes of July Hors
USED/BUXAL DROWLDROWERS 2000TH DANITA	lawia these	woroff Kullsons. Low 21 m				530.2		dudicial Enceriosare en una fudicial Cartiltare ar Deskruetsies or Mitle Asch
UTTAAFRA	Rainick Olovec	therefore a second . L.P .				55-0		Undiated foreelcoure or non judicial factificate or bankruptoiss or sitle work
USBALRARAL Developeers Stars narra	danoo ili locord	Marshi. Farrell & Ginabash				8.93		dadicial forecioàrce or ecu judicial facilitate or bankrupycias priside acos
USIMANEST Nevelopment MICHICOM	üzüta M. Turker	Simegarden, Haley, Linddacha & Pohesrson, 200		232.1	2,915	20.9		MTH and STH New-judicial foreclosupe feellitetion, Sthetions and ships reaction
Ulthe Burnt Presidences Lightense	GERAD, Bastad Anover,	Stalus Berishaterer. P. Cum						Judiolai foretiookre of non judivial facilitate

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AUGUICURE COILED Logal Counsel (Dollars in Thoseands)

		(GOURSDOUL OF SERVIC)	chousends)					
Kranov	Constant: a Mana	Accession of the	Ammunit Pauld Lin 2012	at bid fundation 2013	Amount Park in Amount Park in Amount Park in 2012	Amount Paad An 2015	to date in 2016	territor inper distant particular second compar-
Mandal Status. Serves appears Marchatan	Pater Schugsjägsman	Assessments shownan.		2.88				MAR and STM non-judicial Stretanner Marian StM non-judicial Stretanner
2300-Churcal, Derrelanseste Michfold.	Polests 3. Stilla	Antersenta e Záca		9.955	35.6	\$74.5	24.4	MFH and STK non-judicial larenjoeure Kauilutation, evintiens, sol title eastch
22208/Surgl, Sevelecommt, 1801AKA	Jaha Elais	Mellaco, 4. Exablemener		482.E	\$0. F			Potest.oguites
Middler Kertal. Securi opposit. INOTAIN	Tourny, Minage 2 and	L. R. Alinatiev. Arcornev-Ac-law						Polecionitas.
GEEM-Round. Developpedt, NEW MCKIED	Biothard M. Layatick.	Jahongkak s Mussejmen, PC		\$324.4	5.02	5-293	9. 512	Judicial fereciesure et non judicial facilitate es harbeusecies ar title work
USDA/PAILAL TOUR DOMONT. XCCHIGON	John B. Tuzker	Winegesseen, Maley, Lindsolm & Roberceon, 21				\$72.0		MPM and 291 non-jadicis_forecionure Sécilitation, evictions and 151 kerzon
USGA/ Rurel, Brystonemus, MICHARM	Michael L. Conter	Running Zige & Soci		263.5	\$20.2	2,918		M2N and 2PM non-judicial forectorure familitation, evidion and fick servi
25D5/Pural Sevelopment VI80173A	Solests, JULL	15.11. 4. Roducero, P.C.		266.0	\$24.2			Judicial foreclustre of hom judicial fundiinte of hundruptedes, or sitle work
313RA/forcal Development WisconalH	Jost Law affler	ភិជនិត្ត- អ្នកព្រំនុងនិវ័លពេក		526.4	1.02			Judicial foreciosure or non judicial facilarate or backmorenen or nivie work
1330/ Paral Development OX(ANNO)	Protow W.L.CoxeD.	Jolo Mrachitioner			210.5			Juditeial. foreachoster
1230A / Burral, Essvel oneens, Rateman	Michel Law Sizes P.A.	Mickel Law Elton 2.3.				\$0.2		dudicies faracianure ar non judicie) tacilitate of baskruptoles of fith work
22224 Porsk, Deverbermer, \$2500431X	Rozanod, Cari & Arderoso	Nevrannel Carol. 6. Supportants.		21.75	1.05			dudicial fereicoure or non judicial facilitate or hankrunteire er titla mork
USDAJ Rusal Developments CALIFORNIA	SOLUTION CONCEPTIONNES, SECTOR	MERIDIAN RORACINGION SCOTCE		836.3	0.14.1	0,18		Judicial Essectasure or non judicial factility: or baskrunteres or nills work
255BAT Partsh. Envelopment CALL POBILS.	TIGGITY NETION, LTDLE	SEDBLICK MATTCONAL TITLE		2.555	0.229	842.3	0.23.0	Judistab foresissare or non judistat facilitate ge bankruptsjör af title vark
BEDACHUEAA Deroloppent, KERTUSKY	Såugt a Palajev	Silonk a Pasalov		64.2	89.48		0.65	Judicial foracionare
USDA/Bucal Persussioners Ashtricket	X. Scate FendingRoll	šože Pravtionez						Judicial faréclosure or non judicial facilatare or baskingrise ar title work
BERALFACAA Daroisuumant wisconsis	fizhener, Menn, 5,531,144, 3.C.	Soburt Mano, 5 Seties, 3.C.		845.5	\$0.1			Juticial forecientre or non judicial facilitate 25. juskrustina ar titla work
USSBAPELAL Daveleterant icutistan	Reagers B., Seferserser	30.1e. Prachicioner		5.135	\$0.2			Judicial forecleaure or non judicial lavilitare or hankruptcies of this work
URBACKNERS, Develotorent, KENTIGKY	Gugdurol a Wilder	Darbsel s Willows						Judicial furectorure an non-judicial faugitate at Dankgubtore.or fitie work.
PSDA/Buzai Imuwiczonent funintasa	81221.em. 0. cr10-1400, 727	Sole Frestikisne,						Outicial foreclastic or non judicial facilitate on buildingscies.ee title work
UADA/Rusal Develumment 100131.0004	M. Grenory Welkess. SS.	spiser and Passono, bit?	-	5-665				dudicial foreclosure or non judicial facilitars of bankrustoiss of kitle yerk
#23ArtSpread_ Revelopment Aikouses.	2028. Henry, the Jakhold Shimzerling, Plr.	Utiles dans v. 001 defeat Lawinzer Linn, 216		534.5		\$104.3	2.25.7	Judicial Esteriosure or non judicial familizare of bankroproiss or citle eark
1322A/Pural, Boseio concerts 2010.0588.	leola telahave	Caneya and Collehors						Judicial foraciosure or non judicial facaliture of Darkeuptoise of title work
USEA/BUZBA, Developpont, LOUISIANA	Lyuis taiahaye	actories both around		\$166.4	60°. t			Undicial furnetionurs or non judicial facilitate ar hankruneries er eiten voch
U.S.D. (Ruzs). Vecebuseens, Z.G.R.DA.	Jahn Murselys	soaveji 4 ibnikao jit		252.0	C-2918			Judicial Fereslevure er pun judicial facilirate ar banktusicies pr.5451e back
USDACBUCAL Development, 202000 BICD	duan Garies Partuño, 850.	torrugu, forrado fas, C.C.F.						Judicial foreeleance or not judicial facilitate or bunktubutedes or kille work
COLUCAL DEVELORMENT, FUELON RICH	Kostuhe A Postude PAS	teztuana € Partydo 775		592.39	\$0.4	6616.7	\$219.7	Judielai fereclosure oc non judiziai facilitate or bankruptcida or fitze work
255264/Burni Depalaperant Washington State	Bryze Dille	Querratis Dilles Baserost			32.4	\$28.4		Secord Coulord is not available un staffed for portore Corealmonte aurviceb, there is no State Avort staff anaigned to gggiors invacionnes
EijOA/Rurwi tweelement, drowdlA	York Law, LLC				80.0			Judiciai forecionure or non judicie) facilitate of Ashivertika <u>ar riti</u> sork

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTER Optaide Legal Counsel (Doilars in Thousands)

		(Dollars in Thousands)	ousards)					
Konste	Connest, i i lane	Time lates	and the state	at here a	an Fard in 2014	Ammit, Paid In 2015	to the second	beneficiaria and that in a second basis and the sec
USERV Restart, Bergelasement, Kalak	Druckstich s. Stockstick	Brodetijsk £ Slotjezick		340,8	533.9	296,2	L.843	dudiolal foreclosice or new judicial facilitate 240ter impliciter of the action
15246/Rusul. Gevelutement, cherrold	Antioine & Thusse.	Studiev V. Therease 25			544.0	515.0		Judicial foreclosory or ron judicial fucilitate or hengeputcies of 51612 work.
UEGN/EULEAL DETVELOPENDE, ORFCOM	Endine V. Anteraon	DAV2.8. Hosen. 6. Andre2620.			214.6	192		Judicis) forechesters of non judicial factificate St. Manistamicista at Aikis. Seri
13124/2013. [2224]apamin. 0223200	Alan V. Struct	Muglary 102, PC			\$25.5	5.245	928.9	Judictal forectosure or non judicial facilitaria 200.900, bankruutinen or filje opti
GSRACSUSAL Covelones ISNAL	Svendalon Salan Taxlas	Sidan, Sukan, J. Pakeci.			2.05			Judiciai foreuleoree er nön judiciai facilitate DE bänkrDErdäge. <u>DC Edié Motter</u> monenommenenen
Witted Restal Astrelosment 35005	icaolica e Banaci. Ioc.	landar 4 generk. Ing.			\$5.2			dudioial foreclesses or non judicial facilitane or backradistare or Milde Mort
2520/242st Development TEXAS	Beardon, Ease	Die Zaro in Cien 20			\$175			dadkciel forectosare ar not judhaia; facklitate or heektantsigs ar iisie borg
URGER PARTIE. ENVELORMENT STREET	Bobánaja & Scote	Mekhania, 6 Bailit				1.229.4	8.85	ludicial foreclarate of non-judicial faulticate 23.20.20. bankantsis, or stile werk.
KSD0.(Base). Franslanders, förmussans	Browtown 1985 Valdar Elsto	Deservator '41.54X.TASJO				923.8		Judicial Careriosure or non-judicial facilitate or budiced of fisio Matk.
UN DAA Ruisal Sevel separaty Sparesser	ADite & Serra	00 Lae & Sec.				232.5	0.25	Judicial forenseare or non-judicial facilitance 35.0202 (Mentroposidan.or.5124 M. Montr.
V2 BM Purces - Sportaneau. V2 M2HLA	Zatól - 5. Solzcesie	Parel & Dilymedan & Su			69°5			Judicial farweineere er mon judkeiel fecilitate ar bankrustaten at nijsis buttu
Tetal, 20			\$0.0	\$3.5.9	61,487,0	\$3,787.8	\$1,238.2	
TOTAL URDA			\$109¥	54,024.A	52,583.8	52.583.8 54.388.2 \$1.311.4	\$1.311.4	

PATENT INCOME

Mr. Aderholt: Your budget justification states that some programs within USDA are currently holding patents through the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Office of General Counsel tracks and helps to draft patent applications by USDA employees.

Please list all patents currently held by USDA or USDA employees by program.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

1. 2. 3.	9,334,505 9,326,451	Using corngrass to engineer poplar as a bioenergy crop
2.		bioenergy crop
3.	9,326,451	
3.	9,326,451	Seed pillow for overcoming the limiting factors
	.,,	controlling rangeland reseeding success
		Trichoderma asperellum to remediate Phytophthora
	9,320,283	ramorum-infested soil
		Methods and compositions for deterring
4.	9,320,280	feeding/repelling the brown marmorated stink bug
ч.	9,320,200	(BMSB), Halyomorpha halys
	0 214 404	Cranberry xyloglucan oligosaccharide composition
5.	9,314,494	
6.	9,310,368	High affinity monoclonal antibodies for
		detection of Shiga toxin 2 (STX2)
		Nanolipoprotein particles comprising a natural
7.	9,303,273	rubber biosynthetic enzyme complex and related
		products, methods and systems
8.	9,301,521	Bee attractants
9.	9,301,440	Compositions and methods of treating animal
5.	5,501,440	manure
10.	9,297,027	Yeast strains
11.	PP26,527	Grapevine denominated `Sunpreme`
12.	9,284,537	Cytochrome P450 enzymes from Sorghum bicolor
13.	PP26,436	Azalea plant named `AZ 16`
		Method of reducing nitrous oxide emissions from
14.	9,266,786	a plant growth substrate
		Genetically modified Babesia parasites
15.	9,265,818	expressing
10.	5,203,010	protective tick antigens and uses thereof
16.	9,255,254	Nylanderia fulva virus
	572557251	Elastomeric conductive materials and processes
17.	9,251,924	of producing elastomeric conductive materials
		Two alkylresorcinol synthase genes from sorghum;
18.	9,248,145	cloning, expression, transformation and
	5,240,145	characterization
19.	9,247,689	Active management of plant canopy temperature as
		a tool for modifying plant metabolic activity
2.2	0.010.001	Methods of pretreating lignocellulosic biomass
20.	9,243,364	with reduced formation of fermentation
		inhibitors
21.	0 041 001	Use of a food additive based on at least one
21.	9,241,981	phytonutrient for stimulating vaccine immunity
······		against apicomplexa in animals
22.	9,241,497	Method and apparatus for treatment of food
		products
23.	9,220,261	Volatile blends and the effects thereof on the
	, , ,	navel orangeworm moth
24.	9,216,213	Adjuvanted rabies vaccine with improved
	, == -, = + -	viscosity profile
25.	9,206,411	Staphylococcal Phage2638A endolysin amidase
	-1200,411	domain is lytic for Staphylococcus aureus
26.	9,203,030	Recyclable organic solar cells on substrates
20.	3,203,030	comprising cellulose nanocrystals (CNC)
		System and method for conserving water and
27.	9,202,252	

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
28.	9,198,365	Method to develop high oleic acid soybeans using
	5,190,000	conventional soybean breeding techniques
29.	9,181,309	Peptide regulation of maize defense responses
		Development of a marker foot and mouth disease
30.	9,180,179	virus vaccine candidate that is attenuated in
		the natural host
31.	9,176,110	Method of determining histamine concentration in
JI.	9,170,110	fish
		Recombinant mycobacterium avium subsp.
32.	9,175,049	paratuberculosis proteins induce immunity and
		protect against infection
33.	9,174,850	Gaseous ammonia removal method
34.	9,167,738	Rotary cultivator
35.	9,156,859	Boron containing vegetable oil based antiwear/
55.	9,100,009	antifriction additive and their preparation
36.	9 150 969	Sugar transport sequences, yeast strains having
30.	9,150,869	improved sugar uptake, and methods of use
		Hybridomas producing highly specific monoclonal
37.	9,145,456	antibodies to detect mycobacterium avium
		subspecies paratuberculosis
38.	0 145 455	High-affinity monoclonal antibodies for
38.	9,145,455	botulinum toxin type B
39.	PP25,940	Hippeastrum plant named `Orlando`
40.	PP25,939	Hippeastrum plant named `Miami`
41.	9,139,689	Bioderived compatibilizer for biopolymers
42.	0 137 000	Methods of monitoring and controlling the walnut
42.	9,137,990	twig beetle, Pityophthorus juglandis
		Compositions and methods for diagnosis of
43.	0 100 510	genetic susceptibility, resistance, or tolerance
43.	9,133,519	to infection by mycobacteria and bovine
		paratuberculosis using promoter variants of EDN2
44.	9,131,678	Ultraviolet strategy for avian repellency
45.	0 106 000	Heavy metal remediation via sulfur-modified bio-
40.	9,126,909	oils
		Continuous porcine kidney cell line
	0.101.010	constitutively expressing bovine
46.	9,121,010	.alphasub.V.betasub.6 integrin with
		increased susceptibility to foot and mouth
		disease virus
47.	9,115,338	Enhancement of beta-carotene content in plants
48.	9,115,076	Process for preparing saturated branched chain
		fatty acids
49.	9,108,909	Cereal-based charcoal binder
		Methods of selecting and using therapeutic and
50.	9,107,938	prophylactic probiotic cultures to reduce
		bacterial pathogen loads
51.	PP25,797	Azalea plant named `AZ 35`
		Azalea plant named `AZ 35`
52.	PP25,797 9,102,931	Azalea plant named `A2 35` Yeast strains and method for lignocellulose to ethanol production
		Azalea plant named `AZ 35` Yeast strains and method for lignocellulose to ethanol production Process for producing improved zein articles
52.	9,102,931	Azalea plant named `A2 35` Yeast strains and method for lignocellulose to

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Methods and compositions utilizing lactams
55.	9,101,138	derived from camphor, verbenone or cat thyme oil
00.	3,101,100	for repelling blood-sucking and biting insects,
		ticks and mites
56.	PP25,788	Hippeastrum plant named `Boca`
57.	PP25,787	Hippeastrum plant named `Tampa`
58.	PP25,786	Hippeastrum plant named `Jax`
59.	PP25,769	Azalea plant named `AZ 47`
60.	9,090,915	Sulfite pretreatment for biorefining biomass
61.	PP25,728	Azalea plant named `AZ 15`
62.	PP25,706	Azalea plant named `AZ 32`
63.	PP25,694	Nectarine tree named `Nectafest`
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Reducing non-specific enzyme binding to enhance
64.	9,074,231	lignocellulose conversion
		Peptidoglycan hydrolase antimicrobials for
65.	9,068,204	eradicating lactobacilli that contaminate and
		reduce ethanol yields in biofuel fermentation
66.	9,067,202	Semi-rigid culture vessel
	1	Utilization of non-nutritive adsorbents to
	0.000 -000	sequester mycotoxins during extraction of
67.	9,060,532	protein or other value added components from
		mycotoxin contaminated cereal or seed oil meal
	0 057 000	Biosynthesis of styrene and 7-methyl-1,3,5-
68.	9,057,080	cyclooctatriene
<i>co</i>	0.005 100	Method to develop high oleic acid soybeans using
69.	9,035,129	conventional soybean breeding techniques
70.	0.004.400	Anti-corrosion coating utilizing bacterial
70.	9,034,436	precipitated exopolysaccharides
71.	PP25,532	Blackberry plant named `Columbia Star`
72.	0 000 007	Method improve spatial memory via pterostilbene
12.	9,028,887	administration
73.	0 000 101	Fast pyrolysis catalytic cracking pipe for
10.	9,023,181	producing bio-oils
74.	PP25,467	Blueberry plant named `ZF08-095`
75.	9,011,891	Water dispersible formulation for delivery of
73.	9,011,891	biocontrol fungi to reduce aflatoxin
		Systems and methods for reducing ammonia
76.	9,005,333	emissions from and for recovering the ammonia
		liquid effluents
		Control of insect pests through RNAi of
77.	9,000,145	pheromone biosynthesis activating neuropeptide
		receptor
78.	8,999,701	Inhibitor tolerant Saccharomyces cerevisiae
	0,000,001	strain
79.	8,999,352	Genetically engineered swine influenza virus and
	01000000	uses thereof
80.	8,993,229	Method for detecting and distinguishing
	0,00,220	infectious norovirus from inactivated norovirus
		Single-camera multi-mirror imaging method and
81.	8,988,523	apparatus for whole-surface inspection of
		rotating objects
82.	8,986,757	Essential oils inhibit mold on wood

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Enhanced staphylolytic activity of the
		Staphylococcus aureus bacteriophage vB.sub
83.	8,986,695	SauS-philPLA88 virion-associated peptidoglycan
		hydrolase HydH5: fusions, deletions and synergy
		with LysH5
	0.000.011	Staphylococcus haemolyticus prophage .phi.SH2
84.	8,980,614	endolysin is lytic for Staphylococcus aureus
		Production of tunable polyhydroxyalkanoate
85.	8,980,593	biopolymers using glycerol and levulinic acid
		Recursive hexapod system and method for
86.	8,978,480	multiaxial mechanical testing
		Cross-linked biofiber products and processes for
87.	8,978,292	their manufacture
		Method and apparatus for pasteurizing shell eggs
88.	8,973,492	using radio frequency heating
89.	PP25,300	Strawberry plant named `Charm`
h	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
90.	PP25,299	Peach tree named `Gulfsnow`
91.	8,962,297	Bacteriophage lytic enzymes as alternative
		antimicrobials
		N-linked glycosylation alteration in EO and E2
92.	8,961,996	glycoprotein of classical swine fever virus and
		novel classical swine fever virus vaccine
93.	8,947,102	Soil water and conductivity sensing system
94.	8,940,346	Infrared based peeling of fruits and vegetables
95.	8,936,699	Engineered molded fiberboard panels and methods
		of making and using the same
96.	PP25,223	Strawberry plant named `Sweet Sunrise`
97.	8,927,834	Glyphosate-tolerant wheat genotypes
98.	8,927,702	Solanum bulbocastanum polyubiquitin Bul409
50.	0,921,102	promoter and uses thereof
		Use of GnRH and analogs thereof for the
99.	8,927,495	prevention and treatment of pet ferret
		adrenocortical hyperplasia
		Irrigation scheduling and supervisory control
100.	8,924,031	and data acquisition system for moving and
		static irrigation systems
101.	8,921,656	Solanum bulbocastanum polyubiquitin Bul427
		promoter and uses thereof
102.	8,919,744	Water aeration system and method
103.	8,919,280	X-ray irradiation system for sterilization of
		insects
104.	8,916,750	Barley endosperm promoter
105.	8,912,388	Lolium multiflorum line inducing genome loss
106.	8,906,654	Kluyveromyces marxianus strains and method of
T00.	0,500,034	using strains
107.	8,906,384	Antiviral activity of bovine type III interferon
±07.	0,500,384	against foot-and-mouth disease virus
108.	8,906,332	Gaseous ammonia removal system
100	0 000 00:	High-affinity monoclonal antibodies for
109.	8,900,824	botulinum toxin type B
110	0.000	Oligonucleotides and methods to identify Shiga
110.	8,900,809	toxin containing Escherichia coli serotypes
		Method to condition an invertebrate to detect a
111.	8,884,097	Concentration range of a -t
	I	concentration range of a chemical compound

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Compositions and methods for treating fungal
112.	8,871,280	activity in plants or soil
113.	8,865,214	Bioactive gypsum starch composition
114.	8,865,152	Methods and compositions for attracting or repelling cockroaches
115.	8,858,959	Gel vaccine delivery system for treating poultry
110.	0,000,000	Detection of Giardia lamblia trophozoites and
116.	8,852,596	cysts and protection against G. lamblia infection
117,	PP24,933	Apricot tree `Twocot`
		Recombinant live attenuated foot-and-mouth
118.	8,846,057	disease (FMD) vaccine containing mutations in the L protein coding region
119.	8,846,055	Virulence determinant within the E2 structural glycoprotein of classical swine fever virus
120.	8,841,470	Process for preparation of nitrogen-containing vegetable oil-based lubricant additive
121.	8,841,434	Isolated rice LP2 promoters and uses thereof
	0,041,404	Methods for integrated conversion of
122.	8,835,141	lignocellulosic material to sugars or biofuels
100.	0,000,141	and nano-cellulose
123.	8,834,750	Starch-based fire retardant
124.	PP24,832	Blueberry plant named `Nocturne`
		Process to prepare a phosphorous containing
125.	8,822,712	vegetable oil based lubricant additive
126.	8,822,533	Methods and compositions for repelling and/or killing insects
		Metal compounds to eliminate nonproductive
127.	8,815,561	enzyme adsorption and enhance enzymatic
12/·	0,010,001	saccharification of lignocellulose
		Method to ameliorate oxidative stress and
128.	8,809,400	improve working memory via pterostilbene
1201	0,000,100	administration
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Method and apparatus for measuring protein
129.	8,804,124	quality
1.2.0		Enhanced antimicrobial lytic activity of a
130.	8,790,639	chimeric Ply187 endolysin
131.	8,785,421	Use of vitamin D in dairy mastitis treatment
132.	8,776,721	System and method for harvesting eggs from arthropods
133.	8,770,119	Cover crop residue manager
		Development of a marker foot and mouth disease
134.	8,765,141	virus vaccine candidate that is attenuated in
		the natural host
135.	8,748,641	Process for preparing saturated branched chain
		fatty acids
		Prevotella ruminicola xylose isomerase and co-
136.	8,748,152	expression with xylulokinase in yeast for xylose
		fermentation
137.	8,747,859	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
		vaccine based on isolate JA-142
138.	8,747,823	Compositions and methods for treating a keratin based substrate
		Dabea Dabberate

based substrate

[Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Interrogation measurement system and method
139.	8,742,768	providing accurate permittivity measurements via
		ultra-wideband removal of spurious reflectors
		Methods and apparatuses for thermal treatment of
140.	8,742,305	foods and other biomaterials, and products
1	0,112,000	obtained thereby
		Oligomerization of jojoba oil in super-critical
141.	8,742,148	CO.sub.2 for different applications
		Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
142.	8,741,309	vaccine based on isolate JA-142
143.	8,735,690	Maize variety and method of production
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
144.	8,734,862	Granular bioplastic biocontrol composition
145.	8,728,726	RS2 mutant allele, perfect molecular markers,
		and low raffinose/stachyose soybean germplasm
146.	8,722,943	Carbohydrate and polyol ethers as renewable
	-,,	oils, greases, and liquid fuels
		Vaccination of animals to elicit a protective
147.	8,722,063	immune response against tick infestations and
		tick-borne pathogen transmission
148.	8,716,460	Pseudomonas AVR and HOP proteins, their encoding
140.	0,710,400	nucleic acids, and use thereof
149.	8,715,763	Fruit and vegetable films and uses thereof
		Methods for integrating the production of
150.	8,710,213	cellulose nanofibrils with the production of
	0, 110, 213	cellulose nanocrystals
	0 607 010	Superabsorbant materials from chemically
151.	8,697,843	modified gluten
152.	8,692,053	Soybean gene for resistance to alphis glycines
100	0 607 040	Antimicrobial activity of chicken NK-2 peptide
153.	8,691,943	against apicomplexan protozoa
354	0 000 010	Chromobacterium subtsugae sp. nov. and use for
154.	8,691,219	control of insect pests
		Incorporation of flavan-3-ols and gallic acid
155.	8,685,672	derivatives into lignin to improve biomass
	,,. =	utilization
156.	8,680,364	Soybean genes for resistance to Aphis glycines
157.	8,679,365	Carbonate phase change materials
		System and method for producing beneficial
158.	8,677,935	parasites
159.	8,673,604	Clavispora spp. strain
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Process for removing and recovering phosphorus
160.	8,673,046	from animal waste
		Identification and synthesis of a male-produced
		pheromone for the neotropical root weevil
161.	8,663,621	Diaperpes abbreviatus (coleoptera:
		curculionidae)
162.	8,663,551	Animal containment facility ventilation system
	0,000,001	Hubridemon producing bird
163.	8,658,386	Hybridomas producing highly specific monoclonal
±00.	0,000,000	antibodies to detect mycobacterium avium
		subspecies paratuberculosis
164.	8,647,686	Insect diet formulations and methods for rearing
1.05	0 647 645	insects
165.	8,647,615	Methods for attracting honey bee parasitic mites
166.	PP24,209	Blueberry plant named `Perpetua`

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
167.	8,642,507	Fertilizer formulation for reduction of nutrient
		and pesticide leaching
168.	8,641,960	Solution blow spinning
169.	PP24,198	Red raspberry plant named `Vintage`
170.	8,637,738	Glyphosate-tolerant wheat genotypes
		Infectious plant viral vector and an artificial
171.	8,637,653	bipartite plant viral vector an infectious plant
111.	0,007,000	viral vector and an artificial bipartite plant
		viral vector
172.	8,637,049	Attenuated live vaccines for aquatic animals
173.	8,637,002	Non-toxigenic strains of Aspergillus flavus for
113.	0,007,002	control of aflatoxin contamination in crops
174.	8,633,354	Development of very early flowering and normal
1/4.	0,000,004	fruiting plum with fertile seeds
175.	8,629,681	Microwave sensor and algorithm for moisture and
1,3.	0,025,001	density determination
176.	8,628,764	Biocontrol of storage maladies of potatoes by
1,0,	0,020,109	bacterial antagonists produced in co-culture
		Method and system for wholesomeness inspection
177.	8,625,856	of freshly slaughtered chickens on a processing
		line
178.	8,623,390	Use of novel strains for biological control of
		pink rot infections in potato tubers
179.	8,618,353	Lolium multiflorum line inducing genome loss
180.	8,617,812	Polymorphism in bovine prion protein gene
±00.	0,011,012	sequence
181.	8,617,395	Thin film composite membranes and their method
	0,01,000	of preparation and use
182.	8,614,586	Method and apparatus for measuring peanut
	-,	moisture content
183.	8,609,382	Scheffersomyces stipitis strain for increased
	.,,	ethanol production and uses thereof
184.	8,609,083	Method for controlling fungal pathogen with
		bacterial metabolite
185.	PP24,073	Apple tree rootstock named `G.969`
186.	8,603,748	Genetic methods for speciating Campylobacter
187.	8,575,427	Chorismate mutase gene from the potato cyst
		nematode Globodera rostochiensis
188.	8,575,328	Formicidae (ant) control using double-stranded
		RNA constructs
189.	8,575,289	Elastomer product from epoxidized vegetable oil
100	0.674.000	and gliadin
190.	8,574,885	Anammox bacterium isolate
191.	8,574,843	Genetic methods for speciating Campylobacter
100	0 500 570	Generating transgenic potatoes with novel
192.	8,569,578	resistance to potato cyst nematodes by silencing
		nematode parasitism genes of CLE -1 and CLE-4s
102	0 500 405	Method for modifying lignin structure using
193.	8,569,465	monolignol
104	0.000.000	ferulate conjugates
194.	8,569,028	Method for encapsulation of microparticles
195.	8,568,714	Lys K endolysin is synergistic with lysostaphin against MRSA
196.	RE44,543	Naphthalenic compounds as termite bait toxicants
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

[Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Methods for synthesizing glycinols, glyceollins
197.	8,563,599	I and II, compositions of selected
		intermediates, and therapeutic uses thereof
198.	8,541,626	Method for synthesis of ketones from plant oils
199.	8,541,166	Peptide sequences for binding infectious prions
200.	8,530,626	Methods to produce keratin elastomer
200.	0,000,020	Method and apparatus to produce synthesis gas
201.	8,529,644	via flash pyrolysis and gasification in a molten
201.	0,029,044	liquid
		Production of stable polyesters by microwave
202.	8,524,855	heating of carboxylic acid:polyol blends
203.	8,518,680	Biological/electrolytic conversion of biomass to
		hydrocarbons
204.	8,512,726	Molecular gel-based control release devices for
		pheromones
205.	8,505,236	Apparatus for packaging arthropods infected with
		entomopathogeníc nematodes
206.	8,497,249	Fungicidal properties of three saponins from
		Capsicum frutescens
207.	8,495,972	Automated injection system
		Non-transgenic soft textured tetraploid wheat
208.	8,487,167	plants having grain with soft textured
		endosperm, endosperm therefrom and uses thereof
209.	8,486,699	Immortal unipotent porcine PICM-19H and PICM-19B
209.	0,400,099	stem cell lines
210.	PP23,724	Mandarin tree named 'US Early Pride'
211.	0 401 000	Triple acting antimicrobials that are refractory
~	8,481,289	to resistance development
212.	0 471 107	Soybeans having high germination rates and
212.	8,471,107	ultra-low raffinose and stachyose content
213.	8,470,583	Lactobacillus strain and bacteriocin
214.	0 100 000	Systems and methods for detecting contaminants
214.	8,467,052	in a sample
215.	8,455,666	Vegetable oil esterified lipoic acid
216.	PP23,631	Peach rootstock `HBOK 27`
217.	8,445,642	Methods to differentiate protein conformers
		High performance nitrifying sludge for high
218.	8,445,253	ammonium concentration and low temperature
	, ,	wastewater treatment
010	0 440 ****	Transformed Saccharomyces cerevisiae engineered
219.	8,440,449	for xylose utilization
220.	8,440,447	Extraction and concentration method
221.	PP23,583	Peach rootstock named MP-29
	·····	N-linked glycosylation alteration in E1
222.	8,426,575	glycoprotein of classical swine fever virus and
		novel classical swine fever virus vaccine
0.0.0		Use of coated protective agent to protect
223.	8,424,243	horticultural crops from disease
		Vaccination of sex reversed hybrid tilapia
224.	8,420,072	(Oreochromis niloticus x O. aureus) with an
	017201012	inactivated Vibric multificate means
225.	PP23,516	inactivated Vibrio vulnificus vaccine
	CECJ, JLO	Apple tree rootstock named `G.214`
226.	8,414,808	Composite components from anaerobic digested
l		fibrous materials

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
227.	8,410,194	Biopolymer additive
228.	8,407,931	Trapping method and apparatus
229.	PP23,443	Peach tree named `Candy Cane`
230.	PP23,422	Grapevine denominated `Valley Pearl`
231.	8,384,047	Fluorescence-based ultraviolet illumination
232.	8,383,890	Genes encoding fatty acid desaturases from Sorghum bicolor
233.	8,383,102	Fusion of peptidoglycan hydrolase enzymes to a protein transduction domain allows eradication of both extracellular and intracellular gram positive pathogens
234.	8,372,614	Ethanol production from solid citrus processing waste
235.	8,367,359	Metabolic biomarkers for diabetes and insulin resistance
236.	8,367,346	Methods for production of xylitol in microorganisms
237.	8,367,058	Method for bacteriophage delivery and amplification
238.	8,361,772	Specific lysis of staphylococcal pathogens by bacteriophage phill endolysin
239.	8,361,764	Genes and enzymes for degradation of ferulic acid crosslinks
240.	PP23,337	Apple tree rootstock named `G.210`
241.	8,357,645	Semi-rigid gel cleansing article and uses thereof
242,	PP23,327	Apple tree rootstock named `G.890`
243.	8,354,371	Cadherin receptor peptide for potentiating Bt biopesticides
244.	8,354,040	Carbonate phase change materials
245.	8,343,559	Furanocoumarin removal from grapefruit juice by edible fungal hyphae
246.	8,338,339	Process for inhibition of proteolytic activity during the ensiling of forages
247.	8,338,333	Methods for controlling weeds including kudzu
248.	8,334,366	Mutant lycotoxin-1 peptide sequences for insecticidal and cell membrane altering properties
249.	8,334,124	Modified Aspergillus niger phytase
250.	8,327,797	System and method for production of predatory mites
251.	8,327,578	Process for the off-season production of blackberries
252.	8,323,706	Antiestrogenic glyceollins suppress human breast and ovarian carcinoma proliferation and tumorigenesis
253.	8,318,146	Ascarosides as nematode sex pheromones
254.	8,317,883	Production of stable pyrolysis bio-oil from mustard family seeds, mustard family seed presscake, and defatted mustard family seed
255.	8,314,219	presscake Green detergents from agriculture-based lipids and sugars

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
	0.040.000	Methods of promoting the growth of beneficial
256.	8,313,789	bacteria in the gut
	0.040.651	Methods for flocculating suspensions using
257.	8,313,654	biobased renewable flocculants
258.	8,310,544	Hand-held inspection tool and method
	1	Engineered molded fiberboard panels and methods
259.	8,297,027	of making and using the same
0.00	0.000.100	Variable stage humidity control system for
260.	8,292,192	poultry hatcheries
261.	8,284,895	One dimensional linescan X-ray detector
2.02	0.070.046	Biocontrol of storage maladies of potatoes by
262.	8,278,246	bacterial antagonists produced in co-culture
263.	8,276,314	Terrestrial arthropod trap
0.04	0 072 240	Methods and compositions for attracting or
264.	8,273,340	repelling cockroaches
		Compositions containing poly(lactic acid),
265.	8,268,905	bacteriocin(s), plasticizers(s), and optionally
		pore forming agent(s), and methods or making
266	0.000 500	Compositions of keratin hydrolysate and microbes
266.	8,263,526	for pest control applications
267.	PP22,998	Hedychium plant named `Ramata`
268.	0.050.045	Pterostilbene as an agonist for the peroxisome
268.	8,252,845	proliferator-activated receptor alpha isoform
269.	8,252,291	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
270.	0.046.001	Development of a quail embryo model for the
270.	8,246,931	detection of botulinum toxin
271.	8,226,938	Biocontrol of Varroa mites with Beauveria
271.	0,220,930	bassiana
272.	PP22,845	Peach rootstock tree named `HBOK 32`
273.	8,207,157	Methods and compositions for repelling
275.	0,207,107	arthropods
274.	8,206,972	Growth media and saprophytic use for Pichia
2/1.	0,200,572	anomala
275.	8,202,970	Method for improving the bioavailability of
		polysaccharides in lignocellulosic materials
276.	8,187,423	Fiber reinforced composites
277.	8,183,025	Solenopsis invicta virus
278.	8,176,991	Powered rolling and crimping device for crop
		termination
279.	8,173,825	Method of making fatty acid ester derivatives
280.	8,173,404	Process for converting whole barley into
		fermentable sugars
281.	8,173,179	Granular bioplastic biocontrol composition
282.	8,173,139	High energy electron beam irradiation for the
		production of immunomodulators in poultry
283.	8,169,483	System and method for synchronizing waveform data with an associated video
284.	0 162 200	
204.	8,163,309	Starch foam microparticles
		Rapid identification of proteins and their
285.	8,160,819	corresponding source organisms by gas phase fragmentation and identification of protein
		biomarkers
286.	8,159,525	Portable multispectral imaging systems
200.	0,10,120	FOLCADIE MULLISPECTIAL IMAGING SYSTEMS

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Or gene and its use in manipulating carotenoid
287.	8,138,391	content and composition in plants and other
2011	0,100,051	organisms
		Application of tannins to reduce odor emissions
288.	8,137,660	from animal waste
		Pterostilbene as an agonist for the peroxisome
289.	8,133,917	proliferator-activated receptor alpha isoform
		Live attenuated antigenically marked classical
290.	8,133,495	swine fever virus
}		DNA recombination in eukaryotic cells by the
291.	8,129,598	bacteriophage PHIC31 recombination system
		Compositions and methods for attracting
292.	8,128,948	Anastrepha species
293.	8,128,227	Method to detect transmissible spongiform
	ļ	encephalopathies via electroretinogram
	0.100.010	Method and system for wholesomeness inspection
294.	8,126,213	of freshly slaughtered chickens on a processing
		line
295.	8,124,101	Genetically engineered swine influenza virus and
		uses thereof
296.	8,123,904	Method of making medium density fiberboard
297.	PP22,505	Peach tree rootstock named `HBOK 10`
		N-linked glycosylation alteration in El
298.	8,114,852	glycoprotein of classical swine fever virus and
		novel classical swine fever virus vaccine
299.	8,110,368	Synuclein gamma as a biomarker of obesity and
2.2.2.	0,110,500	obesity-related disorders
300.	8,105,811	Sugar transport sequences, yeast strains having
500.		improved sugar uptake, and methods of use
301.	8,101,172	Solenopsis invicta virus
302.	8,092,789	Indian meal moth attractant
303.	8,092,647	Method for treating lignocellulosic materials
304.	8,088,366	Attractant for Indian meal moth larve
305.	8,087,386	Automated vaccination method and system
306.	8,084,594	H2N3 influenza A viruses and methods of use
307.	PP22,358	Blackberry plant named `ONYX`
200	0.000 610	Pesticidal double stranded RNA composition and
308.	8,080,648	method of use thereof
		Porous polymeric matrices made of natural
309.	8,080,590	polymers and synthetic polymers and optionally
		at least one cation and methods of making
310.	8,079,174	Animal leg snare device
		Or gene and its use in manipulating carotenoid
311.	8,071,841	content and composition in plants and other
		organisms
210	0.000.000	In-hive trap and lure for control of the small
312.	8,066,988	hive beetle, Aethina tumida
010	0.000.070	Attractants and repellents for the tropical root
313.	8,066,979	weevil Diaprepes Abbreviatus
		Mutations in a toll-like receptor motif in the
314.	8,063,195	NS4B of classical swine fever virus strain
	0,000,100	brescia influences virulence in swine
	L	

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Attractant pheromone for the male pink hibiscus
315.	8,062,651	mealybug, Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Green)
		(Homoptera: Pseudococcidae)
316.	8,058,248	Foot and mouth disease virus vaccine comprising
310.	8,038,248	interferons
317.	8,053,464	Attractants for insects such as flies
318.	8,053,223	Biocontrol of Varroa mites
319.	8,048,466	Fruit and vegetable films and uses thereof
320.	PP22,208	Peach rootstock named `HBOK 50`
321.	8,041,150	Method and apparatus for determining the surface
		area of a threaded fastener
322.	8,034,333	Solenopsis invícta virus
323.	8,033,084	Automated bin filling system
324.	8,029,809	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
325.	8,025,552	Artificial diets for honey bees
326.	8,025,027	Automated insect separation system
		Production of anti-peptide monoclonal antibodies
327.	8,022,175	to distinguish Exotic Newcastle diseases viruses
		from vaccine strains of Newcastle disease virus
328.	8,013,213	Guayule plants, products, and derivatives
329.	8,012,730	Specific lysis of staphylococcal pathogens by
		bacteriophage phill endolysin
330.	8,008,242	Biodegradable abrasive compositions
331.	8,004,292	Electrical penetration graph system
332.	7,999,074	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
333.	7,994,389	Soybean genes for resistance to Aphis glycines
334.	7,993,884	Beta-xylosidase for conversion of plant cell
		wall carbohydrates to simple sugars Fiber-reinforced starch-based compositions and
335.	7,989,524	methods of manufacture and use
		Modified live Aeromonas hydrophila vaccine for
336.	7,988,977	aquatic animals
		Enterococcus and Streptococcus strains and
337.	7,988,958	bacteriocins
338.	7,987,917	Multistage crop roller
		Creating designer antimicrobials; peptidoglycan
339.	7,982,003	hydrolase module shuffling
340.	7 077 002	Method for microbial production of xylitol from
540.	7,977,083	arabinose
341.	7,972,857	Methods for the replacement, translocation and
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	stacking of DNA in eukaryotic genomes
342.	7,960,574	Methods of separating oil from oil-containing
~···	.,	seeds
343.	7,951,579	Method for bacteriophage delivery and
	,,	amplification
344.	7,951,537	Development of low allergen soybean seeds using
		molecular markers for the P34 allele
		Ripening inhibition in the tomato Green-ripe
345.	7,947,867	mutant results from ectopic expression of a
		novel protein which disrupts ethylene signal
		transduction
346.	7,945,098	Method for characterizing the density and cross- section morphology of trees
	L	section morbuorody or crees

[Patent Number	Title of Patent
247	3 043 766	Low-carbohydrate digestible hydrocolloidal fiber
347.	7,943,766	compositions
		Female sex pheromone of the dogwood borer (DWB),
348.	7,943,159	Synanthedon scitula, and attraction inhibitor
		(antagonist)
349.	7,943,142	Euglenoid derived alkaloid
350.	7,939,633	Decolorization/deodorization of corn zein
550.	1,939,033	products
351.	7,939,308	Bio-based method for making mannitol
352.	7,935,376	Waxy wheat products and processes for producing
	7,955,510	same
353.	RE42,313	Chemically modified vegetable oil-based
555.	NB42, 313	industrial fluid
354.	7,932,434	Late blight resistance gene from wild potato
355.	7,928,286	Soybean gene for resistance to Aphis glycines
356.	7,919,302	Solenopsis invicta virus
		Metabolizable oil emulsion adjuvants and
357.	7,914,801	vaccines for enhancing immuno-properties of
		antibodies and their subpopulations
358.	7,914,777	Gellable ant bait matrix
359.	7,913,449	Device for extending duration of volatile liquid
555.	7,910,449	lures
360.	7,911,517	Device and method for acquiring digital color-
		infrared photographs for monitoring vegetation
361.	PP21,765	Hibiscus plant named `Sahara Sunset`
362.	7,901,927	Transfer and incorporation of heritable
	1,901,921	symbiotic fungi into non-host plants
363.	7,888,500	Preparation and uses of locked-ring sugar C-
		glycoside derivatives
364.	7,887,818	Neospora caninum vaccine
365.	7,879,379	Method of pretreating citrus waste
366.	7,875,262	Aqueous starch-oil dispersions having improved
	.,	UV stability and absorbing ability
		Method and apparatus to protect synthesis gas
367.	7,875,090	via flash pyrolysis and gasification in a molten
		liquid
368.	7,867,710	Polymorphism in bovine prion protein gene
360	7.007.204	sequence
369.	7,867,704	Mycobacterial diagnostics Nitroxyl progenitors in the treatment of heart
370.	7,863,262	failure
371.	7,860,214	Correction of x-ray images
372.	7,858,893	Sorting of agricultural process streams
		Multi-component biocide composition for wood
373.	7,858,125	protection
		Hybridomas producing highly specific monoclonal
374.	7,851,170	antibodies to detect Mycobacterium avium
	1,001,110	subspecies paratuberculosis
		Process of making a product containing at least
375.	7,851,010	partially denatured milk protein
		Enhanced antiviral activity against foot and
376.	7,833,533	mouth disease
377.	7,824,690	Marek's disease virus vaccine
L	.,,	

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
2.2.2		System for distributing poultry litter below the
378.	7,814,848	soil surface
379.	PP21,379	Peach tree named `KV981175`
380.	PP21,378	Peach tree named `KV00398`
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Compositions for inhibiting the scent tracking
381.	7,807,721	ability of mosquitoes in environmentally defined
	.,	three dimensional spaces
382.	7,803,597	Thermally-tolerant pectin methylesterase
383.	7,796,241	Egg micro-crack detection systems
384.	7,794,714	Newcastle disease virus monoclonal antibodies
385.	7,794,601	Pyrolytic products from poultry manure
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Strain of the fungus Metarhizium anisopliae for
386.	7,790,151	controlling subterranean termites
		Sterilizable dispenser for sterilizable lancets
387.	7,789,268	for bleeding mice
		Cross-linked biofiber products and processes for
388.	7,788,847	their manufacture
		Simultaneous acquisition of fluorescence and
389.	7,787,111	reflectance imaging techniques with a single
505.	1,101,111.	imaging device for multitask inspection
390.	7,785,376	Method for binding compounds to textiles
391.	7,784,559	Subsoil ripper with attachment
392.	PP21,222	Southern highbush blueberry plant named `TH-682`
393.	7,776,337	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
595.	1,110,337	Processing for producing zein articles with
394.	7,771,528	limited solubility
395.	PP21,179	Walnut rootstock `VX211`
396.	7,765,733	Ultra-low oxygen treatment for post harvest pest
	1,103,133	control on agriculture products
397.	7,753,007	Ear-a-round equipment platform for animals
398.	7,741,063	Toxoplasma gondii oocyst protein
399.	7,740,889	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
400.	7,736,680	Using mutations to improve Aspergillus phytases
401.	7,732,666	O-methyltransferase gene from sorghum cloning,
HOT.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	expression, transformation and characterization
402.	7,732,579	High-affinity monoclonal antibodies for
		botulinum toxin type A
403.	7,731,939	Vaccine compositions and adjuvant
404.	7,727,514	Compositions comprising a UV-absorbing
	., ,	chromophore
405.	7,721,980	Method and apparatus for vacuum cooling of
105.	,,,21,,000	viscous mixtures
		Applicator system and method for the
406.	7,721,662	agricultural distribution of biodegradable and
		non-biodegradable materials
407.	7,718,782	Charged sophorolipids and sophorolipid
		containing compounds
408.	7,712,248	Insect attractant releasing device
409.	7,700,356	System for gene targeting and producing stable
102.	.,,	genomic transgene insertions
410.	7,691,946	Soy-based thermosensitive hydrogels for
170.	.,0,1,,710	controlled release systems

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Compositions and methods of treating, reducing
411.	7,683,095	and preventing cardiovascular diseases and
		disorders with polymethoxyflavones
410	7,674,379	Wastewater treatment system with simultaneous
412.	1,014,319	separation of phosphorus and manure solids
413.	7,662,592	Bacteriocin inducer peptides
414.	7 CEE AEA	Bacteriological culture medium for
414,	7,655,454	Campylobacteriaceae species
415.	7,655,253	Navel orangeworm pheromone composition
416.	7,651,582	Wood adhesives containing solid residues of
	7,051,502	biomass fermentations
417.	PP20,649	Walnut rootstock `RX1`
418.	7,645,818	Material compositions for reinforcing ionic
410.	7,045,010	polymer composites
419.	7,635,663	Method for thinning fruit blossoms using eugenol
420.	7,634,870	Cytokinin enhancement of cotton
421.	7,628,979	Use of calco oil blue V in bait formulations for
364.	1,020,010	marking and controlling subterranean termites
422.	7,618,517	Method and apparatus for monitoring liquid and
		solid contents in a froth
423.	7,612,221	Production of fatty acid alkyl esters
424.	7,607,338	Handheld instrument for monitoring and/or
		identification of chemicals
425.	7,604,067	Roller system for cover crop termination
426.	7,601,346	Choline-utilizing microbial strains for
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	biologically controlling fusarium head blight
427.	7,591,881	Methods and devices for humidity control of
		materials
428.	7,582,809	Sorghum aluminum tolerance gene, SbMATE
429.	7,579,183	Saprophytic yeast, Pichia anomala
430.	7,579,016	Methods for repelling arthropods using
		isolongifolenone analogs Methods of making compositions comprising a UV-
431.	7,572,610	Absorbing chromophore
432.	7,572,602	Nucleic acid encoding endolysin fusion protein
433.	7,572,468	Extraction of carotenoids from plant material
400.	1,572,400	Non-destructive method of measuring a moisture
434.	7,571,061	content profile across a hygroexpansive,
	,,5,1,001	composite material
435.	7,562,517	Rotary crimping apparatus for elevated crop beds
436.	7,556,552	Solitary bee emergence box
		Use of nanosecond scale, time-resolved, imaging
437.	7,547,508	to differentiate contemporaneous fluorescence
		responses from multiple substances
438.	7,544,789	DNA encoding Toxoplasma gondii rDGP5p protein
439.	PP20,033	Ornamental Pepper named `05C69-12`
440.	7,534,917	Method of producing dicarboxylic acids
441.	7,524,795	Activated carbons from animal manure
442.	PP19,915	Pepper named `05C37-3`
443.	PP19,913	Pepper named `06C84`
444.	7,501,275	Yeast transformation system
445.	7,495,221	Method and system for measuring optical
44.7.	1,490,221	properties of scattering and absorbing materials

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
446.	7 470 201	Production of itaconic acid by Pseudozyma
440.	7,479,381	antarctica
447.	7,475,087	Computer display tool for visualizing
447.	7,475,007	relationships between and among data
448.	7 465 542	Multiplex DNA identification of clinical yeasts
440.	7,465,543	using flow cytometry
140	7 4 60 007	Method to detect bone fragments during the
449.	7,460,227	processing of meat or fish
450.	7,452,544	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
		Porous polymeric matrices made of natural
451.	7,446,131	polymers and synthetic polymers and optionally
		at least one cation and methods of making
452.	7,442,528	Modified alternan
		Solanum tuberosum .betasolanine/.beta
453.	7,439,419	chaconine rhamnosyl transferase sequences and
		uses thereof
		Immunopotentiating effect of a Fomitella
454.	7,438,915	fraxinea-derived lectin on chicken immunity and
		resistance to coccidiosis
455	7 420 015	Inhibiting ammonia emissions and odors from
455.	7,438,815	animal wastes with oil
15.0	2 405 660	Transgenic plants expressing purcindolines and
456.	7,425,669	methods for producing such plants
457.	7,423,068	Control of parasitic mites of honey bees
458.	7,419,812	Sequences encoding PhzO and methods
15.0	7 110 000	Method and apparatus for evaluation of standing
459.	7,418,866	timber
		Compositions and kits for detecting a sequence
1.00	7 206 001	mutation in cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase gene
460.	7,396,921	associated with altered lignification in
		loblolly pine
461.	7 200 400	Use of Paecilomyces spp. as pathogenic agents
461.	7,390,480	against subterranean termites
462.	7,387,205	Packaging system for preserving perishable items
463.		Method and apparatus for monitoring liquid and
403.	7,381,305	solid contents in a froth
464.	7 370 557	Methods for preparing isolongifolenone and its
404.	7,378,557	use in repelling arthropods
		Solanum tuberosum sterol alkaloid
465.	7,375,259	glycosyltransferase (SGT) a novel solanidine
		glucosyltransferase SGT2 and uses thereof
466.	7,375,239	Methods of separating ZE-nepetalactone and EZ-
	.,,	nepetalactone from catnip oil
467.	7,361,351	Method for sensitizing bovine mammary cells to
		respond to LPS
468.	7,358,072	Fermentative production of mannitol
469.	7,354,904	Bacteriocin inducer peptides
470.	7,354,611	Fecundity-promoting supplement for the insidious
470.	/, 334,011	flower bug reared on artificial diet
471.	7,351,416	Vaccines comprising acapsular P. multocida hyaE
-1/1+	1,001,410	deletion mutants
472.	7,351,403	Sunscreen reagents from unsaturated waxes and
***	7,301,403	triglycerides

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Patent Number	Title of Patent
473.	7,341,663	Spiral-wound liquid membrane module for
473.	7,541,005	separation of fluids and gases
474.	2 220 500	Isolated recombinant bovine soluble CD14
4/4.	7,332,592	polypeptide, rbosCD14
475.	7,332,176	Solenopsís invicta viruses
		Classical swine fever virus virulence
476.	7,332,170	determinant and a novel classical swine fever
		vaccine
		Moisture measurement system for seed cotton or
477.	7,330,034	lint
		Methods of detaching microorganisms from, or of
478.	7,322,369	inhibiting microbial attachment to, animal or
	, ,	poultry carcasses or seafood or parts thereof
479.	7,316,190	Under bed fumigator
480.	7,309,505	Using mutations to improve Aspergillus phytases
		In-hive trap and attractant composition for the
481.	7,309,274	control of the small hive beetle, Aethina tumida
		Mechanism for prevention of diurnal feeding from
482.	7,308,867	wildlife treatment and feeding device
483.	PP18,291	Rabbiteye blueberry plant named `Vernon`
405.	FF10,291	Southern highbush blueberry plant named
484.	PP18,151	`Camellia`
		Poly(hydroxy thioether) vegetable oil
485.	7,279,448	
100	7 070 1.00	derivatives useful as lubricant additives
486.	7,279,163	Water-in-oil emulsion vaccines
487.	7,268,273	Recovering metals from soil
		Method of inhibiting the burning of natural
40.0	7 064 607	fibers, synthetic fibers, or mixtures thereof,
488.	7,264,637	or fabric or yarn composed of natural fibers,
		synthetic fibers, or mixtures thereof, and
		products produced by such methods
100	7 969 010	Real-time PCR primers and probes for
489.	7,262,010	identification of Ralstonia solanacearum race 3,
400	7 056 000	biovar 2 in potato and other plants
490.	7,256,029	Biopolymer thickener
491.	7,254,493	Pressure transducer based fluid velocity sensor
492.	7,244,607	Chromobacterium subtsugae sp. nov. for control
	· ·	of insect pests
493.	7,241,612	Methods and materials for control of insects
		such as pecan weevils
494.	7,238,479	Single nucleotide polymorphism markers in the
		bovine CAPN1 gene to identify meat tenderness
495.	7,232,663	Assays employing novel substrates for measuring
106	7 006 725	P450-mediated N-dealkylation
496.	7,226,735	Xylose-fermenting recombinant yeast strains
497.	7,220,583	Pseudomonas avr and hop proteins, their encoding
	7 014 504	nucleic acids, and use thereof
498.	7,214,524	Marek's disease virus vaccine
499.	7,208,476	Mimetic insect allatostatin analogs for insect
		control
500.	7,208,303	Bacterial nitric oxide synthases and uses
	1,200,000	thereof

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Isolation of polyphenolic compounds from fruits
501.	7,208,181	or vegetables utilizing sub-critical water
501.	1,200,101	extraction
502.	7,204,993	Streptococcus agalactiae vaccine
503.	7,202,063	Processes for the production of rhamnolipids
504.	7,197,993	Under bed fumigator
504.	7,197,995	Diacylglycerol acyltransferase and its use to
FOF	7 105 001	
505.	7,195,901	preferentially incorporate fatty acids into
		diacylglycerol
506.	7,194,979	Method and device for scrubbing ammonia from air
		exhausted from animal rearing facilities
507.	7,193,072	Compositions to identify swine genetically
		resistant to F18 E. coli associated diseases
508.	7,192,905	Organophosphate insecticide synergists for fly
	.,,	and tick control
509.	7,182,954	Prebiotic oligosaccharides via alternansucrase
	7,102,551	acceptor reactions
		Urea and nitrogen based compounds as feeding
510.	7,182,952	stimulants/aggregants and masking agents of
		unpalatable chemicals for subterranean termites
511.	PP17,404	Strawberry plant named `MNUS 138`
512.	7,176,244	Use of 2-nitropropanol, 2-nitroethane, and 2-
512.	1,110,244	nitroethanol for control of microbial pathogens
513.	7 1 60 015	3-methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and
515.	7,169,815	improved lipid compositions containing same
E 1.4	7 1 67 67 2	Sunscreen reagents from hydroxy-substituted
514.	7,163,673	acylglycerides
F 1 6	7 1 60 706	Tissue culture of plant material enriched in
515.	7,160,706	secondary metabolites
516.	7,148,397	Solanum bulbocastanum late blight resistance
510.	1,140,007	gene and use thereof
517.	7,138,373	Polysaccharide-based polymers and methods of
517.	1,130,575	making the same
518.	7,135,871	Soil moisture sensor
519.	7,132,102	Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains
520.	7,129,083	PiggyBac transformation system
521.	7,128,207	Emergency fire shelter storage system
500		Combination foliage compaction and treatment
522.	7,121,040	method and apparatus
E 9 3	7 115 205	Methods of preparing corn fiber oil and of
523.	7,115,295	recovering corn aleurone cells from corn fiber
E 0.4	7 100 200	Cyclopentenedione antifungal compounds and
524.	7,109,380	methods for their use
5.05	2 000 207	Dual-functional ion exchange resins from
525.	7,098,327	agricultural by-products
		PCR methods for the identification and detection
526.	7,097,975	of the soybean rust pathogen Phakopsora
		pachyrhizi
		Methods of improving shrink-resistance of
		natural fibers, synthetic fibers, or mixtures
527.	7,090,701	thereof, or fabric or yarn composed of natural
		fibers, synthetic fibers, or mixtures thereof
528.	7,086,184	Subsoiling grapple rake
529.	7,084,083	Radiant and convective heat resistant material
L	1 1,004,000	Learance and convective heat resistant material

544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PigyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	[Patent Number	Title of Patent
531.7,078,384Mimetic insect allatostatin analogs for insect control532.7,074,559Mycobacterial diagnostics533.7,070,929Genetic markers for improved disease resistanc in animals (BFI)534.7,067,303Culture containing biomass acid hydrolysate an Conicchaeta ligniaria fungus535.7,067,122Modified live Edwardsiella tarda vaccine for aquatic animals536.7,066,995Compositions and films comprised of avian feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsoliing excavator bucket538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,024,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,024,942System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Methods of prevention naytem547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals550.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine den	530.	7,078,913	Multipath resistant microwave moisture sensor
531.7,074,534control532.7,074,559Mycobacterial diagnostics533.7,070,929Genetic markers for improved disease resistance in animals (BPI)534.7,067,303Culture containing biomass acid hydrolysate an Conlochaeta ligniaria fungus535.7,067,122aquatic animals536.7,066,995Compositions and films comprised of avian feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsoiling excavator bucket538.7,056,864substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,049,105Modified alternan543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradale polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and aparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system551.7,001,755PiagyBac transformation system552.PPI6,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,930Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals554.6,991,793Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bac			
533.7,070,929Genetic markers for improved disease resistance in animals (BPI)534.7,067,303Culture containing biomass acid hydrolysate an Coniochaeta ligniaria fungus535.7,067,122Modified live Edwardstella tarda vaccine for aquatic animals536.7,066,995Compositions and films comprised of avian feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsciling excavator bucket538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same zinc recovery540.7,049,492Thlaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,049,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system550.PFI6,229Grapevine denominated `Autumn King'551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Roya1'553.6,991,930Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains columnare554.6,989,370Bacter		7,078,384	-
533.7,070,929in animals (BPI)534.7,067,303Culture containing biomass acid hydrolysate an Conchacta ligniaria fungus535.7,067,122Modified live Edwardsiella tarda vaccine for aquatic animals536.7,066,995Compositions and films comprised of avian feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsoiling excavator bucket538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thlaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Methods of treating manure547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure550.PP16,224Grapevine denominated 'Autunn King'551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,984,383Achesion deficient iso	532.	7,074,559	
534.7,067,303Coniochaeta ligniaria fungus535.7,067,122Modified live Edwardsiella tarda vaccine for aquatic animals536.7,066,995Compositions and films comprised of avian feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsoiling excavator bucket538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,243Methodybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thiaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated 'Autumn King'551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,793Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species555.6,984,303G	533.	7,070,929	in animals (BPI)
535.7,067,122aquatic animals536.7,066,995Compositions and films comprised of avian feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsoiling excavator bucket538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thlaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Methods of treating manure549.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated 'Autumn King'551.7,001,755Bucillus species NRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,930Biological control of postarvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,725Bacteriocins and newthods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with molymethoxyflavones554.6,991,725Bacteriocins and nethods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones55	534.	7,067,303	Coniochaeta ligniaria fungus
536.7,060,993feather keratin537.7,059,072Subsoiling excavator bucket538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thiaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated 'Autumn King'551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare554.6,991,793Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species555.6,984,381Ompositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial <td>535.</td> <td>7,067,122</td> <td>aquatic animals.</td>	535.	7,067,122	aquatic animals.
538.7,056,864Methods of reducing pests by use of halogen substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thiaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation 	536.	7,066,995	
538.7,058,884substituted ethanol539.7,053,2433-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thlaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals551.7,001,755Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains557.6,984,503and preventing cadiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones558.6,984,381Ndesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columaris disease559.6,984,381Vacc	537.	7,059,072	
539.7,053,243improved lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thlaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,987,125Bacteriocins and methods of treating, reducing disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare557.6,984,503and prevention caliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine CD14 in the treatmen columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mamary gland	538.	7,056,864	
S40.Theored lipid compositions containing same540.7,049,492Thiaspi caerulescens subspecies for cadmium an zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated 'Autumn King'551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,987,125Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mamary gland	539	7 053 243	
540.7,049,492zinc recovery541.7,049,105Modified alternan542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PigyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated 'Autumn King'551.7,001,755Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Method of protecting fish against columnaris disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	L	.,,	
542.7,046,011High efficiency electrostatic air sampler543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PigyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	540.	7,049,492	
543.7,045,510Methods for prevention and treatment of mastit544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PigyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Yaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland			
544.7,043,990System for and method of performing evaluation techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	542.	7,046,011	High efficiency electrostatic air sampler
544.7,043,990techniques on a log or round timber545.7,037,959Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Roya1`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	543.	7,045,510	Methods for prevention and treatment of mastitis
545.7,037,939making same and articles therefrom546.7,024,942Method and apparatus for non-destructive detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Method of protecting fish against columnaris disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	544.	7,043,990	
546.7,024,942detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit547.7,018,643Pesticide delivery system548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease558.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	545.	7,037,959	Biodegradable polymer compositions methods for making same and articles therefrom
548.7,011,824Methods of treating manure549.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	546.	7,024,942	detection of pits and seed fragments in fruit
549.7,005,296PiggyBac transformation system550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Method of protecting fish against columnaris columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	547.	7,018,643	Pesticide delivery system
550.PP16,284Grapevine denominated `Autumn King`551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease	548.	7,011,824	Methods of treating manure
551.7,001,755Bacillus species NRRL B-30212 for reducing Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated 'Scarlet Royal'553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503Use of recombinant bovine CD14 in the treatmen and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland			
551.7,001,755Fusarium head blight in cereals552.PP16,229Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Method of protecting fish against columnaris disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503Use of recombinant bovine CD14 in the treatmen and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	550.	PP16,284	
553.6,991,930Biological control of postharvest decay of fru using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Method of protecting fish against columnaris disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503use of recombinant bovine CD14 in the treatmen and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381infection of the bovine mammary gland	551.	7,001,755	
533.6,991,930using strains of Metschnikowia species554.6,991,793Method of protecting fish against columnaris disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381infection of the bovine mammary gland	552.	PP16,229	Grapevine denominated `Scarlet Royal`
554.6,991,793disease with modified live Flavobacterium columnare555.6,989,370Bacteriocins and novel bacterial strains556.6,987,125Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503Use of recombinant bovine CD14 in the treatmen and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	553.	6,991,930	Biological control of postharvest decay of fruit using strains of Metschnikowia species
556.Compositions and methods of treating, reducing and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503Use of recombinant bovine CD14 in the treatmen and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	554.	6,991,793	disease with modified live Flavobacterium
556.6,987,125and preventing cardiovascular diseases and disorders with polymethoxyflavones557.6,984,503Use of recombinant bovine CD14 in the treatmen and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	555.	6,989,370	
557.6,984,503and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows558.6,984,388Adhesion deficient isolate of Flavobacterium columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	556.	6,987,125	disorders with polymethoxyflavones
558.6,954,388columnare against columnaris disease559.6,984,381Vaccine for the prevention of bacterial infection of the bovine mammary gland	557.	6,984,503	and prevention of coliform mastitis in dairy cows
559. 6,984,381 infection of the bovine mammary gland	558.	6,984,388	
	559.	6,984,381	
560. 6,972,169 Fungal degradation and bioremediation system for CCA-treated wood	560.	6,972,169	Fungal degradation and bioremediation system

[Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Production of an immunovariant strain of
561.	6,969,602	Eimería maxima contributes to strain cross-
		protection with other Eimeria maximas
562.	6,968,907	Smooth rolling cover crop roller
563.	6,966,142	Insect trap
564.	6,965,022	Methods to identify swine genetically resistant
004.	0,905,022	to F18 E. coli associated diseases
565.	6,958,360	Attractant pheromone for the Colorado potato
	0,000,000	beetle
566.	6,951,726	Real-time PCR assay of the bacterium
		Edwardsiella ictaluri in channel catfish
567.	6,949,250	Selective algaecides for control of
	-,,	cyanochloronta
568.	6,939,950	Bovine tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 and
	. ,	methods of use
569.	6,939,864	Animal feed compositions and methods of using
	, ,	the same
570.	6,936,747	Methods for the replacement, translocation and
571	C 020 041	stacking of DNA in eukaryotic genomes
571.	6,928,941	Diamond row pattern planter
572.	PP15,891	Grapevine plant denominated `Sweet Scarlet`
		Compositions and methods for detecting a
573.	6,921,643	sequence mutation in the cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase gene associated with altered
		lignification in loblolly pine
		Utilization of invertebrate learning for
574.	6,919,202	flexible and sensitive monitoring and
5/4.	0,515,202	identification of chemicals
575.	6,916,469	Gellable ant bait matrix
	0,510,405	Saccharide derivatives especially useful in
576.	6,911,437	wound dressings
		Reduction of odor gases from waste using plant-
577.	6,902,726	derived oils
		Processes for recovery of corn germ and
578.	6,899,910	optionally corn coarse fiber (pericarp)
579.	6,893,567	Wastewater treatment system
580.	6,893,492	Nanocomposites of cellulose and clay
		Sensor output analog processing-A
581.	6,882,279	microcontroller-based insect monitoring system
582.	6,881,506	Radiant and convective heat resistant materials
002.	0,001,300	and emergency fire shelter made therefrom
583.	6,881,412	Modified live Flavobacterium columnare against
505.	0,001,412	columnaris disease in fish
584.	6,872,813	Genes coding for tomato .betagalactosidase
		polypeptides
585.	6,872,388	Degradation of cercosporin by laccase
586.	6,866,858	Method and compositions for attracting
	-,,	mosquitoes
		Lipid rich compositions, production of lipid
587.	6,855,838	rich compositions, production of fatty acid
		alkyl esters from heterogeneous lipid mixtures
588.	6,855,526	Method for making mannitol with Lactobacillus
	3,000,020	intermedius

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
500	C 054 007	Apparatus and method for measuring the mass of
589.	6,854,337	vegetation or fruit supported on a trellis
E 0.0	C 050 315	Epoxidation of carbon-carbon double bond with
590.	6,852,315	membrane bound peroxygenase
591.	6,849,439	Modified barley .alphaglucosidase
		Fungicidal properties of sampangine and its
592.	6,844,353	analogs to agriculturally important fungal plant
		pathogens
		Genetic markers for screening animals for
593.	6,844,159	improved disease resistance (NRAMP)
594.	6,843,985	Control of parasitic mites of honey bees
		Urea and nitrogen based compounds as feeding
595.	6,824,787	stimulants/aggregants and masking agents of
353.	0,021,101	unpalatable chemicals for subterranean termites
596.	6,809,231	Flexible and absorbent alginate wound dressing
597.	PP15,228	Peach and nectarine rootstock named `K146-43`
598.	PP15,225	Peach and nectarine rootstock named `P30-135`
599.	PP15,216	Peach tree named `Crimson Rocket`
600.	6,800,279	Chemical composition that attract arthropods
		Plum Tree named `HoneySweet`
601.	PP15,154	Construction of Pasteurella haemolytica
602.	6,793,927	-
60.2	l	vaccines
603.	6,789,417	Method for sensing evaporation of a liquid
604.	6,787,590	Composites comprising plant material from
		Parthenium spp. and plastic
605.	6,786,948	Method for phytomining of nickel, cobalt and
		other metals from soil
606.	6,777,573	Method for the synthesis of ceralure Bl
607.	6,773,914	PiggyBac transformation system
608.	6,773,727	Use of gossypol and related terpenes for
		control of urban and agricultural pests
609.	6,772,556	Insect trap
610.	PP15,063	Peach tree named `Sweet-N-UP`
611.	6,770,440	Polymerase chain reaction assay for the
		detection of Toxoplasma gondii
612.	6,767,546	Use of echinacea as a feed additive to enhance
	0,101,040	protection against coccidiosis
613.	6,766,612	Apparatus and method to treat materials for
	-,,	pest control and storage
614.	6,761,911	Use of chlorate ion or preparations thereof for
	•, •=, •==	reduction of food borne pathogens
615.	6,746,870	DNA recombination in eukaryotic cells by the
	-	bacteriophage PHIC31 recombination system
616.	6,740,319	Chemical attractants for yellowjacket wasps
617.	6,737,260	Sequences encoding PhzO and methods
618.	6,737,099	Process for the deagglomeration and the
		homogeneous dispersion of starch particles
619.	6,733,976	Detection of bacterial kidney disease
620.	6,733,965	Microsatellite DNA markers and uses thereof
621.	6,730,249	Methods of making composites containing cellulosic pulp fibers
622.	6,727,087	Fungal degradation and bioremediation system for pentachlorophenol-treated wood

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
600	6 310 100	41 kDa Cryptosporidium parvum oocyst wall
623.	6,710,166	protein
co.	C 200 2C2	Formation of hydrophilic polysaccharide
624.	6,709,763	coatings on hydrophobic substrates
C05	6 202 204	Sensor output analog processingA
625.	6,707,384	microcontroller-based insect monitoring system
60.5	c = 0.0 0.0	Sugarcane UBI9 gene promoter and methods of use
626.	6,706,948	thereof
		Transformation of plants with a
627.	6,703,540	chloroperoxidase gene to enhance disease
		resistance
600	C 702 014	Attractants and repellants for colorado potato
628.	6,703,014	beetle
629.	6,696,562	Avian astrovirus
630.	C COC 000	Fusarium sporotrichioides strains for
630.	6,696,282	production of lycopene
631.	6,694,862	Accessible hand pump
632.	6,692,970	Automated carbon efflux system
633	c coo oco	Method of reproducing plants by somatic
633.	6,692,963	embryogenesis
		Universal dielectric calibration method and
634.	6,691,563	apparatus for moisture content determination in
		particulate and granular materials
C 2 F	C CO1 450	Naphthalenic compounds as termite bait
635.	6,691,453	toxicants
636.	6,689,397	Identification of snake repellents
(27	C 600 202	Chromium-histidine complexes as nutrient
637.	6,689,383	supplements
638.	C COC 513	Sugarcane ubi9 gene promoter sequence and
0.00.	6,686,513	methods of use thereof
639.	6,677,469	Supercritical fluid fractionation process for
035.	0,077,405	phytosterol ester enrichment vegetable oils
		Diagnosis of pathogen infections through
640.	6,673,566	analysis of nitrite production by antigen
		stimulated leukocytes
641.	6,670,374	Swainsonine compounds as inhibitors of toxin
0.1.1.		receptor expression
642.	6,669,962	Starch microcapsules for delivery of active
		agents
643.	6,664,371	Mimetic insect allatostatin analogs for insect
		control
644.	6,664,102	Fungal degradation and bioremediation system
		for creosote-treated wood
645.	6,660,775	Method and compositions for inhibiting the
		scent tracking ability of biting midges
646.	6,660,291	Use of paecilomyces spp. as pathogenic agents against subterranean termites
647.	6,657,110	Cytoplasm for maize
	0,007,110	3-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and
648.	6,653,505	improved lipid compositions containing same
		Soil strength measurement for site-specific
649.	6,647,799	agriculture
650.	6,644,905	Bin filler for fruit crops
000.	0,044,000	

	Patent Number	Title of Patent	
CE 1	C (20 122	Altered fatty-acid, protein, oil, and starch	
651.	6,639,132	corn lines and method for producing same	
652.	6,638,766	Promoter of the sugarcane UBI4 gene	
653.	6,638,552	Glutenin genes and their uses	
CEA	C C22 0C2	Biodegradable polymer compositions, methods for	
654.	6,632,862	making same, and articles therefrom	
<pre>//</pre>	C C22 202	Method for making wood and plastic composite	
655.	6,632,387	material	
ce e	C COO C10	Transgenic plants having non-pathogen induced	
656.	6,630,618	systemic acquired resistance (SAR)	
65.3	C COO T 40	Method of making biodegradable polymer	
657.	6,630,543	compositions	
658.	6,627,785	Wound dressings with protease-lowering activity	
65.0		Method of reducing bacterial enteropathogens in	
659.	6,627,188	the crop of fowl subjected to feed withdrawal	
		Intermediate-moisture formed food products made	
660.	6,623,779	from partially dehydrated fruit and/or	
		vegetables and novel methods of packing thereof	
661.	6,622,957	Single operator variable size hose winder	
		Fluid pressure measurement by mechanical	
662.	6,622,565	compression of tubing	
	c coo oo c	Transformation of Ricinus communis, the castor	
663.	6,620,986	plant	
661	C C15 A54	Enhanced separation of contaminants from fibers	
664.	6,615,454	such as cotton, kenaf and flax	
665.	6,613,378	Sugar-based edible adhesives	
666.	6,610,347	Fiber enriched foods	
6.67		Chemically synthesized sugar esters for the	
667.	6,608,039	control of soft-bodied arthropods	
6.60	C CO3 301	Methods and compositions for controlling	
668.	6,607,721	coleopteran infestations	
660	C COT 500	Chemically synthesized sugar esters for the	
669.	6,605,598	control of soft-bodied arthropods	
		Nucleotide sequence for the Avian	
670.	6,605,283	Metapneumovirus (Colorado) attachment	
		glycoprotein gene	
671.	6,600,090	Transgenic plants expressing puroindolines and	
0/1.	6,600,090	methods for producing such plants	
672.	6,599,523	Preparation of peroxide-oxidized, sulfonated,	
072.	0,355,525	and phosphorylated cotton	
673.	6,596,930	Modification of cereal grain hardness via	
075.	0,000,000	expression of puroindoline protein	
		Methods and compositions to identify swine	
674.	6,596,923	genetically resistant to F18 E. coli associated	
68-		diseases	
675.	6,592,921	Method of removing the hull from corn kernels	
676.	6,587,575	Method and system for contaminant detection	
		during food processing	
677.	6,586,628	3-Methoxybenzyl thiourea derivatives and	
		improved lipid compositions containing same	
678.	6,586,036	Process for increasing the rate of hydration of	
		food crop seeds	
679.	6,585,991	Termite bait matrix	

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
680.	C E02 202	Chemically modified vegetable oil-based
680.	6,583,302	industrial fluid
		Fungal media and methods for continuous
681.	6,576,457	propagation of vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal
		(VAM) fungi in root organ culture
600		Real time measurement system for seed cotton or
682.	6,567,538	lint
600	c	Use of enzymes to reduce steep time and SO2
683.	6,566,125	requirements in a maize wet-milling process
	C 5 60 0.44	Methods and compositions for repelling
684.	6,562,841	arthropods
		Production of cyclic alternan tetrasaccharides
685.	6,562,600	from oligosaccharide substrates
		Yeasts for reducing fusarium head blight in
686.	6,562,337	cereals and selection thereof
		Vaccines for the protection of cattle from
687.	6,559,121	psoroptic scabies
		System for the control of enteropathogenic
688.	6,555,106	bactería in the crops of poultry
		PiggyBac transposon-based genetic
689.	6,551,825	transformation system for insects
		Monoclonal antibodies against campylobacter
690.	6,551,599	jejuni and campylobacter coli outer membrane
0.00	0,001,000	antigens
691.	6,551,007	Joint for connecting wood members
692.	6,550,419	Arthropod diet delivery system
092.	0,00,419	Development of resistance to raspberry bushy
693.	6,548,742	dwarf virus
		Acoustical apparatus and method for sorting
694.	6,541,725	objects
<u> </u>		Device to separate contaminants from cotton and
695.	6,539,585	flax
696.	6,537,947	Activated carbons from low-density agricultural
697.	6 527 625	waste
097.	6,537,625	Concentric finger jointed timber
698.	6,536,690	Method for separating elastomeric particulates
		from fibers . Molecular genetic construction of vaccine
699.	RE38,028	
		strains of pasteurellaceae Extrusion freeform fabrication of soybean oil-
700.	6,528,571	
		based composites by direct deposition
701.	6 500 040	Bisexual attractants, aggregants and arrestants
/01.	6,528,049	for adults and larvae of codling moth and other
		species of lepidoptera Loosened soil relative to sweeps for energy
702.	6,527,059	Loosened soll relative to sweeps for energy reduction on chisel plows
703.	6,524,601	Formulated arthropod cadavers for pest
		suppression
704.	6,521,454	Baculoviruses, insecticidal compositions, and
		methods for control of invertebrates
-0-	6 F01 407	Nucleic acid sequences encoding cell wall-
705.	6,521,435	degrading enzymes and use to engineer resistance
		to Fusarium and other pathogens

[Patent Number	Title of Patent
700	C 501 000	41 kDa Cryptosporidium parvum oocyst wall
706.	6,521,229	protein
		Methods for detection of prion protein as an
707.	6,514,707	indication of transmissible spongiform
		encephalophathies
708.	C EOC 00E	Monoclonal antibodies to the drug tilmicosin
/08.	6,506,885	and a method for detecting the same
709.	6,506,597	Artificial diets for arthropods
710.	6,503,698	Cryopreservation of swine embryos
711	C E00 E01	Device and method for examination and handling
711.	6,502,531	of deer and other animals
712.	C 500 425	Inhibiting plant pathogens with an antagonistic
/12.	6,500,425	microorganism(s)
713.	6,495,145	LktA deletion mutant of P. haemolytica
77.4	C 405 104	Fungal strains for degradation and
714.	6,495,134	bioremediation of CCA-treated wood
		Solvent fractionation of menhaden oil and
715	C 400 537	partially hydrogenated menhaden oil for making
715.	6,492,537	lipid compositions enriched in unsaturated fatty
		acid-containing triacylglycerols
716.	6,490,917	Magnetostrictive precipitation gage
717.	PP13,314	Ornithogalum plant named `Chesapeake Blaze`
718.	PP13,298	Ornithogalum plant named `Chesapeake Sunburst`
710	6 406 204	Methods and compositions for transformation of
719.	6,486,384	cereals using cultured shoot meristematic tissue
700	6 105 010	Epoxidation of carbon-carbon double bond with
720.	6,485,949	membrane bound peroxygenase
721.	PP13,200	Ornithogalum plant named `Chesapeake Snowflake`
722.	6,479,275	Penicillium isolates for modifying alternan
700	C 475 507	Use of chlorate ion or preparations thereof for
723.	6,475,527	reduction of food borne pathogens
724.	PP13,154	Ornithogalum plant named `Chesapeake Sunset`
725.	C 4 C7 2 C2	Method and apparatus for on-line monitoring of
125.	6,467,352	log sawing
		Monoclonal antibodies to 4,4'-
726.	6,465,194	dinitrocarbanilide and a method for analyzing
		for the drug nicarbazin
727.	6,464,995	Treated horticultural substrates
728.	6,461,999	Starch-containing lubricant systems for oil
		field applications
729.	6,455,036	Granulated formulation and method for
	5,.00,000	stabilizing biocontrol agents
730.	6,454,098	Mechanical-pneumatic device to meter,
	-,,	condition, and classify chaffy seed
		Chicken monoclonal antibodies specific for
731.	6,451,984	coccidial antigens involved in invasion of host
	6 110 205	lymphocytes
732.	6,448,391	Ubiquitin-lytic peptide gene promoter
733.	6,447,770	Biocontrol agents for take-all
734.	6,442,920	Mechanical harvester for tree fruits
735.	6,440,406	Attractant for monitoring and control of adult
		scarabs
736.	PP12,850	Ornithogalum plant named `Chesapeake Starlight`

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Biological coating with a protective and
737.	6,423,310	curative effect for the control of postharvest
		decay
738.	6 410 022	Candida saitoana compositions for biocontrol of
/30.	6,419,922	plant postharvest decay
739.	6,418,750	Multi-purpose cryogenic surface device
740.	6,413,508	Green leaf volatiles as synergists for insect
740.	0,413,500	pheromones
741.	6,410,223	Direct polymerase chain reaction assay, or bio-
/ 41.	0,410,225	PCR
742.	6,406,907	Bovine tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 and
		methods of use
743.	PP12,686	Peach tree named `Gulfprince`
744.	6,402,887	Biopulping industrial wood waste
745.	6,399,800	Process for the production of fatty acid alkyl
	-, ,	esters
716	6 206 020	Monoclonal antibodies against Campylobacter
746.	6,395,879	jejuni and Campylobacter coli outer membrane
747.	C 201 240	antigens
/4/.	6,391,348	Method of reducing cholesterol in eggs Fungal degradation and bioremediation system
748.	6,387,691	for ACQ-treated wood
		Fungal degradation and bioremediation system
749.	6,387,689	for creosote-treated wood
		Fungal degradation and bioremediation system
750.	6,383,800	for pentachlorophenol-treated wood
		Coby products and a process for their
751.	6,383,548	manufacture
		Selected insect cell line clones providing
752.	6,379,958	increased yield of baculoviruses and gene
152.	0,519,900	expression products from recombinant
		baculoviruses
753.	6,379,726	Edible, water-solubility resistant casein
		masses
754.	6,379,677	Streptococcus iniae vaccine
755.	6,375,943	Attractant for the mediterranean fruit fly, the
		method of preparation and method of use
756.	6,372,962	Pathogen resistance in plants using CDNA-
		N/intron constructs Fusarium sporotrichioides strains for
757.	6,372,479	rusarium sporotrichioides strains for production of B-carotene
758.	6,372,241	PVC/twine dispenser for pheromones
		Selective media for recovery and enumeration of
759.	6,368,847	campylobacters
760.	6,364,738	Solitary bee nesting block
		Mobile system to repackage compressible
761.	6,363,844	materials
7.00	C 262 256	Biodegradable polymer compositions, methods for
762.	6,362,256	making same and articles therefrom
		Method, apparatus and compositions for
763.	6,362,235	inhibiting the human scent tracking ability of
100.	0,002,200	mosquitoes in environmentally defined three
		dimensional spaces
764.	PP12,481	Papaya plant named `Laie Gold`

	Patent Number	Title of Patent	
765.	PP12,480	Papaya plant named `Poamoho Gold`	
,00.	1112,100	Interactions between genotype and diet in swine	
766.	6,355,859	that prevent E. coli associated intestinal	
	0,000,000	disease	
767.	6,346,240	Methods of treating animal waste slurries	
768.	6,346,236	Sunscreens from vegetable oil and plant phenols	
769.	6,345,671	Flexible ground-driven residue management wheel	
705.	0,545,071	Solvent fractionation of chicken fat for making	
770.	6,344,574	lipid compositions enriched in unsaturated fatty	
110.	0,544,574	acid-containing triacylglycerols	
771.	6,344,191	Chemical attractants for moths	
111.	0,544,151	Method and apparatus for separating elastomeric	
772.	6,325,215	particulates and fibers from a pulverized	
112.	0,525,215	mixture	
		Marek's disease virus vaccines for protection	
773.	6,322,780	against Marek's disease	
		Biodegradable oleic estolide ester having	
774.	6,316,649	saturated fatty acid end group useful as	
774.	0,510,045	lubricant base stock	
		Method for differentiating between the casual	
775.	6,316,195	agents of karnal bunt wheat fungus and ryegrass	
115.	0,510,155	smut using PCR	
		Composition and apparatus useful for attracting	
776.	6,316,017	and controlling insect pests	
		Bacillus species for reducing fusarium head	
777.	6,312,940	blight in cereals	
		Paper coated with polymerized vegetable oils	
778.	6,312,826	for use as biodegradable mulch	
		Blends of biodegradable poly(hydroxy ester	
779.	6,310,136	ether) thermoplastic with renewable proteins	
		Fungicidal saponin, CAY-1, and isolation	
780.	6,310,091	thereof from Capsium species fruit	
		7,10,12-trihydroxy-8(E)-octadecenoic acid and	
781.	6,310,007	derivatives and uses thereof	
		Container for 4-allylanisole and analog	
782.	6,306,913	scolytid pesticides	
		Composition and apparatus useful for attracting	
783.	6,306,416	and controlling insect pests	
		Biological control formulations containing	
784.	6,306,386	spores of nontoxigenic strains of fungi for	
		toxin control of food crops	
705	C 202 120	Pasteurella haemolytica vaccine inactivated by	
785.	6,303,130	ultraviolet light	
786.	6 200 507	Non-edible foraging matrix insert for	
/00.	6,298,597	subterranean termite control	
787.	6,296,879	Ruminal fluid inoculation of calves	
788.	6 205 007	Method and apparatus for on-line monitoring of	
/00.	6,295,907	log sawing	
789.	6,294,577	Repellent for ants	
790.	6 202 420	Variable-rate, digitally-controlled fluid	
150.	6,293,429	metering device	
791.	6,291,666	Spike tissue-specific promoter	
	•••••		

[Patent Number	Title of Patent
		Stabilization of pet operon plasmids and
792.	6,280,986	ethanol production in bacterial strains lacking
192.	0,200,900	lactate dehydrogenase and pyruvate formate lyase
		activities
		Cloning and expression of a DNA sequence
793.	6,277,973	encoding a 41 kDa cryptosporidium parvum oocyst
		wall protein
794.	6,277,625	Transgenic strains of Pseudomonas for
		biocontrol of plant root diseases
795.	6,277,580	Species-specific genetic identification of
		Mycobacterium paratuberculosis
796.	6,276,209	System and method of assessing the structural properties of wooden members using ultrasound
		Control of kudzu with a fungal pathogen derived
797.	6,274,534	from Myrothecium verrucaria
		Monoclonal antibody, cell line and immunoassay
798.	6,274,334	for ractopamine
		Composites containing cellulosic pulp fibers
799.	6,270,883	and methods of making and using the same
		Transformation of wheat with the cyanamide
800.	6,268,547	hydratase gene
0.01	6 0 6 0 1 0 0	Fungal lactate dehydrogenase gene and
801.	6,268,189	constructs for the expression thereof
802.	6,267,953	Chemical composition that attract arthropods
		Bisexual attractants, aggregants and arrestants
803.	6,264,939	for adults and larvae of codling moth and other
		species of lepidoptera
804.	6,262,248	RPS gene family, primers, probes, and detection
		methods
		Monoclonal antibodies and antibody cocktail for
805.	6,261,790	detection of prion protein as an indication of
		transmissible spongiform encephalopathies
806.	6,261,769	Intergenic spacer target sequence for detecting
		and distinguishing Chlamydial species or strains Application of high pressure carbon dioxide for
807.	6,258,391	accelerated manufacture of hard cheese
		Method and apparatus for surface treatment of
808.	6,245,294	materials
0.00	C 044 01-	Device and method for rapidly loading insect
809.	6,244,213	eggs into rearing containers
010	C 242 420	Elicitor protein produced by Trichoderma virens
810.	6,242,420	that induces disease defense response in plant
811.	6,239,078	Matter of composition and method for using the
011.	0,239,070	same as plant bioregulators
812.	6,238,677	Starch microcapsules for delivery of active
L	0,200,011	agents
813.	6,235,683	Method for enhanced supercooling of plants to
		provide frost protection
814.	6,235,528	Artificial diets for arthropods
815.	6,232,880	Animal control system using global positioning
		and instrumental animal conditioning
816.	6,232,528	Disease resistance in vitis
817.	6,228,355	System for the control of enteropathogenic
L	L	bacteria in the crops of poultry

	Patent Number	Title of Patent
818.	6,224,921	Rice flour based low oil uptake frying batters
	1	Insect barrier system for prevention of the
819.	6,223,463	passage of crawling insects
820.	6,221,348	Immune lymphokine-mediated control of
020.	0,221,540	Salmonellosis in swine
821.	6,218,185	Piggybac transposon-based genetic
		transformation system for insects
822.	6,214,335	Livestock mucosal competitive exclusion culture to reduce enteropathogenic bacteria
0.00	C 011 1C0	Methods for preparation and use of 1.alpha.,24
823.	6,211,168	(S)-dihydroxy vitamin D2
824.	6,210,931	Ribozyme-mediated synthesis of circular RNA
825.	6,207,881	Control of fruit ripening through genetic
		control of ACC synthase synthesis
826.	6,207,712	Plant volatile elicitor from insects
827.	6,207,643	Mimetic insect allatostatin analogs for insect
		control
828.	6,204,049	Fungal compositions for bioremediation
829.	6,201,144	Preparation of secondary ether fatty acids and
025.	0,201,11	esters from their hydroxy fatty acid equivalents
		Enzymatic treatment of proteinaceous animal by-
830.	6,200,789	product materials to impart cohesion and
		strength
831.	6,197,363	Methods for producing cooked sweetpotato
		products and compositions thereof
832.	6,193,949	Method of sire selection using naloxone
	*/ === + / = ===	challenge tests and kits thereof
833.	6,191,196	Biodegradable polymer compositions, methods for
		making same and articles therefrom
834.	6,190,653	Chemical attractants for moths
835.	6,190,652	Volatiles of Japanese honeysuckle flowers as
		attractants for adult Lepidopteran insects
836.	6,190,151	Apparatus for molding three-dimensional objects
837.	6,189,466	Noxious weed control by soil solarization
838.	6,184,434	Steinernema sp. nematode for suppression of
		Helicoverpa zea and Spodoptera frugiperda
839.	6,184,246	Inhibition of cytokine production by
	L	polymethoxylated flavones System for the sequential, directional cloning
840.	6,184,000	of multiple DNA sequences
		Immobilization of bioactive protein in
841.	6,180,378	phyllosilicates
L		Bacteriohopanetetrol and related compounds
842.	6,177,415	useful for modulation of lipoxygenase activity
042.	0,1((,11)	and anti-inflammatory applications
		Aggregation pheromone for the asian longhorned
843.	6,177,073	beetle, anoplophora qlabripennis (coleoptera:
010.	0,21,,010	cerambycidae)
		Altering wheat dough viscoelasticity with
844.	6,174,725	modified glutenins
L	L	

Mr. Aderholt: Is USDA currently collecting income from any patents? If so, how much and where is the income going?

Response: In FY 2015, the USDA received \$5,066,988 in licensing income from patents. Of that income, \$1,632,130 was given to inventors, \$2,819,906 was used for salaries, and \$614,952 was used to pay for patent filing preparation, fees and annuity payments.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN HAROLD ROGERS

APHIS Personnel Security

Mr. Rogers: APHIS personnel attend a number of Tennessee Walking Horse shows each year as part of their responsibility for enforcement of the Horse Protection Act. It has been reported that these personnel have been accompanied by a large number of armed security, and the ratio of security to APHIS personnel is often 5:1 or 6:1. Please provide to the Committee a detailed explanation for this security and copies of all specific or detailed threats to APHIS personnel attending these events in the last year. Also, provide to the Committee a detailed outline of how this security is contracted and the cost of this security broken down by every show where armed security has accompanied APHIS personnel.

Response: In response to reported assaults, threats, and acts of harassment and intimidation against APHIS personnel, as well as crowd control issues at horse shows, it is standard practice to hire armed security guards for every horse show APHIS personnel attend. The number of security personnel hired for a specific event is based on several factors, including, but not limited to: the number of APHIS personnel attending the event, any history of incidents at the venue, and a projected number of security personnel necessary to safely evacuate APHIS personnel in the event of a significant incident. Twenty six security incidents were reported in 2015 including crowd control issues, harassment, verbal abuse, intimidation, and physical threats to inspectors. APHIS contracts with a private security company who subcontracts each horse show to a private security company in the venue area.

The following is a list of 2015 horse show security costs.

[The information follows:]

Harrison, AR 03/12 - 03/20 Decatur, AL 04/02 - 04/04 Pearl, MS 03/26 - 03/28 Shelbyville, TN 4/11/2015 Shelbyville, TN 05/01 - 05/02 Lexington, KY 5/16/2015 Humboldt, TN 5/8/2015 Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13 Mt. Vernon, MO 06/05 - 06/06	\$8,000
Pearl, MS 03/26 - 03/28 Shelbyville, TN 4/11/2015 Shelbyville, TN 05/01 - 05/02 Lexington, KY 5/16/2015 Humboldt, TN 5/8/2015 Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	05 050
Shelbyville, TN 4/11/2015 Shelbyville, TN 05/01 - 05/02 Lexington, KY 5/16/2015 Humboldt, TN 5/8/2015 Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$5 , 050
Shelbyville, TN 05/01 - 05/02 Lexington, KY 5/16/2015 Humboldt, TN 5/8/2015 Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$3,390
Lexington, KY 5/16/2015 Humboldt, TN 5/8/2015 Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$369
Lexington, KY 5/16/2015 Humboldt, TN 5/8/2015 Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$4,074
Columbia, TN 04/24 - 04/25 Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$1,597
Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$1,912
Shelbyville, TN 05/21 - 05/22 Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$4,565
Englewood, TN 5/23/2015 Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$2,851
Castlewood, VA 5/30/2015 Prestonburg, KY 5/29/2015 Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$1,236
Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$1,901
Lexington, VA 5/29/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/05 - 06/06 Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$1,523
Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$1,576
Carthage, TN 6/19/2015 Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$3,480
Lawrenceburg, TN & Savannah, TN 06/14 - 06/16 Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$2,037
Olive Hill, KY & Sevierville, KY 06/14 - 06/15 Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$5,364
Decatur, AL 06/12 - 06/13	\$2,627
	\$3,154
	\$2,577
Cottageville, WV 5/30/2015	\$1,363
Danville, WV & Broodhead, KY 07/10 - 07/11	\$7,374
Cornersville, TN 07/10 - 07/11	\$4,969
Dandridge, TN & Irvine, KY 06/26 - 06/27	\$10,718
Shelbyville, TN & Woodbury, TN 07/02 - 07/04	\$15,202
Cookeville, TN 7/18/2015	\$4,403
Tollesboro, KY & Frankfort, KY 07/17 - 07/18	\$5,880
Nashville, TN 07/24 - 07/25	\$9,734
Smýrna, TN 07/30 - 08/01	\$12,862
Stanford, KY 8/8/2015	\$2,620
Rogesville, MO 8/8/2015	\$618
Lewisburg, WV 08/21 - 08/22	\$4,136
Decatur, AL 09/18 - 09/19	\$5,165
Shelbyville, TN (Celebration) 8/25 - 09/05	\$58,374
Decatur, AL 09/25 - 09/26	\$5,384
Fletcher, NC 10/08 - 10/10	\$6,351
White Pines, TN 10/16 - 10/17	\$5,592
Marshfield, MO 10/02 - 10/03	\$3,222
Decatur, AL 10/16 - 10/17	\$6,209
Richmond, KY 10/24/2015	\$1,696
Tunica, MS 11/05 - 11/07	\$9,449
Shelbyville, TN 11/14/2015	\$1,231
Nashville, TN 11/13/2015	91,231
Total:	\$386

Horse Protection Act Expenditures

Mr. Rogers: In FY 2015, Congress appropriated \$697,000 to APHIS for enforcement of the Horse Protection Act. Please provide to the Committee a detailed accounting of all expenditures made or incurred as a result of this enforcement responsibility during the 2015 show season. Additionally, please provide a detailed accounting of all APHIS expenditures associated with the 2015 National Celebration show in Shelbyville, Tennessee.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2015 Expenditures		
Salaries and Benefits	\$268,598	
Travel	\$218,791	
Communications and Shipping	\$18,807	
Contracts	\$163,063	
Supplies and Equipment	\$11,739	
Other	\$2	
Total	\$681,000	

FY 2015 Expenditures for the National Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration:

Salaries and Benefits	\$35,890
Travel	\$31,919
Contracts	\$60,523
Total	\$128,332

Mr. Rogers: In FY 2015, Congress appropriated \$697,000 to APHIS for enforcement of the Horse Protection Act. Please provide to the Committee a detailed accounting of all expenditures made or incurred as a result of this enforcement responsibility during the 2015 show season. Additionally, please provide a detailed accounting of all APHIS expenditures associated with the 2015 National Celebration show in Shelbyville, Tennessee.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

FY 2015 Expenditur	es
Salaries and Benefits	\$268,598
Travel	\$218,791
Communications and Shipping	\$18,807
Contracts	\$163,063
Supplies and Equipment	\$11,739
Other	\$2
Total	\$681,000

FY 2015 Expenditures for the National Tennessee Walking Horse Celebration:

Salaries and Benefits	\$35,890
Travel	\$31,919
Contracts	\$60,523
Total	\$128,332

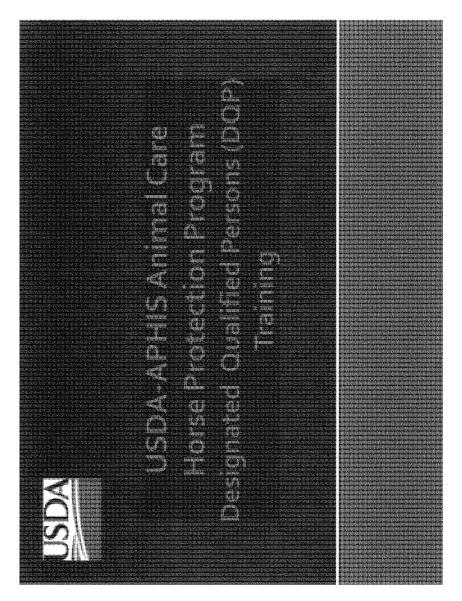
APHIS Inspections and the Scar Rule

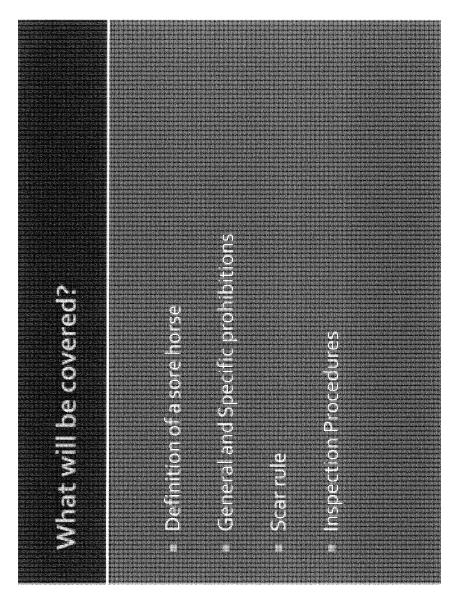
Mr. Rogers: Please provide to the Committee a detailed written explanation of the inspection methodology of APHIS veterinary medical officers when attending a Tennessee Walking Horse show. Additionally, provide the committee with the total number of scar rule violations for 2015 and the mechanism APHIS utilizes to track scarring in those same horses throughout the season.

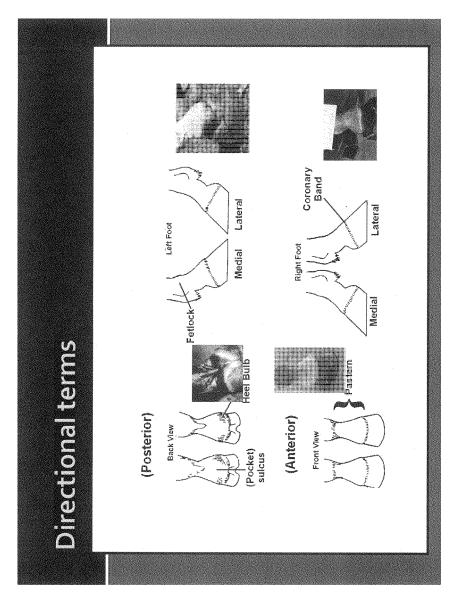
Response: APHIS provides information, including presentations and protocols, related to the inspection processes that APHIS veterinary medical officers use at horse show events on the Agency's website. The Agency provides annual training to industry-hired inspectors, known as Designated Qualified Persons (DQPs), on inspection methodologies for determining compliance with the Horse Protection Act. APHIS inspectors use the same methodology outlined in the training provided to DQPs. A copy of the presentation has been submitted for the record.

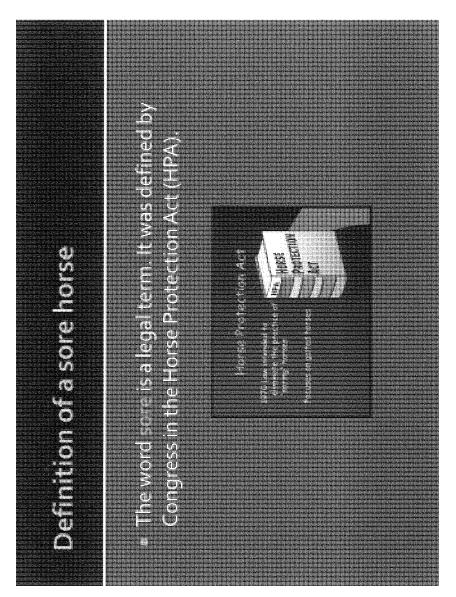
In FY 2015, APHIS found 237 violations of the scar rule while conducting inspections at horse events. APHIS records noncompliance with the scar rule on an inspection-by-inspection basis, and does not maintain a system that tracks the identity of horses.

[The information follows:]

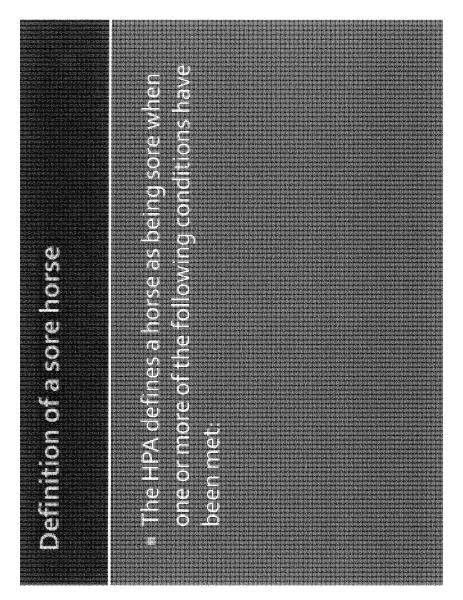


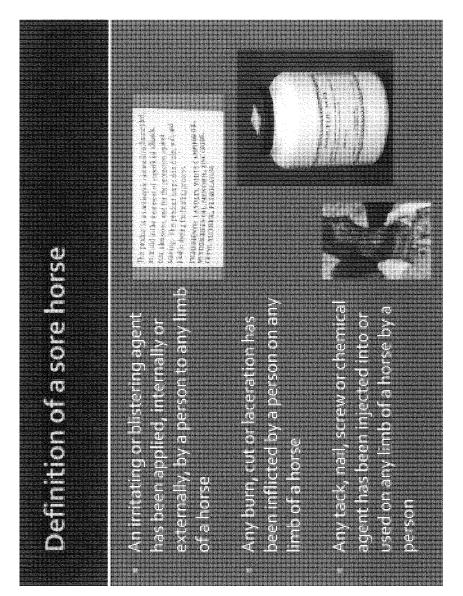






Horse Protection Act of 1970 Section 3 he Congress finds and declares that - he Congress finds and declares that - (1) the soring of horses is cruel and inhum (2) horses shown or exhibited which are so soreness improves the performance compete unfairly with horses which a (3) the movement, showing, exhibition, or horses in intrastate commerce adver burdens interstate and foreign com (4) all horses which are subject to regulati are either in interstate or foreign com substantially affect such commerce, (5) regulation under this Act by the Secret to prevent and eliminate burdens up to effectively regulate commerce.
--

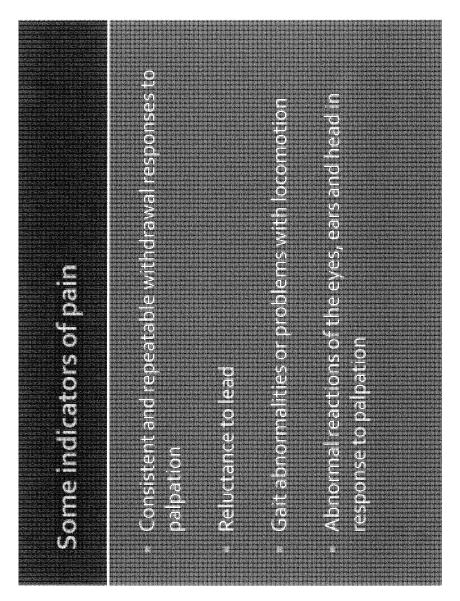




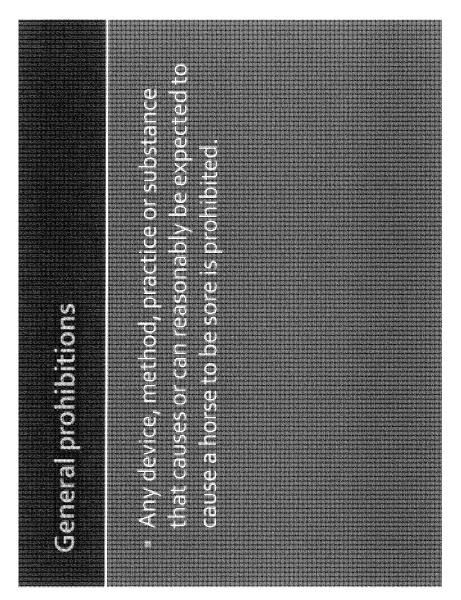
Definition of a sore horse Any other substance or device or practice that has been used by a person on any limb of a horse which causes or can reasonably be expected to cause the horse to suffer physical pain, distress, inflammation or lameness when walking, trotting or otherwise moving. 	
---	--

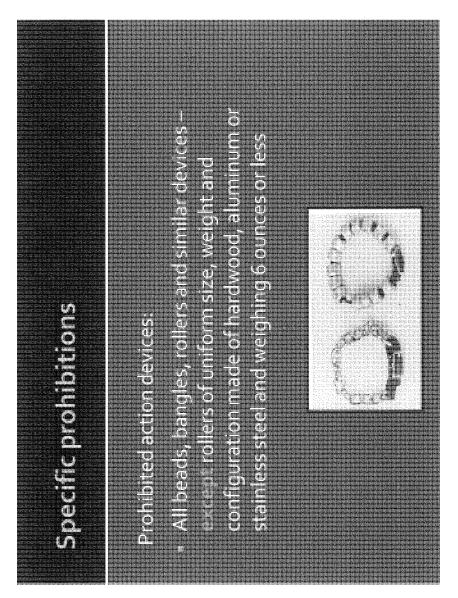
 Inflammation is a local response to injury that may be marked by one or more of the following signs: Loss of function - Redness Definition of a sore horse Swelling

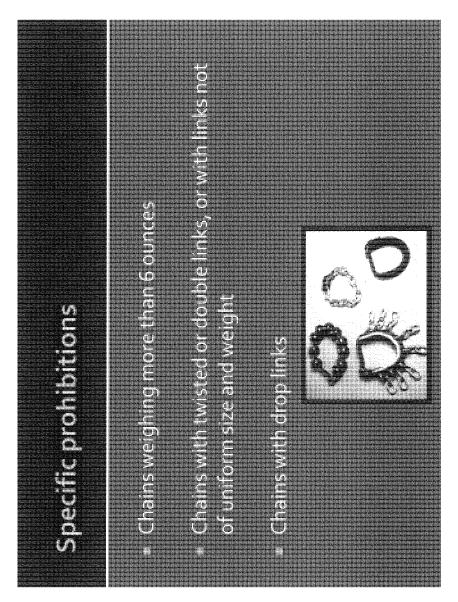
Definition of a sore does not include any application, injection, injection or practice performed in connection with the therapeutic treatment of a horse by or under the supervision of a licensed veterinari.
--

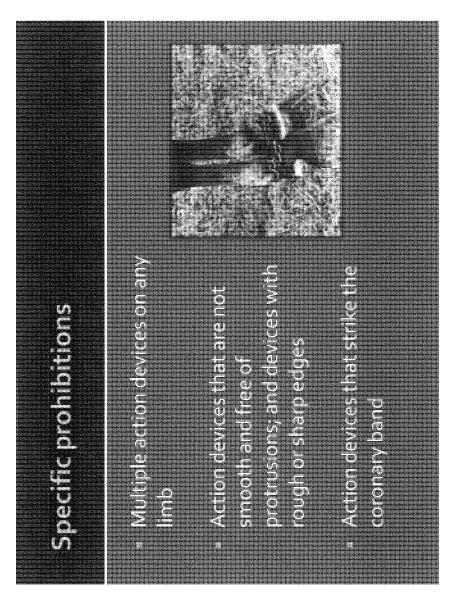


Some indicators of pain	Tucking of flanks	Flexing of abdominal muscles	Shifting of weight to the rear legs	Stepping forward with the rear limbs while the front limbs remain lightly planted	Excessive perspiration on the skin and hair coat	Changes in the depth and rate of respiration
Sol	i de Brest i ferra de Bresta de		ک	5t lir	Û	Ū •



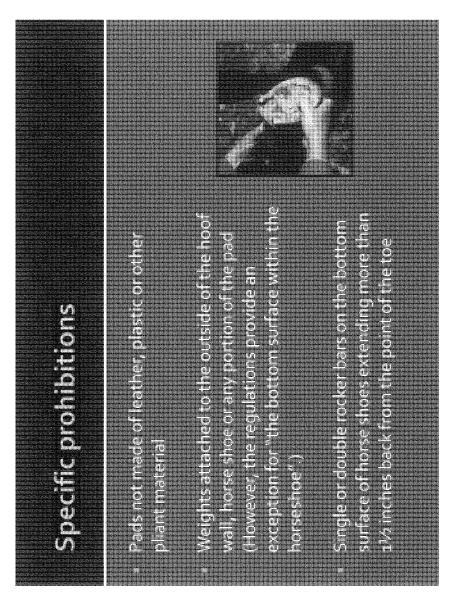


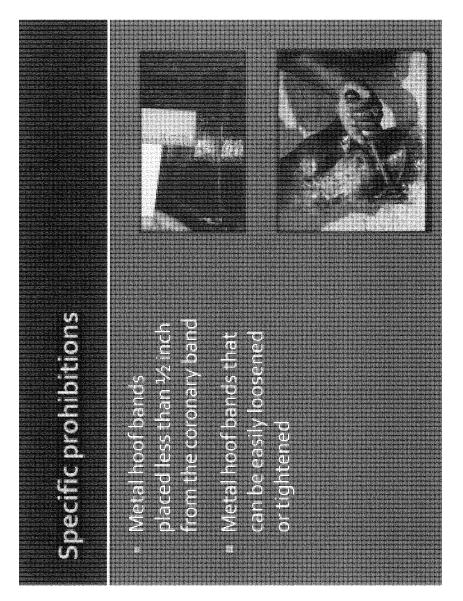




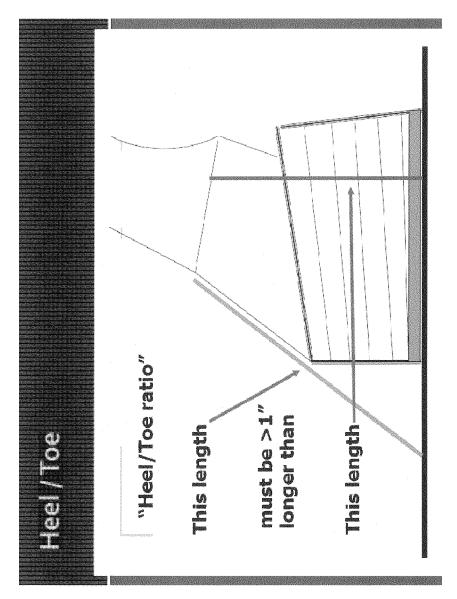
pecific prohibitions	3oots or collars with protrusions or swellings; plus igid, rough, sharp edges or seams 3oots or collars weighing more than 6 ounces – except soft rubber or leather bell boots used for protective purposes
Specif	

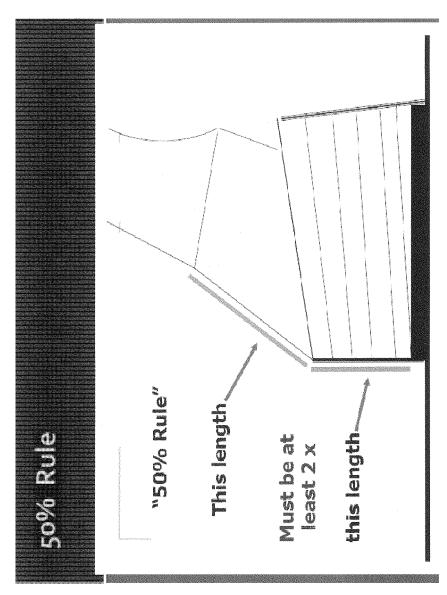
	/ be tress	and and	
	onably or dist	r the p. cking	
	n reas er pain	etweer oof pac	
	:hat ca o suffi	ted b ble h	
ons	g: ming t rorse t	ial inser accepta	
nibiti	i shoein oof trim ause a l	nater than	
pro	ns on or ho d to ca	iject or <i>i</i> of other	
ecific	ohibitio hoeing xpecteo	e hoc	
S	Proł Sh exj	ξ÷	

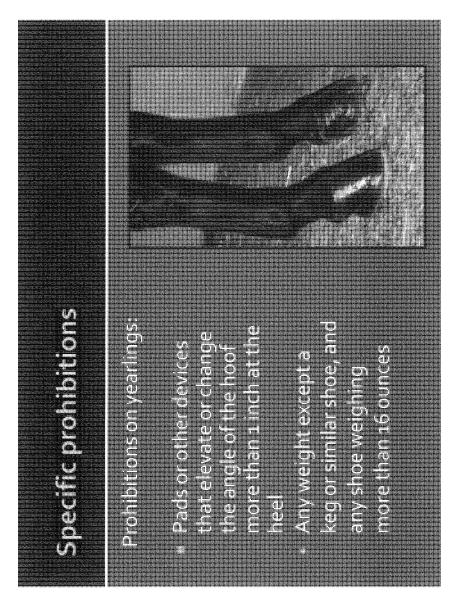






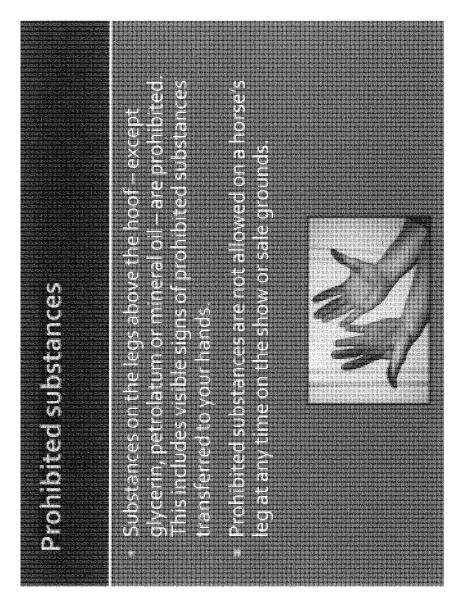




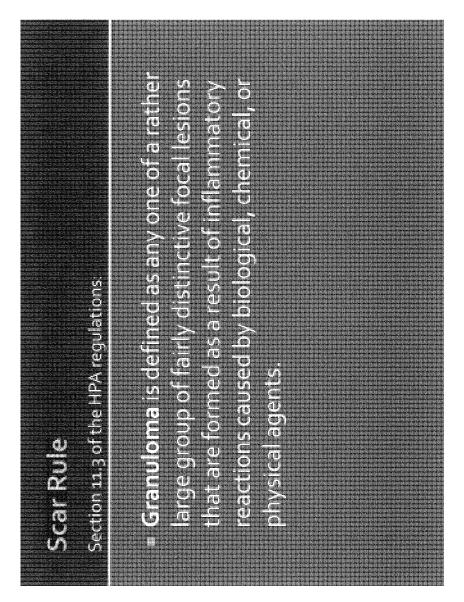




	ints	a Her	
	ill lubrica	after the area un	
	urnish a	ed only ne ni ylı	
S	it must i er them.	i be appli d, and or QP.	
nicant	inagemer ontrol ove	icants can l inspected i of the DQ	
ved lubri	low ma ntain c	ed lubr ss beer ervisior	
bpro	Horse sl and mai	Approve horse ha the supe	
X			



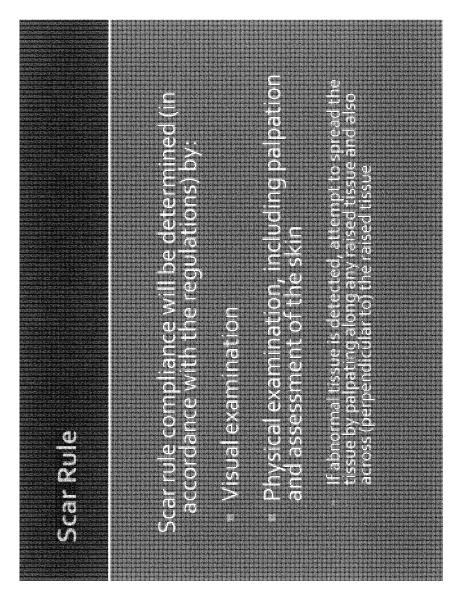
ar Rule on 11.3 of the HPA regulations:	car rule applies to all horses born on or after Oct. 1, 1975. Is subject to this rule that do not meet the following scar rule is shall be considered to be sore and are subject to all bitions of the HPA. The scar rule criteria are as follows: The anterior and anterior-lateral surfaces of the fore pasterns ral pathological evidence of inflammation, and other bilateral nee of abuse indicative of soring including, but not limited to, sive loss of hair. The posterior surfaces of the pasterns (flexor surface), fing the sulcus or "pocket," may show bilateral areas of mfy thickened epithelial tissue if such areas are free of erating granuloma tissue, irritation, moisture, edema or other nce of inflammation.
Section 11.	subjate share of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution

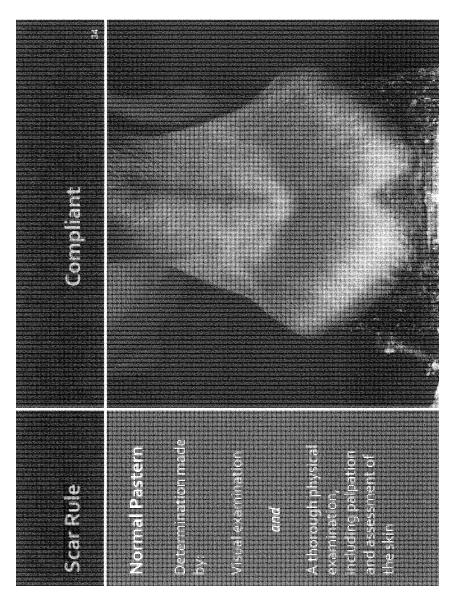


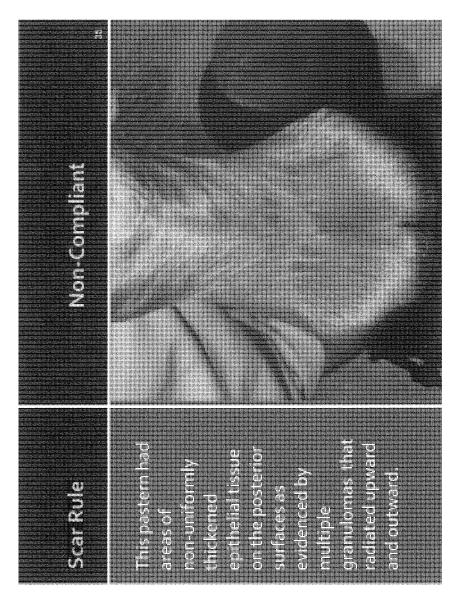
Rule	anterior surface must be free of:	lateral granulomas or other bilateral pathological vidence of inflammation on the anterior and	iterior-lateral surfaces of the fore pasterns (extensor irface)	buse indicative of soring	cessive hair loss	
Scar Rule	nterit	ateral dence	terior- face)	use in	essive	

Ů	sterior surface must be free of:	teral areas of non-uniformly thickened epithelial	ie on the posterior surfaces of the pasterns (flexor ace)	iferating granuloma tissue – lesions formed as a It of inflammatory reactions	sture – serum, exudate (fluid)	ma – localized swelling	et n G	iess, loss of tunction
Scar Rule	erior		on th 9	ferating t of infl:	ure – Si	1a – loc		ess, los

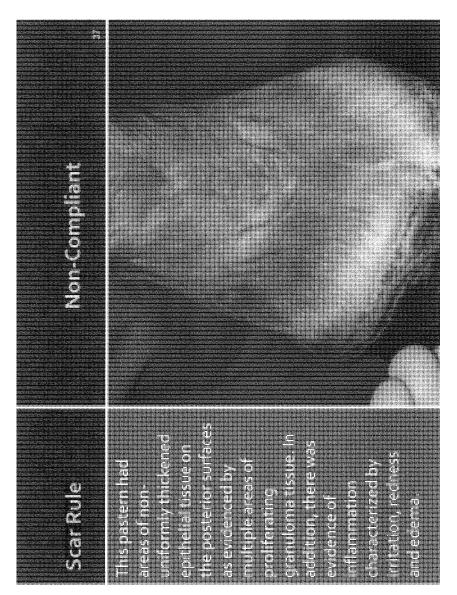
Đ	found to be in violation of the scar rule are sore.	n mind that for a horse to be out of ance with the scar rule, it must be out of ance on both forelimbs.	mb is evaluated independently, and the need not be the same nor similar on both ibs to constitute a scar rule violation.	
Scar Rule	found to b ore.	mind that nce with tl nce on bot	ub is evalua need not bo os to consti	

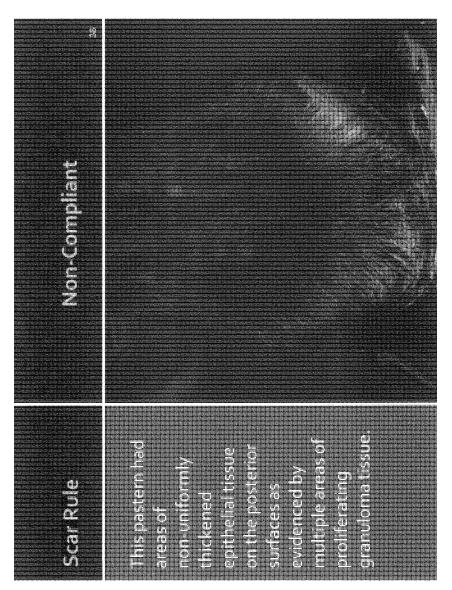


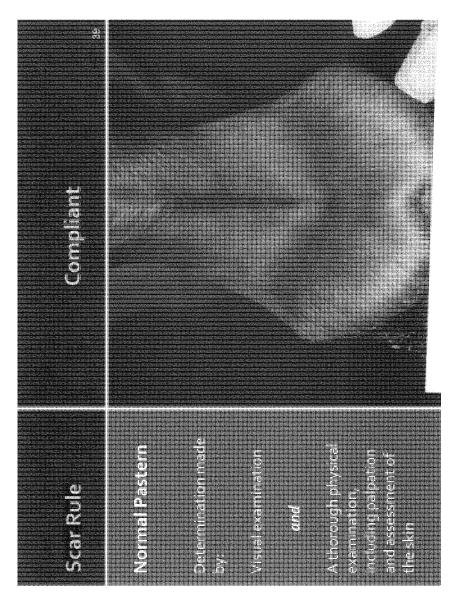


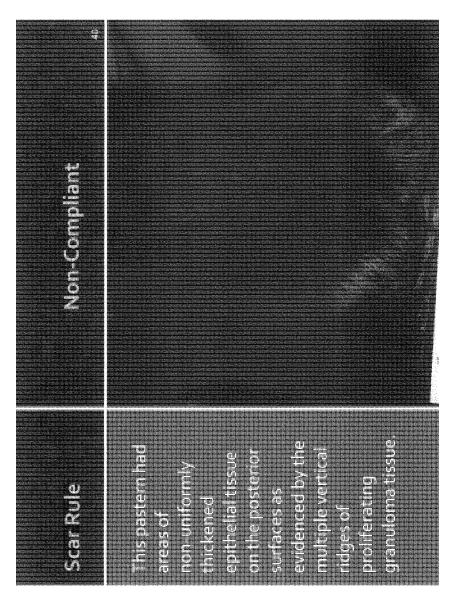


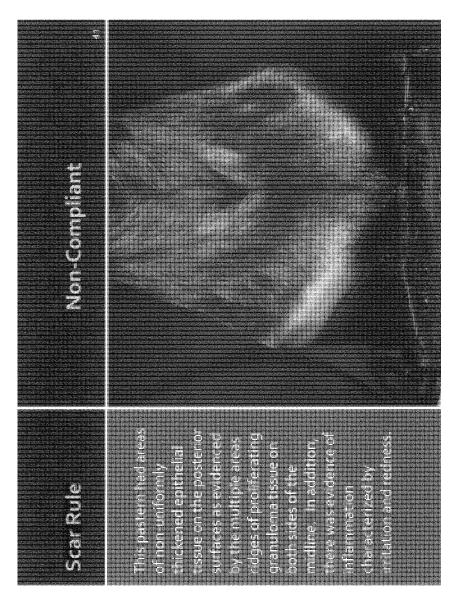


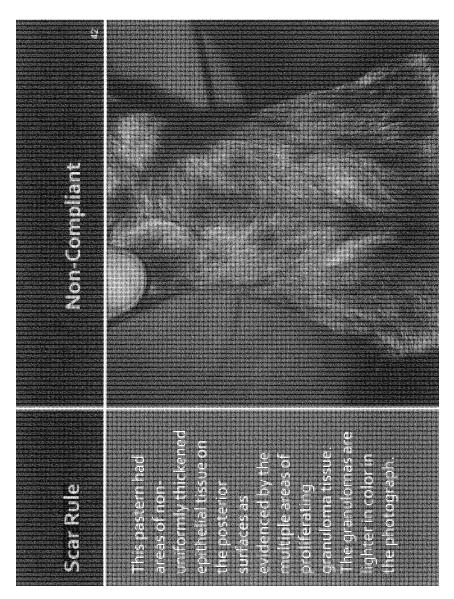


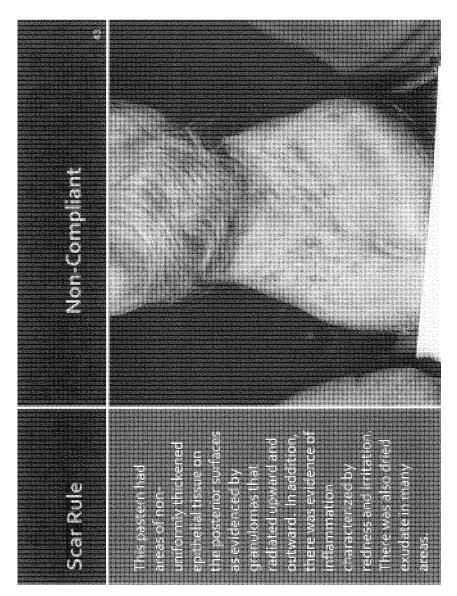


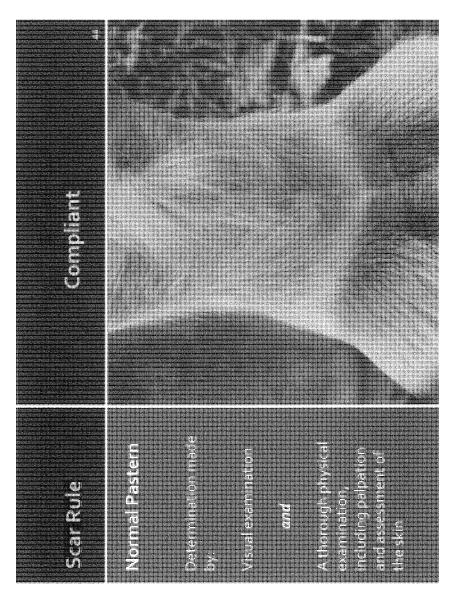




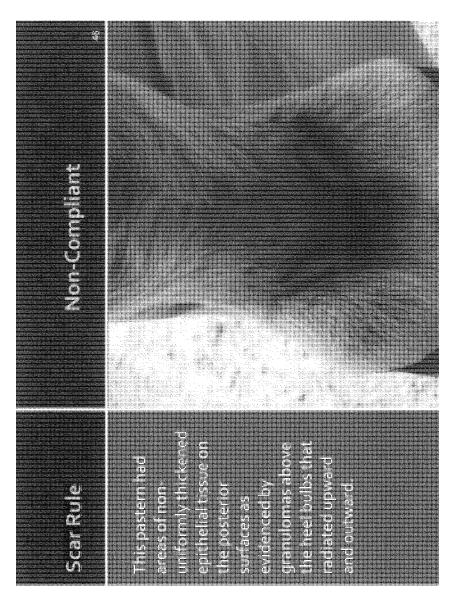


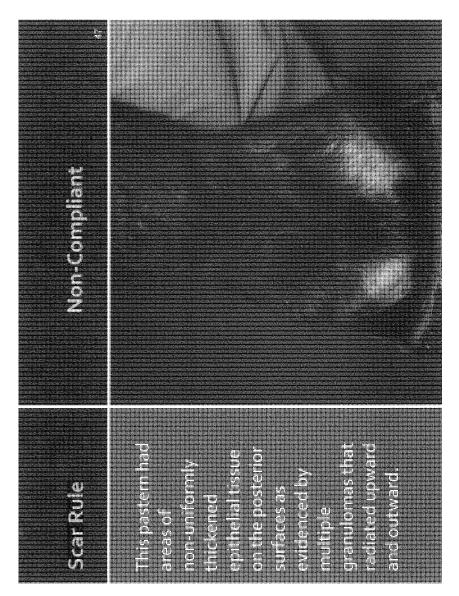


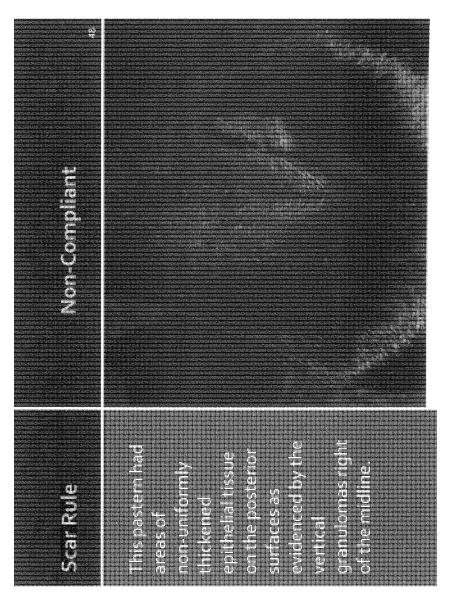


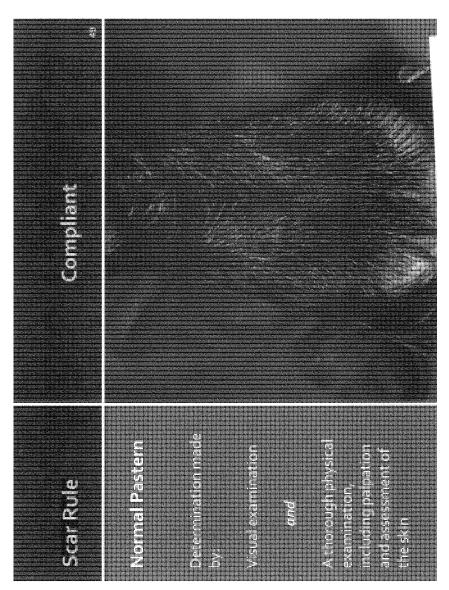


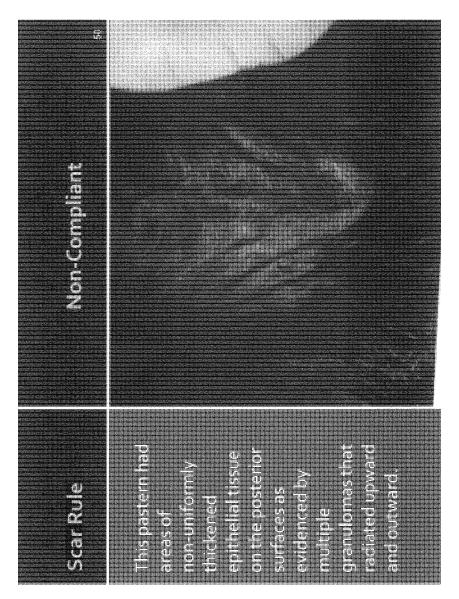
Non-Compliant and a This pastern had multiple vertical granulomas on the anterior-lateral portion of the pastern. There are at least five granulomas that are separated by the lighter hair lines in the furrows between Scar Rule Ô Ŵ

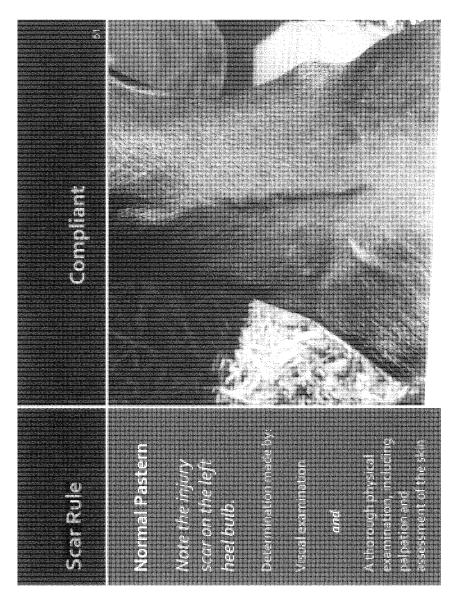


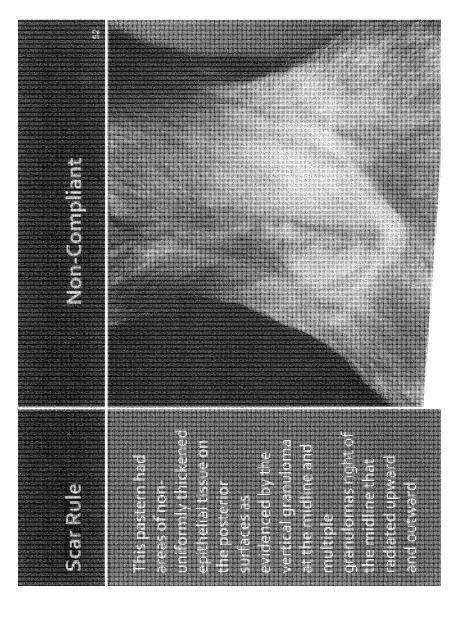


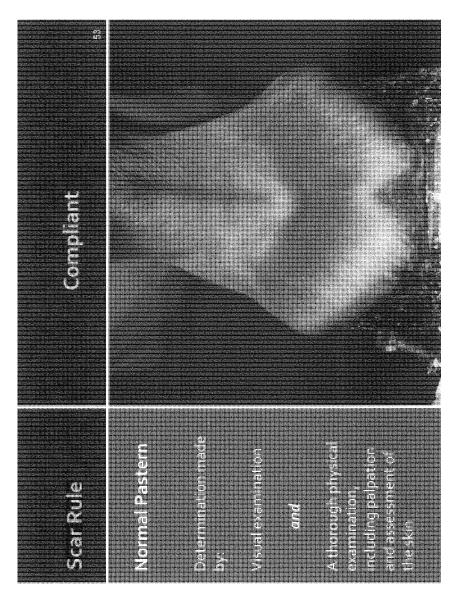


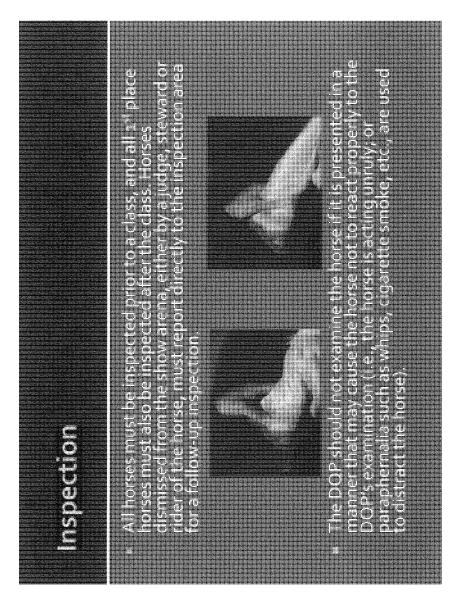


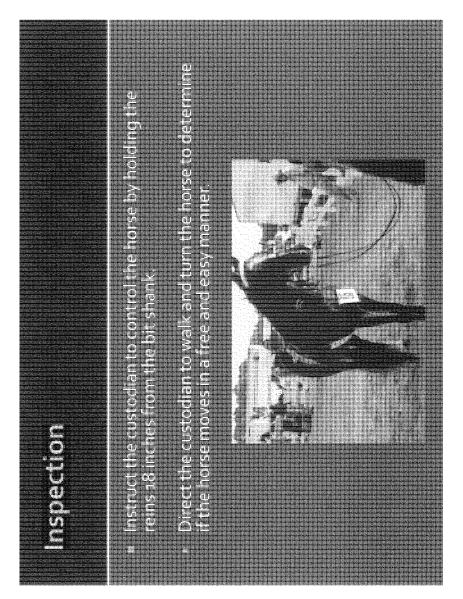




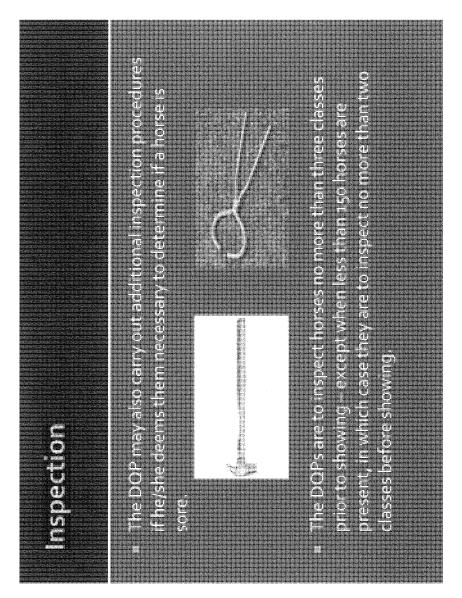




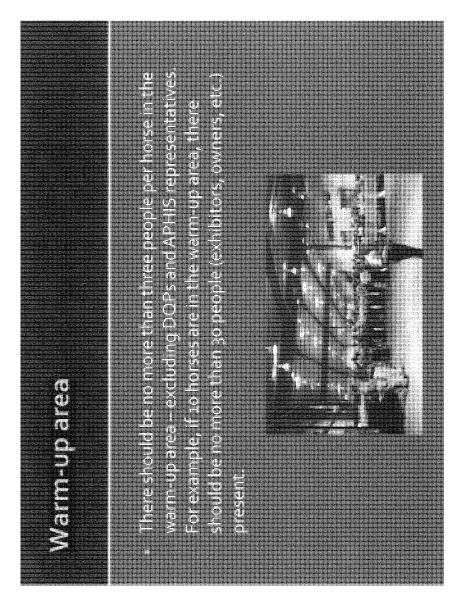


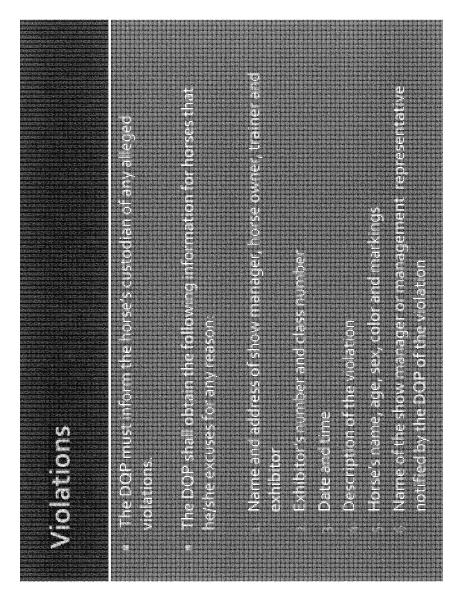


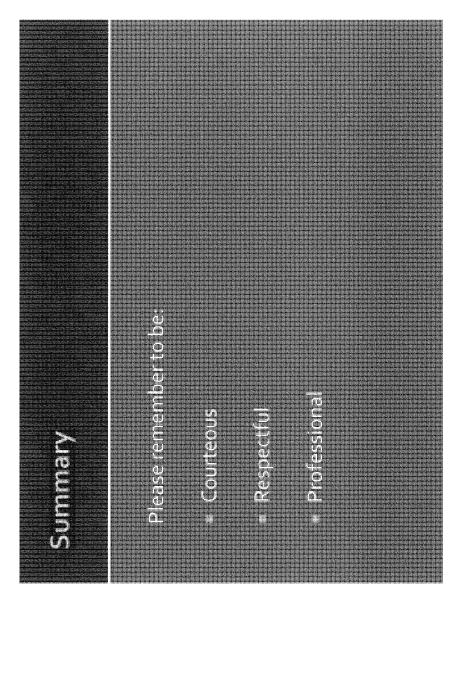
			ġ	es, but f the	
		ioof with n areas.	ing th ind.	stanc nt or i'	
		ie to ho Jastern	i, includ mary be	y circum 1s presei ents.	
	of your I	n kne and p	n area I corc	ider any e e lesions novemer	
	lat part (t legs fron ie fetlock a	paste Jbs a	ed ur ere ar sual r	
	the fla	n th	all of the 15, heel bi	alpa Liftl g un	
	ð. ñ	e the Jasis		ay be alpat strat	
tion	alpatin	ly palpat lar empl	to palp: of the su	egs l emo	
spec	hen	igital articu	e sure ocket	The rear l hey mus iorse is d	
<u></u>	>	С <u>с</u>	- CL - CL		

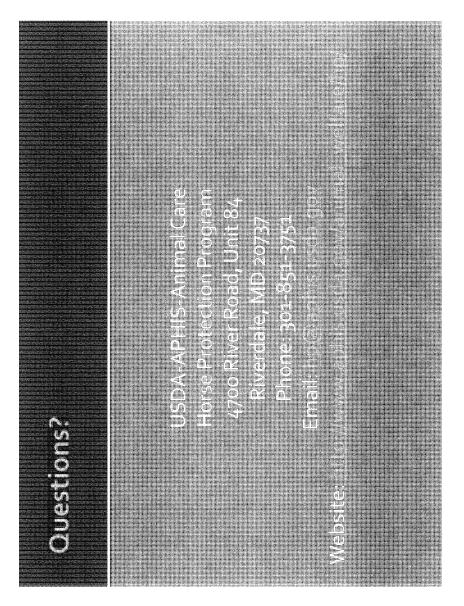


Ģ	shall be held in a designated area (warm-up at the observation of the DOP or APHIS	ot be permitted to leave the designated area der, trainer, groom, DOP and APHIS re allowed in the designated area.	
Warm-up area	 Inspected horses shall I area) that is under the representative. 	t be ler, t e all(









Thermography

Mr. Rogers: Does the Department of Agriculture and APHIS view thermography as an effective means of detecting scarring, and for the 2015 season, how often has thermography accurately detected scarring? Has this technology been the subject of peer review analysis for the specific application of usage at a Tennessee Walking Horse event? If so, please provide this documentation to the Committee. Also, does the Department or APHIS retain or utilize outside contractors for assistance with all aspects of thermography usage and, if so, provide a detailed accounting to the Committee of the costs associated with these services and the Department's written conflict-of-interest policies on outside contractors receiving compensation connect to thermography products used by the Department.

Response: APHIS uses thermography as a screening tool for signs of soring. APHIS does not use it as a tool for determining compliance with the Horse Protection Act, including compliance with the scar rule. APHIS is aware of peer reviewed research related to the use of thermography specific to Tennessee Walking Horses. A copy of the paper is being submitted for the record.

APHIS does not retain or utilize outside contractors for all aspects of the Agency's use of thermography. In FY 2015, APHIS consulted with two members of the American Association of Equine Practitioners regarding the use of the thermography and digital radiography equipment. However, APHIS does not use consultants/contractors for any equipment purchased to support the Horse Protection program, and therefore there is no associated compensation.

[The information follows:]

Thermography in the Diagnosis of Inflammatory **Processes in the Horse**

Ram C. Purohit, BVSc & AH, PhD, and Michael D. McCoy, DVM, MS

SUMMARY

To evaluate the use of thermography in equine medicine, a three-phase study was conducted. In the first phase, six horses were examined thermographically, before and after exercise, to determine a normal thermal pattern. In the second phase, nine horses with acute and chronic inflammatory processes were examined thermographically. In the third phase, thermography was used to evaluate the effectiveness of anti-inflammatory drugs on chemically induced inflammatory reactions.

All normal horses tested had similar infrared emission patterns. There was a high degree of symmetry between right and left and between front (dorsal) to rear (palmar, plantar) in the legs distal to the carpus and the tarsus. The warmer areas of the thermogram tended to follow major vascular structures. The coronary band was the warmest area of the leg. Heat increase due to exercise did not substantially alter the normal thermographic pattern.

Use of thermography in clinical cases successfully detected a subluxation of the third lumbar vertebra, a subsolar abscess, alveolar periostitis and abscess, laminitis, serous arthritis of the femoropatellar joint, and tendonitis.

Thermography was effective in quantitative and qualitative evaluation of anti-inflammatory compounds in the treatment of chemically induced inflammation.

Thermography is a relatively new noninvasive diagnostic technique which provides a pictorial image of skin infrared (IR) emission. It measures and displays visual images of IR radiation emitted from the body. Any object, the temperature of which is above absolute zero, emits IR energy in the form of invisible rays. This energy can be collected optically, transformed into electrical impulses, and con-

Received for publication May 25, 1979.
From, the Department of Large Animal Surgery and Medicine, School of Vet-erinary. Medicine, Anburn University, Anburn, AL 38830. Dr. McCoy's present address is flow Sk. Eccatargun, MN 80502.
Published as publication No. 1362, School of Veterinary Medicine. Anburn Enversity, Anburn, Ala:
Supported in part by Grant in Aid Research. Anburn University, and US: De-Supported in part by Grant in Aid Research. Anburn University, and US: De-

Services, The authors thank Jrs. R. S. Sharman, J. T. Yaughan, J. M. Hordorg, W. A. Borgfeld, W. M. Thorupson, Ms. Laurie Little, and Mk. Elizabeth Wooldery for assistance. The authors acknowledge cooperation of the US Department of Arrenty ture. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Veterinary Services for providing the thermoversion equipment and technical assistance.

August, 1980

verted to visible rays to form a picture (thermogram). Thus, thermography is the technique of photographically mapping temperature of the body surface. Thermograms, in reality, are the quantitative representation of the object's surface temperature, because the amount of IR energy given off by any object is a function of its temperature. Normally, the body temperature is well controlled by its own metabolic state. The temperature of the skin is normally lower than that of internal tissue and depends not only on the metabolic state of the animal, but also various factors such as thermal conduction from heat sources within the body, vascular activity within and just beneath the surface, heat losses due to evaporation, convection hy air currents, or exchange of IR energy to the surroundings.

Heat lost from the hody by the exchange of IR radiation with the surroundings is the basis of thermography. For this to occur there must be a temperature gradient present, in accordance with Stefan-Boltzman Law.¹ The body emits a broad spectrum of 1R radiation ranging from 3 to 50 µm. This in radiation from the body is detected and measured by thermovision in two ways: (i) a thermal detector which absorbs IR radiation uniformly at all wavelengths and (2) a photon detector which reacts to IR radiation only within a certain range of wavelengths.1

The thermal detector may be the better measure of IR radiation, but the time required for the production of an adequate thermogram makes it unsuitable. Thus, the thermovision units in current use are of the photon-detector These limit the IR detection to a certain range of type.2 wavelengths, but they are capable of producing instantaneous thermograms of diagnostic quality. Because the wavelengths of IR radiation emitted from the body surface fall into the middle and far IR range, the two photon detectors found to be suitable are those using indium antimonide (InSb) and mercury cadmium telluride. The scanning camera that houses the detector substance allows the transfer of energy from the IR radiation from the body to the photondetector substance. It transforms this energy exchange into electrical impulses which are transferred to the display unit as a visual rasterline image-similar to a closed-circuit television picture.

Thus, the value of the thermovision unit is in its sensitivity to changes in the temperature (IR emission) of an animal's body surface. The thermographic scanner collects the IR energy emitted and transforms this energy into electrical impulses which are converted to visible light rays to form a picture on the display unit. The process is done instantaneously and with no harm to the patient because the thermovision unit produces no radiation itself.

In human medicine, the most useful application of ther-

Received for publication May 25, 1979

partment of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and Veterinary

mography has been as an aid to the early detection of breast cancer, along with some studies on various acute and chronic inflammatory processes.³⁻¹⁵ Thermography has also been used to aid in the diagnosis of ophthalmic disorders, localization of biopsy sites, differentiation of endocrine dysfunction, identification of both benign and malignant tumors as causes of unilateral exophthalmus, and postsurgical assessment of tissue healing¹⁶ and to evaluate vascular disorders such as carotid occlusive disease,¹⁷⁻²⁰ deep vein thrombosis,²⁰ vascular headache,¹⁸ and cerebrovascular pathology (stroke).

Thermography has been used in orthopedics to identify sprains, stress fractures, shin splints, ligamentous injuries, and dislocations.24-24 The technique has been used in rehabilitation programs to follow the healing process.24 In patients exhibiting chronic pain due to damaged sympathetic nerves and resultant dysfunction, thermograms identify the areas of decreased skin temperatures.25 Thermography in cases of herniated disks, ankylosing spondylitis, and low back pain from ligamentous injuries has been helpful in localizing the site of injury.²⁶ The detection of tissue stress and friction from fitting artificial limbs to amputee patients has been aided by the use of thermography.²⁶ It has benefited the management of patients with sensory neuropathies due to diahetes, syringomyelia, and leprosy which may cause insensitive limbs. In such patients, thermography may act as a "pain substitute" because of its ability to detect inflammation in the early stages before tissue damage occurs.3

Clinical thermography in veterinary medicine was first reported in 1965 when Delahanty and Georgi³⁰ used the instrument in conjunction with radiology on four different clinical cases: a squamous cell carcinoma, a stab fracture of the third carpal bone, a bone spavin, and a deep cervical abscess. In all of these cases an increased heat pattern was detected over the involved area. Since it required at least 6 minutes to produce a thermogram and it was difficult to keep a horse still during the scanning period, it was difficult to produce good thermograms of horses. This disadvantage has been overcome by the development of a high-speed scanner employing rotating IR prisms which produce an instantaneous thermogram.

Stromberg³¹⁻³³ and Stromberg and Norberg³⁴ used thermography to investigate pathologic changes of the superficial digital flexor tendon in race horses. With thermography, early inflammation of the stressed tendon could be detected 1 to 2 weeks earlier than by routine clinical examination. Stromberg33 suggested that thermography could play an important role in preventing lameness in race horses. Studies of acute joint lesions of the carpus and phalanges that showed no radiographic changes revealed increased heat with thermography. Heat was observed to develop within a few hours after training and then slowly return to normal along with declining lameness. Hairline fractures that were difficult to demonstrate radiographically showed increased heat localized in the affected area. Periosteal reactions associated with "splints," sore shins, and fractures of the long bones were demonstrated readily by thermography. Subluxated vertebrae were detected as "hot spots" on the back.363

In 1970, the passage of the federal Horse Protection Act put a legal ban on the use of chemical or mechanical means of "soring" horses. Enforcement of this act has been hampered because of the difficulty in obtaining measurable and

recordable proof of violation. Nelson and Oshiem³⁶ showed that soring caused definite abnormalities in the characters istic IR emission pattern of the horse's digit. Thus, thermog raphy became the technique of choice for the detection of soring.

The purpose of the present study was (1) to establish the normal thermographic patterns of the limbs, (2) to evaluate thermovision as a diagnostic aid in the early detection of acute and chronic inflammatory conditions, and (3) to test the usefulness of the thermography in the quantitative evaluation of anti-inflammatory treatments.

Materials and Methods

The thermovision equipment* which consists of a camera unit, a black white display unit, and an accessory color display unit with an attached Polaroid camera for taking color pictures was used. The camera unit is made of a camera lens, an optical mechanical scanner, transfer optics, and a detector housing which contains the IR detector (indium antimonide) housed in the walls of a Dewar flask which holds the liquid nitrogen coolant. The function of this camera unit is to detect the invisible IR radiation emitted from an object, transform this radiation into equivalent electronic video signals, and then amplify and transfer these signals to the black-white display unit. When connected with the acces sory color unit, the various shades of gray from the thermal picture are transformed into a multicolor isotherm on the color display screen. Up to ten different isotherms can be photographed in ten colors on a single thermogram. From the control panel, the tem-perature sensitivity between each isotherm can be adjusted with a range of 0.2 C to 10 C. For this study, a sequence consisting of nine colors plus a white was used having 0.5 C or 1 C difference. between each isotherm (color). The isotherm (color) mode used in this study shows white as coolest and blue warmest, with eight other colors distributed in hetween

Six clinically normal, mature horses of various ages, sexes, and hreeds were used in the first part of the study. Each of the size horses was submitted to thermographic examination in the hase line or resting state. Then, they were exercised for 30 minutes and immediately reexamined. The examination included thermo-graphic views of the cranial (dorsal), caudal (palmar, plantar), medial, and lateral aspects of both the thoracic and pelvic limbs up to the elbow and stifle, respectively. Thermographic examina-tion was performed once each day for 6 days, using the same procedure

For the second part of the study, nine clinical cases involving various acute or chronic inflammatory conditions were examined by thermography. These cases included: a third premolar abscess (1), an acute stille infection (1), a subluxation of the third lumber vertebra (1), tendon infections (2), fractured scapula (1), laminitis (2), and a sole abscess (1). Follow-up thermograms were taken when possible.

In the third part of the study, 13 Shetland ponies were injected around the with 1.25 ml of 1.9% iodine solution (Hypodermin)² distal portion of the lateral left front spin to induce inflammatory responses. At 24 hours later, they were randomly put into four groups. Group 1 (three ponies) was not treated. Group 2 (four ponies) was treated (opically with benzydamine HCl ointment, group 3 (three ponies) was treated with IV injections of benzyda mine HCl twice a day (bid). Group 4 (three ponies) was treated with 1v injections of phenylbutazone^a bid and a Poltis' leg wrap The duration of treatment was 5 days for each group. Ther mographic viewing of each pony was done before injection of Hypodermin^b and each 24 hours for 9 days thereafter.

Am J Vet Res, Vol 41, No. 8

1168

Thermovision model 600, AGA Infrared Systems AB, Lidingo, Sweden, Haver-Lockbart, Shawmee Mission, Ran, Jensen-Salsberg Laboratories, Kansus City, Mo. Western Serum Co, Inc, Phoemr, Ariz.

Results

The characteristics of IR emission of the dorsal view of the limbs distal to the carpus and tarsus were much the same for the thoracic and pelvic limbs (Fig 1 and 2). The coronary band was the warmest area. Around this were two concentric circles of similar size which decreased in temperature by 1 degree (C) as the distance from the coronary band increased. The hoof gradually continues to decrease in temperature by bands of 1 degree. In general, the temperature at the proximal intraphalangeal joint (pastern) area was 3 to 5 degrees cooler than the coronary band. The temperature at the metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints (fetlock) and metacarpal and metatarsal (cannon) areas were 3 to 4 degrees cooler than the coronary band. At the carpus and tarsus, the medial side was 1 to 2 degrees cooler than the coronary band (Fig 3 and 4). Above the carpus and tarsus, the medial aspect was warmer than the coronary hand, and the lateral aspect was about 2 to 3 degrees cooler from the coronary band.

From the palmar or plantar views, the IR-emission pattern for the thoracic limbs distal to the carpus was similar to that of the pelvic limbs distal to the tarsus (Fig 5, 6, 7, and 8). The warmest area in the foot is between the bulh of the heels with 1 to 2 degrees decrease over the hulbs. The hairs over the areas of the ergot (calcar metacarpal and calcar metatarsal) are 5 to 8 degrees cooler than between the bulbs. On the medial side of the flexor tendons there is a narrow longitudinal strip of increased temperature, 1 to 2 degrees warmer than the palmar or plantar surface, that extends from the metacarpophalangeal joint to the carpus area in the thoracic limb and from the metatarsophalangeal joint to the tarsus area in the pelvic limh. Above the carpus and tarsus, the temperature natterns vary in form, but are 2 degrees cooler than the area between the hulbs of the heel.

Medial and lateral IR-emission patterns from the hoof to the areas above the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal joint are shown before (Fig 9) and after exercise (Fig 10). A similar pattern was obtained for these areas for hoth the thoracic and pelvic limbs. The medial surface showed a slight increase in temperature over the lateral surface. The coronary band was the warmest area, surrounded by two concentric circles decreasing a degree as they radiated away from the coronary band. The areas covering metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints and just above were 3 to 4 degrees cooler than the coronary band. The area between metacarpus or metatarsus bone and superficial flexor tendon showed an increase in temperature, ranging 1 to 2 degrees cooler than the coronary band but 1 to 2 degrees warmer than the dorsal surface of the metacarpus or metatarsus of both the thoracic and pelvic limbs. This area runs as a longitudinal strip from the metacarpophalangeal joint to just below the carpus in the thoracic limb, and from the metatarsophalangeal joint to just below the tarsus in the pelvic limb. After exercise, the IR-emission of the distal portion of the limbs showed a characteristic symmetric pattern similar to that of normal horses (preexercise) with a slight increase in the area covered by each pattern (Fig 10).

The medial and lateral IR-emission pattern for the carpus (Fig 11 and 12) and tarsus (Fig 13, 14, 15, and 16) before and after exercise are shown. Due to increased muscle mass above the carpus and tarsus, after exercise, the increased circulation to these areas produced an extended solid ther-

August, 1980

mal pattern. The normal IR-emission pattern of the lateral aspect of the carpus pre-exercise was about 1 to 3 degrees cooler than the medial aspect. Similarly, in the tarsus area, lateral sides were cooler than the medial sides.

THERMOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF CLINICAL CASES

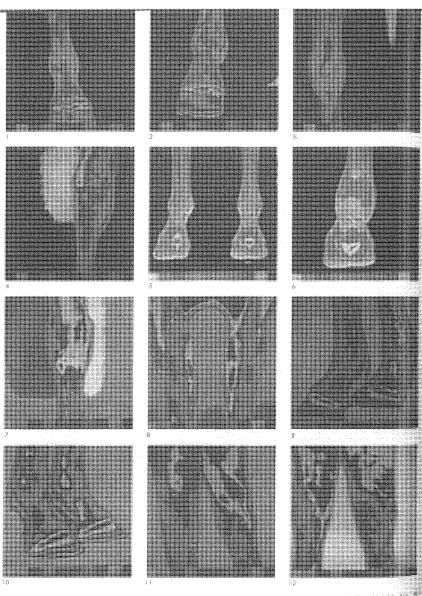
Case I—An 8-year-old Thoroughbred mare had a record of having eaten almost 45 kg of feed during the night. Clinical examination revealed increased digital pulse, no evident palpable heat of the feet, borhorygnus, rectal temperature of 39 C, and heart rate of 55 beats/minute. Because laminitis was a possible sequela and no heat in the hoof was detected clinically, the mare was submitted to thermographic examination. The thermograms showed increased heat, as an exaggeration of the normal pattern, at and below the coronary band (Fig 17). The hoof usually is 3 to 5 degrees cooler than the coronary band and an increase in re-mission through the hoof was evident. At 24 hours after initial examination.

Case 2—A 5-year-old Quarter Horse mare had a laceration on the dorsal surface of the left metatarsus area just proximal to the metatarsophalangeal joint. The wound was of 12 hours' duration. Thermographic viewing showed inflammation extending distal through the first phalanx and up to the area immediately distal to the carpus (Fig 18). Follow-up viewing on the 3rd day of treatment showed a decrease in heat associated with the reduction of inflammation throughout the affected area (Fig 19).

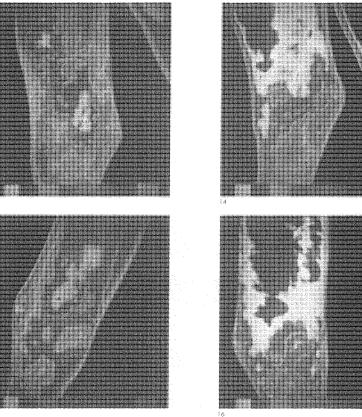
Case 3-A 6-year-old grade mare had lameness in the right thoracic limb. The mare had been pastured and was seldom ridden. Clinical examination revealed sensitivity to the hoof testers over the lateral quarter and heel. A diagnosis of subsolar abscess was made. Thermograms showed increased heat over the lateral areas of the heel bulh and a spot of increased heat in the lateral quarter of the sole (Fig 20 and 21) when compared with the medial areas of the same foot.

Case 4—Thermographic examination was performed on a 4-year-old grade horse with tendonitis of the flexor tendons of the right thoracic limb. The thermograms showed increased heat along the tendons from the metacarpophalangeal area to an area just distal to the carpus.

Case 5—An 8-year-old Arabian gelding had a puncture wound to the left thoracic limb just proximal to the metacarpophalangeal joint area. Heat and pain were evident on clinical examination. Thermograms showed increased heat from the proximal phalanx to the proximal third of the metacarpus. Also the site of puncture was shown by a localized 2-cm area of heat that was 2 degrees warmer than the surrounding area (Fig 22).

Case 6-A 12-year-old Appaloosa gelding had lameness of the right thoracic limb. Clinical examination revealed pain on palpation of the shoulder and on extension of the leg. An initial diagnosis of periosteal bruising or a fracture from trauma was made. Thermographic examination showed a localized area of increased heat over the distal third of the scapular spine (Fig 23). The inflammation spread slightly into the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. Radiographic examination revealed a fracture of the scapular spine. 

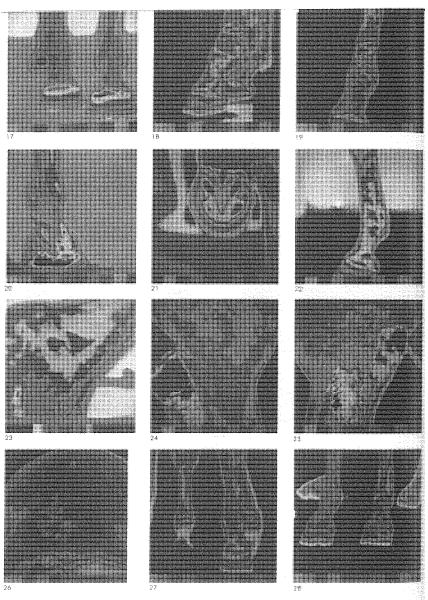
Am J Vet Bee, Vol 41, 149 🕅



- Fig 1—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area, darsal view of the thoracic limb. Fig 2—Narmal hadf and metatarbaphalangeal area, darsal view of the pelvic limb. Fig 3—Narmal carpus—darsal view. Fig 3—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area, polmar view. Fig 5—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area, polmar view. Fig 5—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area, polmar view. Fig 5—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area plantar view. Fig 5—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area plantar view. Fig 5—Narmal carpus—polmar view. Fig 5—Narmal carpus—polmar view. Fig 9—Narmal hadf and metacarbaphalangeal area of the plantar limb—right lateral and left medial view. Fig 10—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 13—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 13—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 13—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 13—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 13—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 13—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 14—Narmal carpus—left lateral and right medial view of the thoracic limbs. Fig 14—Narmal carpus—lateral view of the left pelvic limb—before exercise. Fig 14—Narmal tarsus—medial view of the right pelvic limb—fore exercise. Fig 16—Narmal tarsus—medial view of the right pelvic limb—fore exercise. Fig 16—Narmal tarsus—medial view of the right pelvic limb—fore exercise.

August, 1980

1171



Am J Vet Flow, Vol 41, M6

Case 7-A 4-year-old Quarter Horse gelding had an acute serous arthritis of the right stifle. Although the infection was evident clinically, the thermogram showed the lesion was limited to the stifle joint (Fig 24 and 25).

Case 8 = A6, e-year-old Quarter Horse stallion was entered with the complaint of back soreness. Physical examination revealed there was pain mainly in the lumbar area. Eight weeks earlier, the horse had "sat back" on his halter, broken the lead, and fallen upon his hack. (Radiographic evaluation was difficult to obtain due to inadequate power to penetrate such a large mass of tissue.) Thermographic examination identified a localized area of heat over the third lumbar vertebra. A diagnosis of subluxation of the third lumbar vertebra was made after correlating all diagnostic methods (Fig 26).

Case 9—A 10-year-old gelding had a record of not eating well and having a foul odor from his mouth. After clinical examination, a diagnosis of abscess in the third premolar periodontal area of the right maxilla was made. Thermograms showed an increase in heat over the affected area.

Thermographic Evaluation of Drug Effectiveness-The thermograms of all ponies taken the day after the initial application of irritant showed a large area of increased temperature 2 to 4 degrees warmer than the coronary band. This area of increased temperature was present at metacarpophalangeal joint and extended to just helow the carpus of the affected limb (Fig 27). Swelling and inflammation was evident (by clinical examination) in the metacarpophalangeal area and 2 to 3 cm proximal to the distal end of the metacarpus. Thermographs taken daily allowed visualization of the decrease in the area of inflammation in response to the treatment with the phenylbutazone and henzydamine HCl, whereas inflammation in the untreated ponies persisted for a longer duration. When clinically detectable heat of the insulted area was gone and the ponies appeared to be physically sound, thermograms continued to show an area of ahnormal heat (inflammation), which lasted 4 to 8 more days (Fig 28).

Discussion

The thermovision unit used in this study was found to be applicable for use on horses. Along with being rapid, the instrument was not difficult to operate and was not harmful to either the patient or the operator, even with continued use. The primary disadvantage in the use of thermography is the high initial cost of the unit. Other than this, the expense of producing a thermogram is low.

After evaluating the thermographic patterns of the horses used in this study, a number of observations were made. There is a high degree of right-left symmetry to the IR emission of the horse, which has also been found in persons.^{2,11,15,37} But, in the horse, there is also a high degree of symmetry between the thoracic and pelvic limbs distal to the carpus and tarsus. The areas of warmer temperatures tend to follow or coincide with the major vascular patterns-the coronary band, the metacarpal, and metatarsal arteries. This should be expected because of the heat conduction of blood flowing through the major arteries to the skin. Although the general characteristics of thermal patterns of the horses studied were similar, no two horses had exactly the same pattern. This finding has also been reported in human medicine in the investigations in breast thermography.^{11,15} Investigators reported that the breast thermogram continued to be the same year after year and that patients could be identified by their thermogram. Again, the reason for these variations is due to the individual variations of tissue vascularization and metabolism. Thermograms of horses taken when the ambient temperature was very cold showed extreme cooling of the limbs distal to the carpus and tarsus, but after exercise the IR emission pattern returned to normal.

In clinical cases submitted for thermographic examination which had an obvious clinical diagnosis (periodontal abscess, acute serous arthritis of the stifle, tendonitis) the value of thermography was primarily in showing the clinician the limits of the involved inflammatory response. But, in those cases that were in doubt of a specific diagnosis (Horner's syndrome,³⁵ lumbar vertebral subluxation, subsolar abscess, laminitis), thermography was efficacious in localizing the area of involvement and aided in establishing the necessary information needed for deciding what further diagnostic methods were to he used. In the case of subluxation of the third lumbar vertebra, the horse was presented because of back pain. Clinical examination confirmed the hack soreness and localized it primarily in the lumbar region. Thermography localized the lesion even further, showing it to be over the third lumbar vertebrae. Thermography of lower back problems, herniated disks, and spondylitis in persons has been reported to accurately locate the lesion also.²⁸

Probably the most important value of thermography is

Fig 17Laminitisdorsal view of both thoracic limbs (case 1).		
Fig 18Laceration in the metatarsus area of the left pelvic limbdorsal view (case 2).		
Fig 19-Laceration in the metatarsus area of the left pelvic limb-dorsal view-3 days treatment (case 2).		
Fig 20Subsolar abscess in the thoracic limbpalmar view of hoof (case 3).		
Fig 21 Subsolar abscess in the thoracic limbsolar view (case 3).		
Fig 22Tendonitis from puncture wound of metacarpophalangeal area of the left thoracic limb (case 5).		
Fig 23Fracture of scapular spinous process of the right thoracic limb (case 6).		
Fig 24-Normal stille-lateral view of the pelvic limb.		
Fig 25Serous arthritis of the femoro-patellar jointlateral view of the right stifle (case 7).		
Fig 26Subluxation of third lumbar vertebra (case 8).		
Fig 27Left theracic limb below carpus24 hours after induction of inflammation by injection of hypodermine in t	he metacarpophalang	al area of the
proximal phalanx (group 2).		
Fig 28-Left thoracic limb below carpus-5 days after treatment with benzydamine hydrochloride to reduce inflat	mmation (group 2).	
August, 1980		1173
August, 1900		

its extreme sensitivity to changes in heat and its ability to detect pathologic conditions before they become clinically evident. This advantage has been demonstrated repeatedly with the use of thermography in screening for breast can-

In the third phase of this study, the objective was to evaluate thermography as a means of quantitatively determining the therapeutic effectiveness of reducing an inflammatory response. The induced inflammation elicited in ponies in the present study was readily shown with thermography. Thermography was also able to demonstrate the effects of enhanced healing induced with benzydamine ointment and phenylbutazone. In horses which were clinically sound, 9 days after the initial insult, thermograms still showed an area of inflammation. This points out that in those animals which appeared clinically sound, complete healing of the injured tissues had not yet occurred. In human medicine, Brand²⁴ used thermography as an

aid in determining when injured tissues, fractures, and injured ligaments had healed sufficiently to allow patients nonsupportive use of affected limbs. Physicians and trainers handling athletic injuries have also used thermography to determine when athletes can return to training.21 Before thermography, many athletes were allowed to return to training too early because they appeared clinically sound, but in fact were not. Tilsner³⁷ has also used thermography in the thrombolytic therapy of vascular thrombosis. By following the treatments with daily thermograms, he was able to determine the effectiveness of the treatments and when to stop therapy.

Present studies have shown that thermography could have several applications in the field of veterinary medicine. The knowledge of equine lameness could be aided by thermography and its ability to detect sites of early inflammation. Regular thermographic examinations of those horses in training and competition on race tracks could allow early detection and treatment of a variety of conditions and prevent possible severe injury.

References

1. Barnes RB: Thermography of the human body. Science 140: 870-887 1963

2. A.G.A. Thermovision Operating Manual, A.G.A. Infrared System

AALA: Intermovision operating numes, action interest operating A.B., Lidingo, Sweden, 157–170, 1984.
 Barnes HB: The early history of thermography. In Uenatsu (ed): Medical Thermography, Theory and Clinical Applications. Los Angeles, Brentwood Publishing Corp. 1987, pp. 1–44.
 Barnes RB, Gershnor Cohen J. Clinical thermography. JAMA 185:

949-952, 1963.

Karpman HL: Current status of thermography. Angiology 21: 103-107, 1970.

Hor, 1920.
 Poole DO: The basic physics of clinical thermography, in Uematau
 6. Poole DO: The basic physics of clinical Application Los Angeles, Brentwood Publishing Corp. 1975, pp 15–28.
 7. Hardy JD: The radiating power of human skin in the infra-red. Am J Physical 127; 454–462, 1989.
 8. Isard HJ, Ostrum BJ: Breast thermography—the mammetherm. Radial Clin North Am 12: 107–188, 1974.
 9. Gershon-Cohen J, Berger SM, Haberman AD, et al: Thermography.

phy of the breast, Am J Roentgenol Radium Ther Nucl Med 91; 919–928, 1964.

i. 10. Gershon-Cohen J. Haberman-Brueschke JD, Brueschke EE: Med. ical thermography: A summary of current status. Radiol Clin North Am 3: 403-431, 1965

11. Isard HJ, Becker W, Shilo R, et al: Breast thermography after four ars and 10,000 studies. Am J Roentgenol Radium Ther Nucl Med 118 . 811-821, 1972.

12. Stark AM, Way S: Screening of breast cancer. Lancet 2: 407-412. 1970

13. Collins AJ, Ring F, Bacon PA, et al: Thermography and radiology, complimentary methods for the study of inflammatory diseases. Clin Radial 27: 237-243, 1976.

14. Moskowitz M, Milbrath J, Gartside P, et al: Lack of efficacy of thermography as a screening tool for minimal and stage I breast cancer, A Engl J Med 295: 249-252, 1976.

Engl. J. Med. 250: 249–252, 1976.
15. Clark RP, Mullan BJ, Pugh LGCE: Colour thermography in running. J Physiol (Lond) 239: 81–82, 1974.
16. Anon: Ophthalmologista discuss various clinical applications of thermography. JAMA 216: 1420-1424, 1971.

thermography. JANA 240: [440-(1985), 1975.
17. Capistrant TD: Thermographic facial patterns in carotid occlusive disease. Radiology 100: 85-89, 1971.
18. Correll JW: Non-stenotic bisions of the extracranial carotid causing

Correl JW: Non-sterious ensous of the extractantic caroing assing stroke and the results of surgical treatment. *Circulation* 46: 11–48, 192;
 Wood EH: Thermography in the diagnosis of cerebrovaschar disease. *Radiology* 55: 270–283, 1965.
 Cooke ED: Picher MF: Thermography in diagnosis of deep veneous 20. Cooke ED: Picher MF: Thermography in diagnosis of deep veneous

thrombosis. Br Med J 2: 523-526, 1973. 21. Winsor T: Vascular aspects of thermography. J Cardiovasc Surg 12: 379-388, 1971

22. Winsor T: Thermography in health and disease. Artz Med J 22 445-558, 1966.

23. Karpman HC, Knebel A: Clinical studies in thermography, application of thermography in evaluating musculoligamentous injuries of the spine. Arch Environ Health 20: 412–417, 1970.

spine. Arch Emergen Health 20: 412–417, 1970.
21. Berghold HT: Thermography and althetic injuries, in Ucmanay S (ed): Medical Thermography, Theory and Clinical Application, Los Angeles, Brenivood Publishing Corp. 1976, pp 145–149.
25. Ucmatsu S, Long DU: Thermography in chronic pain, in Ucmatag S (ed): Medical Thermography, Theory and Clinical Application. Los Angeles, Brenivood Publishing Corp. 1976, pp 52–58.
Stedt: Medical Thermography, Theory and Clinical Application. Los Angeles, Brenivood Publishing Corp. 1976, pp 52–58.
Stedt: Medical Thermography, Theory and Clinical Application. Los Angeles, Brenivood Publishing Corp. 1976, pp 155–160.
Corp. Medical Thermography in Ortson 165–160.
Anders SM, Gliciman M, Kallish M: Thermography in orthopedies.
Ann XY Acad Sci 121, 152–101.

Ann NY Acad Sci 121: 157-170, 1964.

Ann N Acutt Sci 121: 107-100, 1991.
28. Brand PW: Thermography in orthopedies and in experimental stress, in Uematsus S (ed): Methcal Thermography, Theory and Clinical Application. Los Angeles, Brentwood Publishing Corp. 1976, pp 150-157.
29. Bergholdt HT, Brand PW. Thermography. An aid in the main

ement of insensitive feet and stumps. Arch Phys Med Rehabil 56: 205+ 209, 1975

30. Delahanty DD, Georgi JR: Thermography in equine medicine J

Am Vet Med Assoc 147: 235-238, 1965.
 31. Stromberg B. The normal and diseased flexor tendon in race horses. Acta Radial [Suppl] 305: 1–94, 1971.

Stromberg B: Thermography of the superficial flexor tendon in race horses. Acta Radiol /Suppl 319: 295-297, 1972.

race norses Acta Rathol [Suppl] 492–295, 29, 19,12.
33. Stronberg B. The use of thermography in equine orthopedics, J Am Ver Radiul Suc 15, 94–97, 1974.
43. Stronberg B. Norberg I: Infra-red emission and ¹⁰Xe disappear-ance rate studies in the horse. Equine Vet J 1:1–7, 1971.
55. Purohit RC, Bergled WA, McCuy MD, et al: Value of clinical thermography in veterinary medicine. Authorn Vet 33: 104–108, 1977.
36. Nelson IA: Objective ID: Sorting in Tennoscee Welvier birrest.

Gernography in verentary medicure Atourty for 35, 104-108, 197-36, Nelson HA, Okheim DL, Sorng in Tennessee Walking horses Detection by thermography. USDA APHIS, Vetorinary Services Labo-ratories, Annes, Jowa, 1-14, 1975. 37, Tilsner V, Heisig N, Value of infrared thermography as a method

for control of thrombolytic therapy, Angiology 18: 661-666, 1967.

Am J Vet Res, Vol 41, No. 8

Horse Shoes

Mr. Rogers. During interaction between APHIS representatives and walking horse industry participants, APHIS contended that pressure shoeing is a major concern and one of the primary types of violations of the Horse Protection Act. Please provide to the Committee the number pressure shoeing violations found by APHIS representatives in the last five years and the number of prosecutions that have been undertaken due to these violations. Additionally, please separate those violations between violations associated with flat shod and pleasure walking horses and those for padded/performances walking horses.

Response. In FY 2015, APHIS recorded the following categories of noncompliance based on inspection findings: action device bilateral, foreign substance, illegal shoeing/lead in package, scar rule, refusal of inspection, and unilateral. "Pressure shoeing" is a term colloquially used to identify noncompliant practices involving a horse's hooves. These practices may be captured under many categories involving noncompliance with the HPA and regulations, including positive response to hooftesters, positive response to percussion hammer to hoof wall, lead or abnormal object found within the pad or between the pad and the hoof and pain response upon palpitation, coffin bone rotation with the hoof, metal band too close to the coronet band, APHIS does not capture pressure shoeing as separate category. etc. As a result, APHIS does not have five year data available by class type (i.e., padded and flat shod). However, APHIS is able to provide a summary of all violations identified at horse shows attended by USDA personnel for the last five years, which include, but are not limited to, noncompliant practices involving horses' hooves.

Fiscal Year	Number of Horses Inspected	Number of Alleged Violations Reported	Number of Cases Initiated by APHIS*	Number of Official Warnings Issued*	Number of Administrative Complaints Issued in Collaboration with USDA's Office of the General Counsel*
FY 2011	10,005	672	193	164	26
FY 2012	11,520	708	79	278	13
FY 2013	10,855	409	476	1,255	19
FY 2014	7,098	579	164	426	41
FY 2015	7,883	509	233	503	16

*Please note that violations may have occurred in a fiscal year other than when the administrative action were taken.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Mr. Rogers: Please provide in writing the Department's regulations, guidelines, or policies regarding the use of Construction Management firms to oversee water and wastewater infrastructure projects finances by any of the Department's loan and/or grant programs.

Response: The USDA Water and Environmental Programs (WEP) division presently does not have any regulations, guidelines, or policies regarding the use of Construction Management firms to oversee water and wastewater infrastructure projects finances by any of the Department's loan and/or grant programs.

Construction Management firms are typically not used in the WEP program because for the most part this type of technical assistance is already available to WEP borrowers, at no cost, and therefore it is not generally cost effective for these small rural communities.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER GMO Labeling

Mr. Yoder: Despite overwhelming scientific evidence to support the safety of GMO foods, activists are pushing for state laws that would require special labeling to be displayed on products containing GMO ingredients. A state-by-state patchwork approach to food labeling runs counter to the national labeling standards that have served to provide consistency for consumers looking to labels for information regarding nutrition, safety, and allergens. Food labeling in the United States should remain uniform across all 50 states so that all consumers have access to the same information no matter where they shop. Mr. Secretary, do you believe that a patchwork of state laws that require the food industry to comply with labeling requirements in only a handful of states (i.e. Vermont) will lead to consumers having to pay more for food and/or will limit their choices at the grocery store?

Response: Establishing labeling systems that are applicable within state borders will create chaotic circumstances where individual states and/or individual companies will be making their own decisions about what they are going to put on the package. It is going to create confusion. It is going to create additional expense. It may limit access to food, or it may increase the cost of food.

Crop Insurance Cuts

Mr. Yoder: The president's budget proposed cutting crop insurance payments by nearly \$18 billion over a 10-year period, including \$1.26 billion in FY 2017 alone. All of this is being done when USDA is estimating farm income to have fallen 56% over the last three years. The one thing I consistently hear from farmers, when they come into my office, is how important crop insurance is to them and their families. I think most of us up here remember the battle we had last December, when we rejected an attempt to reduce the crop insurance program by \$3 billion over two years. Can you please explain to farmers across America, why this administration continues to target them as a way to make cuts to the budget, when the data released by your department (down 56% over 3 years), clearly shows how much they are already struggling?

Response: It's important to remember that crop insurance is a partnership - between taxpayers, farmers, and insurance companies. Our proposal to reduce the premium subsidy on revenue coverage that provides protection for upward price movements at harvest time would provide a savings to the taxpayer, yet still provide a healthy subsidy for the producer, all while providing a more equitable partnership between taxpayer, producer, and company. Even after the reduction, the Government would pay a subsidy of more than 50 percent on these policies - and significantly reduce out-of-pocket expenses for producers purchasing these policies. Our proposal to reform prevented planting coverage would address Office of Inspector General and the Governmental Accountability Office findings and would help to improve program integrity in the prevented planting program. The proposal represents a pro-active response to oversight concerns and further facilitates an equitable partnership. Even in light of falling farm incomes, we believe the Federal crop insurance program will continue to provide a strong safety net for American farmers after these savings are achieved.

Limited Irrigation Crop Insurance

Mr. Yoder: While it is not the full limited irrigation practice, RMA did put out their updated guidelines last year for efficient irrigation. This should be good news for producers that irrigate and use crop insurance. Mr. Secretary, where is USDA and RMA with approving Limited Irrigation Crop Insurance?

Response: RMA remains committed to addressing the needs of producers who have limited irrigation. Currently, RMA has authorized written agreements to be available for corn and soybeans in Kansas in the Sheridan High Priority 6 Local Enhanced Management Area (LEMA), located in Sheridan and Thomas Counties. For crop year 2017, RMA plans to make written agreements available for areas outside the LEMA in Kansas.

USDA Regulation

Mr. Yoder: Mr. Secretary, we have seen situations in the past where previous Administrations decided to release controversial and unpopular regulations in the last few months of an Administration not returning to power. Please inform the Subcommittee if there are any such regulations that are a priority at USDA and may be released before President Obama leaves office. Even if there are no specific plans for the release of regulations, what might be on USDA's agenda towards the end of the year?

Response: The 2016 Spring Unified Regulatory Agenda is currently under development. When released by the Office of Management and Budget, it will provide summary descriptions of significant and not significant regulations being developed by the Department in conformance with Executive Orders 12866 "Regulatory Planning and Review," and 13563 "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review." The agenda will also describe regulations affecting small entities as required by section 602 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Public Law 96-354. The agenda will also identify regulatory actions that are being reviewed in compliance with section 610(c) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Biotech Labeling

Mr. Yoder: APHIS is preparing a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to "evaluate a range of alternatives" for updating its biotechnology regulations. Mr. Secretary, can you elaborate on the current status of biotech labeling and where USDA is in the process of approving a growing backlog of biotech traits in crops your agency is responsible for reviewing?

Response: To be clear, the revisions that are being considered for the biotechnology regulations are unrelated to the biotechnology labeling debate. To date, we have simply asked the public if there is a need to update the biotechnology regulations given the passage of time in light of the advancements in genetic engineering. With regard to the current status of biotechnology labeling, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) currently offers a voluntary, user fee-based certification that assures buyers that the marketing claims indicated by the certification have been verified by AMS. This certification may not meet the needs of all consumers as the standards being verified are developed by the company seeking the certification. To address the overarching issue, congressional action is needed. We will continue to provide technical assistance as Congress considers a path forward.

On the issue of petitions for deregulation, the backlog is not growing by any means. I am proud to report that we have made significant progress in improving the timeliness of our biotechnology decisionmaking process. Since the improved process was put in place, we have completed 34 petitions and are on track to eliminate the one petition remaining in the backlog. The remaining petition requires consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the completion of an environmental impact analysis, so its review will take a little longer.

WOTUS

Mr. Yoder: As you know, the WOTUS rule is an onerous regulation that is hampering my constituents back home across all sectors of business. In the meetings I have both here in DC and back home in Kansas City, I consistently hear from folks involved with Agriculture how badly this rule will affect them. I would like to know how hard USDA fought the WOTUS rule as well as the "interpretative rule." As well as, whether or not USDA is supportive of the regulation.

Response: USDA provided input as a part of the interagency review process, but I'm not in a position to tell another Federal agency what they could or should or should not do. I can provide them input in terms of how I believe what they are thinking about doing will impact and affect folks that I'm responsible for, which we have done, and which we'll continue to do, on a variety of issues.

The issue of water and water quality is an important issue. And that is why we believe it is extremely important for us to use our conservation programs in a very strategic and thoughtful way, and why the Regional Conservation Partnership Program is so important.

Trade

Mr. Yoder: Given the importance of trade to my constituency, the national economy, as well as the current administration (TPP), can you please provide the subcommittee with an update on the progress your agency has made in creating the positon for an Undersecretary for Trade within USDA?

Response: The Department has been reviewing the associated report completed by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in 2015 that identified a number of options for the potential creation of an Under Secretary for Trade in USDA. As these options vary considerably in scope and implementation complexity, the Department is trying to understand the potential costs and benefits for each option to support an informed decision as to whether and how best to proceed with any reorganization. As such, the Department is in the process of developing its own study of the costs and benefits and expects that this study will be completed by the end of the year.

Forest Service

Mr. Yoder: It is my understanding that the USDA's Forest Service is the second largest landholding agency behind the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within the Department of the Interior. Can you describe to me how you track your real property, whether that be the buildings and/or the land? How many acres does USDA own or manage? How many databases do you have tracking your real estate? Are any of these geo-enabled or geo- referenced?

Response: USDA annually reports its real property to the General Service Administration (GSA) Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) system from the information managed in Corporate Property Automated Information System (CPAIS), our Department's asset management system of record. This includes all mandatory data elements such as building size, in square feet, and land parcel size, in acres, for all owned and direct-leased buildings, land and structures. As the end of Fiscal Year 2015, USDA reported 139,829 acres of owned and leased land to FRPP. While the majority of properties maintained in CPAIS have latitude/longitude coordinates, at this time CPAIS is not considered geo-referenced or geo-enabled.

Additionally, Forest Service (FS) owns 193 million acres of national forest. These properties are maintained in a separate database known as the Land Status Record System (LSRS) by FS. National forest lands are not reportable to FRPP as they are specifically excluded from the Executive Order. The LSRS database is geo-referenced.

GSA Database

Mr. Yoder: The General Services Agency (GSA) is the official portfolio manager for the U.S. Government. They operate such a portfolio within their Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP). Does USDA report their real property holdings into the GSA database? If so, what kind of USDA real property data gets reported into GSA? Is it the buildings? Is it the land and acreage? Is the information on USDA real property, provided to GSA, also submitted via the geo-enabled or geo-referenced technology?

Response: Yes, USDA does report real property holdings in the GSA database. USDA reports data on buildings, structures, and land, including information on the size of buildings and acres of land as part of its regular reporting to GSA on the FRPP. Although some of the information provided to GSA pertaining to USDA buildings and structures contains longitude and latitude information, it is not provided to GSA in a specific geo-enabled or geo-referenced technology. In addition, for most USDA locations that have a street address, the Department typically maintains only the street address, as opposed to the geo coordinates, of the facility as part of its corporate real property data.

Geospatial Technologies

Mr. Yoder: On the topic of mapping and geospatial technologies also connected to the real property information, Secretary Vilsack, are you familiar with the 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) managed by the US Geological Survey (USGS) within the Department of the Interior? It is my understanding that this is a unique Federal program that allows USGS to work with other Federal partners like USDA, and potentially the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) within USDA to help with collecting elevation data important to Federal, state, and local stakeholders and policy makers. NRCS has a program called LESS, the LiDAR Enhanced Soil Survey (LESS). Whether through LESS, or other USDA programs, how is USDA working with USGS in helping to capture accurate elevation data nationwide, and certainly for Kansas?

Response: USDA-NRCS and USDA Forest Service are participants in the 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) Executive Forum and the operational 3DEP Working Group along with many other federal partners. These federal entities invest in data within their current budgets. Data acquisition is managed through a broad agency announcement process and data partnerships. NRCS is using LiDAR acquired under 3DEP to assist in soil survey field work in Kansas and many other regions of the country. To date, extensive LiDAR work has been completed in mid-west and eastern states.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN THOMAS ROONEY

Specialty Crop Research Initiatives (SCRI)

With the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination Group (HLB-MAC) working in the short- term, the Specialty Crop Research Initiative within USDA's National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) is more focused on long-term solutions. I've been asking for solutions to the disease through research funding in this committee as long as I've been a member. Now, the questions that I've been getting from my growers have trended more toward concern over the USDA scientists looking into this disease just to keep doing research.

Mr. Rooney: The purpose of the SCRI money is to look into these longer-term solutions, which is important, but have you been aware of any issues with the way the projects are chosen for approval?

Response: Most of the projects funded by NIFA in its Citrus Disease Research and Extension program focus on solutions for managing Huanglongbing (HLB) disease. NIFA is focused on medium- to long-term solutions to HLB in consultation with the Citrus Disease Subcommittee of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Board. The Citrus Disease Subcommittee is composed of citrus growers from Florida, Texas and California. In the February, 2016 consultation, members emphasized that all projects funded by NIFA should result in real world solutions to keep U.S. citrus production viable and sustainable. NIFA has modified the evaluation criteria used during the industry relevancy review portion of the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension portion of SCRI to reflect this concern. The NIFA review process is well documented and is designed to insure that those applications with the best chance of producing positive solutions are recommended for funding.

Specialty Crop Research Initiatives (SCRI)

With the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination Group (HLB-MAC) working in the short- term, the Specialty Crop Research Initiative within USDA's National Institute for Food and Agriculture (NIFA) is more focused on long-term solutions. I've been asking for solutions to the disease through research funding in this committee as long as I've been a member. Now, the questions that I've been getting from my growers have trended more toward concern over the USDA scientists looking into this disease just to keep doing research.

Mr. Rooney: When the Citrus Disease Research Program board meets, is there any reason that the grower and industry side of the approval process should be taken less seriously than the USDA researcher input?

Response: In response to the concern that grower and industry input might be taken less seriously that the USDA research input, after the 2014 SCRI competition, NIFA consulted with the Specialty Crop Committee of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Board. An important recommendation from that consultation was that the results of the industry relevancy review should be given equal weight with the scientific merit review in developing funding recommendations. To achieve that goal, NIFA modified the SCRI review process so that the results of the industry relevancy review and the results of the scientific merit review were given equal consideration at the time that applications were given a final ranking for funding consideration during the 2015 competition. As with any new process, continuous improvement is anticipated.

SCRI and Genetically Modified Organisms

Secretary Vilsack, last year we spoke briefly about the way that the USDA is dealing with the GMO issue, and you correctly indicated that your agency is lagging behind in this arena, letting public misconceptions dictate how your agency reacts to information about good, uncontested, agricultural science being used to enhance and improve our nations' food supply.

Mr. Rooney: Regardless of how far behind the USDA is in reacting to GMOs, would you think that any project that could show results for the long-term future of the citrus industry is worthy of investment? These long-term funding projects seem targeted at tough scientific questions of functionality and safety, shouldn't we be open to any possible solution? Would incorporating the spinach gene into citrus rootstocks be worthy of consideration, as some researchers have suggested?

Response: In response to the concerns regarding GMOs, during the consultation with the Citrus Disease Subcommittee of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Board in February of 2016, the members made it clear that NIFA should consider all strategies for the development of genetic resistance/tolerance to HLB. This includes genetic engineering, such as inserting spinach genes into citrus rootstocks, new gene editing technology and traditional plant breeding methods. NIFA intends to consider all strategies equally.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN DAVID G. VALADAO

Oilseed Designation

Mr. Secretary, as you know, 100 members of Congress, including myself, wrote you in December expressing concern regarding the current economic crisis in the cotton industry and emphasizing the need for meaningful and effective assistance to the industry. I think I can speak on behalf of the 100 members who signed that letter in saying I was extremely disappointed to hear last week that you chose to not make the oilseed designation for cottonseed under the authority provided to you in the farm bill. Based on your statement, there seems to be a difference of interpretation of the farm bill authority.

Mr. Valadao: Can you please update this subcommittee on your understanding and perspective of the current economic conditions in the US cotton industry? And has USDA done any economic assessment or review of key industry indicators? If so, I'm certain these would have confirmed to you the dire need for assistance at this time.

Response: USDA estimates upland cotton returns over operating costs in 2016 at less than \$150 per acre-far less than the range of \$250-\$350 per acre typical for the 2006-2012 period. This drop in returns over operating costs has been pronounced, particularly since 2013, when cotton prices were at near record highs, which is creating stress and affecting cotton producers' financial ratios. Data from USDA's Economic Research Service indicate that the debt-to-asset ratio for cotton specialized farms has increased rapidly between 2013 and 2014 (the most recent for year for which data are available), more than for other row crop farms. For cotton, the increase was from less than 8 percent in 2013 to nearly 19 percent in 2014, while the increase for other crop farms was from 9 to 10 percent. Further, a representative farm simulation model that has been used for many years by Texas A&M's Agricultural and Food Policy Center indicates that the percent of cotton farms in poor financial condition is nearly 50 percent in 2015, thus representing a sharp rise from 2014's level of approximately 10-15 percent.

Mr. Valadao: It is my understanding that you have used some of your broad authorities in previous years to provide assistance to other industries that were suffering from unforeseen economic circumstances, including at times shortly after passage of a previous farm bill. What authorities do you have available to provide assistance to producers suffering from economic losses and what are recent examples where you have provided such assistance?

Response: USDA has authority under Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and clause 3 of section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 to remove surplus inventory and to conduct price support activities. However, provisions within the annual appropriations acts for FY 2013 through the current fiscal year restrict USDA from using these authorities. In earlier years and under both the current and previous administrations, these authorities have been used to assist farmers and ranchers facing low prices or recovering from natural disasters. The most recent example of using this authority was the Crop Assistance Program in 2010 to assist producers of cotton, rice, soybeans, and sweet potatoes to recover from excessive moisture and related conditions in the 2009 crop year.

Beyond these restrictions, USDA is utilizing every other authority available to assist cotton producers including the other safety met and credit programs. Since 2014, these include:

- Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) crop insurance program payments of over \$800 million to cotton producers for the 2014 crop year and has already paid more than \$200 million related to 2015 crop year losses. These figures do not include any benefits from the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) that is now being offered on over 99 percent of cotton acreage. STAX was first made available for the 2015 crop year, and the Risk Management Agency (RMA) is waiting for final production data to be reported to calculate payments. STAX payments for the 2015 crop will likely be made in early summer 2016.
- Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs) and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP) continue to provide both a price support and credit function for producers.
- Over 7.9 million bales with a loan value of over \$2.1 billion were covered by MALs in 2014 and over 4.3 million bales worth over \$1.1 billion have already gone under loan for the 2015 crop.
- Over \$371 million have been paid in a combination of market loan gains and LDPs in 2014 and an additional \$155 million have been paid in 2015.
- In 2014, cotton producers received over \$570 million in Cotton Transition Assistance Program (CTAP) payments, and the small number that did not yet have STAX, received about \$200,000 more in 2015.
- Although cotton is no longer a covered commodity, cotton producers received over \$246 million in Agriculture Revenue Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payments related to other types of base on their farms this fall.
- For producers facing a financial crunch, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) is available to work with them to secure credit either directly or through loan guarantees with outside lenders to help them weather current conditions. For example, in FY 2015, cotton producers received over \$270 million in direct and guaranteed loans and have received over \$12 million so far in FY 2016.
- USDA has quickly implemented a provision from the recent Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 that reinstated the option to redeem MALs using commodity certificates beginning with the 2015 crop. USDA estimates that this flexibility will result in about \$40 million in additional support for cotton producers over the 2015 and 2016 marketing years.

Mr. Valadao: What can this subcommittee do to help facilitate you providing meaningful economic assistance to cotton producers in a timely manner? I see in your response to the letter signed by 100 Members of the House requesting the cottonseed designation that you indicated if the agriculture appropriations bill allowed you to use Section 32 authority and specific authorities under the CCC Charter Act that you would be better able and equipped to assist the industry. If this is the case, what level of assistance would USDA be prepared to provide and by what means? And as you know the annual appropriations process is typically not completed until near the end of the year and in no case would it take effect before the start of the new fiscal year in October, near the end of this Administration's term, so how would restoring this authority to USDA impact your decisions and actions now to assist the cotton industry? How would this impact the request for the cottonseed designation since the farm bill already clearly provides you the necessary authority?

Response: As detailed in the letter that was referenced, USDA has determined that designating cottonseed as an 'other oilseed' is not authorized under the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) because it expressly removed eligibility of cotton for such payments, as cotton is no longer listed as a "covered commodity" under section 1111.

With respect to the restrictions on parts of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 and Section 5 of the CCC Charter Act, lifting these restrictions would provide USDA greater flexibility to provide direct assistance to cotton producers in response to the difficult market conditions. Removing the restrictions on these authorities could be accomplished earlier by the Committees, as it would not necessarily need to be done as part of the annual appropriations legislation.

EPA Report on NEONIC

Mr. Valadao: A few weeks ago EPA released a press statement about citrus and cotton having higher levels of NEONIC levels in honey accessed by bees. I heard loudly that these commodities don't need bees but accommodate them. And your own agency reported a few years ago that HLB and citrus is a priority. In a joint report USDA and EPA have indicated bee deaths are attributable to a myriad of causes. In fact my staff tells me that your conclusions parallel a National Academy of Sciences report a few years ago to that affect. So given your priority statements and the false perception created by EPA and the fact this committee allocates significant dollars to your agency in support of our citrus industry have you conferred with EPA Administrator about their inconsistency or better yet challenged the statements made?

Response: USDA and EPA published a scientific report in 2012 on honey bee health which stated that there are multiple factors playing a role in honey bee colony declines; including parasites and disease, genetics, poor nutrition and pesticide exposure.

We are aware that EPA announced the release of the first of four preliminary risk assessments for insecticides that are potentially harmful to bees and will continue to provide input to EPA on issues that impact the citrus industry, and other agricultural industries.

Biotech Regulations

Stakeholders are concerned about USDA's proposed re-write of the biotech regulations. This committee wants to ensure the department gets this done in the right way. For example, the notice USDA published on February 5 includes a possible new definition of "biotechnology" so broad that it would mandate regulation of seedless watermelons and other fruits, vegetables and crops that have been safely grown and consumed for years.

Mr. Valadao: Can you assure this committee that you will carefully consider the potential negative impacts of any new proposals on the ability of our farmers to produce an adequate, wholesome and economical food supply and compete in the a global marketplace?

Response: We will carefully consider those impacts. The referenced notice is the beginning of a discussion that we will be having with all stakeholders. If, based on the comments received in response to the notice, we decide to amend the biotechnology regulations, there will be additional opportunities for stakeholders, including farmers, to highlight any potentially negative impacts that they predict. These opportunities for public input are also a chance for stakeholders to highlight the benefits of revising the regulations. We will consider the collective input from stakeholders, both positive and negative, before proceeding.

Biotech Regulations

Mr. Valadao: What specific problem with the current regulations are you trying to address, and how exactly does your current proposal address that problem? How will you ensure it addresses that problem without causing more?

Response: The biotechnology regulations have not been updated in more than two decades. We want to modernize the regulatory system for biotechnology products.

Generally, USDA anticipates continuing to use the current Plant Pest authority granted in the Plant Protection Act, and incorporate the Noxious Weed authority from the Plant Protection Act. Thus, we will stay within our statutory authority of the Plant Protection Act as we work through the rulemaking process. The public and interested stakeholders will have ample opportunity to review and comment on all proposed regulatory documents, including how the proposed changes will affect the review of the forthcoming products. As we move closer to publishing a proposal, we intend to carry forward the goal of keeping the review timelines in line with the 13 to 15 month goal.

Presidential Memorandum on Mitigation

A recent Presidential Memorandum titled, "Mitigating Impacts on Natural Resources from Development and Encouraging Related Private Investments" creates a "no net loss" mitigation policy for natural resources within many departments, including Agriculture.

Mr. Valadao: The memorandum seeks to avoid and minimize effects to land, water, wildlife, and other natural resources caused by landor-water disturbing activities. Many in the agricultural community have concerns with the ambiguity of how federal government agencies mean to mitigate. Can you provide some clarification on what it means to mitigate for "harmful effects to land, water, wildlife and other ecological resources (natural resources)?" Response: The stated goal of the referenced memorandum is to encourage private investment in restoration and public-private partnerships, and help foster opportunities for businesses or nonprofit organizations with relevant expertise to successfully achieve restoration and conservation objectives. Partnering with the private sector to achieve a conservation goal is consistent with how we operate our voluntary conservation programs.

The memorandum also names the Forest Service and charges the agency with developing a national policy to avoid, minimize, or compensate for (depending on the circumstances of a given situation) the negative effects on natural resources. For many years, the Forest Service has practiced avoidance and minimization - the first two steps in the mitigation hierarchy - in local unit administrative activities and in authorizing uses of National Forest System lands. In addition, for large infrastructure development projects (e.g., powerlines, pipelines, major dams, etc.), the agency has also occasionally included compensatory mitigation - the third step in the mitigation hierarchy in its authorizations when there were unavoidable residual impacts to critical resources. However, the Forest Service has not had a national mitigation policy. The memorandum has helped the Forest Service begin developing a more systematic agency-wide approach to mitigation with the goal of improving efficiency and clarity in decision-making while maintaining the multiple uses and sustained yield of goods and services from National Forest System lands called for by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

Mr. Valadao: Additionally, what do you plan to do to ensure that this memorandum does not have unintended consequences in relation to agricultural activities on federal lands, operations of federal projects for water supply, and federal funding for recipients for natural resource related projects.

Response: With the exception of developing a more systematic agency-wide approach to mitigation within Forest Service, we do not expect noteworthy changes to our programs. For instance, the Forest Service already mitigates unavoidable impacts in the grazing program through the use of avoidance and minimization in the permitting process. In addition, NRCS provides technical assistance to those conducting agricultural activities on federal lands and this activity will continue unaffected by this memorandum. Similarly, we provide federal funding for those that voluntary implement conservation practices on private land. These also would continue unaffected by the

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN SAM FARR

Specialty Crop Line Item

I was glad to see the overall \$901 million proposed in the President's FY 2017 budget for APHIS, but when reviewing the funding level for Specialty Crops the Administration is proposing \$146 million, a level significantly lower than last year.

Mr. Farr: I understand the specialty crop funding level can be variable from year to year based on successful control and eradication efforts, but can you tell me what successful events happened over the course of the past year in the ongoing battle against harmful pests and diseases in the agriculture industry that would justify decreasing the funding level by \$12 million from last year's level of \$158 million?

Response: While USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has had success in dramatically reducing the prevalence of some specialty crop pests, such as the European grapevine moth the requested decrease in the specialty crop pest is due to cost share adjustments between the Federal government, State government and the affected industries. These specialty crop programs are a cooperative relationship with our State, local and producer partners, in which both they and the nation as a whole benefit. Therefore, the costs should be shared by APHIS and the cooperators who are the immediate and direct beneficiaries of the programs. For example, APHIS has used between \$42 and \$46 million per year on fighting citrus greening while the four main citrus growing States have contributed \$3 million total. Given, the economic benefits received from the citrus greening such as jobs, these additional State contributions would be equitable.

Light Brown Apple Moth

Mr. Secretary since 2007 California has been working to suppress and control Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM). This pest is particularly troubling because it can damage a wide range of crops and other plants. In fact, the "host list" contains well over 1,000 plant species and more than 250 fruits and vegetables. Today the quarantine area has expanded into 21 of California's 58 counties, including my home county of Monterey.

LBAM also brings challenges to international trade of California fresh fruits and vegetables. In FY 2014 California's agricultural exports were valued at \$21.59 billion. U.S. quarantine regulations prevent the movement of nursery stock, cut flowers, host fruits, vegetables, and plant parts within or from quarantined areas. In response to the proliferation of LBAM in California, trading partners like Canada and Mexico have developed phytosanitary import requirements on products like strawberries to prevent the introduction of this pest into their respective countries. Phytosanitary certificates are issued to certify that shipments of plants, plant products or other regulated articles meet specific import requirements that ensure to the extent possible the shipment is free from the pest of concern. Last year a total 224,452 phytosanitary certificates were issued on California agricultural shipments. Mr. Farr: With so much at stake with regard to the challenges posed by LBAM we appreciate USDA committing resources since its introduction. For the past 3 years those resources have totaled about \$6.7 million each year. Will you continue this level of funding in FY 2017 so that we can continue to combat LBAM and facilitate agricultural trade?

Response: Currently the Federal government pays 100 percent of the cost of the Light Brown Apple Moth Program. The Budget proposes a reduction to LBAM to reflect a 50/50 cost share with cooperators who directly benefit from APHIS activities paying a more equitable share of the cost. USDA is encouraging State and industry partners to devote resources to this program that keeps export markets open to California products.

European Grapevine Moth

Mr. Secretary, in September 2009 officials in Napa County recognized significant damage and crop loss occurring in Oakville and Rutherford area vineyards. It was discovered the damage was caused by the European Grapevine Moth (EGVM). Since its initial detection EGVM populations were discovered in 2010 and 2011 in 9 additional California counties.

I am happy to report to you that because of the great efforts of your department, in 2014 only one moth was trapped in the entire state, in Sonoma County. In 2015, NO moths were trapped anywhere in the state, bringing us closer to declaring eradication. In fact, if no moths are trapped by the end of the second flight (approximately August 2016), then the quarantine will be lifted in time for harvest 2016. This is a true testament that APHIS biological programs and methodologies are successful. While a great success let's make certain that we finish the job!

Right now USDA is completing work on a post eradication plan that will assure that California remains free from this invasive pest of grapes. Continued pheromone trapping will be key to continued success as well as identifying and closing any potential pathways that may lead to a re-introduction. It is critical that a funding level of at least \$6.3 million remains available to maintain the appropriate level of pheromone trapping to ensure that any future detections are eradicated quickly before they spread. Added funds may be necessary to carry out EGVM survey/detection activities in other areas of the U.S.

Mr. Farr: I hope the department will not undercut funding to this program so it can continue to be an integral part of a successful detection and eradication effort. I'd appreciate your comments on that.

Response: The European grapevine moth program has indeed been a great success, thanks to the cooperative efforts at the Federal, State, County and industry levels. The FY 2017 budget request includes funding to continue this important effort.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN ROSA DELAURO

Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

USDA's only study on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) concluded that the agreement will have "no measurable effects on U.S. real GDP in 2025." While the agreement may not improve the economy, it certainly presents a threat to our food safety system. Last year I toured a port to review our seafood inspection process, and I urged the Administration to take action to ensure that our fragile food safety system would not be threatened. I remain extremely skeptical of the Administration's assertions that the TPP will not undermine our food safety here in the United States.

Ms. DeLauro: Mr. Secretary, what percentage of foreign seafood are we able to physically inspect at our border?

Response: As of March 1, 2016, USDA will be authorized to inspect Siluriformes fish and Siluriformes fish products and is in the process of implementing that authority through an 18-month transitional implementation period for both domestic and international producers. On the effective date, Siluriformes fish, including catfish, are under the regulatory jurisdiction of FSIS and no longer regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Outside the Siluriformes program, USDA is not authorized to implement seafood inspections. We do not collect the data you requested, which would reside with FDA*.

* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, released FDA Refusals of Imported Food Products by Country and Category, 2005-2013, EIB-151, on March 28, 2016. The report does not identify the percentage of each product inspected, but rather cites that "FDA has the resources to inspect only a handful of foreign facilities, and physically examines less than 1 percent of shipments offered for import."

Ms. DeLauro: In 2015, how many shipments of foreign food product from Vietnam and Malaysia were stopped and rejected at the border?

Response: USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service is responsible for ensuring that the nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products, is safe, wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged. Currently, Vietnam and Malaysia are not eligible to export meat, poultry, or egg products to the United States and there were no imports of these products from them in 2015. USDA did not inspect food products other than meat, poultry, and egg products, and did not collect the data requested for food products outside our authority. FDA was responsible for other food product imports, including Siluriformes.

Ms. DeLauro: How many foreign food shipments from Vietnam and Malaysia are contaminated by filth, antibiotic resistant bacteria, or banned chemicals?

Response: USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service is responsible for ensuring that the nation's commercial supply of

meat, poultry, and egg products, is safe, wholesome, unadulterated and properly labeled and packaged. Currently, Vietnam and Malaysia are not eligible to export meat or poultry products to the United States and there were no imports of these products from them in 2015. USDA did not inspect food products other than meat, poultry, and egg products, and did not collect the data requested for food products outside our authority. FDA was responsible for other food product imports, including Siluriformes.

Ms. DeLauro: How much of this product ends up in our markets and on our plates? What is the impact on public health? Do you know?

Response: Vietnam and Malaysia are not eligible to export meat or poultry products to the United States.

Ms. DeLauro: Also, the recent decision by TransCanada, the company behind the Keystone XL pipeline, to bring a \$15 billion investment challenge under NAFTA. Isn't this a problem?

Response: USDA has seen TransCanada's announcement and in discussions with our colleagues from the Department of State, who are the lead on international investment matters, they have informed us that a request for arbitration has not been officially brought.

Ms. DeLauro: Why should we enter into another trade agreement that will allow foreign investors to challenge domestic safety decisions and standards?

Response: In regards to Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) and TPP, it is important to understand that ISDS cannot change law in the United States or any other country. No government measure (federal, state, or local) can be blocked or reversed under the ISDS provisions or any other part of TPP. The United States would never negotiate away its right to regulate in the public interest, and we don't ask other countries to do so either. This is true with regard to public health and safety, the financial sector, the environment, and any other area where governments seek to regulate.

Put simply, ISDS is a mechanism to promote good governance and the rule of law. ISDS protects basic rights-such as protection against discrimination and expropriation without compensation-akin to those enshrined in U.S. law and the Constitution. We already provide these protections at home to foreign and domestic investors under U.S. law. That's why-although we are party to 51 agreements with ISDS-the U.S. has never lost an ISDS case. Our trade agreements ensure the same kinds of protections to U.S. businesses and investors operating abroad, where they face a heightened risk of discrimination and bias.

TPP includes a number of enhancements that strengthen the transparency and integrity of the dispute settlement process under ISDS. These include making hearings open to the public, allowing the public and public interest groups to file amicus curiae submissions, ensuring that all ISDS awards are subject to review by domestic courts or international review panels, ensuring that governments have a way to dismiss claims that are without merit on an expedited basis, and more. ISDS ensures that a wide range of American businesses—including small businesses—are protected against unfair discrimination when investing abroad. This will benefit the millions of American workers employed by these companies, as outside analysis shows that about half of ISDS cases are initiated by small— and medium—sized businesses, or individual investors.

Cuba

Mr. Secretary, in your written testimony you reference a request for USDA to establish an in- country presence in Cuba to cultivate key relationships, gain firsthand knowledge of the country's agricultural challenges, and develop programs for the mutual benefit of both countries. I think this step is absolutely vital and a long time coming.

Ms. DeLauro: How do the current restrictions against Cuba hurt American farmers in the Cuban market?

Response: U.S. government agencies - including USDA - remain prohibited by statute from providing export assistance and any credit quarantees for agricultural exports to Cuba. These restrictions apply to USDA's cooperative market development programs that have been shown by independent analysis to be highly effective in increasing U.S. agricultural exports, providing \$35 in economic benefits for every dollar spent by government and industry on market development. USDA personnel are not currently authorized to engage in technical assistance conversations with Cuba. Through technical assistance, USDA assists developing countries in strengthening their capacity to participate in the global trading system. By helping countries develop and implement transparent, science based regulations and increased understanding of the U.S. regulatory system, USDA agencies expand global access to U.S. agriculture. Current restrictions against Cuba limit U.S. agriculture's ability to promote and guarantee financing of exports to Cuba, and build institutional capacities to promote easy access to the nearby and promising Cuban market.

Ms. DeLauro: How will this proposal support American agricultural exports to Cuba?

Response: USDA staff based in Cuba can expand Cuban demand for U.S. agricultural exports by providing to U.S. producers the timely and accurate market information that allows for quick responses to opportunities. In-country personnel can help exporters work through the challenges and difficulties that arise in any trading relationship, such as export detainment or misinterpretation of trade regulations. The increasing amount of personal travel by Americans to Cuba poses a risk of the introduction of new pests and diseases to U.S. agriculture. A USDA presence in Cuba will also protect worldwide U.S. agricultural exports by allowing USDA professionals to work with Cuban officials to clarify and verify Cuba's pest and disease status to properly design and implement risk mitigation measures.

Salmonella

Ms. DeLauro: In your written testimony, you mentioned USDA's zero tolerance policy for raw beef products containing six strains of

shiga-toxin producing E. coli; as well as, new standards for Salmonella and Campylobacter on chicken parts. While I feel these new standards are a step forward in fighting foodborne illnesses, implementing these standards alone is not enough to keep American consumers safe. Salmonella is a known disease-causing bacteria and the new rule allows Salmonella to be present in processed chicken and turkey products. The Food and Drug Administration routinely works to recall food products contaminated with Salmonella. Will you consider declaring antibioticresistant Salmonella an adulterant? This would strengthen FSIS's ability to protect our food supply.

Response: FSIS' mission is to protect public health and ensure the safety of the food supply. In May 2011, the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) submitted a petition to USDA to designate certain antibiotic-resistant (ABR) strains of Salmonella as adulterants. On July 31, 2014, FSIS responded to the petition. After thoroughly reviewing the available data, FSIS concluded that the data did not support giving the four strains of ABR Salmonella identified in the petition a different status as an adulterant in raw ground meat and raw ground poultry than Salmonella strains that are susceptible to antibiotics. FSIS denied the petition without prejudice, which means that CSPI was not precluded from submitting a revised petition to support the requested action. CSPI submitted a new petition in October 2014 that is currently under review by FSIS. While it is hard to give a timeline on when the review will be complete, Salmonella is still a priority for FSIS. In December 2013, FSIS released the Salmonella Action Plan, which outlines a coordinated and innovative approach to reduce this pathogen in meat and poultry products. FSIS has posted annual accomplishments online of its strategy to best address the threat of Salmonella in meat and poultry products. FSIS will continue to develop new methods to identify and control pathogens on food products and work to prevent these products from entering commerce.

Hog HIMP

Ms. DeLauro: Deputy Undersecretary for Food Safety Alfred Almanza told an industry conference in April 2015 of his intention to propose an expansion of the HIMP project in hog slaughter. He reiterated that in testimony before the House Agriculture Committee on September 16, 2015 and stated that a proposed rule on the issue would be published by the end of 2015.

What is the status of that proposal? If it is forthcoming, I strongly urge you to delay releasing the proposed modernization of hog slaughter inspection until the USDA addresses public health concerns related to the hog Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point-based Inspection Models Project's (HIMP). Until data from the recent implementation of poultry HIMP can be analyzed, we believe it is too early to expand this regulatory regime. I have also sent you a letter on this request, and I look forward to your response.

Response: On November 14, 2014, FSIS released a report on its evaluation of HIMP market hog establishments. This report found that the five hog slaughter plants under the HIMP inspection system performed as well as the plants studied that were subject to the traditional inspection system in terms of food safety and product wholesomeness. For example, Salmonella contamination rates are comparable under both inspection systems.

Before we decide whether to make the HIMP program available to other plants, we will evaluate the results of additional analyses that we are conducting, including a science-based risk assessment to determine the impact of the inspection system on foodborne illness rates. Protecting the public health is FSIS' highest priority, and we look forward to continue working with you to ensure our food is safe.

Dietary Guidelines

Many national health experts and organizations believe the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are supported by a strong science base. In fact, it's remarkable how consistent the core recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans have been over the last 35 years-the science has just gotten stronger that Americans should eat more fruits and vegetables, whole grains and less saturated fat, salt, and sugar. However, some of my esteemed colleagues are attacking nutrition science and questioning this sensible, evidence-based and longstanding advice. Congress has required your department contract with the National Academy of Medicine for a review of the process for the development of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

Ms. DeLauro: Can you tell us the status of USDA contracting for that review? What is USDA doing to counter the attacks on nutrition science and assure Americans of the strength of the science behind the Dietary Guidelines for Americans?

Response: The core of the Dietary Guidelines has remained relatively consistent over time, while also advancing with the science, moving from nutrient-focused recommendations to food-based recommendations, and more recently to a consideration of overall dietary patterns. Nutrition is an evolving science and the 1990 National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act recognized this fact when mandating that the Guidelines be released every five years. Stakeholders and the public alike are bombarded with and react to individual studies and news stories about what to eat and what not to eat every day. We emphasize and appreciate others underscoring the fact that the Dietary Guidelines consider the totality of the science and provide recommendations based on the full body of the strongest scientific evidence. USDA has begun discussions with the Institutes of Medicine (now known as the National Academy of Medicine) regarding a comprehensive study of the Dietary Guidelines development process for the 2020-2025 edition. A third-party review of the process is timely as the next edition will include an expansion in food-based dietary guidance for the U.S. population: the addition of guidance for infants and toddlers (from birth to age 2), as well as additional dietary guidance for women who are pregnant (per the Congressional mandate in the Agricultural Act of 2014).

Mechanically Tenderized Beef

Ms. DeLauro: In May, the new mandatory USDA label to identify mechanically tenderized beef products will be implemented. The label must also contain validated preparation instructions. Given the amount of effort that both government and industry has invested in this new label, it seems advisable to have some level of consumer education to accompany the public introduction of the label. Does USDA have any plans to conduct some form of educational outreach, either independently or in concert with other consumer-oriented nonprofits, to inform consumers about the importance of this new label?

Response: FSIS is preparing to communicate about the new Mechanically Tenderized label through social and traditional media, as well as to coordinate outreach through various partnerships. Additionally, the Agency posted Qs and As on the FSIS website about the new cooking instructions that will be required to be included on the label. FSIS presented educational webinars on this matter to the Food Marketing Institute in November of 2015 and is planning additional webinars in April of this year. FSIS has also posted compliance guidelines to assist industry in developing validated cooking instructions as well as safe handling requirements on labels for Mechanically Tenderized Beef. These new cooking and preparation instructions, as well as existing safe handling language, will help consumers to prepare these products safely.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WITNESSES

HON. PHYLLIS K. FONG, INSPECTOR GENERAL, USDA OFFICE OF IN-SPECTOR GENERAL

GIL H. HARDEN, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AUDIT, USDA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

ANN COFFEY, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR INVESTIGA-TIONS, USDA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mr. ADERHOLT. Good morning. The subcommittee will come to order. We started a little tardy this morning. We have had a conference meeting this morning to basically decide the fate of the appropriations bills for the rest of the year, so it sort of was an important conference meeting with the Speaker, sort of laying out our plans, so I tried to go by there for a minute before we started here. It is good to have you here, though, and thank you for your presence here this morning. And, of course, welcome to the Appropriations subcommittee. This is our third hearing for fiscal year 2017. And I am sure my colleagues will agree that we have been off to a very swift and quick start.

This, as I say, makes our third hearing, not only that we have had this year, but this week. We have been very busy in trying to get these appropriations bills finished in a very quick and diligent manner so that we can try to move these appropriation bills in regular order.

I have already shared some of the themes that we have set for the subcommittee, as we have met earlier in the week. But as a reminder, let me just say that four of those themes are: No. 1, increasing oversight efficiency and need for effective outcomes; No. 2, keeping rural America vibrant; three, supporting American farmers and ranchers and producers; and No. 4, protecting the health of people, plants and animals. And today, we will focus on theme No. 1, increasing oversight, efficiency and the need for effective outcomes.

This bill is off the oversight activities over the past several years, and it corresponds with the Inspector General's efforts on this issue. Ms. Fong, we look forward to learning more about your work to encourage USDA to improve its governance process and internal controls, and to be more disciplined and transparent in its decisionmaking.

This subcommittee respects your work, and we appreciate your recommendations on ways to continually improve the management of a large, complex and important part of the Federal Government. In fact, the subcommittee recognized your important work and included directives related to improper payments and unachieved savings in the fiscal year 2016 report to the Secretary among others.

The committee also recognized your leadership among the IG community. Not only did you lead the Council for Inspector Generals on integrity and efficiency, which represents the entire IG community, but your work won every single one of the awards that the Council gives out in 2015. So you should be very proud of your work and those that work with you on that, and I know you are.

I also would like to thank you for your agreeing to the request that the Ranking Member and I had, Mr. Farr, to review the *New York Times* allegation about the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center in Clay Center, Nebraska. Your assistance in auditing the claims included in the article and revealing the current conditions, practices, and policies will be very helpful to us. We look forward to having an update on your work on this issue.

Before I recognize the ranking member, Mr. Farr, for his opening statement, I would like to thank him for his cooperation and his collegial working relationship that we have had on the subcommittee. While we sometimes have different priorities and sometimes view things from a different angle, we both want USDA to be effective and efficient in implementing the laws and the programs that Congress puts forth.

So with that, let me recognize Mr. Farr for any comments and opening statements that he may have.

Mr. FARR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the congeniality in which we conduct this meeting and this Committee, and look forward to working with you. I think it could be a very exciting year, or it could be a real tough year, it is an election year, so there is a lot of uncertainty as to how people want to message Washington. It all comes down to what the Appropriations Committee is doing. Certainly, our job is to have some oversight of this agency. And I would just like to thank all the people at the table, Ms. Fong and Mr. Harden and Ms. Coffey for being here today.

And, you know, USDA is the partner for rural America. OIG, through your audits, investigations and recommendations help us make sure that USDA is a good partner. I want to thank each of you for the hard work in this respect.

Yesterday, Secretary Vilsack was here and he commented on how frequently he hears, "I didn't know USDA did that." The Department has an incredibly broad jurisdiction. You know, when you think about all over the world and our ag advisers and embassies, our role here in this Committee on Commodity Futures Trading Commission on all the rural programs that go on, they just think it has to do with agriculture per se, and not so much with people and poverty. You are the watchdog for all of these programs. So I suspect you hear much of the same thing that they don't know that you do all these jobs.

Oversight is a critical responsibility of government, and I feel sometimes we don't spend enough time in Congress with our oversight role. And it really is nice to have you in helping us do that.

I understand a request for fiscal year 2017 for OIG is a modest \$5.2 million increase. We know investments in OIG provide significant returns, and I am confident we will hear today that OIG will continue to provide great value to USDA and to the people the agency serves.

Like the Chairman, I am interested in hearing a followup on a couple of previous issues that we talked about in the past year. Problems with the information technology improvements in the Farm Service Agency, and as the Chairman talked about, the animal welfare problems at the Agriculture Research Service's U.S. MARC facility.

I would also be interested in your evaluations of outreach to veterans and outreach to new farmers. I look forward to your remarks. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Farr.

Ms. Fong, the floor is open for your opening statement and we look forward to hearing that, so you may proceed.

OPENING STATEMENT

Ms. FONG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Ranking Member Farr, and members of the committee for your very, very warm welcome. And we always appreciate the opportunity to come up here and talk with you about the work we are doing, the challenges we are seeing and what we plan for the next fiscal year, as well as addressing our fiscal year 2017 budget request as you all have mentioned.

As you know, OIG provides audit and investigative services to help USDA deliver its programs more effectively. That has been, and continues to be, a challenge for all of us. Overseeing the effective delivery of USDA programs is a significant challenge, and I appreciate the fact that this subcommittee recognizes that.

We believe that this challenge requires a sustained focus on excellent management at all levels of the Department. Through our work over the past year, we are seeing that the highest policy levels of the Department have shown leadership and commitment in this area. But at the individual agency level, implementation and follow-through has been uneven. On particular issues, areas that come to mind in terms of how the Department is addressing its challenges, I think of our work in cybersecurity, the work on improper payments, financial management, IT investments and procurement. In order for the Department to make meaningful progress in these areas, we need to have concerted effort across all of USDA. And so we definitely appreciate this committee's keen interest in those management challenges.

I know you have my written statement, it highlights many of our key accomplishments, so I won't go into that in any great detail. I just want to highlight for you a couple of things. In the food safety area, we had a very significant case on egg recalls, that came to fruition this year, involving *salmonella* and bribery of an AMS employee as well that turned out very well.

In the area of food safety we are also looking at AMS's procurements of fruits and vegetables, USDA's response to antibiotic resistance in livestock, and ARS's handling of sensitive technology.

In response to this Committee's interest, as you have mentioned, we are doing quite a bit of work at U.S. MARC, and we will be very happy to elaborate on that in the question-and-answer portion of this. We also spend quite a bit of our time on the benefit programs at USDA. I think you all know that the SNAP program, in particular, represents a huge portion of the portfolio, and so we devote a significant amount of our investigative resources to that, and our statement goes through the results that we have gotten for our SNAP investigations.

This year, we also did a significant audit on SNAP error rates. I think that has drawn quite a bit of attention and we will be very happy to discuss that in more detail as well, as well as the work we have done on error rates in the school lunch and breakfast programs.

In the farm program area, we do work on farm programs, crop insurance, and conservation programs. We have reported several significant fraud investigative reports there and we have an audit on the NRCS Conservation Easement program, which could be of interest to all of you. We are continuing our oversight this year, focusing on the highly erodible lands programs, and the prairie pothole region, wetland conservation programs.

As we have been talking, the third area where we focus our time is on overall departmental management. We have issued numerous reports on USDA's IT systems and security, improper payments, the civil rights programs and outreach, and financial management. And while we are seeing some progress at the Department policy level, again, we want to emphasize that concerted attention needs to be paid to these issues throughout the Department within all the individual agencies and offices.

I think you know we have an upcoming audit on the claims resolution process for Hispanic and women farmers. And we also have the USDA financial statement audits, which we expect to issue very shortly.

In conclusion, let me just thank the subcommittee for the support you have given us in resources, and interest, and time over the years, and ask you to support the request for our increases for this year. Thank you.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE PHYLLIS FONG INSPECTOR GENERAL

Submitted to

The Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Committee on Appropriations

U.S. House of Representatives

February 12, 2016



Good morning, Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Farr, and Members of the Subcommittee. I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify regarding the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request. My statement will provide the Subcommittee with the highlights of OIG's recent audit and investigative work, as well as preview oversight initiatives we plan to complete in the future.

In FY 2015, OIG concluded significant audits and investigations that helped improve how the Department administers its annual budget of \$136.5 billion. As you know, we not only work to deter and detect instances of fraud, waste, and abuse, but we also make recommendations that improve how programs will function in the future. Our audit and investigative work last year obtained potential monetary results totaling over \$1.24 billion. We issued 38 audit reports and made 205 recommendations to strengthen USDA programs and operations, which produced about \$815 million in potential results. OIG investigations led to 817 convictions with potential results totaling over \$431 million.

In my statement, I will discuss the outcomes of our audit and investigative efforts, organized under our major strategic goals. My statement concludes with a discussion of the return on investment Congress receives from our work, as well as details about future initiatives to improve our oversight.

Goal 1----Safety and Security

One of OlG's most important oversight responsibilities is helping USDA ensure public safety and the security of the U.S. food supply. We continue to conduct audits and investigations designed to accomplish this goal.

In August 2010, a nationwide outbreak of *Salmonella enteritidis* was traced back to an Iowa egg company. The company recalled 550 million eggs, which sparked a criminal investigation into the food poisoning case. Our investigation revealed that employees at the company's egg processing facilities affixed labels to egg shipments that indicated false expiration dates with the intent to mislead State regulators and retail customers regarding the true age and freshness of the eggs. We also found that the company's former marketing manager bribed an Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) employee to ignore these improper practices. The company pled guilty to introducing misbranded eggs into interstate commerce with the intent to defraud. In April 2015, the owner and the chief operating officer were each sentenced to serve 3 months in prison and pay a fine of \$100,000; the former marketing manager pled guilty to bribing a public official and was sentenced to 48 months of probation. The company was

Ι

Controls of Genetically Engineered Organisms

OlG audits also contribute to the safety and security of the food supply. For example, our review of how the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) oversees the environmental release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms found weaknesses in APHIS' regulations and internal management controls. Those weaknesses increased the risk that regulated GE organisms would persist in the environment before they were deemed safe to grow without regulation. Our current review found that APHIS does not have adequate controls to monitor field trial locations or adequately use information on past performance to evaluate permit applications. Overall, we concluded that APHIS needs to take steps to tighten its control and oversight over the release of GE organisms into the environment. Agency officials agreed with our recommendations.

Safety of Ground Turkey

OIG reviewed how the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) oversees the safety of ground turkey products, and found that the agency could improve how it monitors these products' safety. Three turkey plants that participated in the *Salmonella* Initiative Program either did not increase pathogen sampling when they exceeded the allowable number of *Salmonella* positive test results, or they did not implement pathogen interventions at the control limits. Further, we identified that FSIS noncompliance records adequately documented failures to comply with regulations. However, the records were not always adequate indicators of potential problems with the plants' food safety system because they were not tallied based on frequency, severity, and risk. Additionally, we found that FSIS to regularly sample over 60 percent of all U.S. turkey slaughter plants, over 75 percent of the active processing plants, or imported ground turkey products. The agency agreed with our recommendations to correct these weaknesses.

Animal Welfare

In response to this Committee's concerns after *The New York Times* published an article critical of how animals were being treated at a research facility, OIG began a review of the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center's research practices and operations. We identified 33 statements from the article to determine their

veracity. Our work is ongoing, but in September 2015, we provided an interim report describing our preliminary results with regard to 22 of the 33 statements. We expect to complete this work in 2016.

This year, OIG expects to publish significant reports on how AMS procures processed fruits and vegetables, how USDA is responding to the major issues and challenges associated with livestock's growing resistance to antibiotics, and how the Agricultural Research Service handles sensitive or dual-use research and technology.

Goal 2-Integrity of Benefits

Another of OIG's most important goals is helping USDA reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen integrity in the delivery of program assistance. For several years, OIG has focused on assisting the Department in improving the integrity of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), as well as other food assistance programs. Accounting for \$69.66 billion in FY 2015 benefits, or 51 percent of USDA's budget, SNAP is among the Federal Government's largest programs. Accordingly, helping to ensure its integrity is one of OIG's most important responsibilities.

Food Assistance

In FY 2015, about 58.6 percent of OIG's investigative resources was devoted to SNAP-related criminal investigations; these investigations resulted in 583 convictions and monetary results totaling \$122.7 million. As an example, OIG determined that three co-owners of a market in Grand Rapids, Michigan, routinely exchanged cash for SNAP benefits and for vouchers issued through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children. During a January 2015 trial, one of the co-owners of the market pled guilty to conspiracy to commit SNAP fraud, as well as fraud against other Federal programs. In June 2015, in U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan, this defendant was sentenced to 34 months in prison. In July 2015, the remaining two co-owners were sentenced to 30 and 27 months in prison, respectively. One co-owner who was a naturalized U.S. citizen had his citizenship revoked. Two store employees who trafficked in SNAP benefits were ordered to jointly pay restitution of \$1.2 million.

OIG has also completed important audits related to food assistance. For example, OIG reviewed the quality control (QC) process that the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and the States use to determine

SNAP error rates. States determine household eligibility for SNAP and calculate and issue benefits. FNS and State agencies have QC processes to review these determinations. States review a sample of their SNAP cases and FNS verifies a sub-sample of these. The results are used to calculate State error rates; the national error rate is a weighted average of State rates. We found that States weakened the QC process by using third-party consultants and error review committees to mitigate individual QC-identified errors rather than improving eligibility determinations. FNS' two-tier QC process is vulnerable to State abuse due to conflicting interests between (1) accurately reporting error rates and incurring penalties or (2) mitigating errors and receiving a bonus. Further, States' QC reviews did not meet SNAP regulatory requirements, and Federal oversight of State QC was inadequate. Finally, FNS' Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility policy to determine eligibility was not consistent with SNAP regulations. Thus, we questioned over \$184 million in program funding and concluded that FNS' QC process tends to understate the national SNAP error rate. We accepted management decision on 10 recommendations, and we continue to work with FNS on the 9 remaining recommendations.

In a separate review, we examined how FNS has attempted to lower the error rates for the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. During school year 2012-2013, school food authorities reduced or eliminated benefits for 107,974 of the 199,464 sampled households because household income was unsupported or excessive. Nevertheless, we estimated that FNS may have spent nearly \$12.5 million during school year 2012-2013 on lunches for students who later had benefits reduced or denied after being selected for verification. Further, at least 97 percent of the households determined to be eligible for benefits based on household applications are not selected for verification and receive benefits based on self-reported income. We recommended that FNS strengthen controls over the programs, and officials generally agreed.

OIG is currently performing work on an audit of SNAP's administrative costs. Our work is designed to determine if States with county-administered programs are effectively and efficiently controlling costs. Other ongoing OIG food assistance-related reviews include an audit designed to determine whether only eligible able-bodied adults without dependents are receiving SNAP benefits, and a review assessing States' implementation of and compliance with the certification of households as eligible for SNAP.

Farm Programs

OIG has completed several significant fraud investigations in USDA's farm programs. One such case led to an insurance company agreeing to pay \$44 million to settle allegations that it knowingly falsified

documents and issued insurance policies that were ineligible under USDA's Federal Crop Insurance Program. The specific allegations were that company employees backdated policies, forged farmers' signatures, accepted late and altered documents, altered dates and signatures, and signed documents after relevant deadlines. The investigation was coordinated out of North Carolina, but also involved policies that were issued in California, Mississippi, North Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Kansas.

As a result of another investigation, a jury in North Dakota found two brothers who farmed potatoes guilty on charges of conspiracy to commit fraud in connection with Federal Crop Insurance and Federal Crop Disaster Programs. In March 2015, the two brothers were sentenced to 48 months and 18 months of incarceration, respectively, and ordered to pay \$932,776 in restitution. The brothers' scheme, carried out over a period of years from as early as 2002, involved intentionally destroying and damaging potato crops in order to obtain Federal crop insurance indemnities and Federal crop disaster benefits. The brothers and their farming operations received millions of dollars in Federal crop insurance indemnities, subsidized crop insurance premiums, and Federal disaster benefits.

Another investigation determined that a producer who operated a vineyard in Ohio made false statements on loan applications to obtain Farm Service Agency (FSA) loans to purchase farmland, and operating loans to buy grapes, equipment, and other essentials for the vineyard. The producer also falsified an application for an emergency loan to refinance debts. The investigation revealed that, since 2007, he illegally sold property that was mortgaged to FSA to secure the loans. In June 2015, the producer was sentenced to 15 months in prison and ordered to pay \$447,406 in restitution and a \$10,000 fine.

OIG audits also contribute to improving the integrity of USDA's farm programs. The Risk Management Agency (RMA) strives to ensure that producers, insurance companies, and insurance agents comply with the requirements of the Federal Crop Insurance Program. RMA's National Program Operations Review (NPOR) is one of the agency's primary tools for ensuring that private insurance companies that directly insure farmers comply with laws and regulations. Our analysis of 50 NPOR reviews of crop insurance policies found instances of incomplete checklists, undocumented computations and assessments of the accuracy of indemnities paid by private insurers, no evidence of verification of the actual production history yields, and instances of company noncompliance. As a result, RMA cannot ensure that private companies are providing insurance according to the agreements they have signed with the Government. RMA agreed with our findings and recommendations.

Another audit of RMA's internal compliance activities found that RMA has not developed an overall formal strategy for supervising and overseeing the compliance case management activities of its regional compliance offices. Specifically, we found that RMA's national office was not fully utilizing the Compliance Activities and Results System's capabilities to identify key performance indicators and generate reports to monitor and oversee compliance activities. As a result, RMA is unable to effectively measure its performance to ensure the integrity of the Federal Crop Insurance Program. RMA generally agreed with our recommendations.

Conservation Programs

OIG has dedicated significant resources to help the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) improve oversight of its programs. NRCS provides Federal funds for conservation programs to maintain or enhance land to benefit agriculture and the environment. NRCS pays up to 50 percent of the fair market value for conservation easements through its Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program, and up to 100 percent for land under the Emergency Watershed Protection Program and Wetlands Reserve Program. We found that NRCS' control environment for land valuation did not meet Government Accountability Office standards. As a result, NRCS was unable to prevent program officials from paying for easements with insufficiently supported easements of over \$43 million. NRCS agreed with our findings and we accepted management decision on 9 of the 10 recommendations.

OIG has a number of upcoming reports related to NRCS conservation programs, including our evaluation of how NRCS is administering wetland conservation provisions in the Prairie Pothole Region, as well as how NRCS and FSA are working to oversee land that is considered highly erodible.

Goal 3—Management Improvement Initiatives

OIG works to improve the systems the Department needs to function effectively, ranging from management controls to information technology (IT) systems. In recent years, USDA has worked to modernize its IT infrastructure, which must manage vast amounts of data associated with its many programs and operations. OIG audits have helped the Department make progress in this area.

Information Technology

Our annual review required by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014¹ found that, although USDA continues to improve the security posture of its IT infrastructure and associated data, many longstanding weaknesses remain. In FYs 2009-2014, OIG made 57 recommendations for improving the security of USDA's systems, but the Department implemented corrective action for only 31. Security weaknesses still exist in 3 of the 31 closed recommendations. We noted the Office of the Chief Information Officer is taking positive steps to improve its security, such as improving its incident response and Risk Management Framework. However, the individual USDA agencies included in this review have not implemented all of the requirements for security training, remote access management, and contingency planning. It is now critical that agencies create and implement agency-specific procedures to ensure compliance with USDA policy and improve the Department's future security posture.

Despite this progress, other OIG audits point to ongoing problems with IT systems at USDA. For example, our review of FSA's Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS) effort found that MIDAS was 2 years overdue, approximately \$140 million over budget, and had not delivered the promised enterprise solution. As of April 1, 2015, FSA had obligated over \$444 million to this project and had retired only 1 of the 66 applications that were to be replaced by MIDAS. By 2022, the program is projected to have a total cost of nearly \$824 million. In July 2014, the Secretary of Agriculture directed that future MIDAS development cease. OIG attributes MIDAS' shortcomings to ineffective management. FSA agreed with our recommendations to reevaluate this project and consider alternatives.

We have also found that FSIS faced challenges when implementing its web-based Public Health Information System (PHIS), which was intended to collect and analyze near real-time food safety data. OIG identified weaknesses during PHIS' design and implementation, including cost overruns during PHIS development, inconsistent plant internet connections, and inaccurate establishment profiles. We also found that inspectors were not utilizing a function in PHIS that allowed them to record the reasons that inspection tasks were incomplete. These problems occurred because FSIS did not implement internal controls to effectively monitor and evaluate the performance of PHIS. Moreover, FSIS did not ensure that the system was accessible, that it was operating as designed, and that its information was both complete

¹ Pub. L. No. 113-283, 128 Stat. 3073.

Financial Management

OIG has also made significant recommendations aimed at helping the Department improve its financial management, an area where the Department is experiencing challenges. In performing our annual review required by the Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA), as amended,² wc found that USDA did not comply with improper payment requirements for a fourth consecutive year. The Department reported mandatory improper payment information for 20 programs identified as susceptible to significant improper payments (high-risk). We found that USDA complied with 3 of 6 requirements, but 8 of 20 high-risk programs did not publish an improper payment estimate as required, meet annual reduction targets, or publish gross improper payment rates of less than 10 percent. During this fourth review, we determined that it is critical for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and senior officials for each noncompliant component agency to set aggressive goals to help USDA achieve compliance with IPIA, as amended. The Department generally agreed with our findings and recommendations.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) granted USDA's request for an extension for USDA's FY 2015 Agency Financial Report, which includes the consolidated financial statements. OMB extended the deadline to February 12, 2016, to provide an opportunity for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and its auditor, KPMG, to audit parent-child accounting activity between CCC and the U.S. Agency for International Development, in addition to accounting for accruals and potential Farm Bill liabilities. As this is USDA's second audit extension in 2 years, OMB has requested that USDA provide a comprehensive corrective action plan for any FY 2015 audit findings. OMB will then work with USDA to monitor the corrective actions and prevent the need for future extensions. Upon completion of CCC's financial statement audit, OIG will be able to complete our audit of USDA's consolidated financial statements.

Investigations

In the area of management improvement, OIG investigates matters involving the potential misconduct of USDA employees. Within personnel misconduct investigations there is a subset of cases OIG is

² Pub. L. No. 107-300, 116 Stat. 2350. As amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (Pub. L. No. 111-204, 124 Stat. 2224) and by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (Pub. L. No. 112-248, 126 Stat. 2390).

statutorily required to investigate. These investigations include Forest Service wildland fire fatality investigations³ and whistleblower allegations involving contract employees.⁴ Due to an active wildfire season, OIG has two ongoing investigations into the fatalities of Forest Service firefighters who died as a result of a burn-over or entrapment while fighting wildland fires. Also, OIG has received four whistleblower complaints that allege reprisal against USDA contractors. These whistleblower investigations are at various stages in the investigative process.

Civil Rights and Outreach

OIG also performs reviews intended to help the Department reach underserved populations, such as new farmers. Although the Secretary of Agriculture has emphasized providing assistance to beginning farmers, we found that the Department had not developed an integrated and coordinated strategy to ensure that the Secretary's direction was effectively implemented during the time period of OIG's review. As a result, USDA cannot ensure that the \$3.9 billion of beginning farmers' assistance in FYs 2012 and 2013 has achieved effective and measurable outcomes. However, USDA is moving in the right direction. In early 2014, the Deputy Secretary brought together representatives from across the Department to focus on developing a unified strategy for assisting beginning farmers and ranchers. USDA also unveiled a new website that provides a centralized, one-stop resource where beginning farmers and ranchers can explore the variety of USDA assistance designed to help them succeed. The Department generally agreed with our findings and recommendations.

Our review of FSA's controls for marketing and administering microloans in order to make credit available to eligible producers concluded that FSA's controls appear adequate to achieve the program's goals. Nonetheless, we found that opportunities exist to improve operations in areas where FSA required excessive security for loans, inconsistently filed security liens, and inconsistently established microloan repayment terms. We also found that FSA could not demonstrate that it had successfully reached out to some target audiences. As a result, FSA may not fully achieve its objective of providing support to current and prospective producers, including underserved groups and veterans. If the agency does not market its programs effectively to all producers, including underserved groups, then some producers may not receive the information and assistance they need to succeed, and those producers may perceive that FSA is treating them inequitably. FSA generally agreed with our findings.

³ Pub. L. No. 107-203, 116 Stat. 774. 7 U.S.C. §§ 2270b and 2270c.

⁴ Pub. L. No. 112-239, 126 Stat. 1632. 41 U.S.C. § 4712.

⁹

We have also recently conducted a performance audit of the completed claims process for the *In re* Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation settlement based on statistical samples of adjudicated claims. We concluded awards were granted to eligible claimants in accordance with the settlement agreement.

In 2016, OIG expects to complete and publish an audit concerning whether the claims review process for Hispanic and women farmers was designed adequately and functioning to ensure that funds were distributed only to eligible applicants.

OIG's FY 2017 Budget Request

We would like to thank the Subcommittee for its support in recent fiscal years. That support has enabled us to perform work that identifies potential improvements in the wide array of USDA's programs.

The total appropriation for OIG over the last 5 fiscal years was approximately \$441 million. For this period, the potential dollar impact of OIG's audits and investigations was \$8.9 billion, resulting in cost savings and recoveries of over \$20 for every dollar invested. During this same 5-year period, OIG made 1,472 audit recommendations, some of which carry no monetary value, per se, but can significantly improve safety, security, and public health. It is also noteworthy that OIG investigations resulted in 2,964 successful convictions in the last 5 fiscal years.

OIG continues to look for innovative and effective ways to accomplish our mission. During FY 2015, OIG formed a pilot Office of Data Sciences (ODS) to provide data mining and analysis support to our investigative staff for activities involving potential fraud in USDA programs. During its first 9 months of operation, ODS made significant contributions to ongoing OIG investigative efforts involving active investigations and case development.

The requested increase in OIG's FY 2017 budget will allow us to provide even more effective oversight of USDA programs. We are asking for a total increase of \$5.2 million—\$1.1 million and 8 staff years will be devoted to providing increased oversight of USDA's IT investments and another \$1.6 million will be used to establish an Audit Center of Excellence designed to enhance our oversight of improper payments. We are also requesting \$1.4 million for increased rental payments and funds to continue downsizing our current space needs, which will result in long-term rent savings to OIG. The remaining funds will be used to pay increased FY 2017 salary costs.

10

This concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to address any questions you may have.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mr. ADERHOLT. In your testimony, you mentioned that this is the second year that USDA has delayed in submitting its financial statements. In particular, you mentioned that problems are ongoing between the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, and the Commodity Credit Corporation. This is not the first time that this Committee has noted problems with cooperation between the USDA and USAID. This is a special, and, at times, confrontational relationship between the two agencies that usually involved international food aid. In fact, the 2016 House Report directed that the two agencies update a memorandum of understanding between the two agencies. In addition, we understand that there has been trouble in obtaining information in response to questions for the record for that hearing last year.

Would you describe, in as much detail as you are allowed to do so, the outstanding issue or issues between the Commodity Credit Corporation and USAID regarding the financial statements.

Ms. FONG. OK. Let me just, at a very high level, inform the committee of where we are on this issue. As you all know, the financial statement audits are usually due to OMB on November 15. The Commodity Credit Corporation is one of the six stand-alone audits within USDA, which all roll up into the overall consolidated audit of the financial statements.

This year, because of, I think, challenges in the processes of getting the financial statements for the CCC completed, the Department requested an extension. The auditor for CCC is KPMG, they have been working very closely with CCC to obtain the information they need to issue an opinion. As you know, the deadline for providing these audits to OMB is today, the extension is today. We anticipate issuing that audit for CCC this afternoon. After we are done with this hearing, we will go back and finish our work.

And then the next step will be to issue the Department's consolidated financial statement audit, based on the roll-up of all of the pieces of the Department. The deadline for that opinion is also today. And at this stage, we are on track to issue that one this afternoon, the consolidated report for the Department. We will issue the reports to the Department and to OMB. And we will make sure that we provide them to you as is our normal process. And we will be available to brief, if you all are interested in that, once we issue the reports.

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. Regarding the relationship between the USAID and the Commodity Trading Corporation, has this been an ongoing issue that you have observed?

Mr. HARDEN. This one is fairly new this year, it is not a bone of contention between CCC and USAID. The matter was whether CCC could provide sufficient evidence to the auditors and they have to work through USAID in getting that evidence to form an opinion. That is where it was in being able to provide the necessary evidence of the transactions.

Mr. ADERHOLT. That is in particular to what happened this year. Mr. HARDEN. Yes.

Mr. ADERHOLT. But have there been, in the past, ongoing issues?

Mr. HARDEN. I don't recall, but I will look into that and provide a summary. There have been different issues with CCC over the years. But I just have to look into it.

[The information follows:]

Response: Upon review of this request, OIG determined that further discussion with Committee staff was necessary. As such, we will be working with Committee staff to adequately address Chairman Aderholt's question.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What about the Department as a whole, with USAID?

Mr. HARDEN. From a programmatic standpoint, I do not know if I have done any recent work to be able to speak to that.

U.S. MEAT ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER

Mr. ADERHOLT. OK. Around this time last year, a lot of us were shocked to learn about the accusations in the *New York Times* about the alleged mistreatment of animals at the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center. After the article, Mr. Farr and I reached out to you to investigate the allegations and we appreciate you looking into it.

Based on the interim report that you submitted to us, there were certainly some areas that USDA needs to address to ensure animal care policies are followed. However, it appears that some of the allegations were not quite as shocking as they were initially sounded.

Can you provide us with some more details on where this review stands and what work remains to be done for the report to reach its conclusion?

Mr. HARDEN. Yes, sir. With regard to the statements that we have already issued in the interim report, as you know, some of them were true based on what they were saying, some of them needed a little more context to understand what was said. Since issuing that report, we have continued to look at the remaining statements, but we are also doing work to look at ARS's oversight of the animal welfare practices at U.S. MARC.

We also reached out to the reporter from the *New York Times* to see if we could do an interview with him. He declined. We reached out to the person who made the allegations in the *New York Times*. We interviewed him. He provided some additional information for us to look at so we have taken those allegations under review in pulling our work together.

We are also considering allegations and complaints raised by other interest groups, different animal welfare groups submitted information to us when they knew we were looking at it. We are evaluating that as well.

Right now, we are in the latter stages of field work, and we are starting to draft the report and hope to have that out before the summer.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, please keep us informed as you move forward with the process, and we want to certainly make sure that we stay abreast of that.

Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am completing about 42 years of public office. Before that, my first job was working for the legislative analysts in California, which is sort of the OMB office, only it is a little more powerful that in the legislature. One of the

things that struck me was that we would discover where the law was written and just sort of ended up having unintended consequences, I mean, it didn't get what it wanted. A lot of this was in education on testing, you could just slap the schools for not teaching right, when, indeed, the question in the law, or the goal in the law was awkwardly written.

I was just thinking, you were talking about error rates and things like that, and the fact that OMB is sort of coming on to you and saying, I guess this OMB guidance, it notes that there is concern that they are overreaching. I wonder if you could speak about that?

What I really would love to know is, are you able to sort of say the law ought to be rewritten? I think—Congress is never going to fill its oversight capability to know when—we write very generic law, and then you write the rules, and then it has to be administered. And then when there are errors at the local level, it is beating up on the errors rather than looking back, maybe there is a better way of doing this. It seems to me that you could have that role and do it. Is it ever used that way to come back and say, there are programs that are being administered much smoother, with less error rates or things like that? I don't know.

So I guess what I am concerned with is OMB is a one stop, but they work for the President, not for Congress. And they ought to be able to come in to Congress every year with a report saying these are things that ought to be cleaned up or fixed up, there is a better methodology. We don't get that information.

FITARA

So I am concerned, what are they asking to hear? I guess what I have written here is the OIG's recent semiannual report to Congress notes concerns over OMB's guidance on implementing the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. What are some of those concerns that you have?

Ms. FONG. That is a good question. I believe FITARA, which is the law that you are mentioning, the purpose of that was to bring some discipline and improve IT acquisition processes within the government. And overall, I think that is an admirable goal and I think the Act itself has some very good provisions that will allow the CIOs at each department and agency to really get a handle on the investments, and to make sure the investments in a department are consistent and abide by the standards.

Where we, I think, had a concern had to do with the particular role of the IG, and our independence, and how we interact with the CIOs in the agencies. We are working with OMB to clarify that and I think we are on a very good path with that.

Since it is a fairly new law, I think the proof will be in the pudding. As it starts to get implemented, as you know, we will see how things actually play out, see whether it is having a good impact. As we look at IT investments within the Department, we may have some observations to offer in future years. That actually is one of our budget requests for fiscal year 2017. We are looking for some additional funds to allow us to audit significant IT system investments within the Department to make sure they are on time, they don't go over budget, they actually accomplish what the program managers want them to accomplish, you know. I think a key example that you all are aware of is the whole MIDAS system and how that developed, you all asked us to do some audit work on that because of concerns.

Mr. FARR. So do those recommendations come back to us in pretty measurable ways in which we as legislators can fix it?

Ms. FONG. Well, the way that we would surface concerns and recommendations would be through our audit reports, generally speaking. And as we look at systems, for example MIDAS, we made recommendations to the Department, I think, and because we forwarded the reports to you all, you were very aware of what we were finding there.

Similarly, when FITARA gets implemented, as we look at how the CIO's and the departments implement it and we start to audit some of the systems there, we will be able to assess whether it is effective and we will then, if there are findings and recommendations to be made, we will surface them through our audit recommendation process, and testimony like this, oversight hearings.

Mr. FARR. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

FSIS

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Inspector General, for your time today. In your most recent semiannual report to Congress, many issues are brought up in relation to the effectiveness of the web-based public health information system, one of which is the observation that the web-Based system can only be used by inspectors when they have an adequate Internet connection. This seems like a conclusion that could have been reached without an audit, but regardless, I am interested in hearing more about this system and what recommendations you have made to ensure that it could be used in rural areas that often do not have reliable access to Internet or high-speed Internet.

Mr. HARDEN. Thank you for the question. As part of that review, we went out to a select number of plants; I don't remember the exact number off the top of my head. But as our auditors were there, they observed the inspectors were trying to get on the system and they could not, sometimes they had to go outside the building in order to get a connection. So we raised that issue with FSIS.

During the course of our work for that audit, FSIS made some changes they said were fixing the problem and bringing speed to the connections, if you will. We listened to them and decided to not make recommendations at that time because the changes they had made and we had not tested those changes.

We also have current work that is in process where we are out at almost 90 plants doing follow-up work related to work we have done with risk-based inspections, as well as pre-slaughter activities. We are testing those connections again, and if there are other issues that need to be raised, we will be raising those with FSIS, we are completing that field work right now.

BEGINNING FARMERS AND RANCHERS PROGRAM

Mr. VALADAO. Thanks. Agriculture plays a large role of the economy in my district, obviously. Unfortunately, given the rural nature of my district, as well as economic constraints caused by many factors, one major one being the ongoing drought in California, many small farmers are being forced out of businesses. Just the other day, I heard from a constituent faced with the stress of supporting his young family, who had concerns over the cost of starting his own farm and the difficulty of staying in business.

Programs like the Beginning Farmers and Ranchers Program that provide education and training, as well as other programs at the USDA, play a vital role in ensuring a new generation of farmers is ready to take on the challenge of feeding the Nation and the world.

Again, in your semiannual report, you have indicated that the USDA cannot ensure that the \$3.9 billion for beginning farmers assistance in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 has achieved effective and measurable outcomes.

Aside from the meetings with stakeholders and the unveiling of the new website, what recommendations do you have to help USDA ensure that programs for beginning farmers and ranchers can succeed?

Ms. FONG. Yes, we recognize that that is a significant initiative, both on the part of this Committee as well as at the Department, critical initiative. I think our audit report pointed out that the challenges that the Department faces implementing the programs stem from a very basic need to have a strategic approach to delivering the programs, and then making sure that implementation is funneled through all of the individual agencies within the Department. That was a challenge early on, this administration has recognized it, as you point out, and they have now started to pull together to ensure that there is closer cooperation within the Department.

Gil, you may want to add some comments.

Mr. HARDEN. That is essentially the message that we got coming out, there was a serious lack of coordination, because you had four or five different agencies out there basically doing their own thing. And what was recognized as we were doing that work was the need for coordination as we were also raising the question with them. So they have agreed to go out on a coordinated approach, and we just have to see with follow-up if they can follow through with it, because this is an issue that was raised much earlier on by GAO in two prior reviews.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Bishop.

WIC AND SNAP FRAUD

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you very much. Welcome back, Ms. Fong, and your able assistants. Congratulations to you, you continue to do an admirable job, you are certainly one of the stellar offices in our government, and we appreciate that very much.

You mentioned the fraud investigations with SNAP and WIC. Over the past few years, as you know, I have had a continuing interest in the management challenges which many of our States have faced in the administration and management of WIC and SNAP. For example, in Georgia, we face several major challenges managing the WIC and the SNAP program, which, thankfully, we have been able to successfully work through and have now resolved.

I notice in your fiscal year 2017 budget justification that your office has joined with the Food and Nutrition Service, as well as State and local partners, on the Joint SNAP Initiative, which involves a multifaceted approach to combat SNAP fraud and the criminal and administrative action against both retailers and clients who engage in SNAP trafficking.

Can you just discuss briefly some recent developments on that front?

Second, I am pleased that you are working with State and local governments on fraud issues, but can you tell me if there have been any discussions on possible initiatives, which could possibly assist our State and local partners in improving the actual management and oversight practices with regard to SNAP and WIC, rather than focusing just on fraud. Given our State's experience, I would urge both OIG and FNS to explore the development of best practices, or some preventive measures, including program training, guidance and other measures which could assist the State agencies in advance and avoiding certain pitfalls in their stewardship of SNAP and WIC funding. Is that something that you can do, and if so, I would like to request that you really, really consider doing that.

It seems like it would be a win-win for everybody, and save us a lot of administrative time and you a lot of investigative time, and, of course, it would make the programs work better for the people who are recipients of those services.

Ms. FONG. Thank you for your question, Congressman. I am going to ask Ann to offer some comments on our SNAP Initiative with States, but I want to just make a few comments, first, on your suggestion about management practices in the SNAP and WIC program and how we can work in a more proactive way to improve the management of those two programs. We take effective management of those two programs very seriously. We agree with you that to the extent that we can improve the management, we can avoid improper payments and fraud or, at least, start to address fraud.

A number of the audits that we recently issued, I think, point out the way to the States in areas where they can actually do a better job. I am thinking, in particular, about the QC, the quality control process in SNAP, a very significant report we issued this past year, which points out a number of areas where the States could do a better job of determining eligibility right up front.

Similarly, in the school lunch and breakfast programs, we have similar kinds of findings. And in the WIC program, as you mentioned, we did an audit a year or 2 ago which talks about how the States can perhaps do a better job of ensuring that their recipients get the most benefit for their dollar. So I think we have a record of some very good recommendations, and we are working with FNS to make sure those get implemented. I also wanted to give Ann a few moments on SNAP— Ms. COFFEY. Just a few comments on the SNAP Initiative. That was intended to partner the Office of the Inspector General special agents with State and local law enforcement agencies to use best practices, to share and identify ways we can better combat fraud in a partnership. So we have three locations within the Initiative that are currently ongoing. We have one that was initiated in the State of Washington, we have one that is currently ongoing in Los Angeles County, and we have one that we just recently initiated in October of this past year in the District of Columbia. These are areas that were identified by FNS as areas where, perhaps, there needed to be a greater focus on the client side, on the recipient side of the fraud.

Within investigations, we typically focus on the retailers, because that is the direct funding from USDA to the retailer. Whereas, the States are administering the recipient side. So this is really more of a multifaceted approach to try to address the fraud on both sides, both on the client side, as well as on the retail side. Those investigations are currently ongoing, so I am somewhat limited as to what I can offer from the results perspective, but we would be more than happy to provide that information to you when we are drawing them to a conclusion.

Mr. BISHOP. Yeah, but when you go with a client, if the administrators, the management team were on their game in the beginning, then the clients would not be able to commit the fraud. If they have best practices, and they are employing best practices, it seems like it would prevent the fraud from occurring.

Ms. COFFEY. I think probably from the perspective that really goes to the eligibility issue, relative to the clients. And I do believe that most States, and Gil can correct me on this focus, much of their funding on the front end looking at the eligibility as opposed to the fraud side. And so, with respect to being able to engage it would be difficult for us to say that individuals who are legitimately eligible to receive the benefits would not still traffic potentially. I don't think we have enough information to be able to say it that on the investigation side of the house.

Mr. BISHOP. So is there an education program to make recipients aware of the penalties that would result from trafficking? I mean, it seems like an education program, warnings, when people are being processed and when they receive their benefits, that there ought to be some communications that—some admonitions, would that not be a helpful practice, a best practice?

Ms. FONG. I think that is a very good idea and we will follow up with FNS to see what we can partner with them in terms of raising awareness, and making sure that people are well-informed.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you. I think my time is up.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Palazzo.

OPM COMPUTER SCHEDULE

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Fong, thank you for your testimony. A couple of things interested me greatly in your testimony, I was curious if you could elaborate on some of them. As you are aware, the OPM breach that occurred last year was devastating, and affected employees across all branches and agencies of the Federal Government. Many of our own staff were swept up in this unprecedented security failure. What effect did this breach have on USDA employees, and specifically, as critical information, like program beneficiaries and other sensitive information?

Ms. FONG. Yes, you raise a very good question. When the breach occurred, we immediately asked ourselves, what is going to be the impact on USDA? And we were thinking about it in a number of ways, we were thinking about it both in terms of individual employees, as well as program participants, systems within USDA, what are the vulnerabilities and what do we need to do? And, you know, I think you are right, many of the USDA employees were affected personally, and OPM has got the lead in terms of dealing with that issue. Where we focused our attention was on sitting down with the Department, the Chief Information Officer, and with the policymakers to say, look, these are the issues we have seen at USDA over the past few years in the area of Information Technology security. We have seen vulnerabilities, we have consistently reported these vulnerabilities, here in a package is what we are seeing overall, and these are the issues we think you really need to be focusing on, because I think we all recognize that these threats are not going to go away. We believe that we have a good dialogue with the CIO's office and with the policy level at the Department. And we believe progress is being made. Of course, there is always room for more progress.

Mr. HARDEN. To build on that, I mean, we do have a very strong relationship with the CIO's office, with the current one as well as the former one. But as Phyllis said, we talked to the new CIO when he came in to identify the different things and we meet with him periodically just to hear how things are going and make sure that we stay on top of stuff.

Mr. PALAZZO. Going forward, do you all have a plan for, perhaps, preventing something like this from taking place again, or are there just a lot of identified weaknesses waiting to be closed? Do you feel like you have closed that technological gap, or are we still at risk?

Ms. FONG. Let me offer a few comments, and Gil, you might want to jump in. The challenge that we have at USDA as that the Department's IT security profile is not good, and we have reported that for many years. In order to really turn the corner on that, and to put the Department in a good position, it is going to take a lot of effort, not only at the department CIO level, but at the individual agency level, because individual agencies within USDA are responsible for their internal security measures. And what we are seeing is that some agencies are better at this than others. There needs to be a really focused look across the Department, every agency needs to get into basic compliance with the IT security requirements that the government has, until that is done. And that will take some time, some time and effort. We just need to keep the focus on. Gil?

Mr. HARDEN. Yes, and what I would say is over the past couple of years we have made progress at the Department level where they have now started getting the policies in place that they need. It now turns to the agencies, as Phyllis said, to take policies and implement those at the agencies. There are over 30 agencies at the Department that all operate their own IT systems and so it does take a while. But our annual IT security reviews with FISMA touch on this and bring it forward every year. There are a number of open recommendations that have not been closed, and we continue to work with OCIO to address those as well.

Mr. PALAZZO. Is there any form of a whip or carrot type of incentive to make the functional managers take this seriously? I mean, I know cybersecurity is a huge issue now, and it has been a huge issue, and we have talked about it, and we started whispering about it, and now we are screaming about it. It is ongoing; we know there are bad actors out there that, for whatever reason, are probing and trying to hack into our information. It varies, I guess, depending on country.

Is there a whip or carrot? I mean, the one thing that I have seen a lot of the government, it just seems like there is no means to punish poor behavior or irresponsibility. I mean, people get written up, you get written up enough, you get transferred to another agency, but you are really not punished. I am just curious, is there a whip or a carrot that has it been adopted into the methodology of the Department?

Mr. HARDEN. The way the CIO is structured as I understand the underlying legislation, there isn't that whip and carrot that the CIO at the Department has over the CIOs at the agencies, so there is a lot of education and encouragement.

As the OPM breach occurred, and we were talking to the Department, and we were briefing the Secretary on the issue. One of the things that he is using now is a scorecard, and we have seen his scorecard. He gets information on a weekly basis in terms of how agencies are doing on IT security. And so we continue to monitor that to see—and he uses basically a red-, yellow-, green-type score to see if people are getting better, and that is their way of monitoring it.

Mr. PALAZZO. You mentioned 30 different CIOs. Have you thought of data consolidation at any point? Is that, perhaps, a recommendation? I know the Department of Homeland Security has done an extremely good job and their information is extremely sensitive. And I haven't heard any of their data being breached. I am just curious if that is something that you all thought about?

Mr. HARDEN. I know we have had some discussions, I would have to go think the depth of those discussions that we had. Because I know the Department has done some things, I am just not wellversed on those.

Mr. PALAZZO. Well, as large as our government is, there is always a best practice out there. So hopefully, you all can find a best practice and not recreate the wheel. So with that, thank you. It is always good to have a fellow Mississippian, especially a fellow CPA testifying in front of us. Thank you, Mrs. Fong.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. Pingree.

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. Thank you so much for being here today and for the work you have been doing in explaining to us today.

SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

Last March, the USDA received a legal petition from the Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility requesting that the

USDA adopt policies that would protect government scientists who question the health and safety of agricultural chemicals. Then Reuters reported that USDA scientists were having their work censored or suppressed, especially when it related to neonicotinoids, or glyphosate, and especially when it conflicted with agricultural industry interests. In May of 2015, your office received a letter from advocacy groups urging you start a thorough investigation into these reports of censorship. The letter mentioned some scientific evidence about linking glyphosate with the destruction of milkweed, which is obviously the primary food of monarch butterflies. I do not have to tell you all of this, but there is certainly a lot of concern about the decline in monarch butterflies. And while it would be unthinkable that there would be any kind of censorship at the Department, if it was also having an effect that was detrimental to protections for pollinators. I think that would be even more of concern.

So, did the OIG respond to the respond to the request letter? Will there be an investigation about the reported censorship of USDA scientists? Will you make the information publicly available?

Ms. FONG. Let me offer some comments on that, and then Gil might want to offer some. You are right, we have been made aware of the concerns of research scientists. We received the letter and our hotline has received complaints as well. This is an issue that is very troubling, and we certainly take it very seriously. We have, as you know, a lot of work going on right now at U.S. MARC, which raises similar kinds of concerns. And so, given all of that, we have looked, and we have an audit in our plan to assess whether, or to what extent there is any basis to these concerns on the part of research scientists. I think we are formulating an approach right now. But we plan to do that work this year. Certainly when we do our work, it will become publicly available when we are done.

Ms. PINGREE. So I guess you haven't started the process, but you are taking it seriously. Is that what you are saying?

Ms. FONG. We have a commitment, it is in our audit plan.

Mr. HARDEN. I can go a little bit further than that. I do have a team that is assembled that is currently looking at the information that has been received and trying to figure out an approach as to how we are going to go about looking at it. So yes, it is something that, if we have not opened it already, it is to be opened in the very near future.

Ms. PINGREE. So the timeframe is soon?

Mr. HARDEN. For opening it, yes.

Ms. FONG. Our audits typically take 6 months to 12 months to complete, depending on the methodology. And in this case, to assess the viability of those concerns, it might require us to use a slightly different methodology than we use in normal audits, which is why we just want to spend some time thinking about how to best assess those issues.

Ms. PINGREE. So without getting too detailed, are you looking at the censorship aspect? The whistleblower aspect? Or are you taking a comprehensive look of what is going on here? And were you saying in your answer to me that you had some of the similar concerns at the MARC? Mr. HARDEN. Yes, none of those issues are off the table as we approach it. We are looking at all the different issues that are raised in the complaints, the letters that are raised to us, to see if those are issues that we can actually go out and figure out a way to objectively evaluate them. Usually where we do not take on issues where we cannot see that we can do an objective review of them. But that is all in part of setting up the approach, and there are a number of scientists that have made complaints. We want to consider, is there a way possibly of surveying the community to find out what people's thoughts are.

Ms. PINGREE. I guess one last question. Just historically, has this been a problem before, or are you saying this just started to happen over a period of recent time?

Mr. HARDEN. This is the first that I am aware of it.

Ms. FONG. You know, we may have, in the past, received individual or isolated complaints, but this is the first that we have seen a significant volume, which is why we are taking it seriously. And we would be very happy to brief you or your staff, once we determine our methodology, on our scope, methodology and time-frames.

Ms. PINGREE. Great. That would be very helpful, and I would appreciate that very much. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

FARM BILL

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Fong, thank you go for joining our Committee today. I want to ask you a couple of questions about the farm bill implementation, topics that have been raised in this Committee before. I would like just to get an update on some of the SNAP savings that were agreed to as part of the farm bill compromise. We spent the morning talking somewhat about the error rates, and that has been very instructive.

I am also interested in the over \$8 billion in savings that were expected to come from closing the heat-and-eat loophole that 17 States were exploiting that was the central part of the farm bill 2 years ago, in which there were about \$23 billion in savings total, the vast majority which came from cutting programs to farmers, agricultural producers, and families. And the other portion was savings that were achieved by eliminating the heat-and-eat loophole, which is where States were essentially using federal dollars to trigger additional food stamp benefits that folks were not eligible for. So Congress fixed that in a broad, bipartisan deal and was supposed to save \$8.5 billion.

It became clear shortly thereafter that States would just meet the new threshold, which was \$20 as opposed to \$1.10, and so the savings may not have been achieved. Can you update us on where the savings would be on that?

Ms. FONG. I am just conferring with Gil. I don't believe that we have looked specifically at that issue to determine whether or not savings have been realized.

Mr. HARDEN. We can take that up as part of our planning.

Mr. YODER. Well, I just think you are the Inspector General of the USDA, and the implementation of the farm bill is a key part of what the USDA is doing, and a key part of that is savings that were to be achieved in what was a lengthy debate on the House floor, and all sides coming forward to say we have got to have deficit reduction, and we are still running a half trillion dollar deficit in this country. And it wasn't much, but \$23 billion in savings over 10 years, and I guess I would like a report from you to this committee on how much we have actually saved and whether those savings have been realized. If not, what has occurred, and beyond just the error rates in SNAP, what about the intentional efforts by certain States to exploit a loophole to draw down greater federal dollars that Congress intended to fix.

[The information follows:]

Response: Upon review of this request, OIG determined that further discussion with Committee staff was necessary. As such, we will be working with Committee staff to adequately address Chairman Aderholt's question.

Ms. FONG. We will be happy to look into that.

ERROR RATES IN FNS PROGRAMS

Mr. YODER. Now, along with that, there have been discussions about SNAP error rates, and you mentioned the WIC report, and we discussed that in this committee before and error rates there. I note there is also a significant set of error rates in the school lunch program. I think by a USDA study, 1 in 5 children were certified in the wrong category, it is 20 percent. Seventy percent of the errors in certification involved overpayment. So I am assuming that is Federal overpayment to States, and 30 percent was underpayment.

So I guess we seem to keep hearing these same things over and over again, year after year, whether it is WIC, SNAP, the student lunch program, to the tune of billions and billions and billions of dollars. And quite often, I hear from Ms. Fong when you appear before this committee, that it is related to States improperly applying the categories uniformly across the country.

And so, I guess I would want to know, are we just to accept this reality? It is kind of along the question Mr. Palazzo was asking, are we to accept the results, or are there things you would recommend to this Committee that we would be able to do that would penalize States that are not applying to the standards appropriately, or penalize the USDA by reducing these programs by the amount of these error rates?

I think everyone understands there might be a small error rate, but when you are talking 20 percent in some cases, that is just unacceptable to any of our constituents, and we want to make sure that the dollars you are spending go to the people who need it and deserve it. And if it is going to the wrong people and it is not getting to the right people, and we are wasting taxpayer dollars. And I don't think there is a Democrat or a Republican constituent in this country that wants to see their hard-earned tax dollars wasted or improperly paid. So it is a concern I think we all share. What are we to do about it?

Ms. FONG. You raised some very good points on improper payments, and you also mentioned our SNAP report, which we just issued on quality control, where we point out specifically things that the States were doing that did not comply with Federal policy and resulted in overpayments, a rise in improper payments. We have some very specific recommendations to FNS on how to fix that. Very specific in terms of the use of third-party contractors, in terms of their eligibility determinations, how they should quality control; and we have recommendations to FNS itself on what it should be doing to change the system. I think we made 19 recommendations. One thing that could be done would be to keep a very close eye on how the Department responds to those recommendations. If it agrees to what we are saying, then we should be keeping a close eye on whether or not it gets implemented, and whether that is effective, can that be measured? And if the Department does not agree, then we should be having a very broad and robust debate on the reasons for the disagreement and how do we go from there.

Mr. YODER. Well, I just think the recommendations are helpful, Ms. Fong, but quite often, we hear the same thing from the officials when they come before the committee that they are in the process of implementing them. We see the same error rates year after year. You do a study every 5 or 6 years, you get sort of the same thing. And I guess at some point, either we are just going to come to accept that we just have 20 percent error rates in some of these programs and we waste money, or we are going to have to get serious about it. And I guess this Committee, in particular, may need to take States to task that are refusing to follow the rules and reduce the support. Because I don't think we can continue to just send dollars, and you make recommendations and positions change, people change, Members of Congress come in and out, but taxpayers continue to foot the bill.

Mr. HARDEN. One additional thing I would add in terms of specific recommendations, as part of the compliance work on improper payments last year, it was the fourth year in a row that the Department hadn't met requirements for improper payments. For several programs from FNS, child and adult care feeding programs, school lunch, school breakfast, I think there was a WIC piece to it. They were required to put forth proposals so that they can get the error rates lower. As part of the current work that we are doing right now, we are looking at the proposals they put forward in order to make the changes. So we may have some additional recommendations as we close that report, which is expected in May.

Mr. YODER. Well, one day I would love to have this hearing with all of you and have you come back and say we made these recommendations, they were implemented and it went from 20 percent to 5 percent, and we saved billions of dollars for taxpayers, because, otherwise, why are we even going through the exercises? With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Young.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for being here today. I want to dovetail on something Mr. Bishop, my colleague, was talking about, and you had a conversation with regarding recommendations for States to do a better job with certain programs. Do you follow up and watch if the States are actually implementing these recommendations? Do you track that in any way? Do you see progress there? Just talk a little more about that. Ms. FONG. In terms of our general audit process, and this is just at a very high level, when we issue an audit report, we make recommendations, we have findings, and the Department engages with us, and ultimately, either agrees with us or doesn't agree. If they agree with our recommendations, there is a whole process by which they are expected to take corrective action, and then to report, when they are done, so that we have a record of the fact that they have reported that they have finished corrective actions.

Mr. YOUNG. How often do they make corrective actions? What are the odds here?

Ms. FONG. Well, I don't have the specifics, we can certainly get that.

Mr. HARDEN. Yes.

Ms. FONG. Generally speaking, the Department has a good record of agreeing with our recommendations. They generally agree, ultimately, with what we recommend. The corrective action piece of it may take them a little longer to implement, depending on how long they are going.

Where I think your question is going is do we, or does somebody then come in and verify that the action has actually been taken, and has it been effective in dealing with the underlying cause. And in some areas, when we plan our audit work, usually a few years after the initial audit, we will go back in and we will look to see how those corrective actions are going, did they really work? For example, right now, we have work in food safety, FSIS, where we are going out following up on some very significant recommendations we made about 5 or 6 years ago, to make sure that everything is working the way we think it should be, or the way the Department thinks it should be. But it does—we can't do that on an annual basis, we do it as we plan follow-up work in the different program areas.

Mr. YOUNG. You mentioned it takes about 6 to 12 months to do an audit investigation, depending on methodology, of course. About how many audits investigations do you do annually?

Ms. FONG. Well, last year we issued 34.

Mr. HARDEN. Thirty-eight.

Ms. FONG. Thirty-eight audit reports. And Ann, do you have the figure for investigation?

Ms. COFFEY. So we track it a little bit differently. So we look at how many open investigations we have, and on an average—

INVESTIGATIONS PROCESS

Mr. YOUNG. That was my next question. How many then are not finalized and are still open? How long is your list for that kind of thing, and how do you prioritize?

Ms. COFFEY. Well, for investigations, we are a little bit different. Our timeframe is a little bit longer than it is for audit. Our investigations can take anywhere from 18 months to 2 years to come to fruition, because we are dealing with a number of judicial actions that have to take place. We go from a field work stage to prosecutorial stage, to final sentencing in our investigative work.

So we do not have a finite—we are not able to say "finite," we have closed X amount of cases. On average, we have probably about a thousand investigations that are open annually, so each day is different. So you may close an investigation one day and open an investigation. So it is hard for us to put a specific number the way that audit does.

Mr. YOUNG. And they are all made public?

Ms. COFFEY. Our investigations are not made public.

Mr. YOUNG. OK. Where do your investigations come from? Is it internally you see something that needs to be analyzed? Is it from public pressure and advocacy? Is it from Congress generally? How do you decide what to investigate?

Ms. COFFEY. So with respect to how we get our investigative allegations, they come from a number of those locations you just identified. We get them from the public, we get them through OIG hotline, we get them from referrals from the actual USDA agencies as well. And so, we have a number of steps that we look at to determine what we are going to pursue. It is a resource issue, it depends on the ability for us to pursue a criminal prosecution.

A lot of our decision factors on can we get a case prosecuted? Are there administrative remedies that we can take if we do not take the investigation, if we are not able to open it? So we do get them from a number of different locations, and we have to assess each allegation that comes in to make that determination.

AVIAN INFLUENZA

Mr. YOUNG. OK. And one final question. We saw the avian influenza, the bird flu, destroy the livestock industry throughout the north, the south, even in the west. I wonder if the OIG, if you folks conducted an audit of the USDA's response to avian influenza, the outbreak, including their surveillance-coordinated response. And if you did, if you worked with the State and local stakeholders as well. And if you didn't do one, would you consider doing so, because this is going to happen again?

Mr. HARDEN. That is a topic that came up in our planning. Before we initiated, as we do with all of our work, we coordinate with GAO in terms of what their objectives and what they have in process. A number of the things that you mentioned, they are already covering. And so, the position that we have taken right now is let's see what GAO does, because their scope was fairly broad, there wasn't anything to pick apart to do ourselves and see if there is anything else we need to do down the road.

Mr. YOUNG. OK. I would like to have further conversations with you all on that issue. Thank you very much.

Ms. FONG. Let me just mention that we did do two audits of avian influenza and pandemic flu back in 2008 and 2006. So we do have a record of work in this area, and we are constantly monitoring it to see if it is an appropriate time for us to go back in, so we will be happy to talk with you more.

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

SNAP

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. I want to follow up a little bit more on the SNAP issue. Back in September, the OIG released a report that examined FNS quality control process for SNAP, and the error rates found that SNAP error rates had been understated. This administration has been quick to point out that historically low SNAP error rates, even though the participation rates have been at record high levels, the OIG, however, found serious concerns with the quality control process and calls into question these low error rates. What I wanted to ask you is to briefly tell us what OIG's findings were in the report, and what was of particular concern with the FNS process?

Ms. FONG. I will just offer some broad comments, and then Gil has all the specifics. We initiated this audit partially in response to concerns raised by this subcommittee, because I know that there have been questions as to whether the rate of improper payments, and the rate of fraud were accurate. And, so, we started this work and we focused on the quality control system in SNAP. We had a number of findings as we have been talking about. We noted that the use of third party consultants by States was problematic, and perhaps was not as envisioned by FNS itself. We noted that FNS's oversight of the quality control process was not as good as it should be.

We also found that the BBCE, the broad-based categorical eligibility provisions, raised questions because it appears that SNAP's practices and policies are not in accordance with SNAP regulations, and that raised an issue of concern to us, that there appears to be a different approach being taken in actuality than is envisioned in the regulations for the program.

And then we also raised a question about the conversion factors, the mathematical conversion factors for people whose benefits are being calculated on a weekly, biweekly or monthly basis. I believe when we issued the report, FNS agreed with some of our recommendations; they did not agree with all of them. We are continuing to work with them on some of these issues. We are making progress. Gil has a much more up-to-date view on that.

I will turn it over to you to add some comments.

Mr. HARDEN. Yes. In terms of the progress, when we issued the report in September, we had an agreement with 10 of the 19 recommendations. Just this past week, we got agreement on three more, so we continued to work with FNS and talk about what differences are, or if there are differences or a way forward, and whether we need to elevate the recommendations for decisions by higher people, either the Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary, that is just the basic process we use. But there was a lot of agreement between us and FNS about how the process was working or not working.

Phyllis mentioned the third-party consultants and error review committees. They were being used to help mitigate the errors as opposed to really point them out. And the two-tier structure of having the States do a sample, and then FNS do a sub sample, we raised questions with FNS as to whether that was really an objective or did it have some conflict of interest in it, because you have States wanting to lower their error rate, so they get the bonuses, as opposed to having higher errors and maybe get penalties. So we have asked them and they agreed to take a look at that.

Taking a look at how the States were implementing the policies just like Phyllis said, there were things the States were just doing that wasn't in accordance with what FNS had expected them to do. We also found FNS wasn't providing the right oversight, so they wouldn't be aware, or if they were aware, that they took action to correct, the actions being taken by State officials. At the FNS level, we saw that they weren't doing the type of review that they said that they were going to be doing in terms of thoroughness of the review, and really following up and looking completely at the case file. We found instances where they were just relying on what the States told them, or they got pieces of information, but not all information.

So those are just some of the things that were really broken with the process that there has been agreement in terms of needs to be fixed and moving forward. Some of the more contentious ones were the BBCE issue. But there, again, it is like Phyllis describes, we are not trying to say one way is right or wrong, it does appear to be inconsistent with the underlying regulations. We feel like the General Counsel's office of the Department needs to opine on what is the right opinion on that.

Mr. ADERHOLT. There may be an obvious answer to this, but the methodology used to formulate the report and the OIG's understanding of the FNS process has been questioned by some, but do you believe that the OIG has adequately and properly evaluated the FNS quality control process?

Mr. HARDEN. I would say, yes. I mean, we approached it how we do any other review. We go out; we learn how the process works; we interview people and look at documentation. When we were learning how things worked for this program at the national and the regional level, at the State level, there were people from FNS's national office that were with us participating in those interviews. We looked at, I think, 140 case files. We tried to make sure that we were looking at things as objectively as we could. So we made sure that we picked not just big States, but we had big States and small States just to see how things would work. And we were in a number of FNS regions to see how it was done nationally.

Ms. FONG. Let me just offer a comment on that. We are human, we are human beings, and there is a degree of judgment that we exercise under the audit standards, and so, we are not saying we are infallible. And certainly, during the process of our audits, we learn a lot of things we may not have known previously. And so we are open to discussion and reasonable dialogue back and forth. I just want to say that, because we certainly don't want to say that we are always 100 percent accurate every time.

But I will also say that we are subject to peer review every 3 years by another OIG, as is required by law. And we have just received our peer review opinion, it is a clean opinion. HHS OIG came in and said that our work complies with professional standards. And so in that sense, we are following professional standards in terms of evidence and support and independence.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you. Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just feel I want to comment here. I have been in Congress for 23 years, and it seems to me what we fail to do, particularly on this committee, because we are dealing with these big expenditure programs that really involve people. I mean, SNAP is an adults program, and school lunches are the kids programs, big expensive programs. I think we dwell on these issues of error rates, which I think it is important to do, but we get so caught up in that, that we forget to look at sort of best management practices. We ought to be just—we ought not be when we cut, squeeze and trim on the programs, because we get angry with what happens in errors, is that then the people that get cheated at the end are the kids, particularly in the school lunch program.

This really doesn't go to you, it just goes to the committee, and what I hope we might, you know, concentrate in the future is, how did we find best management practices? I have watched the way we give Social Security, we don't have people having to come in and prove every year that they are qualified for Social Security. When we put people in the military, we don't—when they go to feed them, we don't have a difference between officers and enlisted personnel. When we have kids at school, we never have a means test to get on the bus or a means test to check out a library tape. But when you go in that cafeteria, we have seven different feeding programs.

And the families, first of all, have got to prove that they are poor. If you have ever seen that list, and if you don't speak English, it is going to be impossible to fill it out. They have all kinds of questions about your assets and things like that, capital investments. Those are words that people don't even understand what they mean. And I think what we do is we put all the emphasis, if you are poor, you have got to prove it, and you have to prove it all the time, and when we really know where poverty exists.

I mean, my school district complains that every year, we have to go through this incredible bureaucracy of filling out all this paperwork. We have been a poor school for 40 years, we are the poorest part of town. It has not changed. And Vilsack was here yesterday saying America's poverty has not changed, it has not shifted around, it has not moved. It is at the same place it was when we started the war on poverty.

And so I would hope that our Committee would think big about and really pressure our agencies to look at recommendations for to you come in with best management practices. I think we get in it is so easy, particularly in a school feeding program, I have been very involved in that, to find error rates, because if you go in and talk to the people in the feeding program, they say we have to assure every single day, we have to account that the kids who are getting the free and reduced meal are the poor kids, not the hungry kids, the poor kids, because if your family has more money, you may be hungry, your family may be dysfunctional, not preparing a lunch for you, not giving you money, and yet, you go to school really hungry.

So what happens is the school chips in and carries these kids. Indeed, if they feed them, that is an error. So, I mean, what is wrong with feeding hungry kids? I would think that we ought think about how we are going to manage people, I think the SNAP system, is big, big stuff, but it is based on a debit card, why don't we have a debit card for kids, or barcode this stuff, so that they can report back.

I hope our Committee will start trying to clean up, in essence, poverty programs that make it very expensive to manage. Our Food for Peace program is the most expensive food in the world. We ought to be able to give those countries money to develop their own agriculture economy. Anyway, that is just my high horse, because we are looking at stuff, I thought I would say it.

APHIS

But let me ask you here about—in December 2014, you issued a disturbing report on APHIS oversight of research facilities compliance with the Animal Welfare Act. This is your fourth highly critical report of APHIS' animal welfare work since 1992. Among the findings in the 2014 report, you said that since 2001, APHIS conducted at least 500 inspections on 107 facilities that had not even had any animal activities for more than 2 years. APHIS did not follow through its own criteria when it closed at least 59 cases, involving grave or repeated animal welfare violations. Penalties were on the average of 86 percent below the statutory maximum level.

Some of the other findings, some of APHIS' veterinarians and institutional review boards were not adequately monitoring experimental procedures on animals. APHIS is our cop on the beat for animal welfare. And we have 1,000 registered research facilities with nearly 1 million animals used in research. So if the budget for the animal welfare, which, in my view, is unconsciously tied in, it is only \$28 million out of a \$871 million budget for the agency. And with these minimal funds the responsibility to oversee animal breeders, dealers, exhibitors, as well as research facilities. And so my question to you is what needs to be changed to allow APHIS to fully implement the animal welfare regulations?

Mr. HARDEN. As you said, we have looked at this a number of times, and we have made recommendations for them to improve the practices. I think I would have to go back and think about, from a budgetary angle, I know that when we talked to them, we know that they are operating within certain constraints. So we are trying to work with them to operate to the best they can with what they have got. But every time that we go in and look at the animal welfare issues, there is something to report about. We are currently looking at animal welfare from the standpoint of marine mammals, specifically the orcas and the dolphins, based on a request. And we will consider that question as we approach that as well.

Mr. FARR. The question, maybe, if we get back to see what you can pull up on how we need to change to allow APHIS to fully implement the Animal Welfare Act. It may mean more money, but it may mean other things, and I would appreciate your recommendations.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRADE

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Fong, back to the issue of the implementation of the farm bill. Are you familiar with the 2014 farm bill provision that directed the USDA to create an Under Secretary for Trade? And do you have any understanding of where that is? I know we are spending money, I think we allocated \$1 million so that the Secretary could study this issue. And the Secretary said it is not an easy task, they want to take some time to keep studying and spending money. It has been a couple of years. I didn't know if your agency had done any review of that, do you have any sort of information that would help us understand the status of that?

Ms. FONG. No, I think you are right. I am aware of the provision, and I think the Secretary probably gave you the most up-to-date status that is available. We are not aware of any additional information on that.

Mr. HARDEN. But we are keeping our eyes on the study that was requested, so we can look at that as soon as it is available.

Mr. YODER. So essentially, spending millions, a million or more to hire people to study the potential creation of the hiring of the position. It is a wonderful system we have here.

U.S. MEAT ANIMAL RESEARCH CENTER

Another question related to the research facility in Nebraska. I know the chairman asked you some questions about that at the beginning of the hearing. And I know you have a review in progress. You said it normally takes 6 months, this has been over a year now. What is the date, specifically, we would see a review on that, or a report from your agency?

Ms. FONG. We are in the final stages of field work on that. We issued an interim report as you may be aware last fall, which went through a number of the issues we had been reviewing. And I think our final report is due out in the next few months. It will be spring of 2016.

Mr. YODER. What is the status of the facility? As we have these hearings, we are going to have USDA officials before us, what do we know from your interim report that would help us properly examine that when they come before us?

Ms. FONG. Well, the interim report, I think you might find it interesting—my recollection of where we were is that some of the issues that were raised we are still in the process of nailing down. Other issues that were raised in the *New York Times* article, perhaps are not of as much concern as the reporter may have had, because he documented things that are actually industry practice in a number of areas. So I think it would be well worth—and we would be happy to talk to your staff and go through the results of our interim report on areas that perhaps are not of concern, and others that may be of concern.

Mr. YODER. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Aderholt. Ms. Pingree.

CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE FOR CROP INSURANCE

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you, Mr. Chair. So I want to talk about conservation compliance for crop insurance. The farm bill in 2014 included a provision that requires farmers who receive government subsidies for their crop insurance premiums to protect wetlands on their land and develop conservation plans when growing crops on land that is subject to erosion.

It seems to me, there is a serious potential for noncompliance if there is no oversight of this provision. It seems like a very good provision to have. So I am interested to know what percentage of crop insurance premiums subsidy recipients are legally bound by conservation compliance, and how is USDA or OIG monitoring or ensuring that farmers who are legally bound are in compliance? Mr. HARDEN. We currently have a review in process, we are looking at the Department's management of compliance with the highly erodible land, wetland conservation provisions. That was started in structure of looking at FSA and NRCS, but it also includes the question because of what was in the 2014 farm bill, how are they bringing RMA and that compliance aspect into how they approach determining compliance. We are close to issuing an interim report on this, which should be out, I think, in the next couple of weeks.

Ms. PINGREE. Great.

Mr. HARDEN. And then we will be following that with a final report looking at other aspects of process. So we can get with you as soon as we are ready to issue that.

Ms. PINGREE. Well, good. We are happy to hear you are following up on that.

I want to just add one thing. We probably do not all agree on this, but in your interim report on MARC, it seems to me there would be times when describing something as an industry norm may be a way to explain why some people would consider it okay. But there seem to be some things that even if they are an industry norm are not necessarily a good practice, and part of why we have research centers like this is to talk about good practices.

And just because some things are happening in the industry doesn't mean that is what the future of farming should look like; it doesn't mean that is what consumers want; it doesn't mean what is humane to animals; it doesn't mean it is cost effective. There are a lot of reasons why an industry norm may not be an excuse for something that isn't right. So we will look forward to seeing what your final report says, but I didn't find that completely a reasonable argument. And I hope you will think about that a little bit in the final report.

Ms. FONG. I appreciate your insight, and I understand.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

INVESTIGATIONS PROCESS

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you for allowing me to follow up on an issue. I was struck by our last conversation. I asked pretty pointedly, and it was an assumption that this was just a yes answer, I asked, Are all your audits and investigations made public? Yes regarding the audits, but you said no on the investigations. I am having a little bit of a problem digesting that in the rubric of transparency and accountability. How would we know then, if something is going wrong if there was fraud, waste and abuse of management, criminal activity maybe, how would the taxpayer know about it? What is the rationale for not sharing these investigations? If it is a matter of privacy, certainly that can be redacted, I would believe, but what is the rationale here?

Ms. COFFEY. In the course of the investigation there are times when we are utilizing information we obtained through grand jury and other judicial processes which we cannot release publicly. However, the reports are available; you can FOIA them, if the report of the investigation is closed it would be potentially released, redacted. We do also highlight our good casework in the SARC, semiannual report to Congress. And additionally, there are certain investigations which we are required to make public, such as our wild land fire fatality investigations. We are required to post the findings from those investigative results publicly. And we do turn the information over if there is something that we identified as a systemic issue, we will share that information with our counterparts in audit, if it is something they need to be looking at, and perhaps want to pursue from an audit perspective. We would share our information, our reports of investigation with the Department officials. So if there is something that we find that needs to be addressed, the Department officials are receiving that information as well.

Mr. YOUNG. Is this a standard practice among all the departments and agencies regarding their IG office approach?

Ms. COFFEY. Yes. For the law enforcement entities within the IG community as well as the federal enforcement community in general, that is the standard practice.

Mr. YOUNG. OK. So they are not made public in terms of releasing them, but people can find out what the investigations are, and you can share those in a more detailed way with Members of Congress—

Ms. COFFEY. Absolutely.

Mr. YOUNG. [continuing]. So we can assure some accountability?

Ms. COFFEY. Yes. Sorry, I did not mean to imply otherwise.

Mr. YOUNG. Thanks for clarifying.

Mr. Aderholt. Dr. Harris.

HATCH ACT

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you very much. Let me just discuss one area here, it is my understanding that some employees of the Executive Branch, and the Legislative Branch for that matter, that they may not engage in political activity while on official business, we kind of all understand that, including work hours using official resources, because the Hatch Act and other ethical restrictions. But recently, there have been anecdotal rumors that employees of the Department have been engaging in some activities during work hours. My question is, what is your role? What is the IG's role in identifying and investigating that kind of activity? Is that a role of the IG, or is it Office of Ethics, who would be investigating that when that occurs?

Ms. COFFEY. That would depend on the nature of the allegation. Normally, we work very closely with our Office of Ethics within our department. We have a very good relationship, so we would assess what the allegations were specifically, and obviously, if it is something potentially criminal in nature, we would absolutely open an investigation, or even if it really is a conflict of interest for some other prohibited activity, our office would pursue an investigation on that.

Dr. HARRIS. And other than the Hatch Act, I mean, are there any other kind of restrictions that deal with it, or is that statutorily—

Ms. COFFEY. Well, the Office of Special Counsel actually has the responsibility for looking at prohibited political activities. So if there are allegations, we also coordinate our activities with the Office of Special Counsel to ensure that we are working in coordination on those matters.

Dr. HARRIS. So if one of the employees in the Department, or a regular citizen suspected that another employee was violating these restrictions, who would they go to? Would they contact OIG? The Office of Ethics? Is it clear? And who would it be?

Ms. COFFEY. It would usually be our office. The employees have the opportunity to find us on site, or the general public can reach us through the OIG hotline, where they can file a complaint or an allegation or concern that they have. And those complaints are assessed by our investigation staff to determine what the best way to address them and handle them.

Dr. HARRIS. OK. And I take it they are confidential?

Ms. COFFEY. That is correct. When you file a complaint, you have the opportunity, we receive them anonymously at times. They can remain confidential or the individual can choose to allow us to disclose their name and information, so it is up to the individual filing the complaint.

Dr. HARRIS. Now, do the rules differ depending on different type employees, whether you are SES, political employees, GS civil service, are the rules different?

Ms. COFFEY. No. I mean the rules are the same with respect to confidentiality.

Dr. HARRIS. No, with the rules with respect to engaging in political activity?

Ms. COFFEY. Yes, I'm sorry. The rules are very different, depending on what category of employee you are within the federal government. SES employees have a different level; political appointees are allowed to do some political activities during government hours. So there is a differentiation between what type of activity an employee can engage in, depending on what category of employee you are.

Dr. HARRIS. And where would you find how these different categories, what the limitations are on these different categories?

Ms. COFFEY. Usually, the Department actually does provide training relative to ethics as it pertains to political activities, especially during election years. Additionally, you can go to the Office of Ethics website for the Department, or contact them specifically if you have specific questions that need to be addressed.

Dr. HARRIS. Your office doesn't have a summary of that that you can make available to me, do you?

Ms. COFFEY. I don't believe we do.

Dr. HARRIS. I would have to ask the Office of Ethics, you believe? Ms. COFFEY. Yes, that is correct.

Ms. FONG. Let's do what we can do to coordinate within the Department to see if there is a quick summary of the Hatch Act.

Dr. HARRIS. Thank you, if you could get that to me, I appreciate that. I yield back.

[The information follows:]

Response: Below is summary on how the Hatch Act's restrictions on political activities effect Career-SES employees as found on USDA's Ethics Webpage at: http://www.ethics.usda.gov/rules/political/career-ses.htm):

Do's and Don'ts for Career SES, ALJs & Board of Contract Appeals Members Restrictions on Political Activity by Career SES, ALJs & Board of Contract Appeals members

General: Career SES, ALJ and Board of Contract Appeals positions were expressly excluded from the liberalization embodied in Hatch Act Amendments of 1993 — these employees remain "hatched" and many of the restrictions apply both on and off the job. Specifically:

- You may not solicit political contributions from anyone at anytime (there is a narrow exception for soliciting within the membership of a federal employee union for its Political Action Committee).
- You may not seek a nomination for, or election to, a partisan political office - however, there is an exception for running for local office in certain specified areas (see permissible activity list on the reverse side)
- 3. You may not wear political buttons at work or display political materials in your office - a bumper sticker on your personal vehicle is okay, even if you park in a government lot.
- You may not campaign for or against partisan political candidates which precludes:
 - a. making partisan political speeches
 - b. distributing campaign materials
 - c. organizing or managing political rallies
 - d. participating in partisan voter registration drives or partisan get out the vote drives (GOTV)
- 5. You may not hold office, either on a voluntary or a compensated basis, in a political party organization, campaign committee, political action committee or political club.
- 6. You may not circulate nominating or ballot access petitions

636

Permissible Political Activity by Career SES, ALJs and & Board of Contract Appeals members

General: Off the job, you may engage in the political process as an individual citizen expressing your personal views and franchise rights:

- 1. You may register and vote for whomever you wish.
- You may assist in non-partisan voter registration and get out the vote drives (GOTV).
- 3. You may express your personal opinions about candidates, parties and issues.
- You may be a candidate or actively participate in non-partisan election campaigns (where none of the candidates represent a political party - such as some school board elections)
- In certain municipalities (including most of the suburban DC metropolitan area) you may be an independent candidate in partisan local elections.
- You may actively participate in campaigns on referendums, initiatives, constitutional amendments and state and municipal bond drives and ordinances.
- 7. You may attend political rallies and meetings on your own time.
- You may join political party organizations and political clubs as a member, but not as an officer.
- 9. You may make contributions to candidates and political parties up to your contribution limit.

Mr. Aderholt. Mr. Farr.

HISPANIC AND WOMEN FARMERS SETTLEMENT

Mr. FARR. Thank you, my last question. It has come to my attention that there have been some complaints raised about USDA discriminating against women farmers and Hispanic farmers on sort of the two-tiered system, the results in fewer monetary awards to this group than to other farmers. The example given of women and Hispanic farmers who tried to apply for loans but could not do so because discrimination—discriminatory reasons were required to provide sworn witness statements and original national documentations from decades ago, but other farmers in the same category were not. The USDA's minority farm advisory committee has recognized the disparities, but USDA hasn't done anything to alleviate the differences. Has your office looked into these complaints at all?

Ms. FONG. We have an ongoing review right now of the Department's settlement agreement with the Hispanic farmers and with women farmers. It is the Garcia and Love litigation where the Department reached a settlement agreement in light of prior practices, and agreed to pay appropriate claims. And I think the Department's very much in the middle of that, we are looking at it, we expect to have a review, a report in the next couple of months. So we can certainly brief your staff on the results of that.

Mr. FARR. That would be helpful. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Aderholt. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, and my apologies to you, just with regard to the women farmers and Latino farmers. With all due respect, Madam Inspector General, I will just tell you that the settlement is nowhere near what happened with African American farmers, and with Native American farmers. They deserved everything that they received. And the women farmers and the Latino farmers deserve the very same treatment. So they have been discriminated against in this process.

PROGRAM INTEGRITY

Let me move to, I am just going to just put some things out in the record. I know it is late, and I know I am the last one here and I do not want to hold folks up. In your testimony, you mentioned the integrity of the federal safety net programs, specifically calling out SNAP. It is my understanding there are serious disagreements on the part of the FNS, with the report you all did on SNAP. I will raise those issues at the FNS hearing.

I think it is important for us to understand the issue of SNAP errors and fraud in the broader context of other programs under USDA's jurisdiction. I understand that OIG has completed several significant fraud investigations in USDA's farm programs. Let us begin to hear about that.

And can you tell me how many convictions connected with defrauding the Federal Crop Insurance Program have occurred over the last decade? Annually, how much does FCIP fraud cost taxpayers? What is the FCIP fraud rate for 2015? And how does it compare to previous years? How does it compare to the SNAP program fraud rate? And what recommendations have the Office of the Inspector General made to address crop insurance fraud? A lot of questions.

I will get them to you, but quite frankly, I am tired of all of the fraud, waste and abuse discussions about SNAP which has the lowest error rate of any Federal program and nowhere, no how do we get any information about program integrity from any of these other programs. It is wrong, it is unfair. I am going to request an investigation so that we get the data and information we need and to do business on this Committee, and talk about the inequity that is hoisted on the SNAP program.

Female farmers we talked about. The Public Health Information System I will lay out the question. What progress has FSIS made in implementing the recommendations with your office? Will you revisit the audit report in the future to assess FSIS's progress and when? Do you intend on evaluating the implementation of PHIS for import inspection, and if so when? Again, I will get that to you so as not to hold up the Chairman.

Rancho Beef, what specific actions has USDA taken against any inspection personnel at that plant? What changes in inspection procedures have been instituted to prevent such instances from occurring in the future?

So I don't know if there is anything you can answer right now in this period, the clock is running. If not, I will present those and would really like answers, and I am going to talk with staff about instituting an investigation into some of these other programs where I believe there is rampant fraud and abuse, but nobody seems to want to take a look at it. Thank you very much for being here.

Mr. ADERHOLT. As you have heard, the buzzers have rung, and the Speaker has cracked down on our time to get to the floor. So I think we probably better adjourn, but thank you, Ms. Fong, for being here. Also Ms. Coffey and Mr. Harden, thank you for being here and your work as well. We look forward to following up with you on some of the issues that have been brought forward in our hearing this morning.

The subcommittee is adjourned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING FEBRUARY 12, 2016

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT ADERHOLT

OIG Priorities, Concerns and Recommendations

1. What are USDA's top management and programmatic challenges?

Response: In 2015, we made significant revisions to how we present the management challenges.¹ Our intent was to provide the Secretary and other Departmental policy makers with a document that is more responsive to their needs and explains more clearly how challenges are identified, addressed, and resolved.

Most notably, we consolidated the 11 challenges from our 2014 management challenges into 7 challenges. While the issues the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) faces were much the same in 2015 as in 2014, instead of discussing those challenges affecting individual agencies, we expressed them in terms of issues that cut across the entire Department. We believe this approach will better assist Departmental leadership in moving forward to address and resolve the broad challenges that affect multiple agencies, as well as the unique challenges specific to certain agencies.

We have also endeavored to make more transparent how the Office of Inspector General (OIG) determines which issues rise to the level of a top management challenge, and how such challenges can be removed from the list. We may remove a challenge if USDA has fully implemented our recommendations or if agencies have shown significant improvement. Our efforts to improve the usefulness of this process are ongoing. In future years, we envision including an analysis in each challenge regarding how much progress USDA has made in addressing the challenge.

See table below.

Management Challenge	
Challenge 1: USDA Needs to Improve Oversight and Accountability for its Programs	Like other Federal departments, the USDA faces challenges in overseeing its many agencies and programs. USDA program managers face critical problems in overseeing these programs so that every dollar spent accomplishes the results intended. USDA managers are responsible for establishing an effective internal control system, ensuring that a culture of compliance with those controls exists, and holding employces accountable for implementing those controls.

¹ USDA Management Challenges, August 25, 2015

Challenge 2: Information Technology Security	To accomplish its mission of providing benefits and
Needs Continuing Improvement	services to the American public, USDA must efficiently manage vast amounts of data. This
	critical information ranges from agricultural
	statistics that drive domestic and global markets to
	data-driven inspection systems that help ensure food
	safety. Department employees must be able to
	access, use, and communicate this information in
	order to deliver programs effectively. Additionally,
	the general public applies for and accesses many
	USDA program benefits and other services online,
	which can require the transfer of personally
	identifiable information through these online
	portals. It is therefore critical that the Department
	protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of
Challenge 2: LICDA Marde to Strength on Decome	its information technology (IT) infrastructure.
Challenge 3: USDA Needs to Strengthen Program Performance and Performance Measures	USDA has been challenged to design, develop, and
Performance and Performance Measures	implement programs that reliably achieve their
	intended results. OIG has sometimes found that
	agencies focus on providing payments with little
	certainty that the funds provided are used to
	accomplish the program's goals. USDA must continually strive to be a careful custodian of
	Federal funds, ensuring that its programs are well
	designed and reporting data that indicate the extent
Challenge & USDA Needs to Store all as Controls	to which its programs have succeeded.
Challenge 4: USDA Needs to Strengthen Controls	USDA expends nearly \$144 billion in public
over Improper Payments and Financial	services every year. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, 20 of
Management	USDA's "high risk" programs (those considered
	vulnerable to improper payments) reported about \$6.9 billion in improper payments. The error rate of
	5.53 percent is an increase from the 5.36 percent
	error rate reported in FY 2013. USDA needs to
	actively pursue efforts to identify root causes for
	improper payments in high-risk programs and make
	measurable progress to reduce the overall rate of
	improper payments.
Challenge 5: USDA Needs to Improve Outreach	Due to a history of public attention concerning how
Efforts	USDA has treated members of socially
	disadvantaged groups—most notably, lawsuits like
	Pigford I, Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation
	(BFDL), Keepseagle, and Garcia/Love-the
	Department faces challenges in conducting outreach
	to disadvantaged groups and persuading members of
	those groups that the Department represents their
	best interests. Throughout his tenure, the Secretary
	of Agriculture has reiterated the importance of civil
	rights, emphasizing that there was significant
	progress to be made in working with communities to
	address past civil rights issues.
	Despite USDA's emphasis on improving its
	outreach activities, USDA continues to face
	obstacles to fulfilling this vision. The results of
	recent OIG audits raise significant concerns about

livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
challenge 6: Food Safety Inspections Need Since food-borne pathogens and food contamination improving access to community services. Challenge 6: Food Safety Inspections Need Since food-borne pathogens and food contamination can put consumer health in jeopardy, USDA inspection systems work to protect the safety of the country's food supply. USDA provides a range of safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties. USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
Improving access to community services.Challenge 6: Food Safety Inspections Need Improved ControlsSince food-borne pathogens and food contamination can put consumer health in jeopardy, USDA inspection systems work to protect the safety of the country's food supply. USDA provides a range of safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
Challenge 6: Food Safety Inspections Need Improved ControlsSince food-borne pathogens and food contamination can put consumer health in jeopardy, USDA inspection systems work to protect the safety of the country's food supply. USDA provides a range of safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
Improved Controlscan put consumer health in jeopardy, USDA inspection systems work to protect the safety of the country's food supply. USDA provides a range of safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
 inspection systems work to protect the safety of the country's food supply. USDA provides a range of safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With 		
country's food supply.USDA provides a range of safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With	Improved Controls	can put consumer health in jeopardy, USDA
safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by bot SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		inspection systems work to protect the safety of the
livestock slaughtering facilities to operating comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP is significance, fraud committed by bot SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		country's food supply. USDA provides a range of
comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		safety measures, from placing qualified inspectors in
comprehensive inspection and testing programs that pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply.Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management ControlsThe largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		livestock slaughtering facilities to operating
task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by bot SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
task of ensuring the safety of America's food is a vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by bot SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		pinpoint likely risks at processing facilities. The
 vast responsibility, and we recognize the difficulties USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With 		
USDA faces in maintaining daily vigilance. If the Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
Department continues to meet its food safety challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
challenge through strengthening its technology systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP is significance, fraud committed by bot SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
systems and inspection processes, consumers can be more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP is significance, fraud committed by both SNAP receipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
more confident that USDA's measures effectively safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by bot SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
safeguard against the risk of contaminants entering the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP Management Controls The largest program within USDA, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP sengification, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
the food supply. Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP The largest program within USDA, the Management Controls Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
Challenge 7: FNS Needs to Strengthen SNAP The largest program within USDA, the Management Controls Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With State		
Management Controls Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With	Challenge 7: ENS Meads to Strengthan SNAD	
provides monthly food assistance and nutrition for the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
the health and well-being of more than 46 million low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With	Management Condois	
low-income individuals. Since 2007, program participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
participation has grown by 77 percent, and the program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
program disbursed over \$70 billion in benefits in FY 2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
2014. Given SNAP's significance, fraud committed by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
by both SNAP recipients and the retailers who redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
redeem SNAP benefits is a critical concern. With		
increased participation comes increased risk, and		
past audit and investigation work has found that		
		FNS needs to redouble its efforts not only to enforce
its policies against such fraud as trafficking, but also		its policies against such fraud as trafficking, but also
to establish strong internal controls to prevent such		to establish strong internal controls to prevent such
		abuse.

2. What USDA programs, functions or agencies are of most concern to you? Why?

Response: Because OIG's mission is to identify and eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse, any USDA program with identified weaknesses and vulnerabilities is of significant concern to us. However, as referenced in OIG's past semiannual reports to Congress and annual reports on USDA's management challenges, the programs and functions of most concern are those relating to food safety and security, information technology management and security, improper payments in agency programs, and program performance and integrity. These programs and concerns are of the most concern because of the potential impact on America's food supply and consumer safety; the need to protect personal information contained in IT systems; and the importance of ensuring that benefits are provided only to eligible recipients, in the correct amount, following proper procedures. Programs that perform well and with integrity are more effective in achieving the intended outcomes. Our work has also shown that these programs would benefit from the implementation of strong, integrated internal control systems. USDA managers need to make use of available tools to ensure the highest level of program performance and integrity.

Below are some examples of programs, functions, or agencies that are of most concern:

- Food Safety and Security: We view food safety inspection to be a continuing concern because food-borne pathogens and food contamination can put consumer health in jeopardy. We currently have three audits underway of Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) programs and activities relative to food safety and security. As part of our audit to review equivalency assessments of exporting countries, we are evaluating whether foreign food safety systems are equivalent to the United States' standards and whether FSIS has adequate controls to ensure those foreign systems remain equivalent. We are also evaluating the sufficiency of FSIS' controls to ensure allergens are properly disclosed on product labels as required by the Federal Meat, Poultry Products, and Egg Products, Inspection Acts.² Further, as a follow-up on FYS 2007 and 2008 audit initiatives, we are evaluating the corrective actions taken by FSIS to implement prior OIG audit recommendations regarding pre-slaughter activities and risk-based inspection in processing establishments.
- Information Technology (IT) Management and Security: IT management and security has been a longstanding concern for USDA. We have consistently recommended that the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) work in collaboration with USDA agencies to achieve an improved security posture. USDA needs to find a way to make sure each agency and staff office understands that how well it implements IT security directly impacts USDA's overall security posture and Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) score. The decline in USDA's FISMA compliance rate of 53 percent in FY 2014 to 43 percent in FY 2015 was attributed to deficiencies identified in the individual agencies reviewed in FY 2015. For USDA to attain an IT environment that is secure and sustainable, all 35 of its agencies and offices must consistently implement Departmental policy based on a standard methodology. Once all of the Department's agencies and offices are compliant with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and USDA security policies, USDA's security posture will be consistent, efficient, and sustainable. The degree to which USDA, as a whole, complies with FISMA and other security guidance is directly correlated to the security posture of each agency and office.
- **Improper Payments**: We are in the process of reviewing USDA's FY 2015 reporting of high-dollar overpayments. For FY 14, USDA reported 1,301, high-dollar overpayments totaling over \$69.2 million. This represents an increase of 125 percent over the number of overpayments reported the previous year. In our fifth year of reporting, USDA improved the accuracy and timeliness of its high-dollar overpayments reports. However, we identified instances where component agencies submitted inaccurate information

² Federal Meat Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 601-695; Poultry Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 451-472; and Egg Products Inspection Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 1031-1056.

about amounts and recovery action, as well as instances of insufficient information about preventative actions. Further, the Department continued to submit its signed quarterly reports after the date required. Although advances in reporting quality occurred for FY 2014, continued vigilance is required to prevent and eliminate reporting errors, deficiencies, and delays.

- Program Performance and Integrity: USDA managers oversee critical elements of our Nation's agriculture, nutrition, and natural resources policy. In order to bring about desired results, they must design effective internal controls and systems for program implementation. USDA managers need to make use of available resources and policies and procedures to ensure high program performance and integrity. Examples of Departmental activities and initiatives where we made recommendations to enhance program performance and integrity include:
 - <u>Beginning Farmers</u>: The Secretary of Agriculture has emphasized providing assistance to beginning farmers, and USDA agencies have provided significant financial resources and technical support to beginning farmers to assist in the establishment and sustainability of farming operations. However, the Department had not developed an integrated and coordinated strategy to ensure that the Secretary's direction was effectively implemented during the time period of this review. We found that the Department lacked sufficient performance goals, direction, coordination, and monitoring to ensure success. This has been a longstanding problem. In 1982 and again in 2007, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that the Department needed to measure its effectiveness for its beginning farmers and ranchers assistance. As a result, USDA cannot ensure that the \$3.9 billion of beginning farmers' assistance provided during the audit period achieved effective and measurable outcomes.
 - Suspension and Debarment (S&D): S&D protects not just USDA, but the Government as a whole. Suspending and/or debarring entities who have been convicted of criminal misconduct, been the subject of a civil judgment, or otherwise have integrity concerns, helps to ensure these nonresponsible entities can no longer participate in most Federal programs and do business with the Federal government. In 2010, we issued a report noting that USDA had not fully implemented its S&D programs. As a result of our findings, we made 27 recommendations; including establishing a centralized S&D division, and finalizing its rule for nonprocurement S&D. We plan to initiate a followup audit in FY 2016. Our review will evaluate USDA corrective actions related to our 2010 audit report, and determine if USDA actively assessed and referred program violators for S&D actions.
 - <u>Controls to Prevent and Detect Fraud in SNAP</u>: The cost of SNAP has risen 123 percent since FY 2007. Benefits issued in FY 2015 were over \$69 billion. FNS reports a 3.66 percent error rate in eligibility and benefit determinations and a 1.3 percent fraud rate after benefits are issued. Our recent audit work indicates that SNAP's current 3.66 percent error rate is likely

understated. Our review of FNS' two-tier quality control (QC) error rate process found that the QC process is vulnerable to State abuse due to conflicting interests between (1) accurately reporting true error rates and incurring penalties or (2) mitigating errors and receiving a bonus for exceeding standards. Specifically, we reported that States weakened the QC process by using third-party consultants and error review committees to mitigate individual QC-identified errors and QC staffs treated error cases inconsistently. Furthermore, our past audit work found that while FNS and States do have tools for ensuring applicant eligibility and detecting fraud, States either do not make full use of the tools, or cannot rely on the data provided by the tools to take actions related to benefits. Research is often conducted by the States' fraud detection and prevention units; however, in the 10 States we visited, we found that despite significant increases in SNAP participation, none of the States had increased the resources in these units.

In addition to the areas of concern identified above by the Office of Audit, an issue which impacts multiple agencies within USDA involves the viewing of inappropriate and potentially criminal material on USDA IT systems by USDA employees and contractors. OIG's Office of Investigations has seen an increase in referrals received from the OCIO for assessment and further investigation as warranted. The referrals involve the viewing of pornographic material, including several that involve potential child pornography which is criminal in nature. The increase in these referrals began in July 2015, when OCIO enhanced its ability to identify real-time internet traffic to include specific browser searches conducted by users.

3. Is OIG aware of hacking into USDA computers by foreign governments? If so, please answer in general terms. Has USDA's OIG taken steps to address these issues?

Response: OIG's Office of Audit has not specifically looked at hacking by foreign nationals into USDA's IT infrastructure. However, most of our IT audits address the security posture of USDA's IT environment and have identified potential weaknesses that could allow hackers into USDA's IT systems and devices. For example, we have looked at USDA's Universal Telecommunications Networks (UTN), which included a review of the two main points of outside entry into USDA's IT network, including the firewalls located at each site (Management and Security Over USDA's Universal Telecommunications Networks, 88501-0002-12). We reviewed USDA's Domain Name Servers (DNS), which contain lists of many of USDA's systems and we made recommendations to improve the security associated with each DNS device (USDA's Configuration, Management, and Security Over Domain Name System Servers, 50501-0001-12). We also looked at USDA's implementation of eAuthentication which provides 'single sign-on' functionality for a number of USDA systems (Review of Selected Controls of the eAuthentication System, 88501-0001-12). We reviewed USDA's cloud computing systems and recommended that USDA develop a complete list of cloud systems because it needs to know what systems it has to adequately protect them (USDA's Implementation of Cloud Computing Services, 50501-0005-12). In addition, our annual Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-347, 12/17/02) and, beginning with our 2015 review, the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA) (44 U.S.C. §§ 3551-3558) reviews look at the overall security posture of USDA and selected agencies.

Subcommittee upon request. Any actions to mitigate a potential hacking incident would be coordinated between OCIO and the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team.

7

4. Is OIG aware of any recent cases of economic espionage by foreign governments? If so, is USDA sufficiently addressing the threats?

Response: As noted above, instances involving any potential criminal activity on the part of a foreign government would be investigated by the FBI with assistance from OIG. Due to the sensitivity of such matters, we would be willing to brief the Subcommittee upon request.

Violations of Hatch Act and Other Ethics Questions During Elections

Please describe the various statutes, regulations, executive orders, et cetera, that cover political activity being performed on government time by employee type.

Response: The Hatch Act and related regulations (5 U.S.C. §§ 7321-7326; 5 C.F.R. § 734.101 et seq.) govern permissible political activity by federal employees and officials. The Office of Special Counsel (OSC), through its Hatch Act Unit, serves as the Governmentwide advisor for and enforcer of the Hatch Act. OSC has exclusive authority to investigate violations of the Hatch Act. 5 U.S.C. § 1216(a)(1)(2); 5 C.F.R. § 734.102. If OSC charges an employee with a violation of the Hatch Act, those charges are adjudicated before the Merit Systems Protection Board. 5 U.S.C. §§ 1215, 1504-1508, 7321-7326. OSC also provides advisory opinions to guide Government employees and ethics officials in Hatch Act compliance. See 5 C.F.R. § 734.102.

6. Please provide the Committee with information on what organization is responsible for educating or reminding employees of their obligations to adhere to the Hatch Act and/or related statutes and regulations. Has USDA conducted such activities in 2016? If so, please describe.

Response: USDA's Office of Ethics is responsible for educating and reminding all USDA employees, including OIG employees, of their obligations to adhere to the Hatch Act and related statutes and regulations. USDA's Office of Ethics has information posted on its internet website which identifies what constitutes permissible political activity, and has a Hatch Act Hotline for incoming questions. The practice of USDA's Office of Ethics is to send all USDA employees guidance on the Hatch Act during each presidential election cycle. According to USDA's Office of Ethics, the guidance for 2016 is forthcoming. The Counsel to the Inspector General, the head of USDA OIG's Office of Counsel, serves as the Designated Agency Ethics Official for OIG and ensures the ethics education duties with USDA's Office of Ethics as to USDA OIG employees. In January 2016, USDA's Office of

Ethics presented Hatch Act training to all OIG employees. The training was mandatory for all OIG employees and was presented live and via webinar.

7. Please list the agencies that are responsible for enforcement of each statute, regulation, executive order, et cetera by employee type.

Response: OSC has exclusive authority to investigate alleged violations of the Hatch Act. OSC prosecutes such matters before the United States Merit Systems Protection Board, which can impose penalties including removal or a civil penalty up to \$1,000. 5 U.S.C. § 7326; 5 C.F.R. § 734.102

8. Please give a general description of the types of activities that SES are allowed to engage in while on government time. Does this include campaign activity?

Response: Employees, including SES members, are prohibited from engaging in any otherwise permissible political activities while on duty. While off duty, career members of the Senior Executive Service, who are considered "further restricted employees" subject to more limitations than other Federal employees (for example, GS level employees) regarding their activities, may not actively engage in the management of a campaign's partisan political activities. Examples of prohibited activity for SES members involving partisan campaign management include engaging in certain activities at polling stations and circulating nominating petitions. We note that Senate Confirmed Presidential Appointees may be authorized, under the Hatch Act, to engage in some political activities while in a duty status. 5 U.S.C. § 7324(b).

9. How many investigations, referrals, or complaints has OIG or the Office of Ethics received for FY 2015 and 2016 that pertain to employees engaging in political activity?

Response: As noted in the immediately above responses, OSC is responsible for investigating allegations of Hatch Act violations, and there are no criminal penalties for substantiated violations (although there may be related criminal violations implicated depending on the conduct involved). Thus, OIG would assess any incoming referrals and refer appropriate matters to OSC. To date, OIG has not received any complaints or opened any investigations in FY 2015 or FY 2016 pertaining to USDA employees engaging in inappropriate political activities. The Department's Office of Ethics is a separate office within USDA that receives and processes ethics issues, and would be able to provide further information regarding any allegations it may have received. The USDA Office of Ethics typically refers allegations of wrongdoing to OIG for assessment and further action.

SNAP Fraud Detection

The Committee has repeatedly directed FNS to permanently debar retailers and participants from the program if found guilty of fraud and abuse. Your office previously issued a report identifying hundreds of store owners that had been permanently disqualified from the program, yet they were still participating in SNAP and redeeming millions of dollars in benefits.

10. Last year you stated OIG had not reached agreement with FNS on all of the recommendations in the July 2013 audit report. Please provide a status update.

Response: We have now reached agreement on all 20 recommendations. According to the data we received from USDA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), which is responsible for accepting final action, FNS has closed 11 of the 20 recommendations (i.e., the agreed upon corrective action has been implemented). However, FNS has not implemented corrective actions for the remaining 9 recommendations. Of the 11 recommendations where FNS implemented corrective actions, 2 related to proposing that the Secretary seek legislative changes that would give FNS the authority to require any applicant for a location that has been previously permanently disgualified for trafficking to have a vested interest. such as posting a collateral bond or letter of credit before authorization. In addition, if legislative changes are pursued, pursuant to OIG's recommendation, FNS should establish collateral bond and letter of credit limits based on the number of previous violations at the location, or a percentage of the proposed statutory limits for trafficking penalties. To achieve final action for these recommendations, FNS had to provide OCFO with notification that it met with the Under Secretary for Food Nutrition and Consumer Services to discuss proposed legislative actions; FNS met with the Under Secretary on September 2, 2015. Following this meeting, FNS affirmed its position that it would pursue changes when there is an opportunity to pursue statutory change (i.e., via the next Farm Bill). We will continue to monitor FNS actions to close the other recommendations.

11. Last year you also stated that OIG could not assess whether FNS was doing a better job of ensuring those disqualified from the program are in fact removed from the program since FNS had not reported to OCFO on the actions taken to implement the July 2013 audit report recommendations. Now can you provide an update on whether or not FNS is doing a better job of ensuring disqualified SNAP retailers are removed from the program?

Response: FNS recently closed these 11 recommendations; therefore, we have not yet performed any follow-up work to determine the effectiveness of FNS actions. To allow an agency time to implement corrective actions, we typically wait between 12 and 18 months before we perform a follow-up engagement. We will continue to monitor FNS actions to close the remaining recommendations.

12. Please provide a table that shows how much of OIG's budget is spent on monitoring SNAP to reflect fiscal years 2010 through 2015 and estimated for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The following tables reflect the cost of direct audit and investigation staff time spent on SNAP oversight during FYs 2010 through 2015. The estimate for FYs 2016 and 2017 is a projection based on work being performed on SNAP. For FYs 2010 through the second quarter of 2013, the amounts include OIG oversight activities pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

SNAP AUDITS

Fiscal Year	Percent of Direct Audit Time Spent on SNAP Audits	Cost (in millions)
FY 2010 (actual)	5.89%	\$2.5
FY 2011 (actual)	4.56%	\$1.9
FY 2012 (actual)	8.82%	\$3.7
FY 2013 (actual)	8.71%	\$3.5
FY 2014 (actual)	3.97%	\$1.6
FY 2015 (actual)	3.16%	\$1.5
FY 2016 (estimated)	4.88%	\$2.3
FY 2017 (estimated)	4.88%	\$2.4

SNAP INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal Year	Percent of Direct Investigations Time Spent on SNAP Investigations	Cost (in millions)
FY 2010 (actual)	36.26%	\$16.3
FY 2011 (actual)	45.99%	\$20.7
FY 2012 (actual)	52.35%	\$22.8
FY 2013 (actual)	54.52%	\$22.8
FY 2014 (actual)	58.32%	\$25.1
FY 2015 (actual)	58.60%	\$28.4
FY 2016 (estimate)	57,00%	\$27.8
FY 2017 (estimate)	55.00%	\$28.3

13. Please provide a table showing the number of SNAP-related cases that were investigated, the number referred to the Department of Justice, and the number accepted by the Department of Justice, for fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

	Opened	Referred to DOJ	Accepted by DOJ	Referred to State or Local Prosecutors	Accepted by State or Local Prosecutors
FY 2011	184	110	73	39	28
FY 2012	201	123	88	47	30
FY 2013	195	137	109	41	36
FY 2014	207	138	64	58	36
FY 2015	181	114	47	52	28
Total	968	622	381*	237	158

Response: The information requested follows:

*The period of time to obtain court action varies widely, therefore the number of cases accepted by DOJ does not necessary correlate to the total number of cases resulting in convictions during these Fiscal Years.

14. Please provide a table showing the number of SNAP-related cases that were successfully prosecuted for fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

Response: The information requested follows:

Successfully Prosecuted SNAP Cases for FYs 2011 through 2015

	Number of SNAP	
	Cases Resulting in	
	Convictions from	
	DOJ, State and Local	
	Convictions	
FY 2011	82	
FY 2012	141	
FY 2013	149	
FY 2014	174	
FY 2015	190	

Total 736

15. FNS hired a contractor to define a set of standard fraud detection and prevention tools for States. What is the status of this work, knowing it was ongoing through calendar year 2015?

Response: FNS informed us that it selected seven States to participate with its contractor to focus exclusively on how to better identify, investigate, and prosecute individuals suspected of trafficking SNAP benefits. The seven States are California, Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin. FNS has completed studies of these seven SNAP State agencies. In each completed study, FNS built a model using predictive analytics to help States more effectively identify SNAP recipient trafficking. According to FNS officials, they are compiling a final report covering the successes and lessons learned from the seven States in order to make national recommendations going forward. The report is expected to be completed later this fiscal year.

- 16. OIG has been actively working with FNS and State and local partners to combat fraud in the SNAP program.
- 17. Please tell us the progress of the second phase of the SNAP Initiative?

Response: OIG's Western Region is conducting the second phase of the SNAP Initiative to proactively search for retailers and SNAP recipients who may be trafficking SNAP benefits in the Los Angeles County area. To date, an OIG Special Agent, with support from the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (LADA), and USDA FNS have identified 20 potential retailers suspected of trafficking SNAP benefits. OIG agents conducted multiple undercover operations and obtained positive SNAP trafficking results at six retailers. The results of the ongoing investigation were presented to the LADA's office who accepted the cases for prosecution. To date, multiple search and seizure warrants have been executed relating to five of the retailers. This investigation continues and the prosecution of the retailers is pending.

18. Will there be another phase of the Initiative?

Response: Yes. OIG initiated phase three of the SNAP Initiative in October 2015.

19. If so, when will that phase begin?

Response: Phase three began in October 2015 and it is ongoing.

I am pleased that OIG released the audit report examining whether FNS has the proper controls in place to ensure the SNAP Quality Control error rate is accurate. The OIG found serious concerns with the quality control process and calls into question these low error rates. **Response:** We found that States weakened the QC process by using third-party consultants and error review committees to mitigate individual QC-identified errors, rather than improving eligibility determinations. QC staffs also treated error cases inconsistently. FNS' two-tier QC process is vulnerable to State abuse due to conflicting interests between (1) accurately reporting true error rates and incurring penalties or (2) mitigating errors and receiving a bonus for exceeding standards. Further, States' QC reviews did not meet SNAP regulatory requirements and Federal oversight of the State QC process was inadequate. Finally, FNS' Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE) policy to determine eligibility was not consistent with SNAP regulations. Thus, FNS' QC process understated SNAP's error rate.

21. The methodology used to formulate the report and OIG's understanding of the FNS process has been questioned by some. Do you believe OIG accurately and properly evaluated the FNS quality control process?

Response: Yes, the audit team obtained a complete and thorough understanding of the SNAP QC process by interviewing key staff at FNS' National Office (NO) and at all seven of FNS' regional offices. A representative from the NO also participated in our interviews with the QC staff at five of the seven regional offices to ensure that our questions regarding the QC process were fully addressed by the regional offices' QC staff. The audit team further enhanced its understanding of the SNAP QC process by reviewing 140 selected QC cases, and reviewing the pertinent laws, regulations, policies, and procedures governing the QC review processes for SNAP. The audit team also briefed FNS throughout the audit and incorporated its feedback, as appropriate. Finally, we conducted our audit in accordance with Government Auditing Standards that require us to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence to support our conclusions.

22. What are the outstanding recommendations that need to be resolved?

Response: There are six outstanding recommendations. Specifically, FNS needs to:

- (1) Obtain from the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) a legal opinion on whether FNS' BBCE policy complies with the Federal regulation requiring that all SNAP household members must receive, or be authorized to receive, services from another program that meets SNAP regulatory requirements (i.e., State-funding percentages, program purposes, and participant gross monthly income levels).
- (2) Amend FNS QC procedures to state that BBCE recipients' eligibility for SNAP benefits must be fully assessed during the QC review process and that any errors identified during the QC review be included in the error rate.
- (3) Amend FNS QC policies and procedures (including FNS Handbook 310) to require that (1) SNAP recipient reporting errors identified during the QC process are considered separately from the State agency's failure to act on the errors and (2) SNAP recipient

reporting errors and State agency failure to act on the errors are individually assessed against their respective regulatory timeframes.

- (4) Amend the SNAP regulations to specify the accurate weekly and biweekly income conversion factors (4.33 for individuals paid weekly and 2.17 for individuals paid biweekly).
- (5) Notify the States of the accurate conversion factors to use to calculate SNAP recipients' monthly income (4.33 for individuals paid on a weekly basis, and 2.17 for individuals paid on a biweekly basis).

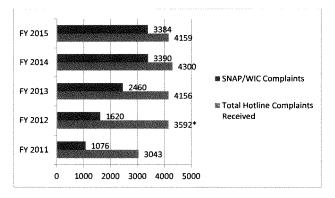
OIG has an 800-number Hotline where individuals may report potential fraud. In fact, this Subcommittee directed the Food and Nutrition Service to print the hotline number on SNAP EBT cards as well as on the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) food instruments.

23. On average, how many calls and/or reports does OIG receive on SNAP and WIC fraud per month?

Response: In FY 2015, the OIG Hotline received, on average, 282 complaints per month related to SNAP and WIC fraud. This information includes complaints received via phone, e-mail, fax, and mail.

24. Have you seen an increase in the number of hotline calls over the years? Please update the charts to include fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

Response: There are multiple ways to file an allegation with the OIG Hotline. As reflected in the chart below, we have seen an increase in the number of complaints received. Although it appears that in FY 15 the number of complaints decreased, it should be noted that the Hotline also received over 3,200 contacts related to the welfare of a circus elephant which were required to be processed. All 3,200 were reported under one Hotline number, as they were very similar in nature.



*Please note that the total number of hotline complaints received in FY 2012 is 3,592. It was incorrectly noted as 4,156 on last year's submission.

653

25. Do you think the hotline will continue to be a valuable tool for combatting fraud and abuse in SNAP and WIC?

Response: Yes, the OIG Hotline will continue to be a valuable tool for individuals to report allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG benefits from the information received through the Hotline as well. Analysis of Hotline complaint patterns and trends allows OIG to potentially identify larger issues for audit or investigative focus. Additionally, a large percentage of our contacts involve allegations of SNAP recipient fraud. We forward information obtained from these complainants directly to FNS, which refers it to the appropriate State entity for investigation and action. Additionally, most States have contact numbers where nutrition assistance fraud can be reported directly to the State. The Hotline serves as a conduit for information to assist with combatting fraud in the SNAP and WIC programs.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

26. In September 2014, your office issued a report titled "State Agencies' Food Costs for WIC". Clearly, the message from this report is that FNS must do a better job of managing the cost containment practices implemented by the States. FNS agreed to implement corrective actions by December 2015. Please provide an update on how these corrective action plans are being implemented.

Response: We made six recommendations to FNS related to strengthening its strategy for monitoring food costs and considering program-wide implementation of proven cost containment measures. According to OCFO, FNS provided adequate documentation to close five of the six recommendations. To close the remaining recommendation, FNS planned to complete an updated study by 2015 to examine the methods of implementing various cost containment measures and their relative effectiveness. However, FNS stated that the estimated completion date is now September 2016 due to a delay by USDA's Economic Research Service, the agency performing the study.

27. Has the OIG been able to assess the status and work of the National Program Integrity Monitoring Branch that FNS began operating in April 2015?

Response: No. We have not yet assessed the status and work of the National Program Integrity Monitoring Branch. This subject area will be part of our planning discussions for future work. To allow an agency time to implement a new initiative, we typically wait between 12 and 18 months before we perform an engagement.

28. The Committee has been concerned about instances when WIC-purchased infant formula and other foods are sold through social media websites. Previously you said that OIG does not investigate trafficking through social media websites, but FNS works to ensure the postings are removed. When a posting is removed, are the social media websites required to notify FNS or OIG with information about the individual or posting so that a follow-up can occur to determine whether or not trafficking is occurring?

Response: Although there is no requirement for social media sites to notify FNS or OIG regarding the removal of a user's post regarding the sale or purchase of SNAP or WIC benefits or WIC food items, if OIG is made aware of such information, we would assess the information and address it, as appropriate.

29. The OIG conducted an audit of the WIC program and made recommendations that could benefit the program such as coordinating with Medicaid for potential program reimbursement for prescribed infant formulas and medical foods. Has FNS begun implementing any of these measures?

Response: Yes. In September 2015, FNS issued WIC Policy Memorandum #2015-07. The purpose of the policy memorandum was to clarify the regulatory requirement that WIC State agencies must coordinate with the State Medicaid Program for the provision of exempt infant formulas and medical foods, and to address OIG's audit recommendations related to coordination with Medicaid.

School Meals

30. Last May, OIG completed a report examining the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. The report evaluated how FNS has tried to lower the error rates in the school meal programs. OIG made some common sense recommendations, such as enforcing the requirement that school food authorities should verify questionable applications for free-or reduced-price meals. Can you tell us the status of FNS implementing the recommendations?

Response: We made 10 recommendations in that audit report. Below is a summary of the recommendations:

- Consult with the OGC to determine if FNS has the authority to modify existing regulations to require households to submit income documentation with NSLP applications.
- 2. Develop a strategy to verify for cause applications of households who misreported income.
- 3. Update current regulations and guidance to explain what constitutes a questionable application.
- 4. Consider requiring school food authorities (SFA) to verify for cause any application from a household when the household's application from the prior year was denied.
- 5. Provide guidance to State agencies to ensure they monitor the SFAs' net cash resources.
- 6. Instruct the Delaware Department of Education to address \$4.8 million in excess net cash resources.

- Remind State agencies that prior approval authority for treating capital expenditures as direct costs has been delegated to them.
- Instruct the State agencies and 20 SFAs to review nearly \$6 million of capital expenditures and determine if those costs are truly allowable; recover costs if necessary.
- 9. Instruct the State agencies to recover \$166,933 in unallowable costs from two SFAs.
- 10. Require cafeteria fund personnel at State agencies and SFAs be trained periodically on cafeteria fund management.

According to OCFO, FNS has not implemented corrective actions for recommendations 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9. We will continue to monitor FNS efforts to close the remaining recommendations.

31. Has there been any improvement in the School Lunch and School Breakfast Program error rates?

Response: There has been some progress with lowering the error rate in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP). A study published in May 2015 found that NSLP and SBP error rates were 15.8 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively. The previous study published in November 2007 found that NSLP and SBP error rates were about 16.3 percent and 25 percent, respectively. These error rates include underpayments and overpayments. This slight percentage decrease would result in approximately \$57 million in savings for NSLP and \$72 million for SBP if the 2015 study's rates were applied to these programs' FY 2015 outlays, instead of the previous study's rates.

Crop Insurance

Last year, OIG reviewed the Risk Management Agency's (RMA) National Program Operations Review. The IG made several recommendations regarding RMA's processes for making sure Authorized Insurance Providers are in compliance.

32. Please describe the changes that need to be made and how RMA responded.

Response: We recommended that RMA develop and (1) implement a standardized methodology, including instructions and checklists, to document reviews in the RMA Compliance Activities and Results System (CARS) and record crop insurance policy and approved insurance provider's (AIP) operations reviews and testing to ensure that the results of the reviews are fully supported and sufficient information is gathered, (2) implement documentation requirements to ensure that RMA calculations support the accuracy of premiums, yields, and indemnities, (3) provide formal training to reviewers and Regional Compliance Office (RCO) directors regarding crop insurance policy and AIP operations reviews, and (4) implement a second party review process for crop insurance policy reviews and AIP control reviews.

RMA responded that it is in the process of re-evaluating and redesigning its current AIP operations review process. One stated objective is to develop a standardized set of guidelines that the RCOs will use to conduct AIP operations reviews consistently across the regions.

RMA said that it will develop detailed instructions and checklists which will address the audit steps and testing to be performed during the reviews. In addition, RMA will include instructions explaining the type of supporting documentation required to be uploaded in CARS, ensuring consistent and thorough reviews. At the time of report issuance, RMA anticipated issuing a contract with a business consultant in June 2015 to assist in the redesign of RMA's AIP operations reviews, and anticipated completion of the contract by May 2016.

RMA also stated that it has revised its review process for crop insurance policy reviews for Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act (IPERA) reporting purposes. This IPERA process reviews a statistically valid randomly selected sample of policies from the entire crop insurance program as mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in order to determine the crop insurance program error rate. A review guide was developed for consistency of reviews between RCOs, and employees were all trained in the review process and expectations. RMA documentation requirements will be developed and implemented by May 2016.

33. Since the time of publication, has the OIG conducted any follow-up with the agency. What is the status of RMA complying with the OIG recommendations?

Response: No, we have not conducted any follow-up work at this time. We have reached management decision on all recommendations; however, the recommendations remain open with OCFO until the agency takes final action on the recommendations. To allow an agency time to implement new initiatives, we typically wait between 12 and 18 months before we perform a follow-up engagement.

Financial Statements

The recent financial statements for FY 2015 note significant deficiencies within the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Specifically, the report notes that the CCC to USAID "Parent/Child" relationship "does not have significant internal controls over several of USAID's accounting procedures and timeliness.

34. Has OIG contacted USAID about these issues or reported them to the USAID Inspector General?

Response: USAID's Offices of Chief Financial Officer and Inspector General were involved in discussions of these issues during the course of the audit of CCC's financial statements for FY 2015.

35. Does OIG have any plans, or have any been conducted, to audit the CCC regarding these deficiencies?

Response: A financial statement audit is performed annually for CCC and an audit will again be performed for FY 2016. As part of the FY 2016 engagement, the auditors will follow up on the deficiencies noted in the FY 2015 audit. The work is performed by a contracted CPA firm and their work is monitored by OIG. 36. What Anti-Deficiency Act violation does OIF refer to in its summary of the financial statements?

Response: The Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) violations referred to in the summary of the financial statements refer to two violations by Forest Service (FS), and one violation each by Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Office of Advocacy and Outreach (OAO). Our report also identified potential ADA violations by the Foreign Agricultural Service, OAO, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (OASCR).

Specifically, FS identified an ADA violation under 31 U.S.C. §1517(a) in FY 2013. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 required the Secretary of Interior to create a pilot project to improve Federal permit coordination. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) transferred funds to FS to participate in the pilot. FS reported obligations/expenditures in excess of the balance of the funds transferred from BLM as of December 31, 2012. FS spent \$6,781.90 in excess of the \$72,000 carried over from FY 2012. Although several actions were taken to obtain the funding needed, the warrant with additional funding was not received by FS until January 31, 2013. FS provided written notification to Congress and the President for the noncompliance violation and this has been resolved as of April 1, 2015.

In FY 2015, FS identified another ADA violation for FYs 1990 through 2009 under 31 U.S.C. §1341(a)(1). The violation related to the agency's employment in California of two citizens of Palau. This use of Federal appropriations violated a general provision of appropriations acts from FYs 1990 through 2009, which prohibited the use of appropriations to employ non-U.S. citizens. This ADA violation is in the process of being reported to Congress and the President.

In FY 2014, FSA reported that it identified an ADA violation under 31 U.S.C. §1517(a). In September 2013, OMB approved an apportionment request for \$1 million from FSA for the purchase of guaranteed loans in FY 2014. On February 25, 2014, FSA made several loan purchases, obligating \$1,302,823.57, thus exceeding the \$1 million apportionment for such purchases. On March 7, 2014, FSA requested another apportionment to cover the deficiency. OMB approved the request and apportioned funds on March 31, 2014. The FSA's Farm Loan Operations Office is taking corrective action to ensure future payments are obligated only within approved apportionment limits. USDA's FY 2014 AFR also stated that the ADA violation was going to be reported. This ADA violation is still in the process of being reported to Congress and the President.

Additionally, the Department reported in FY 2014 that OAO identified an ADA violation for FY 2011 under 31 U.S.C §1517(a). The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Public Law 110-234 (Farm Bill of 2008), permitted OAO to award up to \$19 million in FY 2011 for Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers (Section 2501) Grants. USDA's FY 2014 Agency Financial Report (AFR) also stated that the ADA violation was in the process of being reported. The ADA violation is still in the process of being reported to Congress and the President.

In FY 2015, the Department reported that OAO may have another potential ADA violation associated with the Strike Force Initiative funded through transfers from USDA agencies for FYs 2010 and 2011. OAO is researching the potential violation.

In FY 2015, FAS identified a violation of the ADA that may have occurred in its FY 2009 appropriation. FAS has completed its analyses and identified the causes of this potential violation, and has requested a determination on the status of this potential ADA violation from OGC.

Finally, the Department reported in FY 2105 that OIG audited OASCR to determine whether (1) expenditures were properly supported by documentation; (2) unauthorized commitments were properly ratified by the Office of Procurement and Property Management; and (3) there was adherence to Federal legal authorities and Departmental Regulations (DR). The Department stated that OASCR will take appropriate action to determine whether there are potential ADA violations.

37. What are the four component agencies OIG refers to in its summary of the financial statements that have significant weaknesses in their financial controls?

Response: The four component agencies referred to are CCC, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Rural Development, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation/Risk Management Agency.

USDA Information Technology (IT)

OIG has performed numerous audits and made several recommendations regarding USDA's IT security weaknesses, including in the recent financial statements audit. USDA also has significant examples of issues with its IT procurement.

38. Have OIG's past recommendations been completed regarding IT security? And IT procurement?

Response: Many of the past recommendations relating to IT security have not been completed. In our FYs 2009 through 2015 FISMA audits, OIG made 61 recommendations for improving the overall security of USDA's systems, but as of February 2016, only 33 of these have been closed (i.e., the agreed upon corrective action has been implemented). Also, our testing identified that security weaknesses still exist in 3 of the 33 closed recommendations.

In addition to our FISMA work, OIG has issued five audit reports presenting issues with IT contracting and contract oversight between 2012 and 2015. These reports contained 16 recommendations of which 14 have been closed.

39. What current and future work is OIG doing regarding IT security and procurement?

Response: We are currently conducting the annual FISMA audit and are also reviewing the application and general controls currently implemented for IT systems that materially affect the Department's financial statements. As to the future, we will continue to conduct these audits and plan to expand our presence in IT procurements should resources become available. Recent audit results indicate that oversight of major IT investments is an emerging Departmental challenge. To be proactive, OIG proposes reviewing selected USDA IT investments throughout the planning, development, maintenance, and acquisition cycles. OIG's FY 2017 budget request includes funding for eight additional FTEs dedicated to performing IT and procurement work, which will better enable us to enhance our efforts in this area.

40. Has OIG done any review, or have plans to, of the performance plan required of the CIO regarding IT procurement as laid out in Section 706 of Public Law 114-113 and the similar provision in Public Law 113-235?

Response: OIG does not have any work planned at this time. However, our 2017 budget request included a request for an increase of \$1.1 million and 8 staff years to review the Department's \$2.7 billion in IT investments. Recent audit results indicate that oversight of major IT investments is an emerging Departmental challenge. To be proactive, OIG has requested additional budget resources to review selected USDA IT investments throughout the planning, development, maintenance, and acquisition cycles. If the requested resources are provided, OIG would review a selected investment's functionality; adherence to the development and implementation schedule; spending rate; testing procedures; security posture; and compliance with NIST, FISMA, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and other Departmental guidance or requirements; and determine if appropriate contract types were utilized to procure these goods and services.

41. If not, would OIG be interested in doing some sort of review and following up with the CIO who has yet to submit the plan to Congress?

Response: OIG would consider looking at this once the plan is available and USDA has had time to implement its planned actions.

OIG Audits, Investigations and General Information Requests

42. Please update the table from the fiscal year 2016 questions for the record (QFR) showing the financial statement audits OIG contracts for and those conducted in-house, as well as the cost of each audit for fiscal years 2010 through 2015.

Response:

And and Method of Actual Text Actual Cont 17 2013 17 2014 FY	
t and a second of the second details a second details a second details a second of the second second second se	

Federal Crop		Г	1				1
Insurance							
Corporation*	In-House	\$394,440	\$416,235	\$342,501	\$313,003	\$433,856	204,716
Commodity							
Credit							2,018,971
Corporation	Contract	\$1,743,048	\$1,872,158	\$1,910,229	\$1,935,520	\$1,859,293	
Food							
Nutrition		1					
Service	In-House	\$1,000.722	\$1,097,324	\$1,129,030	\$1,063,129	\$952,203	1.732,214
Rural							
Development			1				
**	In-House	\$2,148,758	\$2,368,598	\$1,723,854	\$1,513,150	\$1,325,696	1,612,851
Natural							
Resources							
Conservation							
Service	Contract	\$1,893,442	\$2,291,408	\$1,675,767	\$1,475,407	\$1,424,991	1,410,364
USDA							
Consolidated	In-House	\$1,962,294	\$2,089,368	\$2,184,386	\$1,909,983	\$2,170,507	3,307,354

*Starting in FY 2015, FCIC's financial statement audit is performed in-house and the estimation insurance claims methodology section of the audit is contracted.

** The audit is performed by OIG; however, the credit reform review is performed by an Independent Public Accounting firm under contract.

43. Please update the table from the fiscal year 2016 QFRs showing the amount of funds expended for public accountants hired under contract for fiscal years 2010 through 2015.

Audited Agency	Method of Performance	FY 2010 Actual Cost	FY 2011 Actual Cost	FY 2012 Actual Cost	FY 2013 Actual Cost	FY 2014 Actual Cost	FY 2015 Actual Cost
Federal Crop							
Insurance Corporation*	In-House	\$370,138	\$380,942	\$297,162	\$277,594	\$397,148	229,716
Commodity							
Credit							
Corporation	Contract	\$1,701,148	\$1,823,830	\$1,855,111	\$1,898,000	\$1,810,993	1,892,481
Rural							
Development							
**	In-House	\$864,461	\$890,400	\$253,079	\$238,157	\$245,830	237,218
Natural	Contract						
Resources							
Conservation							
Service		\$1,868,302	\$2,248,258	\$1,607,314	\$1,440,349	\$1,389,249	1,362,955

Response:

* Starting in FY 2015, FCIC's financial statements audit will be performed in-house and the estimation insurance claims methodology section of the audit will be contracted.

** The audit is performed by OIG; however, the credit reform review is performed by an Independent Public Accounting firm under contract.

44. What was OIG's cost of performing audits of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) financial statements in fiscal year 2015? What was the reimbursement from CCC?

Response: CCC's financial statements audit is performed by a contractor. However, OIG monitors the audit in accordance with GAO/PCIE Financial Audit Manual Section 650 to ensure that the audit is performed by an audit firm that is independent, objective, and

possesses the required qualifications. This monitoring also ensures that the audit is performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States. OIG did not receive reimbursement from CCC for this service. OIG's cost of performing the monitoring for FY 2015 was \$126,490. CCC paid the contractor \$1,892,481 for FY 2015.

45. Please update the status report included in the fiscal year 2016 QFRs on all current findings of material weakness since 2009. Specifically, please list the finding, OIG's recommendation and the current status.

Response: The following is an updated status report on all current findings of material weaknesses since 2009.

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses	Status (Reached Management
Findings and Recommendations	Decision)
FY 2009 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-	67-FM
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in overall financial management.	
Recommendation: Provide additional oversight to ensure agencies (1) properly monitor and	
review obligation balances, (2) provide valid certifications based on complete and accurate	
reviews as required by Departmental Regulation 2230-001, and (3) understand the	
importance of responding to requests for bills or additional information in a timely manner.	Yes
Finding 2: Improvements are needed in Information Technology, Security and Controls.	
Recommendation: (1) Create a plan of action and milestones to correct deficiencies in both	
System Security Plans and Contingency and Disaster Recovery Plans, (2) revise Cyber	
Security Assessment and Management and/or system documentation to reflect consistent and	
accurate information, and (3) institute policy and procedures to ensure review and signature	
of all parties bound by Interconnection Security Agreements.	Yes
FY 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-	70-FM
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in overall financial management.	
Recommendation: Provide additional oversight to ensure that agencies are properly	
reviewing, researching, and timely implementing action to correct abnormal balances.	Yes
Finding 2: Improvements are needed in Information Technology, Security, and Controls.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	Yes
FY 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-0	001-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in overall financial management.	
Recommendation: (1) Provide additional oversight of the accounting functions at FAS to	
ensure that the objectives of the internal control over financial reporting are maintained,	
(2) provide additional oversight and training to ensure agencies are following Departmental	
policy in identifying and reconciling intradepartmental transactions.	Yes
Finding 2: Improvements are needed in Information Technology Security and Controls.	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations made in our annual FISMA audits, we are	
making no further recommendations.	Yes
FY 2012 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-0	003-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in overall financial management.	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations already made to CCC and NRCS in other	
reports, we are making no further recommendations in this report.	N/A
Finding 2: Improvements are needed in Information Technology Security and Controls.	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations made in our annual FISMA audits, we are	
making no further recommendations.	N/A
FY 2013 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-0	005-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in overall financial management.	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations already made to NRCS, CCC, and FCIC	N/A

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses	Status (Reached Management
Findings and Recommendations	Decision)
in other reports, we are making no further recommendations in this report.	
Finding 2: Improvements are needed in overall Information Technology Security Program.	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations made in our prior FISMA audits, we are	27/4
making no further recommendations.	N/A
FY 2014 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-	007-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in overall financial management.	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations already made to NRCS, CCC, and FCIC	27/1
in other reports, we are making no further recommendations in this report.	N/A
Finding 2: Improvements are needed in overall Information Technology Security Program. Recommendation: Because of recommendations made in our prior FISMA audits, we are making no further recommendations.	N/A
FY 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 50401-	
Finding 1: Improvements are Needed in Overall Financial Management	1009-11
Recommendation: Because USDA has actions planned and in progress, we are making no further recommendations herein.	N/A
	IN/A
Finding 2: Improvements are Needed in Overall Information Technology Security Program	
Recommendation: Because of recommendations made in our FISMA audits, we are making	
no further recommendations in this report.	N/A
no turtier recommendations in uns report.	IN/A
FY 2009 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-24-1	
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in financial management system's functionality.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	N
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	Yes
FY 2010 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-25-1	M
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in financial management system's functionality.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	Yes
FY 2011 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-0001	-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in financial management system's functionality.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	Yes
FY 2012 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-0002	-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in funds control.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	N/A
FY 2013 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-0003	-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in funds control.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	27/4
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	N/A
FY 2014 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-0004	-11
Finding 1: Improvements are needed in funds control.	
Recommendation: Because of actions planned by the Department and recommendations	
made in other audits, no recommendation was made.	N/A
FY 2015 CCC Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 06401-0005	-11
Finding 1: Improvements are Needed in Financial Reporting	
Recommendation 1: Design and implement processes, procedures, and effective controls	
related to significant accounting estimates.	
Recommendation 2: Develop effective information and communication processes to ensure	
that policies and procedures related to programs or events that may give rise to the	
recognition of accounting transactions are consistently communicated and applied throughout	
the agency and that technical accounting issues are identified, analyzed, and resolved in a	No

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses Findings and Recommendations	Status (Reached Management Decision)
timely manner.	
Recommendation 3: Accumulate relevant, sufficient, and reliable data on which to base	
accounting estimates.	
Recommendation 4: Ensure accounting estimates are prepared by qualified personnel with	
a full understanding of the underlying GAAP requirements.	
Recommendation 5: Ensure there is an adequate review and approval of the estimates by	
appropriate levels of management, including review of sources of relevant factors,	
development of assumptions, and reasonableness of assumptions and resulting estimates.	
Recommendation 6: Implement processes, procedures, and effective controls to enable the	
timely preparation of financial statements and sufficient evidential matter to support	
accounting transactions.	
Recommendation 7: Design and implement policies, procedures, and controls to accept,	
track, and monitor agreements entered into with other agencies (customers) and link the	
goods/services provided and the transactions entered into the respective funding agreement to	
produce a population of unfulfilled customer orders (UFCO) by customer which reconciles to	
the general ledger. Recommendation 8: Design and implement policies, procedures, and controls to review	
UFCOs balances to determine whether they should still be open (on an agreement by	
agreement basis) or whether the funding should be returned to the ordering agency before the	
period of availability or the funding appropriation ends.	
Recommendation 9: Design and implement Due Care policies, procedures, and controls to	
identify, and investigate known and potential sites.	
Recommendation 10: Develop a complete inventory of sites potentially needing review and	
their status and disposition.	
Recommendation 11: Continue to refine the precision of each site's estimate and maintain	
adequate supporting documentation that is readily available.	
Finding 2: Improvements are Needed in the Accounting for Parent/Child Transactions	
Recommendation 1: Implement processes, procedures, and controls to assess and	
periodically reassess methodologies used to account for parent/child activity.	
Recommendation 2: With the assistance of the child agency, conduct a detailed review of	
the transactions and balances reported in the general ledger to ensure that CCC maintains a	
complete set of supporting documentation for transactions and balances reported in the	
general ledger.	No
Finding 3: Improvements are Needed in the Accounting for Budgetary Transactions	
Recommendation 1: Design and implement policies and procedures to require	
communication and collaboration between the decentralized groups involved in the review of	
undelivered orders.	
Recommendation 2: Modify the policies and procedures related to the review of stale	
obligations by developing detailed, written procedures to facilitate adequate and consistent	
review across the various groups performing the reviews. Also, include expanded criteria to review the validity of undelivered orders to correspond to the nature of the agency and its	
programs.	
Recommendation 3: Implement the necessary functionality within the financial	
management systems to automatically deobligate undelivered orders at the time of payment.	
Recommendation 4: Conduct a detailed review of the transactions and balances reported in	
the general ledger to ensure that CCC maintains adequate supporting documentation for	
transactions and balances reported in the general ledger and that the supporting	
documentation is readily available.	
Recommendation 5: Continue the implementation of automated funds control of all	
obligations and expenditures at the transaction level within the core financial system. Further,	
implement necessary compensating controls until such automated controls are fully	
implemented.	No

6	б	Λ
υ	υ	4

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses	Status (Reached Management
Findings and Recommendations	Decision)
FY 2009 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-03-	
Finding 1: Improved accounting and controls needed over undelivered orders.	
Recommendation: Continue to train budget and program personnel to review open	
obligation balances and monitor compliance.	Yes
Finding 2: Improved accounting and controls needed over the revenue and unfilled	
customer order process.	
Recommendation: Develop and implement policies and procedures for reimbursable	
agreements, accounts receivable, and unfilled customer orders.	Yes
Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls needed over accrued expenses.	
Recommendation: Provide additional training to field personnel regarding the policy and	
procedures for recording accruals.	Yes
Finding 4: Improved controls needed over financial reporting.	
Recommendation: Obtain and use the United States Government Standard General Ledger	
posting models for conservation easements, travel advances to others, cumulative results of	
operations for non-appropriated funds, recoveries of prior year obligations, and accounts	
receivable with the public.	Yes
Finding 5: Improved accounting and controls needed for property, plant, and equipment.	
Recommendation: Establish a policy that outlines the proper procedures for identifying and	
tracking the appropriate costs related to the development of new applications through the	
various stages of the development process.	Yes
FY 2010 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-03-	FM
Finding 1: Improved accounting and controls needed over undelivered orders.	
Recommendation: Review the current policies are compliant with Title 31 of the U.S. Code	
and GAO's Redbook, The Principles of Federal Appropriations Law.	Yes
Finding 2: Improved accounting and controls needed over the revenue and unfilled	
customer order process.	
Recommendation: Develop a systematic methodology for calculating the allowance for	
uncollectible accounts which considers historical data, estimates losses on an individual and aggregate account basis, and considers other risk factors that may have an impact on NRCS'	
ability to collect amounts due.	Yes
Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls needed over accrued expenses.	105
Recommendation: Perform quality assurance procedures to determine if accrued expenses.	
are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter and year end.	Yes
Finding 4: Improved controls needed over financial reporting.	105
Recommendation: Establish a more robust internal control identification and evaluation	
process to identify all significant control deficiencies.	Yes
Finding 5: Improved accounting and controls needed for property, plant, and equipment.	
Recommendation: Reinforce segregation of duties responsibilities for inventory taking,	
reminding Accountable Property Officers that the inventory taker should not also have the	
authority to purchase Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E).	Yes
Finding 6: Improved general and application access controls needed.	
Recommendation: Establish a process to actively review and document its review of	
application, active directory, and VPN access to determine whether it is appropriate based on	
the employee's role.	Yes
Finding 7: Improved controls needed over purchase and fleet card transactions.	
Recommendation: NRCS management immediately reviews all cardholders to determine	
whether they are current NRCS employees and should have access to a purchase card.	Yes
FY 2011 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-000	-11
Finding 1: Improved accounting and controls needed over undelivered orders.	
Recommendation: (1) provide additional training to field personnel related to the	
identification and recording of advances and disbursements, (2) provide guidance and policy	
to field personnel relating to the monitoring and validation of the obligation's period of	Yes

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses Findings and Recommendations	Status (Reached Management Decision)
performance prior to payment.	
Finding 2: Improved accounting and controls needed over accrued expenses.	
Recommendation: (1) perform quality assurance procedures to determine if accrued	
expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter and year end, (2) reduce the number of	
standard voucher and year end accruals required by configuring systems to record accruals	
when goods/services are receipted in the application, where there is a cost benefit;	
(3) enhance monitoring internal controls over obligations and payment approvals to	
determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the obligation and	
disbursement; (4) utilize transaction codes in FFIS to record accruals that do not reverse for	
direct entry obligations; and (5) provide guidance on the Prompt Payment Act related to the	
entry of acceptance dates and determine if additional interest is due to vendors or whether the	
vendor was overpaid as a result of any errors.	Yes
Finding 3: Improved controls are needed over financial reporting.	
Recommendation: Enforce NRCS' Circular 21 to ensure condition assessment policies and	
procedures are compliant with Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards	
(SFFAS) No. 29.	Yes
Finding 4: Improved accounting and controls needed for property, plant and equipment.	
Recommendation: Develop in coordination with the Department Chief Information Officer	
a reconciliation process for State offices to utilize to reconcile between the International	
Technology Services (ITS) property report and State inventory reports.	Yes
Finding 5: Improved general and application access controls are needed.	
Recommendation: Establish controls to monitor the control environment at ITS and	
mitigate the identified weaknesses.	Yes
FY 2012 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-000	2-11
Finding 1: Improved controls are needed over general accounting operations.	
Recommendation: (1) Focus on strengthening the internal control environment and	
ensuring that system components are fully operational; (2) identify the underlying	
impediments causing errors in the Accounts Receivable billing module, proper liquidation of	
advances, and posting of depreciation/amortization; (3) continue to implement procedures	
over the Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) process, to include procedures for ensuring	
that unprocessed items are cleared from the suspense account in a timely manner; and (4)	
complete a thorough review of the FBWT suspense account to identify older reconciling	
items, and take the appropriate actions to clear these items.	Yes
Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial reporting.	
Recommendation: (1) Continue to implement a comprehensive financial management	
system strategy to ensure compliance with Federal financial management systems	
requirements; (2) enforce accounting entries that are consistent with those prescribed by the	
United States General Ledger; (3) develop policies to ensure all relevant Federal accounting	
standards are followed; (4) improve the communication and implementation of policies and	
procedures regarding the preparation of financial statements; Management's Discussion and Analysis, footnote disclosures, and Required Supplementary Information; (5) ensure all	
qualitative information reported in footnote disclosures, including supplementary	
information, is accurate and current; and (6) continue to develop remediation plans to address	
FMFIA and FFMIA noncompliance.	Yes
Finding 3: Improved controls are needed over property, plant and equipment (PP&E).	103
Recommendation: (1) Complete the PP&E remediation efforts as soon as possible to ensure	
that real property and personal property information is provided in a timely manner.	
Remediation efforts should include completion of real property and personal property	
physical inventories, and review of budget object codes currently assigned to personal	
property; and (2) finalize efforts to implement the "Methodology for Condition Assessment	
Surveys and Determining Deferred Maintenance" to track deferred maintenance, and suggest	

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses	Status (Reached Management
Findings and Recommendations	Decision)
procedures to track improvements to leased and owned assets.	
Finding 4: Improved controls are needed over accrued expenses.	
Recommendation: (1) Finalize and implement steps to regularly review the accounts	
payable accrual methodology, and grants and agreements accrual methodology against actual	
results to validate their predictive reliability; (2) develop a process for accruals and	
disbursements, including Intragovernmental Payment and Collection transactions, to properly	
documents that the related accrual or disbursement is appropriate; and (3) research and	
remediate current debit vendor balances.	Yes
Finding 5: Improved controls are needed over reimbursable agreements.	
Recommendation: (1) Continue to implement sustainable internal controls to verify the	
completeness and accuracy of Unfilled Customers Orders (UCO's) for future years;	
(2) continue to conduct analysis of current UCO balances to determine if they are complete;.	
(3) continue to review open UCO balances for validity and accuracy; (4) continue to provide	
comprehensive training, instruction, and support to personnel responsible for recording and	
monitoring Reimbursable Agreements (RA); (5) continuously monitor the effectiveness of	
RA controls; and (6) confirm the accurate conversion of UCO balances for beginning	
balances FY 2013.	Yes
FY 2013 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0003	-11
Finding 1: Improved accounting and controls are needed over undelivered orders.	
Recommendation: (1) Continue to monitor activity in U.S. General Standard Ledger	
(USSGL) accounts 4801, 4871, and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and negated in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate;	
(2) continue to monitor open obligations to ensure that upward and downward adjustments	
are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and, (3) provide adequate	
training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support.	Yes
Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial reporting.	105
Recommendation: (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded	
in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce	
the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish	
policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of	
sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries and deferred maintenance; and	
(4) enhance the management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting	
models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation.	Yes
Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses.	
Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and	
procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to	
determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance monitoring controls over payment	
approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the	
disbursement; and (3) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete,	
accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported.	Yes
Finding 4: Improved accounting and controls are needed over revenue and accounts	
receivable.	
Recommendation: (1) Continue to improve documentation that will support revenue,	
accounts receivable, and unfilled customer orders transactions in accordance with OMB	N
Circular No. A-123; and (2) review and liquidate invalid unfilled customer orders.	Yes
FY 2014 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0004 Finding 1: Improved accounting and controls are needed over obligations and undelivered	
ringing 1: improved accounting and controls are needed over obligations and underivered orders.	
Recommendations: Develop comprehensive policies and procedures to monitor the GRP	
program and confirm transactions are accurate, adequately supported and recorded in the	
proper fiscal year.	
	Ves
1) Continue to monitor activity in USSGL accounts 4871, and 4881 to ensure that invalid	Yes

Findings and RecommendationsDecision)upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) continue to monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and, (3) provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support.Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial operations. Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries and deferred maintenance; and (4) enhance the management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation.YesFinding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation.YesFY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are N	FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses	Status (Reached Management
balances are appropriate; (2) continue to monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and, (3) provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial operations. Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments		
and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and, (3) provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial operations. Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation: is provided to support the disbursement. FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that t	pward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that	
and, (3) provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial operations. Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries and deferred maintenance; and (4) enhance the management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0005-11. December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that havalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accoun	alances are appropriate; (2) continue to monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801	
support. Improved controls are needed over financial operations. Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provide to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Fy 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendation: A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ens	nd 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely;	
Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial operations. Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist a quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Necommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely ma	nd, (3) provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for	
Recommendations: Review and evaluate options to reference accruals to the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. In the appropriate undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Yes Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identifi	upport.	
undelivered orders so that these amounts can be incorporated in the balances. (1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSCL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condi	Finding 2: Improved controls are needed over financial operations.	
(1) Identify and document transactions that, when required, are recorded in accordance with the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management tot(1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate portiand and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations Recommendations: As noted in rec		
the guidance found in SFFAS No. 21; (2) implement procedures to reduce the need to record a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries and deferred maintenance; and (4) enhance the management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrude expenses are complete, accurate, and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrude expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Esta		
a large volume of misstatements at year end; (3) establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that; (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing s		
accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation for journal entries and deferred maintenance; and (4) enhance the management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist; duarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes <u>FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11</u> Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing sche		
documentation for journal entries and deferred maintenance; and (4) enhance the management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate, and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist a quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Yes Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0005-11 Fordial Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0005-11 Fordial Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0005-11 Fordial Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations are payropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. <		
management review of journal entries to include use of appropriate posting models obtaining and inspecting supporting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Es		
and inspecting supporting documentation. Yes Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Yes Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations No Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (
Finding 3: Improved accounting and controls are needed over expenses. Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts		
Recommendation: (1) Provide guidance and/or training to employees on policies and procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist a quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0005-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts. We continue to recognize the need for NRCS to: (1) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to tecognize the aced for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in		Yes
procedures to ensure purchase transactions have adequate supporting documentation to determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
determine if they are accurate and exist; (2) enhance procedures to determine if accrued expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes <u>FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11</u> Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
expenses are complete, accurate, and exist at quarter-ends and are properly supported; and (3) enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes <u>FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11</u> Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
enhance monitoring controls over payment approvals to determine whether appropriate documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
documentation is provided to support the disbursement. Yes FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
FY 2015 NRCS Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 10401-0005-11 Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). No Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
Finding 1: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Obligations and Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish a policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal <td></td> <td></td>		
Undelivered Orders (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		5-11
Recommendations: As noted in recommendation 1A, 1B and 1C of Audit Report No. 10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
10401-0003-11, December 2013, we continue to recognize the need for NRCS management to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that; (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
to: (1) Monitor activity in U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) 4871 and 4881 to ensure that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
that invalid upward and downward adjustments are identified and corrected in a timely manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
manner and that balances are appropriate; (2) Monitor open obligations (USSGL accounts 4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
4801 and 4802) to ensure that they are recorded in the appropriate period and liquidated timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). No Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
timely; and (3) Provide adequate training to personnel related to the documentation requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
requirements for support. No Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
Finding 2: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Financial Operations (Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
(Repeat Condition). Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		No
Recommendations: Establish policies and procedures that: (1) Assist personnel producing data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
data extracts to determine the completeness and accuracy of such extracts; (2) Ensure data extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
extracts are reviewed by process owners regularly for errors; and (3) Establish a closing schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
schedule for period 13 transactions in order to avoid any delays in producing such extracts. We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
We continue to recognize the need for management of the NRCS to: (1) Establish policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
policies/guidelines that assist accounting personnel in properly determining the type of sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
sufficient supporting documentation; and (2) Continue to develop and implement internal		
controls and policies and procedures to correct or mitigate the risks and potential		
misstatements within the agency.		
We also recommend that management of the NRCS: (1) Enhance policy and control		
procedures for the accuracy and consistent application of period end accruals; and (2)		<u>م</u> ۲
Provide adequate training to personnel relating to the new accrual policy. No		NO
Finding 3: Improved Accounting and Controls are Needed Over Transactions Related to the		
Grassland Reserve Program		
Recommendation: We recommend that management of the NRCS: (1) Implement		
nanagement's plan to develop a new process for administering the remaining funds for the GRP in FY 2016; (2) Request and obtain supporting documentation for prior services No		N

FY 2009 through FY 2015 Material Weaknesses Findings and Recommendations	Status (Reached Management Decision)
rendered by FSA to NRCS; (3) Review and reconcile the supporting documentation to determine and mutually agree upon the amount of services that have been rendered by FSA to NRCS; (4) Make and record any necessary corresponding adjustments to fund balance with Treasury, accounts receivables, accounts payable, and cumulative results of operations balances; and (5) Obtain sufficient supporting documentation for the remaining GRP obligations recorded in the general ledger at the end of FY 2015.	
	1
FY 2013 FCIC/RMA Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 05401-0	003-11
Finding 1: Improvement needed in controls over estimated losses on insurance claims calculation. Recommendation: (1) Implement procedures to ensure that manual processes of the indemnity projection model are performed and subsequently reviewed by independent individuals within management to ensure the review process over calculation is adequate and limits the risk of material misstatements in the liability for estimated losses on insurance claims at year-end; (2) consider performing an Independent Verification and Validation review of the indemnity projection model every year in which a new model is implemented, or when a model has been substantially enhanced; (3) consider the need to save documentation to provide an audit trail of all relevant computations; (4) consider performing additional risk assessments on the indemnity calculation aimed at the processes that have the greater risks of errors in the calculations.	Yes
FY 2014 FCIC/RMA Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 05401-0	004-11
Finding 1: Improvement needed in controls over estimated losses on insurance claims calculation. Recommendations: design and implement policies and procedures to include the following: when evaluating the need to change estimation methodologies, particularly as it relates to significant financial statement balances, management should consider: availability of support for assumptions, comparability with prior years methods and computations, potential effect on balances and the effect on the consistency of financial statements, and, changes or enhancements to estimation methodologies that are in accordance with US GAAP. The following were identified in the prior year audit and should be considered when developing the corrective action plan: (1) implement actions to ensure that changes to the indemnity projection methodology are performed and subsequently reviewed by independent individuals within FCIC/RMA management to ensure that the changes to the calculation are appropriate and verifiable to limit the risk of material misstatements in the liability for estimated losses on insurance claims at year-end; (2) consider performing an Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) review of the indemnity methodology every year in which a new methodology is implemented or when the indennity model has been substantially enhanced; (3) consider the need to save supporting documentation to provide an audit trail of all relevant estimate computations; and, (4) consider performing additional risk assessments on the indemnity calculation are appropriate and the greater risks of errors in the calculation. The magnitude of potential errors should be viewed in terms of financial statement line items and the financial statements as a whole, in order to	
ensure that management limits the risk of material misstatements on the financial statements.	Yes
FY 2015 FCIC/RMA Financial Statements Audit, Assignment No. 05401-0	005-11
Finding 1: Improvements Are Needed in the Review of the Estimated Loss Calculations Recommendations: Develop control procedures over the program code to ensure that all variables are input correctly and calculating properly.	Yes
variables are input correctly and carculating property.	Ies

46. Please update the table from the fiscal year 2016 QFRs showing the amount spent for confidential operational activities for fiscal years 2010 through 2015.

Fiscal Year	Available	Spent
2009	\$125,000	\$ 77,654
2010	\$125,000	\$ 88,451
2011	\$125,000	\$ 92,835
2012	\$125,000	\$ 96,979
2013	\$125,000	\$ 83,061
2014	\$125,000	\$ 76,408
2015	\$125,000	\$ 78,089

Response: The information requested follows:

Confidential funds are utilized to assist USDA OIG in undercover investigations. These funds represent payments made to individuals or informants who provide information that assists the agency in carrying out its duties. The funds are used to purchase evidence necessary in the prosecution of criminal investigations.

47. Please provide a summary of complaints from the OIG Hotline for fiscal year 2015.

Response: The below chart summarizes OIG Hotline complaints during FY 2015.

Туре	Number
Employee Misconduct	274
Participant Fraud	3,391
Waste/Mismanagement	366
Health/Safety Problem	27
Opinion/Information	100
Bribery	1
Reprisal	0
Total Number of Complaints Received	4,159

*The OIG Hotline received an additional 3,200 contacts regarding opinions on the treatment of a circus elephant. These contacts were tracked under one hotline number because they were similar in nature.

48. Please provide a table showing the number of audit reports, investigative reports, indictments, convictions, and lawsuits filed for fiscal year 2015.

Response: The information requested follows:

Fiscal Year 2015	
Audit Reports*	39

Investigative Reports	280
Indictments	567
Convictions**	817
Lawsuits Filed***	4

- *The Office of Audit issued 39 reports during FY 2015. This included 36 audit reports, 1 interim audit report, and 2 reports for non-audit services.
- **The period of time to obtain court action on an indictment varies widely; therefore the 817 convictions do not necessarily correlate directly to the 567 indictments.
- ***Any civil judicial proceeding filed on behalf of a Government agency that results directly and substantially from an OIG investigation.
- 49. How were the indictments resolved, and what percent led to convictions? Please report for the latest data available.

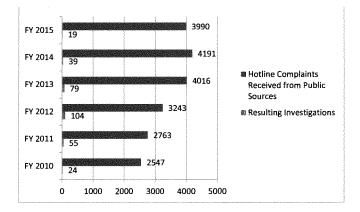
Response: For the investigations closed during FY 2015, in which an indictment was obtained and wherein all judicial and administrative action had been completed, 94 percent of the indictments in those investigations led to convictions. It should be noted that indictments may be obtained in one fiscal year, while the resulting convictions may not be obtained until months later, or longer, due to prosecutorial and judicial processes.

50. Please update the description from the fiscal year 2016 QFRs of the work the IG is doing in regard to federal, state or industry employee whistleblowers. How many open investigations and reviews are related to whistleblower complaints?

Response: OIG receives complaints from many sources including, but not limited to, Federal and State employees and the general public. Any individual who contacts OIG to report an allegation of fraud, waste, or abuse is considered a potential whistleblower. In FY 2015, there were a total of 29 open investigations and 3 audits initiated resulting from complaints received through the OIG Hotline. Each Hotline complaint received is reviewed and a determination made whether the matter should be addressed by OIG; referred to the appropriate USDA agency for review, response, and appropriate action; or referred to the appropriate Federal government agency for any action if deemed appropriate.

51. How many complaints did OIG receive from outside groups that are not whistleblower complaints in fiscal years 2010 through 2015? How many did OIG consider worthy of further investigation?

Response: We consider all complaints received to be potential whistleblower complaints. However, we do track complaints received from public sources through the OIG Hotline as follows:



52. Please provide for the record the amounts transferred to OIG from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture fund for fiscal years 2010 through 2015. Provide an explanation of the use of these funds by OIG.

Response: As a participating member of the Department of Justice (DOJ) Assets Forfeiture Fund, OIG receives funds pursuant to annual allocation requests and pursuant to petitions for remission or mitigation. Under DOJ's annual allocations, funds can be requested for program operations expenses and investigative expenses. Investigative expenses incurred by OIG involve mainly the equipping of conveyances when the DOJ annual allocation allows. Program operations expenses include the following: case related expenses, joint law enforcement operations, special contract services, contracts to identify assets, and training. Funds received as a result of petitions for remission or mitigation are utilized for law enforcement activities authorized under the Inspector General Act.

	Department of Justice			
Fiscal Year	Petitions	Annual Allocations	Totals	
2010	\$145,711	\$2,222,000	\$2,367,711	
2011	\$11,663	\$1,683,000	\$1,694,663	
2012	\$40,190	\$1,725,000	\$1,765,190	
2013	\$0	\$1,614,000	\$1,614,000	
2014	\$818,495	\$1,647,000	\$2,465,495	
2015	\$72,570	\$1,680,000	\$1,752,570	

53. Please provide for the record amounts transferred to OIG from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund for fiscal years 2010 through 2015. Provide an explanation of the use of these funds by OIG.

Response: The amounts below represent funds received from petitions for remission or mitigation from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund. OIG does not receive a separate annual allocation from the Department of Treasury. Petition funds are used to purchase specific items (e.g., ballistic vests, software, and the removal and installation of equipment into GSA vehicles being rotated in and out of the OIG fleet) for law enforcement activities authorized under the Inspector General Act.

Receipt of I	etition Funds
Fiscal Year	Department of Treasury
2010	\$1,400,501
2011	\$0
2012	\$52,033
2013	\$135,205
2014	\$1,124,225
2015	\$576,090

54. Please provide for the record amounts transferred to OIG through the granting of a Petition for Remission or Mitigation for fiscal years 2010 through 2015.

Response: The information requested follows:

<u></u>	Receipt of Petition Funds			
Fiscal Year	Department of Treasury	Department of Justice	Totals	
2010	\$1,400,501	\$145,711	\$1,546,212	
2011	\$0	\$11,663	\$11,663	
2012	\$52,033	\$40,190	\$92,223	
2013	\$135,205	\$0	\$135,205	
2014	\$1,124,225	\$818,495	\$1,942,720	
2015	\$576,090	\$72,570	\$648,660	

55. Please describe the pay scale for OIG employees. How many are entitled to Law Enforcement Officer Pay? How many receive Law Enforcement Availability Pay?

Response: OIG does not have any employees on a special rate pay scale. OIG employees are either on the GS or ES pay scale. However, 147 of the Criminal Investigators (GS 1811) are entitled to Law Enforcement Availability Pay, which provides them with an additional 25 percent, pursuant to law and Office of Personnel Management (OPM) regulations. OIG uses the Federal locality pay scale authorized by OPM for all other employees within the Federal Government.

56. Please provide for the record a table showing OIG-owned firearms.

Response: The information requested is as follows:

Type of Firearms	Number
.40 cal. semiautomatic pistols	267
MP-5s	83*
UMP	85
.357 cal. Revolvers	4
.38 cal. Revolvers	2
12-gauge shotguns	92
Miscellaneous weapons maintained for training purposes	104
Total	637

*We plan to excess these weapons in accordance with General Service Administration regulations in FY 16.

57. Please update the table from the fiscal year 2016 QFRs showing the allocation of OIG's resources and the percent of each that went towards investigations and audits of each USDA agency for fiscal year 2010 through 2015.

Response: The information requested is as follows:

			FY 2010 Audi	E		
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Audit Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Audit Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	\$4,300	29	\$1,600	5%	11	2%
FSA	10,000	67	3,800	4	27	5
FAS	500	3	0	0	0	0
FNS-SNAP	18,900	123	2,600	3	18	3
FNCS- OTHER	8,500	56	2,800	3	20	3
AMS	1,600	11	900	1	6	1
APHIS	4,200	28	800	1	5	1
GIPSA	50	0	0	0	0	0
FSIS	4,000	27	1,700	2	12	2
ARS	600	5	80	0	0	0
NIFA	100	0	40	0	0	0
RD	1,200	8	1,200	1	8	1
RBS	1,700	12	1,600	2	11	1
RHS	6,900	47	4,700	5	33	6
RUS	1,300	9	1,000	1	7	1
FS	8,800	60	6,800	8	48	8
NRCS	3,000	21	2,100	2	15	2
00	40	0	0	0	0	0
OCFO	800	6	700	1	6	1
OCIO	500	3	500	1	3	1
OIG						
(internal)	6,400	44	5,700	5	40	7
Multi-						
Agency	4,797	34	4,646	4	33	6
OCRE	80	0	0	0	0	0
SEC	30	0	0	0	0	0
Total	\$88,297	593	\$43,266	49%	303	51%

		FY	2010 Investigat	ions		
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Investigation Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Investigation Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	\$4,300	29	\$2,800	3%	18	3%
FSA	10,000	67	6,200	7	40	7
FAS	500	3	500	1	3	1
FNS-SNAP	18,900	123	16,300	18	105	18
FNCS- OTHER	8,500	56	5,700	6	36	6
AMS	1,600	11	800	1	5	1
APHIS	4,200	28	3,400	4	22	4
GIPSA	50	0	40	0	0	0
FSIS	4,000	27	2,200	3	15	3
ARS	600	5	500	1	4	1
NIFA	100	0	50	0	0	0
RD	1,200	8	0	0	0	0
RBS	1,700	12	100	0	1	0
RHS	6,900	47	2,100	2	14	2
RUS	1,300	9	300	0	2	0
FS	8,800	60	2,000	2	13	2
NRCS	3,000	21	1,000	1	6	1
00	40	0	40	0	0	0
OCFO	800	6	100	0	2	0
OCIO	500	3	0	0	0	0
OIG (internal)	6,400	44	700	2	4	0
Multi-						
Agency	4,797	34	91	0	0	0
OCRE	80	0	80	0	0	0
SEC	30	0	30	0	0	0
Total	\$88,297	593	\$45,031	51%	290	49%

	FY 2011 Audit									
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Audit Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Audit Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency				
RMA	\$3,300	22	\$1,000	1%	7	1%				
FSA	7,500	51	3,100	3	22	4				
FAS	700	5	300	3	2	0				
FNS-SNAP	22,700	151	2,000	2	14	2				
FNCS- OTHER	8,400	57	2,400	3	17	3				
AMS	2,100	15	1,400	2	10	3				
APHIS	3,600	25	1,500	2	11	2				
GIPSA	200	2	0	0	0	0				
FSIS	4,700	32	2,300	3	16	3				
ARS	600	4	300	0	2	0				
NIFA	120	1	20	0	0	0				
RD	1,500	10	1,400	2	10	2				
NASS	20	0	0	0	0	0				
RBS	1,500	10	1,100	1	8	1				
RHS	5,900	41	4,000	5	29	5				
RUS	1,100	8	900	1	6	1				
FS	6,900	49	5,600	6	40	7				
NRCS	3,600	25	2,900	3	21	3				
CR	400	3	400	0	3	0				
00	20	0	0	0	0	0				
OCFO	700	5	700	1	5	1				
OCIO	700	6	700	1	5	1				
OGC	30	0	0	0	0	0				
OIG										
(internal)	6,800	48	6200	7	45	7				
ОНСМ	10	0	10	0	0	0				
Multi-										
Agency	5,009	36	5105	3	37	5				
OCRE	200	1	0	0	0	0				
SEC	130	1	0	0	0	0				
Total	\$88,439	608	\$43,335	49%	310	51%				

	FY 2011 Investigations								
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Investigation Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Investigation Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency			
RMA	\$3,300	22	\$2,400	3%	16	3%			
FSA	7,500	51	4,400	5	29	5			
FAS	700	5	500	1	3	0			
FNS-SNAP	22,700	151	20,700	23	137	23			
FNCS- OTHER	8,400	57	6,000	7	39	6			
AMS	2,100	15	700	1	5	1			
APHIS	3,600	25	2,100	2	14	2			
GIPSA	200	23	200	0	2	0			
FSIS	4,700	32	2.400	3	16	3			
ARS	600	4	300	0	2	0			
NIFA	120	1	100	0	1	0			
RD	1,500	10	0	0	0	0			
NASS	20	0	20	0	0	0			
RBS	1,500	10	300	0	2	0			
RHS	5,900	41	1,800	2	12	2			
RUS	1,100	8	200	0	1	0			
FS	6,900	49	1,300	1	8	1			
NRCS	3,600	25	700	1	4	1			
CR	400	3	0	0	0	0			
00	20	0	20	0	0	0			
OCFO	700	5	0	0	0	0			
OCIO	700	6	0	0	0	0			
OGC	30	0	30	0					
OIG (internal)	6.800	48	600	1	4	2			
OHCM	10		000	0		0			
Multi-	10				0	V			
Agency	5.009	36	4	1	1	0			
OCRE	200	1	200	0	1	0			
SEC	130	1	130	0	1	0			
Total	\$88,439	608	\$45,104	51%	298	49%			

		anter ante	FY 2012 Audit	the second states	en en la seconda de la seco	
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Audit Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Audit Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	\$2,986	19	\$992	1%	7	1%
FSA	6,016	38	1,666	2	11	2
FAS	1,177	8	725	1	5	1
FNS-SNAP	26,546	164	3,699	4	25	5
FNCS-						
OTHER	3,955	25	1,129	1	7	1
AMS	1,599	10	1,030	1	7	1
APHIS	2,689	17	1,419	2	9	2
GIPSA	369	2	0	0	0	0
FSIS	4,622	29	2,318	3	15	3
ARS	677	4	457	1	3	1
NIFA	34	0	2	0	0	0
ERS	10	0	0	0	0	0
NASS	20	0	0	0	0	0
RD	1,351	9	1,351	2	9	2
RBS	1,897	12	1,136	1	8	1
RHS	4,476	29	2,273	3	15	3
RUS	2,716	18	2,304	3	15	3
FS	5,661	37	4,328	5	29	5
NRCS	2,566	17	2,295	3	15	3
CR	258	2	258	0	2	0
00	2	0	0	0	0	0
OCFO	1.039	7	1,023	1	7	1
OCIO	219	1	197	0	1	0
OHCM	14	0	11	0	0	0
OIG						
(internal)	6,269	41	5,690	7	38	7
Multi-						
Agency	6,196	41	6,099	7	40	8
OGC	1,116	7	1,116	1	7	1
OCRE	72	0	0	0	0	0
DM	320	3	320	0	2	0
OMS	93	1	93	0	1	0
SEC	608	4	0	0	0	0
Total	\$85,573	545	\$41,931	49%	278	51%

	anna beann Aithern an	I	Y 2012 Investiga	itions	Annes and the	
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Investigation Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Investigation Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	\$2,986	19	\$1,993	2%	12	2%
FSA	6,016	38	4,349	5	27	5
FAS	1,177	8	451	1	3	1
FNS-SNAP	26,546	164	22,847	27	140	26
FNCS-						
OTHER	3,955	25	2,826	3	17	3
AMS	1,599	10	569	1	3	1
APHIS	2,689	17	1,271	1	8	1
GIPSA	369	2	369	0	2	0
FSIS	4,622	29	2,304	3	14	3
ARS	677	4	219	0	1	0
NIFA	34	0	33	0	0	0
ERS	10	0	10	0	0	0
NASS	20	0	20	0	0	0
RD	1,351	9	0	0	0	0
RBS	1,897	12	761	1	5	1
RHS	4,476	29	2,202	3	13	2
RUS	2,716	18	412	0	3	1
FS	5,661	37	1,333	2	8	1
NRCS	2,566	17	271	0	2	0
CR	258	2	0	0	0	0
00	2	0	3	0	0	0
OCFO	1,039	7	16	0	0	0
OCIO	219	1	23	0	0	0
OHCM	14	0	3	0	0	0
OIG						
(internal)	6,269	41	578	1	4	1
Multi-						
Agency	6,196	41	98	1	1	1
OGC	1,116	7	0	0	0	0
OCRE	72	0	72	0	0	0
DM	320	3	0	0	0	0
OMS	93	1	0	0	0	0
SEC	608	4	608	0	4	0
Total	\$85,573	545	\$43,641	51%	267	49%

FY 2013 Audit								
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Audit Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Audit Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency		
RMA	\$3,066	19	\$ 874	1%	6	1%		
FSA	6,696	42	2,574	3%	17	3%		
FAS	1224	8	916	1%	6	1%		
FNS-SNAP	26,409	161	3,617	4%	24	5%		
FNCS-								
OTHER	5,374	34	2,480	3%	16	3%		
AMS	916	6	664	1%	4	1%		
APHIS	3,214	20	1,538	2%	10	2%		
GIPSA	180	1	0	0%	0	0%		
FSIS	3,820	24	2,118	3%	14	3%		
ARS	703	4	374	0%	2	0%		
NIFA	73	0	2	0%	0	0%		
ERS	78	0	0	0%	0	0%		
RD	1,242	8	1242	2%	8	2%		
NASS	266	2	266	0%	2	0%		
RBS	1,389	9	582	1%	4	1%		
RHS	2,991	19	995	1%	6	1%		
RUS	2,115	14	1,561	2%	10	2%		
FS	2,017	13	1,310	2%	9	2%		
NRCS	1,795	12	1,621	2%	11	2%		
OPPM	568	4	568	1%	4	1%		
00	2	0	0	0%	0	0%		
OCFO	1,451	9	1,411	2%	9	2%		
OCIO	510	3	439	1%	3	1%		
OGC	1384	9	1,381	2%	9	2%		
OIG (internal)	6,438	41	5,938	7%	38	7%		
OHCM	11	0	11	0%	0	0%		
Multi-								
Agency	5,729	37	5,698	6%	37	7%		
OCRE	3	0	0	0%	0	0%		
OHSEC	358	2	358	0%	2	0%		
OMS	99	1	99	0%	1	0%		
SEC	317	2	0	0%	0	0%		
DM	1,525	10	1,525	2%	10	2%		
Total	\$81,963	514	\$40,162	49%	262	51%		

	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Investigation Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Investigation Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	\$3,066	19	\$2,192	3%	13	1%
FSA	6,696	42	4,120	5%	25	5%
FAS	1224	8	307	0%	2	0%
FNS-SNAP	26,409	161	22,792	28%	138	28%
FNCS-						
OTHER	5,374	34	2,894	4%	18	4%
AMS	916	6	252	0%	2	0%
APHIS	3,214	20	1,677	2%	10	2%
GIPSA	180	1	180	0%	1	0%
FSIS	3,820	24	1,702	2%	10	2%
ARS	703	4	329	0%	2	0%
NIFA	73	0	71	0%	0	0%
ERS	78	0	78	0%	0	0%
RD	1,242	8	0	0%	0	0%
NASS	266	2	0	0%	0	0%
RBS	1,389	9	807	2%	5	1%
RHS	2,991	19	1,997	2%	13	3%
RUS	2,115	14	553	1%	3	1%
FS	2,017	13	708	1%	4	1%
NRCS	1,795	12	174	0%	1	0%
OPPM	568	4	0	0%	0	0%
00	2	0	3	0%	0	0%
OCFO	1,451	9	40	0%	0	0%
OCIO	510	3	71	0%	0	0%
OGC	1384	9	3	0%	0	0%
OIG (internal)	6,438	41	500	1%	3	1%
OHCM	11	0	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-						
Agency	5,729	37	31	0%	0	0%
OCRE	3	0	3	0%	0	0%
OHSEC	358	2	0	0%	0	0%
OMS	99	1	0	0%	0	0%
SEC	317	2	317	0%	2	0%
DM	1,525	10	0	0%	0	0%
Total	\$81,963	514	\$41,801	51%	252	49%

	FY 2014 Audit							
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Audit Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Audit Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency		
RMA	\$4,301	25	\$1,979	2%	12	2%		
FSA	7,541	44	3,915	5%	24	5%		
FAS	841	5	524	1%	3	1%		
FNS-SNAP	26,793	151	1,644	2%	10	2%		
FNCS-								
OTHER	5,773	33	2,174	3%	13	3%		
AMS	1,127	7	997	1%	6	1%		
APHIS	2,547	15	1,302	2%	8	2%		
GIPSA	93	1	0	0%	0	0%		
FSIS	3,480	20	1,768	2%	11	2%		
ARS	936	6	786	1%	5	1%		
NIFA	91	1	2	0%	0	0%		
RD	1,226	7	1,226	0%	0	0%		
ERS	26	0	0	1%	7	1%		
NASS	15		15	0%	0	0%		
RBS	896	5	252	0%	2	0%		
RHS	2,320	13	593	1%	4	1%		
RUS	638	4	19	0%	0	0%		
FS	2,132	13	1,262	1%	8	2%		
NRCS	2,592	16	2,454	3%	15	3%		
CR		0	0	0%	3	0%		
OGC	107	1	107	0%	0	0%		
OPPM	439	3	439	1%	8	1%		
OCFO	1,305	8	1,283	2%	0	2%		
OCIO	43	0	32	0%	1	0%		
NAD	78	0	0	0%	0	0%		
OIG (internal)	9,332	57	9,004	11%	53	11%		
OHCM	15	0	0	0%	0	0%		
Multi-								
Agency	8,723	53	8,693	10%	53	11%		
OTHER	7	0	0	0%	0	0%		
OCRE	167	1	0	0%	0	0%		
DM	957	6	957	1%	6	1%		
SEC	7	0	00	0%	0	0%		
Total	\$84,546	494	\$41,428	49%	252	51%		

FY 2014 Investigations						
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Investigation Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Investigation Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	\$4,301	25	\$2,322	3%	13	3%
FSA	7,541	44	3,624	4%	20	4%
FAS	841	5	316	0%	2	0%
FNS-SNAP	26,793	151	25,148	30%	141	29%
FNCS-	f					
OTHER	5,773	33	3,598	4%	20	4%
AMS	1,127	7	130	0%	1	0%
APHIS	2,547	15	1,247	1%	7	1%
GIPSA	93	1	93	0%	1	0%
FSIS	3,480	20	1,712	2%	10	2%
ARS	936	6	149	0%	1	0%
NIFA	91	1	89	0%	1	0%
RD	1,226	7	0	0%	0	0%
ERS	26	0	26	0%	0	0%
NASS	15		0	0%	0	0%
RBS	896	5	644	1%	4	0%
RHS	2,320	13	1,727	2%	10	1%
RUS	638	4	618	1%	3	2%
FS	2,132	13	871	1%	5	1%
NRCS	2,592	16	138	0%	1	1%
CR		0	0	0%	0	0%
OGC	107	1	0	0%	0	0%
OPPM	439	3	0	0%	0	0%
OCFO	1,305	8	22	0%	0	0%
OCIO	43	0	11	0%	0	0%
NAD	78	0	78	0%	2	0%
OIG (internal)	9,332	57	327	0%	0	0%
OHCM	15	0	15	0%	0	0%
Multi-						
Agency	8,723	53	30	0%	0	0%
OTHER	7	0	9	0%	0	0%
OCRE	167	1	167	0%	0	0%
DM	957	6		0%		
SEC	7	0	7	0%	0	0%
Total	\$84,546	494	\$43,118	51%	242	49%

FY 2015 Audit						
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Audit Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Audit Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency
RMA	5.023	27	2,301	2%	13	3%
FSA	6,438	34	1,818	2%	10	2%
FAS	1.039	6	626	1%	4	1%
FNS-SNAP	29,138	152	1,438	2%	8	2%
FNCS- OTHER	8,176	44	3,429	4%	19	4%
AMS	1,982	11	1,578	2%	9	2%
APHIS	2,090	11	1,147	1%	6	1%
GIPSA	47	0	-	0%	0	0%
FSIS	6,407	36	4,872	5%	28	5%
ARS	1,798	10	1,657	2%	9	2%
NIFA	178	1	97	0%	1	0%
ERS	102	1	102	0%	1	0%
NASS	-	0	-	0%	0	0%
RD	1,486	8	1,486	2%	8	2%
RBS	1,933	11	1,172	1%	7	1%
RHS	2,091	11	909	1%	5	1%
RUS	790	4	398	0%	2	0%
FS	3,990	22	2,850	3%	16	3%
NRCS	2,337	13	2,061	2%	12	2%
OPPM	301	2	301	0%	2	0%
OCFO	512	3	508	1%	3	1%
OIG (internal)	7,012	40	6,948	7%	39	8%
OHCM	17	0	-	0%	0	0%
Multi- Agency	9,672	55	9,667	10%	55	11%
OTHER	51	0	-	0%	0	0%
OCRE	26	0	-	0%	0	0%
DM	79	0	79	0%	0	0%
SEC	26	0	-	0%	0	0%
Total	\$92,742	503	45,444	49%	257	51%

FY 2015 Investigations							
	Total OIG Dollars in Thousands	OIG Staff Years	Investigation Dollars in Thousands	Percentage of OIG Dollars per Agency	Investigation Staff Years	Percentage of OIG Staff Years per Agency	
RMA	5,023	27	2,722	3%	14	3%	
FSA	6,438	34	4,620	5%	24	5%	
FAS	1,039	6	413	0%	2	0%	
FNS-SNAP	29,138	152	27,700	30%	144	29%	
FNCS- OTHER	8,176	44	4,747	5%	25	5%	
AMS	1,982	11	404	0%	2	0%	
APHIS	2,090	11	944	1%	5	1%	
GIPSA	47	0	47	0%	0	0%	
FSIS	6,407	36	1,536	2%	8	2%	
ARS	1,798	10	140	0%	1	0%	
NIFA	178	1	81	0%	0	0%	
ERS	102	1	-	0%	0	0%	
NASS	-	0	-	0%	0	0%	
RD	1,486	8	-	0%	0	0%	
RBS	1,933	11	761	1%	4	1%	
RHS	2,091	11	1,183	1%	6	1%	
RUS	790	4	391	0%	2	0%	
FS	3,990	22	1,140	1%	6	1%	
NRCS	2,337	13	276	0%	1	0%	
OPPM	301	2	-	0%	0	0%	
OCFO	512	3	4	0%	1	0%	
OIG (internal)	7,012	40	64	0%	0	0%	
OHCM	17	0	17	0%	0	0%	
Multi-				0%	0	0%	
Agency	9,672	55	4		0	0%	
OTHER	51	0	51	0%	0	0%	
OCRE	26	0	26	0%	0	0%	
DM	79	0	-	0%	0	0%	
SEC	26	0	26	0%	0	0%	
Total	92,742	503	47,298	51%	246	49%	

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER

MARC Center

Last year, this committee asked that you look into the allegations of animal mistreatment made in the New York Times article about the MARC center in Clay Center, Nebraska. It has now been more than a full year since that article was released. I understand that you released a portion of the findings a couple of months ago.

58. Can you inform this committee about what you have found so far?

Response: In our audit of ARS' U.S. Meat Animal Research Center (MARC), we are reviewing the research practices and operations of the facility to evaluate the concerns expressed by Congress and reported by the media regarding animal welfare. We are also examining ARS' oversight and monitoring of MARC, as it relates to animal welfare.

In September 2015, we issued an interim report, 02007-0001-31 (1), to update Congressional requesters on our progress and initial observations on work completed to date. Based on our review of *The New York Times* article and subsequent documentation obtained from ARS personnel, we identified 33 statements from the article to evaluate and attempt to determine their veracity. In the report, we provided a brief discussion of the current status of our evaluation for each of the 33 statements. The interim report did not provide findings or conclusions. We are currently finishing our fieldwork and drafting the report, which will provide conclusions that are responsive to the audit's objectives.

59. Additionally, can you please speak to the status of the FINAL report on the MARC center and when you expect us to be able to see it?

Response: We plan to issue the final report by June 2016.

OIG Resources and Training

60. Can you describe for us the background and training of your staff, particularly on the investigative side? Can you elaborate on what new initiatives they want to undertake and need resources for?

Response: Staff positions within OIG involve training requirements (both recurring and nonrecurring) focused on the maintenance of professional certifications, general professional development, and continuing professional education. There is also some mandatory training for all OIG employees covering a wide range of subject areas. General professional development training opportunities are based on job related criteria such as competencies and agency needs. For example, OIG support staff of the Office of Management complete a yearly Individual Development Plan (IDP), which includes specific external training based on mission requirements and individual professional development.

A wide range of professional certifications are maintained through training, which is supported by OIG. For example, staff that are hired in the warranted acquisition job series, and hold a Contracting Officer warrant above the micro purchase threshold (\$3500), are required to complete 80 Continuous Learning Points (CLPs) of skilled training every two years. OIG staff identified as Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) are required to earn 40 CLPs every two years. In addition, the OIG CIO is now required by the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) to attain the Federal Acquisition Certification for Program and Project Managers (FAC-P/PM) at the "mid-level," which requires certain training. Some of our other mission critical occupations (i.e., Auditors (GS-511s) and Investigators (GS-1811s) are required to complete 80 hours of continuing professional education every two years. Auditors are required to have this level of training to meet *Government Auditing Standards*.

With respect to Investigations, OIG special agents attend training mandated by the U.S. Attorney General. This includes completion of the Criminal Investigator Training Program (CITP) at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) or another equivalent program. This training course requires special agents to obtain proficiency in, among other subjects, tactical training, firearms, surveillance, criminal case management, physical techniques, vehicle handling skills, physical evidence, the trial process, interviewing techniques and policy, and legal training, including the law of arrest, search, and seizure. See Attorney General Guidelines for Offices of Inspector General with Statutory Law Enforcement Authority (Dec. 8, 2003). Once this training has been completed, a variety of other training courses which are in accordance with the CIGIE Quality Standards for Investigations are attended by the special agents. See CIGIE Quality Standards for Investigations (Nov. 15, 2011). Examples of mandatory core training programs include, but are not limited to, the Inspector General Investigator Training Program, Firearms Training (including gualification each quarter), Law Enforcement Control Tactics, Use of Force, and periodic legal refresher training. Additionally, special agents who are assigned certain collateral duties as an instructor are required to complete periodic training to maintain proficiency (and in some instances certification) in their respective areas of expertise and responsibility.

New Initiatives

OIG's Office of Investigations has a number of ongoing investigations involving the crop insurance program and other farm-related programs. Increasing our investigative focus on farm programs continues to be a priority for FY 2016 and beyond. The Office of Investigations has also developed specialized farm program training for OIG employees. This training was offered in FY15 and a second class is scheduled in FY 2016. This specialized fraud schemes associated with USDA farm programs. The training also highlights new technology that can be used to assist in investigating crop insurance fraud, and incorporates data analytics methods and products, as a tool to help fight fraud.

As noted previously, OIG has seen an increase in the number of investigations involving the alleged misuse of USDA information technology systems. The referrals received from OCIO have identified potential child pornography. As a result, OIG's Office of Investigations held

a mandatory webinar for all criminal investigators to ensure a consistent approach to the handling of the evidentiary materials in these investigations. In addition, in April 2016 we will be sending three of our computer forensic examiners and a special agent to the 2016 National Law Enforcement Training and Exploitation national training hosted jointly by the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. As with any type of investigation, it is imperative that agents are trained with the most up-to-date investigative techniques available to address the increase in the number of these cases referred to OIG. We anticipate a need for additional specialized training for our special agents as we continue to see a surge in these types of cases.

Additionally, faced with numerous potential retirements, there is a recognized need within OIG to maintain a highly skilled and talented workforce to replenish the loss in organizational knowledge and program expertise. A review of our current staffing has identified that the Office of Investigations currently has 28 managers of which 18 will either be eligible or mandatory to retire between now and 2018. Therefore the Office of Investigations will be working to develop a succession plan, to include developmental leadership training, to ensure our continued ability to meet OIG's mission.

Error Rates in School Lunch Program

61. What are you finding about the steps FNS is taking to lower these error rates? Are they continuing to make progress? Why does the study completed last year find similar error rates compared to the study from 6 years ago? Are there penalties or fines for those found to be engaging in fraudulent activities?

Response: In April 2015, we issued a report that evaluated FNS' methods to lower NSLP's and SBP's error rates for school year 2012-2013. We found that FNS, States, and School Food Authorities (SFAs) initiated improvements, such as equipment purchases and cafeteria improvements. Our review also found that meal claims were supported and accurately reimbursed. However, we found that, as a result of the annual verification process, SFAs reduced or eliminated benefits for 107,974 of the 199,464 sampled households because household income was unsupported or excessive. We estimated that FNS may have spent nearly \$12.5 million on lunches for students who later had benefits reduced or denied after being selected for verification. Further, 20 of our 61 sampled SFAs mismanaged and misused Non-profit School Food Service Funds intended to be used for operating and improving the school food service.

FNS appears to be making some progress with lowering the error rate in the NSLP. The study published in May 2015 found that the NSLP error rate was 15.8 percent, a slight decrease from the roughly 16.3 percent published in the November 2007 study. These error rates include certification errors (when a child is placed in the wrong meal reimbursement category) and non-certification errors (meal claim errors either because of food components or meal tallies). When comparing the 2007 study to the 2015 study, it appears that NSLP and SBP certification errors increased, while the non-certification errors decreased. To reduce certification errors, FNS stated that it will implement several actions, including expanding the State's use of direct certification.

Finally, please note that the improper payments reported for NSLP include both underpayments and overpayments, and not all improper payments represent fraud. The errors could include unintentional miscounting of meals by a cafeteria worker or unintentional misreporting by a recipient. However, in those cases where intent to defraud NSLP is found, there are penalties. Specifically, Federal statute and regulations provide penalties for those who embezzle, willfully misapply, steal, or obtain by fraud any funds, assets, or property under NSLP. These penalties range up to fines of \$5,000 and imprisonment up to 5 years. 42 U.S.C. § 1779; 7 C.F.R. § 210.26.

Under Secretary for Trade

62. Given the importance of trade to my constituency, the national economy, as well as the current administration (TPP), can you please provide the subcommittee with an update on the progress the agency has made in creating the positon for an Undersecretary for Trade within USDA?

Response: We have not performed work in this area. However, we are aware that USDA officials are continuing to study whether USDA should establish a separate and new function for trade and how and when it might be accomplished.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN DAVID YOUNG

Profile of OIG Recommendations

63. How many USDA OIG recommendations are outstanding and unimplemented?

Response: OCFO's monthly report, dated February 29, 2016, states that there are 367 unimplemented recommendations (without final action) and 42 outstanding recommendations (without management decision). We recently initiated an audit to review Departmental oversight of final action on OIG audit recommendations. Specifically, our objectives will be to determine if (1) Departmental controls over the final action on OIG's audit recommendations are adequate, and (2) Departmental resources provided to achieve final action are sufficient.

64. Over the past year, has the USDA impeded any of your audits, inspections and or investigations?

No. We take a proactive approach toward building and maintaining working relationships with USDA agencies. As part of that effort, designated agency representatives are briefed on the requirement that they provide access to records and personnel as requested by OIG.

65. Are there specific programs that experience more fraud, waste, or abuse than others?

Response: USDA has identified 20 programs as being susceptible to significant improper payments (high-risk). These programs are funded through 7 component agencies - FNS, FS,

NRCS, RMA, RD, FSA, and CCC. USDA reported in FY 2014 that the 20 high-risk programs collectively made approximately \$6.9 billion in improper payments, which is a 5.53 percent improper payment rate. For FY 2014, USDA was not compliant with IPERA for the fourth consecutive year, in part because 6 of USDA's 20 high-risk programs missed their reduction target by an average of 6.17 percent, ranging from 0.27 percent to 18.40 percent. If these programs had met their reduction targets, the reporting of \$508 million in improper payments could have been avoided.

Like other Federal departments, USDA faces challenges in overseeing its many agencies and programs. USDA program managers oversee more than 300 programs with \$144 billion in annual spending.

Our audits illustrate that USDA can do much more to ensure that taxpayer dollars are effectively used to deliver its programs. For example, our MIDAS report found that the IT system was 2 years overdue and approximately \$140 million over budget.³ As of April 1, 2015, FSA had obligated over \$444 million to this project and retired only 1 of the 66 applications that MIDAS was intended to replace. In effect, USDA had spent nearly half a billion dollars with little in the way of deliverables. By 2022, the program was projected to have a total cost of nearly \$824 million. In response to these issues, the Secretary of Agriculture stopped MIDAS, and redefined its scope. FSA agreed with our audit recommendations and is taking steps to implement corrective actions.

During our review of the Rainfall and Vegetation Index Pilot Program, we also found that RMA needs to better design insurance programs indemnifying farmers. Our review found that the agency insures irrigated forage producers as if a reduction in rainfall affects their yields to the same extent as non-irrigated forage producers. However, irrigated yields are not nearly as dependent on rainfall as non-irrigated yields and, thus, do not incur the same level of loss. We questioned \$142 million paid to producers in 7 States with an intended use of haying during crop years 2010 through 2013. For the 2016 crop year, RMA plans to incorporate separate pricing methodologies for irrigated and non-irrigated hay.⁴

Our audits also found USDA has been challenged when designing, developing, and implementing programs that reliably achieve their intended results. OIG has sometimes found that agencies focus on providing payments with little certainty that the funds provided are used to accomplish the program's goals. For example, we found that USDA's programs for supporting beginning farmers—programs that are funded through several different agencies, including FSA, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), NRCS, OAO, RD, and RMA—could benefit from a thorough revision of how these results are reported and better oversight of funds intended to encourage new farmers.⁵ These programs lacked sufficient performance goals, direction, coordination, and monitoring to ensure success. In FYs 2012 and 2013, USDA spent \$3.9 billion in assistance for beginning farmers,

³ Review of the Farm Service Agency's Initiative to Modernize and Innovate the Delivery of Agricultural Systems (MIDAS), Audit Report 03501-0001-12.

⁴ RMA: Rainfall and Vegetation Index Pilot Program – Pasture, Rangeland, Forage, 50601-0003-31, April 16, 2015.

⁵ USDA Beginning Farmer and Ranchers Programs, Report Number 50601-0003-31.

but had not developed an integrated and coordinated strategy to ensure that this assistance was helping new farmers establish and sustain new farming operations and that the \$3.9 billion of beginning farmers' assistance in FYs 2012 and 2013 achieved effective and measurable outcomes. Management decision was reached on all seven recommendations.

The majority of direct investigative time in FY 2015 was spent on SNAP, particularly trafficking investigations where program benefits are exchanged illegally for cash and ineligible, non-food items. OIG has worked extensively to investigate fraudulent schemes in other Food and Nutrition Service programs, including WIC and the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program (CACFP). Fraud involving farm programs, including programs administered by FSA and RMA, has also been an area of significant focus for OIG. OIG focused its resources on these agencies in part because: (1) together, they account for a significant portion of USDA's budget and (2) with the resources currently available to us, we can build strong cases against businesses and individuals that prosecutors are able to successfully bring to justice.

66. What tools do you have or need from Congress to ensure compliance with your office's recommendations?

Response: OIG provides recommendations to address conditions that warrant correction or improvement based on audit findings. Agency management officials are responsible for receiving and analyzing audit reports, providing timely responses to the audit organization, and taking corrective action where appropriate. Agency management officials may or may not agree with the audit findings and/or recommendations. An agreement between OIG and Agency management is reached during the management decision process. Once management decision is reached for each recommendation in the audit, the audit is considered resolved.

An audit remains open until all corrective actions for each recommendation are completed, called final action. As agencies complete planned corrective actions and submit closure documentation to OCFO, OCFO reviews them for sufficiency and determines if final action is completed. Final action should be completed within 12 months of management decision. Audits without final action are reported in OIG's Semiannual Report to Congress. In addition, audits that have not reached final action within 1 year of management decision are listed in the Department's annual Agency Financial Report, categorized by agency and by the reason why final action has not occurred.

OIG has recently initiated an audit of Departmental oversight of final action on OIG audit recommendations. Specifically, our objectives will be to determine whether (1) Departmental controls over the final action on OIG's audit recommendations are adequate, and (2) Departmental resources provided to achieve final action are sufficient. Our current review could result in recommendations to strengthen the process for reaching final action on OIG's audit recommendations. Our last report on this process was issued in July 1999.⁶ OCFO agreed with our findings and recommendations that agency actions on our audit recommendations needed to be more effective and timely.

⁶ OCFO Review of the Department's Final Action Process, 50801-0001-HQ, July 9, 1k999.

Review of USDA Regulatory Process

67. With the onslaught of regulations released throughout the federal government, has the USDA OIG ever conducted a review of USDA's regulatory process? If so, what were the results?

Response: OIG has not conducted a review specifically looking at USDA's regulatory process. The regulatory process is not an area where we would typically plan to perform work. Most likely, if we were to do work, it would be in response to specific questions or concerns that were raised to OIG. In developing our audit plan, we strive to focus our resources on areas of critical risk and activities with a high impact that align with OIG's strategic goals. These goals are to: (1) strengthen USDA's ability to implement and improve safety and security measures to protect the public health as well as agricultural and Departmental resources, (2) reduce program vulnerability and strengthen program integrity in the delivery of program assistance, and (3) provide USDA with oversight to help it achieve results-oriented performance. If a situation arose relative to USDA's regulatory by to address this risk.

Transparency of OIG Process and Determinations

Assistant IG Coffey stated that "in the course of the investigations, there are times that we are utilizing information we obtained through grand jury and other judicial processes which we cannot release publicly, so as a result, we – the reports are available – you can FOIA them, and if the reported investigation is closed, and it would be potentially released – redacted – we also do also highlight our good casework in the SARC – the Semi Annual Report to Congress – and additionally we do, there are certain investigations which we are required to make public such as our wild land fire fatality investigations. We are required to post the findings from those investigative results publicly. And we do turn that information over, if there's something we identify that's a systemic issue – we'll share that information with our counterparts and audit – if it's something they need to be looking at and perhaps they want to pursue from an audit perspective. Additionally, we would share our information, our reports from investigations do go to department officials, so if there's something that mediat mediates the department officials are receiving that information as well."

Congress has authorized the Office of Inspectors General to combat waste, fraud, and abuse. This is done through audits, investigations, and evaluations of federal departments and agencies. Any lack of transparency undermines this charge. Thus, it is troubling to hear from the USDA OIG certain investigations are not made public.

68. Moreover, how can the public be reasonably expected to submit a FOIA request on a report or investigation if they are unaware it even exists because the details of a report or investigation are withheld?

Response: Extensive and detailed information on OIG investigations becomes available to the public via actions taken by OIG and the prosecutorial offices which are involved in our investigations, and as a result of established processes as cases move through the judicial system. OIG supports transparency to the greatest extent possible within the legal

requirements of the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, including provisions protecting certain privacy interests of individuals. The following are some of the sources that provide the public with information on investigations conducted by OIG, including United States Attorney's Offices (USAOs), Federal and State courts, and OIG-specific publications and sources.

Official information on OIG investigations is generally publicly released by the prosecutorial entity (in most cases a USAO) and/or judicial proceedings at each major stage of the judicial process – arrest, indictment, pleas and settlements, convictions, and sentencings. USAOs generally release information to the public and media at those stages of an OIG case, and detailed documents supporting indictments are frequently released. All of this information produced and released by USAOs and the relevant court is available online for the public and media to access. The Subcommittee has noted OIG's past efforts to provide information on major case developments, as the cases move through the stages mentioned above. Of course, to protect the integrity and successful prosecution of Federal investigations conducted by OIG and other LEOs, USAOs—not OIGs—are responsible for determining what information can be released <u>before</u> convictions are obtained and cases are officially closed. Depending on the status of a case, additional information on OIG investigations can be provided via briefings with Members of our appropriation and authorizing committees.

Beyond the substantive and continuous official information and details on OIG cases released by USAOs and court dockets, OIG regularly produces and posts information on our investigative activity that is available to the public.

OIG publicly issues Semiannual Reports to Congress (SARCs) that describe noteworthy investigative activities for each six-month period, and provide a wealth of detailed statistics on our investigative expenditures, results, and number of cases worked related to USDA agencies and other specific reporting categories requested by Congress. SARCs inform Congress and any interested citizen about "how, where, and to what result" OIG is directing its investigative energies and resources. OIG also regularly posts Investigation Bulletins that describe recent developments in our cases, and these bulletins are available to the public and media via OIG's website. OIG's Strategic Plan and supporting Annual Plans inform the Congress and public about the priorities and major objectives of our Office of Investigations.⁷ The combined actions of OIG, prosecutorial offices, and court issuances provide substantial information on OIG's cases to the public.

69. How many ongoing investigations are being conducted privately?

Response: Assuming that 'privately' means ongoing, nonpublic investigations, as of March 18, 2016, OIG had 1,749 open investigations at various stages in the investigative process.

70. In the past fiscal year, how many reports were administratively closed without being released publicly?

⁷ These documents are available to the public on the home page of OIG's website. https://www.usda.gov/oig/.

Response: We closed 288 investigations in FY 2015. Investigative reports are generally not released publicly by OIG outside the FOIA process,⁸ as discussed in the next answer.

71. Who determined these reports could not be released publicly and what criteria was used to make this determination?

Response: It has been a longstanding policy for OIG and Federal law enforcement agencies that investigation reports are not systematically released. This policy is based on a number of important factors. Foremost among them is the fact that investigative records contain extensive amounts of information that are prohibited from release pursuant to existing Federal law. In contrast to audit reports, investigative reports and records contain significant amounts of Privacy Act and law enforcement-sensitive information that Congress has statutorily protected from release. The Privacy Act and FOIA statutes address Federal law enforcement agencies' protection of the identity of many individuals named in investigative records. OIGs are also sensitive to protecting whistleblowers to the greatest extent possible, if they are named or described in investigative records. FOIA also addresses the release of information describing investigative techniques used by Federal law enforcement agencies.

In addition to the statutory requirements regarding investigation-produced records, it should be noted that a significant increase in legal and Investigations' staff resources would be needed to process and release hundreds of investigative records each year. The resources provided by the Subcommittee and the time of OIG agents, legal staff, and Investigations officials would be diverted from effectively attending to hundreds of active and new investigations—which is a critical responsibility for OIG, and a priority for our appropriating and authorizing committees.

72. If these investigations are not made public, how would it be possible to FOIA these investigations?

Response: Our answer to Question #68 discusses how systematic and recurring information about OIG investigations is available to the public, subject to determinations of the prosecutorial office handling the case, as the cases move through the judicial system. In FY 2015, out of 115 FOIA requests received by OIG, 76 involved requests for investigative records.

73. Are investigations that are closed administratively included in the report to Congress?

Response: In addition to the SARCs, OIG is reporting additional detailed investigations information to our appropriating, authorizing, and oversight committees on a semiannual timeline. OIG provides more detailed summary information to the committees about criminal and administrative investigations that occurred in the reporting period, including negative results for cases in which allegations were not substantiated. This OIG Congressional report also provides recurring comments about USDA responsiveness to OIG on investigative and audit matters.

⁸ Exceptions would be a statutorily required OIG investigation report into wildfire burnover fatalities (7 U.S.C. § 2270(b)), and investigation reports frequently requested pursuant to FOIA (5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(2)(D)).

RUS Broadband Loan Program

74. What percentage of the overall funds distributed through the RUS Broadband Loan Program has been used to bring broadband to households where it did not previously exist (instead of being used to overbuild existing private broadband providers)?

Response: For the Farm Bill Broadband Program, RUS regulations require that at least 15 percent of the households in the proposed funded service area be unserved, meaning that they are not offered broadband service. However, if a current broadband borrower applies to upgrade existing facilities in its existing service area, the upgraded area is exempt from the requirement concerning the number of unserved households.

RUS officials informed us that for the past two years there have been no Farm Bill Broadband loans made, as the new requirements from the 2014 Farm Bill were incorporated into the revised regulation, which is an Interim Final Rule now. For the Community Connect Program Broadband Grants program, \$24.7 million have been awarded and all these funds were for unserved areas, as this is a requirement of the program.

75. USDA OIG has previously expressed concern over "patterns and practices" at the RUS with regard to overbuilding private broadband networks, which has ultimately kept the agency's unserved mission from being met. Has the OIG seen improvements on this since RUS updated its rules? If so, does this mean that a significant percentage of the funds loaned out are now being used to deploy broadband to areas it wasn't previously available?

Response: We have not audited the RUS broadband programs since the update of the broadband rules in 2015. However, our August 2013 audit report had recommended that RUS capture and report performance data that directly measure the impact of each award on the expansion of broadband service in underserved and unserved rural areas. We cannot conclude whether or not RUS has begun to deploy a significant portion of its broadband funds to areas where it was not previously available. However, given that RUS stated that no Farm Bill broadband loans have been made for the last two years, there would be no broadband loans which could be reviewed to determine if RUS has started to target unserved areas. All broadband funds awarded under the Community Connect Grants Program are required to go to unserved areas.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN ROSA DELAURO

Crop Insurance

In your written testimony, you mentioned the integrity of federal safety net programs, and specifically call out SNAP. It is my understanding that there are serious disagreements on the part of the Food and Nutrition Service with the report you all did on SNAP, and I will raise those at the FNS hearing. I think that it is important for us to understand the issue of SNAP errors and fraud in the broader context of other programs under USDA's jurisdiction. I understand that OIG has completed several significant fraud investigations in USDA's farm programs.

76. Can you tell me how many convictions connected with defrauding the Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIP) have occurred over the last decade?

Response: Prosecutions based on OIG investigations that were opened specifically to investigate crop insurance fraud have led to 90 convictions from FY 2006 through March 2016. These investigations have resulted in approximately \$139.8 million in monetary results. However, these figures do not represent all the work we have done involving Federal crop insurance fraud in this time period. Because producers frequently obtain loans or other assistance through programs administered by FSA, as well as participate in the Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIP), some of our investigations initiated on the basis of allegations of FSA fraud can also uncover crop insurance violations during the course of our investigative work. Since FY 2006 and continuing through March 2016, prosecutions based on OIG investigations on other signations opened to investigate FSA fraud have led to 335 convictions and approximately \$221.1 million in monetary results.

77. Annually, how much does FCIP fraud cost taxpayers?

Response: The data collected through our investigative work look at a particular producer or farming entity as opposed to assessing the overall program. Therefore, we cannot provide an exact dollar amount of the cost of fraud within the FCIP to taxpayers. However, the amount of monetary results from our investigative work is generally indicative of the amount of money that subjects of our investigations attempted to defraud from the FCIP. As noted above, over the last 10 years through March 2016, our investigative work involving both RMA and FSA programs totaled \$360.9 million. RMA has not developed a rate to indicate the level of fraud in this program.

78. What is the FCIP fraud rate for 2015 and how does it compare to previous years?

Response: OIG's Office of Audit cannot speak to a fraud rate. We are aware, however, that in 2015, RMA performed a limited review and reported a 2.2 percent improper payment error rate. Note that the improper payment error rate is not synonymous with a fraud rate. The following chart shows results for our RMA investigations from FY 2006 through March 2016. Generally, we have seen an increase in our investigative results. However, it is important to note that the period of time to obtain court action varies widely; therefore, investigative work conducted during one or more fiscal years often results in indictments, convictions, and monetary results during subsequent fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Convictions	Monetary Results	FCIP Total Government
		(in millions)	Costs (in millions)*
FY 2006	4	\$2.7	\$3,571
FY 2007 FY 2008	5 1	\$13.6 \$1.0	\$3,941 \$5,73 7
FY 2009	13	\$2.5	\$7,271

OIG Investigative Results in RMA Cases

FY 2010	10	\$2.1	\$3,671
FY 2011	14	\$21.2	\$11,295
FY 2012	10	\$2.0	\$14,071
FY 2013	9	\$36.8	\$5,951
FY 2014	3	\$3.0	\$8,659**
FY 2015	9	\$48.0	No Data
FY 2016	12	\$6.9	No Data
Total	90	\$139.8	

*Costs provided are the approximate government costs for the FCIP, retrieved from the RMA website <u>http://www.rma.usda.gov/aboutrma/budget/14costtable1.pdf</u> **This figure is RMA's estimate.

How does it compare to the SNAP program fraud rate?

Response: As noted above, OIG cannot provide a fraud rate for a particular program. The following table shows our results from SNAP investigations from FY 2006 through March 2016.

Fiscal Year	Convictions	Monetary Results (in millions)	SNAP Total Federal Costs (in millions)*
FY 2006	143	(in innions) \$12.0	\$32,903
FY 2007	110	\$26.5	\$33,173
FY 2008	129	\$35.4	\$37,639
FY 2009	213	\$43.6	\$53,619
FY 2010	219	\$36.9	\$68,283
FY 2011	179	\$26.8	\$75,686
FY 2012	342	\$57.7	\$78,409
FY 2013	399	\$49.9	\$79,872
FY 2014	484	\$77.7	\$74,181
FY 2015	583	\$122.7	\$73,982
FY 2016	144	\$30.7	No Data
Total	2,945	\$519.9	

OIG Investigative Results in SNAP Cases

*Costs provided are the approximate Federal costs for SNAP, retrieved from the FNS website <u>http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/pd/SNAPsummary.pdf</u>. Additionally, States share in the administrative costs for SNAP, and the amount paid by states may not match Federal costs.

79. And what recommendations have the Office of the Inspector General made to address crop insurance fraud?

Response: OIG's Office of Audit makes recommendations to strengthen internal controls to mitigate waste and abuse in the program, which could also address the potential for fraud. For example, in the RMA: Rainfall and Vegetation Index Pilot Program – Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) report (Report 05601-0003-31, issued April 16, 2015), we recommended that RMA develop an alternative payment methodology to correct the substantial difference in production due to irrigation practices. In the case of PRF, there was one combined yield for both irrigated and non-irrigated acreage, which resulted in substantially increased acreage coverage by insured producers signing up lands which were basically non-irrigated. RMA agreed with our recommendation and plans to incorporate a separate pricing methodology for irrigated and non-irrigated hay in 2016.

Female Farmers

It was well established statistically that USDA discriminates against women farmers, and that the claims review process reflects that fact. The claims review process for women and Hispanics farmers poses many more obstacles, requires more proof, and results in far fewer monetary awards than USDA provides to other farmers. For example, women and Hispanic farmers who tried to apply for loans but could not do so for discriminatory reasons were required to provide sworn witness statements and original documentation from decades ago, but other farmers in the same position were not. The USDA's Minority Farm Advisory Committee has recognized these disparities, but the USDA has done nothing to alleviate the differences.

80. Has your office looked into these claims?

Response: OIG has conducted audits of the *In re* Black Farmers Discriminations Litigation (BFDL) settlement⁹ and the Hispanic and Women Farmers and Ranchers (HWFR) Claim Resolution Process.

For BFDL, the settlement agreement's terms were negotiated for almost 2 years by Class Counsel, which represented the class, and the Department of Justice (DOJ), which represented USDA. According to the Court, the settlement agreement was developed to balance the need for an accurate determination of claims against the practical reality that most class members would probably not be able to meet the stringent evidentiary standards required in traditional litigation to prove their claims. The settlement agreement also explains the requirements for obtaining a claim determination. Claimants had to choose one of two different tracks to file a claim: Track A or Track B. Track A claims required a substantial evidence standard of proof, and awarded successful claimants a payment of up to \$62,500 for credit claims and/or up to \$3,750 for non-credit claims. However, all Track A awards may be proportionally reduced based on the total number of approved claims. In addition, Track A claimants may also receive reductions of outstanding debt owed to USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). Track B filers had to meet a higher standard of proof (preponderance of the evidence). If this higher standard of proof is met, successful claimants will receive the amount of their actual damages, up to \$250,000. Attorney fees, in addition to the award payment, will be paid for approved claimants under both tracks as part of the settlement.

For HWFR, USDA, in conjunction with DOJ, established a voluntary administrative claims process ("The Framework") to resolve discrimination allegations by eligible Hispanic and women farmers and ranchers. The Framework sets forth the criteria designed to ensure that funds were paid only to eligible claimants who met the burden of proof. The Framework provided claimants with the option to elect one of three tiers, each with different requirements and potential payments. Claimants who elected tier 1a asserted that they had applied, or attempted to apply, for a loan. Successful tier 1a claimants that met the substantial evidence requirement were eligible for up to a \$50,000 cash award, tax relief on that award, and debt tax relief from USDA on eligible farm loans. Claimants who applied for a

⁹ In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation, 50601-0001-21, December 4, 2013 and In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation - Adjudicated Claims, 50601-0003-21, September 9, 2015.

loan could elect to proceed under tier 1b instead of tier 1a, which provided payments of up to \$250,000 for proven actual damages, plus debt relief from USDA on eligible farm loans. This election was available to claimants who submitted documentary evidence admissible under the Federal Rules of Evidence, and proved the claim by a preponderance of evidence. However, tier 1a and tier 1b claims as a group were subject to an aggregate cash award dollar cap which, if exceeded, would reduce a successful individual claimant's award on a pro rata basis, so as not to exceed the dollar cap. Finally, those who had applied for a loan could elect to submit a claim under tier 2 which was not subject to the aggregate dollar cap. Successful tier 2 claimants who provided certain documentation that met the substantial evidence standard were eligible for a \$50,000 cash award, tax relief on that award, and debt and debt re 2 claims who reviewed to determine whether they met evidentiary standards for a tier 1a award.

The objective of the HWFR audit was to determine if the claims review process was adequate and functioning as prescribed, and to ensure that funds were distributed only to eligible applicants. We also determined if the contract was administered correctly.

We issued our report on the HWFR on March 31, 2016.¹⁰ Overall, we concluded that the contractor executed a strong process to ensure that funds were paid to eligible Hispanic and women farmers. Our tests did identify minor errors in the processing and adjudication of claims, but those errors did not materially affect the process. We concluded that claimants who received an award were likely eligible. However, we determined that USDA's Procurement Operations Division, within the Office of Procurement and Property Management, needed stronger management controls to ensure the claims process was implemented according to the terms and conditions of the contract. Specifically, the contractor did not timely remove ineligible claimants, referred to as prior participants, from the claims process, resulting in overpayments to the contractor of over \$144,000. In addition, USDA appointed a Contract, and did not adequately supervise the COR.

We recommended that USDA appoint a qualified COR to review the prior COR's activities and the contractor's performance measures to ensure that the contract was administered correctly. USDA generally agreed with our findings and recommendations, and we reached management decision for the two recommendations.

Public Health Information System (PHIS)

On August 28, 2015, the USDA Office of Inspector General issued an audit report entitled, "Implementation of the Public Health Information System for Domestic Inspection." In that report, the OIG made the following observations: "Although FSIS developed the Public Health Information System (PHIS) to modernize the USDA food safety inspection system, we found the agency...did not ensure that FSIS inspectors could reliably use the system to timely complete

¹⁰ Hispanic and Women Farmers and Ranchers Claim Resolution Process, Audit Report 50601-0002-21, March 2016.

inspection tasks and record the results in PHIS. In our visits to slaughter and processing establishments in 2012 and 2013, we found problems such as inspectors who were unable to use PHIS due to connectivity problems and establishment profiles that were inaccurate and therefore resulted in incorrect sample project assignments."

I am hearing that there are problems with the system with inspectors often not being able to complete tasks because the system is cumbersome to use. Some inspectors say that the safest products under FSIS jurisdiction are produced when PHIS is down because they can actually perform hands-on inspection.

81. What progress has FSIS made in implementing those recommendations with your office?

Response: OIG has reached management decision on all eight recommendations. FSIS has closed one of the eight recommendations for this audit. However, FSIS has not implemented the corrective action for the remaining seven recommendations. The closed recommendation required FSIS to develop an action plan with specific timeframes for implementing actions related to 3 prior audit recommendations as agreed upon in our prior audit report.¹¹ Based upon the agreed upon action, FSIS noted completion of the configuration for the Food Safety Assessments (FSA) feature within PHIS that will allow for the effective analysis, monitoring, and identification of food safety concerns at establishments; revised criteria for prioritizing the scheduling of FSAs and updating its internal procedures to reflect this revision; and implemented use of such criteria.

82. Will you revisit this audit report in the future to assess FSIS's progress and when?

Response: Yes, we will likely revisit the subject of this report in the future. We generally allow an agency 12 to 18 months to implement corrective actions so that we are able to assess whether the corrective actions are effective. However, we do have an ongoing audit with audit objectives that were designed to review FSIS' inspection procedures and processes. Specifically, the audit is to follow-up on 2007 and 2008 audit initiatives, where we are evaluating the corrective actions taken by FSIS to implement prior OIG audit recommendations regarding pre-slaughter activities¹² and risk-based inspection¹³ in processing establishments. Because of FSIS' current structure and design, the audit team will need to review various aspects of the PHIS system in order to address the audit objectives. We expect to have a final report issued in FY 2016.

83. Do you intend on evaluating the implementation of PHIS for import inspection? If so, when?

Response: Our FY 2016 audit plan included an audit to evaluate the effectiveness of the import inspection module in PHIS and to evaluate FSIS' controls over imported meat and

¹¹ Issues Impacting the Development of Risk-Based Inspection at Meat and Poultry Processing Establishments, Report No. 24601-07-Hy, December 4, 2007.

¹² Evaluation of FSIS Management Controls Over Pre-Slaughter Activities, Report No. 2401-0007-KC, November 28, 2008.

¹³ Issues Impacting the Development of Risk-Based Inspection at Meat and Poultry Processing Establishments, Report No. 24601-07-Hy, December 4, 2007.

poultry products. Unfortunately, we are not able to initiate this work this year and we anticipate performing this work in FY 2017.

Rancho Beef

It is my understanding that USDA-OIG is following-up on their investigative report: Evaluation of FSIS Management Controls Over Pre-Slaughter Activities. Along this line, in 2014, Rancho Feeding Corporation of Petaluma, CA recalled nearly 9 million pounds of meat products after it was found that it was slaughtering sick cows and processing the meat for human consumption. The former owner of that company was just sentenced on Wednesday for his illegal activities. But there were also lapses in inspection procedures.

84. What specific actions have USDA taken against any USDA personnel at that plant?

Response: Our investigation was focused on the criminal conduct committed by individuals at the Rancho Feeding Corp (RFC), as it pertained to violations of the Federal Meat Inspection Act, and other related criminal laws. The employee misconduct investigation of the FSIS inspection staff was initially delayed by OIG's criminal investigation and DOJ prosecution. Upon completion of the criminal investigation and DOJ prosecution, information pertaining to the misconduct by FSIS inspection staff was referred to FSIS for further investigation and disciplinary action, as deemed appropriate by FSIS. FSIS will determine any disciplinary action against plant personnel.

85. What changes in inspection procedures have been instituted to prevent such instances from occurring again in the future?

Response: We are unaware of any changes that FSIS may have implemented as a result of the events that transpired at Rancho Feeding Corporation. At the time of the Rancho Feeding incident, we had recently begun an audit evaluating the corrective actions taken by FSIS to implement prior OIG audit recommendations regarding pre-slaughter activities and risk-based inspection in processing establishments. We expect to issue the final report on this work in FY 2016. See our response to Question 82 for additional information. ¹⁴

¹⁴ Evaluation of FSIS Management Controls Over Pre-Slaughter Activities, Report No. 2401-0007-KC, November 28, 2008 and Issues Impacting the Development of Risk-Based Inspection at Meat and Poultry Processing Establishments, Report No. 24601-07-Hy, December 4, 2007.

USDA NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

WITNESSES

JASON WELLER, CHIEF, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERV-ICE

MICHAEL YOUNG, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, good morning. The subcommittee will come to order.

I would like to welcome all of you to today's hearing for the Natural Resources Conservation Service's fiscal year 2017 budget request, and we have as our guest today Mr. Jason Weller, Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Mr. Mike Young, USDA's Budget Director.

So welcome both of you.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. ADERHOLT

NRCS has requested a total of \$860 million in discretionary funding for its salaries, expenses, programs and activities for 2017, an increase of \$9.5 million over fiscal year 2016 enacted level.

In addition, about \$3.8 billion will be available through the 2014 farm bill's mandatory conservation programs to help farmers, ranchers, private forest owners preserve and protect their land.

As we move through this year's appropriations process, I have said on many occasions that we have four main goals for the subcommittee:

First, to increase oversight efficiency and the need for effective outcomes; and

Second, to keep rural America vibrant;

Third, to support American farmers, ranchers and producers; and Number 4, to protect the health of people, plants and animals.

The work of the NRCS to support our Nation's producers helps to accomplish several of these goals. NRCS is a locally led, science based, and voluntary approach to conservation and has been extremely successful in recent years.

The investments we make in farm conservation programs in the upcoming fiscal year will benefit all Americans, from farmers and ranchers in the fields to consumers in the United States and across the world.

It is this subcommittee's responsibility to ensure that the discretionary funds that are appropriated, in addition to the mandatory funds provided in the farm bill, are adequate to ensure the effective implementation of new and existing conservation programs. The subcommittee has been following closely the implementation of the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative for which we provided a \$5 million increase in fiscal year 2016.

Chief Weller, I would like to congratulate you and your staff on the successful rollout of Phase 1 of the program, the Conservation Client Gateway, and I look forward to getting some updates on that program as we move forward through the hearing.

Over the past several years, this subcommittee has been focused on the numerous OIG audits related to NRCS financial management systems. Effective financial management is enormously important for ensuring the integrity of NRCS operations and programs, and we appreciate the work you have done to bring NRCS' financial and accounting systems into line with today's transparency and accountability standards.

NRCS funding covers discretionary and mandatory programs totaling an estimated \$4.75 billion. The scale and importance of the programs under your purview make it imperative that you keep working to eliminate the three remaining material weaknesses and eventually gain a clean opinion.

Again, I would like to thank both of you for being here today.

I would now like to recognize Ms. Pingree from Maine for any opening remarks that she would like to make at this time.

OPENING STATEMENT—MS. PINGREE

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

I do not have any formal opening remarks, but I want to welcome you to our Committee and look forward to discussing with you many important topics to our farmers and our main conservation interests around the country.

So thank you for the work you do and I am sure this will be an interesting morning. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. I would like to recognize you, Chief Weller, for your opening statement. Without objection your entire written testimony will be included in the record, but of course we would like to hear from you to make some opening statements, and then we will go into the questioning portion of the hearing.

OPENING STATEMENT—MR. WELLER

Mr. WELLER. Well, thank you very much.

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee. It is great to see you again.

I really appreciate this Committee's support and leadership and your investment and trust in NRCS in helping to fund and oversee America's voluntary working lands conservation programs. I am very proud of the work NRCS does, and I am very honored to represent the many thousands of women and men that work across the United States out of 2,800 field offices and State offices around the country.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your opening remarks. I, too, am proud, and hopefully this Committee is proud, of the work being done on our behalf through the programs and authorities this Committee affords. I would like to just touch a little bit upon some of the unprecedented historic results that NRCS and its partners are delivering across the country.

So if you look, for example, at soil, here in the Chesapeake Bay region, the voluntary approach works. We have worked in partnership with dairymen, forestland owners, and row crop producers across Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, the other three States in the Chesapeake Bay region, and together we have helped reduce soil erosion by over 62 percent over the last decade, and that results in about 15 million tons less topsoil washing in the Chesapeake Bay region on an annual basis.

If you look at soil health, we are helping producers put in place millions of acres of cover crop and soil health management systems across the country, which is improving the resiliency of our America's soils to withstand extreme weather, including drought so producers can boost and maintain their yield, but also prepare for changing and variable weather across the United States.

If you look at water quantity, Mr. Yoder in Kansas has been over to the Ogallala Aquifer. We have made millions of dollars in investments for producers in the Ogallala region, and we estimate on an annual basis these water conservation investments are reducing water demand by over 489 million gallons a year, which is enough water for 3.3 million households every year. That is a huge quantity of water which is now being kept in the ground, helping to extend the life of the aquifer, but also helping producers to be as productive as possible with their limited resources.

If you look at water quality, in Arkansas, in Oklahoma, in Louisiana, we have made focused, targeted investments in partnership with landowners, with operators, and it has improved water quality to the extent these States are able to de-list stream segments and rivers, improving the health of these waters for aquatic wildlife, but also for people. We are taking them off the EPA's 303(d) impaired water list because of the targeted approach, the collaborative approach we take with farmers and ranchers.

If you look at air quality, in California's Central Valley we have taken over 2,100 old polluting tractors off the farm fields, replaced them with clean technology tractors that have offset NO_X emissions, nitrous oxide emissions, which are precursors to particulate matter, which is really bad for human health, but also a precursor for ozone. That is equivalent to taking over a million cars off the roads of California's highways every year, and helping agriculture attain the State's implementation plan for air quality years ahead of schedule. Agriculture is the only industry to meet the targets ahead of schedule.

If you look at wildlife habitat, just in the last year and a half alone because of the targeted investments, the voluntary collaborative approach that NRCS and landowners are making, we have been able either to take off the endangered species list or prevent it from getting on the endangered species list six species, including the New England cottontail rabbit from Ms. Pingree's region of the country, New England and New York; greater sage grouse, bi-State, sage grouse populations; the Louisiana black bear; the Arctic fluvial Grayling, which is a fish up in Montana; and the Oregon chub out in Oregon. All of these species have been brought back from the brink of extinction because of the voluntary collaborative approach.

And now I am really proud of how NRCS partners are improving access to the programs this Committee affords. So when we came in to this administration in 2009, if you looked at the number of contracts the financial systems were providing to socially disadvantaged and limited resource producers, on average every year we provided about 2,400 contracts a year.

Through hard work, outreach, education, and doing one-on-one quiet conversation with these landowners, bringing them into the USDA program suite, today we enroll over 6,400 contracts a year. So over the last seven years, we have invested over \$900 million in one-on-one contracts with these landowners to help them get conservation assistance, improve their yield, help them better withstand drought or weed pressures and be more successful both from a natural resource standpoint, but also from an economic success standpoint.

I am really proud of the NRCS mission. I am really proud of the work we do, and again, I really appreciate this committee's commitment to private lands' voluntary incentivized conservation, and would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

707

Natural Resources Conservation Service Statement by Jason Weller, Chief Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies February 26, 2016

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the fiscal year (FY) 2017 budget request for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The ongoing support of this Subcommittee for voluntary private lands conservation is making a difference for our Nation's farms, ranches, and private forests. Before providing the Subcommittee details of the proposed NRCS budget, I would like to share some of the agency's major accomplishments and examples of how conservation programs are demonstrating that we can sustain highly productive agriculture while making progress in protecting and improving the Nation's natural resources.

Voluntary Conservation Works

Conservation on private lands works. Consider the NRCS Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW) partnership and the unprecedented voluntary collaboration over the past 6 years to restore public and private rangeland and young forests on private land. In part because of these voluntary efforts, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has either delisted or taken off the candidate list six species since September 2014 – determining that these populations were now healthy enough that they did not warrant Federal protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). WLFW has benefits beyond the immediate effects on wildlife. By participating in WLFW, land managers gain greater predictability under the ESA and may continue their agricultural conservation actions even if the species is later listed.

Cleaner, more abundant water for farmers, ranchers, their communities, and wildlife is possible when the right conservation practices are in the right places. Through the <u>Mississippi River</u> <u>Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative</u> (MRBI), NRCS has invested significantly in high-priority water quality projects and delivered on the ground benefits. For example, as a result of MRBI conservation efforts, Arkansas was able to remove two stream segments from the State's Clean Water Act 303(d) impairment designation. In 2014, Oklahoma removed nine more streams from its 303(d) list as a result of Farm Bill tools and worked with partners, farmers, ranchers and other landowners. Oklahoma now ranks second in the nation for EPA-recognized water quality success stories.

From 2012 to 2014, NRCS co-invested more than \$1.5 billion to partner with nearly 2,000 producers to install measures to conserve water and build resilience of their operations to deal with the acute drought. In the region overlying the Ogallala Aquifer in the Central Plains, these water conservation practices conserved an estimated 1.5 million acre-feet of groundwater over 4 years, or enough water to provide annual water needs for about 3.3 million households. In 2015, NRCS targeted an additional \$21 million to the western States experiencing extreme (D3) or exceptional (D4) drought to help producers conserve water and build resilience in their operations.

If the widespread drought has shown us anything, it is the value of crop resilience through good soil health management. Using Farm Bill programs, NRCS has been accelerating adoption of soil health practices and helping producers build resilience in their production systems. In 2015, NRCS assisted producers to apply Soil Health Management Systems on nearly 500,000 acres, up 6 percent from 2014. Healthy soil with more organic matter is more protected from erosion and better able to hold on to water. Every 1 percent increase in organic matter can store up to 25,000 gallons of water per acre and provide up to 30 pounds of available nitrogen per acre. These benefits lead to greater resiliency to adverse conditions but also boost yields. For example, a national survey of farmers documented an increase in yields of nine percent for corn following cover crops and 10 percent for soybeans after cover crops.

Producers are also using Farm Bill programs to improve air quality. Since 2010, NRCS has invested nearly \$200 million to help producers apply on-farm conservation measures on over 825 thousand acres to address air quality resource concerns, reducing emissions from particulate matter to ozone precursors. For example, in the San Joaquin Valley, NRCS has co-invested with farmers and ranchers to replace more than 2,100 aging diesel engines used for agricultural purposes with low exhaust emitting engines. The result is an offset of the equivalent of the emissions from more than one million cars; and agriculture achieved its air quality improvement target nearly three years ahead of the schedule mandated by California's State Implementation Plan. To further leverage partnerships for air quality gains, NRCS has awarded over \$18.5 million through Conservation Innovation Grants to 38 partner projects to stimulate new approaches to address agricultural air quality concerns.

Mission Delivery Highlights

In FY 2015, NRCS provided technical assistance to over 95,000 customers to address natural resource objectives on almost 45 million acres of farm, ranch, and forest land. Many customers begin their relationship with NRCS through requests for technical assistance that result in the development of conservation plans that serve as a platform for action. The Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Program is the backbone for conservation planning and the Agency's conservation delivery system. Conservation planning is a proven, science-based process to support land managers' decision-making on conservation systems that will meet their natural resource and economic objectives.

To give you a picture of the scope of the CTA Program, allow me to highlight a few of our FY 2015 accomplishments. Through CTA, we assisted producers with designing conservation plans to address multiple conservation objectives which often provide other important cobenefits for other resources concerns. Included in these plans were conservation practices covering:

- 18 million acres to improve water quality;
- 13.1 million acres to improve grazing and forest land;
- 6.3 million acres to improve wildlife habitat;
- 6 million acres to improve soil quality; and,
- 464 thousand acres to improve water use efficiency and reduce costs to the producer.

NRCS conservationists work with State and local partners, as well as private organizations, to deliver conservation technical and financial assistance. In FY 2015, these non-Federal partners contributed an estimated \$94 million in in-kind goods and services along with nearly \$116

million in financial assistance to address local resource concerns that support our goal of getting conservation on the ground.

Since the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Farm Bill), NRCS has quickly and effectively implemented the new authorities and embraced the streamlined program delivery. A few highlights include:

- In FY 2015, producers addressed their conservation needs on over 9.9 million acres with
 assistance from the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP); over \$861 million
 was obligated in nearly 33,000 contracts to support this conservation work. This work
 supported projects in resource-based initiatives, such as air quality, on-farm energy
 conservation, migratory bird habitat, and the Mississippi River Basin and production
 oriented initiatives such as organic production, and seasonal high tunnels.
- The 2014 Farm Bill consolidated existing casement programs into the <u>Agricultural</u> <u>Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)</u>. In FY 2015, \$332 million in funding was used to enroll an estimated 116,596 acres of farmland, grasslands, and wetlands through 490 new ACEP easements (138 Agricultural Land Easements parcels, 68,895 acres and 209 Wetlands Reserve Easement, 46,338 acres); and 4 Healthy Forests Reserve Program, 1,363 acres. These easements will help preserve important agricultural lands and agricultural viability and create and protect habitat for migratory birds and other important species.
- Since the <u>Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)</u> started in 2009, the program has become a major force for conservation, and it continues to inspire conservation action to enhance America's natural resources. With the FY 2015 sign up enrollment of about 7 million acres, the total acreage of lands now enrolled in CSP exceeds 67 million acres, about the size of Iowa and Indiana, combined. In FY 2015, 55 percent of the 2010 contracts were renewed for another five year term extending and exceeding the conservation benefits gained from the initial contracts.
- Created by the 2014 Farm Bill, the <u>Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)</u> is a partner-driven, locally led conservation approach. Now in its second year, RCPP has demonstrated high demand, with over 2,000 partners leading nearly 200 projects nationwide. All told, in the first two years of the program, NRCS will have invested

about \$500 million while another \$900 million is being brought in by partners to address locally defined, nationally significant natural resource issues.

These critical Farm Bill tools used together and in partnership with producers, forest landowners, and other public and private partners are making major gains in addressing locally and regionally identified priorities, for example:

- Since 2010, the MRBI has quadrupled the investment in water quality projects in the Mississippi River Basin. NRCS models show that targeting water quality conservation in the right places with the right practices is an effective means to achieve cleaner water for community water supply, wildlife, and recreation. In 2015, NRCS announced a \$100 million investment for priority watersheds to support the Nutrient Reduction Strategy that each state has developed as part of its commitment to the Hypoxia Task Force.
- Since 2010, NRCS has been working through the <u>StrikeForce for Rural Growth and</u> <u>Opportunity initiative</u> to assist farmers and ranchers in communities that face persistent poverty. NRCS and other USDA agencies are focusing assistance and outreach in over 970 counties, parishes, boroughs, and eensus areas, and Indian reservations in 26 States to jump start collaboration and investment in these communities. In FY 2015 alone, NRCS invested \$318 million in partnership with producers to help their operations be more economically successful and environmentally sustainable.
- In FY 2015, NRCS and the U.S. Forest Service invested \$37 million in 28 projects across 25 States through the Chiefs' Joint Landscape Restoration Partnership to help mitigate wildfire threats to communities and landowners, protect water quality, and supply and improve wildlife habitat for at-risk species. This multi-year partnership between NRCS and the U.S. Forest Service is working to improve the health and resiliency of forest ecosystems where public and private lands meet across the nation. Progress will continue in FY 2016 with \$33 million to support ongoing projects and \$7 million for 11 new projects in 12 States, leveraging an additional \$11 million in private investment from partners.
- In 2015, NRCS invested \$20.5 million in 45 Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG), leveraging over \$20 million in non-Federal matching funds. Many of these projects use a

systems approach to solving water quality problems such as reducing nitrogen and phosphorus in Western Lake Erie Basin and the Mississippi River Basin.

Improving Mission Support

One of the best ways we can ensure that high-quality conservation assistance is available to farmers and ranchers is to strengthen NRCS's business operations and administrative capabilities. NRCS is undertaking a number of key management initiatives related to agency and program administration.

Conservation Delivery Streamlining

The Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI) will enable NRCS and its partners to develop better conservation plans and improve service to customers. CDSI's three integrated components – the Client Gateway, Conservation Desktop, and Mobile Planning Tool will:

- enable high-quality, science-based conservation planning,
- · simplify conservation for clients and NRCS employees, and
- streamline business processes.

In FY 2015, NRCS successfully deployed the first component of CDSI, the Conservation Client Gateway (CCG), a web-based internet portal that allows eustomers to review conservation plans and program contracts, sign documents, apply for programs, request assistance, schedule appointments with NRCS, and track financial payments – all online and without having to travel to a field office, 24 hours a day, and seven days a week. The user base has steadily grown to include NRCS clients in all 50 States and will continue to increase with the expansion to include business entities in 2016. Full implementation of CDSI will allow the Agency to redirect over 1,500 staff years to providing direct technical assistance to clients.

Improving Financial Processes

Since 2002, the scope of NRCS's conservation programs has experienced significant growth. While we have dramatically increased the resources for conservation in this country, we also need to have robust accounting and documentation procedures in place to manage public funds responsibly. Over the past several years, NRCS has made significant improvements such as enhancing the agency's internal controls over financial resources, reducing potential information technology security risks, and strengthening the reporting of its financial obligations. In FY 2015, independent auditors completed the required audit and issued the related report with a disclaimer of opinion. Auditors have noted improvements in NRCS's financial management and have reduced the number of material weaknesses from the original seven to three. Revenue and billings, which was a material weakness in 2013 and a significant deficiency in 2014, was no longer an audit exception in 2015.

We are committed to having a best-in-class financial management operation. NRCS has refocused its audit remediation efforts to look at root causes, conduct data analysis, and work collaboratively with the Department, the Farm Service Agency, and internal NRCS offices. This effort has identified key areas for improvement and ensures corrective actions have the maximum effect achievable. The Agency's goal is to obtain a qualified opinion no later than FY 2016 with a clean opinion to follow shortly thereafter.

Fiscal Year 2017 Budget

The President's 2017 NRCS budget proposal focuses on supporting NRCS's technical operations while delivering its new and reauthorized programs to the Nation's farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners. The request proposes a total of \$860.4 million in discretionary funding and \$3.87 billion in new mandatory funding in FY 2017. The President's Budget is a reflection of the Administration's commitment to and emphasis on voluntary and locally-led conservation that addresses high priority resource concerns. The budget proposal includes efforts to gain actionable data and information on key factors affecting producer adoption, implementation, and maintenance of conservation plans and associated practices, and their contribution to cost effective achievement of environmental benefits while also taking steps to better deliver conservation assistance to our customers.

As stated above, the budget requests \$860.4 million for discretionary programs, including the following:

- An increase of \$8 million for Conservation Technical Assistance, Soil Survey (\$80.8 million), Snow Survey (\$9.4 million), and Plant Materials Centers (\$9.5 million) for pay cost increases;
- An increase of \$10.6 million in Conservation Technical Assistance for conservation planning;
- An increase of \$1.5 million for place-based activities; and
- A total of \$37.8 million for CDSI which fully supports development in FY 2017.

The budget also requests \$3.8 billion for mandatory programs, including the following:

- \$1.65 billion in new funding for EQIP, the full authorized level for the program;
- 10 million in new acres available for enrollment in the Conservation Stewardship Program, which is the full authorized level; and
- An increase of \$80.6 million over FY 2016 for the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. Conservation continues to be a solid investment in our Nation's future. These conservation programs and activities supported by Congress and the Administration have demonstrated success in helping farmers, ranchers, and private forest owners achieve their production and operational goals in balance with natural resource objectives, which provide benefits for rural communities and the nation as a whole. The President's FY 2017 Budget reflects and continues that commitment, while recognizing the need to focus limited resources on critical conservation issues and to streamline and modernize operations. I would be happy to respond to any questions at this time.

CONSERVATION DELIVERY STREAMLINING INITIATIVE

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, thank you, and thank you for your work, as I say, on a day-to-day basis and, of course, your enthusiasm for your job and that you take great pride in your work. That says a lot, and we do appreciate that.

Information Technology programs are too often areas where we make massive expenditures of taxpayer dollars and receive unclear results. We sometimes miss milestones or get unmet performance goals in return.

It is encouraging that the NRCS' new Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (DSI) has not been one of those programs. Last year, the NRCS rolled out the Conservation Client Gateway, the first of three parts of the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative, and NRCS has proposed level funding for the program in fiscal year 2017.

The question would be: how many producers have enrolled in the Conservation Client Gateway as of today?

Mr. WELLER. So as of today, the latest report I got actually last night was 729 producers nationally. So this is well below, frankly, expectations. So let me talk a little bit though, Mr. Chairman, about what this is just for the members of the committee.

So it's a mouthful, the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative. CDSI is the acronym. What this is a long-term investment, trying to overhaul not just the technology, but really the business process of NRCS, and the principle is pretty simple.

We want to provide better service to customers, to farmers and ranchers, and really empower them, give them access to their business information so they can run their conservation business from home, much like they can do their banking. They can file their taxes; they can order equipment and inputs for their operation. They should also be able to manage their conservation business online.

But we also want to then free up our field people. Instead of having our agronomists and our hydrologic engineers, our foresters and range conservationists be contract managers, we want them to be conservationists. So we are trying to get them back out in the field. So instead of being in the office, being paper managers, we wanted them back in the field being natural resource managers.

So we think the system is going to free up both the time of our customers, but also the time of our professionals, but also ultimately do a better job, as you, Mr. Chairman, in your opening remarks talking about ensuring good, transparent, and effective financial management.

So the CDSI, the first component was the Client Gateway, which we released about last summer and opened that up, and what this allows for is an NRCS customer to sign up online, and then they can manage the NRCS business online from the comfort of their home or their office.

So they can schedule appointments. They can review their contracts. They can review their payments. They can review their conservation plans. They can apply for program assistance, all online.

And that also then allows our field office, before we come out to your farm, we already know what you are interested in working on. We know what programs you are interested in. So when we show up, we are going to be well informed. We are going to have the right targeted assistance for you. So it really helps our people be better customer service providers.

We are then hoping so with the investments the committee has provided us already in 2016 and then in 2017, we want to roll out the next two components of CDSI, the conservation desktop, which is our internal planning suite which aligns all of our tools in Geographic Information System (GIS), geospatial capabilities. So instead of all of our field people having to do multiple data entries and wasting a lot of time, all of that is seamlessly built up for them using our existing databases. So it frees up staff time to go back to what they are supposed to be doing, one-on-one customer service.

And the third component is then the mobile planning tool, which is a laptop or mobile device. Get out in the field then we can in real time do conservation planning in the field using great stateof-the-art geospatial technology. Sign you up for a program on the spot. They enroll you in a program and get already the contract flow going behind the scenes.

So we will provide quicker, more accurate service for producers, but ultimately we estimate it is going to free up thousands of staff years worth of time that currently is spent on administrative tasks, back to doing effective conservation planning.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What's the feedback you are getting?

Mr. WELLER. So from producers that are enrolled, they are really appreciative. They really like it because it's saving them time, especially in States like in Montana where the counties are huge, and to get to a local field office in some cases will take hours of driving time.

Ultimately to have a producer not have to drive into the field office to sign paperwork, they can sign the paperwork online. That is a huge time savings and big cost savings to them, not having to take time off the farm, managing the livestock, managing the operation or just, frankly, burning gas on the way in to the field office.

But also they like it because it organizes all of their information, all of their paperwork. So instead of them having to keep track of all their conservation plans and receipts, it is all done for them on this online system.

And our field people like it, too. In September, at the end of the fiscal year, for our field staff a lot of times what a local district conservation person is doing is actually chasing farmers around in the field while these guys are trying to harvest in their combines, trying to get signatures to get them enrolled.

Now, again, our field people do not have to do that. They can all basically send emails, updates, requests, send the guy texts. "Hey, can you just when you come in from the combine tonight, can you just go behind me, click yes, and we will get you enrolled?"

So it is a time savings for farmers, but also it is a time saving for our field people.

Mr. ADERHOLT. And the second and third phases of the CDSI, when will that be online?

Mr. WELLER. So this year, the summer. During the last year it was designing the architecture and the business requirements, basically all of the really detailed technical components of the IT development, and we are going to be floating a contract hopefully this spring, which we then will put out for bid and hopefully get great software developers to come in.

But we have really done the hard work up front, which is actually designing out and specifying the exact technical requirements we need for the system. We then need about a year of software development and testing, and we're hopefully to release these components next summer so that the summer of fiscal year 2017 is when these new final components of CDSI will be up and running.

Mr. ADERHOLT. All right. Ms. Pingree.

ORGANIC INITIATIVE IN EQIP

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much.

Thank you for the upgrade you're bringing to many of the initiatives of the Department and trying to think about how farmers and ranchers can access these programs in a more efficient way. So I appreciate your thinking on that.

I just want to talk about one program right now. I am a big fan of the Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP). I am interested in the Organic Initiative. So that has been very popular, as you know, in a State like mine, but the participation in the Organic Initiative has been declining.

In 2013, we had 90 organic farmers who participated, and a year later there were only 31. This trend seems to be happening at a national level. In 2011, actually there were 1,600 participants and only 388 in 2014.

So I think there must be some hurdles there. I am just interested to know what are the things that you are doing to address any barriers that people are facing. What improvements could you make by the end of this fiscal year?

Will you have some organic stakeholders involved in the process just to see what the challenges are?

And are you doing any outreach to increase the enrollment in that?

Mr. WELLER. Yes is the short answer.

More involved answer, so we are really excited about partnering with organic producers, and we know this is a huge, growing component of agriculture, and it is one of the fastest growing components of the industry.

So it is really in all of our interests to ensure NRCS is reaching out to these new customers. Many of them are new, beginning farmers and ranchers, and the demographics are also younger generally, on average, than more conventional producers. So it is also trying to establish long-term relationships with these producers and our families.

So we think there are a couple of things going on. So in the farm bill it identifies the organic authorities within EQIP, but it puts some limitations on them. If you identify "I want to be part of the Organic Initiative", it puts a tighter contract limit on what a producer can get versus general EQIP.

And so what we think a lot of folks have happening is if they are an organic producer, they are actually not identifying as an organic producer. They want to go for the general EQIP, which opens up more access over the life of the farm bill to EQIP assistance. So we think there are a lot of folks who are actually organic producers. They are just not being flagged. So what we are doing this year is we actually have our field staff identify whether these are organic producers or not. So it is not going to then tag these folks into the Organic Initiative, the official Organic Initiative, but allow us to tally up how many people we are actually providing assistance to.

And we think anecdotally a lot of people are benefitting from the program. So that is in part what is going on with the numbers.

But that is more of just an inside baseball technical thing. More substantively what we are doing is we are partnering with organizations like Oregon Tilth, which is recognized nationally as a really professional organic outfit, and we are bringing them on through conservation agreements. We are helping them develop training for us like webinars, field trainings for our people but also for technical service providers. We are trying to expand our capacity to provide organic assistance.

And then we are really trying to push out and develop workbooks and training for our own field staff. So ultimately what we want long term is no matter where you are, so whether you are in Maine or you are in Ohio or you are in Florida, if you walk in a field office, that field office is at least familiar with organic agriculture and they do not necessarily have to be the expert in organic production, but they know who to call on the NRCS team to give you that expert assistance, and so we are trying to build up that inhouse NRCS capacity so we really can provide that professional expert assistance on organic production for producers.

So, for example, in partnership with some of the organic industry and with AMS, the Åg. Marketing Service, and we developed an NRCS-AMS organic handbook, which is now available to all of our field offices, and it lines up the National Organic Program standards with all of the NRCS conservation practice standards, does the cross-walk. So that makes it real easy for a non-expert, you know, in our field offices to just do that easy cross-walk and help the producer plan and implement conservation, whether it is, you know, soil management, pest management, nutrient management, water management.

So we are really excited about the handbook, and it is an example of how we are trying to take seriously our responsibility for organic production, but also trying to expand access for producers.

Ms. PINGREE. So the other initiatives you are working on in some of the training, what is the time line for that?

Mr. WELLER. It is ongoing. So we are investing in this. We have been doing this, for example, with Oregon Tilth now for a couple of years, and we are also trying to look for additional organic providers that have the technical expertise that have the capacity to work with us.

If you in particular in New England in your State know some of those groups, we would be very interested in talking to them about partnering with them, looking at how we can arrange contribution agreements or cooperative agreements to provide enhanced training opportunities.

So we are completely open to expanding the suite of partners that we are working with to provide that training.

Ms. PINGREE. Great. We would be happy to suggest a couple of other organizations around the country that have fairly broad reach or at least the depth of capacity to perhaps work with you on that.

And I do just want to say I appreciate your understanding of what a huge opportunity this has become for farmers and how critical it is that the USDA responds to the technical assistance kind of needs in programs like EQIP, which can make a big difference when a farmer has an opportunity to get into a new market and might get a chance to make more money at what they are doing, but needs that little bit of assistance.

So thank you for that.

I yield back.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Yoder.

IRRIGATION—SOIL HEALTH

Mr. YODER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Weller, thank you for joining our Committee. I appreciate your comments in your opening statement regarding Kansas and the Ogallala Aquifer, and I thought as we discuss how to continue the agricultural way of life in rural Kansas and in many States that are affected by that, of course, your efforts there are critical.

I thought you might share with us what you think some of the key factors will be, or objectives, related to that aquifer that people in my home State need to be aware of and how we can work together to ensure that this is sustainable for the long term.

Mr. WELLER. So we are trying to bring more understanding of what the business objectives are of the farmer. So we are not going to come on an operation and say, "Thou shall." It is more that open conversation. "What are you interested in doing? And what is your farm's, what is your family's long-term management goals for your farm?"

And then what we offer is a suite of different approaches to help improve, if they are already irrigating, improve the efficiency of the irrigation so that essentially the cliche' is "more crop per drop", and so trying to implement whether it is basic practices, like putting on different types of equipment. If you have a spray rig, more efficient nozzles so you are losing less water through evaporation and ensuring more water is applied to the soil.

But also in bringing more enhanced technology solutions. So, for example, a soil moisture probe so that you know exactly when you need to apply irrigation water and when your crops do not need irrigation water, and what is the water depth in the soil profile? Is it getting to the root zone where it needs to get to the root zone?

What is the stress in your crop? So you are basically maximizing yield with the least amount of water. But what we are also offering beyond just water management solutions are soil health solutions, which we think is really critical for the long term.

And so there are four basic principles to soil health. It is the tillage, and so we are really suggesting no till or minimum till. Basically do not disturb the soil.

Cover the soil for as long as possible so it has good residue management. Feed the soil so all of the biota, the critters that live below the surface of the soil, that the crops actually depend upon for their nutrient exchange with the roots.

Bring diversity with cover crops and good, effective crop rotation. And that you are feeding them over a long-term period so that really the plants are taking energy from the sun and injecting that energy, transferring it into the soil profile.

Have a living root structure for as long as possible. So you have a main cash crop, but then consider other resources like a second crop rotation or a cover crop to ensure you are feeding the soil over a long term.

And what we find is that when you have this kind of soil health management system, you are increasing your soil organic matter in the soil profile, which is crucial. So, for example, a one percent increase in your soil organic matter will create this massive reservoir in your soil profile. So a one percent increase in soil organic matter will hold over 25,000 gallons of water per acre.

So, in essence, you can turn your soil into an underground water reservoir so that it reduces your need for irrigation, and even when you say you are dry land farming, when your neighbors are going to have really stressed and dry soils, you are going to have moisture in your soils to then protect your yield even during dry periods.

So it is a combination of technological solutions to extend the life of irrigation or to minimize withdrawal so that you have sustainable water yields from the aquifer, but then also ensuring your soils are as healthy as possible so that when it does rain or snow, you are capturing that precipitation and storing it in your water and your soil profile.

Mr. YODER. Well, I appreciate that description and those strategies, and I think that those are great opportunities for farmers in Kansas to get the biggest bang for their buck and preserve this aquifer for as long as possible, while still maintaining their way of life and producing very valuable crops, feeding America, and so it sounds like a strategy that hopefully will help long term.

AIR QUALITY

I wanted to ask you a little bit about the Agriculture Air Quality Task Force, and I understand there have been several efforts underway within NRCS to develop science based solutions and conservation measures that not only reduce the agriculture industry's environmental impact, but in many ways enhance our natural resources through improved agricultural practices.

Being able to conduct controlled burns is very important to Kansas agriculture. What efforts are you undertaking to ensure that vital agriculture practices can be preserved so that the federal government does not further disrupt a struggling economy?

As you know, we have seen a decline in agriculture income, and to allow these controlled burns and other things going forward is very important.

Mr. WELLER. So prescribed fires is, in our view, a critical management tool, whether you are managing prairie, range lands, or a forest ecosystem like in the chairman's areas of Alabama, the short leaf and long leaf pine ecosystems. Fire is a critical component of ensuring the health of your operation.

And so the Ag. Air Quality Task Force, we really rely very heavily upon the task force to bring us expert recommendations, to review what is happening right now in the current state of the science, but then also to help USDA understand what are perhaps some of the pinch points where fire is not allowed because of potential air pollution concerns.

And so the task force is identifying both the technological solutions, the current state of the science, but then also helping flag for USDA where producers and land owners are feeling or encountering some of those constraints.

And then what are some ideas either to help edify or bring technical assistance to the regulatory communities that understand the importance of prescribed burning, but also the impacts on agriculture when it is not allowed.

And then what are some tweaks that we can make to ensure that we can appropriately provide for prescribed burning opportunities, but then also limit human health error impacts and concerns dealing with air quality.

Mr. YODER. Great. Thank you for your answers.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, gentlemen. I hope you are having a good day.

Mr. WELLER. So far. [Laughter.]

CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. YOUNG. I just want to chat for a minute about the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). In the 2014 farm bill there was a change on this to improve the competitiveness nature of the program, and in December of 2015, the NRCS announced a delay in plans to change the CSP until the beginning of next year.

I just want to know how that time line is going, and not necessarily that there is a need to rush it, but we want to make sure that we get it right.

And in terms of getting it right, I want to echo the sentiments of my colleague, Ms. Pingree, about we want it to be effective. You know, we would like an idea on the time line, and we also want to make sure that the voices are heard by stakeholders and input is duly considered, and how you go about bringing in the stakeholders to do that back-and-forth and understand how this really affects them on the ground.

Mr. WELLER. So the reason for the delay is exactly for the items you highlighted, and so let me give a little background as to what is going on. It sounds like you are pretty familiar with what we are up to, but just for the other members of the committee.

So the Conservation Stewardship Program is America's largest conservation program. We currently have enrolled about 67 million acres, and we have a lot of folks that are benefitting from the program, and overall it is working pretty well.

But the program, in my estimation and I think in the view of a lot of farmers and ranchers, but also a lot of our field folks, is really complex. To get enrolled in this program, we have this process we have created. It is called the Conservation Measurement Tool, which is like this black box flight recorder that not even we can open up and understand what it is doing.

So when a farmer comes in and enrolls, the Conservation Measurement Tool basically gives you points, and it is at the end of the day too opaque and too complex to understand really what is happening.

So what we really want is to open up the CSP to make it easy for our field people to understand and sell the benefits of the program, but more importantly, for our customers to really truly understand, okay, this is how I am eligible. Here is how I can enhance the competitiveness of my application.

But more importantly, what we are doing is linking the enhancement activities that are part of CSP with the resource concerns. So currently what CSP offers, it is a virtual smorgasbord of activities, and you can pick and choose across this whole thing, but they are not really working as a system to address, you know, it could be water management; it could be pest management; it could be forest health concerns.

So what we are coming back with is more scientifically ecologically linking these enhancements to the actual resource objective of the farmer or rancher. So to do that, it is complex.

And we were on track. The original goal, the aspirational goal was we would have the new upgraded CSP to roll out this January, and I made the decision basically in early December we need to slow this down because this is too important of a program. We need to make sure we do this right. We need to make sure we do great training, that we really kick the tires on this thing in the field, take a first test drive, but more importantly, hear directly from producers and stakeholders, conservation groups, and commodity associations, and really do that outreach.

So what we are doing right now, we have basically specked out and designed the alpha of this enhanced CSP. We have shared it with all 50 States. We have asked our States right now in February, March and April to get in the field, allow the field staff first to get familiar with it, and then start to go on farm and talk to individual producers that may already have a contract CSP agreement.

Let's show you the new CSP. What do you think?

Let's get some feedback, but then also for some folks who are actually signing up this year under the current existing CSP. Again, do a side-by-side comparison. Are we getting similar results or even better results?

And then we are going to do more in the spring and summer. There will be training and the outreach, and the one-on-one engagement with our partners, but at the State and national levels.

And then by October 1 we will have the upgraded, improved, better, stronger, faster CSP ready to roll.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you for that.

You know, whether it is EQIP or CSP, just the importance of making sure that the stakeholders and the folks on the ground who this affects, that their voice is heard and considered in this process.

WATERS OF THE U.S. RULE

I want to talk about waters of the U.S., and I know this is an EPA issue, of course. You know, there are claims that farming is exempt from the rule, and ultimately it is concerning that sites will either need a Clean Water Act permit or an NRCS exemption when things could come along.

What is your concern with the NRCS and the Army Corps of Engineers maybe having a different determination of wetlands?

And I talk particularly there about the upper Midwest, the prairie pothole region, and land is different everywhere as you know, the topography. While you did not formulate the rule, what preparations are you making regarding this when it is dealing with farmers and the Army Corps of Engineers?

Mr. WELLER. So to your point, sir, we are not the regulator, we are really the assistance provider, and I appreciate your recognition of that.

The best we can do is provide technical advice to a producer. So if they are making alterations on their operation and we think that they may need to go get a permit, a 404 permit, that they really then need to go talk—and here is the organization, you know: the Army Corps, the district where you need to go talk to see whether you really truly need a permit.

So our field folks are pretty well conversant on this. They are practiced at it, and they really are there more as the advisors, the consultants, not necessarily on how to address the concerns, but more flagging when we think you may need to permit and when you need to go talk to the Army Corps.

That is when we make sure that handoff happens, but we are not there to make the call whether this is a wetland that may be jurisdictional or not. That is not our role. That is really ultimately the Army Corps' role.

Mr. YOUNG. Because you know this is in the courts right now, and so I guess we are all in a waiting game right now, but there are some concerns out there.

So thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Dr. Harris.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT—AUDIT

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Let me just ask, and I will be very brief, just ask a question about in the testimony on page 7 you talk about improving the financial processes, and you say you had the audit and they reduced the material weaknesses and those went from seven to three.

Could you address the three that remain and what are we doing to improve them as well?

Mr. WELLER. So this has been a huge focus for us, and it has been one for unfortunately a long term, but I cannot underscore how complex this has been and also how far NRCS has come.

So the three remaining material weaknesses, it is essentially we have KPMG, this independent auditing firm, that comes in, and it is akin to sort of the New England Patriots coming in and wanting to play tackle football and they are the pros.

So we have come a long way, and the remaining material weaknesses, number one, are focusing on the internal controls over our expenses, and this is principally our expenses in our partnership with the Farm Service Agency on the Grasslands Reserve Program, which is an old, at this point, repealed program, but we still have remaining contracts they need to deliver, and so we need to basically ensure we are providing accurate paperwork, frankly, I hate to say, so that when we make a payment for producers under the program, we really have the substantiating paperwork.

And that is something the Department, not just NRCS, the Department needs to do a better job of.

The second is over our financial operations, really our financial reporting, and because of some of the errors and findings they found, ultimately the auditors could not tie to and substantiate, basically provide an opinion on our ending balances.

So what we are putting in our general ledger, they are basically saying you need to improve your internal controls and your reporting processes so that ultimately we can tie to your reporting balances at the end of the year.

And the third is improving our controls and accounting over obligations and unliquidated balances, and so, for example, we may have an obligation on the books, but we are not timely de-obligating an obligation. So a contract may end or a producer may cancel the contract, and the Oakland NRCS outfit is not timely de-obligating that contract and returning the funds back to de-obligated status.

So it is not that the funds were improperly used or wasted. It is more of just the accounting is not happening in time with where it needs to. So it is a lot of very technical, very complex things, and again, this comes back to earlier. I appreciate that you just arrived, but we talked a little bit about some systems we are putting in place to provide better controls over our financial management, the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative, where traditionally we have asked our field people who are conservationists to be accountants. Not a good deal.

I do not want to have our accountants doing conservation. I do not want conservationists doing accounting.

And so what we are doing right now is in the midst of flipping that around, and we are putting our conservationists back to doing their mission, but then putting all of the back office stuff with the pros and upgrading our management controls. So we are really close.

So our goal for 2016, I am calling 2016 the year we get opinionated. We are going to try and get a qualified opinion on our balances so at the end of this year our goal is to get a qualified opinion, which is a fancy way of saying we end with good, clean balances, which means we start fiscal year 2017 with good, clean balances.

And then if we can maintain our balances a whole year for fiscal year 2017, we then end fiscal year 2017 with clean balances, which is the ultimate goal line.

So we are pulling out the stops this year. We are doing everything we can. We are throwing the kitchen sink at this. So, for example, we are bringing in in two weeks all 50 state conservationists and all the NRCS allowance holders, basically the people who are in charge of the money, and we are having a multi-day financial management boot camp. We are getting lay people, you know, really real world examples of the do's and don'ts.

And really everything that you do, frankly, impacts the financial audit, how you hire people, how you fire people, how you procure vehicles, how you procure pencils, how you manage your easements, how you let contracts. All roll up to the audit, and so we want to make sure everyone is crystal clear on their management responsibilities to ensure a clean balance.

So it is an example of our commitment to really get this right and make sure that the committee is comfortable with our financial stewardship.

Dr. HARRIS. I understand. My son is an accountant, and I am a physician. I do not understand any of that accounting. You have just got to be an expert in it.

Given that, are you going to hire experts into your shop or are you going to use the Department's experts? How are you going to do that?

Because ultimately, going forward I think the audit indicates, yes, you need some expertise.

Mr. WELLER. Yes. Short answer is yes. So within NRCS what we have done, and again, with this Committee's support and oversight, again, this is an internal NRCS inside baseball deal. We have, just starting this fiscal year, completely overhauled NRCS' business operations. So traditionally we essentially were like 52 affiliates where each State had their own human resources (HR) financial management and procurement operations.

We have rolled that up so that, for example, for the audit you essentially have 52 business entities writing to your general ledger, and frankly, they were not necessarily following good accounting principles.

So that leads to the place where we are at. So what we are doing now is we have a national business operations team. So services are now being provided for all 50 offices from national teams.

So we are now bringing that consistent management, consistent oversight, training, the hiring of real pros who are expert accountants and financial management folks to be part of these national teams, and they are the ones that are going to be providing the stewardship of the dollars, ultimately ensuring that we are doing a good job for service delivery, but then making sure at the end of the year we can report out our finances effectively.

Dr. HARRIS. Well, thank you very much. It sounds like you have got a handle on it.

I yield back.

CONSERVATION DELIVERY STREAMLINING INITIATIVE

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me go back on the CDSI that we had talked about a little earlier.

Are you still expecting the project to cost around \$204 million in total?

Mr. WELLER. Yes. Let me just break that down. That sounds like a really big number and it is. To date since we started this in 2010, NRCS has expended about or obligated about \$56 million. The total life cycle over ten years, the total development costs are about 100 million, and the remainder is actually the O & M, the operations and maintenance of the system.

So to deploy the three legs of this new strategy, the total cost over ten years is about \$100 million to plan and design and basically build a system, and then to operate it basically ongoing costs that all IT systems require is about another \$100 million over ten years.

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION

Mr. ADERHOLT. The fiscal year 2016 Omnibus provided \$157 million for Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) to fully fund the massive backlog of projects in need of disaster assistance funds.

How has the NRCS administered these funds?

Mr. WELLER. So we are about to allocate those funds out to the States, and again, we are very appreciative of the committee's understanding and response to the concerns for disaster recovery and disaster restoration assistance across the country.

So we have a backlog of projects because we are essentially out of funds, particularly for non-Stafford Act emergencies. And so what the committee did, which is really very appreciated, is provide resources for those non-Stafford Act disasters.

So we are about a week away from allocating those monies to the States and then turning our local State offices and to our partners. Critically, these are all locally sponsored and led projects, turning them loose to actually do the recovery on these projects that have been waiting for help.

Mr. ADERHOLT. You mentioned the backlog. What is the current backlog?

Mr. Weller. About \$127 million.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Oh, as of December 2015, there was over \$110 million backlogged for EWP, just that alone. Why were no funds requested for any watershed programs, including the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, which received \$12 million last year, and the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program, for which you requested \$200 million last year?

Mr. WELLER. Well, we have done a good job with the resources the Congress has provided us. So, for example, out of the Watershed Rehabilitation Program in the 2014 farm bill, it provided about \$250 million in mandatory money for the Rehabilitation program, and NRCS was able to take those resources and, within a matter of about 6 to 8 months, worked with partners and identified key projects, the watershed infrastructure projects that are most at risk of failure and also presented the greatest risk to public safety and get all of those dollars obligated into planning, design and construction contracts.

So we are pretty proud of how quickly we were able to respond, and once all of those projects are fully constructed and built, we estimate it will protect the life and safety of over 300,000 people across the country. So it is a pretty, I think, significant, positive return on investment.

We are appreciative of the resources provided in the 2016 Appropriations Act that provided monies, discretionary dollars, also for the Rehabilitation Program. Historically for the administration they have not requested discretionary money in the rehab program, and the President's budget cites this as not the priority within the budget. That is as far as I can go as to why they were not provided in the budget.

Last year in 2016, again, the President requested \$200 million for the Watershed Operations Program. This year the administration and the President is not requesting \$200 million in that program, but my understanding is the dollars were instead, in essence, provided or maintained in the mandatory programs.

So this is the first President's budget as far back as I can remember, at least back to 2002, where a President has not in this case called for or proposed cuts to the mandatory farm bill programs. The Environmental Quality Incentives Program is fully funded. Conservation Stewardship Program is fully funded. The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program is fully funded.

So the big three conservation programs are fully authorized at their level in the President's budget, and so I think it was a policy choice on where to invest those dollars, and the administration decided to not propose cuts, which just so the committee understands is, in essence, then a cost, and instead those dollars were maintained in the farm bill programs and not redirected into the Watershed Operations Program.

Mr. ÅDERHOLT. Thank you.

Ms. Pingree.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION EASEMENT PROGRAM

Ms. PINGREE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

I want to talk just a little bit about the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP). I think you know how important a program like this is. I know in my State in the next ten to 20 years about a third of our farmers may exit being farmers, and we are actually doing pretty well getting new farmers in. That means that we often need easements as a tool to help make that transition, and it has really been very beneficial when it works.

The 2014 farm bill consolidated the Farmland Production, Grassland Reserve, and Wetland Reserve programs into the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program. My understanding is that the easement program gets about 29 percent of the funding under this consolidated program, which is less than it had in the past.

So even though I recognize the value of all the components of that, I think the allocation could be more fair given my concerns around that.

So how are you working to make sure the funding allocation between agricultural easements and wetlands reserve easements is more equitable?

And the other thing I wanted to ask about is also in the 2014 farm bill. There was a direction that agricultural land easement plans be developed under the agricultural land easement component of the program.

Farmers, I do not have to say, rarely have any expertise in writing an easement plan, and that is really important technical assistance. So how are you supporting them in being able to do that? And again, I cannot emphasize enough how particularly important this is when you have older farmers who want to pass their farms on to new farmers when there is development pressures and communities want to preserve a farm. We are just going to see that happening more and more with the value of farmland going up and farmers aging out.

Mr. WELLER. It is a critical tool, and it is a really valuable program for us, and we are appreciative to have the authority and the responsibility to deliver, I think, one of the biggest easement programs in the country.

It is way oversubscribed. So, for example, just on the easement side, on the wetland easement side of the component, the one leg of the ACEP, we can only fund 18 percent of the funds required, and on the ag land easement component, the working lands easement component, we can only fund about a quarter, 25 percent of funds requested. So it is way oversubscribed.

You asked about the allocation. This is something between the split between these two legs, between the ag land easement and the wetlands reserve easement. It is demand driven. So historically if you look back to when we had essentially three easement programs, the Wetlands Reserve Program, the Farm and Ranchland Protection Program, and the Grasslands Reserve Protection Program, traditionally the dollars were about 70–30. Seventy percent roughly, plus or minus, were for wetland easements and the other 30 were for the working land easements.

And that demand has continued to essentially follow the historical trend. So we allocate the funds to States based on demand, and then the split is really based upon, again, the demand at the State and local level for the programs.

This is not a decision that I made or the national program leaders make on how to split the funds. It is really about what the local folks need to deliver the program and what landowners, frankly, are interested in doing.

Ms. PINGREE. So it might be interesting at some point just to get a sense from you—you do not need to do it now—of what amount of money it would take to get closer to filling the backlog on that. I think that becomes increasingly important in the whole scope of what we spend through USDA.

This is not one of the biggest programs, but maybe some input would be helpful there.

CSP SIGN-UP FEE

I will just ask you one other question. You talked quite a bit already about the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), and in all these areas I really appreciate the thought you are giving to it: the reorganization, the modernization, updating, thinking it through. I think that is just going to have great long-term benefits. So thank you for doing that.

I wanted to just look at a small area. There is a new payment minimum of \$1,500 for the 2016 sign-up period, and we applaud that. It is a big opportunity for small producers because, as you know, if you were too small, you probably would not get into the program because there were just higher costs to do that. And so when you are restarted, I think that NRCS should do more to promote this change so that people know more about it. So in your rethinking of this, have you included some opportunity for outreach on that?

Are you planning to actively promote the \$1,500 minimum nationally at the State level?

What are you thinking about that?

Mr. WELLER. So just real quickly, first, and I apologize for not answering your question on the easement plan. We just quickly touched upon that.

NRCS can help producers develop that easement plan.

Ms. PINGREE. Oh, right, right, right.

Mr. WELLER. And the partner can also develop it. So it is something that does not need to be really wonky and complex. It is something that we think is easy to do, and we really want it to be substantive, but we are not expecting an individual landowner to have to come up with his or her own easement plan.

So it is something that we have assistance. We actually will help people plan and then use their plan long term.

It is a living document. So it is something that can change over time as the management in the farm wants to change. It is really something to help a farmer, not something to be punitive.

Ms. PINGREE. And great. Thank you for that because you're right that it's an important program.

Mr. WELLER. Regarding CSP, we need to do a better job of making the program attractive to small producers. They could be small by farm sales, by acreage. They could be suburban, urban operations, but really limited resource producers also.

Just traditionally they were not ever attracted to the program because ultimately their payment was not worth their time and hassle.

Ms. PINGREE. Right.

Mr. WELLER. So we think a \$1,500 minimum, which we can support from a stewardship standpoint, but also from a financial standpoint will make this more attractive, particularly for smaller operators.

And, yes, we really want to promote this big time, but also we really want our partners, both in the ag community and in the conservation community to help do that outreach, and in the organic community. We think this is a great program that would be excellent for organic production to take a look at and really see how it could help benefit their operations.

So we really would like to talk to any and all organizations that can help us do good outreach and understanding, but, yes, we are excited about a higher level minimum payment, and we think it is going to have more people take a second look at the program and expand, I think, the diversity of folks in every sense who are participating in CSP.

Ms. PINGREE. Great. Well, I am glad you are enthusiastic about that, and we definitely also can give you some more ideas of who can help with the outreach.

Thanks.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Just a final issue I want to bring up, and that is an issue I brought up last year regarding the State off-site methods, SOSM.

As you know, I mentioned earlier just the uniqueness of the land in the upper Midwest, the prairie pothole region, and since you were last before the committee, the process has been implemented. Can you just give us some insight about how those methods are going and a little update on this?

Mr. WELLER. Yes. So just real quickly background, what this is is dealing with our responsibilities on wetlands compliance, and in the prairie pothole region, particularly the four main States, which are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa, frankly, NRCS in each State was taking a different approach on how to do wetland determinations.

So we are bringing a standardized, consistent, transparent, accountable approach for doing wetland determinations, and in some of the States we are doing a lot of what we call on-site, where we literally have folks drive out to every farm and do the on-site determination, which is fine, but in the end it is very time intensive and very expensive.

So we instead are now putting in across the four States a consistent approach where we are using off-site technology, so aerial photography, remote sensing technology, and where we think we can do as accurate a determination as an on-site, but in half the time.

So, for example, we currently have a backlog of about 3,300 determinations left in the four States of the prairie pothole region. If you were to do all of those on-site, you know, that would be the equivalent of dedicating 24 or 25 people full-time and that is all they did.

If you do off-site methods, it is about ten to 12 people full time to do the determinations. So you can get all of the determinations done with half the people, half the cost, and do just as accurate a job.

But let me be clear. If a producer does not like their off-site determinations, they have the absolute right then to request an onsite. So they still have access to an on-site if they do not trust what was determined and they really want to have someone come out to kick the dirt and really see what is going on in the field. That is absolutely their right, and they can ask for that.

They can then appeal that determination to do a second on-site determination. They can then appeal that to the National Appeals Division. So all of the protections and ability of a producer to really get a determination they trust and that has gone through a very solid and accountable process is still there, but we think the vast majority of producers are going to get their determinations made faster, more accurately, and they will be happy with the determination because a lot of times it is a no wetland determination and they can get their report quicker, faster. They can get improvements in their fields done faster.

Mr. YOUNG. So how often has an appeal been filed?

And then talk about the decision being reversed.

Mr. WELLER. Appeals, I would say a relatively small proportion because most times it is a non-finding. There is a no wetland determination. So a producer just wants that assurance that that is what they knew, but before they put in the tile line or make the change in their operation, they really do not want to risk losing their USDA benefits, and so they just need a determination.

Unfortunately, because of the huge surge in demand for determinations, it was taking our field folks a long time to get to them, which is very frustrating then because then you are waiting sometimes months or longer to get your determination so that you can move forward with improvements in your farm.

Mr. YOUNG. And those benefits specifically being there could be large crop insurance benefits? Is that what you are alluding to?

Mr. WELLER. Well, the crop insurance benefits now, yes, have been recoupled in the new farm bill, but really I was speaking to the NRCS FSA benefits, not necessarily the risk management benefits.

Mr. YOUNG. Thank you.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Chief, it is very nice to see you. I just would mention that we knew you were a star in 2007, and you continue to be a star, and I wanted to say personally a thank you to you because I had just become the Chair of the Agriculture subcommittee of Appropriations in 2007, and you came from the Budget Committee to staff this subcommittee, and I thank you for helping me get through the 2008 farm bill, and it is a delight to see you here today.

I was also pleased that we were around for the birth of your second child.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. And I hope everyone is well.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. It is great to see you here, Jason.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

ANTIBIOTICS AND LIVESTOCK

Ms. DELAURO. I have two questions that I want to ask. The first one is about antibiotics and livestock, and it is a crisis, and we think that environmental stewardship efforts should play a key role in addressing the problem.

As you know, antibiotics are routinely fed to healthy animals and can contaminate critical natural resources. NRCS' land conservation programs, in my view, can and should play a critical role in looking at how we improve water quality and animal health.

So you have got conservation activities, vegetative buffer strips, and perennial cover. They are effective in reducing those levels and surface runoff in farmland, practices in keeping antibiotics out of the water supply and the food supply.

You have got a group of practices that can help to deal with this in many respects. What I want to ask you in this regard is: is NRCS able to utilize the tools that are available through the Conservation Stewardship Program and EQIP to support producers in their efforts to combat resistance through management production practices?

And is there an opportunity to create an initiative through EQIP or a new effort through CSP that would be aimed at addressing antibiotic resistance?

And is there adequate funding for these programs?

And then I have an additional question after that on watersheds. Mr. WELLER. Nice to see you, ma'am.

Ms. DELAURO. Good to see you.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

So antibiotics and really animal health is not necessarily a direct resource concern that NRCS traditionally focuses on. We more focus on the wildlife population, soil, water, air quality. You understand all of that.

But a lot of the practices, as you said in your remarks, can address transport off an operation of animal waste that could contain in this instance biotic materials to prevent them from getting into surface waters.

So, yes, when we are working with a producer or a livestock operation to better manage their manure and other animal waste, to manage their incorporation of manure and animal waste into the soils is part of the recycling process of the nutrients and putting in basic protections around the farm so that water and soil do not leave the farm. You really keep all of those valuable components on the farm, but also prevent pollution from leaving the farm field.

Absolutely, I think there could be a direct benefit on this, but having a specific initiative that we focus on antibiotics is not necessarily something that we are authorized to do.

Ms. DELAURO. I understand that, but I am just thinking that with the efforts that you do have that, in fact, this can play a very big role in us being able to, again, deal with food supply, water supply, et cetera, and cut back because of the practices.

And I would just ask you to keep that in mind and think about the use of EQIP or others to be able to address this issue. And I know you are not authorized to do it, but I think we can get a double benefit out of what you are authorized to do and then what is a consequence of what you are doing in terms of this issue, which is of particular importance.

Mr. WELLER. Yes, absolutely. A lot of our practice is really to improve animal health, and so you could, for example, have a dairy operation where the dairy cows spent a lot of time in pastures that are denuded, that are full of muck, that are not good environments for dairy health, and the conservation practices can come back in and improve the health of the pastures. You have further grazing opportunities. It protects the soil, protects the water that is leaving the farm, but it also, frankly, improves the health of that dairy, and so the animals themselves are healthier, more resistant to disease.

You have less milk loss production because the animals are in a better state. So there is that indirect benefit that may address a component of what you are concerned about as well.

EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROGRAMS

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you.

And this is about watershed operations. We are very grateful to your efforts in helping us in Connecticut, given what happened with Hurricane Sandy. As you know, businesses, homes really were destroyed and the shoreline completely reshaped as a result of that.

You played a vital role in helping us to address that. If you could just speak to the value of the Emergency Watershed Protection Program and why it is so important for this body to provide substantial and robust funding in the wake of a natural disaster, such as super storm Sandy, which was really devastating and we are still feeling the consequences of that today.

Mr. WELLER. It is a really important program, and we had a little bit of dialogue before you were able to arrive on EWP. This Committee has provided the resources we are very appreciative of, and as you know, after the 2011 Deficit Control Act, previously emergency appropriations, this program has traditionally been funded through emergency appropriations.

Ms. DELAURO. Right. Right.

Mr. WELLER. It has to be for Stafford Act disasters only.

Ms. DELAURO. Right, right.

Mr. WELLER. Which limited a lot of support that we could provide traditionally for non-Stafford Act disasters around the country.

And what we are very appreciative of, and a lot of these communities will be very thankful for, is this Committee invested significant resources in the EWP for non-Stafford Act disasters. So these are local, smaller scale disasters that would not necessarily rise to a presidential declaration. It could be a wildfire. It could be a hurricane. It could be tornadoes or ice storms, but things that are really damaging to agriculture, but really to communities.

And so the money is provided by the committee, and we are going to in the next week or so allocate out about \$127 million in non-Stafford Act assistance that will go to States all over the country, to these local communities.

And to be clear, this is not benefitting NRCS. It is local project sponsored. Cities, townships, counties are the project leads for this, and so it is about removing debris from waterways that prevents flooding. The next time it rains or storms, you are not going to be destroying infrastructure or washing out a bridge or a culvert.

It could be wildfires in the West, particularly this past summer in Washington and Oregon and California, devastating wildfires that right now have naked slopes, and when it is raining and snows, all of that sediment and debris comes washing off the mountainsides. As we have seen dramatically in Colorado, it can have devastating effects.

So we can come back in, re-vegetate, re-inforce that, put in diversions so that it protects communities and homes from flooding and from damage from debris, but also rehab those mountainsides with vegetation.

We have an enormous array of tools in the tool chest, but critically these are locally led projects, and it is about helping local communities and townships recover from a disaster event.

And the program is really vast, and we are very proud of how quickly it moves. It is locally led and targeted and ultimately we think really successful. Ms. DELAURO. Right. And we are really grateful, again, in the help for West Haven, Connecticut in the purchase of flood plain easements, which was really very, very critical.

So thank you and just the very, very best.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you, ma'am.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Palazzo.

GULF OF MEXICO INITIATIVE

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Weller, for being here today.

I would like to discuss NRCS efforts being conducted in the Gulf Coast region. There is a ton of environmental and biological diversity along the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico, and so I would like to bring up a couple of questions regarding the steps being taken by NRCS to ensure the preservation of these natural resources in the region.

I mean, we have 1.3 billion pounds of seafood that comes out of the Gulf of Mexico each year. How are you all working with local fishermen and others to preserve our fish and shellfish stock while also meeting the public's demand for gulf seafood?

Mr. WELLER. So, in part, sir, we recognize the value of private land stewardship in terms of maintaining the health and the bounty of the Gulf Coast ecosystem, and it is one of the reasons why, in the wake of the Deep Water Horizon oil spill, USDA was a strong advocate for participating in the Trustee Council and the Restore Council efforts in the Gulf Coast region, and really our mantra has been if you look at the land ownership in the five States of the Gulf Coast region from Texas all the way to Florida, almost 90 percent of the land in those five States is privately owned, and those are predominantly rural lands. They are farmed; they are forested; and they are ranched.

So if you care about both the water quality and the quality of life, the economic vibrancy of those communities, you have got to start first and foremost with those farmers and ranchers.

So, for example, we then launched a targeted effort which we call the Gulf of Mexico Initiative you may have heard about. Because we like acronyms, we call it GOMI, G-O-M-I, where we identified one or two river systems, small river systems that went upland into the upper parts of the State, but really impacted Gulf Coast resources, and there we are working voluntarily with farmers and ranchers to put in place conservation practices that improve their bottom line, but also reduce loss of sediment and inputs off their farm fields, ultimately then reducing water quality concerns down in the Gulf Coast region, and we think then helping to heal the estuaries that those shrimp fishermen depend upon for their production.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN INITIATIVE

Mr. PALAZZO. Yes, and I have heard some talking about the Mississippi Basin watershed. You know, all of the water from all of the States along the Mississippi, it comes eventually and enters into the Gulf of Mexico, dumping nutrients, and other human activities are going in there, and it is creating as you also know a dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2015, I think it was probably one of the largest that we have seen in a long time, almost 5,000 square miles. The Hypoxia Task Force only covers 1,900 square miles, the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island, just to put it in perspective.

So it is not just, you know, our State. It is the entire watershed. What initiatives do you have? And I understand, you know, conservation especially in Mississippi and southern states, I mean, we take conservation very seriously. We want clean water. We want clean air. We want to continue our sporting heritage for generations to come, fishing and so forth.

Is there an emphasis on trying to address how we can shrink the dead zone or prevent it from becoming larger?

Mr. WELLER. Yes. So we have had, similar to the Gulf of Mexico Initiative, this is what we call landscape approach to conservation in the Mississippi called the Mississippi River Basin Initiative, MRBI, where we know we do not have the resources to treat every acre. You cannot provide palliative care to every farm field, but what we are trying to do is to then target where there is the greatest risk of loss of sediment or nutrients.

So we generally know through science and State and local folks where those areas are, those kind of critical areas, those priority zones. We are then focusing, targeting assistance to producers, voluntary assistance again.

But it is hard when you talk to producers, I am sure you realize, whether they are in Wisconsin or Minnesota or Iowa. They do not really have the emotional personal connection with the Gulf of Mexico, but they do have that personal connection to their local creek, their local watershed, their local community.

And so, for example, that is why we are partnering with the State of Iowa and their Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy, working side by side with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and others, the Iowa Agricultural Water Alliance, where they are taking a proactive voluntary approach working with farmers in Iowa to address the local concerns that may be impacting the City of Cedar Rapids or Des Moines.

Ultimately it will benefit folks on the Gulf Coast, but you are making it tangible and real for folks in Kentucky, in Ohio, in Indiana, how they can be part of the solution, but also see improvements in their communities that ultimately will roll up to cleaner water flowing in the Gulf.

Mr. PALAZZO. Well, we just need to get them to come down there and do some fishing, and I believe they will have that emotional connection to the Gulf Coast.

Mr. WELLER. Right.

Mr. PALAZZO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Is that an invite?

Mr. PALAZZO. That is an invite for everybody on the committee.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Farr. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARR. You pay the airfare and we will be there.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Weller.

I have always been impressed by your leadership and knowledge particularly in this area. I think you have got a great public career in front of you, and I hope you will stay in public service. I want to ask you a question about the Conservation Stewardship Program, the CSP, and organic production. In my State of California, producers have enrolled over one million acres in CSP since the program was created in 2009. I am pleased to see that the organic producers in California have been able to take advantage of this opportunity illustrated by the fact that last year 25 percent of all the acres funded through the CSP in California were organic. That was well above the 2015 average of less than one percent of all acres enrolled in the program.

Through the CSP, organic producers can adopt conservation enhancements that address their unique conservation needs and farmers transitioning into organic production can receive support for their management efforts as they complete the three-year transition period. You have to be clean for three years before you can start growing organically or marketing organically.

I understand that NRCS is in the process of finalizing a major overhaul of the CSP, which is scheduled to update the program for the 2017 sign-up. I appreciate the NRCS effort to make the CSP more accessible, flexible, and farmer friendly.

But I also want you to assure us that the key conservation activities that benefit organic producers are not eliminated in this process. It is absolutely critical that these enhancements not only remain available to NRCS as NRCS revises CSP for next year's signup, but they should also be appropriately scored and rewarded to reflect the environmental benefits achieved.

So I have heard some concerns that the changes may be made to the program and those changes would eliminate some of these organic oriented practices, including transition to organic cropping and grazing, as well as organic Integrated Pest Management, IPM. Could you speak to those issues?

Mr. WELLER. It is good to see you, sir, and I appreciate your support for NRCS over the years, and I have enjoyed working with you both on this Committee, but also in this role, in this capacity, and I appreciate your support for NRCS.

So we had a little bit of conversation before you were able to arrive about CSP, and we are looking at upgrading the CSP and making it a more flexible, transparent, easy to use program. So we think it is a good program. It is America's largest, maybe the world's largest conservation program.

So we are taking that responsibility very seriously, which is why I delayed the rollout of the enhancement, the upgrade. My grandfather was a carpenter, and he always had his adage, "measure twice, cut once."

We are measuring about five or six times because I need to make sure; we need to be 100 percent confident this is going to work, the producers will like it, and it is an improvement. We cannot afford to go backwards.

So what we are doing right now is we have sent out kind of the alpha model of this upgrade out to the States, and we are asking our State offices, but critically some key district offices or field offices, to do a one-on-one test drive of the upgraded CSP right now. So February, March and April are the three months we are relying on our field people across all 50 States. We need to have geographic diversity and production diversity, and hear directly back from them and from customers, from farmers, what do they think.

And so that is one of the things we are asking them to look at, is organic production. How does the new CSP work, fit or not? We think it fits and will be very popular and well received by the organic production community, but we need to actually make sure.

We are not throwing all of the enhancements overboard. We are actually, frankly, getting rid of some of the flaky ones and we are putting in better enhancements. So we think it is going to be in the end a much better program and easier to use.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Mr. FARR. One of my boilerplate sort of questions as I am leaving Federal service and all of the committees is what I have been concerned about is how the Federal Government brings so much to the table at the local level, at the State and local level, and how often we never require those local governments, which are part of the solution, the family of governments that provide all of the services and infrastructure; how little we require of them to sort of get these benefits.

I mean, normally, you know, every grant you give the private or public sector they want to know how much skin is in the game. How much are you putting up? We do not ask.

And I wondered in your program: do we ask States and local governments using their zoning authorities; are we paying for programs that essentially ought to be protected under other laws and where the States ought to have those responsibilities?

Mr. WELLER. Well, I do not want to necessarily get between Congress and a local county supervisor. We do not necessarily in the programs that we deliver. They do not require or expect, in most cases, that local match or contribution from local government. It is really a relationship between an individual landowner and NRCS.

But there are examples. Like we had in a previous conversation about the Emergency Watershed Protection Program, which is actually locally led. So that is a county or city or township. They are the project sponsor. They have to be bringing a match.

So it does not necessarily have to be cash, but they can be providing in-kind support, so engineering support, doing all of the administration assistance.

Mr. FARR. Well, this is kind of a generic question that I think that we ought to engage other governments in being part of the solution. We were talking about it yesterday with veterans' benefits and things like that, and we cannot solve the problem for veterans unless, you know, you have local support there in their communities.

It is just a generic question of whether you kind of rank States. I mean, California does a lot of land use protection because of all the laws, the riparian laws, slope laws, all the kinds of things that each city and county have to do in developing their general plan.

And I think that may be why California as a percentage of real estate does not have as much in this program, because I think a lot of it is taken care of locally. So there is a State that has used self-help to essentially arrive at the same consequences that this program is trying to do.

Those States ought to be rewarded more. I mean, we ought to use this as a carrot and a stick, and I do not think we have much stick. Anyway, it is not going to be answered in this appropriations hearing, but it is just something I think we ought to be thinking about as we are going to try to get a better bang for our federal buck.

We ought to require that our partners in this program put some skin in the game or some zoning or some land use management.

REGIONAL CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. WELLER. Well, with the Chairman's indulgence, if I may just respond, so we actually do have a carrot, and I have not had a chance to talk about it yet, and that is a new authority that the 2014 farm bill provided. It is called the Regional Conservation Partnership Program, and the way we have taken this new authority is to sort of turn what we do inside out, and instead of NRCS saying, "Well, this is the watershed. This is the forest. This is the county we are going to come and fix for you," but instead it puts all of our tools on the table, so easements, financial systems, technical systems, engineering expertise, and it asks partners to identify what they want to do.

And so it is a competitive program. We just awarded two weeks ago the second round of funding, and what is really exciting is while NRCS on our own through appropriations provided by Congress, we have funded about \$590 million. We laid out the expectation that competitive projects are ones that are actually bringing match, bringing contributions.

And so out of \$590 million, we have leveraged over \$900 million of match to then go with those locally designed, locally led projects, and what is really exciting to me and what I am really encouraged by is that local governments are now aware of this and coming to the table.

So these are counties and these are local municipalities that are worried about their water supply, and they see source water protection, for example, as a better return on their local tax dollar than having to go upgrade their water facility or their sewage treatment plant, which is very expensive grant infrastructure. Let us put that money in green infrastructure.

And so they see this opportunity to leverage federal money, NRCS money with their local tax dollars to go up and do source water protection to provide better water quality for communities.

So I am really heartened to see thousands of partner organizations coming forward, many of which are local units of government and they now have an opportunity to actually lead in a federal solution as opposed to just being left behind or not part of the conversation.

Mr. FARR. Well, that is the way it should be, and hopefully you will keep track of those that can work themselves out of the program. I mean, that is what we are trying to do, is stimulate self-help.

Mr. WELLER. Right.

Mr. FARR. You know, teach them to fish.

Thank you.

Mr. WELLER. Thanks.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Valadao.

Mr. VALADAO. I apologize, Chairman. I have got three committees at the exact same time, but this timing is perfect. I am guessing Young had something to do with allowing me to jump somewhere in there.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Yes.

CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

Mr. VALADAO. He will take credit for it anyway.

Thank you, Mr. Weller, for your time today and Mr. Young.

Simple questions. Obviously this is a big deal. The NRCS plays a huge role there in the valley, especially everything that is going on in the drought, and with the ongoing drought we are facing in California, NRCS has committed substantial investments to help producers conserve water and build flexibility in their operations.

In California alone, more than \$27 million of fiscal year 2015 Environmental Quality Incentive Program's funding is directed towards practices that benefit water conservation resilience.

NRCS has announced an additional \$21 million in farm bill funding targeted to Western States experiencing drought. It is important that farmers have the necessary resources available to strengthen agricultural operations.

What is NRCS doing to make these types of programs available to the public?

And a little bit to add to that, just obviously making it to the public, but working with your locals. I know quite a few of us, being a farmer myself, folks involved in this making sure that staff is trained, that they are properly trained.

And I have heard that there is a little bit of a turnover in some of the smaller counties, and that makes it a little bit more difficult. So that piles onto the same question as well, making sure that they actually know what they are getting into and how to handle as the process moves forward.

Mr. WELLER. So if it is okay, sir, I actually will go in reverse and first address your second point.

I am personally very concerned about the level of what we call attrition, people leaving, and it is a pretty high rate, and there are a lot of things going on there.

I think there is, number one, a generation that now they have done service, and what is great about NRCS is there are folks that spend 30, 40, 50 years of their careers with just NRCS alone, which says they really value the mission. They are now retiring.

But really there are also folks that are burning out because of the workload, and if you look at our staff overall from where we were just in 2012 to today, we have lost over 1,500 staff because of funding reductions, but the workload has not gone away. So that has been my responsibility, it is on us to identify how we take some of that workload, the burden, off our field folks, but then also provide them the training and support they need.

So it starts with simple things like what we have done is we have scrubbed what we call above State, basically the overhead of the whole operation, and trim out as much of the unnecessary overhead as possible, which is saving tens of millions of dollars and infusing that back into the field.

This was a point Mr. Farr raised with my predecessor a few years ago like on our vehicle fleet. We had used at one point over 10,000 cars and trucks. We have cut that back by close to 20 percent. Just the operational savings and the capital outlay savings to maintain that fleet, we saved \$53 million over the last three years. That is all money that goes back into the field to hire and train and retain employees.

So I care very much about the local field folks. They are underresourced, and we are really trying to bring both more boots on the field, but also give them better support so they can do their job easier.

So regarding your second point on drought, we understand that the drought for California obviously has been devastating. It is a millennial drought, the worst in 1,000 years or more, right? It is very serious.

So NRCS has been targeting as much additional assistance as we can. We are maxing out our local field folks, but we are really trying to provide as much both technical and financial assistance to farmers, producers in the Central Valley, the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, but also the Gulf Coast and Salinas Valley, really across the State to help them be as efficient as possible with their water; if they do not have access to water, locking down their fields, protecting the soils to prevent them from eroding away when the rains have returned or when the wind blows so that their fields are not degraded or injured so that when they are able to plant again, they are going to have resources available.

So if you look nationally, NRCS over the last four years has invested over \$1.5 billion in systems or practices that help them address water shortages, so basically improving the resilience of farms and ranches to drought conditions.

Mr. VALADAO. All right. Well, thank you.

And then one point, not really a question. But in talking with the engineering friend of mine who works with a lot of farmers, something specific to dairy, which is something I know very well, such labs, he said he went through the whole process, had a plan drawn up that would qualify for funding, and what it cost in engineering, what the project cost in thickness, rebar and all the other stuff to meet, I am not sure whose standards. It was actually cheaper for him just to go and build to code in the county without anything, and so if you think about it, to tie up all the resources necessary, especially in thickness of concrete types of materials used, metals and things that go into the concrete, does it make sense to have standards so high that it is above and beyond something that the country recommends?

And for someone who wants to make a good, sound investment on their farm, do we really want to dump that type of resource? And I have seen it myself on shades, and this has nothing to do with you, but where you see on old farms shade posts that are up for 50, 60, 70 years where it is basically a piece of wood stuck in the ground, and then now to meet some of the codes you literally have to dump half a truck of concrete. The truck is like nine yards, nine and a half yards of concrete in a footing, and it is just above and beyond what I think is absolutely necessary, and obviously the cost is just something that does not make any sense.

So just a point that it is something that you should pay attention to and see if there is something on that side of it.

So thank you.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

Mr. VALADAO. Thank you, Chairman.

IMPROPER PAYMENTS

Mr. ADERHOLT. Let me just close in asking about some improper payments. NRCS is considered one of USDA's 20 high-risk programs, and the OIG reported a 23 percent of improper payment rate in fiscal year 2014 for Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs administered through the NRCS.

In addition, the Inspector General has issued numerous reports on your financial management process and controls. While NRCS has made great progress and we recognize that, there are a number of deficiencies that remain.

Can you talk a little bit about what NRCS is doing to try to reduce improper payment rate?

Mr. WELLER. Again, this goes back to my previous comments and this committee's expectation of really good financial management, and we take the improper payments issue very seriously.

Let me talk a little bit about what is going on there. I would say upwards of 80, maybe 90 percent, Jeff? Eighty-seven percent of improper payments are related to this issue that this committee may have heard about. The acronym is called SAM and DUNS numbers. So SAM is the System for Award Management. DUNS is the Dun & Bradstreet number or system. I do not know what the acronym stands for.

There is a Federal Financial Transparency and Accountability Act which requires all financial agencies if you make a payment to an entity, so that this is not necessarily an individual, but in this case if a farmer identifies through their tax filings as an entity, as a business, joint operation or LLC or whatever, they are required to have both a DUNS and a SAM number. This is not an NRCS requirement. This is a federal requirement for all transactions.

And previously what NRCS had been doing is we had a lot of farmers to self-certify that they had current SAM and DUNS numbers. When our own internal review teams went out, what we found is while there may have been good intent, farmers may not have realized these SAM numbers need to be reauthorized or reregistered every year. It is not a one-time deal.

And for a lot of farmers, these online things are a little bit confusing. So their intent was good, but they just did not have a current number or the number was entered incorrectly.

Well, that is officially an improper payment. Now, the farmer has done everything right. They have complied with our contract. They have implemented the conservation. We paid the exact, down to the penny, the right amount. We are not paying felons or criminals or, you know, wasting money. It is just they do not have a current SAM number. So is it improper or not? I leave that to the Congress to determine, but according to the law, it is, and so we have to then report that as an improper payment.

So 87 percent of our improper payments are these types of instances where it is more of a technical foul where there just was a goof-up on the number entry or the farmer did not realize that you have to have it re-upped every year.

So this is something we are now working with with producers to make sure they have current numbers. They are educated in their responsibilities, and we are trying to help them as much as possible. It is very complex, but this is one of these examples where I think the intent is good, but the unintended consequences are pretty serious.

So if you take away that improper technical reporting thing, our actual improper payment rate is really low. It is something I am pretty proud of, that we can do better of, but I would stack this up against almost anyone else in our improper payment rates.

So it is just inflated in part because of this financial technical wonky thing.

Mr. ADERHOLT. What do you expect your improper payment rate to be in the current fiscal year?

Mr. WELLER. So setting aside the SAM/DUNS registration number, I think it is down to three percent, Jeff? Yes, we are currently on trajectory for three percent improper payment rate.

Mr. FARR. Is it the same number every year?

Mr. WELLER. I'm sorry?

Mr. FARR. Is it the same number every year?

Mr. WELLER. Yes, it fluctuates around that. If anything it is on a downward trend as we are really cranking down on our compliance.

Mr. FARR. Do you have to issue a new number each year or is it just like a Social Security number?

Mr. WELLER. Oh, yes. So the DUNS number is a one-time registration. The SAM is a new one every year. I think it is GSA that runs the System for Award Management. That has to be re-upped every single year.

Mr. YOUNG. So if there was a permanent number it would make things a lot better?

Mr. WELLER. Yes, but we are just—

Mr. YOUNG. You are just here.

Mr. WELLER [continuing]. The middle person here and just getting squeezed.

Mr. YOUNG. Sorry to interrupt, Chairman.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thanks for your input.

Well, thank you for being here today, and we appreciate your service. I think everyone on the panel is impressed with your enthusiasm and what you do at NRCS, and we look forward to working with you as we continue on with the budget process and we wish you all the best.

Mr. WELLER. Thank you.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING February 26, 2016

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT ADERHOLT

Status of Obligations

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a chart showing the final allocation for fiscal years 2013 through 2015 and the estimated allocation for fiscal 2016 for conservation technical assistance and financial assistance for all discretionary and mandatory conservation programs managed by NRCS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS ALLOCATIONS - TECHNICAL/FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016)

Source	e: Financial	Management Mo	Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI	nitiative (FM	. (IV	
	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total	Financial Assístance	Technical Assistance	Total
Discretionary Programs	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Conservation Delivery Service Initiative (CDSI)	I	5,115,458	5,115,458	1	5,172,675	5,172,675
Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)	+	666,148,551	666,148,551	90	667,631,298	667,631,298
Soil Survey	ŀ	73,801,903	73,801,903	-	78,424,284	78,424,284
Snow Survey	1	8,552,882	8,552,882		9,291,864	9,291,864
Plant Materials Centers		8,662,501	8,662,501	1	8,777,155	8,777,155
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (15)	10,633,809	2,165,759	12,799,568	3,582,351	1,565,563	5,147,916
Emergency Watershed Protection - General, EWP (16)	1	ł	I	1,867,199	371,413	2,238,612
Emergency Watershed Protection - Hurricanes, EWP (17)	1	ŀ	ŧ	-231,943	317,496	85,553
Emergency Watershed Protection - KS and TX, EWP (31)	1	I	1	1	-278	-278
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (62)	38,413,491	3,942,231	42,355,722	10,490,044	4,290,817	14,780,862
Emergency Watershed Protection, EWP (63)	4,972,789	1,435,535	6,408,324	112,821,759	20,433,434	133,255,193
Water Bank Program	5	ŝ	I	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000
Watershed Rehabilitation	9,078,940	4,465,904	13,544,844	7,197,349	4,731,972	11,929,321
Total	63,099,029	774,290,724	837, 389, 753	139,326,759	801,407,693	940,734,455

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	
	Assistance	Assistance	Total	Assistance	Assistance	Total
Discretionary Program	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016
Conservation Delivery						
Service Initiative (CDSI)	1	22,184,000	22,184,000	1	681,096	681,096
Conservation Technical						
Assistance (CTA)	1	669,647,529	669,647,529		658,149,495	658,149,495
Soil Survey	1	79,917,177	79,917,177	1	76,814,658	76,814,658
Snow Survey	1	8,913,138	8,913,138	1	8,382,632	8,382,632
Plant Materials Centers	1	9,047,486	9,047,486	1	6, 793, 332	6,793,332
Emergency Watershed						
Protection, EWP (15)	1	1	I	1	981,000	981,000
Emergency Watershed						
Protection, EWP (62)	64,762,899	13,450,496	78,213,395	1	1	
Water Bank Program	3, 600, 000	400,000	4,000,000	I	1	8
Watershed - Flood Prevention						
Conservation Operations (WF-						
03)	1	5,600,000	5,600,000	I	,	1
Watershed Rehabilitation						
(WR-84)	11,675,000	179,315	11,854,315	7,046,800	2,199,321	9,246,121
Total	80,037,899	809, 339, 141	889,377,040	7,046,800	754,001,534	761,048,334
Negative amounts represent prior year funding that is posted in the current reporting year. If prior year	prior year fu	unding that is	posted in the	current repor	ting year. If	prior year
funding provided to EWP projects could not be fully used. The prior year funds are returned	Thets could r	not be fully n	sed the nrior	rear funds ar	e returned	

returned. are runas уеаг the prior usea, ATTRI 0 Q nor projects could EWP funding provided to

Mandatory Programs	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Agriculture Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)	1	t	4	233,988,772	101,597,259	335,586,031
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP)	45, 362, 539	11, 335, 153	56, 697, 692	368,734	1,688,435	2,057,168
Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA)	1,972,874	509,821	2,482,695	5,299,829	1,409,382	6,709,211
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (CBWI)	41,760,149	7,512,581	49,272,730	4,856	5,514,000	5,518,856
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	1	67,751,661	67,751,661	1	66,447,951	66,447,951
Conservation Security Program (CSP)	147,530,648	14,020,380	161,551,028	116,281,777	5,358,877	121,640,654
Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP)	815,536,404	97,394,829	912,931,233	945,754,854	114,618,161	1,060,373,015
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	1,017,425,803	381,891,867	1,399,317,670	960,430,118	365,477,068	1,325,907,186
Farm & Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP)	128,937,037	8,908,079	137,845,116	165,747	1,812,509	1,978,256
Grassland Reserve Program (GRP)	56,977,681	6, 326, 060	63,303,741	361,764	572,284	934,048
Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP - 99)	7,486,066	1,120,324	8,606,390	ł	J	-
Regional Conservation Fartnership Program (RCPP)	1	1	I	I	2,057,000	2,057,000
Small Watershed Rehab Program (SWRP)	1	1	J	226,412,477	21,599,956	248,012,433
Voluntary Public Access Program (VPAP)	1	ł	ł	19,778,254	542,000	20,320,254
Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)	395,943,153	71,634,880	467,578,033	9,807,921	16,229,887	26,037,808
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	49,117,314	20,001,639	69,118,953	2,246,493	3,494,622	5,741,115
Total	2,708,049,668	688,407,274	3,396,456,942 2,520,901,596	2,520,901,596	708,419,391	3,229,320,986

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	
	Assistance	Assistance	Total	Assistance	Assistance	Total
Mandatory Program	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016
Agriculture Conservation						
Easement Program (ACEP)	243,506,217	111,161,101	354,667,318	284,523,183	105,997,559	390,520,742
Agricultural Management						
Assistance Program (AMA)	3, 633, 865	955,509	4,589,374	3,723,001	937,000	4,660,001
Conservation Reserve						
Program (CRP)	ł	84,582,071	84,582,071	1	32,202,517	32,202,517
Conservation Security						
Program (CSP)	24,481,167	6,121,556	30,602,723	1,549,000	644,381	2,193,381
Conservation Stewardship						
Program (CStP)	964, 646, 094	207,748,832	1,172,394,926	915,531,980	250,482,103	1,166,014,083
Environmental Quality						
Incentives Program (EQIP)	958,283,265	377,728,253	1,336,011,518	942,867,079	363,955,469	1,306,822,548
Regional Conservation						
Partnership Program (RCPP)	53,516,314	37,235,717	90,752,031	53, 590, 000	33,879,003	87,469,003
Small Watershed Rehab						
Program (SWRP)	63,508,928	7,027,972	70,536,899	I	1	1
Voluntary Public Access						
Program (VPAP)	19,682,660	-3,364	19,679,296		1	
Total	2,331,258,510	832,558,001	3,163,816,510 2,201,784,243	2,201,784,243	788,098,032	2,989,882,275

STATE BY STATE ALLOCATIONS

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a State-by-State summary of the final allocation for fiscal years 2013 through 2015 and the estimated allocation for fiscal year 2016 of conservation technical assistance and financial assistance for all discretionary and mandatory conservation programs managed by NRCS.

Response: The information is submitted for the record.

[The information follows:]

Conservation Delivery Service Initiative (CDSI) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Technical Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016
NHQ/Above State	\$5,115,458	\$5,172,675	\$22,184,000	\$681,096
Total	5,115,458	5,172,675	22,184,000	681,096

Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

source:	Financial Managem	ent Modernizatio	on iniciative (r	MMII }
	Technical	Technical	Technical	Technical
01	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2015	Assistance 2016
State	1			
Alabama	\$7,473,778	\$6,880,372	\$6,798,163	\$6,582,000
Alaska	2,888,324	1,921,528	2,438,786	1,845,000
Arizona	5,022,335	3,451,035	4,363,449	3,551,000
Arkansas	8,695,058	7,313,399	7,397,332	5,755,194
California	15,955,525	12,807,340	13,306,733	11,889,361
Colorado	9,893,540	8,284,034	8,209,216	7,893,069
Connecticut	2,767,929	2,151,110	2,128,666	1,993,553
Delaware	1,430,049	1,354,860	1,326,561	1,295,148
Florida	7,453,452	5,012,145	5,017,529	4,916,367
Georgia	6,458,000	8,381,574	8,612,712	7,647,500
Hawaii	5,675,189	5,584,569	4,348,377	4,233,000
Idaho	7,233,266	5,800,376	5,938,173	5,762,000
Illinois	15,548,544	11,972,924	9,937,416	10,553,000
Indiana	9,880,841	9,164,432	7,904,198	7,810,483
Iowa	22,063,718	16,895,458	16,854,178	16,154,000
Kansas	16,880,512	13,221,274	13,208,795	12,327,242
Kentucky	10,817,901	8,839,743	8,825,216	8,572,000
Louisiana	9,183,010	6,834,194	6,941,772	5,968,918
Maine	3,585,737	3,004,450	2,848,146	2,976,235

State	Technical Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016
Maryland	3,770,755	3,467,118	3,674,233	3,336,302
Massachusetts	2,525,508	2,069,474	1,753,078	1,875,890
Michigan	9,993,138	7,108,921	7,106,965	7,023,150
Minnesota	9,174,058	9,495,137	7,506,623	9,302,719
Mississippi	12,679,385	10,098,190	9,121,599	8,852,352
Missouri	16,692,894	22,153,601	16,129,393	16,037,601
Montana	11,129,004	9,070,534	10,518,499	8,068,637
Nebraska	14,898,785	11,231,409	10,502,450	8,974,799
Nevada	2,433,671	1,840,243	2,014,668	1,848,255
New Hampshire	2,524,756	2,201,225	2,153,625	1,965,801
New Jersey	3,239,156	2,754,598	2,884,014	2,759,000
New Mexico	5,575,359	5,360,957	5,414,753	4,064,262
New York	8,073,525	6,371,609	6,765,033	6,334,606
North Carolina	7,543,246	6,019,620	6,025,488	5,781,000
North Dakota	11,385,276	9,326,520	8,387,197	7,692,048
Ohio	10,081,646	7,953,590	8,839,331	7,953,000
Oklahoma	13,823,679	10,615,844	10,651,304	9,253,518
Oregon	7,503,295	6,189,369	5,640,155	4,862,487
Pennsylvania	9,132,642	7,059,759	6,974,241	7,019,180
Rhode Island	1,731,583	1,531,550	1,531,974	1,471,000
South Carolina	5,970,874	5,476,273	4,979,775	4,689,042
South Dakota	10,222,385	8,120,984	8,024,774	6,252,253
Tennessee	11,406,582	8,344,778	8,253,495	8,344,000
Texas	29,818,156	25,879,643	26,868,458	26,207,000
Utah	4,755,320	4,149,293	5,176,010	4,149,000
Vermont	2,721,948	2,369,299	2,429,468	2,255,287
Virginia	6,003,629	5,817,538	5,769,561	5,587,000
Washington	9,506,278	7,465,729	7,611,634	7,122,995
West Virginia	5,556,100	4,538,444	4,600,691	4,489,008
Wisconsin	10,677,028	9,599,214	9,256,918	9,517,000
Wyoming	5,828,030	4,435,927	4,443,301	4,196,796
Fuerto Rico	2,923,083	2,155,118	2,098,796	2,155,000
NHQ/Above State	227,941,069	298,484,973	310,134,607	320,984,437
Total	666,148,551	667,631,298	669,647,529	658,149,495

Soil Survey (CO-O2) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

Source:	Financial Manager			Technical
	Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	Assistance
State	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alabama	\$263,927	\$425,940	\$143,619	\$137,874
Alaska	419,111	424,765	165,032	150,592
Arizona	195,503	485,434	127,750	141,015
Arkansas	268,978	153,039	141,434	137,874
California	516,709	780,058	127,773	124,110
Colorado	285,787	269,608	152,334	147,972
Connecticut	209,060	184,499	156,437	151,956
Delaware	137,784	118,969	151,427	147,090
Florida	318,850	192,355	141,939	137,874
Georgia	269,397	233,568	141,939	137,874
Hawail	265,639	192,309	154,862	140,713
Idaho	205,516	186,990	141,939	137,874
Illinois	289,026	268,455	141,939	137,874
Indiana	252,470	377,078	142,586	138,502
Iowa	250,773	178,041	141,939	137,874
Kansas	287,536	414,093	141,939	137,874
Kentucky	246,462	201,618	167,449	162,926
Louisiana	286,165	175,943	141,939	137,874
Maine	252,897	170,629	119,367	115,950
Maryland	239,830	398,396	129,886	126,167
Massachusetts	313,300	366,497	155,742	151,956
Michigan	249,034	186,514	141,939	137,874
Minnesota	301,779	591,340	150,395	146,087
Mississippi	244,826	179,273	141,939	137,874
Missouri	221,367	225,737	141,939	137,874
Montana	370,107	427,134	119,367	115,950
Nebraska	408,492	218,190	141,939	137,874
Nevada	222,854	220,119	141,939	137,874
New Hampshire	193,341	144,966	155,169	150,725
New Jersey	200,723	192,390	159,739	155,459
New Mexico	255,784	242,822	141,763	137,974
New York	231,214	168,973	119,367	115,950
North Carolina	371,243	438,578	145,507	142,078
North Dakota	233,752	225,881	141,939	137,874
Ohio	239,244	198,201	145,670	141,497
Oklahoma	266,374	209,215	141,939	137,874
Oregon	376,264	430,553	149,637	145,351

7	F	1
1	J	Т

State	Technical Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016
Pennsylvania	257,682	256,449	141,939	137,874
Rhode Island	164,449	121,909	130,492	126,756
South Carolina	188,968	168,688	141,939	137,874
South Dakota	282,520	213,312	141,939	137,874
Tennessee	291,412	250,742	147,639	137,874
Texas	539,582	658,159	119,367	162,926
Utah	348,191	216,935	141,939	137,874
Vermont	197,118	166,992	119,367	115,950
Virginia	249,975	145,737	144,812	137,874
Washington	265,203	233,538	141,939	137,874
West Virginia	254,196	271,897	140,400	137,874
Wisconsin	276,079	240,208	141,939	137,874
Wyoming	356,215	168,054	119,367	104,595
Puerto Rico	186,021	161,789	141,939	149,229
NHQ/Above State	59,783,174	64,651,705	72,692,702	69,758,432
Total	73,801,903	78,424,284	79,917,177	76,814,658

Snow Survey (CO-45) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Technical Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016
Alaska	\$188,031	\$581,689	\$581,400	\$581,400
Arizona	3,247	126,873	126,873	129,410
California	4,300	28,939	28,949	28,949
Colorado	272,355	1,019,944	1,281,059	1,250,000
Idaho	176,116	920,725	920,000	960,000
Montana	532,698	920,518	920,296	1,176,163
Nevada	-	318,600	221,006	206,252
New Mexico	35,737	161,850	161,850	78,551
Oregon	543,807	1,056,793	1,103,340	1,338,459
Utah	360,525	1,009,271	1,047,340	1,122,500
Washington	41,600	201,813	238,095	238,095
Wyoming	29,222	293,298	227,780	227,780
NHQ/Above State	6,365,244	2,651,551	2,055,150	1,045,073
Total	8,552,882	9,291,864	8,913,138	8,382,632

Plant Materials Centers (CO-46) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013),
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016)
Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

	Technical	Technical				
State	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016		
Alaska		-	\$245,000	-		
Arizona	\$362,000	\$350,000	425,000	\$270,000		
Arkansas	357,000	359,720	259,895	230,000		
California	402,600	320,000	238,000	270,000		
Colorado	73,500	-	112,000	-		
Florida	367,000	313,691	326,000	230,000		
Georgia	199,000	140,000	305,000	270,000		
Hawaii	317,100	350,461	331,958	220,000		
Idaho	394,450	420,000	345,354	240,000		
Kansas	327,400	330,000	265,225	270,000		
Louisiana	330,000	305,000	342,557	280,000		
Maryland	452,600	411,682	400,133	390,000		
Michigan	353,800	330,000	217,362	220,000		
Mississippi	185,900	190,000	290,803	265,000		
Missouri	336,500	300,000	775,000	245,000		
Montana	350,000	340,000	578,000	260,000		
Nevada	184,800	200,000	163,000	230,000		
New Jersey	393,275	392,424	403,000	310,000		
New Mexico	386,000	383,000	293,058	280,000		
New York	320,000	310,000	298,848	240,000		
North Dakota	441,000	410,000	525,477	360,000		
Oregon	323,500	290,000	214,380	240,000		
Texas	995,001	959,737	867,943	750,000		
Washington	334,050	320,000	440,000	250,000		
West Virginia	279,900	300,000	264,825	280,000		
Puerto Rico	28,000	42,000	40,000			
NHQ/Above State	168,125	709,440	79,668	193,332		
Total	8,662,501	8,777,155	9,047,486	6,793,332		

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-15) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013)
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016)
Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total
State	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Alabama	-		-	\$148,285	\$34,220	\$182,505
Alaska	-	-	_	85,000	17,000	102,000
Arizona	~			323,477	36,239	359,716
Arkansas	-			9,224	-	9,224
California	~		-	4,392,545	886,451	5,278,996
Colorado	\$1,938,682	\$193,868	\$2,132,550	-	193,800	193,800
Florida	-			76,280	11,359	87,639
Hawaii	-	-			-29,111	-29,111
Indiana	-	-	-	301,000	60,200	361,200
Iowa	-	-		-303,743	-	-303,743
Kansas	12,713	2,543	15,256	-	-	
Kentucky	434,850	86,970	521,820	875,868	210,284	1,086,152
Maine	22,500	4,500	27,000	-	-	-
Mississippi	271,388	54,277	325,665	-509,826	20,000	-489,826
Missouri		-		-17,032	-	-17,032
New Hampshire	177,225	35,445	212,670		-	
New York	-		~	~607,466	-	-607,466
North Dakota		_		-314,701	-	-314,701
Ohio	308,850	30,885	339,735	-181,115	-102	-181,216
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-80,001	-33,451	-113,451
South Dakota		-		-116,051	-20,000	-136,051
Tennessee	467,601	87,271	554,872	90,103	28,295	118,398
Utah	7,000,000	1,670,000	8,670,000	-220,206	16,359	-203,847
Vermont	-	-		-9,000	-1.57	-9,157
West Virginia	-		-	-827,790	7,935	-819,855
Wyoming	-	-	~	467,500	113,500	581,000
NHQ/Above State	_	-	-		12,742	12,742
Total	10,633,809	2,165,759	12,799,568	3,582,351	1,565,563	5,147,916

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
NHQ/Above State		~	-	-	\$981,000	\$981,000
Total	-	_	-	~~	981,000	981,000

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-16) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	-	-	-	\$3,500	-	\$3,500
Arkansas	-	-	-	300,000	\$60,000	360,000
California	-	-	-	525,000	105,000	630,000
Colorado	~	-	-	940,000	188,000	1,128,000
Hawaii	-	-	-	-40,878	-	-40,878
Kentucky	-			358,044	64,262	422,306
Mississippi	-			172,615	34,524	207,139
Missouri	-	-	-	-200,000	-40,000	-240,000
North Dakota	-	-	-	-400,000	-79,418	-479,418
South Carolina	_		~~~	72,019	14,404	86,423
Tennessee	-	-	-	136,899	24,641	161,540
Total	-	-		1,867,199	371,413	2,238,612

Emergency Watershed Protection - Hurricanes (EWP-17) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	\$45,000	\$45,000
Missíssippi	-	-	-	\$-1,363,840	~~	-1,363,840
Missouri	_	_	-	-112,755	**	-112,755
Nebraska	_		-	-30,264	-2,487	-32,751
Utah		-	-	1,274,916	274,983	1,549,899
Total	-	-	-	-231,943	317,496	85,553

Emergency Watershed Protection - KS and TX (EWP-31) Allocation	ns
Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and	
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014)	
Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Kansas	-	-	-	_	\$-278	\$-278
Total	-	-	-		-278	-278

Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP-62) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	-	-	-	\$850,617	\$211,167	\$1,061,784
Alaska	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Arkansas	-	-	-	375,000	75,200	450,200
Colorado	\$14,609,000	\$1,460,900	\$16,069,900	12,796,050	2,855,140	15,651,190
Florida	6,975,000	743,500	7,718,500	-310,742	237,798	-72,944
Minnesota	668,625	66,862	735,487	-	-	-
Mississippi	4,913,553	491,355	5,404,908	-234,543	513,105	278,562
Missouri	-		-	-383,240	-	~383,240
New Hampshire	-	~	~	701,850	201,370	903,220
New York	9,278,488	927,849	10,206,337		-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	279,166		279,166
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-264,302	~56,932	-321,233
Pennsylvania	-		-	-3,838,165	-32,684	-3,870,849
Rhode Island	-	-	-	344,415	19,152	363,567
Tennessee	48,825	9,765	58,590	-	337	337
Utah	500,000	100,000	600,000	-38,106	62,379	24,273
Vermont	-		-	-87,956	20,550	-67,406
Washington	-	-	-	300,000	60,000	360,000
Wisconsin	1,420,000	142,000	1,562,000	_	100,000	100,000
NHQ/Above State	-	_		-	9,235	9,235
Total	38,413,491	3,942,231	42,355,722	10,490,044	4,290,817	14,780,862

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Alabama	\$2,444,878	\$488,976	\$2,933,854	-	-	-
Alaska	6,750,000	1,350,000	8,100,000	-	-	~
Arkansas	80,000	16,000	96,000	-	~	-
Colorado	47,433,066	9,450,323	56,883,389			
Florida	4,965,750	993,150	5,958,900	-	-	
Iowa	336,928	55,195	392,123		-	-
New Mexico	50,670	8,334	59,004	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1,200,000	240,000	1,440,000	~		-
South Carolina	1,160,000	272,000	1,432,000			~
Tennessee	37,607	6,268	43,875	-	-	-
West Virginia	304,000	60,800	364,800	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State		509,450	509,450	-	_	-
Total	64,762,899	13,450,496	78,213,395		-	~

Emergency Watershed Protection - General (EWP-63) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total. 2014
Connecticut	\$598,362	\$119,672	\$718,034	\$12,096,867	\$2,240,998	\$14,337,865
Maryland	250,000	40,000	290,000	-250,000	-40,000	-290,000
New Jersey	2,700,300	320,032	3,020,332	7,776,320	1,502,826	9,279,146
New York	1,389,225	138,922	1,528,147	92,334,197	16,221,110	108,555,307
Rhode Island	34,902	6,909	41,811	864,375	172,875	1,037,250
NHQ/Above State	-	810,000	810,000	_	335,625	335,625
Total	4,972,789	1,435,535	6,408,324	112,821,759	20,433,434	133,255,193

Water Bank Program (WB-21) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	\$14,400	\$14,400
North Dakota	-	-	-	\$2,540,000	263,800	2,803,800
South Dakota	-	-	-	1,060,000	121,800	1,181,800
Total	-		-	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	\$2,880,000	\$317,300	\$3,197,300	-	-	-
South Dakota	720,000	82,700	802,700	-	-	
Total	3,600,000	400,000	4,000,000	-	_	-

Watershed Flood Prevention - Conservation Operations (WF-03) Allocations Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Missouri	-	\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000	-	-	-
Total	-	5,600,000	5,600,000	-	_	

Watershed Rehabilitation (WR-84) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Arizona	\$7,000,000	\$371,996	\$7,371,996	\$2,250,000	\$25,000	\$2,275,000
Arkansas		20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	40,000	40,000	-	80,000	80,000
Kentucky	-	488,000	488,000		313,000	313,000
Maine	-	-	~		60,000	60,000
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	114,632	114,632
Nevada	-	-	-	-	280,000	280,000
New Mexico	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
New York	-	217,375	217,375	-	70,522	70,522
Ohio	-	9,000	9,000	-	-	
Oklahoma	-	480,000	480,000	511,860	795,000	1,306,860
Pennsylvania		333,033	333,033	264,689	30,311	295,000
Tennessee	-	404,000	404,000	-	60,000	60,000
Texas	-	286,000	286,000	4,170,800	2,565,200	6,736,000
Utah	-	998,500	998,500	-	-	-
Virginia	2,078,940	195,000	2,273,940		300,000	300,000
West Virginia		350,000	350,000	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	38,307	38,307
NHQ/Above State		253,000	253,000	_	-	-
Total	9,078,940	4,465,904	13,544,844	7,197,349	4,731,972	11,929,321

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Arizona	-	-	-	-	7,000	7,000
Georgia	-	-	-		192,720	192,720
Kansas	-	-	-	-	20,867	20,867
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	48,000	48,000
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	60,000	60,000
New Hampshire		-	-	-	33,000	33,000
Oregon	-	-		-	8,000	8,000
Pennsylvania	-	-	~	-	33,000	33,000
Texas	-	-	-	4,046,800	800,000	4,846,800
Utah	-	-	-	3,000,000	600,000	3,600,000
Virginía	11,675,000	40,000	11,715,000		18,426	18,426
West Virginia	-	-			233,625	233,625
NHQ/Above State	ur	139,315	139,315	-	144,683	144,683
Total	11,675,000	179,315	11,854,315	7,046,800	2,199,321	9,246,121

Agriculture Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

	Source: Financ	Technical	ic Hoderniza	Financial	Technical	
	Assistance	Assistance	Total	Assistance	Assistance	Total
State	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Alabama	_			\$645,776	\$441,520	\$1,087,296
Alaska	-	-	-	811,500	24,676	836,176
Arizona	-	-	**		21,672	21,672
Arkansas		-		17,307,322	3,839,509	21,146,831
California	-		~	17,553,901	3,089,021	20,642,922
Colorado	-	-	-	4,028,321	787,563	4,815,884
Connecticut	-		-	3,832,070	394,540	4,226,610
Delaware	-	-	-	3,436,084	332,999	3,769,083
Florida	-	-		23,852,492	7,784,473	31,636,965
Georgia	-	-	-	4,707,996	1,017,933	5,725,929
Hawaii	-			1,000	156,285	157,285
Idaho	-	-	-	3,173,913	289,334	3,463,247
Illinois	-	-	-	1,289,434	587,538	1,876,972
Indiana	-	-	-	3,148,371	550,760	3,699,131
Iowa	~	-	-	11,606,227	2,947,388	14,553,615
Kansas	-	-	-	3,842,715	384,454	4,227,169
Kentucky	-	-	-	8,753,734	1,796,726	10,550,460
Louisiana	-	~	-	14,204,987	5,347,894	19,552,881
Maine	-	-	-	299,950	73,381	373,331
Maryland	-	-	-	923,523	460,403	1,383,926
Massachusetts	-	-	-	4,091,383	502,034	4,593,417
Michigan	-		-	2,763,471	566,529	3,330,000
Minnesota	-		~	1,189,260	2,184,239	3,373,499
Mississippi	-	-	-	5,450,730	1,494,918	6,945,648
Missouri	-	-	_	4,903,233	899,766	5,802,999
Montana	-	-	-	5,665,724	563,230	6,228,954
Nebraska	-	-		3,610,492	1,035,781	4,646,273
Nevada	-	-	-	4,431,124	935,982	5,367,106
New Hampshire	-			2,905,888	471,688	3,377,576
New Jersey	-	-	_	5,126,918	513,986	5,640,904
New Mexico		-	-	-	45,888	45,888
New York	-	-	-	2,309,580	731,964	3,041,544
North Carolina	-	-	_	2,113,216	555,951	2,669,167
North Dakota	_			4,156,095	2,121,870	6,277,965
Ohio	-	_	-	7,603,214	1,202,414	8,805,628
Oklahoma			-	1,039,083	397,370	1,436,453
Oregon	-			620,596	905,091	1,525,687
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1		_	020,000	2001021	2,020,000

7	6	0

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	3,994,512	1,180,744	5,175,256
Rhode Island	- 1	-	-	374,550	89,286	463,836
South Carolina	-	-	-	1,967,620	255,906	2,223,526
South Dakota	-	-		6,095,496	1,901,953	7,997,449
Tennessee	-	-		2,487,287	2,015,641	4,502,928
Texas	-	-	-	9,430,585	1,770,212	11,200,797
Utah	-	-	-	5,317,331	322,182	5,639,513
Vermont	-	-	-	3,674,862	444,045	4,118,907
Virginia	-	-	-	851,265	211,699	1,062,964
Washington		-	-	1,402,606	184,399	1,587,005
West Virginia	-	-	-	1,900,681	264,457	2,165,138
Wisconsin	-	-	-	2,878,254	722,264	3,600,518
Wyoming	-	_	-	1,504,400	123,395	1,627,795
Puerto Rico		-	-	-	4,004	4,004
NHQ/Above State	-	-	-	10,710,000	46,650,302	57,360,302
Total	-	-	-	233,988,772	101,597,259	335,586,031

	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total
State	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016
Alabama	\$1,147,507	\$439,665	\$1,587,172	\$721,500	\$320,000	\$1,041,500
Alaska	-	17,891	17,891	884,535	90,000	974,535
Arizona	-	66,159	66,159	750,000	135,000	885,000
Arkansas	20,401,383	5,330,449	25,731,832	13,480,000	4,480,000	17,960,000
California	12,962,865	4,932,789	17,895,654	19,762,000	6,452,545	26,214,545
Colorado	6,310,450	900,222	7,210,672	3,543,400	700,000	4,243,400
Connecticut	4,050,738	976,339	5,027,077	3,786,300	580,000	4,366,300
Delaware	3,576,963	572,759	4,149,722	3,607,000	396,407	4,003,407
Florida	26,116,523	5,544,983	31,661,506	17,357,180	4,160,000	21,517,180
Georgia	9,371,095	1,672,462	11,043,557	4,704,750	1,090,000	5,794,750
Hawaii	-	77,011	77,011	2,457,825	110,000	2,567,825
Idaho	667,668	389,341	1,057,009	1,595,144	350,000	1,945,144
Illinois	2,871,134	968,296	3,839,431	2,384,257	913,298	3,297,555
Indiana	5,474,176	1,182,396	6,656,572	3,556,438	935,057	4,491,495
Iowa	13,974,216	2,280,767	16,254,983	12,334,278	1,940,000	14,274,278
Kansas	1,743,777	420,854	2,164,631	4,018,200	400,000	4,418,200
Kentucky	10,003,351	3,149,097	13,152,448	18,183,660	1,870,000	20,053,660
Louisiana	13,361,254	2,565,671	15,926,925	14,631,840	3,560,000	18,191,840
Maine	349,500	72,262	421,762	470,624	135,000	605,624
Maryland	3,897,220	540,772	4,437,992	1,660,666	484,030	2,144,696
Massachusetts	2,654,397	649,730	3,304,127	4,407,400	715,994	5,123,394
Michigan	5,537,988	676,385	6,214,373	2,735,400	586,485	3,321,885
Minnesota	848,513	1,718,423	2,566,936	2,154,155	1,068,750	3,222,905

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	
	Assistance	Assistance	Total	Assistance	Assistance	Total 2016
State	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	
Mississippi	3,723,950	2,414,182	6,138,132	12,075,468	2,730,000	14,805,468
Missouri	6,379,270	1,779,477	8,158,747	5,639,500	1,699,985	7,339,485
Montana	4,187,006	899,215	5,086,221	7,553,003	1,170,000	8,723,003
Nebraska	4,229,159	1,592,464	5,821,623	4,503,600	1,264,417	5,768,017
Nevada	2,754,741	833,477	3,588,218	4,031,985	1,080,000	5,111,985
New Hampshire	3,774,330	722,311	4,496,641	2,993,120	530,000	3,523,120
New Jersey	5,072,126	705,336	5,777,462	5,309,200	577,613	5,886,813
New Mexico	1,560	68,355	69,915	839,164	61,369	900,533
New York	3,151,474	742,371	3,893,845	3,246,586	684,789	3,931,375
North Carolina	2,081,300	819,735	2,901,035	4,121,424	1,070,000	5,191,424
North Dakota	3,925,485	1,723,688	5,649,173	5,033,550	2,062,520	7,096,070
Ohio	15,521,150	2,213,790	17,734,940	7,679,470	1,570,000	9,249,470
Oklahoma	1,320,752	504,872	1,825,624	2,086,000	612,276	2,698,276
Oregon	2,420,145	822,997	3,243,142	7,768,856	1,070,000	8,838,856
Pennsylvania	3,329,771	1,238,950	4,568,721	3,616,000	918,000	4,534,000
Rhode Island	404,008	102,976	506,984	498,300	135,000	633,300
South						
Carolina	1,474,819	582,427	2,057,246	2,279,476	760,000	3,039,476
South Dakota	5,792,211	2,560,460	8,352,671	9,501,705	2,437,148	11,938,853
Tennessee	6,710,407	1,900,408	8,610,815	2,274,786	1,000,000	3,274,786
Texas	5,011,610	2,475,852	7,487,462	11,041,805	2,647,783	13,689,588
Utah	3,099,406	356,168	3,455,574	2,449,368	526,704	2,976,072
Vermont	2,943,963	719,290	3,663,253	3,628,930	465,000	4,093,930
Virginia	1,776,293	357,321	2,133,613	2,171,807	433,842	2,605,649
Washington	717,350	312,671	1,030,021	1,564,925	277,500	1,842,425
West Virginia	48,478	296,568	345,046	1,805,650	257,368	2,063,018
Wisconsin	2,551,334	1,006,710	3,558,044	2,929,150	810,026	3,739,176
Wyoming	719,349	117,993	837,342	2,074,320	200,000	2,274,320
Puerto Rico	-	~	-	-	45,000	45,000
NHQ/Above State	5,064,052	48,146,314	53,210,366	26,619,483	47,428,653	74,048,136
Total	243,506,217	111,161,101	354,667,318	284,523,183	105,997,559	390,520,742

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Connecticut	\$94,000	\$9,385	\$103,385	\$168,071	\$69,897	\$237,968
Delaware	62,642	9,200	71,842	15,629	7,320	22,949
Hawaii	40,130	45,056	85,186	269,246	53,403	322,649
Maine	456,600	52,468	509,068	1,154,264	266,579	1,420,843
Maryland	63,700	38,135	101,835	149,553	24,049	173,602

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	- t- 1
State	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Massachusetts	56,713	17,929	74,642	92,745	26,841	119,586
Nevada	60,675	7,767	68,442	754,572	193,870	948,442
New Hampshire	97,000	10,500	107,500	10,058	6,972	17,030
New Jersey	134,800	63,120	197,920	185,993	41,479	227,472
New York	169,000	45,800	214,800	451,316	77,880	529,196
Pennsylvania	279,400	55,600	335,000	1,080,930	265,261	1,346,191
Rhode Island	37,400	11,300	48,700	117,720	25,847	143,567
Utah	-	17,385	17,385	290,917	58,090	349,007
Vermont	94,745	20,726	115,471	62,948	20,224	83,172
West Virginia	183,569	35,550	219,119	234,814	63,283	298,097
Wyoming	142,500	69,900	212,400	261,053	99,461	360,514
NHQ/Above State	-	-	-	-	108,926	108,926
Total	1,972,874	509,821	2,482,695	5,299,829	1,409,382	6,709,211
State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Connecticut	\$133,060	\$49,754	\$182,814	\$117,746	\$49,908	\$167,654
Delaware	10,743	3,674	14,417	10,855	6,883	17,738
Hawaii	282,848	67,864	350,712	121,148	88,068	209,216
Maine	929,100	152,121	1,081,221	1,097,445	153,365	1,250,810
Maryland	164,600	30,046	194,646	152,707	29,136	181,843
Massachusetts	121,600	18,489	140,089	120,634	8,522	129,156
Nevada	129,975	29,946	159,921	179,414	24,906	204,320
New Hampshire	65,553	17,282	82,835	75,302	42,017	117,319
New Jersey	246,065	54,950	301,015	255,070	75,511	330,581
New York	333,350	73,702	407,052	400,369	67,426	467,795
Pennsylvania	361,600	74,868	436,468	333,239	73,693	406,932
Rhode Island	121,400	25,413	146,813	108,611	22,351	130,962
Utah	178,436	43,837	222,273	220,735	48,620	269,355
Vermont	112,600	37,744	150,344	117,035	42,518	159,553
West Virginia	240,400	125,911	366,311	258,254	161,362	419,616
Wyoming	202,535	78,048	280,583	154,437	42,714	197,151
NHQ/Above State	-	71,860	71,860	-	-	-
Total	3,633,865	955,509	4,589,374	3,723,001	937,000	4,660,001

Sou				tober 20, 201 ion Initiativ		
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	\$1,025,217	\$223,010	\$1,248,227	-	\$26,319	\$26,319
Arkansas	855,014	351,315	1,206,329	-	99,095	99,095
California	11,216,345	1,651,963	12,868,308	-	368,175	368,175
Colorado	664,705	92,881	757,586	-	3,212	3,212
Delaware	-	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Florida	-	114,765	114,765		5,658	5,658
Georgia	1,282,521	751,101	2,033,622	-	58,053	58,053
Idaho	4,877,158	511,891	5,389,049	-	160,830	160,830
Illinois	40,309	63,476	103,785		612	612
Indiana	837,882	142,956	980,838	\$301,303	65,581	366,884
Iowa	84,196	58,807	143,003	-	284	284
Kansas	2,689,143	363,176	3,052,319	-	80,108	80,108
Louisiana		25,000	25,000	-	-	-
Michigan	1,795,141	183,043	1,978,184	-	86,762	86,762
Minnesota	3,453,140	239,591	3,692,731	-	39,830	39,830
Mississippi	2,179,585	415,801	2,595,386	-	170,333	170,333
Montana	857,251	158,631	1,015,882	-	22,823	22,823
Nebraska	3,708,103	412,809	4,120,912	-	87,975	87,975
Nevada	-	17,750	17,750	-		-
New Jersey	194,352	58,948	253,300	-	12,412	12,412
New Mexico	63,576	119,821	183,397	-	6,185	6,185
New York	-	81,319	81,319	-	25,484	25,484
North Carolina	-	8,627	8,627	-	-	
North Dakota	2,261,537	240,585	2,502,122	67,431	11,599	79,030
Oklahoma	465,602	231,107	696,709	-	38,296	38,296
Oregon	1,693,618	319,236	2,012,854	-	76,700	76,700
South Dakota	56,103	71,308	127,411	-	2,175	2,175
Texas	4,617,475	805,575	5,423,050	~	83,134	83,134
Washington	102,122	90,639	192,761	-	5,540	5,540
Wyoming	342,444	133,423	475,867	-	37,391	37,391
NHQ/Above State		3,387,599	3,387,599		113,869	113,869
Total	45,362,539	11,335,153	56,697,692	368,734	1,688,435	2,057,168

Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Surce: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

2	Fiscal Y Source: Financ	fear 2014 Act Sial Manageme				
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Delaware	\$975,326	\$143,018	\$1,118,344	-	\$145,100	\$145,100
Maryland	10,540,403	1,577,077	12,117,480	-	1,490,604	1,490,604
New York	4,927,420	577,551	5,504,971	_	528,700	528,700
Pennsylvania	9,400,000	1,083,491	10,483,491	\$4,856	1,368,000	1,372,856
Virginia	8,817,000	1,364,305	10,181,305	-	1,255,400	1,255,400
West Virginia	7,100,000	990,574	8,090,574	-	695,600	695,600
NHQ/Above State	-	1,776,565	1,776,565	-	30,596	30,596
Total	41,760,149	7,512,581	49,272,730	4,856	5,514,000	5,518,856

#### Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (CBWI) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Wree Fiscapcial Management Modernization Initiative (FMM)

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

State	Technical Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016
Alabama	\$1,315,901	\$488,152	\$395,229	\$625,561
Alaska	21,247	15,189		-
Arìzona	-	-	-	17,107
Arkansas	568,296	413,192	912,301	700,737
California	72,164	13,260	54,537	89,965
Colorado	2,057,566	674,808	1,247,931	478,024
Connecticut	8,396	1,189	1,312	273
Delaware	43,678	16,889	34,583	10,646
Florida	127,161	83,198	80,213	63,017
Georgia	723,217	482,605	1,732,521	873,332
Hawaii	54,235	6,753	57,667	6,844
Idaho	831,467	587,657	419,624	447,476
Illinois	5,543,584	6,251,673	10,727,128	1,861,950
Indiana	5,114,428	3,732,652	7,737,586	1,790,446
Iowa	5,723,372	9,324,626	11,610,745	3,261,322
Kansas	2,591,655	2,203,823	2,846,812	797,489
Kentucky	2,004,046	1,473,508	1,783,607	528,680
Louisiana	149,803	328,886	160,864	143,690
Maine	85,406	10,235	24,979	13,337
Maryland	722,851	567,425	1,370,879	571,264
Massachusetts	-	-	-	6,109
Michigan	643,058	675,814	763,110	325,533

State	Technical Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2016
Minnesota	5,940,978	4,851,878	8,818,420	1,391,193
Mississippi	1,644,016	2,427,405	805,502	259,055
Missouri	6,388,477	1,617,310	2,453,607	1,031,649
Montana	1,093,329	238,230	391,025	260,617
Nebraska	1,940,957	2,220,825	3,305,361	1,262,143
Nevada	601	909	-	-
New Jersey	108,480	58,158	70,816	27,449
New Mexico	337,050	256,744	292,869	112,030
New York	169,043	182,777	304,989	716,964
North Carolina	590,060	581,576	652,327	241,253
North Dakota	2,397,972	1,499,516	4,049,846	780,928
Ohio	3,494,259	5,409,321	4,285,753	1,090,745
Oklahoma	1,203,245	519,433	90,581	73,226
Oregon	634,235	484,217	483,405	153,351
Pennsylvania	1,184,534	2,358,172	1,525,146	545,469
Rhode Island	-	1,000	-	112
South Carolina	541,216	662,962	524,258	254,880
South Dakota	2,216,040	3,926,212	3,344,147	693,137
Tennessee	625,145	368,529	467,477	202,397
Texas	3,047,684	2,737,553	1,566,697	726,281
Utah	117,100	50,989	201,874	199,584
Vermont	60,511	21,038	50,812	96,818
Virginia	847,636	344,396	994,723	727,104
Washington	991,535	324,554	750,317	482,394
West Virginia	42,174	73,230	70,041	21,824
Wisconsin	2,072,350	1,301,617	1,472,950	523,912
Wyoming	539,361	176,498	130,163	143,999
Puerto Rico	311,000	860		-
NHQ/Above State	811,143	6,400,488	5,517,337	7,571,201
Total	67,751,661	66,447,951	84,582,071	32,202,517

Conservation Security Program (CSP) Allocations
Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013),
Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and
Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016)
Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

	Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)							
	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical			
State	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2014	Total 2014		
Alabama	\$1,029,050	\$152,400	\$1,181,450	\$1,012,593	\$35,751	\$1,048,344		
Alaska	15,445	33,859	49,304	16,000	1,882	17,882		
Arizona	146,056	13,991	160,047	147,000	73,383	220,383		
Arkansas	3,581,695	366,194	3,947,889	2,377,867	240,847	2,618,714		
California	2,416,280	226,126	2,642,406	2,222,048	104,430	2,326,478		
Colorado	2,018,840	250,014	2,268,854	1,938,312	149,588	2,087,900		
Connecticut	15,338	9,814	25,152	12,843	2,822	15,665		
Delaware	232,026	21,630	253,656	228,000	12,230	240,230		
Georgia	1,733,342	372,508	2,105,850	1,107,000	41,396	1,148,396		
Hawaii	135,871	28,639	164,510	133,805	5,043	138,848		
Idaho	9,228,523	376,045	9,604,568	8,707,729	201,333	8,909,062		
Illinois	6,200,467	548,955	6,749,422	2,189,514	119,483	2,308,997		
Indiana	5,378,761	198,053	5,576,814	3,194,988	129,831	3,324,819		
Iowa	15,862,143	559,362	16,421,505	13,421,077	342,454	13,763,531		
Kansas	5,362,996	336,554	5,699,550	4,585,753	205,096	4,790,849		
Kentucky	76,925	55,394	132,319	75,000	13,171	88,171		
Louisiana	104,216	36,862	141,078	104,991	5,645	110,636		
Maine	82,452	18,284	100,736	83,000	7,526	90,526		
Maryland	1,124,399	136,832	1,261,231	1,089,435	78,087	1,167,522		
Massachusetts	2,498	7,523	10,021	3,000	1,000	4,000		
Michigan	3,671,589	146,033	3,817,622	2,742,962	137,358	2,880,320		
Minnesota	4,296,104	297,386	4,593,490	3,619,763	78,087	3,697,850		
Mississippi	163,632	64,663	228,295	163,750	16,780	180,530		
Missouri	20,423,614	663,492	21,087,106	17,444,714	356,566	17,801,280		
Montana	7,190,877	404,223	7,595,100	6,294,700	301,058	6,595,758		
Nebraska	5,425,495	465,977	5,891,472	4,724,325	310,466	5,034,791		
Nevada	145,224	8,866	154,090	135,000	10,349	145,349		
New Hampshire	-	1,467	1,467		-			
New Jersey	88,599	8,943	97,542	77,680	4,704	82,384		
New Mexico	795,154	100,706	895,860	452,000	149,588	601,588		
New York	381,633	77,347	458,980	64,000	5,645	69,645		
North Carolina	600,034	38,575	638,609	589,000	12,230	601,230		
North Dakota	4,257,412	340,156	4,597,568	4,167,700	172,168	4,339,868		
Ohio	10,291,927	762,170	11,054,097	6,571,968	253,077	6,825,045		
Oklahoma	1,874,958	277,352	2,152,310	1,140,096	143,003	1,283,099		
Oregon	18,646,049	773,244	19,419,293	14,034,520	416,778	14,451,298		

	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total
State	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Pennsylvania	375,768	141,368	517,136	180,000	28,224	208,224
Rhode Island	4,627	2,634	7,261	5,000	1,000	6,000
South Carolina	1,167,452	137,142	1,304,594	884,000	47,981	931,981
South Dakota	576,520	91,695	668,215	565,448	31,047	596,495
Tennessee	199,798	45,963	245,761	200,000	18,171	218,171
Texas	930,531	107,100	1,037,631	823,000	79,028	902,028
Utah	1,923,555	57,076	1,980,631	1,924,000	68,679	1,992,679
Vermont	9,813	6,113	15,926	10,000	1,000	11,000
Virginia	167,121	49,511	216,632	167,589	16,935	184,524
Washington	4,681,726	152,648	4,834,374	3,946,255	103,489	4,049,744
West Virginia	149,972	37,993	187,965	148,000	15,994	163,994
Wisconsin	3,169,181	365,171	3,534,352	1,406,295	87,495	1,493,790
Wyoming	1,171,014	152,026	1,323,040	1,147,057	170,286	1,317,343
Puerto Rico	3,946	-	3,946	3,000	-	3,000
NHQ/Above State	-	4,494,301	4,494,301	-	550,693	550,693
Total	147,530,648	14,020,380	161,551,028	116,281,777	5,358,877	121,640,654

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Alabama	\$511,954	\$76,965	\$588,919	-	-	_
Alaska	12,172	1,342	13,514	-	-	-
Arizona	28,815	7,639	36,454	-	-	-
Arkansas	212,092	101,439	313,531	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$11,000
California	234,216	171,120	405,336	74,000	22,000	96,000
Colorado	989,309	244,782	1,234,091		-	-
Connecticut	11,965	17,761	29,726	-	-	-
Delaware	126,218	31,855	158,073	-	_	-
Georgia	225,343	108,569	333,912	19,000	6,000	25,000
Hawaii	87,284	14,166	101,450	-	-	-
Idaho	3,587,137	364,507	3,951,644	37,000	11,000	48,000
Illinois	243,894	70,974	314,868	12,000	4,000	16,000
Indiana	204,816	99,203	304,019	6,000	2,000	8,000
Iowa	599,096	203,610	802,706	37,000	11,000	48,000
Kansas	126,505	69,732	196,237	6,000	2,000	8,000
Kentucky	42,691	26,285	68,976	11,000	4,000	15,000
Louisiana	12,941	4,711	17,652	13,000	4,000	17,000
Maine	79,925	45,896	125,821	-	-	-
Maryland	504,123	215,687	719,810	37,000	11,000	48,000
Massachusetts	2,498	4,490	6,988	3,000	1,000	4,000

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Michigan	739,482	192,066	931,548	37,000	11,000	48,000
Minnesota	119,702	24,659	144,361	15,000	5,000	20,000
Mississippi	124,711	36,339	161,050		-	_
Missouri	1,532,040	527,700	2,059,740	32,000	10,000	42,000
Montana	811,093	104,297	915,390	112,000	33,000	145,000
Nebraska	3,145,218	397,918	3,543,136	674,000	198,000	872,000
Nevada	11,282	2,310	13,592	-	-	-
New Jersey	68,399	20,283	88,682	-	-	-
New York	19,584	2,822	22,406	-	-	-
North Carolina	10,179	4,033	14,212		-	-
North Dakota	1,407,175	157,905	1,565,080	175,000	52,000	227,000
Ohio	2,203,324	682,457	2,885,781	51,000	15,000	66,000
Oklahoma	1,039,215	356,238	1,395,453	5,000	2,000	7,000
Oregon	1,718,983	185,113	1,904,096	-	~	-
Pennsylvania	86,146	74,973	161,119	2,000	1,000	3,000
Rhode Island	2,650	466	3,116	-	-	-
South Carolina	442,742	86,500	529,242	-	-	-
South Dakota	444,009	55,137	499,146	66,000	20,000	86,000
Tennessee	129,866	61,762	191,628	_		-
Texas	151,791	27,660	179,451		-	-
Utah	1,121,972	137,175	1,259,147	25,000	8,000	33,000
Vermont	9,044	1,995	11,039	10,000	3,000	13,000
Virginia	9,991	29,100	39,091		-	-
Washington	290,566	62,893	353,459	74,000	22,000	96,000
West Virginia	132,266	78,102	210,368	2,000	1,000	3,000
Wisconsin	427,760	223,812	651,572	6,000	2,000	8,000
Wyoming	438,983	109,865	548,848	-	-	-
NHQ/Above State	-	597,243	597,243		180,381	180,381
Total	24,481,167	6,121,556	30,602,723	1,549,000	644,381	2,193,381

	Fisca	1 Year 2014 Ac	Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014),	tober 20, 2014	), and	
Source	іщ ••	r 2015 Actual anagement Mode	Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) - Status of	late (as of Mar Liative (FMMI)	ch 1, 2016) - Status of Funds	ds GL
	Financia1	Technical		Financial		
State	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	\$6,601,333	\$1,091,162	\$7,692,495	\$6,429,847	\$704,384	\$7,134,231
Alaska	1,475,193	194,877	1,670,070	1,750,194	227,471	1,977,665
Arizona	7,027,993	375, 392	7,403,385	6,858,611	565,803	7,424,414
Arkansas	60,363,233	4,133,370	64,496,603	71,543,742	3,046,361	74,590,103
California	8,064,573	947,275	9,011,848	8,763,621	764,488	9,528,109
Colorado	25,459,209	2,635,255	28,094,464	26,100,181	2,100,689	28,200,870
Connecticut	220,561	100,407	320,968	189,742	21,902	211,644
Delaware	1,180,135	96,482	1,276,617	1,244,126	80,888	1,325,014
Florida	2,808,943	554,941	3, 363, 884	3,157,886	294,292	3,452,178
Georgia	31,110,197	3,816,226	34,926,423	37,686,762	1,963,167	39,649,929
Hawaiî	126,163	218,859	345,022	130,841	52,739	183,580
Idaho	6,533,339	489, 395	7,022,734	7,742,488	656, 385	8,398,873
Illinois	21,002,344	2,026,152	23,028,496	29,444,301	2,265,127	31,709,428
Indiana	7,915,349	672,368	8,587,717	8,868,409	561,790	9,430,199
Іома	42,952,361	3,204,420	46,156,781	45,161,071	3,258,971	48,420,042
Kansas	47,216,610	2,338,655	49,555,265	50,131,180	3,033,340	53,164,520
Kentucky	3,401,769	573,675	3,975,444	3,439,105	346,264	3,785,369
Louisiana	21,935,422	1,702,400	23,637,822	28,251,487	1,549,498	29,800,985
Maine	703,176	140,244	843,420	753,935	125,484	879,419
Maryland	1,137,211	127,802	1,265,013	1,117,772	77,611	1,195,383
Massachusetts	70,917	113,567	184,484	76,588	16,492	93,080
Michigan	8,266,969	1,584,441	9,851,410	8,311,775	814,822	9,126,597
Minnesota	68,373,829	5,230,894	73,604,723	78,444,923	4,364,583	82,809,506
Mississippi	21,682,789	949,044	22,631,833	27,719,168	1,182,839	28,902,007
Missouri	28,765,033	3, 569, 403	32, 334, 436	30,880,506	3,151,949	34,032,455

Conservation Stewardship Program (CStP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and al Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Montana	36,107,035	3,124,040	39,231,075	46,564,699	3,197,990	49,762,689
Nebraska	50,947,852	3,374,078	54,321,930	57,757,292	4,564,906	62,322,198
Nevada	1,082,191	130,678	1,212,869	990,759	103,142	1,093,901
New Hampshire	157,026	122,750	279,776	165,192	52,801	217,993
New Jersey	289, 935	89,819	379,754	281,810	28,663	310,473
New Mexico	19,601,073	2,839,210	22,440,283	24,195,561	3,314,222	27,509,783
New York	5, 373, 033	540,622	5,913,655	6,006,051	478,483	6,484,534
North Carolina	3,095,736	535,470	3,631,206	3,166,080	360,776	3,526,856
North Dakota	58,586,926	2,522,727	61,109,653	68,338,297	3, 318, 178	71,656,475
Ohio	5,273,470	794,498	6,067,968	6,032,998	603,985	6, 636, 983
Oklahoma	47,195,912	3,067,775	50,263,687	53,869,184	4,482,108	58,351,292
Oregon	14,932,475	1,049,566	15,982,041	18,796,056	1,705,242	20,501,298
Pennsylvania	6,833,460	850,480	7,683,940	6,758,447	706,807	7,465,254
Rhode Island	63,286	110, 623	173,909	68,209	31,380	99,589
South Carolina	5,329,067	612,249	5,941,316	5,411,181	690,367	6,101,548
South Dakota	47,085,527	3,531,253	50,616,780	62,557,807	4,432,682	66, 990, 489
Tennessee	4,493,147	691,517	5,184,664	5,645,350	688,978	6, 334, 328
Texas	31,051,029	4,923,659	35,974,688	34,124,550	3,678,327	37,802,877
Utah	4,455,184	557,003	5,012,187	4,931,353	727,940	5,659,293
Vermont	48,103	80,162	128,265	54,969	12,796	67,765
Virginia	6,313,295	878,213	7,191,508	6,424,664	484,192	6,908,856
Washington	16,658,818	690,861	17,349,679	18,708,767	1,008,244	19,717,011
West Virginia	1,956,250	392,966	2,349,216	2,132,231	662,253	2,794,484
Wisconsin	15,518,644	1,657,466	17,176,110	18,647,213	2,310,399	20,957,612
Wyoming	8, 676, 689	1,048,425	9,725,114	9,910,873	969, 111	10,879,984
Puerto Rico	16, 590	77,796	94,386	17,000	5,380	22,380
NHQ/Above State		26,214,217	26,214,217	1	44,771,470	44,771,470
Tota1	815,536,404	97,394,829	912,931,233	945,754,854	114,618,161	1,060,373,015

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Alabama	\$5,794,926	\$1,521,997	\$7,316,923	\$6,891,000	\$1,321,000	\$8,212,000
Alaska	1,109,509	365,818	1,475,327	734,000	443,000	1,177,000
Arizona	4,416,525	272,221	4,688,746	4,283,000	2,255,000	6, 538, 000
Arkansas	76,726,025	6,042,463	82,768,488	71,090,000	5,760,000	76,850,000
California	7,529,361	1,449,042	8,978,403	4,291,000	1,483,000	5,774,000
Colorado	24,418,214	4,146,368	28,564,582	18,616,000	6, 759, 000	25, 375, 000
Connecticut	199,500	51,573	251,073	161,388	28,000	189, 388
Delaware	1,272,162	133,034	1,405,196	1,322,000	146,000	1,468,000
Florida	2,913,117	535, 618	3,448,735	2,172,000	610,700	2,782,700
Georgia	39,493,392	3,378,263	42,871,655	41,212,000	2,909,000	44,121,000
Hawaii	115,786	81,886	197,672	17,000	6,000	23,000
Idaho	7,125,939	1,017,666	8,143,605	5,083,000	1,392,000	6,475,000
Illinois	31,735,103	3,476,749	35,211,852	35,319,000	3,784,000	39,103,000
Indiana	8,418,188	829,556	9,247,744	8,666,000	854,000	9,520,000
Iowa	43,985,729	5,794,166	49,779,895	33,381,000	3,790,000	37,171,000
Kansas	49,856,291	5,053,105	54,909,396	42,216,000	8,620,000	50, 836, 000
Kentucky	3, 733, 684	1,079,514	4,813,198	3,893,000	444,000	4,337,000
Louisiana	31,903,413	2,997,886	34,901,299	33,365,000	3,620,000	36, 985, 000
Maine	610, 633	178,017	788, 650	481,000	158,000	639,000
Maryland	1,056,243	279,328	1,335,571	750,000	79,000	829,000
Massachusetts	60,481	20,211	80,692	49,000	19,000	68,000
Michigan	7,709,742	1,807,525	9,517,267	5,616,000	777,000	6,393,000
Minnesota	81, 338, 855	2,537,248	83, 876, 103	77,432,000	7,237,000	84,669,000
Mississippi	31,074,567	2,801,103	33,875,670	31,352,000	3,040,000	34,392,000
Missouri	29,914,100	8,091,156	38,005,256	24,273,000	3,796,000	28,069,000
Montana	38,539,431	5,319,893	43,859,324	35,600,000	11,738,000	47,338,000
Nebraska	57,503,259	7,133,222	64, 636, 481	52,565,000	13,112,000	65, 677, 000
Nevada	1,055,183	113,115	1,168,298	815,000	354,000	1,169,000

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
New Hampshire	243, 608	40,739	284,347	201,000	178,000	379,000
New Jersey	292,056	52,275	344,331	295,873	29,000	324,873
New Mexico	25,587,459	3,718,685	29,306,144	22,370,000	13,212,923	35,582,923
New York	5,473,651	937,556	6,411,207	5,015,000	646,000	5,661,000
North Carolina	3,200,148	983,141	4,183,289	2,019,809	333,000	2,352,809
North Dakota	71,799,525	5,612,985	77,412,510	72,872,000	9,127,000	81,999,000
Ohio	5,961,154	951,659	6,912,813	5,566,000	534,000	6,100,000
Oklahoma	55,826,692	6,492,569	62,319,261	54,473,000	10,294,000	64,767,000
Oregon	19,697,301	3,141,080	22,838,381	18,837,000	5,382,000	24,219,000
Pennsylvania	6,845,430	1,593,129	8,438,559	5,544,000	588,000	6,132,000
Rhode Island	86, 512	20,224	106,736	21,000	9,000	30,000
South Carolina	6,298,931	1,631,730	7,930,661	5,764,000	1,107,000	6,871,000
South Dakota	71,463,968	4,868,887	76, 332, 855	79,634,000	15,781,000	95,415,000
Tennessee	5,778,881	1,172,852	6,951,733	5,663,000	703,000	6, 366, 000
Texas	33,968,983	4,566,915	38,535,898	29,668,000	9,615,000	39,283,000
Utah	5,245,357	1,099,765	6,345,122	4,762,000	2,247,000	7,009,000
Vermont	107,231	22,126	129, 357	29,500	12,000	41,500
Virginia	5,892,247	990,277	6,882,524	6,083,000	711,000	6,794,000
Washington	20, 395, 558	1,590,006	21,985,564	19,667,000	3,429,000	23,096,000
West Virginia	2,097,423	i,510,738	3,608,161	1,510,000	368,000	1,878,000
Wisconsin	18,777,611	5,134,400	23,912,011	18,733,000	2,553,000	21,286,000
Wyoming	8,043,181	1,187,937	9,231,118	6,095,000	3,672,000	9,767,000
Puerto Rico	13,000	1,888	14,888	un series de la constant de la const	1	1
NHQ/Above State	1,940,829	93,919,526	95,860,355	9,063,410	85,416,480	94,479,890
Total	964,646,094	207,748,832	1,172,394,926	915,531,980	250,482,103	1,166,014,083

	Fiscal Year	Year 2014 Actu 2015 Actual an	Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), 1 Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March	er 20, 2014), (as of March	9 1	
	Source: Flr	nanciai Managen	Source: Financial Management Modernization initiative	ION INITIATIVE	(TMM.A)	
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	\$14,068,958	\$5,891,629	\$19,960,587	\$15,562,850	\$4,143,688	\$19,706,538
Alaska	2,467,845	2,446,006	4,913,851	9,299,616	2,338,055	11,637,671
Arizona	8,966,130	5,493,906	14,460,036	8,275,982	3,567,105	11,843,087
Arkansas	64,729,268	7,974,405	72,703,673	49,165,899	7,303,497	56,469,396
California	81,730,884	15,296,859	97,027,743	99,400,180	14,623,630	114,023,810
Colorado	32,997,386	11,472,768	44,470,154	28,999,774	8,627,482	37,627,256
Connecticut	3,817,330	2,340,454	6,157,784	4,907,764	1,961,252	6,869,016
Delaware	5,426,761	1,664,910	7,091,671	6,213,869	1,522,686	7,736,555
Florída	10,185,948	6,141,156	16,327,104	13,565,739	4,641,661	18,207,400
Georgia	28,710,626	6,288,106	34,998,732	23,497,353	5,849,667	29,347,020
Намаіі	6,074,374	3,715,673	9,790,047	6,521,955	2,284,181	8,806,136
Idaho	18,477,172	5,045,812	23,522,984	11,895,799	3,741,875	15,637,674
Illinois	12,798,114	4,671,930	17,470,044	11,317,820	3,044,553	14,362,373
Indiana	27,980,703	4,904,338	32,885,041	15,165,269	3,975,797	19,141,066
Іоwа	27,910,399	7,599,909	35,510,308	23,747,664	6,459,810	30,207,474
Kansas	35,316,252	7,966,328	43,282,580	18,438,669	5,131,196	23, 569, 865
Kentucky	12,621,882	5,302,894	17,924,776	12,162,891	4,216,792	16, 379, 683
Louisiana	19,055,323	6,186,764	25,242,087	16,583,319	3,931,973	20,515,292
Maine	10,274,657	4,113,299	14,387,956	10,951,719	2,875,730	13,827,449
Maryland	7,196,320	2,498,607	9,694,927	11,474,347	2,295,579	13,769,926
Massachusetts	1,848,183	2,041,550	3,889,733	2,633,098	1,245,366	3,878,464
Michigan	14,598,940	4,846,978	19,445,918	14,839,817	3,868,134	18,707,951
Minnesota	24,157,112	10,090,757	34,247,869	18,353,850	6,167,977	24,521,827
Mississippi	37,107,504	5,856,990	42,964,494	30, 397, 264	5,448,736	35,846,000
Missouri	31,815,685	10, 694, 131	42,509,816	22,224,138	6,815,403	29,039,541

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and iscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Montana	12,828,612	8,441,755	21,270,367	13,883,117	5,886,658	19,769,775
Nebraska	29,924,018	8,230,726	38,154,744	27,119,840	6,046,002	33,165,842
Nevada	7,149,847	2,573,422	9,723,269	9,122,344	2,294,306	11,416,650
New Hampshire	3,854,835	1,848,851	5,703,686	5,095,215	1,578,750	6,673,965
New Jersey	3,906,197	2,041,052	5,947,249	5,536,159	1,660,755	7,196,914
New Mexico	23,912,384	6,912,937	30,825,321	22,621,713	5,177,771	27, 799, 484
New York	8,833,273	4,810,074	13,643,347	14,787,558	3,802,964	18,590,522
North Carolina	21,603,465	6,104,971	27,708,436	17,365,208	4,380,821	21,746,029
North Dakota	18,437,480	5,034,999	23,472,479	19,965,024	4,371,675	24, 336, 699
Ohio	14,068,438	4,573,102	18,641,540	15, 633, 928	4,254,123	19,888,051
Oklahoma	18,109,778	7,620,459	25,730,237	19,740,294	6,310,778	26,051,072
Oregon	14,207,098	3,933,651	18,140,749	20,027,958	3,702,474	23,730,432
Pennsylvania	21,449,980	7,538,318	28,988,298	21,874,501	6,818,246	28,692,747
Rhode Island	2,444,888	1,234,350	3,679,238	2,145,376	1,005,672	3,151,048
South Carolina	17,172,247	2,920,414	20,092,661	13,418,170	2,813,075	16,231,245
South Dakota	13,340,519	5,112,781	18,453,300	16,739,453	4,483,958	21, 223, 411
Tennessee	24,415,185	5, 693, 936	30,109,121	19,986,528	4,652,283	24,638,811
Texas	91,695,163	27,421,476	119,116,639	84,940,861	19,679,832	104,620,693
Utah	16,464,839	8,404,172	24,869,011	21,094,317	6,490,777	27,585,094
Vermont	9,528,878	2,817,134	12,346,012	10,553,502	2,179,403	12,732,905
Virginia	16,444,399	5,868,652	22, 313, 051	19, 682, 168	4,671,968	24,354,136
Washington	13, 542, 553	4,728,422	18,270,975	13, 306, 896	3,658,628	16,965,524
West Virginia	9,509,133	5,151,453	14,660,586	10,041,216	4,099,298	14,140,514
Wisconsin	28,634,898	6,182,160	34,817,058	20,733,534	5,474,625	26,208,159
Wyoming	12,924,389	5,391,017	18,315,406	9,714,577	3,810,950	13, 525, 527
Puerto Rico	3,991,782	2,283,469	6,275,251	3,934,222	2,148,851	6,083,073
NHQ/Above State	18,697,769	78,471,955	97,169,724	15,769,794	127,940,600	143,710,394
Total	1,017,425,803	381,891,867	1,399,317,670	960,430,118	365,477,068	1,325,907,186

0 7 1 0 1 0 1 0	Financíal Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Alabama	\$12,572,862	\$3,893,649	\$16,466,511	\$13,405,871	\$3,500,793	\$16,906,664
Alaska	5,881,909	2,077,495	7,959,404	5,114,503	1,198,326	6,312,829
Arizona	10, 635, 717	2,921,162	13,556,879	10,114,923	1,531,750	11,646,673
Arkansas	45,842,960	9,524,551	55,367,511	40,157,912	10,930,408	51,088,320
California	104,834,615	15,027,180	119,861,795	82,082,054	13,304,258	95, 386, 312
Colorado	31,451,025	7,613,128	39,064,153	26,799,043	5,701,164	32,500,207
Connecticut	5,355,568	1,949,556	7,305,124	4,554,384	1,066,659	5,621,043
Delaware	6, 339, 556	1,455,923	7,795,479	6,070,137	967,014	7,037,151
Florida	12,545,517	4,385,448	16,930,965	11,769,779	3, 367, 664	15,137,443
Georgia	22, 696, 064	6,799,609	29,495,673	20,399,150	3,969,649	24,368,799
Намаіі	6, 652, 156	2,206,790	8,858,946	6,148,319	1,717,764	7,866,083
Idaho	14,407,733	3,517,987	17,925,720	13,031,713	3,583,290	16,615,003
Illinois	12,635,304	3,297,454	15,932,758	10,405,714	3,107,859	13,513,573
Indiana	22,419,606	5,409,711	27,829,317	16,769,689	5,990,980	22,760,669
Iowa	16,966,622	6,407,457	23, 374, 079	16,471,329	3,866,508	20,337,837
Kansas	23,804,959	5,462,755	29,267,714	18,961,951	4,860,290	23,822,241
Kentucky	10,217,601	3,845,580	14,063,181	11,822,188	3,140,649	14,962,837
Louisiana	18,021,167	4,062,539	22,083,706	19,076,448	4,922,373	23,998,821
Maine	11,146,511	3,000,857	14,147,368	9,231,146	2,779,096	12,010,242
Maryland	8,218,778	2,439,430	10,658,208	8,149,650	1,958,375	10,108,025
Massachusetts	4,377,431	1,095,351	5,472,782	3, 937, 000	652,533	4,589,533
Michigan	14,671,785	4,561,803	19,233,588	14,046,946	3,677,349	17,724,295
Minnesota	23,689,534	5,951,484	29,641,018	25,981,878	4,902,134	30,884,012
Mississippi	35,495,966	6,745,697	42,241,663	33,299,277	8,911,570	42,210,847
Missouri	31,685,780	7,617,398	39,303,178	20, 799, 658	7,548,673	28, 348, 331
Montana	13, 774, 432	4,913,011	18, 687, 443	17,434,210	3,657,894	21,092,104
Nebraska	22,408,225	6,958,342	29,366,567	20,663,519	5,951,193	26,614,712
Nevada	7,514,770	1,788,982	9,303,752	7,843,450	1,077,611	8,921,061

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
New Hampshire	4,614,917	1,685,965	6,300,882	4,357,124	1,637,051	5,994,175
New Jersey	4,655,661	1,423,508	6,079,169	4,602,410	1,210,330	5,812,740
New Mexico	21,698,232	4,927,835	26,626,067	23,834,043	3, 592, 911	27,426,954
New York	11, 623, 358	3,559,319	15,182,677	13,428,755	3,410,939	16,839,694
North Carolina	19,415,276	4,502,475	23,917,751	17,021,379	3,480,033	20,501,412
North Dakota	12,940,364	4,421,599	17,361,963	17,066,717	4,901,691	21,968,408
Ohio	16,085,761	7,155,788	23,241,549	19,157,123	2,964,478	22,121,601
Oklahoma	20, 381, 472	6,814,590	27,196,062	18,185,073	6,190,854	24,375,927
Oregon	18, 677, 669	3,853,785	22,531,454	19,192,110	4, C10, 794	23,202,904
Pennsylvania	20, 310, 664	6,564,600	26,875,264	17,732,427	6,337,070	24,069,497
Rhode Island	2,720,757	895,412	3,616,169	2,380,088	624,903	3,004,991
South Carolina	13,248,398	3,446,897	16,695,295	13,865,074	3,709,194	17,574,268
South Dakota	11,008,805	4,246,442	15,255,247	12,221,413	3,923,873	16,145,286
Tennessee	20,284,202	5,419,728	25,703,930	21,038,638	5,838,419	26,877,057
Texas	75,541,349	16,291,608	91,832,957	66,036,486	20,188,477	86,224,963
Utah	17,043,005	4,965,605	22,008,610	19,171,647	2,934,548	22,106,195
Vermont	16,142,735	2,791,326	18,934,061	11, 368, 676	2,392,465	13, 761, 141
Virginia	13,579,231	4,858,295	18,437,526	16,096,908	5,136,953	21,233,861
Washington	22,498,763	4,447,350	26,946,113	12,595,701	2,782,542	15, 378, 243
West Virginia	7,720,250	4,375,159	12,095,409	9,026,891	4,541,687	13,568,578
Wisconsin	19,798,636	5, 339, 809	25,138,445	19,358,593	4,619,904	23,978,497
Wyomî.ng	9, 651, 890	3,046,024	12,697,914	10,298,974	1,851,651	12,150,625
Puerto Rico	5,248,318	2,427,835	7,676,153	5,076,794	1,825,435	6,902,229
NHQ/Above State	17,129,399	135, 336, 970	152,466,369	75,212,194	148,005,441	223, 217, 635
Total	958,283,265	377,728,253	1, 336, 011, 518	942,867,079	363,955,469	1,306,822,548

	Fisc	Fiscal Year 2014	2014 Actual (as of sept	Fiscal fear 2013 Actual (as of September 20, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014)	ol, and () 014)	
	Source: F.	cial	Management Modernization Initiative	ation Initiat:	ive (FMMI)	
	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	
State	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	\$235,000	\$90,434	\$325,434	-	\$5,584	\$5,584
Alaska	ł	94,051	94,051	1	117	117
Arizona	-	29,892	29,892		6,602	6,602
California	4,296,221	226,733	4,522,954	\$2,950	67,294	70,244
Colorado	16,103,589	296,617	16,400,206	9,750	129,378	139,128
Connecticut	4,796,221	360,439	5,156,660	4,100	49,557	53, 657
Delaware	4,337,190	107,886	4,445,076	12,600	31,251	43,851
Elorida	414,298	69,076	483,374	1	11,407	11,407
Georgia	2,000	6, 337	8,337	1	3	1
Hawaii	3,885,442	126,701	4,012,143		15,005	15,005
Idaho	1,576,093	79,411	1,655,504		14,796	14,796
Illinois	386, 660	48,992	435,652		2,962	2,962
Kansas	3,106,167	65,239	3,171,406	I	10,152	10,152
Kentucky	2,009,773	148,439	2,158,212	4,690	62,928	67,618
Maine	1,331,093	27,235	1,358,328	1,790	7,655	9,445
Maryland	15,564	100, 690	116,254	1	16,545	16,545
Massachusetts	8,725,843	456,764	9,182,607	13,275	45,992	59,267
Michigan	2,601,982	119,854	2,721,836	850	23,481	24,331
Minnesota	1,288,866	182,601	1,471,467	750	11,117	11,867
Mississippi		6, 370	6, 370	1	1	1
Missouri	42,900	14,500	57,400	43	1	
Montana	5,049,196	202,352	5,251,548	750	32,888	33, 638
Nebraska	963,126	49,842	1,012,968	I	6, 599	6, 599
Nevada	2,429,976	82,584	2,512,560	i	7,633	7,633
New Hampshire	2,663,988	99,514	2,763,502	600	23,260	23,860
New Jersey	7,733,197	229, 785	7,962,982	7,820	27,626	35,446

Farm & Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014)

	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total
State	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
New Mexico	604,244	32,299	636, 543	1,180	5,280	6,460
New York	4,280,918	291,294	4,572,212	12,690	64,083	76,773
North Carolina	2,529,575	187,937	2,717,512	5,950	40,552	46, 502
North Dakota	6,873,953	403,844	7,277,797		3	ł
ohio	859,244	106,425	965,669	38,500	92,641	131,141
Oklahoma		22,824	22,824	-	27,972	27,972
Oregon	3,522,901	299,269	3,822,170	16,090	6,341	22,431
Pennsylvania	4,446,000	195,115	4,641,115	13,157	27,189	40,346
Rhode Island	2,113,488	70,402	2,183,890	-	27,426	27,426
South Carolina	1	ł	ŧ	1,200	7,204	8,404
Tennessee	1,187,655	60,970	1,248,625	I	5,457	5,457
Texas	4,036,976	90,944	4,127,920		23,498	23,498
Utah	2,822,617	101,521	2,924,138	1	15,240	15,240
Vermont	4,193,254	240,072	4,433,326	5,790	52,306	58,096
Virginia	3,436,976	147,479	3,584,455	2,790	21,850	24,640
Washington	3,516,000	116,834	3,632,834	2,300	35, 565	37,865
West Virginia	3,168,110	83,553	3,251,663	1,600	119,781	121, 381
Wisconsin	1,010,244	106,603	1,116,847	2,175	5,924	8,099
Wyoming	6,035,500	581,433	6, 616, 933	2,400	184,209	186, 609
NHQ/Above State	304,997	2,446,923	2,751,920	B	440,159	440,159
Total	128,937,037	8,908,079	137,845,116	165,747	1,812,509	1,978,256

778

	risca. Fis	Year ZUL3 Act cal Year 2014	lal (as of Sep Actual (as of	Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014)		
	Source: F.	Financial Manag	ement Moderniz	Management Modernization Initiative	ive (FMMI)	
( 4 4 4 5 0	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total 2013	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total 2014
Alabama	\$11,339	\$41,777	\$53,116	1	\$589	\$589
Alaska	†	40,662	40,662	1	1,158	1,158
Arizona		19,482	19,482	\$1,561	ve	1,561
Arkansas	21,874	53,112	74,986	-	474	474
California	3, 000	92,028	95,028	8,216	11,858	20,074
Colorado	19,162	158,521	177,683	2,577	8,108	10,685
Connecticut	36,450	32,588	69,038	901	2,280	3,181
Delaware	5, 000	13,314	18,314	-	1	-
Florida	40, 000	84,960	124,960	-	3,406	3,406
Georgia	I	4,173	4,173			-
Hawaii	56, 300	116,272	172,572	3	7,395	7,395
Idaho	39, 909	330,553	370,462	55,178	80,578	135,756
Illinois	36,700	90,263	126,963	670	6,229	6,899
Indiana	1	43,889	43,889	I	3,949	3,949
Iowa	6,200	45,971	52,171	I	224	224
Kansas	86,072	125,877	211,949	7,735	13,744	21,479
Kentucky	1,800	29,726	31,526		1,099	1,099
Louisiana	-	1,000	1,000	1	-	1
Maine	3	1,000	1,000	1	Ι	
Maryland		5,866	5,866	-	I	-
Massachusetts		43,297	43,297	-	2,372	2,372
Michigan	11,270	19,194	30,464	1,771	1	1,771
Minnesota	9, 690	94,410	104,100	1	28,913	28,913
Mississippi	11,910	41,163	53,073	-	4,713	4,713
Missouri	17,700	37,277	54,977	3	3	ł
Montana	51,659	123,406	175,065	79,696	4,270	83,966

Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014)

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Nebraska	i i	24,728	24,728	1	1	
Nevada	20,500	263,687	284,187	97,298	4,813	102,111
New Hampshire		5,376	5,376	8	988	5
New Jersey	76,200	7,063	83,263	1		1
New Mexico	23,000	53,797	76,797	1	3,977	3,977
New York	1,969	24,808	26,777	ł	1	ł
North Carolina	1	21,214	21,214	I	ł	F
North Dakota	1	9,240	9,240	-		1
Ohio		12,576	12,576	1	4	3
Oklahoma	49,500	68,385	117,885	1	3,391	3,391
Oregon	17,942	57,306	75,248	I	16,497	16,497
Pennsylvania	82,400	28,198	110,598	-	2,673	2,673
Rhode Island	20,000	27,917	47,917	-	951	951
South Carolina	46,000	305,778	351,778	8,500	5,389	13,889
South Dakota	43,450	129,247	172, 697	72,388	5,591	77,979
Tennessee	4,015	75,770	79,785		37,152	37,152
Texas	123,375	684,568	807,943	1	82,877	82,877
Utah	51,245	232,445	283, 690	15,000	20,391	35,391
Vermont	2,125	13,817	15,942	I	ų	70
Virginia	20,470	53,039	73,509	I	10,003	10,003
Washington	54,150	23,489	77,639	2	165	. 165
West Virginia	19,000	43,144	62,144	4,218	20,770	24,989
Wisconsin	13,974	91,589	105,563	l	10,118	10,118
Wyoming	12,500	413,079	425,579	6,055	13, 618	19,673
NHQ/Above State	55,829,831	1,966,019	57,795,850	I	152,548	152,548
Total	56, 977, 681	6, 326, 060	63, 303, 741	361,764	572,284	934,048

	Fiscal Fis Source: F	year 2013 Act scal Year 2014 financial Manag	ual (as of Ser Actual (as of gement Moderni	Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)	.3), and 014) ive (FMMI)	
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
california	\$107,100	\$19,263	\$126,363	1	1	*
Georgia	-	3,086	3,086	ł	I	3
Indiana	570,000	64,210	634,210	1		ł
Kentucky	1,068,500	187,320	1,255,820	E	÷	ſ
Michigan	694,960	121,025	815,985	I	I	ł
Mississippi	714,000	124,342	838,342	1	1	ł
Ohio	8,446	29,632	38,078	I	I	I
Oklahoma	1,542,500	174,927	1,717,427	I	1	F
Oregon	1,681,750	191,810	1,873,560	1	2	l
Pennsylvania	831,060	100,418	931,478	ł	ł	I
South Carolina	267,750	48,158	315,908	1	I	1
NHQ/Above State	ł	56,133	56,133	1	ł	I
Total	7,486,066	1,120,324	8, 606, 390	I	I	I
	Regional Fisc	Conservation   al Year 2013 A	Partnership Pr ctual (as of S	Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013),	llocations (013),	
	Fiscal Yea: Fiscal Yea:	Fiscal Year 2014 Actual 1 Year 2015 Actual and 2	tual (as of Oc and 2016 Estim	Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016)	.), and sch 1, 2016)	
	Source: F	financial Manac	gement Moderni	Financial Management Modernization Initiative	ive (FMMI)	
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assístance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	ł	<u></u>	1	ŀ	\$3,000	\$3,000
Alaska	1		-	-	3,000	3,000
Arizona	3	1	1	-	3,000	3, 000

Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP - 99) Allocations

781

15,000 6,000 3,000

15,000 6,000 3,000

1 ł i

1 ł 1

ł ŧ I

1 ł ī

California Arkansas

Colorado

State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Connecticut	\$	L	I		3,000	3,000
Delaware	440	893	1	-	3,000	3,000
Florida	-	ł	F.	4	3,000	3,000
Georgia	T	I	I	1	6,000	6,000
Hawaii	3	3	1	1	7,036	7,036
Idaho		I	-	1	9,000	9,000
Illinois	1	3	3		9,000	9,000
Indiana	1	I	1		6,000	6,000
Iowa	1	1	1	1	3,000	3,000
Kansas	1	1	3	ł	3,000	3,000
Kentucky	-		ł		9,000	9,000
Louisiana	ł	t	1	-	3,000	3,000
Maine		3	1	4	3,000	3,000
Maryland	1		3	1	3,000	3,000
Massachusetts	1	I	I	I	3,000	3,000
Michigan	I	I	I	1	3,000	3,000
Minnesota	20			an .	3,000	3,000
Mississippi	I	1	1		6,000	6,000
Missouri		4	1	1	9,000	9,000
Montana		-	J	-	6,000	6,000
Nebraska	I	1	E	1	9,000	9,000
Nevada	I	-	-		3,000	3,000
New Hampshire		-	-		3,000	3,000
New Jersey	1	ł	ų	3	3,000	3,000
New Mexico	1		I	1	3,000	3,000
New York	1		I	I	3,000	3,000
North Carolina	I	I	I	1	6,000	6,000
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	6,000	6,000
Ohio	1	1	1		6,000	6,000

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	Ē
State	ASSISTANCE 2013	ASSISTANCE 2013	10tal 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2014	1014 2014
Oklahoma	5	1		ł	6,000	6,000
Oregon	I		ł	**	9,000	9,000
Pennsylvania	1		1	8	3,000	3,000
Rhode Island	ş	5	Y	-	3,000	3,000
South Carolina	I	ł	1	1	6,000	6,000
South Dakota	3	3	1	1	3,000	3,000
Tennessee			8	1	3,000	3,000
Texas	t	ł	I	1	3,000	3,000
Utah		20	1	3	9,000	9,000
Vermont		I	I	1	3,000	3,000
Virginia	**	1	t		3,000	3,000
Washington	-	1	ł	1	9,000	9,000
Wisconsin	I	I	1	1	6,000	6,000
Wyoming	J	ł	I	I	3,000	3,000
Puerto Ríco	1	3	ł	3	3,000	3,000
NHQ/Above State	ŝ	8	1	2	1,809,964	1,809,964
Total	1	-	1	-	2,057,000	2,057,000
	Financial Assistance	Technical	Let CF	Financial	Technical	
State	2015	2015	2015	2016	2016	2016 2016
Alabama		\$90,000	\$90,000			-
Alaska	I	2,701,014	2,701,014	+	I	an su an
Arizona	\$1,275,000	327,400	1,602,400	an a	ş	1
Arkansas	2,240,000	784,000	3,024,000	1	1	-
California	1,628,000	1,541,353	3,169,353	201-1-	5	
Connecticut	2,550,000	3,816,250	6,366,250	*	1	1
Florida	6,797,850	489,000	7,286,850	1	I	1
Georgia	1,500,000	799,138	2,299,138	1	4	I

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assístance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Idaho	I I	39,600	39,600		-	
Illinois	3	220,000	220,000	4	4	1
Indiana	1	483,072	483,072	1	1	
Гома	400,000	25,000	425,000	1	1	444
Kansas	500,000	176,720	676,720		l	1
Louisiana	4,790,000	621,730	5,411,730	I	1	1
Maryland	992,000	158,690	1,150,690		1	
Michigan	596,088	289,636	885,724	90	ł	-
Mínnesota	1,192,301	1,317,972	2,510,273		ł	I
Mississippi	560,000	21,000	581,000	ł	E	
Missouri	1,520,000	192,000	1,712,000	I	1	
Montana	1	44,000	44,000	1	1	Ĩ
Nebraska	885,000	96,000	981,000	i	I	
New Hampshire		15,000	15,000			1
New Jersey	2,900,500	286,250	3,186,750		I	1
New Mexico	1	165,935	165,935	1	1	I
New York	451,750	429,192	880,942	national designment of the second sec	Serve Server	
North Dakota	-	205,900	205,900		ŀ	ſ
Ohio	J	1,288,690	1,288,690	ł	I	ł
Oklahoma	No. of the second s	625,000	625,000	-	-	-
Oregon	5,601,308	1,073,255	6,674,563			
Pennsylvania	6,998,000	3,108,420	10,106,420	ł	B	1
Rhode Island	I	114,300	114,300	1	I	-
South Carolina	750,000	112,069	862,069	ł	ŧ	1
Tennessee	1	227,550	227,550	ł	F	
Texas	560,000	21,000	581,000	1	-	-
Vermont	20	1,799,938	1,799,938	1	1	-
Virginia	992,000	44,640	1,036,640		I	-

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Washington	£.	3, 313, 395	3, 313, 395	94	ł	i
Wisconsin	1,023,869	513,045	1,536,914	I	ł	
Wyoming	1	246,900	246,900	1	I	1
Puerto Rico	ł	100,000	100,000	-	-	
NHQ/Above State	6,812,648	9,311,663	16,124,311	53,590,000	33,879,003	87,469,003
Total	53,516,314	37,235,717	90,752,031	53,590,000	33,879,003	87,469,003
	Financial Assistance	Technícal Assistance	Total	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total
State	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Alabama	-	t	I	ī	\$280,000	\$280,000
Arízona	1	Ĩ	1	\$95,517,600	142,550	95,660,150
Arkansas		I	I	1,206,000	I	1,206,000
Colorado	l	I	I	2,911,000	209,000	3,120,000
Connecticut	3	-	1	846,000	4,000	850,000
Georgia	1	1	ł	1,381,150	63,850	1,445,000
Hawaii	I	I	I	ł	4,901	4,901

20,000 340,000 1,731,000 1,000,000 100,000 100,000 9,151,500 275,893

1 311,000

1

1 ī ١ ł ı . i ţ

1 4 ۲ ł 1 1 Т 1

ł 1 I

29,000 40,000 20,000

1,000,000 100,000 i 3,734,500

I ł 100,000 5,417,000 275,893

1

ł ş

Massachusetts

Minnesota

Louisiana

Kentucky Maryland

Indiana Kansas

Idaho

1,691,000

ł

ŧ

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	F
State	ASSISLANCE 2013	ASSISLANCE 2013	2013 2013	ASSISLANCE 2014	Assistance 2014	2014 2014
Mississippi	20	1	3	5,985,000	50,000	6,035,000
Nebraska	I		NP	7,890,250	804,986	8,695,236
New Hampshire	1	1	ł	369,000	41,000	410,000
New Jersey	1	1	1	40,000	20,000	60,000
New Mexico	1	1	1	400,000	200,000	600,000
New York	-	1	10	480,500	46,500	527,000
North Dakota	1	1	ł	180,000	-	180,000
Ohio	1	J	-	40,000	40,000	80,000
Oklahoma	I	l	1	32,530,659	260,000	32,790,659
Oregon	ł	ŝ	l	1,897,300	86,700	1,984,000
Pennsylvania	T	1	44	10,448,910	146,590	10,595,500
South Carolina		1	1	1	40,000	40,000
Tennessee	I	1	1	3,671,720	3,280	3,675,000
Texas	T	ł	ii.	22,662,975	732,283	23,395,258
Utah	-		1	10,595,000	1,975,000	12,570,000
Vermont	ŧ	ł			80,000	80,000
Virginia	3	1	1	6,770,000	40,000	6,810,000
West Virginia	t .	1	1	12,301,910	2,778,189	15,080,099
Wyoming	I	1	i	492,610	12,186	504,796
NHQ/Above State	t	ł	ţ	1	8,615,441	8,615,441
Total	u.	1	1	226,412,477	21,599,956	248,012,433
	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	
State	Assistance 2015	Assistance 2015	Tota1 2015	Assistance 2016	Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Alabama	\$189,823	\$44,473	\$234,295	-	I	1
Arizona	1	26,078	26,078		E.	92
California	1	310, 383	310,383	_	I	A-4
Colorado	997,222	21,838	1,019,060	ł	I	1

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
Georgia	1,738,429	1	1,738,429	j.	ł	E.
Indiana	180,000	19,832	199,832	ł	ł	I
Гома	ł	15,907	15,907		T	-
Kansas	1	13,043	13,043	I	1	F
Kentucky	1	104,395	104,395	1	I	-
Louisiana	1	21,755	21,755	T	I	20
Maryland	1	285	285	1	-	-
Massachusetts	2,206,000	675,000	2,881,000	1	1	-
Minnesota	139,999	I	139,999		I	
Mississippi	2,997,400	85,933	3,083,333	1	ł	
Nebraska	*	148,726	148,726	1	1	1
Nevada	810,000	368,432	1,178,432	I	ł	F
New Hampshire	I	10,901	10,901	1	1	3
North Carolina	160,000	I	160,000	t	1	3
Ohio		57,917	57,917	I	f	I
Oklahoma	2,835,605	1,385,000	4,220,605	5	2	1
Oregon	4,069,250	48,718	4,117,968	-	3	
Pennsylvania	275,000	219,908	494,908	ą	1	1
South Carolina	)	80,000	80,000			3
Tennessee	1	8,757	8,757	-	ł	I
Texas	10,416,200	557,291	10,973,491	L	ł	1
Utah	28,453,000	1,434,944	29,887,944	1	1	1
Virginia	7,592,000	12,141	7,604,141	1	1	
West Virginia	400,000	44,464	444,464	I	3	1
Wyoming	49,000	12,200	61,200	1	I	1
NHQ/Above State		1,299,651	1,299,651	1	r	1
Total	63, 508, 928	7,027,972	70,536,899	1	1	

	Total 2014	\$20,320,254	20,320,254	Michigan,
ions 13), , and th 1, 2016) ve (FMMI)	Technical Assistance 2014	\$542,000	542,000	, Illinois,
Voluntary Public Access Frogram (VPAP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), and Fiscal Year 2015 Actual and 2016 Estimate (as of March 1, 2016) Source: Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMM1)	Financial Assistance 2014	\$19,778,254	19,778,254	Georgia, Iowa
ccess Frogram ctual (as of Se tual (as of Oct and 2016 Estimé ement Moderniz	Total 2013		F	ed to Arizona, nd Washington.
rry Public A Year 2013 Ac ear 2014 Ac 015 Actual &	Technical Assistance 2013	-	8	oe distribut ota, Texas a
Volunta Fiscal Fiscal Y Fiscal Year 2 Source: Fina	Financial Assistance 2013	-	3	e amount will k nia, South Dako
	State	NHQ/Above State	Total	The NH2/Above State amount will be distributed to Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Washington.

State	Financial Assistance 2015	Technical Assistance 2015	Total 2015 1/	Financial Assistance 2016	Technical Assistance 2016	Total 2016
NHQ/Above State 2/	/ \$19,682,660	\$ -3,364	\$19,679,296	E	I	F
Total	19,682,660	-3,364	-3,364 19,679,296	ł	1	Ŧ
1/ In FY 2015, additional funds were allocated for grants awarded in FY 2015.	dditional funds	were allocat	ed for grants	awarded in FY	2015.	

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, 2/ The NHQ/Above State amount will be distributed to Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, 4

Wisconsin and Wyoming.

	Fis Source: F	Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as rce: Financial Management Mode	2014 Actual (as of Management Moderni	2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Management Modernization Initiative	2014) ttive (FMMI)	
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	\$2,972,499	\$850,111	\$3,822,610	\$362,479	\$152,844	\$515,323
Alaska	3	43,666	43, 666	1	1	-
Arizona		83,950	83,950	-	I	3
Arkansas	24,500,000	2,924,641	27,424,641	-	284,829	284,829
California	16,364,000	2,367,307	18,731,307	43,655	512,150	555,805
Colorado	617, 571	304,082	921,653	16,536	58,811	75,347
Connecticut	ł	35,405	35,405	-	1,085	1,085
Delaware	678, 348	74,824	753,172	65,958	31,379	97,337
Florida	62,419,743	6,275,771	68,695,514	5,089,700	1,583,885	6, 673, 585
Georgia	8,750,000	963,706	9,713,706	ł	172,926	172,926
Hawaii	710, 500	156,407	866,907	***	34,085	34,085
Idaho	1,670,000	245,876	1,915,876	15,685	54,132	69,817
Illinois	5, 340, 926	1,219,787	6,560,713	532,737	317,262	849,999
Indiana	4,880,500	1,320,386	6,200,886	16,215	462,219	478,434
Іома	21,645,838	1,886,419	23, 532, 257	4,940	465,301	470,241
Kansas	1,359,832	689, 688	2,049,520	7,121	132,734	139,854
Kentucky	11,407,321	1,030,526	12,437,847	15,063	190,768	205,830
Louisiana	33,019,917	6,716,413	39,736,330	679,913	331,047	1,010,961
Maine	500,000	59,867	559,867	800	3,526	4,326
Maryland	5,109,000	725,350	5,834,350	10,989	139,185	150,174
Massachusetts	2,845,173	224,587	3,069,760	3,230	23,968	27,198
Michigan	4,342,189	1,176,856	5,519,045	66,104	198,560	264,664
Minnesota	27,370,000	3, 369, 092	30,739,092	259,320	656,972	916,292
Mississippi	16,221,100	2,310,708	18, 531, 808	13, 741	748,133	761,874
Missouri	11, 683, 632	2,320,594	14,004,226	9,918	603,909	613,827

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and

	Financial	Technical		Financial	Technical	
State	Assistance 2013	Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Assistance 2014	Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Montana	1,987,270	690, 957	2,678,227	36,723	104,792	141,515
Nebraska	7,996,351	1,228,966	9,225,317	496,555	325,326	821,880
Nevada	8,244,761	187,507	8,432,268	9,055	16,102	25,157
New Hampshire	3,958,766	519,085	4,477,851	7,880	92,483	100,363
New Jersey	2,459,677	209,796	2,669,473	3,500	55,093	58,593
New Mexico	88,999	83,589	172,588	6,030	4,578	10,608
New York	5,155,357	1,053,885	6,209,242	83,437	215,837	299,274
North Carolina	7,620,000	1,119,932	8,739,932	15,000	258,256	273,256
North Dakota	8,415,000	2,498,522	10,913,522	334,631	696,887	1,031,518
ohio	4,880,794	797,159	5,677,953	ł	45,325	45,325
Oklahoma	7,699,388	1,174,000	8,873,388	267,747	217,785	485,533
Oregon	3,800,000	1,764,043	5,564,043	3	483,823	483,823
Pennsylvania	7,745,134	736,649	8,481,783	143,154	75,871	219,025
Rhode Island	245,000	40,797	285,797	8	6,415	6,415
South Carolina	2,222,215	883, 639	3,105,854	216,161	294,260	510,421
South Dakota	17,726,775	2,343,997	20,070,772	183,723	630,948	814,672
Tennessee	12,972,995	1,589,594	14,562,589	31,429	250, 591	282,020
Texas	14,322,237	2,742,700	17,064,937	149,632	643,210	792,841
Utah	1,490,204	132,674	1,622,878	35,718	37,761	73,479
Vermont	347,284	208,526	555,810	5,025	16,390	21,415
Virginia	800,000	178,973	978,973	55,117	16,533	71,650
Washington	3,231,540	412,855	3,644,395	10,500	80,228	90,728
West Vírginia	248,048	90,089	338,137	7,475	22, 345	29,820
Wisconsín	5,817,781	815,660	6,633,441	495,325	136,589	631,914
Wyoming	29,800	304,963	334,763	1	91,410	91,410
Puerto Rico	87,115	41,736	128,851	1	1	i
NHQ/Above State	1,942,573	12,408,568	14,351,141	1	4,251,339	4,251,339
Total	395,943,153	71,634,880	467,578,033	9,807,921	16,229,887	26,037,808

	Elscar Fisc Source: F:	Fiscal test ZUIS Actual (as UL september 27, 2014), Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as Of October 20, 2014) irce: Financial Management Modernization Initiative	2014 Actual (as ut sep 2014 Actual (as of Management Moderniz	2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014), 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014) Management Modernization Initiative	2014) 2014) ative (FMMI)	
State	Financial Assistance 2013	Technical Assistance 2013	Total 2013	Financial Assistance 2014	Technical Assistance 2014	Total 2014
Alabama	\$5,028,000	\$707,170	\$5,735,170	\$1,272,790	\$387,150	\$1,659,940
Alaska	5,476,232	664,171	6,140,403		109,933	109,933
Arizona	1	99,797	99,797	1	12,641	12,641
Arkansas	2,528,516	483,600	3,012,116	1	53, 635	53, 635
California	1,570,000	704,854	2,274,854	1	97,707	97,707
Colorado	200,000	226,287	426,287	1	92,156	92,156
Connecticut	585,000	263,669	848,669	3	84,151	84,151
Delaware	9,400	51,384	60,784	-	6, 333	6, 333
Florida	583, 255	271,053	854,308	1,871	50,856	52,727
Georgia	4,329,804	2,131,106	6,460,910		572,328	572,328
Hawaii	1	119,455	119,455	I	14,258	14,258
Idaho	1,870,157	353, 325	2,223,482	3	56,934	56,934
Illinois	100 And Andrew State And Andrew State Andr	160, 326	160,326		16,708	16,708
Indiana	F	202,900	202,900	-	93,729	93,729
Iowa	429,020	144,724	573,744	ŧ	6,466	6,466
Kansas	1,500,000	335,300	1,835,300	Ι	32,779	32,779
Kentucky		159,458	159,458	ł	102,180	102,180
Louisiana	482,177	443,951	926,128	1	45,060	45,060
Maine	507,740	226,495	734,235	294,669	92,749	387,418
Maryland	295,000	91,210	386,210	I	23,784	23,784
Massachusetts	160,850	197,498	358, 348	50,000	26,242	76,242
Michigan	1	270,682	270,682	I	35, 361	35,361
Minnesota	1,250,000	229,867	1,479,867	ł	24,067	24,067
Mississippi	1,600,000	311,521	1,911,521	I	143,474	143,474
Missouri	540,000	263,092	803, 092	ł	17,744	17,744

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) Allocations Fiscal Year 2013 Actual (as of September 27, 2013), and Fiscal Year 2014 Actual (as of October 20, 2014)

	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Total	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	TOtal
State	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014
Montana	455,000	125,705	580,705		12,979	12,979
Nebraska	ł	260,673	260,673		19,599	19,599
Nevada	161,200	61,165	222,365		2,058	2,058
New Hampshire	200,000	208,867	408,867	14	36,861	36,861
New Jersey	112,711	303,454	416,165	r	63,508	63,508
New Mexico	674,650	195,624	870,274	8	8,002	8,002
New York	410,355	113,767	524,122	194,564	38,549	233,113
North Carolina	40,000	120,010	160,010	3	8,973	8,973
North Dakota	42,000	195,694	237,694	8	889	889
Chio	1	95, 639	95, 639	I	300	300
Oklahoma	ł	266,152	266,152		16,545	16,545
Oregon	1,024,029	235,340	1,259,369	1	56,200	56,200
Pennsylvania	2,370,200	444,467	2,814,667	I	52,415	52,415
Rhode Island	125,490	217,300	342,790	ł	32,026	32,026
South Carolina	178,004	450,755	628,759	8	101,890	101,890
South Dakota	4,375,018	396,270	4,771,288	I	68,421	68,421
Tennessee	1,345,000	300,102	1,645,102	26,151	132,004	158,155
Texas	7,350,000	1,032,836	8,382,836	251,982	129,195	381,177
Utah	88,717	99,011	187,728	I	9,212	9,212
Vermont	81,744	212,797	294,541	51,865	28,876	80,741
Virginia	25, 325	339,493	364,818	1	26,362	26, 362
Washington	326,000	270,382	596, 382	1	44,348	44,348
West Virginia	736,000	331,967	1,067,967	102,601	209,003	311,604
Wisconsin	30,720	108,307	139,027		6,499	6,499
Wyoming	ł	322,872	322,872	ł	19,999	19,999
Puerto Rico	20,000	3,060	23,060	1	1	3
NHQ/Above State	1	4,177,035	4,177,035	1	171,484	171,484
Total	49,117,314	20,001,639	69,118,953	2,246,493	3,494,622	5,741,115

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the apportionment schedule for mandatory farm bill conservation programs for fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Response: The information is submitted for the record, which includes two apportionment schedules for fiscal year 2016 for the mandatory conservation programs: one for the no-year account (16-AP-NRCS-02) and one for the annual account (16-AP-NRCS-03). An apportionment schedule is not available for fiscal year 2017; the initial request for that year will not be made until September 2016.

# 794

# SF 132 APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

# FY 2016 Apportionment

	1 20/01	hbourdounue	
Funds prov	vided by I	Public Laws	113-79

		Funds prove	ded by Public Laws	113-	79				
			·	61		an	16-AP-NRCS-		·
Line Na	Line Split	Bureau/ Account Title / Cat B Stub / Line Solit	Previous Approved	Prev Footnote	Agency Request	Agency Footnote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo
NO	opin	Buleau/ Account The / Cat B Stub / Line Spin	Approved		Agency Request		OWD ACION		Obligations
lterNo RptCat AdjAut	1 NO YES	Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment (005-53-1004) TAFS: 12-1004 (X Last Approved Apportionment: INA, First Request Reporting Categories Adjustment Authonity provided Budgelary resources	Service Programs of Year						
1000	ME	Mandatory Estimated - Unob Bal; Brought forward, Od	tober 1		992,375,982		992,375,982		
1204		BA: Mand: Reappropriation			136,200,000		136,200,000		
1230	SEQ	BA: Mand: New\Unob bal of approps perm reduced			-261,324,408		-261,324,408		
1251		BA: Mand: Appropriations:Antic nonexpend trans net			3,706,806,000		3,706,806,000		
1840		BA: Mand: Spending auth:Antic colls, reimbs, other			500,000		500,000		
1920		Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and mand.)	0		4,574,557,574	B1	4,574,557,574	81	
6004		Application of budgetary resources Category A 4th quarter Category B Projects			676,696,984		676,696,984		
6011		Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program (Financial Assi	stance)		8,950,197		6,950,197		
6012		Healthy Forests Reserve Program (Financial Assistan	ce)		6,633,614		6,633,614		
6013		Environmental Quality Incentives Program (Financial	Assistance)		1,062,412,687		1,062,412,687		
6014		Conservation Security Program (Financial Assistance)			5,560,245		5,560,245		
6015		Conservation Stewardship Program (Financial Assista			1,065,001,731		1,065,001,731		
6016		Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (Financ			333,422,019		333,422,019		
6017 6018		Regional Conservation Partnership Program (Financia			124,871,665		124,871,665		
6020		Voluntary Public Access Program (Financial Assistand Wetlands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	<i>, , , , , , , , , ,</i>		19,683,560 127,066,659		19,683,560 127,066,659		
6021		Wettanos Reserve Program (Financial Assistance) Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (Financia	Assistance)		42,016,876		42,016,876		
6022		Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (Financial Assista			2.970,954		2,970,954		
6023		Grasslands Reserve Program (Financial Assistance)	1		977,324		977,324		
6024		Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (Financial A	ssistance)		2,886,027		2,886,027		
6025		Wetlands Mitigation Banking Program (Financial Assis	stance)		9,000,000		9,000,000		
6027		Technical Assistance			1,088,407,032		1,088,407,032		
6190		Total budgetary resources available	0		4,574,557,574		4,574,557,574		

Submitted: David Lippold, Director, Budget Control and Analysis Division Date: September 29, 2015

See Approval Info tab for OMB approval information

# OMB Approved this apportionment request using the web-based apportionment system

ant Trivin 

Marie Afflicant Bys.

inner breit. Cegary Acadists Director for Natural Academics

Segnand Cro. File Hanston Same By: Same Cro. 2015-09-29 GG 24 PM 16-AP-MRCS-02-355 Carlane Flexing 2015-05-29 GG 24 PM

Tälijaj Induded:

13-20061/8

# SF 132 APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

#### FY 2016 Apportionment Funds provided by Public Law 112-55

		Funds pi	rovided by Public La	W 112	2-55				
							16-AP-NRCS-03		
L∦ne No	Line Spiri	Bureau Account Thie / Cat 6 Stub / Line Spit	Previous Approved	Prev Footnote	Agency Request	Agency ^c oomote	OMB Action	OMB Footnote	Memo Oblgalione
IterNo RptCat AdjAut	NO	Department of Agriculture Bureau: Natural Resources Conservation Service Account: Farm Security and Rural Investment Prog TAFS: 12-1004.2016 Last Approved Apportionment: N/A, First Request of Ye Reporting Calegories Adjustment Authority provided							
		Budgetary resources							
1230	SEQ	BA: Mand: New/Unob bal of approps perm reduced			-340,000		-340,000		
1251		BA: Mand: Appropriations: Antic nonexpend trans net			5,000,000		5,000,000		
1920		Total budgetary resources avail (disc. and mand.)	0		4,660.000		4,660,000		
		Application of budgetary resources Category B Projects							
6011		Agricultural Mgmt. Assistance (Financial Assistance)	[		3,723,000		3,723,000		
6012 6190		Farm Security and Rural investment Programs (Technic Total budgetary resources available	cal Assistance)		937,000 4,660,000		937,000 4,660,000		
0170		I OUTE CORRECTION & LABORIDAR #ARMSOM	i 8		4,650,000	_	4,560,000		

Submitted: David Lippold, Director, Budget Control and Analysis Division Date: Sentember 23, 2015

See Approval info tab for OMB approval information

OMB Approved this apportionment request using the web-based apportionment system

fant irwin

Mark Attined By:

Junet Invin Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources

Signed On: File Name: Sent By: Sent On: 2023-09-29 06:04 PM 16-AP-NRCS-03.xtsx Darlene Fleming 2013-09-29 06:24 PM

TAF(s) Included:

12-1004 \2016

Mr. Aderholt: How many comprehensive nutrient management plans has NRCS completed since 2002? How many will be completed in fiscal year 2015 and are estimated to be completed in fiscal year 2016?

Response: NRCS has completed approximately 56,021 comprehensive nutrient management plans (CNMPs) since 2002. Of these, 1,407 were completed in 2015. We estimate the agency will complete 1,200 CNMPs in fiscal year 2016.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing the number of NRCS personnel assigned to headquarters, States, national centers, and any other offices. Please breakout by State.

Response: The tables below display the number of NRCS personnel assigned to National Headquarters (NHQ), including personnel located in States but assigned to an NHQ organizational unit, States, national centers and other offices. The numbers reflect all active employees as of February 2016, including permanent full-time and part-time personnel.

[The information follows:]

### NRCS Personnel Assignments by Organizational Units

Location	Number	Percent
State/Field Offices	9,459	90%
NHQ*	931	98
National Centers and Other	165	1%
Total	10,555	

*NHQ includes: National Headquarters staff and staff located at the National Employee Development Center, the National Information Technology Center, and personnel located in States who are assigned to an NHQ organizational unit, including personnel who have been reassigned as a result of the NRCS Administrative Transformation.

State/	Number of			
Territory/Area	Personnel	NHQ	Field	Centers
AK	56	3	53	-
AL	183	6	177	-
AR	272	9	254	9
AS	4	-	4	-
AZ	132	11	121	-
CA	366	18	347	1
CO	294	41	250	3
CQ	5	_	5	-
CT	52	1	51	-
DC	295	253	9	33
DE	33	-	33	
FL	179	12	166	1
FM	2		2	-

NRCS Personnel Locations by State

State/	Number of			
Territory/Area	Personnel	NHQ	Field	Centers
GA	217	6	210	1
GU	7	-	7	-
HI	53	4	49	-
IA	439	16	422	. 1
ID	148	2	146	
IL	284	6	278	
IN	210	5	203	2
KS	289	9	279	1
KY	187	7	179	1
LA	216	11	205	-
MA	58	4	52	2
MD	165	81	79	5
ME	75	3	72	-
MI	191	5	186	-
MN	326	12	314	
МО	359	9	350	-
MS	265	12	252	1
MT	277	6	271	
NC	220	51	151	18
ND	255	6	249	-
NE	369	7	351	11
NH	47	3	43	1
NJ	62	6	56	~
NM	164	6	157	1
NV	63	3	60	-
NY	160	7	152	1
OH	234	8	226	-
ОК	270	10	260	-
OR	228	40	165	23
PA	183	5	178	-
PR	53	3	50	-
RI	30	2	28	-
SC	114	3	111	-
SD	255	6	249	-
TN	209	10	199	-
ТХ	893	157	690	46
UT	163	11	152	-
VA	181	9	172	_
VI	3	_	3	_
VT	69	1	67	1
WA	174	8	166	

State/	Number of			
Territory/Area	Personnel	NHQ	Field	Centers
WI	249	9	239	1
WV	144	6	138	-
WY	124	2	121	1
Total	10,555	931	9,459	165

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the national centers, including location, funding and staff levels associated with each center for fiscal years 2009 through 2016 and anticipated for fiscal year 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

National Centers

			And a contract of the second se		Funding (	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	housands)			
National Center	Location	EY09	EY10	1173	FY12	EIY3	FY14	FYI5	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
National Employee Development Center	Fort Worth, Texas	\$3,149	\$5,342	\$6,672	\$4,980	\$3,405				t
National Soil Survey Center 1/	Líncoln, Nebraska	7,607	11,406	11,987	11,748	9,572	\$10,024	\$7,966	\$7,231	\$7,231
National Water and Climate Center	Portland, Oregon	2,573	2,774	2,789	3,806	2,914	3,890	2,942	1,940	1,940
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center 2/	Madison, Mississippi	1,458	2,193	360	1	I	ł	,		1
National Design, Construction Soil Mechanics Center	Fort Worth, Texas	2,799	3,276	3,139	3,140	2,478	2,809	2,874	2,458	2,458
National Soil Mechanics Center	Lincoln, Nebraska	1,459	1,459	1,599	1,667	1,425	1,572	1,576	1,679	1,679
National Water Management Center	Little Rock, Arkansas	2,062	1,830	1,825	1,925	1,551	1,179	1,275	836	836
National Plant Data Center 3/	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	812	267	1	1	1	I	9	-	1
National Geospatial Development Center 4/	Morgantown, West Virginia	1,987	1.88	ſ	ŧ	8	a	ş	I	ł
National Technology Support Center - Centrai 5/	Fort Worth, Texas	5,373	5,370	4,899	5,340	4,443	4,472	4,075	3,811	3,811
National Technology Support Center - East	Greensboro, North Carolina	4,860	4,870	4,744	4,391	3,708	3,722	3,824	2,912	2,912
National Technology Support Center - West	Portland, Oregon	6,007	5,921	6,075	6,141	5,367	4,825	5,318	4,399	4,399
National Geospatial Center Of Excellence 6/	Fort Worth, Texas	8,421	11,584	6,563	7,473	8,498	6, 078	6,866	6,034	6,034
East Remote Sensing Laboratory	Greensboro, North Carolína	1,248	1,736	2, 392	2,467	2,530	2,445	2,295	2, 343	2, 343

					Funding (	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	[housands]			
National Center	Location	EY09	FY10	FY11	£Y12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
Central Remote Sensing Laboratory	Fort Worth, Texas	1,466	2,602	3,378	3,347	3,216	3, 259	3, 355	3,355	3, 355
West Remote Sensing Laboratory	Portland, Oregon	6,684	1,280	1,703	1,844	1,662	1,543	1,516	1,422	1,422
National Centers Servicing Unit 7/	fort Worth, Texas	2,932	2,968	2,958	2,667	ş	3	I	1	3
National Information Technology Center	Fort Collins, Colorado	15,353	26,991	25,546	38,935	8,109	1	I	1	I
						Staff Levels				
National Center Name	Location	FY09	5710	EYII	FY12	FY13	F114	FY15	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
National Employee Development Center	Fort Worth, Texas	17	20	22	31	29	I	I	1	
National Soil Survey Center 1/	Lincoln, Nebraska	61	69	78	80	73	69	69	69	69
National Water and Climate Center	Portland, Oregon	19	19	18	18	17	16	16	16	16
Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center 2/	Madíson, Míssissippi	ഗ	ۍ ۱	υ)	1	8	8	3	ł	ľ
National Design, Construction Soll Mechanics Center	Fort Worth, Texas	20	18	19	21	16	16	16	16	16
National Soil Mechanics Center	Lincoln, Nebraska	16	15	11	17	14	14	16	16	J6
National Water Management Center	Little Rock, Arkansas	15	12	13	13	11	<i>б</i> .	10	10	10
National Plant Data Center 3/	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	ۍ ا	2	ł	I	ŀ	ł	1	1	I
National Geospatial Development Center 4/	Morgantown, West Virginia	Ľ	1	ţ	1	ţ	ł	4	1	3

	A DESCRIPTION OF A	and the second se	and the second se							
						Staff Levels				
National Center Name	Location	FY09	6¥10	EYII	EY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
ational Emp⊥oyee evelopment Center	Fort Worth, Texas	17	20	22	31	29	I	-	I	
ational Soil Survey enter 1/	Lincoln, Nebraska	61	69	78	80	73	69	69	69	69
ational Water and limate Center	Portland, Oregon	19	19	18	18	17	16	16	16	16
gricultural Wildlife onservation Center 2/	Madíson, Míssissippi	c.	S	ى ب	1	1	5	ł	+	ł
ational Design, onstruction Soil echanics Center	Fort Worth, Texas	50	18	19	21	16	16	16	16	16
ational Soil Mechanics enter	Lincoln, Nebraska	16	15	17	17	14	14	16	16	16
ational Water anagement Center	Little Rock, Arkansas	15	12	13	13	11	6	10	10	10
ational Plant Data enter 3/	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	ۍ ا	2	i	I	I	ſ		1	I
ational Geospatial evelopment Center 4/	Morgantown, West Virginia	Ľ	Л	ţ	ġ.	ţ	1	ł	ł	3

						Staff Levels	S)			
National Center Name	Location	EY09	FYIO	LT13	FY12	EY13	FY14	EY15	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
National Technology Support Center - Central 5/	Fort Worth, Texas	ŝĉ	34	32	31 B	27	26	26	26	26
National Technology Support Center - East	Greensboro, North Carolina	30	29	29	28	24	25	25	25	25
National Technology Support Center - West	Portland, Oregon	37	36	39	39	31	30	30	0E	00
National Geospatial Center Of Excellence 6/	Fort Worth, Texas	59	56	49	46	41	41	41	41	41
East Remote Sensing Laboratory	Greensboro, North Carolina	æ	24	36	38	34	31	te	Τε	31
Central Remote Sensing Laboratory	Fort Worth, Texas	14	34	50	48	40	43	43	43	43
West Remote Sensing Laboratory	Portland, Oregon	9	16	25	25	20	19	16	19	19
National Centers Servicing Unit 7/	Fort Worth, Texas	25	23	24	24	1	1	1	ł	ł
National Information Technology Center	Fort Collins, Colorado	36	33	40	62	41	I	8	1	1
^{1/} National Soil Survey Center includes funding and staff levels for the Geospatial Development Morgantown, WV during FY 2011 and FY 2012; however, the employees were located in West Virginia ^{2/} The Agricultural Wildlife Conservation Center was not fully funded in FY 2011. Amount was fo	Survey Center includes funding and staff levels for the Geospatial Development Center in uring FY 2011 and FY 2012; however, the employees were located in West Virginia. al Wildlife Conservation Center was not fully funded in FY 2011. Amount was for	r incluc 1 and FY Conserva	les fundi 2012; h tion Cen	ng and si owever, t ter was r	taff leve the emplor not fully	els for t ygees wer Y funded	che Geosp e locate in FY 20	atial De d in Wes 11. Amo	. Development West Virgini Amount was f	it Center ia. for
expenses through March 18, 2011. The Center employees were reassigned to headquarters. ^{3/} The National Plant Data Center merged into the National Technology Support Center -	March 18, 2( ant Data Ce	011. Th nter mer	e Center ged into	employee the Nati	es were r ional Tec	reassigne chnology	ed to head Support	dquarter: Center -	s. East bec	East beginning in
FY 2010 with completion in FY 2011. ^{4/} The National Geospatial Development Center in Morgantown, WV was supported through the National Soil Survey Center during FY 2011 and FY 2012. Employees were located in West Virginia. ^{5/} In FY 2009 through FY 2011, NRCS assigned one staff position, National Agroforester, from the Central National Technology Support Center (Lincoln, Nebraska) to the USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC), (Lincoln, Nebraska). The NAC facility is owned and operated by the USDA Forest Service, but the agroforestry technology transfer program is a partnership between NRCS and the Forest Service.	with completion in FY 2011. Jonal Geospatial Development Center in Morgantown, WV was supported through the National Soil enter during FY 2011 and FY 2012. Employees were located in West Virginia. 2009 through FY 2011, NRCS assigned one staff position, National Agroforester, from the Centra Technology Support Center (Lincoln, Nebraska) to the USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC), Nebraska). The NAC facility is owned and operated by the USDA Forest Service, but the itry technology transfer program is a partnership between NRCS and the Forest Service.	Y 2011. velopmen and FY , NRCS & Center ( C facili	t Center 2012. El issigned Lincoln, ty is ow gram is	in Morga mployees one staf: Nebraska ned and c a partner	antown, ^w were loc f positic i) to the pperated :ship bet	IV was su cated in on, Natic USDA Na by the U :ween NRC	pported West Vir Dnal Agro tional A SDA Fore: S and the	through ginia. forester groforest st Servi e Forest	the Natic , from the try Cente ce, but t Service.	onal Soil ne Centra er (NAC), che

⁶⁷ The center's name changed from the National Geospatial Management Center to the National Geospatial Center of Excellence in FY 2013. ⁷⁷ The NCSU organizational structure was realigned to National Headquarters based on the approved National Headquarters reorganization effective May 6, 2013.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of the national technology support centers, including their location, funding and staff levels associated with each center, for fiscal years 2009 through 2016 and anticipated for 2017.

Response: The information is provided for the record.

						Funding				
NTSC Name	Location	FY09	FY10	FY11	£Y12	FY13	EY14	£715	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
West NTSC	Fortland, Oregon	\$6,007	\$5,921	\$6,075	\$6,141	\$5,367	\$4,825	\$5,318	ş4,399	\$4,399
Central NTSC 1/	Central NTSC ^{1/} Ft. Worth, Texas	5,373	5,370	4,899	5,340	4,443	4,472	4,075	3,811	3,811
East NTSC 2/	Greensboro, North Carolina	4,860	4,870	4,749	4,391	3,708	3,722	3,824	2,912	2,912

(DOTTALS IN IDOUSANDS)	Funding
SJETTO()	

National Technical Support Centers (NTSC)

						Staff Level				
NTSC Name	Location	FY09	FY10	EY11	FY12	EY13	EY14	FY15	FY16 Est.	FY17 Est.
West NTSC	Portland, Oregon	37	38	6E	39	31	30	30	0E	30
Central NTSC 1/	Ft. Worth, Texas	35	34	32	31	27	26	26	26	26
East NTSC	Greensboro, North Carolina	00	29	29	28	24	25	25	25	25
^{1/} In FY 2009	1/ In FY 2009 through FY 2011, NRCS assigned one staff position, National Agroforester, from the Central	NRCS as	signed c	one staff	position,	National	Agrofo	rester,	from the	Central

National Technology Support Center (Lincoln, Nebraska) to the USDA National Agroforestry Center (NAC), (Lincoln, Nebraska). The NAC facility is owned and operated by the USDA Forest Service, but the agroforestry technology transfer program is a partnership between NRCS and the Forest Service. Funding and staff level for this position are included in the table.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of all Plant Materials Centers, including location, funding and staff levels for fiscal years 2009 through 2016 and anticipated for fiscal year 2017.

Response: Plant Materials Center (PMC) operating costs and staff levels, reported as full-time equivalents (FTEs), for 2009 through 2015 are actuals, and 2016 and 2017 are estimates. Operating costs include staff costs, normal operating expenses, equipment maintenance and replacement, and facility maintenance and upgrades.

PLANT MATERIALS CENTERS OPERATING COSTS AND FTES FY 2009 - 2015 Actual, and FY 2016 and 2017 Estimates (Dollars in Thousands)

Plant Materials Centers Operated by NRCS:

	2009		2010		2011		2012	2	2013		2014	4	2015	5	2016	6	2017	L
PMC Location	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE
Tucson,			-															
Arizona	\$349	2	\$324	m	\$599	4	\$389	4	\$352	4	\$423	4	\$306	2	\$413	m	\$350	e
Booneville,																		
Arkansas	321	m	290	4	336	m	353	4	357	4	363	থ	211		415	m	350	m
Lockeford,																		
California	390	4	430	m	514	м	552	m	410	2	284	ო	382		405	44	440	4
Brooksville,																		
Florida	389	4	363	S	448	ŋ	334	4	458	m	329	m	319	2	415	m	350	m
Americus,																		
Georgia	391	m	316	m	360	ო	239	2	237	N	159	г	152	1	412	4	360	m
Molokai,																		
Hawaii	421	4	401	4	360	ო	388	m	326	m	350	m	259	н	405	m	340	m
Aberdeen,																		
Idaho	460	4	378	4	359	4	509	m	405	4	400	en	232		560	m	370	m
Manhattan,																		
Kansas	442	9	430	6	460	6	342	4	345	4	348	m	257	~	455	2	350	m
Golden Meadow,																		
Louisiana	357	5 S	360	4	356	4	310	4	329	4	314	m	171		680	m	380	m
Beltsville,																		
Maryland	434	4	472	4	530	4	486	4	494	4	424	4	392	m 	535	4	545	ন
East Lansing,																		
Michigan	370	m	324	4	330	4	315	7	357	ক	280	m	146		340	m	340	m
Coffeeville,																		
Mississippi	277	m	239	ŝ	268	m	251	m	198	2	174	61	334	~	376	m	350.	m
Elsberry,																		
Missouri	329	4	359	4	400	4	339	ц	327	m	320	m	655	2	395	m	340	m
Bridger,																		
Montana	409	3	351	3	365	e	366	e	348	m	341	m	455	~	395	m	360	m

	2009	6	2010	0	2011	1	2012	2	2013	3	2014	4	2015	2	2016	0	2017	
PMC Location	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE
Fallon, Nevada	297	m	296	m	233	2	150	~	199	2	201	m	112	r1	525	2	320	m
Cape May, New Jersey	328	4	308	۳ 	410	m	390	4	390	4	392	4	357	5	430	4	420	m
Los Lunas, New Mexico	415	4	344	4	388	4	375	4	380	4	386	4	335	2	372	4	410	Ą
Big Flats, New York	390	ى 1	342	4	368	4	325	m	321	m	311	m	194	5	425	m	340	m
Bismarck, North Dakota.	501	6	472	9	492	4	424	ø	416	ம	444	ம	363	m	803	4	450	4
Corvallis, Oregon	409	4	352	m	431	m	355	4	353	4	299	m	163		340	m	340	m
Texas (3 Centers)	1,207	10	1,010	6	1,191	8	940	9	1,011	6	1,003	9	850	m	1,158	7	1,050	5
Pullman, Washington	360	m	319	4	293	4	320	m	338	m	312	4	465	~	766	m	340	m
Alderson, West Virginia	357	m	274	m	247	m	309	m	284	m	297	m	227	7	340	m	350	m
Other NRCS1	2,592	9	2,735	5	1,464	4	534	m	276	2	503	0	40	0	190	0	106	0
Sub-total, NRCS Locations	12,195	101	11,488	98	11,202	92	9,295	88	8,911	85	8,657	77	7,377	40	11,550	77	9,351	77
Non-NRCS Plant Materials	: Materi	als		Oper	Centers Operated by Cooperating	Coop	erating	Ager	Agencies:									
	2009	6	2010	0	2011	1	2012	2	2013	33	2014	4	2015	5	2016	9	2017	6
PMC Location	Cost	FTE	Cost	ETE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	FTE	Cost	БТЕ	Cost	FTE
Palmer, Alaska	95	NA	54	NA	81	NA	50	NA	0	NA	0	NA	245	NA	0	NA	50	NA
Meeker, Colorado	242	NA	210	NA	231	NA	172	NA	69	NA	66	NA	0	NA	183	NA	80	NA
Subtotal, Others	337	NA	264	NA	312	NA	222	NA	69	NA	66	NA	245	NA	183	NA	130	NA

9,481 
 Others.....
 337
 NA
 264
 NA
 312
 NA
 222
 NA
 69
 NA
 66
 NA
 245
 NA
 183
 NA
 1

 Total......
 12,532
 101
 11,752
 98
 11,514
 92
 9,517
 88
 8,990
 85
 8,723
 77
 7,622
 40
 11,733
 77
 9,44

 1
 "Other NRCS" is funding used for agency operations, Congressional earmarks (prior to 2011), or special plant
 materials activities.

NA LL

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding was spent on GIS activities for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2016?

Response: The information is provided for the record. There are five major components to the NRCS Enterprise GIS Program: Hardware, Software, Data, People, and Procedures. The National Geospatial Center of Excellence tracks NRCS Enterprise Geospatial investments.

Contributions to Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT), Enterprise GIS Software & Acquisition of Geospatial Data

		T	1		T	T			]
	Elevation Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (IFSAR) Light Detection and Ranging (LibAR)	\$1.103	10.767	2.079	7.176	2.300	4.03 3/	3.64 5/	3.7 1/
	Imagery National Agricultural Image Program (NAIP) Satellife	\$2.177	2.430	1.910	1.861	1.375	1.710	1.9	1.9
ons)	Steward- ship Lands Imagery (SLI)	\$0.779	1.558	1.811	2.016	2.246	2.599	2.682	2.91
(Dollars in Millions)	NRI Imagery	\$7.03	7.04	7.24	7.60	7.58	6.87	7.44	7.64
(Dollars	ERDAS Imagine	adhoc	\$0.152	0.209	0.211	0.211	0.213	0.246	0.246
	Geospatial Digital Data Inagery and Elevation Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 1/	\$2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.85	2.71
	GPS Mobile Devices and software Enterprise GIS Software PNT GPS	\$4.6l	6.38	3.18	2.62	3.93	0.753 2/	0.5 4/	0.03 6/
	YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (est.)

1/ The approximate amount of the NRCS Share of ESRI Enterprise License Agreement.
2/ FNT Global Positioning Systems includes initiative funding and estimated expenditures by the States.
3/ FY 2014, IFSAR = \$0.45 and LiDAR = \$3.58
3/ FY 2015, IFSAR = \$0.45 and LiDAR = \$3.29
5/ FY 2015, IFSAR = \$0.75 and LiDAR = \$3.29
6/ FY 2015, IFSAR = \$0.7 and LiDAR = \$3.0
7/ FY 2016, IFSAR = \$0.7 and LiDAR = \$3.0

#### Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding was allocated to livestock concerns through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program for fiscal years 2015 (actual) and 2016 (estimated)?

Response: NRCS allocated \$536,445,887 of Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) financial assistance funding in fiscal year 2015 to livestock concerns, or 62 percent of the total EQIP financial assistance funding available, and estimates that \$570,000,000, or 60 percent, will be allocated to livestock concerns in fiscal year 2016. Please see the chart below.

[The information follows:]

DŽII DIVODCODK	TOTACON CONCLUCE OPILY	actono
		Financial
	Financial Assistance	Assistance
	Allocated for	Allocated for
	Livestock Concerns	Livestock Concerns
Fiscal Year	(\$)	(%)
2015 Actual	\$536,445,887	62%
2016 Estimated	570,000,000	60%

EQIP Livestock Related Contract Obligations

Data Source: ProTracts 10/2015

Mr. Aderholt: How many new conservation practices were installed or implemented through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program in fiscal years 2009 through 2015?

Response: NRCS provided technical assistance and financial assistance to producers to install or implement 1,216,028 new conservation practices through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program in fiscal years 2009 through 2015.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a list of EQIP initiatives with targeted funding for the fiscal years 2014 through fiscal year 2016 to date and the amount of funding per initiative (e.g., water quality within the Western Lake Erie Basin; monarch butterflies; sage grouse, etc.).

Response: In the table below, fiscal years 2014 and 2015 initiatives are shown as funds obligated, and fiscal year 2016 initiatives are shown as funds allocated. The information is provided for the record.

20	)16		
Initiative	FY 2014 Financial Assistance Obligated	FY 2015 Financial Assistance Obligated	FY 2016 Financial Assistance Allocated
Ag Certainty	1,170,722	781,912	
Bog Turtle	-	-	56,981
California Bay Delta	17,673,377	11,183,715	10,708,494
CCPI-Mississippi River Basin	51,005,517	26,588,849	29,999,999
Driftless Area	4,002,045	1,452,496	1,500,000
Drought Recovery	3,901,327	7,699,266	15,000,000
Florida Everglades	4,150,821	2,274,253	-
Forest Service Partnership/Joint Chief's Landscape Restoration	9,660,434	17,044,369	16,795,617
Golden Winged Warbler	1,302,287	800,904	1,151,226
Gopher Tortoise	1,579,728	3,507,983	3,698,804
Gulf of Mexico	2,239,698	814,738	
Honey Bee Pollinator	3,250,456	2,227,099	2,558,650
Illinois River (Eucha/Spavinaw)	4,079,465	2,493,186	3,742,647
Lesser Prairie Chicken	2,725,976	3,071,498	2,871,061
Long Leaf Pine	11,744,133	8,421,754	10,601,225
National Air Quality	29,508,203	20,660,211	25,000,000
National Water Quality	26,433,753	22,700,283	25,000,355
New England Cottontail	586,797	451,033	400,001
Ogallala Aquifer	19,143,104	7,949,154	8,000,000
Prairie Pothole Wetland & Grasslands Retention Project	7,755,691	5,915,470	5,072,036
Red River Basin	-	2,421,847	4,766,749
Sage Grouse	19,396,722	18,062,836	22,366,372
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	1,434,947	827,463	1,281,954
Water Quality Monitoring Activity	740,921	600,823	-
Western Lake Erie Basin	3,012,293	105,430	10,400,000
TOTAL	226,498,417	168,056,572	200,972,171

EQIP Initiatives and FY 2014, 2015 and 2016 Funding as of February

## Conservation Security

Mr. Aderholt: For the Conservation Security Program, please provide the total number of existing contracts, including the funding associated with them, their location (State), the number of years remaining on the contracts and the total estimated payments.

Response: The total number of existing contracts, including the funding associated with them, their location (State), the number of

years remaining on the contracts and the total estimated payments are identified in the table below.

[The information follows:]

				ogram Existin	ig concraces	r
	E E	xpiring FY 2016	E>	piring FY 2017		
State		2010			Total	Total
		Dollars		Dollars	Number of	Dollars
	No.	Obligated	No.	Obligated	Contracts	Obligated
Arkansas	1	\$169,013			1	\$169,013
California	29	2,956,413			29	2,956,413
Georgia			2	\$150,272	2	150,272
Idaho	1	341,882			1	341,882
Illinois			1	88,795	1	88,795
Indiana			2	45,060	2	45,060
Iowa			6	297,996	6	297,996
Kansas			1	46,144	1	46,144
Kentucky	1	126,677			1	126,677
Louisiana			3	103,478	3	103,478
Maryland			6	287,250	6	287,250
Massachusett			3	17,042	3	17,042
Michigan			3	292,034	3	292,034
Missouri			7	244,329	7	244,329
Montana			3	888,424	3	888,424
Nebraska	5	585,980	46	5,516,973	51	6,102,953
North Dakota			6	1,284,264	6	1,284,264
Ohio			3	401,476	3	401,476
Oklahoma			2	39,047	2	39,047
Pennsylvania			2	13,824	2	13,824
South Dakota			2	526,248	2	526,248
Utah			1	194,938	1	194,938
Vermont			1	70,022	1	70,022
Washington			4	560,202	4	560,202
West			1	13,083	1	13,083
Wisconsin			1	41,306	1	41,306
Grand Total	37	4,179,965	106	11,122,207	143	15,302,172

Conservation Security Program Existing Contracts

Data Source: ProTracts October 9, 2015

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the number of acres per year that have been enrolled in the Conservation Stewardship Program. How many will be enrolled in fiscal year 2016 and estimated in fiscal year 2017? What is the average cost per acre of all enrolled contracts? What is the average acreage enrolled per farm?

Response: The Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) authorizes enrollment of 10 million new acres annually in the

Conservation Stewardship Program. Prior year information is displayed in the table below.

[The information follows:]

Conse	ervation Stewa	ardship Program	Acres Enrolle	d
Fiscal Year	No. of Contracts	Acres	Average Cost Per Acre (FA only)	Average Acreage Per Contract
FISCAL TEAL	CONTRACTS	ACLES	(ER OILY)	
2011 (new)	9,448	12,750,676	\$15	1,321
2012 (new)	8,932	12,109,876	14	1,345
2013 (new)	6,992	9,519,371	13	1,361
2014 (new)	7,631	9,598,222	15	1,258
2015 (new)	5,776	7,056,558	13	1,222
2015* (renewal)	11,265	17,002,820	11	1,509
2016 (new)	-	10,000,000	_	-
2016 (renewal)		9,267,732	-	-
2017 (new)	-	10,000,000	-	-
2017 (renewal)		9,082,407	_	

Conservation Stewardship Program Acres Enrolled

Data Source: ProTracts 10/9/2015

* Fiscal year 2015 is the first year with renewals.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding was allocated to maintain existing practices and how much was allocated for new practices in fiscal year 2015 for the Conservation Stewardship Program? How much is estimated to be allocated for these purposes in fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

Response: The table below identifies the financial assistance funding allocated to existing practices and new practices in 2015 (actual), 2016 (estimated) and 2017 (estimated).

[The information follows:]

Practice		2016 Estimate	2017 Estimate
Category	2015 Actual	(Renewal portion)	(Renewal portion)
	\$130,236,613	\$106,754,845	\$123,282,762
Existing	\$130,230,013	(\$50,754,854)	(\$67,282,762)
	99,751,127	124,284,904	136,865,027
New	99,751,127	(40,284,904)	(52,865,027)
	220 025 740	231,039,749	260,147,789
Totals	229,987,740	(91,039,758)	(120,147,789)

#### CONSERVATION STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM PRACTICES

Data Source: NRCS Protracts

Note: The ratio between new practices to existing practices in fiscal year 2015 was 57:43 of \$229,987,740 in financial assistance, which included renewals. In 2016, the renewals ratio split was 56:44 of \$91,039,758 in financial assistance. The 2016 estimated ratio split on

new enrollments is 40:60 of \$140 million in financial assistance. In 2017, estimated ratio splits are 56:44 and 40:60, for renewals and new enrollments.

#### Wetlands Reserve Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a summary of the Wetlands Reserve Program over the lifetime of the program. Include information on the cumulative total number of acres enrolled in permanent easements, 30year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration costshare agreements. Please also show the technical assistance cost associated with each and the average cost of permanent easements, 30year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, and restoration costshare agreements.

Response: The Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) was authorized in 1990 and was in effect through February 7, 2014. The total WRP funding for technical assistance obligated to the States from 2002 through 2015 is approximately \$393.1 million. NRCS does not collect data regarding technical assistance costs associated with each enrollment type nor data regarding due diligence and other acquisition associated costs by enrollment type. Total financial assistance obligated to the States for WRP from 2002 through 2015 is nearly \$4 billion. The data in Table 1 below reflects financial assistance funds obligated by enrollment type through WRP and also includes data for the Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP).

WRP was repealed by the Agricultural Act of 2014 and the program purposes were incorporated into the Wetlands Reserve Easement (WRE) component of the new Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP). NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by specific program components for ACEP. ACEP-WRE cumulative information is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 1: Wetlands Reserve Program				
Cumulative Data	(Fiscal Years 1992 - 2014)			
	Cumulative Total Acres	Average Cost		
Agreement Type	Enrolled	per Agreement ^{1/}		
Permanent Easements ^{2/}	2,195,450	\$442,000		
30-Year Easements	448,477	178,000		
30-Year Contracts with Tribes ³ /	2,915			
Restoration Cost Share Agreements (not associated				
with an Easement)	118,030	145,000		
Total	2,764,872	-		

¹/ Amounts reflect the financial assistance funds and do not include funds allocated for technical assistance, due diligence, and acquisition costs associated with agreements. Average costs do not include financial data prior to 2002, as it is not available.
²/ Includes Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP) data.  $^{3}/$  Cumulative financial data to distinguish between 30-year contracts with Tribes and 30-year easements is not available.

Table 2: Agricultural Conservation Easement Program Wetlands Reserve Easement Cumulative Data (Fiscal Years 2014 - 2015)				
Average Cumulative Total Acres Agreement Type Agreement Type Cumulative Total Acres Cost per Agreement				
Permanent Easements	89,121	\$397,508		
30-Year Easements 12,166 176,4				
30-Year Contracts with Tribes - Restoration Cost Share Agreements (not associated with an Easement) ¹ / -				
Total	101,287	-		

 $^{1\prime}$  Restoration Cost Share Agreements are not authorized through ACEP-WRE.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a chart showing Wetlands Reserve Program enrollments, including acres, contracts and associated funding by State over the history of the program.

Response: The total numbers, acres, and associated funding for the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), including data for the Emergency Wetlands Reserve Program (EWRP), is included in Table 1 below. The WRP was enacted in 1990 and repealed by the Agricultural Act of 2014; however, Section 2703 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 authorized the continued use of funds made available between fiscal years 2009 and 2013 for existing WRP enrollments to meet financial assistance and technical assistance needs such as restoration. WRP program purposes were included in the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program -Wetlands Reserve Easement component (ACEP-WRE) through the Agricultural Act of 2014. NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by program component for ACEP. Total numbers, acres, and associated funding for the ACEP-WRE is included in Table 2 below. This information is provided for the record.

Table 1: WRP Enrollment, Acres, and Associated Costs (Dollars in thousands)					
$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$					
Alabama	198	26,576	\$59,632	\$4,596	
Alaska	1	16	93	279	
Arizona	3	1,724	603	546	
Arkansas	587	228,214	186,039	21,881	

Table	e 1: WRP Enrollme (Dolla	ent, Acres, ar irs in thousan	ds)	
State	Number of Agreements ^{1/}	Acres ^{1/}	Financial Assistance ^{2/}	Technical Assistance ^{2/}
California	315	125,756	240,005	16,699
Colorado	103	19,645	21,284	3,180
Connecticut	14	898	2,062	703
Delaware	41	2,364	7,272	916
Florida	139	248,145	659,863	30,033
Georgia	111	39,583	54,730	4,055
Hawaii	7	346	5,156	844
Idaho	67	12,615	16,134	2,204
Illinois	365	76,720	100,657	10,283
Indiana	688	64,965	117,724	11,767
I.owa	1,248	136,246	208,878	17,102
Kansas	217	23,043	26,071	4,542
Kentucky	219	28,919	65,693	5,393
Louisiana	905	291,460	236,975	30,527
Maíne	14	8,141	1,942	612
Maryland	130	14,743	38,935	3,287
Massachusetts	31	1,396	20,011	1,272
Michigan	463	40,613	73,880	8,484
Minnesota	1,005	118,594	212,048	22,606
Mississippi	582	176,326	131,500	18,820
Missouri	1,050	142,008	148,267	17,804
Montana ·	71	23,634	20,516	3,860
Nebraska	645	87,558	141,131	14,018
Nevada	9	10,899	17,330	919
New Hampshire	149	13,285	59,653	3,277
New Jersey	44	4,850	14,772	1,458
New Mexico	8	1,176	4,199	655
New York	1,278	54,336	52,222	13,947
North Carolina	125	51,703	97,270	8,382
North Dakota	707	119,416	123,733	12,166
Ohio	401	25,308	52,676	6,438
Oklahoma	293	64,280	58,502	8,421
Oregon	168	63,295	99,794	11,167
Pennsylvania	197	8,635	34,439	3,235
Puerto Rico	2	1,515	1,377	282
Rhode Island	8	1,729	2,908	602
South Carolina	245	69,736	77,639	7,046

Table 1: WRP Enrollment, Acres, and Associated Costs				
(Dollars in thousands)				
	Number of		Financial	Technical
State	Agreements1/	Acres ^{1/}	Assistance ^{2/}	Assistance ^{2/}
South Dakota	831	83,134	99,800	10,952
Tennessee	304	45,770	96,038	7,863
Texas	173	95,782	115,613	16,468
Utah ·	20	7,365	4,821	1,084
Vermont	58	3,704	5,944	1,221
Virginia	63	2,335	6,103	1,336
Washington	196	27,110	50,187	6,031
West Virginia	32	587	1,690	1,150
Wisconsin	618	60,573	93,918	9,583
Wyoming	111	8,101	10,125	3,081
Grand Total	15,259	2,764,872	3,977,854	393,077

^{1/} Total number of enrollments and acres is cumulative for WRP and EWRP and includes data from 1992-2015. No new WRP enrollments occurred in 2014 and 2015.

 $^{2\prime}$  Associated financial assistance and technical assistance costs are included for 2002-2015. Although no new WRP enrollments occurred in 2014 and 2015, additional costs such as restoration, were incurred for prior year enrollments.

Table 2: ACEP-WRE Enrollment, Acres, and Associated Costs				
	Number of			
State .	Agreements1/	Acres ^{1/}	Financial Assistance ^{2/3/}	
Alabama	5	368	\$1,134,783	
Arkansas	37	13,750	34,792,732	
California	16	9,712	19,262,156	
Colorado	1	216	48,615	
Delaware	4	522	1,963,925	
Florida	13	8,533	37,403,363	
Georgia	13	6,544	10,434,294	
Idaho	-		8,138	
Illinois	10	677	3,128,359	
Indiana	26	1,637	6,191,132	
Iowa	23	2,787	21,719,962	
Kansas	18	1,359	3,346,416	
Kentucky	25	3,292	13,143,767	
Louisiana	60	16,496	26,583,324	
Maryland	9	954	3,283,140	
Massachusetts	2	294	1,092,115	
Michigan	9	603	1,848,945	
Minnesota	4	2,171	1,132,444	

Table 2: ACEP-WRE Enrollment, Acres, and Associated Costs				
State	Number of Agreements ^{1/}	Acres ^{1/}	Financial Assistance ^{2/3/}	
Mississippi	16	2,711	6,317,542	
Missouri	19	2,479	9,151,228	
Montana	2	307	445,750	
Nebraska	10	1,991	4,561,871	
Nevada	3	677	2,553,349	
New Hampshire	15	1,550	3,918,623	
New Jersey	5	136	809,788	
New York	. 15	967	2,999,326	
North Carolina	1	529	1,406,317	
North Dakota	27	6,490	7,806,498	
Ohio	18	1,795	6,959,713	
Oklahoma	4	541	1,578,899	
Oregon	1	18	692,837	
Pennsylvania	18	571	5,412,593	
Rhode Island	-	_	8,199	
South Carolina	2	791	2,504,366	
South Dakota	27	3,689	11,840,334	
Tennessee	15	1,293	4,212,328	
Texas	3	2,096	4,671,831	
Utah	1	105	828,687	
Vermont	2	626	996,155	
Virginia	3	566	1,710,093	
Washington	2	299	283,930	
West Virginia			1,771,381	
Wisconsin	20	1,145	2,444,943	
Grand Total	504	101,287	272,404,191	

 $^{1/}$  Total number of enrollments and acres is cumulative for ACEP-WRE and includes data from 2014-2015.

2/ Associated financial assistance costs are included for 2014-2015.

^{3/} Note that costs may be incurred prior to enrollment.

Mr. Aderholt: How many Wetlands Reserve Program contracts, including acres and associated costs, have been sold or transferred since the contract was first signed? How many contracts are currently held by States and organizations?

Response: As of March 8, 2016, 2,045 Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Wetlands Reserve Easements (ACEP-WRE), including easements enrolled through the repealed Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), have been sold or transferred by the original landowner. These transfers are associated with approximately 395,002 acres. Because no acquisition payments are received by a new landowner after the easement has been purchased, there are no associated costs for these transfers. There are approximately 771 ACEP-WRE easements, including easements enrolled through the repealed WRP, where the land is owned by State or local governments.

### Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide the same information as listed above for the Wetlands Reserve Program for the Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program.

Response: The Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP) was in effect from 1996-2014. The FRPP does not offer enrollment options of 30-year easements, 30-year agreements with Tribes, or restoration cost-share agreements. The cumulative number of enrollments and acres for permanent FRPP agreements is shown below in Table 1. No FRPP enrollments occurred in fiscal year 2014, when FRPP was repealed and the program purposes were incorporated into the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program - Agricultural Land Easement (ACEP-ALE) component with the passage of the Agricultural Act of 2014. The average cost of a permanent FRPP easement (including associated costs) over the life of the program is \$1,105 per acre. NRCS does not track technical assistance funds by program component for ACEP. The cumulative number of enrollments and acres for permanent ACEP-ALE Agreements is shown below in Table 2.

[The information follows:]

Table 1: FRPP Enrollment Information 1996-2014					
			Financial	Technical	
	Number of	Parcel	Assistance ^{2/}	Assistance ^{2/}	
	Agreements1/	Acres ¹⁷	(thousands)	(thousands)	
Cumulative					
Total	4,440	1,100,647	\$1,216,516	\$45,883	

¹⁷ Cumulative FRPP number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span (1996-2014). No FRPP enrollments have occurred since 2013. ²⁷ FRPP financial and technical assistance costs associated with FRPP enrollments include 2002-2014 and represent State level costs only.

Table 2: ACEP-ALE Enrollment Information 2014-2015					
	Number of Agreements ^{1/}	Parcel Acres ^{1/}	Financial Assistance ^{2/}		
Cumulative Total	328	157,787	\$130,301,528		

 $^{1\prime}$  Cumulative ACEP-ALE number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span (2014-2015).

^{2/} Financial Assistance obligations represent State level obligations only.

<u>Program information by State</u>: Cumulative FRPP information by State for enrollments and acres from 1996-2014 and for financial and technical assistance costs from 2002-2014 is shown below in Table 3. Cumulative ACEP-ALE information by State is available for enrollments, acres, and financial assistance costs from 2014-2015 as shown in Table 4. States showing financial and technical assistance with no enrollment information are reflective of adjustments that can occur due to cancellations or other adjustments over time and for due diligence costs incurred prior to enrollment.

Table 3: Cun number of	ulative enrol	lment informat	tion for the FRE ociated costs 19	P including
State Name	Number of Agreements ^{1/}	Parcel Acres ¹⁷	Financial Assistance ^{2/} (thousands)	Technical Assistance ^{2/} (thousands)
Alabama	32	5,987	\$6,837	\$466
Alaska	3	120	1,917	243
Arizona	5	2,796	2,765	155
Arkansas	-	-	154	50
California	91	30,031	45,649	1,501
Colorado	151	133,195	63,893	1,618
Connecticut	159	14,900	44,853	2,068
Delaware	305	39,781	49,756	1,165
Florida	28	24,132	39,651	915
Georgia	19	2,683	8,893	279
Hawaii	4	309	9,541	440
Idaho	22	15,200	8,958	363
Illinois	30	4,330	13,003	341
Indiana	-	***	1,000	24
Iowa	12	2,748	2,404	118
Kansas	46	40,915	9,688	326
Kentucky	201	33,466	29,365	1,190
Louisiana			27	20
Maine	45	7,712	13,303	554
Maryland	240	32,862	42,579	2,114
Massachusetts	289	19,277	65,303	2,376
Michigan	138	19,075	34,393	1,275
Minnesota	69	7,486	15,660	719
Mississippi	-	-		7
Missouri	3	252	4,314	. 208
Montana	57	76,622	31,864	955
Nebraska	15	38,430	6,715	239
Nevada	5	449	19,425	511
New Hampshire	144	9,128	31,091	1,420
New Jersey	246	21,999	74,448	2,845

Table 3: Cumulative enrollment information for the FRPP including				
number of agreements, acres and associated costs 1996-2014.				
State Name	Number of Agreements ^{1/}	Parcel Acres ^{1/}	Financial Assistance ^{2/} (thousands)	Technical Assistance ^{2/} (thousands)
New Mexico	19	26,341	6,621	257
New York	153	30,532	40,008	1,677
North Carolina	116	15,279	28,091	1,148
North Dakota	3	. 212	1,882	94
Ohio	293	49,454	52,849	2,143
Oklahoma	24	3,347	5,207	679
Oregon	5	15,908	2,545	157
Pennsylvania	457	60,209	53,871	2,591
Puerto Rico		Aut		7
Rhode Island	63	3,202	37,976	1,293
South Carolina	52	8,377	21,230	607
South Dakota	-		268	20
Tennessee	9	1,952	7,065	222
Texas	18	7,160	27,716	586
Utah	28	3,847	10,254	371
Vermont	338	63,805	35,962	2,177
Virginia	51	11,023	19,190	787
Washington	147	14,542	32,491	1,123
West Virginia	149	19,507	31,472	1,298
Wisconsin	96	15,109	20,403	1,010
Wyoming	60	166,956	103,966	3,131
Grand Total ^{3/}	4,440	1,100,647	1,216,516	45,883

¹⁷ Cumulative FRPP number of agreements and acres are representative of the program life span (1996-2014). Agreement information is based upon the year in which projects were enrolled, adjustments occur due to cancellations or other adjustments. No FRPP enrollments have occurred since 2013.
²⁷ FRPP financial and technical assistance costs associated with FRPP enrollments include 2002-2014 only.
³⁷ Obligations represent State level obligations only.

Table 4: Cumulative enrollment information for the ACEP-ALE including number of agreements, acres and associated costs 2014-2015.					
	Number of	Parcel	Financial		
State Name	Agreements ^{1/}	Acres ^{1/}	Assistance ²⁷		
Alabama		-	\$1,800		
Alaska	1	77	809,400		
California	12	19,722	11,959,512		
Colorado	19	9,884	6,899,912		
Connecticut	26	1,636	6,496,261		
Delaware	4	442	5,393,174		
Florida	13	9,492	11,405,910		

Table 4: Cumulative	e enrollment inform eements, acres and		
number of agre	Number of	Parcel	Financial
State Name	Agreements1/	Acres ^{1/}	Assistance ^{2/}
Georgia	1	51	179,200
Idaho	6	6,335	3,826,831
Illinois	2	201	302,906
Iowa	3	1,050	714,342
Kansas	5	6,488	1,981,664
Kentucky	29	2,808	3,931,767
Louisiana	-	-	3,015
Maine	. 4	219	646,500
Massachusetts	24	993	5,238,853
Michigan	17	1,836	3,097,364
Minnesota	4	479	771,663
Mississippi	-	-	83,981
Montana	10	32,338	9,039,699
Nebraska	2	1,406	645,831
Nevada	4	7,341	3,803,385
New Hampshire	14	935	2,529,755
New Jersey	12	931	8,808,109
New Mexico	-	-	1,560
New York	6	765	2,189,845
North Carolina	5	525	1,057,790
Ohio	25	6,225	6,046,517
Oklahoma	1	160	202,936
Oregon	3	16,172	2,396,373
Pennsylvania	6	454	1,039,427
Rhode Island	3	63	648,525
South Carolina	7	1,024	853,370
Tennessee	2	433	601,000
Texas	5	2,478	9,597,077
Utah	8	13,466	7,262,137
Vermont	24	3,138	3,185,561
Virginia	4	621	917,465
Washington	3	449	1,079,250
West Virginia	2	705	2,054,764
Wisconsin	8	745	374,823
Wyoming	4	5,700	2,222,274
Grand Total	328	157,787	130,301,528

Grand Total328157,787130,301,52817 Cumulative ACEP-ALE number of agreements and acres are representative of<br/>the program life span (2014-2015). Agreement information is based upon the<br/>year in which projects were enrolled. Adjustments occur due to cancellations<br/>or other adjustments.27 Obligations represent State level obligations only.

Easement Management: FRPP easements are held and managed by eligible entities, including agencies of State and local governments, Indian Tribes and certain conservation organizations. NRCS does not specifically track information on the selling, assigning, or transferring of an FRPP or ACEP-ALE easement. Under the program deed terms, an easement can only be amended if the entity and NRCS determine the amendment is consistent with the purposes of the specific FRPP or ACEP-ALE easement to be transferred and the amendment complies with all applicable laws and regulations. The eligible entity must provide timely written notice to NRCS of any proposed amendments.

There are 4,149 easements that have been acquired under FRPP/ACEP-ALE from fiscal years 1996-2015. All FRPP/ACEP-ALE easements, with one exception, are held by State agencies and eligible organizations, which is a program requirement. The one exception is an FRPP easement whereby a Quit Claim Deed was executed and recorded on September 9, 2010, by Verde Valley Land Preservation Institute (VVLPI), as Grantor, to the United States of America, Grantee. This Quit Claim Deed transferred all interests in title of the conservation easement property to the United States of America, with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) being recognized as the administering agency. This action resulted from a series of events where the easement holder, VVLPI, could not financially enforce the landowner to correct an easement violation. In response to the easement enforcement action, the landowner brought a quiet title action against VVLPI and NRCS, as co-defendants. VVLPI was not financially prepared for prolonged litigation and offered the United States full control of the easement.

### Healthy Forests Reserve Program

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status report on the Healthy Forest Reserve Program for fiscal year 2015. Please provide information on number of acres enrolled, location and associated costs. Are there any unobligated balances? If so, how much?

Response: During 2015, there were four Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) projects enrolled with dollars carried over from previous years. HFRP did not receive any new appropriations in 2015.

The cumulative number of acres enrolled, the location, and associated costs of HFRP are provided in the table below. The prior year unobligated balance in HFRP available for 2016 is approximately  $$7.8\ million$ .

[The information follows:]

Cumulative Acres Enrolled and Associated Costs For the Healthy Forests Reserve Program by State through FY 2015 (Dollars in Thousands)

State	Enrolled Acres	Associated Costs
Arkansas	313	\$141
California	22,715	1,864
Georgia	1,818	3,095
Indiana	1,231	3, <u>408</u>
Kentucky	5,074	4,561
Maine	630,326	309
Michigan	243	783
Mississippi	4,184	3,056
Ohio	100	379
Oklahoma	7,847	6,816
Oregon	2,227	15,424
Pennsylvania	1,303	2,094
South Carolina	913	1,027
Total	678,294	42,957

### Watershed Programs

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status report of the Watershed and Flood Prevention Program. Please include a list of authorized projects, estimated costs per project and funding provided by State and local sponsors.

Response: The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 provides for cooperation between the Federal government, States and their political subdivisions in a program to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages; to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water; and to further the conservation and proper utilization of land in authorized watersheds.

The Watershed Program complements other USDA programs by assisting public entities to install measures that benefit multiple land users or entire communities and address natural resource needs in entire watersheds. The program is authorized to address a variety of needs, including:

- Flood damage mitigation using floodwater-retarding dams and similar structural measures, floodplain easements, and flood proofing of homes and businesses;
- Agricultural water supply (including water for rural communities);
- Water quality;
- Water conservation;
- Groundwater recharge;
- Public fish and wildlife habitat; and
- Public water-based recreation.

The information is provided for the record. The estimated project costs shown in the table below include project funds already expended and funds currently obligated in contracts and agreements. No new funding has been provided for this program since fiscal year 2010, and section 742 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 rescinded \$20 million in unobligated balances from the program. Project sponsors continue work on projects using previously obligated federal funds and their cost-share match. The table below shows estimated project costs, funds provided by sponsors, and the current estimate of unfunded project costs.

Flood	Congressionally Designated - Active Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Projects as of March 17,	Designated - Act: rations Projects	ctive Watershed ts as of March	.and 17, 2016	
	-	Estimated	Εu	Remaining	
	Congressional	Project	Provided by	Unfunded	
Authorized Project	District	Costs	Sponsor	Costs	Program
Lahaina Watershed	02-HI	4,655,000	6,448,000	I	PL-566
Lower Hamakua					
Ditch Watershed	02-HI	10,992,000	16,766,000	1	PL-566
Waliluka Alenaio					
Watershed	02-HI	1,609,000	112,000	1	PL-566
Upcountry Maui					
warersned	TH-70	TZ, 183, UUU	15,4/3,UUU	1	996-J4
Little Otter Creek	06-MO	10,562,200	2,288,129	3, 529, 434	PL-566
Buck and Duck					
Creeks	01-NE	1,976,500	1,661,135	315,365	PL-566
Attoyac Bayou	01-TX	8,077,403	5,008,348	3	PL-566
Dunloup Creek	03-WV	14,000,000	1,400,000	12,600,000	PL-566
Alameda	10-CA, 11-CA	2,674,000	8	ł	PL-566
Dry Creek	04-CA	500,000	1	-	PL-566
East Locust CK	06-MO	12,676,000	12,400,000	276,000	PL-566
Elm Creek (1250)					
BALE IA KEV.	VT-TC'VT-/T	000'0TT	1	1	11-200
big treek (ifi County) sites					
16,17,18	17-TX, 31-TX	550,137	1	1	PL-566
Potomac - Lost					
River	02-WV	37,485,800	3,643,700	25,000,000	PL-534
Total		118,057,040	65,200,312	41,720,799	

Active Watershed and Chatec Gressionally Desi 202 827

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a status report on the Watershed Rehabilitation program, including a list of proposed projects and estimated costs per project. Please include the total amount pending.

Response: Since 1948, local communities have constructed more than 11,900 watershed dams with assistance from NRCS. These dams provide flood control protection for America's communities and natural resources, but many also serve as primary sources of drinking water, recreation areas, and wildlife habitat. These projects have become an integral part of the communities they were designed to protect. Like highways, utilities, and other public infrastructure, these dams need to be maintained to protect public health and safety and to meet changing resource needs. The maintenance, repair and operation of the dams are the responsibility of local project sponsors.

Many of these dams have reached or will soon reach the end of their design life. As of December 2015, approximately 4,336 watershed dams had reached the end of their originally designed life span. That total will increase to approximately 5,200 by December 2017. Time has taken its toll on many dams; spillway pipes have deteriorated and reservoirs have filled with sediment. More significantly, the area around many dams has changed over time with the construction of homes and businesses on what was once agricultural land. Thus, a dam failure could pose a serious threat to the health and safety of those living downstream and to the communities that depend on the reservoir for drinking water. A dam failure could also have serious adverse environmental effects.

In FY 2016, total discretionary funding appropriated for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program is \$12 million, of which \$10,364,000 was allocated to projects in the States. The unfunded watershed rehabilitation projects total is \$91,525,033.

All projects eligible for funding through NRCS must meet the policy criteria set forth in the National Watershed Manual. The following table provides the projects that are authorized, including the estimated funding needed to complete the projects.

Authorized Projects	Congressional District	Estimated Cost	Estimated Amount Needed for Completion
Muddy Fork Of Illinois River 1	AR-03	\$1,553,755	\$1,108,255
Magma	AZ-06	13,973,900	-
Apache Junction- Power line	AZ-06	5,150,000	
Florence	AZ-01	2,720,500	
Fredonia	AZ-01	3,926,600	
Williams-Chandler, Rittenhouse Williams-Chandler, Vineyard	AZ-06	5,150,000	5,146,000
Rd.	AZ-06	5,150,000	-
Buckeye	AZ-02	17,437,900	-

[The information follows:]

### Watershed Rehabilitation Program Authorized Projects

			Estimated
	Congressional	Detions of Cost	Amount Needed
Authorized Projects	District	Estimated Cost	for Completion
White Tank Mountains 4	AZ-02	15,283,100	-
Dry Creek Dam F-4	CO-05	117,000	-
Coosa - Little River	GA-04, 07, 09	614,096	614,096
Spring Creek (Reno) R1	KS-04	1,151,000	-
Little Walnut-Hickory - 19	KS-04	3,126,464	2,784,464
Muddy Creek, 4-6	KS-04	408,962	48,962
Rock Creek (Butler) - 2	KS-04	2,398,568	2,056,568
South Sector Upper			
Walnut - 1	KS-04	1,738,600	1,738,600
North Sector Upper			
Walnut - 21	KS-04	7,392,884	7,050,884
North Sector Upper			
Walnut - 6	K5-04	2,398,568	2,053,568
Red Lick Cork - 1	KY-05, 06	443,500	111,528
Chiwapa Creek 65	MS-01	471,700	
Su-As-Co 303	MA-03	2,423,000	_
Su-As-Co 304	MA-03	1,846,000	_
Su-As-Co 310	MA-03	4,462,000	_
Su-As-Co 311	MA-05	2,827,000	_
Richland Creek 2A	MS-03	1,538,000	
Richland Creek 3	MS-03	1,538,000	_
Upper Turtle River - 9	ND-00	1,538,000	1,538,000
Tongue River, M-4	ND-00	8,538,000	_
Big Indian Creek, 15-A	NE-01	84,700	-
Oak Middle Crk Tribs. of Salt Crk, 82B	NE-01	6,100,000	4,680,234
Wilson Crk, 8-H	NE-01	722,800	722,800
Upper Big Nemaha 25C	NE-01	945,000	***
Up. Salt & Swedeburg 3A	NE-01	1,954,000	-
Santa Cruz River 1	NM-03	3,000,000	2,800,000
Upper Gila Valley Arroyos 6	NM-02	1,231,000	1,231,000
Hatch Valley Arroyos 6	NM-02	769,000	-
Hackberry Draw - 2	NM-02	307,692	
Conewango Crk, 13	NY-27	1,154,000	1,004,000
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B - 2A	NY-24	94,158	78,158
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B -2B	NY-24	168,626	147,626
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B - 2C	NY-24	112,899	69,932
Little Choconut; Finch Hollow; & Trout B - 2E	NY-24	280,470	252,915

			Estimated
Nutheningd Droigste	Congressional District	Estimated Cost	Amount Needed for Completion
Authorized Projects Upper Hocking River 9	OH-07	663,800	623,800
	OH- 14, 16	1,500,000	1,500,000
Chippewa - VII C			
Caney-Coon Crk, 2	OK-02	3,392,000	3,392,000
Fourche Maline Creek 7M	OK-02	2,308,000	-
Upper Black Bear Creek 62	ОК-03	3,077,000	-
Sallisaw Creek 32	ОК-02	4,500,000	4,500,000
Sallisaw Creek 33	OK-02	500,000	-
Sallisaw Creek 34	OK-02	350,000	350,000
Sallisaw Creek 30	OK-02	2,300,000	2,300,000
Sallisaw Creek 28	OK-02	6,200,000	6,200,000
Sallisaw Creek 26	OK-02	2,206,600	2,206,600
Cottonwood Creek, 16	OK-03	2,600,000	2,600,000
Cottonwood Creek, 54	OK-03	1,548,100	-
Quapaw - 15	OK-03	6,500,200	-
Upper Elk Crk, 23D	OK-03	2,000,000	2,000,000
Washita - Barnitz Creek 1	OK-03	2,170,800	-
Washita - Barnitz Creek 5	OK-03	1,700,000	-
Washita - Barnitz Creek 11	ОК-03	1,341,700	_
Washita - Cobb Creek (Fast			
Runner) 10	OK-03	853,000	-
Washita Rock Crk, 15	OK-04	2,320,000	
Washita Rock Crk, 16	OK-04	1,200,000	
Little Washita, 26	OK-04	3,000,000	3,000,000
Greene-Dreher, 439	PA-10	2,037,681	1,321,587
Mill Run, 460	PA-03	820,956	820,956
Brandywine Creek Beaver Creek, 433	PA-06	2,308,000	_
Brandywine Creek Hybernia, 436-F	PA-06	2,500,000	_
Conneatville Dam - 112	PA-03	1,538,000	_
Pine Creek	TN-01	1,154,000	
Mary's & Dand Creeks	TN-07	923,000	
Calaveras Creek - 10	TX-28	3,442,800	
Olmitos & Garcias Crks - 7	TX-28		
Plum Creek 21		2,571,100	2 000 000
	TX-27	3,200,000	3,008,000
Plum Creek 6	TX-25	3,975,500	-
Trinity - Mountain Creek 10 Trinity - East Fork Above Lavon 2A	TX-06 TX-03	4,164,300 3,333,000	_
Trinity River East Fork Above	10-03	5,555,000	
Lavon - 4	ТХ-03	3,898,600	-
Trinity Cedar Crk, 87A	TX-05	3,750,000	3,417,000
Martinez Creek l	TX-28	2,809,800	-

	Congressional		Estimated Amount Needed
Authorized Projects	District	Estimated Cost	for Completion
	тх-28	1,850,100	TOT COMPTCCION
Martinez Creek 2			
Martinez Creek 3	TX-28	1,729,300	-
American Fork-Dry Creek Silver Lake	UT-03	3,846,000	_
American Fork-Dry Creek Tibble	UT-03	6,154,000	-
American Fork-Dry Creek, Battle	UT-03	138,375	
American Fork-Dry Creek, Dry Crk	UT-03	6,900,000	2,950,000
American Fork-Dry Creek, Grove	UT-03	4,000,000	2,400,000
Ferron Mill Site	UT-02	4,615,000	
Warner Draw Gypsum	UT-02	2,692,000	-
Warner Draw Stucki	UT-02	1,538,000	-
Warner Draw Ivins 1	UT-02	400,000	360,000
Warner Draw Ivins 2	UT-02	250,000	210,000
Warner Draw Ivins 3	UT-02	300,000	260,000
Warner Draw	UT-02	214,700	-
Potomac - South River 10A	VA-06	33,624,200	-
Potomac - Upper North River 10	VA-06	5,415,000	-
Potomac - Upper North River 77	VA-06	2,000,000	-
Pohick Creek 8	VA-11	2,677,000	
Upper Deckers Creek 1	WV-01	9,547,000	-
Brush Crk - 14	WV-03	3,900,000	3,900,000
Wheeling Crk - 25	WV-01	6,800,000	6,800,000
North Fork Powder River - 1	WY-00	6,154,000	2,167,500

Mr. Aderholt: How much of the \$157 million provided for the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program in FY 2016 has been allocated? Please describe the full process from the award process to the outlay of funds.

Total

331,644,054

91,525,033

Response: To date, a total of \$93 million in Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program funds have been allocated to 19 States to carry out recovery projects that were on the National EWP Waitlist. The funding process is as follows: At the request of the local sponsor, NRCS state offices will evaluate the damages and submit eligible project funding requests to the national waitlist. Requests are reviewed, approved and prioritized by the national office. As available, funds are allocated from the national office to each NRCS state office to fund approved projects on the waitlist. After receiving funding, NRCS state offices either award the funds to the local sponsor or use them to complete the work in-house. If funds are put into an agreement, the funds are outlaid as work is completed. Sponsors are reimbursed funds after they submit a properly documented invoice to NRCS. The \$93 million in allocated funds will address damage to watersheds caused by floods, hurricanes, wildfires and other natural disasters, including major disasters declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Relief Act (Stafford Act) and locally-declared disasters. NRCS National Headquarters is working with the states that have pending projects on the national waitlist to ensure that the projects are still valid. Once confirmed, funding will be awarded. Furthermore, multiple disasters have continued to occur across the country. After a natural disaster, project sponsors have 60 days to submit requests for assistance. States such as Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas are evaluating sites to determine if there will be a need for EWP assistance. Initial estimates indicate that there will be at least \$76.3 million in requests for these projects and projects which are currently on the wait list, for which funds have not yet been allocated to the States.

The National EWP Manual provides guidance for funding requests for the EWP Program. After an assessment of a disaster site is made, a damage survey report is prepared and the project site is determined either exigency or non-exigency. Exigency situations are situations that demand immediate action to avoid potential loss of life and property, while non-exigency are situations that are emergencies but non-life threating. If funding is available, an exigency situation will be funded immediately. If funds are not available, both exigency and non-exigency requests are placed on the National EWP Waitlist. The State Conservationists (STCs) must review projects on the waitlist at least quarterly to determine if the projects are still valid and if funding is still needed.

Disaster events are prioritized as either Stafford Act/Presidential Declaration or State and Locally Declared. If the President declares under the Stafford Act that a major disaster has occurred in the designated area, then all emergency work will be coordinated with FEMA or its designee (7 CFR Section 624.5(a)). If a disaster occurs that is not declared a major disaster under the Stafford Act, but is declared a disaster under state or local authorities, and the STC determines that a watershed impairment exists, then NRCS will assume the lead in providing assistance and coordinating work with the appropriate State office of emergency preparedness, as well as with other Federal, Tribal, or local agencies involved with administering emergency programs as appropriate and as outlined in the Emergency Response Plan.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing projects currently on the waiting list for Stafford and non-Stafford EWP. Please include state, county, date of event, and amount request for each project.

Response: The information is provided for the record. The current projects on the National Emergency Watershed Protection Program Waitlist are provided in the table below. Once States have confirmed that the listed projects are valid and eligible for EWP funding and local sponsors are prepared, the funds will be allocated for the projects. To date, \$93 million has been allocated to 19 States to carry out recovery projects on the list and all projects shown below are expected to be funded in 2016. Multiple disasters have occurred across the country since the current waitlist was compiled. After a natural disaster, project sponsors have 60 days to submit requests for assistance. States such as Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas are evaluating sites to determine if there will be a need for EWP assistance. Initial estimates indicate that there will be at least another \$50 million dollars in requested project funding in addition to the projects shown in the table below. NRCS intends to hold \$2.5 million in order to fund future exigencies that may occur in fiscal year 2016.

[The information follows:]

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
Arkansas	May 2015 Storm		5/1/2015	\$480,000
Florida	April 2014 Storm		4/20/2014	1,800,000
Kentucky/5066		Bath, Breathitt, Carter, Floyd, Harlan, Knott, Metcalfe, Owsley, Pike, Perry	3/3/2015	1,229,012
Kentucky/5067		Carter, Rowan, Floyd, Franklin, Madison, Owsley, Pike, Spencer	4/3/2015	769,835
Kentucky/5068		Clay, Fleming, Perry, Powell, Spencer, Trible	7/13/2015	322,509
Missourí	2015 Tornados & Straight- line winds		7/27/2015	1,200,000
Tennessee	Feb 2015 Storm	Cumberland, Scott, Hickman	2/15/2015	392,825
Texas	May 2015 Flooding		5/25/2015	18,266,608
Washington	2015 Fires and Mudslides		9/10/2015	4,800,000

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
Wyoming	Powder R		5/20/2015	2,926,920
Wyoming	Muddy CK		6/3/2015	716,400
South Carolina	2015 Floods			2,400,000
Colorado	2015 July Floods		7/16/2015	10,240,800
Alaska	Igiugig Village Erosion		10/1/2012	906,000
Florida	March 2014	Lafayette	3/3/2014	585,000
Indiana	Tippecanoe River	Carroll	6/1/2013	1,200,000
Kansas	Flooding		6/1/2015	36,000
Kentucky/5067		Bell, Casey, Fleming, Garrard, Knott, Mason, Perry, Powell	4/3/2015	800,017
Michigan	Flooding	Newaygo	4/14/2014	96,000
Minnesota		Luverne, Morrison, Mankato, Olmsted	8/1/2014	527,969
Mississippi	Simon Blvd		10/6/2013	48,870
Mississippi	Wedgewood Dr, Stateline Rd, Odom Rd Bridge, Tulane Rd		11/25/2013	285,076
Mississippi	6815 YELLOWDOG ROAD, PINE PLACE STREET, TURNER STREET, ACORN LANE, HOMOCHITTO ST. 133, LOWER WOODVILLE RD. #3, 112 SPRINGHILL DRIVE, AIRPORT LAKE SITE #2, REDDING & CYPRESS CREEK, STEVE LOOP, SAGE CIRCLE 24 & 26,		2/20/2014	1,429,440

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
	BERRYTOWN ROAD, 22 LINCOLN HEIGHTS RD, MOAK & E. WASHINGTON ST			
Mississippi	EAST JOHNSON ROAD, KILMICHAEL CLINIC, PLEASANT AVENUE, PARKWAY & 31ST STREET, PARKWAY & 31ST STREET, PARKWAY & 38th STREET, NORTH HILLS & 36TH STREET, NORTH HILLS & 36TH STREET, NORTH HILLS & 36TH STREET, WANCE GROVE PARK, NIMITZ STREET, WEAVER CREEK ROAD, MCKENZIE ROAD, SUNCREST DRIVE, CHAPMAN ROAD, GALLOWAY ROAD, CO. RD 189 (AIRPORT RD), COUNTY ROAD 352, COUNTY RD 15 BRIDGE, COUNTY ROAD 352, COUNTY RD 15 BRIDGE, COUNTY ROAD 200, PEPPER ROAD A & B, ROCK MOUNTAIN ROAD, OLD DANCY ROAD, ROCKPORT ROAD, ROCKPORT		4/6/2014	2,673,175

# 

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
	HESTER PLACE, OWEN WELLS CUTOFF, SHADY LANE SITE 2, SHADY LANE SITE 3, OWEN WELLS ROAD, C.R. 530 MOSSY LAKE RD, COUNTY RD 34 BRIDGE, BOLTON HILL RD SEWERLINE, OLD CARROLLTON RD SITE 2, OLD CARROLLTON RD SITE 3, 15TH STREET SITE #2, 68 LAGRANGE ROAD, DUSTER DRIVE 129, E. ELMO ST WATERLINE, GEORGE F. WEST BLVD 301, HATTIE ROAD, THISLEDOWN DRIVE 101, JEFFERSON DAVIS BLVD 122, WALLEY PROPERTY SITE, KENTUCKY ST, MCLAURIN AVENUE, N G WELDY ROAD, OAK PARK BLVD, PARS			
Mississippi	FULLER STREET, WHALEY DRIVE, VINSON ROAD, FISHER ROAD, RIDGEHAVEN ROAD, CHILDRESS LANE, FAIRGROUND ROAD, MUDLINE		4/28/2014	1,022,730

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
	ROAD, JACKSON POINT, WALKER LANE, SAM LEE ROAD, MATTHEW ROAD, MATTHEW ROAD, HICKORY LAKE ESTATES			
Mississippi	Martin Creek Sewerline, Carrollton Sewerline, Lucius Road, Virginia Lane Bridge, Eddie Willis Rd Bridge, Banner Church Site , Vardaman Sewer Lagoon, Bowmar Ave, Christmas Tree Rd Site		6/9/2014	676,411
Mississippi	1A, B, Rosebloom Rd 4671 Wedgehill Drive 1, 4671 Wedgehill Drive 2, East Nail Road, Renasant Sewer Line		6/29/2014	149,716
Mississippi	Pea Patch, Lower Town Creek Road, Evers Drive Site 2		7/9/2014	267,420
Mississippi	County Road 5 Bridge, County Road 68 Bridge, Tulane Road Bridge, College Road, Spring Valley Drive, Tchulahoma Road Site 1, Tchulahoma Road Site 2, Stateline Road, Apple		9/12/2014	717,123

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
	Creek Drive, Red Oak Drive, Center East Street a,b,c			
Mississippi	Pryor Street, Cooley/Joplin Intersection, Browns Creek Site, Old Hickory Lane		10/13/2014	590,761
Mississippi	Dupont Harts Chapel Rd #1, Dupont Harts Chapel Rd #2, Adeline Street, Morel Road, 72 Oakridge Road, Woods Road Bridge		5/17/2015	357,751
New York	NY 5055 - June Storm		6/14/2013	329,360
Ohio	Liberty Township	Highland	5/22/2014	81,360
South Dakota	Christmas Lake Dam spillway		6/16/2015	360,000
Texas	Rio Grande Flooding, City of Eagle Pass	Maverick	6/14/2013	1,578,807
Texas	May 2015 Flooding		5/25/2015	1,957,500
Texas	October 2015 Flooding		10/31/2015	743,850
Tennessee	Apr 2015 Storm	Hickman	4/14/2015	135,660
Tennessee	July 2015 Storm	Macon, Putman, Fentress, Clay	7/2/2015	1,165,095
Utah	Flooding	Weber	7/16/2011	2,400,000
Utah	Coal Creek	Cedar City	7/28/2013	4,200,000
Utah	Filmoe City, Helper City		8/2/2014	2,040,000
Utah	State Division of Wildlife, New Escalante Irrigation,	San Juan, Millard	9/9/2014	12,060,000

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total
	San Juan CO, St George City, Hurricane City, Millard County			
Utah	Wayne CO High School- Bicknell	Wayne	9/14/2014	60,000
Utah	Sevier Co- Williow Creek (Christiansen), Sevier CO- Cedar Ridge (Canal), Carbon SCD, Annabella Town, Virgin town, Kane CO (Johnson Canyon), Sevier CO (Quitchupah), Sevier CO (Flat), Ivins City, Wellington City	Sevier, Kane	9/27/2014	24,084,000
Utah	Cannonville	Garfield	10/15/2014	1,500,000
Utah	Gunnison City - Flooding		5/27/2015	1,560,000
Utah	Flooding	Emery	7/9/2015	600,000
Utah	Hilldale	Washington	9/14/2015	2,400,000
Vermont	Williams River		7/1/2014	10,800
Wyoming	Jones Div, Wilsons Upper, Kirby Creek Mishurda Lower Creek, Kirby Creek Mishurda Marathon		5/24/2015	105,600
Florida	August 2015 Storm	Pasco	8/1/2015	679,500
Texas	December 2015 Tornado		12/26/201	300,000
Alaska	November 2015 Storm Meroyuk		11/8/2015	600,000

State/Project	Event	County	Event Date	Total	
				\$116,865,900	

#### Grazing Lands

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a table showing funding provided to grazing lands issues for fiscal years 2013 through 2015 (actual) and 2016 (estimated).

Response: The information is provided for the record. The table below provides the actual obligations in fiscal year 2013 through 2015 and the estimated obligations for fiscal year 2016 for grazing related conservation practices and activities for the listed programs.

[The information follows:]

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Program	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated ^{/2}
AMA	\$494,605	\$476,054	\$491,251	\$483,802
AWEP	2,818,468		um	·
CBWI	6,279,669	-		
EQIP	284,070,549	198,574,956	174,371,639	186,473,297
WHIP	23,178,308	449,060	-	
CSP	29,534,135	28,906,551	20,456,422	24,681,487
GRP/3	6,320,631	1,281,788	-	_
ACEP-ALE-GSS	_	19,500,000	7,455,922	13,477,961
TOTAL	352,696,365	249,188,409	202,775,234	225,116,547

Grazing Lands Funding /1

 $^{\prime 1}$  The table does not reflect funding for waste management systems, which are not components of grazing systems.

 $^{\prime 2}$  FY 2016 projections are the average of FY 2014 and FY 2015 obligations for AMA, EQIP, CSP, and ACEP.

 $^{\prime 3}$  GRP was repealed by the Agricultural Act of 2014; therefore obligations for new contracts were not authorized after February 7, 2014.

Mr. Aderholt: How many NRCS employees were dedicated to grazing lands issues in fiscal year 2015 and are estimated to be dedicated to them in fiscal year 2016?

Response: The information is provided for the record. The table below includes the number of NRCS specialists (rangeland management specialists, forage agronomists, and grassland specialists) at the end of 2015 and estimated for 2016 that are dedicated to working on grazing lands issues. [The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	NRCS Specialists
2015	304
2016 (est.)	300

Mr. Aderholt: How much did NRCS spend on highly erodible land and wetlands determinations and conservation compliance in fiscal years 2009 through 2016?

Response: NRCS conducts highly erodible land (HEL) and wetland determinations, as well as Food Security Act compliance status reviews each year on a random sample of agricultural tracts. Fiscal year 2016 figures are not yet available.

During fiscal years 2014 and 2015, NRCS conducted an average of approximately 41,000 HEL determinations and 28,000 wetland determinations per year nationally. Data on determinations conducted is not available prior to the reporting requirement enacted in the Agricultural Act of 2014.

Compliance reviews are conducted on a yearly basis with a national sample of farm tracts provided to the States. The national sample of farm tracts is derived from electronic records maintained by the Farm Service Agency. The sample size is approximately one percent of the farm tracts for which a producer received a farm payment in the previous year.

Time spent conducting determinations and compliance reviews does not represent the entirety of NRCS costs associated with wetland and highly erodible land compliance. Additional costs include conservation planning for both HEL plans and wetland mitigation plans, developing and updating policy, providing training and oversight, and managing and maintaining the software application for compliance reviews. However, NRCS does not track the cost of these activities specifically related to wetland and HEL compliance.

The following table summarizes the total hours spent each year completing conservation compliance determinations and status reviews. The data for 2009 to 2013 reflects only the completion of status reviews, while the figures for 2014 and 2015 also include the completion of determinations (prior to 2014 the hours spent on determinations were not separately tracked).

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year	Hours	Cost
2009	54,090	\$3,315,717
2010	50,610	3,102,393
2011	66,849	4,097,844
2012	65,488	4,014,414
2013 1/	65,004	3,984,745
2014 2/	625,749	42,404,314
2015 2/	569,396	39,001,034

Time Spent Conducting Select Conservation Compliance Activities

 $^{1\prime}$  Cost figure is based on fiscal year 2012 cost estimates and assumes \$61.30 hourly rate based on the following: Average hourly salary for GS-11 step 5 (source: OPM general schedule tables for Rest of U.S.) plus estimate for benefits and non-salary support.

 $^{2\prime}$  Cost figures are based on agency estimates for Conservation Technical Assistance program for respective years including costs for salary, benefits, and non-salary support.

### Technical Assistance

Mr. Aderholt: How many Technical Service Providers (TSP) are registered with NRCS? How much funding is associated with TSPs?

Response: There are currently 1,934 Technical Service Providers certified by NRCS to assist producers in getting conservation on the land. NRCS obligated nearly \$61.6 million of technical and financial assistance funds in fiscal year 2015 into conservation agreements and landowner contracts associated with TSPs.

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a summary, including information on personnel, hardware, software, applications, and telecommunications, of NRCS spending on Information Technology for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2016. What is anticipated for fiscal year 2017?

Response: NRCS expects to spend \$211.6 million on Information Technology (IT) in fiscal year 2017. Of this amount, \$0.7 million is for planning, \$9.9 million is for personnel, \$3.7 million is for software, \$0.1 million is for hardware, \$2.8 million is for other government IT services, and \$194.4 million in total for support services and NRCS contributions to USDA and Optimized Computing Environment (OCE) shared services costs. The table below itemizes IT spending for fiscal years 2009 through 2017. NCRS contributions to shared services are also provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

Information Technology Spending Direct NRCS Obligations

		0.4.1	CHOTTYTH HT CTOTTOT	2110 T T T T T	1				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Est.	Est.
Planning	-	***	1	1	-	-	0.7	2.0	0.7
Fersonnel	\$7.7	\$7.8	\$8.4	\$6.0	\$9.1	\$10.4	10.0	9.6	9.9
Hardware	1.7	8.9	10.8	27.7	2.2	0.8	0.5	15.2	0.1
Software	6.0	5.1	7.7	7.8	1.8	1.9	3.7	8.2	3.7
Other Government IT Services*	24.8	37.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	5.3	 	3.1	2.8
CTS Support Services**	93.1	96.0	93.0	73.6	116.6	105.2	10.4	9.8	8.8
Other Support Services	3	H	51.3	48.5	41.4	67.0	51.4	61.6	59.1
Total	128.2	155.0	174.8	168.4	173.9	190.6	79.9	109.6	85.1
Other Government IT Services costs include services, planning, supplies, intra-government payment, etc.	ces costs	include	servíces	, planni	ng, supp	lies, int	tra-goveri	nment pay	ment, et

7 7 1 1 ) m 1 È. <u>i</u>,

** NRCS NIS costs paid to CTS and included in the E-53. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

(Dollars	(Dollars in Millions)		
NRCS Contributions to OCE & USDA Shared Services	2015	2016	2017 (est.)
CTS Optimized Computing Environment (OCE)	\$ 11.5	\$ 11.5	\$ 6.4
USDA Enterprise Data Center & Hosting Shared	(	( (	< < T
SELVICE (EUC)	0.0	0.21	7.21
USDA Enterprise End User Shared Service (EUSS)	95.5	97.1	100.0
Telecommunications Customer Service Center	0.1	0.1	0.1
USDA Enterprise Telecommunication Shared Service			
(TSS)	6.2	7.5	7.8
Shared Services Total	119.4	128.3	126.5
Noto: Whose are obligations included at the Denorthment lovel and unimhered he NDAG. there ablighted an	ant lowel and so.	. JULN	these chisections

Information Technology Spending Shared Services Contributions (nollars in Willing) Note: These are obligations incurred at the Department level and reimbursed by NRCS; these obligations are not included in the E-53. Totals may not add due to rounding.

### Staff Travel

Mr. Aderholt: Did any NRCS employees travel internationally in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date? If so, please describe the purpose of the trip, the associated cost, and destination.

Response: Sixty-one NRCS employees traveled internationally in fiscal year 2015, and, as of March 2016, 19 employees have traveled during fiscal year 2016. International travel is for the following purposes: International Meeting (IM); Technical Assistance - Short Term (<6 months) (TDY); Scientific and Technical Exchange (STE); Trans Border Issues (Trans); and Training (TRN). The following tables provide the requested information on the purpose, associated total costs, and destinations for the trips.

Country	Number	Total Cost	Type
Australia	1	2,900	IM
Canada	10	4,650	IM
Canada	1	-	TDY
Canada	2	750	Trans
Canada	10	-	TRN
Chile	1	2,000	TDY
China, People's Republic of	3	8,500	IM
Germany	1	500	IM
India	1	-	STE
Italy	1	5,300	TRN
Japan	1	~	TDY
Kenya	1	-	TDY
Laos	1	-	TDY
Mexico	4	10,000	IM
Mexico	3	7,478	TDY
Namibia	1	-	ŤDY
Norway	1	3,800	IM
Pakistan	10	-	TDY
Pakistan	1	· -	TRN
Peru	2	10,000	IM
Philippines	1		TDY
South Africa	1		IM
Spain	1		IM
Spain	1		TDY
Thailand	1	3,000	IM
Totals	61	58,878	

[The information follows:]

FY 2015 International Travel

FΥ	2016	Intern	ational	Travel

Country	Number	Total	Туре
Canada	6	7,664	IM
Canada	1	298	Trans
El Salvador	1	_	IM
Honduras	1	1,800	IM
Italy	1	4,800	IM
Korea, South	1	-	IM
Mexico	3	5,486	IM
Netherlands	1	3,000	IM
Pakistan	3	-	TDY
Panama	1		TDY
Totals	19	23,048	

Note: Travel at no cost to the agency was reimbursed to the agency.

Mr. Aderholt: How many NRCS employees are serving in foreign countries in fiscal year 2016? Please provide information on the purpose of the assignment, duration of the assignment and associated costs.

Response: Two NRCS employees will be serving in foreign countries in fiscal year 2016 (Federated States of Micronesia [FSM] and Republic of Palau). Under the Compact of Free Association, both countries are eligible to receive conservation technical assistance. One NRCS resource conservationist is on a three-year resident assignment to the FSM. The employee advises and supports efforts of farmers and local government to address issues such as soil conservation and health, water quality degradation, or watershed impacts from forest clearing. Additionally, the NRCS employee also serves on the U.S. Embassy Country Team and works closely with the U.S. Peace Corps. The total cost to support the FSM resident assignment, which includes two locally employed staff and office space, is approximately \$554,000 per year.

NRCS also has a resource conservationist serving a three-year assignment in the Republic of Palau. The employee has similar responsibilities as described above in FSM, but the overall scope is smaller in size. The position costs approximately \$378,000 per year.

All costs include salaries, allowances, and benefits, factors in relocation, as well as additional expenses, such as State Department services, security, or office space for the FSM operation. Employees are required to sign a three-year service agreement in order for NRCS to fund their relocation.

### Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative. What is the status of the initiative?

Response: The Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI) started in 2010, and the goal is to define and implement a more effective, efficient, and sustainable business model for delivering conservation technical and financial assistance. Three overarching objectives were identified:

- Simplify Conservation Delivery Conservation delivery must be easier for both clients and employees;
- Streamline Business Processes The new business model and processes must increase efficiency and be integrated across agency lines of business; and
- Ensure Science-based Assistance The new business model must reinforce the continued delivery of science-based products and services.

CDSI is implementing five broad strategies as part of this effort: (1) redesigning NRCS business processes; (2) aligning information technology with these redesigned processes; (3) integrating science technologies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of NRCS programs; (4) simplifying and standardizing the delivery of financial assistance; and (5) providing ways for clients to work with NRCS that are more convenient and efficient.

The CDSI effort, which first received funding in 2010, is in its seventh year. During 2011 through 2012, NRCS redesigned a number of business processes focused on conservation planning and financial assistance delivery. Pilots to evaluate new processes and technologies were conducted in 2012.

In October 2012, NRCS began testing the first version of the Conservation Desktop application, and in early 2013 began its initial design of the Mobile Planning Tool. In March 2013, NRCS released Conservation Desktop version one as a Beta version to four offices. As a result of the testing and piloting, it was determined by NRCS, and confirmed by an independent assessment, that version one of Conservation Desktop should not be released for field use.

In May 2013, NRCS assessed and realigned its strategic path forward for both the Conservation Desktop and the Mobile Planning Tool. This new path forward includes the use of more modular software development concepts through the delivery of smaller, more frequent releases. It also follows a dual system approach to the deployment of Conservation Desktop, which provides a transition period to migrate from NRCS's current system. In addition, the new path forward also combines the Conservation Desktop and Mobile Planning Tool software design efforts. In late 2014, NRCS initiated a new combined requirements, architecture and software design effort, which was finalized in January 2016. Another component to the new strategic path forward was to initiate some foundational and maintenance improvement projects. These projects are designed to provide some immediate benefits, implement key CDSI concepts, and better position NRCS to transition to future CDSI systems. Some of these improvement projects include the design and migration to a new National Planning and Agreements Database (NPAD), deployment of a national electronic Document Management System (DMS) to provide for storage and management of financial assistance contract documents, and development of geospatial data web services.

In early 2013, NRCS began design and development on the first version of its new Conservation Client Gateway, a secure, web-based application for clients to request technical assistance, apply for financial assistance conservation programs, view conservation plans and contracts, sign documents, request payments for practices that have been applied and certified, and much more. These features are available for NRCS clients 24 hours per day, seven days a week, without ever having to visit a NRCS office or make an appointment. In early 2015, NRCS deployed Conservation Client Gateway Version 1 to about 300 "early adopter" agricultural producers that are "Individual" entities. In May 2015, NRCS deployed the Conservation Client Gateway nationally. Its current client base includes over 750 clients in all 50 states.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the timeline for implementation?

Response: In 2016, NRCS will initiate development of foundational support services for future CDSI systems, begin development of the Conservation Desktop and Mobile Planning Tool, and deploy a second version of the Conservation Client Gateway with access for business entities.

In 2017, NRCS will develop and deploy the first incremental release of the Conservation Desktop to support financial assistance program contracts, and is planning another release to support technical assistance and conservation planning. In addition, NRCS will integrate Conservation Desktop with the Conservation Client Gateway so they can share common workflows, tasking and electronic documents.

In 2018, NRCS will develop and deploy a release of the Conservation Desktop that integrates both easements and financial assistance program contracts. In addition, NRCS plans to develop and deploy subsequent releases of the Conservation Desktop that incorporate additional functionality such as integrated erosion calculations, environmental evaluations, and grazing inventory/analysis tools.

In 2019 and beyond, NRCS will continue to integrate Science and Technology tools into Conservation Desktop and the Conservation Client Gateway to provide streamlined ability to run these tools without duplicate data entry, and to provide improved science to help develop better conservation plans and make program implementation more effective.

Mr. Aderholt: What efficiencies will be realized?

Response: NRCS clients will benefit from this effort by:

• Having to make fewer trips to the field office;

- Saving NRCS's program participants over 750,000 hours annually;
- Shortening the timeline between applying for a program and having a signed contract (target is two weeks or less when fully implemented);
- Speeding up practice installation;
- Ensuring prompt payments after a practice is applied; and
- Having access to on-demand, on-line service for many of the steps in conservation assistance.

NRCS will be more efficient and effective by:

- Reducing document handling and duplicate data entry;
- Reducing decision and approval times for plans and contracts;
- Increasing environmental benefits through higher quality plans;
- Improving access to best-available information and technology; and
- Aligning staff with the more efficient business processes.

Mr. Aderholt: How much will full implementation of the initiative cost?

Response: The total cost for the CDSI effort through 2023 is estimated at \$206.2 million. Of that amount, the total planning and development cost for CDSI is estimated at \$103.4 million, while operation and maintenance costs are estimated to total \$102.8 million.

Mr. Aderholt: How much will it save when fully implemented?

Response: NRCS estimates that, when fully implemented, CDSI will result in a savings of over 1,500 staff years in the agency's state and field offices that are currently used for administrative processes. These staff years will be refocused back on customer service and better planning and delivery of conservation assistance.

Mr. Aderholt: Is NRCS working with any other part of USDA to expand upon the CDSI model in other parts of the Department?

Response: NRCS is working with others within USDA. At the encouragement of, and with support from, USDA and OMB, the agency is leading the planning, development and implementation of a USDA Client Gateway, modeled after the foundational components and success of the NRCS Conservation Client Gateway. There is both a short-term and longterm approach to collaborating and working across USDA.

The initial short-term plan includes working with the Farm Service Agency and Risk Management Agency in the implementation of their Acreage Crop Reporting System Information (ACRSI) project. ACRSI will utilize NRCS's Application Access Assistant (AAA) that streamlines and automates the process for customers creating an e-Authentication account that USDA requires in order to provide secure access to agency specific applications. NRCS created AAA in 2015 as part of the USDA Client Gateway portal, which is hosted on a USDA public web page.

The USDA vision for the long-term approach is to enable a single client gateway that will provide a simple and intuitive on-line experience for customers to gain access to USDA information and tools that support their engagement with the Department.

Objectives of the long-term approach include:

- Improve customer satisfaction through a single, common USDA experience;
- Provide a consistent and convenient ability to access information, contacts and transact business with multiple USDA agencies;
- Intuitively navigate information based on their engagement with USDA programs;
- Streamline producer access by providing a common look and feel;
- · Focus on customer needs, not individual agency missions; and
- Build a foundation for a shared-service model for future strategic level solution and platform delivery "Shared Services".

The USDA Client Gateway incrementally targets the following outcomes:

- Eliminate redundancy;
- Intuitive and single portal navigation to client information;
- Improve customer experience;
- Increase information electronically shared with USDA clients and customers; and
- Demonstrate agency cooperation and collaboration with a shared customer base.

NRCS is committed to CDSI and working with others across USDA, including the development of the USDA Client Gateway, following this NRCS proven process:

- Develop a business case;
- Develop business process models and a future state business architecture;
- Identify and document business requirements;
- Develop a design and architecture to address the business requirements; and
- Develop and implement software.

NRCS will work with other agencies within USDA that wish to follow this successful process.

Mr. Aderholt: How much funding per year has been allocated to the Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative since it was initiated?

Response: CDSI obligations were 6.6 million in FY 2013, 10.7 million in FY 2014, and 8.9 million in FY 2015. For FY 2016, NRCS will be requesting apportionment authority from OMB of 30.7 million.

Mr. Aderholt: How much more will be needed and for how many additional years?

Response: CDSI will require an additional \$149.3 million for FYs 2017-2023, including total planning and development costs of \$66.7 million. Operation and maintenance costs are estimated at \$82.6 million for FYs 2017 through 2023. The total lifecycle cost for the CDSI effort through FY 2023 is an estimated \$206.2 million.

### Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP)

Mr. Aderholt: Please update the Committee on the CEAP. Please include a table that shows the amount of funding allocated to CEAP per year since it was initiated and how much will be expended in fiscal year 2016 and 2017.

Response: The Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) was established within USDA in 2003 to develop a scientific understanding and methodology for estimating the environmental effects of conservation practices on agricultural landscapes at national, regional, and watershed scales. CEAP is a multi-agency, multi-resource effort to build the science and information base needed to support conservation planning and implementation, management decisions, and policies.

CEAP funding information is provided for the record. The annual CEAP budget has fluctuated, and is higher in years when farmer surveys are conducted (2004-2007 and 2015-2016) to support CEAP-Cropland modeling (Table 1). The NRCS investment in CEAP, however, leveraged more than \$284.7 million in contributions from organizations, universities, State agencies, and other Federal agencies through 2015, with another \$22.3 million anticipated in 2016 (Table 2). In all, more than 60 agencies and organizations are CEAP partners.

[The information follows:]

	( monsulas)
Fiscal Year	Annual funding
2003	\$5,396
2004	8,343
2005	8,000
2006	8,000
2007	8,345
2008	5,754
2009	5,000
2010	4,605
2011	5,105
2012	7,910
2013	4,619
2014	5,637
2015	16,500
2016	16,500
2017 (est.)	6,500

# Table 1. NRCS CEAP expenditures, FY 2003-FY 2017 (Dollars in Thousands)

In 2012, agency leadership approved a long-term work plan that projected CEAP support costs for seven years. This plan is predicated upon funding availability to carry out these long-term plans and includes additional funding of \$10 million for FY 2015 and FY 2016 to cover the costs of farmer surveys conducted through the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

	FY 2003-FY	FY 2016	
Agency	2015	Est.*	14-yr. Total
National Agricultural Statistics Service	\$600	-	\$600
Agricultural Research Service	248,000	\$20,000	268,000
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	9,675	-	9,675
Farm Service Agency	1,400	300	1,700
U.S. Geological Survey	10,500	1,000	11,500
Others	14,600	1,000	15,600
Total	284,775	22,300	307,075

Table 2. Leveraged investments in CEAP, FY 2003-FY 2016 (Dollars in Thousands)

* 2016 investment estimates are based on 2015 contribution levels.

Future CEAP resources will be used to gather data to expand application of the Agricultural Policy Environmental Extender (APEX) field-level model to estimate conservation practice effects on croplands, wetlands, wildlife, and grazing lands to more accurately model the complex agricultural landscape, including the interaction of the variety of practices that co-occur on the land. Practice information will be refreshed to better estimate the effects of conservation on natural resource concerns and improve information to support producers' conservation and management decisions. The plan also includes efforts to support the modeling and estimation of conservation effects at smaller watershed scales to improve decision making for policies and programs.

<u>CEAP-Cropland National Assessment</u>. NRCS and its partners in the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and Texas A&M University completed the series of reports on the effects of conservation practices on cropland for the 48 conterminous States. These studies provide estimates of the effects of conservation practices in place on the landscape for the study timeframe, and also help determine treatment needs on cropped acres and estimate potential for further gains from additional conservation treatments. The estimation process is consistent in each study area to allow comparison of findings across all regions.

CEAP special studies on cropland have been conducted at a smaller scale to focus on more localized priorities and to explore the potential applications of refreshed NASS surveys. Analysis of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed revisit was published in December 2013 and was based on a data collection effort on farming and conservation practices in use in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in a 2011 survey. Survey results document changes in conservation practice adoption and agricultural practices that occurred between the initial CEAP report and the re-survey period. In March 2016, a report on edge-of-field conservation effects in the Western Lake Erie Basin (WLEB) was released. This report will be followed late this fiscal year with another special assessment of conservation in the Des Moines River watershed/basin.

Similar to the Chesapeake Bay region refresh, the WLEB report updates findings from the 2003-2006 survey with regional farmer survey data collected in 2012. Changes in management and conservation practice adoption that occurred between the two survey periods resulted in significant environmental gains, including, but not limited to: average sediment lost at the edge of the field decreased from 1.1 to 0.5 tons per acre per year, largely because of the increased adoption of edge-of-field trapping practices; average phosphorus application rates declined from 21.5 to 18.7 pounds per acre per year; and average total phosphorus loss declined from 2.3 to 1.9 pounds per acre per year.

Key findings in the WLEB report indicate most soils have adequate management, but the complex mosaic of soils within a farm field requires a higher level of management and conservation planning at the field scale because there are often only a few acres within the field that are responsible for the majority of the live load from today's agriculture management. Legacy buildup of phosphorus in soils, drainage ways, streams, and rivers complicates the assessment of changes from increased management and will also slow ultimate progress as this material will need to be addressed. In addition to increased conservation, time and patience will be required before the lake can return to more acceptable cycles of sediment and nutrient delivery. In addition, it has been noted that it will require more than just the federal effort to achieve local goals. Significant investment from the state and private sector is necessary, along with changes in production and conservation practices used by farmers. Current conservation investment in this region totals more than \$277 million annually, much of it private, at an average per-acre sum of nearly \$57.

Surveys have also been conducted and are currently being analyzed in the California Bay-Delta area and the Lower Mississippi-St. Francis River Basin. These studies, anticipated to be released in 2016, are intended to provide data at a much smaller scale than the current national assessment and to improve our understanding of limitations related to our statistical sampling approach and the scale at which we can provide results. These studies have revealed limitations related to survey methodology and have led to improvements in modeling efforts at smaller spatial scales.

The assessment of conservation challenges in the western Lake Erie region, the preliminary findings for the Des Moines River, and assessment of the CEAP-1 national data indicate very strongly that agriculture nationwide needs to become more precise in its nutrient and conservation needs through an increased use of advanced technologies and precision agriculture. Conservation planning is the best management practice for the nation as the treatment needs are at the field level to address the unique requirements of the mosaic of soils that comprise the crop field. These steps increase the environmental benefits of conservation while increasing productivity and strengthening the agricultural economy. CEAP-2: The national CEAP resurvey of the nation's cropland and conservation effects is underway, with the first of two farmer interview sampling seasons being completed in February by USDA NASS enumerators. Over 16,000 landowners/operators were contacted for indepth interviews. A second season will begin in September 2016, with anticipated completion of the CEAP-2 refresh survey of farmers by February 2017. Data processing and benefits estimation will begin once all data is received from NASS by June 2017.

New tools and analyses. The CEAP-Cropland studies have provided additional benefits in the form of tools for decision support and direct assistance to landowners. New tools developed as a result of CEAP modeling are being incorporated into the NRCS Conservation Delivery Streamlining Initiative (CDSI) to help field offices provide faster, better technical assistance to landowners. The CEAP Conservation Benefits Identifier (CCBI) geospatial data layer translates core CEAP-Cropland report findings related to nutrient management needs into actionable information for agency landscape planning and program delivery at the field level. The CEAP Soil Vulnerability Layer is another national geospatial layer that allows environmentally sensitive/vulnerable soils to be identified and geolocated across the landscape. The Soil Vulnerability Layer has been used in several regional initiatives, including the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative and the National Water Quality Initiative, and is being used and tested in several State locations now.

<u>CEAP-Watershed Studies</u>. The CEAP-Watershed Assessment Studies are building NRCS's technical capacity to better assess and design conservation strategies to address looming conservation challenges such as land use change, climate change, and drought.

In 2003-2004, USDA initiated a series of 42 smaller scale CEAP-Watershed Assessment Studies to provide in-depth analysis and quantification of the measurable effects of conservation practices at the watershed scale, and to enhance our understanding of the effects of conservation in the biophysical setting of a watershed. Currently, only the Benchmark Watersheds studies (14 projects) conducted in partnership with ARS continue assessments.

The scale and detail of these smaller watershed projects are very applicable to local conservation planning and assessment and are utilized, where possible, to support outcome assessment for NRCS's water quality conservation initiatives. Input was also provided this year for the Hypoxia Task Force mandatory report and for a section of the just-released Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act (HABHRCA) Report, which highlighted key findings on phosphorous processes and transport in the Western Lake Erie Basin.

Many of the lessons learned from the previously published CEAP-Watershed Assessment Study Synthesis are being applied by NRCS in programs to address water quality conservation concerns. Program examples include the new Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) and landscape-scale water quality Conservation Initiatives, such as the Mississippi River Basin and Great Lakes Restoration Initiatives. They can be used in working cooperatively at the local level with agricultural producers and community conservation stewards. Developed as part of a CEAP-Watershed Study in Indiana, one promising new conservation practice - the blind inlet - is a modification of an existing conservation practice standard for the Underground Outlet (CP 620) and addresses nutrients and sediment transported through open surface inlets connected to subsurface tile drains in the Upper Midwest. Blind inlets have been approved as an interim conservation practice standard in Indiana and Ohio, and are being tested in CEAP projects and other projects elsewhere in the Upper Midwest. Recent CEAP studies documented that blind inlets decrease soluble phosphorus losses from tile drains by 50 percent, total phosphorus losses by 50 percent, and sediment losses by up to 72 percent. The long-term CEAP-Watershed study also indicates that blind inlets will remain effective beyond their expected 10-year service life.

<u>CEAP-Wetlands Studies</u>. CEAP-Wetlands studies were planned to evaluate the effects of wetland conservation practices and programs by quantifying ecosystem services (e.g. water quality, flood control, biodiversity) provided by major wetland types. Four regional investigations are ongoing: (1) Frairie Pothole Region, (2) The High Plains, (3) California Central Valley and Upper Klamath River Basin, and (4) Mid-Atlantic Rolling Coastal Plain and Coastal Flats. Data collection and model development for the major wetland types in each region are focused on the following wetland ecosystem services: floodwater storage, habitat quality, pollinators, biotic conservation and sustainability, erosion and sedimentation, nutrient rate and transport, carbon sequestration, and greenhouse gas emissions.

During 2016 and over the next four years, the CEAP-Wetlands National Assessment will focus on:

- Developing CEAP-Wetlands modeling that provides NRCS with the capacity to simulate and forecast changes in wetland functions or ecosystem services provided by wetlands and associated lands as a result of conservation practices and programs, land treatments, climate change, and other factors;
- 2) Calibrating and validating the depressional (prairie potholes, playas) and riverine wetlands algorithms within the Integrated Landscape Model (ILM) linked to the primary CEAP Model APEX and the National Resources Inventory (NRI) to improve the statistical reliability of model output at multiple scales and broaden its conservation application;
- 3) Integrating CEAP-Wetlands field data collection methods with the NRI to develop new onsite data collection elements and remote sensingbased protocols that document spatial and temporal changes and effects of wetland conservation practices and programs;
- Linking other CEAP component findings/efforts into the ILM and APEX models to address cumulative practice and program effects across multiple scales; and
- 5) Documenting the effectiveness of conservation practices and working lands treatments within the broader regional study framework to improve modeling results and translating those results to improve on-the-ground conservation.

CEAP Science Notes and Conservation Insights are continuously being developed to highlight findings from various regional assessments. Four selected CEAP-Wetlands regional project scientific

reports were published in 2015: (1) "The Integrated Landscape Monitoring Partnership: Current Status and Future Direction," summarizes findings by USGS identifying, evaluating and developing the model to quantify conservation implementation impacts relative to wetland ecosystems services; (2) "Effects and Effectiveness of USDA Wetland Conservation Practices in the Mid-Atlantic Region: A Draft Report on the First Phase of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Wetland Conservation Effects Assessment Project," summarizes findings by ARS on ecosystem functions provided by wetlands restored through USDA conservation programs; (3) "CRP Effects on the Ogallala Aquifer," a county-level analysis assessing the effects of playa wetlands conservation from CRP on the Ogallala (High Plains) Aquifer; and (4) "Land use effects on sedimentation and water storage volume in playas of the Rainwater Basin (RWB) of Nebraska," compares water storage volume and sediment loads in RWB playas in surrounding cropland, reference condition, and restored (WRP) land uses to improve wetland ecosystem services.

Regional assessments collected field data for major wetland types to assess and model the following wetland ecosystem services: floodwater storage, habitat quality, pollinators, biotic conservation and sustainability, erosion and sedimentation, nutrient fate and transport, carbon sequestration, and greenhouse gas emissions.

<u>CEAP-Wildlife Assessment</u>. Since 2005, CEAP-Wildlife has supported over 45 regional assessments of the effects of conservation practices and programs on various priority aquatic and terrestrial species. These assessments, conducted in partnership with academic, non-governmental organizations, and State and Federal agency science partners, have generated more than two dozen technical reports from which we have developed technical notes and guidance documents to help put findings into practice. These findings have documented how USDA programs and practices are benefiting wildlife species, including atrisk grassland and shrubland birds, native trout and other aquatic biota, and migrating and wintering waterfowl and shorebirds, while providing valuable insight on how we can improve conservation practice standards and program delivery.

In recent years, CEAP-Wildlife has emphasized supporting assessments that document the response of target species to conservation practice implementation and that provide scientific support for effective program delivery of NRCS wildlife-oriented landscape-scale special initiatives. For example, CEAP-Wildlife is conducting outcome-based assessments and providing important science support for the NRCS Sage Grouse Initiative, Lesser Prairie-Chicken Initiative, and the Golden-Winged Warbler, New England Cottontail, and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher aspects of the Working Lands for Wildlife effort.

CEAP-Wildlife is also enhancing the biological aspects of other CEAP component models and products. Specifically, we are working with The Nature Conservancy, ARS, and university partners to complement stream fish and macro-invertebrate sample data with CEAP-Cropland modeling tools, beginning with an intensive effort in the Western Lake Erie Basin. This effort is providing the means to integrate biological endpoints into soil and water quality modeling, and thus help us understand and target effective conservation practice implementation with biologically meaningful results. We are also incorporating biodiversity metrics into CEAP-Grazing Lands modeling efforts, and are integrating findings from various completed and ongoing CEAP-Wildlife regional assessments into CEAP-Wetlands ecosystem services modeling.

As we generate valuable products and insights for USDA use, we continue to share results with and solicit input from our partners in the fish and wildlife science and management communities. Through the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' CEAP Working Group, we are working to link CEAP-Wildlife findings with those of the monitoring components of State Wildlife Action Plans, and vice-versa.

<u>CEAP-Grazing Lands</u>. In addition to previous CEAP-Grazing Lands (CEAP-GL) accomplishments related to modeling soil erosion by water, we are collaborating with ARS and partners within the Wind Erosion Network to model wind erosion on grazing lands. NRCS anticipates having wind erosion equations added to several computer models used by CEAP by the end of 2017, including calibration runs on small-scale regional datasets. After that, we envision expanding our modeling efforts to more geographic areas, particularly in the Western United States. These efforts are key to understanding the causes of the increasingly frequent dust storms and the conservation efforts necessary to reduce their harmful impacts on human health, habitation, and the natural resources of the region.

The CEAP-GL effort is also pioneering techniques required to model resource effects on rangelands in both environmental and production-related contexts. The addition of scientifically-sound "grazing modules" into APEX has been designed to approximate animal diet selection preferences and daily forage intake changes associated with forage quality, improving ranchers' ability to manage for better economic returns with less environmental impact. Incorporation of these tools into APEX also enables us to simulate habitat quality factors for wildlife species and/or guilds.

In addition to the efforts above, CEAP-GL positioned itself with partnerships and projects to offer the following benefits to cooperators and NRCS field offices within the next five to ten years:

- Conduct CEAP-GL modeling that provides NRCS with the capacity to quantify benefits of conservation practices and adaptive management in ways most meaningful to livestock producers in terms of opportunities to optimize animal productivity, habitat quality, water quality and quantity, and plant health, vigor, and productivity;
- (2) Develop an interface between the current process-based models we use (APEX) and existing models to quantify and economically value specific ecosystem service benefits on grazing lands. This will help us capture the full scope and complexity of grazing land conservation practice effects and benefits that are not currently accounted for in NRCS reporting metrics but that often provide the largest return on our conservation dollar;
- (3) Unite multiple existing databases to dynamically interact with APEX, therefore enabling more refined simulations on grazing lands.

- (4) Develop an ArcGIS toolbar for universal use, for the estimation of woody plant cover by major land resource area (MLRA) and using different satellite imagery vintages, to track woody plant cover changes over time. This is part of the current CEAP-GL project with ARS, and it will enable NRCS field offices to quickly estimate woody plant cover to determine if Brush Management is necessary and to what degree, and to monitor change over time through continued maintenance of the practice. It can also be used to aid in determination of wildlife habitat quality and connectivity;
- (5) Develop state-specific and MLRA-specific Rangeland Risk maps and summaries in support of conservation practice application, state resource assessments, and specific conservation initiatives.
- (6) Continue to conduct specific field research projects to close gaps identified in the Rangeland and Pastureland literature syntheses, related to NRCS conservation practice standards. The CEAP-GL literature syntheses are the most comprehensive collection of information on rangeland and pasture/hayland management in existence and will be updated as new scientific information becomes available.

### Administrative Transformation

Mr. Aderholt: What is the status of the NRCS administrative transformation?

Response: Administrative Transformation, which reorganizes the human resources, procurement and property, and financial management functions into national teams, became effective on October 18, 2015.

Mr. Aderholt: How has it effected the day-to-day function of your employees? Of farmers, ranchers, and producers?

Response: Under Administrative Transformation, administrative employees who were located in States have been reassigned to national service delivery branches or national support and oversight branches within national headquarters organizations. These employees are working on virtual teams, and no employees were required to relocate as part of their reassignment. The new structure provides employees with an opportunity to become specialists in certain functions, which ultimately will provide efficiencies in processing the various administrative actions.

Our partners, including farmers, ranchers, and producers, will generally not see a direct change in how they interact with NRCS as a result of Administrative Transformation. They will continue to work with their local and State level contacts, who in turn obtain services from the national branches. What will result, however, is that the agency will be able to more effectively and efficiently provide administrative support for the conservation delivery provided. Mr. Aderholt: Can we expect to see savings as a result of this reorganization? If so, how much?

Response: Administrative Transformation is expected to provide cost savings by consolidating administrative functions in national service delivery branches, which will result in streamlined procedures and greater efficiencies. Instead of staffing the administrative functions in each State, those functions will be consolidated in the national branches. We estimate that over time we will achieve a 10 percent reduction in costs for administrative functions as we gain efficiencies in service delivery.

Mr. Aderholt: What is the relationship between the OIG audits and your work to transform NRCS' administrative functions?

Response: The primary driver for Administrative Transformation was a desire to improve and standardize administrative support for the agency's conservation delivery by creating national service delivery branches. Ultimately, the administrative functions affected by Administrative Transformation - human resources, procurement and property, and financial management - are vital components supporting the agency's conservation mission. Administrative Transformation enables the agency to provide that support in an effective and efficient way.

At the same time, centralizing the administrative functions on national service delivery branches ensures those functions are provided using consistent policies and procedures in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Thus, we anticipate seeing positive results in audits as an additional benefit from the change. For example, the accounts receivable service team was the first team piloted during the design phase of Administrative Transformation, and was in place during part of FY 2014 and all of FY 2015. In the FY 2013 financial statement audit accounts receivable and revenues were identified as a material weakness. In the FY 2014 audit, that was reduced to a significant deficiency, and in the FY 2015 financial statement audit there were no findings associated with accounts receivable and revenue.

Mr. Aderholt: How is NRCS impacted by the potential consolidation of leasing functions at USDA's Departmental Management?

Response: Leasing functions for the USDA's Service Center Agencies (SCAs) are not being consolidated under Departmental Management. Rather, Departmental Management with concurrence and support from the SCAs is forming a new Lease Accountability and Strategy Division (LASD). The LASD will provide oversight to the SCAs and their activities; coordinate and guide common policies, practices, and standards; carry out analysis and prepare reports; and provide quality control leadership. The SCAs retain leasing staff organizationally aligned to each agency and provide "cradle to grave" lease management services directly to customers.

### Legal Fees

Mr. Aderholt: Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred by NRCS over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

Response: NRCS utilizes an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) complaint process to resolve employee EEO complaints at the informal stage prior to the filing of a formal EEO complaint. The complaint process provides one avenue where employees can get help in understanding and resolving workplace EEO problems. It enables complainants to ease into the EEO complaint process, permitting them time to understand it. The EEO counseling process often brings learning and resolution of problems, reduces the number of cases that require full investigation, and reduces disruption to the lives of the parties involved and to the workplace. The information provided in the tables include costs pertaining to employee EEO settlements for fiscal years 2013 through 2015 which were settled at the informal complaint stage.

[The information follows:]

Cost Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Back Pay	-		-
Lump Sum Payments	-	\$6 <b>,</b> 500	-
Compensatory Damages	\$5,000	-	
Attorney Fees	-	6,500	-

NRCS Settlement Costs for Informal EEO Complaints

NRCS Settlement Costs for Formal EEO Complaints

Cost Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Back Pay	\$600	\$5,000	_
Lump Sum Payments	269,929	67,500	\$206,226
Compensatory Damages	20,000	-	-
Attorney Fees	135,117	32,731	16,770

### 860

## QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN KEVIN YODER

### Regional Conservations Partnership Program (RCPP) I

Mr. Yoder: It has been pointed out for me that the two projects regarding conservation that are going on in Kansas might involve some wasteful spending. The first is a project to spread milkweed throughout the nation to create a butterfly migratory pathway. Now we all love to see pretty butterflies flutter by, especially my two young daughters. But my understanding is that they feed on milkweed which surprisingly is A WEED. Can you give assurances to the Subcommittee that we would be spending those \$6 million taxpayer dollars in a most efficient way?

Response: This project, funded under the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), reflects local partner and communities natural resource priorities. The project will be implemented through voluntary conservation program contracts with farmers and ranchers who want to address the habitat resource concerns of the monarch butterfly, which is not currently listed under the Endangered Species Act, but for which a petition for protection was filed in August 2014. One major threat to the species is habitat loss, particularly the loss of milkweed, which are a group of perennial native plants that provide monarch butterfly breeding habitat and are the monarch caterpillar's sole food source. Some research indicates that milkweed populations in the U.S. dropped 21 percent between 1995 and 2013, with the majority of the milkweed loss occurring in prime monarch breeding areas. Besides their importance to monarch caterpillars and butterflies, milkweeds provide nectar for a number of other pollinators, including native and honey bees.

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) are the voluntary conservation programs that will be used to implement the project. NRCS uses a conservation planning process with producers to develop a conservation plan that includes conservation practices designed to help address resource and operational objectives. For this project, the conservation plan alternatives to address the lack of breeding habitat either 1) establish permanent cover that includes milkweeds or 2) improve existing habitat. Seeding of permanent cover follows NRCS standards that have been proven through scientific rigor and the experience of the conservationists on the land.

The assurances provided to sound implementation include: 1) RCPP projects are voluntary, and only those producers that choose to improve habitat for monarchs will apply; and 2) trained and knowledgeable conservationists work with the producer to identify the resource needs and develop a conservation plan to address those needs. The conservation plan will include conservation practices whose standards are based on the cumulative knowledge and experience of the conservation community. The local partners are fully engaged in implementing the project, and monitoring and reporting on progress and outcomes to ensure that objectives are achieved.

Mr. Yoder: The second project is a bit more concerning. It regards the Native Grazing Lands, some of which will apply to 'sensitive species' like the lesser prairie chicken. As you may know congress has gone on record time and time again urging lesser prairie chicken to the endangered species threatened species list because of an explosion in their population particularly in western Kansas. We have voted in the NDAA, and we have voted to support an amendment which I offered to the ESA funding bill to defund their listing. Can you justify spending nearly \$4 million dollars to protect species, some of which scientific data show do not need human assistance? Certainly this reflects upon the full \$720 million proposal for all conservation projects throughout the country.

Response: The Native Grazing Lands Protection in the Central Great Plains RCPP project is designed to prevent habitat fragmentation and conversion of important grazing lands to non-grazing uses, and to enhance the native grazing lands in the Flint Hills and Red Hills of Kansas and Oklahoma. The project will benefit the lesser prairie chicken, but perhaps more importantly will directly benefit the ranching families and grazing heritage of the Central Great Plains. The project uses the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) to leverage private and public funding by providing a voluntary mechanism for private landowners to protect the native grazing lands. The ranching industry continues to face financial, outmigration, and species conservation pressures. ACEP offers a mechanism to assist in dealing with these issues.

Additionally, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) will be used to help producers treat an estimated 35,000 acres of grazing lands infested with noxious and invasive species of vegetation, brush, and trees that challenge their grazing value. The expense to treat these areas continues to increase, and in some instances has become infeasible for producers to address on their own.

All funds associated with this project will go directly to ranchers and landowners in Kansas and Oklahoma and to support project implementation. The project will improve habitat for many native grassland species, but will also create better grazing conditions for livestock. A number of partners have signed up to assist with this project and bring funds to the effort, including Kansas State University (KSU). For example, KSU will be working to understand indirect benefits, such as how clearing invasive brush and trees on grazing lands may increase water quantity for ranchers and other downstream needs.

### Regional Conservations Partnership Program (RCPP) II

Mr. Yoder: I think we would all agree that state and local governments, and organizations on the ground know how best to lead conservation efforts and utilize these federal resources. How can we take the successes of this public-private partnership and apply them to other conservation efforts or other priorities that your agency may be focusing on?

Response: The Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) is an innovative approach to investing in natural resource conservation

that empowers local communities and demonstrates the importance of strong public-private partnerships in delivering local solutions to tough natural resource challenges.

The impact of RCPP can be seen in the 199 projects, in which NRCS has invested over \$500 million, which are currently scheduled or occurring across all 50 States and Puerto Rico. These projects draw from a diverse network of more than 2,000 partners, including non-profit organizations, conservation districts, institutions of higher education, private businesses, farmer cooperatives, and several levels of governmental agencies. The projects demonstrate feasible, creative, well-developed ventures that exhibit strategic collaboration and the use of both proven and innovative conservation practices and systems. The potential impact of these and other conservation-driven projects is founded on the uniqueness and strength of partnerships.

RCPP is building on the foundation of many of the regional initiatives, national landscape initiatives, and Conservation Innovation Grant (CIG) projects that NRCS has awarded. There are multiple projects in each of the eight Critical Conservation Areas (the Columbia River, Colorado River, Great Lakes, Mississippi River Basin, Chesapeake Bay, Longleaf Pine, California Bay Delta, and the Prairie Grasslands Region) that are building on NRCS regional and landscape based initiatives. In addition, over the past two years, NRCS has also received applications for partners that are building on successful CIG awards and are now looking at nationwide implementation.

RCPP is in its second year of implementation of the initial fiveyear agreements and is beginning to assess program results. NRCS is working with its partners on defining metrics of success and results and lessons learned will be applied to current and new conservation efforts and priorities.

Mr. Yoder: How can we model other programs after this one, where stakeholders feel comfortable making investments in conservation so we can help relieve the burden on the taxpayer?

Response: The Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), created by the Agricultural Act of 2014, allows partners to be in the "driver's seat" with technical and financial help from NRCS to develop projects that deliver local solutions to natural resource challenges. RCPP empowers local organizations and communities to develop local projects using Farm Bill funding, including \$100 million in RCPP annual funds and an additional seven percent of the funds or acres allocated annually to the four covered programs (the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), and the Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP)).

RCPP leverages local leadership to establish partnerships that can include private companies, local and tribal governments, universities, non-profits and other non-government partners to work with farmers, ranchers and forest landowners on landscape- and watershed-scale conservation solutions that work best for their region. NRCS works side-by-side with conservation partners and agricultural producers to conserve natural resources, leading to cleaner and more abundant water, healthier soil, enhanced wildlife habitat and many other benefits.

One of the key pillars for RCPP is the substantial contribution that partners must make towards the success of a project. NRCS prioritizes projects where the partners can make a 1:1 contribution, meaning for every NRCS dollar contributed, the partner is able to contribute a dollar or more of non-Federal funds. This model of private-public funding has been so successful that the approved projects are coming back with an almost 2:1 contribution of non-Federal to Federal funding for 2016. One important note is that the partner funding is not a requirement but considered a contribution and the partners are enthused and are recognizing the value of conservation efforts for these projects.

NRCS has announced the third round of 2017 RCPP Announcement of Program Funding (APF). NRCS recognizes the growing interest in leveraging private capital markets to foster impact investments in conservation, sustainable agriculture, and forestry. RCPP continues to demonstrate innovative solutions to help producers boost their operations and mitigate threats, while meeting regulations and protecting the natural resources through projects that will deliver the most conservation for the taxpayer dollars.

Through RCPP, NRCS is harnessing the power of public-private partnership - bringing new partners, new resources, and new ideas to the table; resulting in a significant investment in conservation to benefit our soils, water, and wildlife. RCPP is the model and "Proof of Concept" to implement Farm Bill programs of the future through government working at its best - empowering local communities and private landowners to take control and identify what the resource needs and solutions are locally.

#### Air Quality and Prescribed Burns

Mr. Yoder: I understand that there have been several efforts underway within NRCS to develop "science-based solutions and conservation measures that not only reduce the agriculture industry's environmental impact, but in many ways enhance our natural resources through improved agricultural practices." Being able to conduct controlled burns is very important to Kansas Agriculture, specifically in the Flint Hills near my hometown. What efforts are you undertaking to ensure that vital Agriculture practices can be preserved so that the Federal government does not further disrupt a struggling economy that has seen a 56% decline in farm income over the last three years?

Response: Prescribed burning is an important conservation practice for managing rangeland quality and NRCS conservationists commonly recommend this practice for rangelands in Kansas. The agency assists producers with the development of conservation plans that identify the need and responsible application procedures for prescribed burning, which can address issues including:

- Woody plant invasion;
- Plant health and vigor of native perennial plant communities;

- Livestock performance;
- Livestock grazing distribution;
- Wildfire prevention through control of fuel loads; and
- · Control or prevention of noxious weed invasion.

In the Flint Hills region, many producers are comfortable using prescribed burns without direct NRCS assistance. Over the past 10 years, the average prescribed burning use in Flint Hills exceeded 2 million acres per year. During 2015, NRCS provided technical assistance to producers in the implementation of prescribed burning on 398,886 acres in Kansas.

The agency also plays an active role in prescribed burning education and awareness, serving as instructors and advocates in annually scheduled workshops hosted with partners including Kansas State University; USDA Forest Service and Farm Service Agency; Kansas Interagency Fire Council; Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism; Kansas Prescribed Fire Council; Kansas Grazing Lands Coalition; local volunteer fire departments; local conservation districts; and other organizations that recognize the importance of this valuable conservation practice. Through the years, 250 Kansas ranchers and landowners attended the workshops. In addition, the agency also educates its employees on recommending, planning, and implementing prescribed burning on rangeland through approved prescribed burn training, outside agency education opportunities, and participation on prescribed burns. Strict adherence to Federal, Kansas, and local prescribed burn policy is paramount at every level.

NRCS remains on the front lines regarding the understanding of current research related to the use of prescribed burning on rangeland to address pollinator habitat, invasive species control, and season of application and patch burning. Cooperating institutions conducting this vital research are Kansas State University, Fort Hays State University, and Emporia State University.

The agency understands the need for the safe, effective, and responsible application of fire to conserve the agriculturally, environmentally and economically vital rangelands of Kansas. The use of fire on cropland and around farmsteads is sometimes employed as a tool for commodity crop production or disposal, but it is not addressed as a resource conservation issue by NRCS.

#### Bee Conservation Efforts

Mr. Yoder: I appreciate the efforts that the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is doing to assist producers who want to voluntarily implement conservation practices to help curb the loss of the bee population that are so important to Agriculture. What are your plans for working with farmers and beekeepers in 2016 to ensure that the plans put in place do not adversely affect a farming economy that is already struggling?

Response: Beginning in 2014, NRCS has targeted \$4 million annually to assist farmers, ranchers and private forest landowners in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin make beefriendly conservation improvements to their land. These conservation improvements have included planting cover crops, wildflowers, or native grasses, and improving management of grazing lands. Over the last two years, NRCS and landowners have boosted available food for honey bees on nearly 35,000 acres in five States, and in 2015 NRCS expanded the focused effort into Montana. These conservation improvements not only benefit the bees, they also strengthen agricultural operations, support other beneficial insects and wildlife, and improve other natural resources. Appropriate cover crops and better rangeland and pasture management reduce erosion, increase soil health, inhibit the expansion of invasive species, and provide food and habitat for insects and wildlife.

In 2016 NRCS awarded two Regional Conservation Partnership Projects (RCPP), Honey Bee and Monarch Butterfly Partnership and Improving Working Lands for Monarch Butterflies. A total of \$14.3 million was awarded to these two projects, which will work with agricultural producers in 11 States to improve monarch butterfly and pollinator habitat.

Producers in other States are also eligible for assistance to make conservation improvements to their land that benefit honey bees and many other pollinators, such as monarch butterflies and native bees. NRCS offers more than three dozen conservation practices that can provide benefits to pollinators. Additional information about how to help honey bees and other pollinators can be found in the NRCS National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators.

### 867

#### Testimony of the Honorable Kenneth A. Spearman Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Farm Credit Administration Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations February 9, 2016

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am Kenneth A. Spearman, Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA or Agency). On behalf of my colleagues on the FCA Board, Dallas P. Tonsager of South Dakota and Jeffery S. Hall of Kentucky, and all the dedicated men and women of the Agency, I am pleased to provide this testimony.

Before I discuss the Agency's role, responsibilities, and budget request, it is my privilege to thank the Subcommittee staff for its assistance during the budget process. As the Subcommittee knows, FCA does not receive a Federal appropriation. The funds used by FCA to pay its administrative expenses are assessed and collected annually from the Government-sponsored enterprises we regulate and examine—the Farm Credit System (FCS or System) made up of banks, associations, and service corporations, the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac).

The Agency is submitting a proposed total budget request of \$70,400,000 for fiscal year (FY) 2017. FCA's proposed budget for FY 2017 includes current and prior-year assessments of \$69,800,000 from System institutions, including Farmer Mac, and \$600,000 from anticipated reimbursable work for the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Consumer Cooperative Bank. Almost all this amount—83.7percent—goes for salaries, benefits, and related personnel costs.

A key factor driving the FY 2017 budget is the Agency's need to hire and train qualified individuals to replace the many employees—especially examiners—who have begun to retire. We must ensure that our staff has the skills it needs to address changes in the agricultural industry and the complexities of agricultural finance. Also, changes in the organization and structure of the System itself are presenting challenges. As System institutions continue to merge and grow larger and more complex, the Agency must dedicate more resources to acquire technology and hire skilled staff to examine and oversee these institutions. Furthermore, we must increase the use of technological and data tools used by Agency staff. The funding we have requested for FY 2017 will allow us to hire, train, and retain the people we need to properly examine, oversee, and regulate the System.

#### MISSION OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

As directed by Congress, FCA's mission is to ensure a safe, sound, and dependable source of credit and related services for all creditworthy, eligible persons in agriculture and rural America. The Agency accomplishes its mission in two important ways. First, FCA protects the safety and soundness of the FCS by examining and supervising all FCS institutions, including Farmer Mac, and ensures that the institutions comply with applicable laws and regulations. Our examinations and oversight strategies focus on an institution's financial condition and any material existing or potential risks, as well as on the ability of its board and management to direct its operations. We also evaluate each institution's compliance with laws and regulations and evaluate whether it serves all eligible borrowers, including young, beginning, and small farmers and ranchers. If a System institution violates a law or regulation or operates in an unsafe or unsound manner, we use our supervisory and enforcement authorities to ensure appropriate corrective action is taken. Second, FCA develops policies and regulations that govern how System institutions conduct their business

and interact with customers. FCA's policy and regulation development focuses on protecting System safety and soundness; implementing the Farm Credit Act; providing minimum requirements for lending, related services, investments, capital, and mission; and ensuring adequate financial disclosure and governance. The policy development program includes approval of corporate charter changes, System debt issuance, and other financial and operational matters.

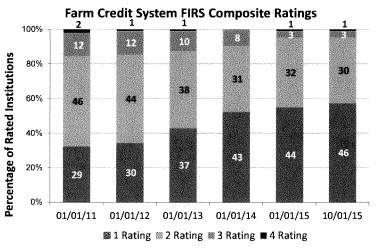
#### EXAMINATION PROGRAMS FOR FCS BANKS AND ASSOCIATIONS

To help ensure the safety and soundness of FCS institutions, FCA uses examination and supervision processes to address material and emerging risks at the institution level and across the System. The Agency bases its examination and supervision strategies on institution size, existing and prospective risk exposure, and the scope and nature of each institution's business model. We monitor agricultural, financial, and economic risks that may affect groups of institutions or the entire System. Given the increasing complexity and risk in the System and human capital challenges at FCA, we continue to implement a number of initiatives to improve operations, increase examination effectiveness, and enhance staff expertise in key examination areas.

The frequency and depth of examination activities vary based on risk, but each institution is examined at least once every 18 months and receives a summary of examination activities and a report on its overall condition. FCS institutions are required to have effective loan underwriting and loan administration processes, to properly manage assets and liabilities, to establish high standards for governance, and to provide transparent disclosures to shareholders. FCA's examination and supervision program promotes accountability in FCS institutions by working to ensure institutions identify and manage risks. In addition, FCA is closely watching real estate values as lower grain prices and the expectation of a rise in long-term interest rates weigh on land prices in certain sections of the country. FCA may use its enforcement powers to effect changes in an institution's policies and practices to correct unsafe or unsound conditions or violations of law or regulations.

The Agency uses its Financial Institution Rating System (FIRS) to assess the safety and soundness of each FCS institution. The system provides a framework of component and composite ratings to help examiners evaluate significant financial, asset quality, and management factors. FIRS ratings range from 1 for a sound institution to 5 for an institution that is likely to fail. As the chart on the following page indicates, the System remains financially strong overall. At the present time, institutions are well capitalized, and the FCS does not pose material risk to investors in FCS debt, the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, or to FCS institution stockholders.

Although the System's condition and performance remain satisfactory overall, several institutions are experiencing stress that requires special supervision and, in some cases, enforcement actions. Factors causing the stress include weaknesses in the Nation's economy and credit markets, a rapidly changing risk environment in certain agricultural segments, and, at times, management's ineffective response to these risks or other operational challenges. We have increased supervisory oversight at a number of institutions and dedicated additional resources in particular to the four institutions rated 3 or worse. Although these institutions represent less than one percent of System assets and do not materially affect the System's consolidated performance, they require significantly greater Agency resources to oversee. As of September 30, 2015, three FCS institutions were under formal enforcement actions, but no FCS institutions are in conservatorship or receivership.



Source: FCA's FIRS Ratings Database. The above chart includes only the System banks and their affiliated direct-lender associations. It does not include Farmer Mac. The figures in the bars indicate the number of institutions by FIRS rating.

### **REGULATORY AND CORPORATE ACTIVITIES**

**Regulatory Activities**—Congress has given the FCA Board statutory authority to establish policy, prescribe regulations, and issue other guidance to ensure that FCS institutions comply with the law and operate in a safe and sound manner. The Agency is committed to developing balanced, flexible, and legally sound regulations. Current regulatory and policy projects include the following:

- · Revising the capital regulations to make them consistent with Basel III, as appropriate
- Revising regulations on flood insurance to conform to the private flood insurance provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012
- · Revising regulations on eligibility and creditworthiness of FCS institution investments
- · Clarifying and strengthening standards-of-conduct regulations
- Clarifying or changing the amortization limits for agricultural credit associations and production credit associations.
- · Revising regulations on eligibility and creditworthiness of Farmer Mac investments
- · Revising the corporate governance requirements for Farmer Mac

**Corporate Activities**—Because of mergers, the number of FCS institutions has declined over the years, but their complexity has increased, placing greater demands on both examination staff resources and expertise. Generally, these mergers have resulted in more cost-efficient and better-capitalized institutions with broader, more diversified asset bases, both by geography and commodity. As of January 1, 2016, the System had 74 direct-lender associations, four banks, five service corporations, and two special-purpose entities.

869

#### **Condition of the FCS**

The FCS remains fundamentally safe and sound and is well positioned to withstand the challenges facing U.S. agriculture during the current cyclical downturn. The depth and duration of this cyclical downturn is unknown, which will continue to present challenges for the System until markets rebound. While the current credit stress level in the System's loan portfolio is well within its risk-bearing capacity, asset quality is expected to decline modestly in 2016 from relatively strong levels in 2015. Supporting the overall condition of the FCS is moderate loan growth, adequate capital, and reliable access to debt capital markets.

The System continues to grow at a moderate pace. As of September 30, 2015, gross loans totaled \$226.8 billion, up \$18.8 billion or 9.0 percent from September 30, 2014. Real estate mortgage lending was up \$7.0 billion or 7.2 percent as demand for cropland continued in 2015. Overall, real estate mortgage loans represent 45.7 percent of the System's loan portfolio. Production and intermediate-term lending increased by \$2.9 billion or 6.4 percent from the year before, and agribusiness lending increased by \$4.2 billion or 13.9 percent.

The System also continues to enhance its capital base, which strengthens its financial position as low or negative farm returns increase financial stress on borrowers. As of September 30, 2015, System total capital equaled \$48.9 billion, up from \$45.8 billion the year before. The System's total capital-to-assets ratio was 16.8 percent as compared with 16.9 percent a year earlier. Moreover, more than 82 percent of total capital is in the form of earned surplus.

The increase in total capital is due in large part to the System's strong earnings performance. For the first nine months of calendar year 2015, the System reported net income of \$3.5 billion compared with \$3.6 billion for the same period of the previous year. The small decline results from slightly higher non-interest expenses and provisions for loan losses, which offset an increase in net interest income.

Credit quality in the System's loan portfolio continues to be strong. In each calendar year since 2010, the amount of nonperforming loans has declined, and capital has increased. In the most recent period, as of September 30, 2015, nonperforming loans totaled \$1.7 billion, or 0.76 percent of gross loans, as compared with \$1.8 billion, or 0.85 percent, for the same quarter a year earlier.

The System continues to have reliable access to the debt capital markets. Investor demand for all System debt products has been positive, allowing the System to continue to issue debt on a wide maturity spectrum at very competitive rates. Risk spreads and pricing on System debt securities remained favorable relative to corresponding U.S. Treasuries.

Further strengthening the System's financial condition is the Insurance Fund, which holds just under \$4.0 billion. Administered by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, this fund protects investors in Systemwide consolidated debt obligations. System banks also maintain liquidity reserves to ensure they can withstand market disruptions. As of September 30, 2015, the System's liquidity position equaled 183 days, significantly above the 90-day regulatory minimum required for each FSC bank.

#### FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Congress established Farmer Mac in 1988 to create a secondary market for agricultural real estate and rural housing mortgage loans. Farmer Mac has authority to create and guarantee securities and other secondary market products that are backed by agricultural real estate mortgages and rural home loans, USDA-guaranteed farm and rural development loans, and rural utility cooperative loans. Through a separate office mandated by statute—the Office of Secondary Market Oversight, the Agency regulates, examines, and supervises Farmer Mac's operations.

Farmer Mac is committed to enhancing the availability of reasonably priced credit to agriculture and rural America through its secondary market activities. Under specific circumstances defined by statute, Farmer Mac may issue obligations to the U.S. Treasury Department, not to exceed \$1.5 billion, to fulfill the guarantee obligations on Farmer Mac guaranteed securities. Farmer Mac is not subject to any intra-System agreements and, unlike System banks, is not jointly and severally liable for Systemwide debt obligations. Moreover, the Farm Credit Insurance Fund does not back Farmer Mac's securities.

Generally Accepted Accounting Procedures net income in FY 2015 was down from the year before primarily due to unrealized gains on derivative positions in the prior year and unrealized losses on derivative positions in FY 2015. These unrealized gains and losses are expected to reverse and converge to zero balances as the derivatives approach maturity. Also contributing to the earnings reduction in FY 2015 were costs associated with the redemption of \$250 million of Farmer Mac II LLC Preferred Stock on March 30, 2015. Core earnings, a measure based more on cash flow, were down by 26.0 percent over FY 2015 to \$38.0 million primarily due to a large tax benefit in the prior year that resulted from a one-time cash management and liquidity enhancement strategy implemented in FY 2014. As of September 30, 2015, Farmer Mac's core capital totaled \$558.2 million, which exceeded its statutory requirement of \$442.8 million. The total portfolio of loans, guarantees, and commitments grew 11.6 percent to \$15.6 billion.

Credit quality trends remained favorable and credit quality in all program business lines remained satisfactory. Credit risk was manageable as adversely classified volume declined and the percentage of acceptable loan volume increased, while delinquencies remained low. As of September 30, 2015, substandard loans were 2.2 percent of total direct credit exposure, compared with 2.4 percent a year earlier. Loans more than 90 days delinquent remained low, although experiencing a slight increase to 0.67 percent from 0.46 percent the year prior.

### CONCLUSION

We at FCA remain vigilant in our efforts to ensure that the Farm Credit System, including Farmer Mac, remains financially sound and focused on serving agriculture and rural America. I assure you that the Agency will continue its commitment to excellence, effectiveness, and cost efficiency and will remain focused on our mission of ensuring a safe, sound, and dependable source of credit for agriculture and rural America. Our budget proposal identifies our goals and the performance measures we have developed to help ensure that we efficiently and effectively use our resources. It is our intent to stay within the constraints of our FY 2017 budget as presented. We will continue our efforts to be good stewards of the resources entrusted to us. In addition, we have met all of the requirements of the GPRA Modernization Act that apply to our Agency. We are proud of our record and actomplishments. This concludes my statement. On behalf of my colleagues on the FCA Board and at the Agency, I thank you for the opportunity to share this information.

### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD for FISCAL YEAR 2017 HOUSE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

1. Please provide a list of all Farm Credit Administration (FCA) field offices and indicate the number of staff associated with each office. Were there any significant changes in the number of staff at each office in the last year?

Number of FCA Sta by Office Location	
Headquarters	156
Sacramento Field Office	18
Denver Field Office	42
Bloomington Field Office	33
Dallas Field Office	33
Rest of U.S.	6
Total	288

There were no significant changes in the number of staff at any individual field office; however, the total number of FCA employees did increase 5.5 percent from last year. Most of the new employees are FCA examiners.

	Full-Time-Equivalent Staffing Levels by Office FYs 2007–2017										
Organizational Unit	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 Est.	FY 2017 Est
Board	9.5	9.9	8.9	8.6	9.8	9,3	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0
Office of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0
Congressional and Public Affairs	6.1	5.9	5.0	6.1	6.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	6.2	7.0
Examination	141.1	139.2	149.8	163.6	171.2	172.6	163.7	166.9	162.4	168.6	178.4
General Counsel	13.8	14.1	13.6	12.9	13.6	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.3	14.8
Management Services*	46.9	46.5	48.8	50.7	49.9	50.4	48.1	48.9	48.3	30.0	30.0
Information Technology										26.0	25.0
Inspector General	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.2	5.7	6.0	6.0
Secondary Market Oversight	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.7	6.0
Regulatory Policy	26.1	26.0	24.2	24.3	25.0	25.0	22.6	22.1	24.2	27.1	27.1
Total	253.4	251.4	260.8	276.5	286.4	287.6	273.4	277.9	276.7	296.9	307.3

### 2. Please provide a table showing the agency's FTEs by office for the past 10 fiscal years and include the estimated levels for fiscal year 2017.

*This table reflects the organization of the agency prior to the May 2016 reorganization, which divided the Office of Management Services into two offices. As a result of this reorganization, the two new offices (the Office of Agency Services and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer) will divide between them the FTEs of the Office of Management Services for FVs 2016 and 2017.

### 3. Please provide a table showing the ratio of managers and supervisors to other personnel for the past 10 fiscal years and estimated levels for fiscal year 2017.

Ratios of Managers and Supervisors to Other Personnel FYs 2006–2017				
Fiscal Year	Ratio			
2006	1:6			
2007	1:6			
2008	1:6			
2009	1:6			
2010	1:6			
2011	1:6			
2012	1:5			
2013	1:6			
2014	1:6			
2015	1:5			
2016	1:5			
2017	1:5			

	FCA	Obligat		Office, nousanc		07-2017	•				
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 Est.	FY 2017 Est.
Board	\$2,058	\$2,030	\$1,966	\$2,172	\$1,990	\$1,926	\$1,897	\$2,090	\$2,251	\$2,561	\$2,635
Office of the Chief Executive Officer	440	347	346	405	505	730	677	628	690	856	880
Congressional and Public Affairs	1,075	1,050	946	1,237	1,440	1,219	1,239	1,306	1,444	1,628	1,861
Examination	19,841	21,193	23,270	26,469	27,987	27,698	27,072	28,862	29,184	31,235	33,778
General Counsel	2,502	2,744	2,752	2,756	2,976	3,029	3,275	3,511	3,652	3,914	4,176
Management Services ¹	9,885	10,264	10,174	11,210	11,669	11,696	11,145	12,539	14,420	8,205	9,002
Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,679	8,730
Inspector General	814	934	985	1,038	1,067	1,096	948	1,006	1,312	1,568	1,617
Secondary Market Oversight ²	881	1,009	1,002	1,078	966	1,074	1,038	1,280	1,447	1,470	1,497
Regulatory Policy	4,104	4,304	4,246	4,545	4,777	4,720	4,522	4,599	5,122	6,084	6,224
Total obligations	\$41,600	\$43,875	\$45,687	\$50,910	\$53,377	\$53,188	\$51,813	\$55,821	\$59,522	\$66,200	\$70,400

### 4. Please provide a table showing FCA obligations by office for the past 10 fiscal years and include the estimated levels for fiscal year 2017.

¹This table reflects the organization of the agency prior to the May 2016 reorganization, which divided the Office of Management Services into two offices. As a result of this reorganization, the two new offices (the Office of Agency Services and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer) will divide between them the budget of the Office of Management Services for FY 2017.

² Excludes costs of certain offices, such as Examination and General Counsel, that assist in the examination and supervisory activities of Farmer Mac.

Note: To realize efficiencies, FCA offices share resources to accomplish various tasks and activities. These shared resources are not reflected in the individual office obligations. In FY 2016, preliminary estimates indicate we will use approximately 96 percent to 98 percent of our annual budget.

		No. Contraction of the		30 for ea		ns by Off Jective Y		2006–20	15	
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Board	\$121	\$272	\$122	\$84	\$186	\$104	\$117	\$58	\$60	\$79
Office of the Chief Executive Officer	5	5	0	20	26	29	50	38	30	40
Congressional and Public Affairs	41	83	172	94	185	253	133	106	146	218
Examination	931	1,060	1,978	1,718	1,792	2,025	1,741	1,229	1,282	1,443
General Counsel	125	110	199	201	209	227	220	154	208	167
Management Services	1,794	1,858	1,676	1,623	1,788	1,400	1,780	1,321	2,631	3,612
Information Technology	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inspector General	38	80	71	87	110	81	82	43	66	70
Secondary Market Oversight	50	108	175	134	145	153	86	65	155	230
Regulatory Policy	187	173	219	233	332	294	311	179	193	256
Total unliquidated/ open obligations	\$3,292	\$3,749	\$4,612	\$4,194	\$4,773	\$4,566	\$4,520	\$3,193	\$4,771	\$6,115

### 5. Please provide a table showing FCA unliquidated/open obligations by office for the past 10 fiscal years.

### 6. What is the cost of operating the agency to Farm Credit System institutions and Farmer Mac?

The estimated fiscal year 2016 operating costs of the agency are \$63.15 million for the Farm Credit System and \$2.45 million for Farmer Mac. Borrowers of the Farm Credit System incurred a net cost of 1.8 basis points, or 1.8 cents for every \$100 of assets held, to pay for agency operations in FY 2016. This rate is down from 2.5 basis points 10 years earlier.

7. Please provide a table showing assessments on Farm Credit System institutions and Farmer Mac for the previous 10 fiscal years and estimated for fiscal year 2017.

FCS Assessments FYs 2007–2017 (includes Farmer Mac)				
Fiscal Year	Assessment (In Millions)			
2007	\$41.5			
2008	\$42.5			
2009	\$45.1			
2010	\$49.1			
2011	\$52.5			
2012	\$54.1			
2013	\$50.0			
2014	\$50.0			
2015	\$51.5*			
2016	\$58.3			
2017 est.	\$69.8			
*Assessment wa million for the fo	is reduced by \$3.0 burth quarter.			

Assessments 7–2017
Assessment
(In Millions)
\$2.20
\$2.05
\$2.05
\$2.25
\$2.20
\$2.25
\$2.38
\$2.38
\$2.40
\$2.45
\$2.45
regulation, the conciled and cal year-end to punt expended. The 17 is not yet A will not complete nd estimation of nt, and regulatory rmer Mac until

	Total Carryover at End of Each Fiscal Year FYs 2007–2017				
Fiscal Year	Assessment Carryover Amount (In Millions)				
2007	\$12.5				
2008	\$12.9				
2009	\$13.6				
2010	\$13.5				
2011	\$13.2				
2012	\$16.5				
2013	\$16.0				
2014	\$11.7				
2015	\$5.2				
2016 est.	\$1.4				
2017 est.	\$1.0				

8. Please provide a table showing the total carryover available at the end of each fiscal year beginning in 2007. What is the estimate of carryover for 2017?

9. Please provide a table showing the amount of refunds or reduced assessments to Farm Credit System Institutions and Farmer Mac for the previous 10 fiscal years and estimate for fiscal year 2017.

Assess	Assessment Reductions and Refunds FYs 2007–2017						
Fiscal Year	Assessment Reduction (In Millions)	Refund (In Millions)					
2007	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2008	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2009	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2010	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2011	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2012	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2013	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2014	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2015	\$3.0	\$0.0					
2016 est.	\$0.0	\$0.0					
2017 est.	\$0.0	\$0.0					

FCA Interest Reserve			
Fiscal Year	Balance (In Millions)		
2007	\$8.0		
2008	\$9.0		
2009	\$9.5		
2010	\$10.0		
2011	\$10.6		
2012	\$11.1		
2013	\$11.5		
2014	\$11.8		
2015	\$12.1		

10. FCA also receives funds from interest earned on investments with the Treasury and uses the interest earned to build and maintain an Agency reserve. Please provide a table showing the balance in the reserve for each fiscal year since it was established.

### 11. How much did FCA spend on reception and representation expenses in fiscal years 2013-2015 estimated for fiscal years 2016 and 2017?

FCA's reception and representation expenses were \$974 for fiscal year 2013, \$312 for fiscal year 2014, and \$583.99 for fiscal year 2015. FCA budgeted \$6,500 each for fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017.

#### 12. Did any FCA employees travel internationally in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 to date? Please provide an explanation of the purpose of the trip and cost.

During FY 2015 no FCA Board members or employees traveled internationally on official business.

For FY 2016 to date, there was one international trip to China for one employee, a senior economist in our Office of Regulatory Policy. The China trip was conducted under the Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program, which was established in 1978 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under a cooperative agreement with China's Ministry of Agriculture. The program's objectives are to promote U.S. agricultural priorities, encourage long-term cooperation, create a positive atmosphere for trade, and enhance overall relationships between the United States and the People's Republic of China. For this particular trip, the objectives were (1) to learn about China's plans for farmer support policies in the next five years and potential impacts on U.S. agricultural markets, agricultural borrowers, and lenders; (2) explain U.S. experience in supporting farmers and current U.S. farm programs; and (3) exchange views with Chinese colleagues on best practices for supporting farmers. The sponsoring program agency was USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. The travel period was two weeks, beginning April 15, 2016, and ending April 28, 2016. The majority of the time was spent in Beijing visiting various ministry officials. Four days were spent traveling to the provinces of Shandong and Sichuan to visit ministry officials. Travel expenses were paid by USDA and China's Ministry of Agriculture except for incidental expenses of \$388.25.

13. Please provide a table showing FCA's reimbursable agreements for fiscal years 2013 through 2016.

Agreement	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (YTD)
J.S. Department of Agriculture	\$150,000	\$83,305	\$600,000	\$0
arm Credit System Insurance Corporation	\$419,935	\$334,230	\$366,330	\$478,778
National Consumer Cooperative Bank	\$287,087	\$295,592	\$105,195	*

### 14. Please provide a list of recommendations from FCA's Inspector General for which management decisions are pending as of May 20, 2016.

For all FCA Inspector General reports issued up to May 20, 2016, we have agreed to *all* of the below Inspector General findings and recommendations and are working to address them. We achieve this by completing "agreed-upon actions," which the Inspector General determines are acceptable before closing.

Audit on FCA's C	ommissioning Program - Report issued March 31, 2015
	ic commissioning costs to evaluate the cost of the program and identify cost-saving opportunities and consider timekeeping S assistance in implementation.
Analyze the costs and b Commissioning Test sin	enefits of streamlining and consolidating current testing and assessment milestones through the elimination of the final ulations.
Revise processes to pro performance.	vide feedback to every Associate Examiner on Technical Evaluations and Commissioning Test multiple-choice test
Audit on Human	Capital Planning at FCA - Report issued February 29, 2016
	pital planning process by: identifying membership (positions) of the Human Capital governance body, scheduling reviews of objectives, and monitoring and tracking progress toward meeting human capital goals.
Track data on successio	n planning efforts. Document the strategies to mitigate the risks. Monitor and follow-up to capture and utilize results.
Assess organizational le	adership and development programs and modify to promote, enhance, and improve initiatives within the Agency.
Coordinate and revise t	ne network distribution list for FCA job announcements.
Increase coordination b	etween OMS and EEOI on special emphasis programs and outreach.
Implement a plan to im trends.	prove the exit interview process and disperse exit interview data to gather consistent, useful information for comparison and
Provide training to all p	ersonnel involved in the recruiting and hiring process on potential biases and barriers to employment.
Conduct an assessment	of FCA hiring practices to identify potential barriers and areas of improvement.
Establish a policy that in	cludes the plan for requesting and analyzing applicant flow data for FCA job announcements.
Conduct a survey, or us	e other information-gathering tools, to gather additional targeted information on workplace diversity and inclusion.
Audit on FCA's R	sk Project - Report issued March 31, 2016
	rocedures for large IT investments to: Designate a project manager and project management responsibilities; Assess e whether consultants are needed for project planning and implementation; and Establish guidelines for incremental
Establish a control to er	sure project management guidance is implemented for large IT investments.
	roject plan for the remainder of the Risk Project in coordination with the Risk Project workgroup. Include an assessment of tasks requiring consultants and evaluate other tools that may be incorporated to accomplish Risk Project goals and objective
Modify standard operat approvals are obtained.	ing procedures to define levels of approval for large IT acquisitions and establish a control to ensure appropriate reviews and
Evaluate Risk Project so	ftware licenses before the next renewal period.
Inspection of FC/ March 31, 2016	's Process in Developing and Updating Agency Policies and Procedures - Report issued
•	leveloping, updating, formatting, approving and communicating PPMs.
	s to certify whether policies and procedures are current, need updating, or should be rescinded.
	e review and approvals process.
Audit of FCA's Co	ntrols over the Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) - Report issued April 21, 2016
	those forms FCA is requiring in the eOPF and finalize the eOPF Internal Procedures.
Develop and implement	policies, procedures, and/or controls for new, transfer, and promoted employees to ensure completeness.
	ew and transfer eOPFs for separating personnel. Monitor status of transferred files on a quarterly basis to ensure folders are
	te missing information that includes finalizing the results from the contractor review.

15. Has FCA contracted for any studies or analyses with private entities or other government entities during the past five fiscal years? If so, please describe the studies and/or analyses and include information on the cost of the study or analysis.

FCA Contracts Fiscal Years 2011–2015					
FY	Contractor	Services Provided	Price		
2011	Oliver Wyman	Consultant for FCS merger	\$172,500		
2012	Towers Watson	Compensation consulting services	\$4,000		
2012	CRW Management Consultants	Analyze and assess the needs of the human resource department in automating processes	\$41,800		
2012	Connie Harshaw	To serve as a human resource consultant	\$100,000		
2013	Towers Watson	Compensation consulting services	\$38,260		
2014	Towers Watson	Compensation consulting services	\$19,000		
2015	Callister Nebeker & McCullough	Consultant for establishing and maintaining a benefit plan	\$16,000		
2015	Towers Watson	Compensation consulting services	\$91,000		
2015	Delta Research	Human resource consultant	\$80,000		
2015	True North	Consultant for data warehouse solutions Consultant for data warehouse	\$136,000		
2015	Digital Management Inc.	solutions	\$144,000		

2016 Base Salary Range Structure										
Grade	First Q	uintile	Second (	Quintile	Third Q	uintile	Fourth C	Quintile	Fifth Q	uintile
45	183,315	207,157	207,158	230,988	230,989	254,822	254,823	278,653	278,654	302,486
44	159,273	179,978	179,979	200,683	200,684	221,389	221,390	242,094	242,095	262,800
43	140,059	158,266	158,267	176,473	176,474	194,681	194,682	212,888	212,889	231,096
42	122,421	138,335	138,336	154,249	154,250	170,165	170,166	186,079	186,080	201,994
41	107,004	120,914	120,915	134,824	134,825	148,736	148,737	162,646	162,647	176,556
40	93,528	105,686	105,687	117,844	117,845	130,004	130,005	142,162	142,163	154,321
39	81,750	92,377	92,378	103,004	103,005	113,632	113,633	124,259	124,260	134,887
38	71,453	80,742	80,743	90,030	90,031	99,320	99,321	108,608	108,609	117,897
37	62,457	70,576	70,577	78,695	78,696	86,815	86,816	94,934	94,935	103,053
36	54,591	61,688	61,689	68,784	68,785	75,882	75,883	82,978	82,979	90,075
35	47,715	53,918	53,919	60,120	60,121	66,324	66,325	72,526	72,527	78,729
34	41,706	47,127	47,128	52,549	52,550	57,971	57,972	63,393	63,394	68,814
33	36,454	41,193	41,194	45,932	45,933	50,672	50,673	55,411	55,412	60,150
32	34,716	39,229	39,230	43,742	43,743	48,256	48,257	52,769	52,770	57,282
31	33,066	37,364	37,365	41,663	41,664	45,961	45,962	50,260	50,261	54,558
30	31,491	35,584	35,585	39,678	39,679	43,772	43,773	47,866	47,867	51,959

16. Please provide FCA's compensation scale by classification level for staff.

Note: Total compensation is currently capped at \$278,668.

The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) requires federal financial regulators to strive to achieve comparability in compensation and benefit programs. Section 1206 of FIRREA directs FCA and other federal bank regulatory agencies (FBRAs) to "seek to maintain comparability regarding compensation and benefits." These provisions enable FBRAs to attract and retain qualified staff. The agency annually surveys the other FBRAs and adjusts its employees' compensation and benefits consistent with FIRREA. The agency also surveys the private sector, the System banks, and the General Schedule agencies for purposes of general comparison. FCA's compensation policy provides compensation at a level similar to the average market rate provided by other FBRAs.

### 17. Please provide tables showing the loan volume and net income of Farm Credit System institutions for the past five fiscal years.

Farm Credit Sys	em Loans and Combined Net Income (in Millions)			
Year	Gross Loans	Net Income		
2011	\$174,664	\$3,940		
2012	\$191,904	\$4,118		
2013	\$201,060	\$4,640		
2014	\$217,054	\$4,724		
2015	\$235,890	\$4,688		
Source: FCS Annua	I Information Statemen	it.		

18. Please update the Committee on FCA's opinion of the financial health of the Farm Credit System. Provide an explanation of the top five risks to the System and what factors work to mitigate this risk and what factors can increase this risk. What is FCA doing in response to any potential increased risk?

#### The financial health of the Farm Credit System

The System continues to be fundamentally safe and sound and is well positioned to withstand the challenges facing U.S. agriculture during the current cyclical downturn. Today, credit stress level in the System's loan portfolio is well within its risk-bearing capacity, with asset quality expected to decline only modestly in 2016 from relatively strong levels in 2015. Supporting the overall condition of the FCS is moderate loan growth, adequate capital, and reliable access to debt capital markets.

The System continues to grow at a moderate pace. As of December 31, 2015, gross loans totaled \$235.9 billion, up \$18.8 billion, or 8.7 percent, from December 31, 2014. Real estate mortgage lending was up \$7.0 billion, or 6.9 percent, as demand for cropland continued in 2015. Production and intermediate-term lending increased by \$2.9 billion, or 6.3 percent, from the year before, and agribusiness lending increased by \$3.7 billion, or 11.1 percent.

The System also continues to enhance its capital base, which strengthens its financial position as low or negative farm returns increase financial stress on borrowers. As of December 31, 2015, System total capital equaled \$48.8 billion, up from \$45.7 billion the year before. The System's total capital-to-assets ratio was 16.1 percent, compared with 16.2 percent a year earlier. In addition, more than 83 percent of total capital is in the form of earned surplus.

The increase in total capital is due in large part to the System's strong earnings performance. For 2015, the System reported net income of \$4.69 billion compared with \$4.72 billion the year before. The small decline results from higher noninterest expenses and provisions for loan losses, which offset an increase in net interest income. The increase in net interest income stems from a higher level of average earning assets despite a 9-basis-point decline in net interest margin to 2.55 percent. Compression of net interest spread is expected to continue as interest rates change and borrowers prepay or reprice loans.

Credit quality in the System's loan portfolio continues to be strong. In each calendar year since 2010, the amount of nonperforming loans has declined, and capital has increased. As of December 31, 2015, nonperforming loans totaled \$1.6 billion, or 0.69 percent of gross loans, as compared with \$1.7 billion, or 0.80 percent, a year earlier. Relative to total capital, nonperforming loans represented 3.3 percent at year-end. For historical comparison, at year-end 2010, nonperforming loans amounted to more than 10 percent of the System's capital.

Lenders expect an uptick in loan delinquencies and other indicators of loan repayment problems later in 2016, but they do not foresee a large increase in problem loans. With weak margins, more farmers are expected to change their operating structures to reduce production costs or rebalance their farm balance sheets by, for example, lengthening loan terms or selling unproductive assets.

The System continues to have reliable access to the debt capital markets. Investor demand for all System debt products has been strong, allowing the System to continue to issue debt on a wide maturity spectrum at very competitive rates. Risk spreads and pricing on System debt securities remained favorable relative to corresponding U.S. Treasuries.

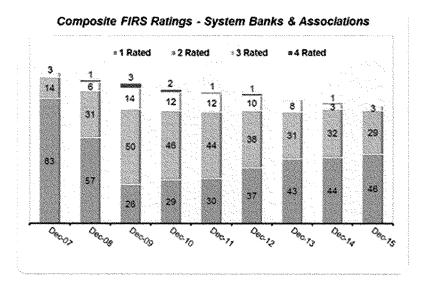
The Farm Credit Insurance Fund, which held just over \$4.0 billion at year-end 2015, further strengthens the System's financial condition. Administered by the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, this fund protects investors in Systemwide consolidated debt obligations.

System banks also maintain liquidity reserves to ensure they can withstand market disruptions. As of March 31, 2016, the System had sufficient liquidity to pay its debts and fund its operations for 172 days, which is significantly above the 90-day regulatory minimum required for each FCS bank.

Although the System's financial condition remains sound, a small number of individual institutions display some weaknesses. For the most part, these weaknesses are institution-specific involving managerial deficiencies, loan underwriting issues, inadequate risk identification and management processes, weak internal controls and reporting, standards-of-conduct violations, or noncompliance with laws and regulations. As the System's regulator, the agency addresses these weaknesses through increased supervision of these institutions. In some cases, the agency must use its enforcement authorities to safeguard the safety and soundness of the institution and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

FCA uses the Financial Institution Rating System (FIRS) to assess the safety and soundness of each FCS institution. FIRS provides a framework of component and composite ratings to help examiners evaluate significant financial, asset quality, and management factors. FIRS ratings range from 1 for a sound institution to 5 for an institution that is likely to fail.

As the chart below indicates, the System continues to be fundamentally safe and sound. As of December 31, 2015, only three System institutions had a composite FIRS rating of 3. While these institutions represent less than 1 percent of System assets and do not meaningfully affect the System's consolidated performance, they require significantly more resources to oversee.



#### Top Five Risks to the System

1. A substantial correction of farm real estate values. Real estate mortgage loans accounted for about 46 percent of the System's total loan portfolio on December 31, 2015. Farm real estate serves as the primary collateral for these loans. Therefore, a substantial correction in farm real estate values, after years of rapid appreciation, could leave a significant portion of these loans with insufficient collateral. A farm real estate market correction appears to be underway. Surveys conducted by several Midwestern universities indicate that farmland values have fallen significantly in 2015. Declines range from 4 percent to 8 percent. The most recent Federal Reserve surveys of agricultural bankers show farmland values continued to decline in the first quarter of 2016. For example, bankers estimate that farmland declined 4 percent on average from a year ago in the Chicago District — their largest year-over-year decline since the third quarter of 2009. Most of the district states experienced some deterioration in their agricultural land values in the first quarter of 2016, led by Michigan with a 7 percent decline and followed by Illinois and Iowa, each with 5 percent declines.

However, FCA oversight of System institutions indicates that the amount System institutions have been willing to lend on farm real estate has generally been restrained during this period of rising values. For example, institutions have used lending caps, sustainable lending value models, and shortened lending terms to minimize lending risk associated with the higher valuations. This conservatism will help mitigate the financial fallout to the System from a large correction in values, which would affect the financial condition of many System borrowers.

Major factors that could elevate this risk would be a substantial and swift rise in long-term interest rates and continued low prices for major grains and oilseeds. These factors, especially occurring together, would likely lead to a sizable decline in farm real estate values.

2. Protracted period of low grain and soybean prices and reduced farm cash income. Following the 2012 drought, U.S. farmers have harvested three consecutive years of bountiful grain and soybean crops. In addition, past high crop prices have encouraged significant increases in global crop production, particularly from our key competitors – Brazil and Argentina.

Many analysts are now projecting an extended period of relatively low grain and soybean prices as a result of more plentiful world supplies and weaker demand. Current grain prices are already below the cost of production for many producers.

Lower commodity prices have translated into lower farm income. Net cash income is projected to fall for the fourth consecutive year in 2016 because of lower farm receipts for most crop and livestock products. Net cash income is estimated at \$90.9 billion for 2016, a 2.5 percent decrease from 2015 and a third lower than the record \$135.3 billion that farmers netted in 2012. Although net cash income is down in recent years, it is still above its long-run average of \$83.5 billion (in inflation-adjusted 2009 dollars).

While many grain and soybean producers have the financial wherewithal, along with crop insurance and government farm programs, to survive a few lean years, farmers who have not taken steps to preserve their working capital may find the next few years very challenging. Cash grain farms account for about 18 percent of the System's total loan portfolio, making it the largest commodity risk for the System. The service providers to these industries or producers may also experience increasing risk.

**3.** A rising interest rate environment. Interest rates, both short- and long-term, are poised to rise later this year. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System raised interest rates a quarter percentage point in December 2015 for the first time since 2006 and appears likely to raise short-term rates at least one time before the end of 2016. Higher long-term rates are likely as the economy strengthens and inflationary expectations rise.

The greatest risk to System institutions would occur if rates rise too much, too rapidly. This could cause assets, such as farmland or housing, to lose value quickly. The dollar would also strengthen further in value relative to the currencies of other nations, putting U.S. farm exports at an even greater disadvantage. If these developments occur, the System could experience a spike in credit problems because of falling collateral values and higher debt servicing costs.

One mitigating factor is that a large percentage of the System's real estate loan portfolio has been made with fixed rates. These loans are protected from rising rates until they reprice or mature.

These potential credit problems could be exacerbated if rising interest rates lead to slower economic growth, choking off the demand for high-valued agricultural products and reducing the incomes of farmers producing those products.

4. Weakened export demand for U.S. agricultural products. U.S. agricultural exports are projected to decline for the second year because of the strong dollar, sluggish demand, and trade restrictions. USDA projected U.S. agricultural exports to fall for the second year in a row in fiscal year 2016 to \$125 billion. This is nearly 11 percent below FY 2015 and nearly 18 percent below FY 2014's record exports of \$152.3 billion.

The value of the U.S. dollar has appreciated substantially relative to the currencies of many of our customers and competitors in agricultural trade over the past two years. This raises the cost of U.S. goods to importing countries and makes our competitors' products a better bargain. The strong dollar also made foreign products cheaper for domestic consumers, which can displace American products at the grocery store and in restaurants.

Slower economic growth of key importers like China, Japan, and the European Union has reduced demand for U.S. farm products. And low petroleum prices also reduced the earnings of petroleum-producing countries, which reduced their capacity to buy imported products.

Import restrictions of some countries have contributed to the current shortfall of U.S. agricultural exports. Russia's trade embargo on agricultural products from the United States over economic sanctions for its interference in Ukraine remain in effect. Also, some import restrictions still remain on U.S. poultry products as a result of the avian influenza outbreak in the Midwest in 2015.

Many U.S. commodities for which System institutions have significant loan concentrations have large international trade exposures: around 70 percent for almonds, walnuts and cotton; between 40 and 50 percent for soybeans, wheat, grapes and milk powders; and around 20 percent for broilers and pork products.

5. A continuation of California's drought for several more years. California is now in its fifth year of severe drought, and it could go into a sixth year. Even though around 64 percent of California was experiencing severe drought conditions as of May 17, 2016, more plentiful rainfall, thanks to the El Niño, has significantly reduced the area listed in the most severe drought categories and has replenished reservoirs. As of mid-May 2016, only the central sections of California were experiencing exceptional drought.

Despite the recent relief, drought conditions persist and if the drought continues, it will curtail more production, and some farm businesses will not survive. Indeed, the System may face some very difficult decisions as it assesses the risk facing producers who have limited access to water. Many current borrowers may be deemed to be un-creditworthy because of limited water access. This would likely lead to loan losses for the System.

A mitigating factor is the resourcefulness Californians have learned from long experience with droughts and water distribution issues. Nevertheless, political factors make it challenging to find a solution to the serious water distribution issues now facing the state. The severe drought in California is a risk for the System because nearly 10 percent of its total loan portfolio consists of loans made in California.

#### FCA's Response to Risk Areas

FCA maintains strong examination and supervision oversight of all System institutions. We are very aware of the changing risk conditions addressed above and we have factored these risks into our Office of Examination Operating Plan, our National Oversight Plan, our examination oversight program, and each institution's examination plans.

The 2016 National Oversight Plan highlighted intensifying credit risk as a key risk issue. This risk topic focuses on intensifying credit and collateral risks associated with deteriorating commodity prices, high-cost real estate (owned and rented), and aggressive capital spending by some borrowers in prior periods. We specifically identified how producers may generate net losses in 2015/2016 as commodity prices erode and farm input costs (seed, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.) remain relatively static. We are starting to see the impact of these events on some borrowers – generally the large and more aggressive farmers with a high proportion of leased acres. These individuals will likely be first to experience repayment capacity problems and eroded working capital. As part of this risk topic, we encouraged the System to be proactive and responsive by counseling customers, restructuring debts, and establishing and monitoring stronger credit controls. We also reminded institutions to update their ability to handle increased credit risk through special credit departments and to ensure that all FCA borrower rights requirements are administered properly.

Our System examination activities include an extensive asset review. This review includes individual loan evaluations, credit administration evaluations, loan underwriting evaluations, and a portfolio management evaluation. Through our examinations and monitoring, we have found that many institutions have repositioned themselves and have adjusted their loan underwriting and portfolio management practices to reflect more conservatism. Borrowers are being counseled to monitor their working capital positions closely. In some limited cases, institutions are working with borrowers to rebalance the borrowers' balance sheets to create working capital or restructure debts.

Finally, we have readied our examiners for more credit and collateral risk stress. As mentioned previously, we have updated our examination programs and plans. We have also hired a cadre of highly experienced credit specialists to complement our FCA examiners. These resources allowed us to provide in-depth credit and collateral risk evaluations at all System institutions on a risk-based prioritization.

In summary, we believe we issued the System an appropriate cautionary message before risk conditions began to erode. We also prepared ourselves well by adjusting our examination program and priorities and by hiring resources to help us identify and measure changing risk conditions. We have also maintained a strong and flexible supervisory program that requires institutions to take corrective actions when needed. While we expect some increased credit risk in 2016/17, we believe the System is very well-positioned to both manage and absorb these risks.

### **19.** Are there any System institutions that are under heightened scrutiny or examination by FCA? Please provide a summary of each situation.

There are currently three System institutions, representing 0.6 percent of System assets under examination, operating under special supervision as of March 31, 2016. This level does not materially affect the System's safety and soundness. We are dedicating the necessary resources to ensure the institutions take prompt and effective actions to address negative conditions. The following table summarizes the number of System institutions under FCA's three supervisory classifications.

Supervisory Classification	Number of System Banks and Associations ¹	Assets Under Examination ² (in millions)	Percent of Assets Under Examination
Normal Supervision	74	\$445,495	99.4%
Special Supervision	3	\$2,531	0.6%
Enforcement Supervision	0	\$0	0.0%
Total	77	\$448,026	100.0%
¹ Supervisory classification as of Apr ² "Assets under examination" repre- elimination of interrelated transacti 31, 2016. System assets (net of elim	sent the total assets of al ons between System ban	ks and associations	as of December

The following information describes the three supervisory classifications in the preceding table.

- Normal supervision means the institution is operating in a safe and sound manner, and it is in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations. An institution under normal supervision typically has a composite FIRS (Financial Institutions Rating System) rating of 1 or 2. Any weaknesses in areas such as risk identification, business operations, internal controls, governance, standards of conduct, and management practices are addressed in the institution's normal course of business and through FCA's normal oversight and examination activities.
- Special supervision means the institution is operating under supervisory requirements imposed by FCA. This supervisory process allows the institution an opportunity to correct identified problems and potentially avoid the need for a formal enforcement action. An institution under special supervision typically has a composite FIRS rating of 3.
- Enforcement supervision signifies that we have taken one or more formal enforcement actions to correct unsafe or unsound conditions, practices, or violations of laws and regulations at the institution. An institution under enforcement supervision may have a composite rating of 3, 4, or 5. Enforcement Actions are further defined in Part C of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended.

Institutions operating under special supervision or enforcement supervision require significant examination and supervisory resources. We have dedicated the needed resources to ensure compliance with the supervisory actions within a reasonable period of time. System institutions have been responsive to these actions. However, should the current stresses in the agricultural economy continue, we expect the number of institutions under special supervision or enforcement supervision to increase over the next two years.

Because of our confidentiality requirements, we cannot disclose institution-specific examination and supervision information in this communication. However, we can meet with Committee staff to provide more specific and confidential information.

### 20. Please update the Committee on FCA's opinion of the financial health of Farmer Mac.

Farmer Mac's financial condition and performance is strengthening, with moderate program volume growth, sound credit quality, and improved overall quality of capital.

As of December 31, 2015, Farmer Mac continued to be in compliance with all statutory and regulatory minimum capital requirements. Farmer Mac's core capital totaled \$564.5 million as of December 31, 2015, exceeding the statutory minimum capital requirement by \$102.4 million, or 22 percent, compared to \$766.3 million as of December 31, 2014, which was \$345.0 million, or 82 percent, above the statutory minimum capital requirement. The

decrease in core capital primarily resulted from the redemption of \$250.0 million of Farmer Mac II LLC preferred stock on March 30, 2015, and a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income due to declines in the fair value of available-for-sale securities. In 2014, Farmer Mac replaced the Farmer Mac II LLC preferred stock, in part, with \$150 million of noncumulative preferred stock that qualifies as tier 1 capital. In response to FCA's new capital planning and stress testing regulations, Farmer Mac instituted a Basel III-compliant internal capital model in 2013. Farmer Mac reported a tier 1 capital ratio of 10.5 percent at year-end 2015, which was down from 11.4 percent one year earlier.

Farmer Mac's total program activity increased to \$15.9 billion on December 31, 2015, from \$14.6 billion a year earlier. Farmer Mac experienced steady growth in its Farm & Ranch loan purchases, as well as its AgVantage products. AgVantage transactions are general obligations of the issuing financial institution that are purchased or guaranteed by Farmer Mac. In addition to the general obligation of the financial institution, each AgVantage security is secured by eligible loans under one of Farmer Mac's programs in an amount at least equal to the outstanding principal amount of the security and in some cases as much as 106 percent to 120 percent over-collateralized.

Credit quality remains favorable across Farmer Mac's four business lines, with low levels of problem loans and delinquencies. On December 31, 2015, \$104.5 million of the Farm & Ranch program portfolio was substandard, representing 1.83 percent of the principal balance of Farm & Ranch loans purchased, guaranteed, or committed to be purchased. This compares with \$132.6 million, or 2.45 percent, on December 31, 2014. Assets are considered to be substandard when they have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that, if not corrected, are likely to lead to some losses. As of December 31, 2015, Farmer Mac's 90-day delinquencies increased to \$32.1 million, or 0.35 percent, on D-AgVantage Farm & Ranch loans, compared with \$18.9 million, or 0.35 percent, as of December 31, 2014. Real estate owned as of December 31, 2015, was \$1.37 million, up from \$0.42 million a year earlier. For Farmer Mac's other lines of business, there are currently no delinquent AgVantage securities, rural utilities loans, or underlying long-term standby purchase commitments. USDA securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Farmer Mac reported net income available to common stockholders of \$47.4 million (in accordance with GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2015, up from \$38.3 million reported at year-end 2014. Core earnings for 2015 were \$47.0 million, compared with \$53.0 million in 2014.¹ Net interest income, which excludes standby commitment fee income, was \$125.8 million in 2015, up from \$60.8 million in 2014. Guarantee fee income was \$14.1 million, compared with \$25.2 million in 2014.

¹ Core earnings provide a non-GAAP measure of financial results that excludes the effects of certain unrealized gains and losses and nonrecurring items. Farmer Mac reports core earnings to present an alternative measure of earnings performance. The components included in core earnings calculations are at Farmer Mac's discretion.

# 21. Please respond to recent criticisms from the American Bankers Association that the FCS no longer serves a demonstrated market need; looks to major U.S. corporations as its customers; operates without transparency; receives unfair tax status; and is directly competing with larger financial institutions.

**Demonstrated Market Need:** The System provides credit and financially related services to agricultural producers, aquatic producers or harvesters, and farmer-owned agricultural and aquatic cooperatives. It also finances agricultural processing and marketing activities, rural housing, farm-related businesses, and international agricultural trade. In addition, the System funds and discounts loans for certain "other financing institutions." And through participations and syndications with commercial banks, it provides additional credit to agriculture and rural America.

As required by law, System borrowers own stock or participation certificates in System institutions. The FCS had about 1.3 million loans and approximately 500,000 stockholders at year-end 2015. Approximately 86 percent of the stockholders were farmers or cooperatives with voting stock. The remaining 14 percent were nonvoting stockholders, including rural homeowners and other financing institutions that borrow from the System. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's latest data show that the System's market share of farm debt was 40 percent, compared with 42 percent held by commercial banks.

One of FCA's oversight roles is to ensure that the System fulfills its mission to agriculture and rural America by maintaining its presence in the agricultural marketplace and providing competitive and dependable credit for all eligible and creditworthy farmers, ranchers, aquatic producers or harvesters, and agricultural cooperatives. In fact, the System has served its mission during the difficult markets of the past years to help producers and rural America.

When commodity prices soared in early 2008, System institutions stepped forward to meet the critical financing needs of the grain elevator industry. Loans to this customer-owner segment at CoBank alone increased 176 percent, from \$4.2 billion at February 28, 2005, to \$11.6 billion at May 31, 2008. Similar increases in loan demand from grain elevators occurred at the other System banks.

Since then, the System has met increased demands for financing machinery and higher input costs for producers. System institutions also helped Midwestern borrowers affected by floods and worked with livestock, dairy, and hog producers during stressful market conditions. Overall, the System continued to have access to funds and increased its lending to agriculture and rural America during a financial crisis and severe recession.

Lending to Major Corporations: While major corporations are a small portion of the System's customers, the Farm Credit Act authorizes CoBank to lend to farmer-owned cooperatives and rural utilities. Rural utilities are eligible to borrow from CoBank if they either have a loan, loan commitment, or loan guarantee from the Rural Utilities Service or the Rural Telephone Bank, or are eligible for credit from either organization under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended. Wireless carriers (including U.S. Cellular) that qualify for credit under the Rural Electrification Act are eligible to borrow from

CoBank. Since the wireless communication industry's infancy, CoBank has lent to wireless carriers serving customers located in rural areas. As the industry matured, many rural startup cellular companies were purchased by large companies, such as Verizon or AT&T. Telecommunication carriers that are not rural utilities under the Rural Electrification Act may qualify as similar entities under section 3.1(11)(B) of the Farm Credit Act. Both Verizon and AT&T qualify as similar entities. Also, each has an extensive wireless network in rural areas. Many farmer-owned cooperatives have also grown into large agribusinesses with nationally recognized brands that the public sees on the shelves of their grocery stores—for example, Welch's, Ocean Spray, Sunkist, and Land O'Lakes. These cooperatives serve an important role in American agriculture.

CoBank often acts as the System's lead lender for similar-entity participations, using its statutory authority to lend to rural utilities. The lead commercial bank(s) on the \$13 billion Verizon syndicated loan offered CoBank the opportunity to purchase a portion of the credit. When the syndication agreement was complete, CoBank and its System partners had approximately 6 percent of the total syndication.

FCA's review of the Verizon participation purchase (as well as the AT&T deal) found that the System has the legal authority for this participation and the risk management benefits are consistent with the intent of the authority granted by Congress. Similar-entity authority also provides opportunities for commercial lenders and the Farm Credit System to work together to meet the needs of agriculture and rural America by mitigating risk.

Under the Farm Credit Act, the System can only participate in similar-entity loans when a commercial lender originates the loan. Commercial lenders must hold a majority of the credit exposure. Congress also imposed limits on similar-entity loans to no more than 15 percent of an institution's total assets. At December 31, 2015, similar-entity volume was less than 6 percent of total System assets.

**Transparency:** The transparency reference likely relates to FCA's policy for disclosing information about enforcement actions to the public. Under Board Policy Statement PS-34, FCA only discloses the following information: (1) the date and type of enforcement action taken; (2) the type of institution subject to the enforcement action or, if the action is against an individual or entity, the relationship between the person or entity and the institution; and (3) a description of the essential facts pertaining to the action, excluding information that would identify the institutions or persons involved. Some enforcement actions have required FCS institutions to disclose a summary of the enforcement action in their annual reports to shareholders.

In contrast to other federal banking regulators, Congress has not mandated that FCA disclose the identities of FCS institutions that have been subject to enforcement action. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) explicitly exempts information "contained in or related to examination, operating, or conditions reports prepared by ... an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions" from disclosure in response to a FOIA request. We believe that publicly disclosing the identity of FCS institutions that have been subject to an enforcement action would adversely affect our

ability to promptly and effectively correct violations of law or unsafe and unsound conditions in the System, as it would adversely impact the willingness of System institutions' boards of directors to enter into formal written agreements with FCA. Further, our regulations require an FCS institution's borrowers to receive quarterly and annual shareholder reports that describe the enforcement action and the causes of that action. Most institutions also include a description of actions taken to address the underlying issues.

System tax benefits: The Farm Credit Act exempts the following System institutions from state and federal taxes:

- Farm Credit Banks (FCBs)
- Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCAs)²

The act also exempts income related to the Insurance Fund from these taxes.

The Farm Credit Act does not exempt the following System institutions from these taxes:

- The Agricultural Credit Bank, which is CoBank
- Agricultural Credit Associations (ACAs)
- Production Credit Associations
- · The System's service corporations

However, the ACB and the ACAs may form tax-exempt operating subsidiaries. For example, the ACB has an FCB operating subsidiary, and the ACAs have FLCA operating subsidiaries.

The System's taxable institutions that operate as cooperatives may qualify for tax treatment under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code. Under certain provisions, these cooperatives can exclude from taxable income amounts distributed as patronage refunds in the form of cash, stock, or allocated equities. The exclusion is subject to the borrowers' consent to include in their individual taxes the income distributed as patronage refunds. The cooperative must pay taxes on net income retained and not distributed as patronage refunds.

Most banks pay taxes under Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires the banks to pay taxes on their net income and their stockholders to pay taxes on their dividends received from the banks. However, small banks whose stockholder numbers do not exceed 100 may use Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code. Subchapter S allows these banks to be taxed as partnerships. If the bank itself pays no taxes, then its stockholders must pay taxes on any income or surplus distributed by the bank. There is not much difference in the amount or types of taxes paid whether you qualify for Subchapter S or Subchapter T. These two subchapters eliminate the double taxation on net income and dividends/patronage received associated with Subchapter C.

² A Federal Land Credit Association is a Federal Land Bank Association that has received a transfer of direct longterm real estate lending authority under section 7.6 of the Farm Credit Act.

**Competition:** The Farm Credit Act does not designate the Farm Credit System as a lender of last resort—that is, a lender that may serve only those who cannot obtain credit elsewhere. Similarly, the act does not specify that the System is a complementary source of credit to commercial banks and other agricultural lenders. Instead, the FCS has authority to compete with commercial banks and other lenders in making loans to eligible borrowers. As a result, the System operates in a very competitive agricultural credit market, and it competes for business against commercial banks, life insurance companies, and companies providing trade credit. The Farm Credit Act directs the institutions of the Farm Credit System to "provide equitable and competitive interest rates to eligible borrowers." For this reason, FCA examinations routinely evaluate the pricing practices of System institutions to ensure that all loans cover the cost of borrowed funds, cost of raising and retaining capital, and operating costs including, but not limited to, the provisions for loan losses and costs of servicing.

The agricultural credit marketplace is competitive—commercial banks and the System each has about 40 percent market share, while insurance companies and trade creditors together have a 20-percent market share. This competition directly benefits the farmers and ranchers of America as Congress intended when it established the Farm Credit System. Earnings are often returned to the System's owner-borrowers in the form of patronage, which lowers the effective cost of borrowing.

### 22. Please provide information on the loans under critique by the ABA, including those made to Verizon Corporation and Frontier Communications.

The Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, authorizes CoBank to lend to rural telecommunication and electric utilities. More specifically, section 3.8(b)(1) of the act authorizes CoBank to lend to both cooperatives and other entities that have received loans, loan commitments, or loan guarantees from the Rural Utilities Service or the Rural Telephone Bank, or are eligible for credit from these organizations under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended. For this reason, telecommunication utilities, such as Frontier Communications and U.S. Cellular, are directly eligible to borrow from the System.

CoBank has authority under section 3.1(11)(B) of the act to participate in loans with non-System lenders to similar entities. A similar entity is not eligible for a loan from a System bank or association, but has operations that are functionally similar to the activities of an eligible borrower. Telecommunication utilities, such as Verizon and AT&T, have significant operations in rural areas, and they qualify as similar entities because they meet the statutory criteria.

Congress established the similar-entity authority to provide System institutions and non-System lenders with a tool to manage risk. Under this authority, non-System lenders must hold a majority of the credit. System institutions, including CoBank, participate in loans to similar entities to diversify their portfolios, improve their financial condition, and provide a return to its member-owners—that is, the farmers, ranchers, and cooperatives who borrow from the System. At December 31, 2015, similar-entity volume was less than 6 percent of total System assets. All System institutions are below the 15-percent statutory limit.

FCA recently issued written guidance on similar-entity lending. This guidance ensures that System institutions have necessary policies, procedures, and internal controls in place. We are continuing to monitor and examine the System's use of this authority, and we will provide further guidance as necessary. We are also aware that the System has formed workgroups to ensure they use and manage this authority prudently.

### 23. Please describe the tax advantages that the Farm Credit System experiences compared to traditional banks.

The System is a cooperative, and this allows it to return its profits to the farmers and ranchers who own and control it. This is an important part of Farm Credit's historic mission of service to U.S. agriculture and rural America. As noted above, in creating the Farm Credit System, Congress statutorily exempted from federal taxes Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Credit Associations (FLCAs), and income related to the Insurance Fund. The tax preferences were provided to FLCAs in order to encourage them to keep long-term mortgages on their own books. While traditional commercial banks are not statutorily tax exempt, many of these banks benefit from favorable tax treatment through appropriate tax planning.

Other System institutions are *not* exempt from federal and certain other income taxes. The System's Agricultural Credit Bank, Agricultural Credit Associations, and Production Credit Associations operate as taxable cooperatives. These System institutions are eligible, under Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code, to deduct or exclude from taxable income amounts determined to be qualified patronage dividends. Provisions for income taxes are made only on those earnings that will not be distributed as qualified patronage refunds.

Traditional commercial banks that are organized under Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code have a similar ability to exclude income from taxation. Subchapter S corporations do not pay taxes at the corporate level; rather, the income of the commercial bank is taxed at the shareholder level.

The tax status conferred by Congress on System institutions enables the System to meet its customers' demand for loan funds in good times and bad at competitive rates. In addition, the System's large exposure to a single industry (agriculture) and its inability to take deposits offset at least some of the benefits of its favorable tax status. America's farmers and ranchers benefit from having access to credit from the System at rates competitive with those of other lenders. To the extent that the System may have tax benefits, these benefits come with obligations, such as lending primarily in the volatile agriculture market, that traditional commercial banks do not have.

In addition, comparing tax advantages of the System and competitor banks is complex since the funding mechanism for the System differs from that of most traditional banks. For example, investors in System bonds, which are the source for much of the System's lending capacity, pay federal income tax on the interest they earn on these bonds, whereas the source for much of traditional banks' lending capacity is from customer deposits, which in the current low interest rate environment pay virtually no taxable interest.

### 24. Please update the Committee on FCA's efforts to recruit and retain staff, especially examiners.

FCA recruits and hires entry-level examiners through the Office of Personnel Management's Pathways Program. For fiscal year 2016, we continued to refine the recently implemented and improved application process. The recruiting season began in fall 2015 and is ongoing.

Our recruiters attended more than two dozen recruiting events, almost half of which were held at land-grant universities. To help increase the diversity of our workforce, our recruiters attended several events at institutions classified as historically black/1890 universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, and universities with high minority enrollment. Advertising focused on diversity organizations with university chapters, such as the National Association of Black Accountants and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities.

Because of our need to attract more entry-level examiners, 2016 was among the heaviest recruiting seasons we have had in several years. As a result of our vigorous recruiting efforts, we hired 18 associate examiners and 16 summer interns, including diverse candidates and veterans.

In addition, FCA has formed a recruitment committee for the purpose of optimizing the recruitment of diverse and highly qualified employees at FCA and to increase communications as a whole. We are exploring ways to enhance our recruitment program. For example, we plan to use social media resources to leverage and energize our outreach to entry and mid-career candidates.

With respect to retention, we continue to explore various ways to keep staff engaged, productive, and motivated to continue on their career development path.

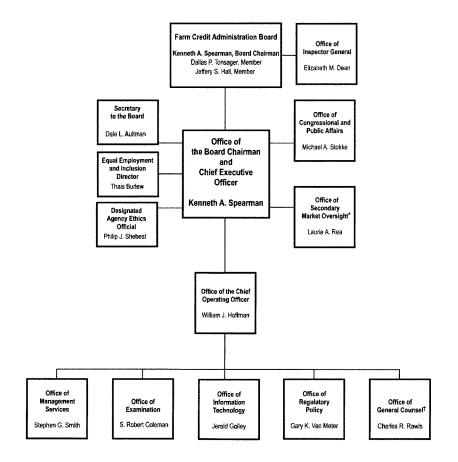
### 25. Please inform the Committee of any deviations from the FCA FY 2016 Spend Plan as of May 2016.

The Office of Information Technology is planning to use more resources, including additional contract support, to address IT security needs.

#### 26. Please describe the recent reorganization of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) that occurred at the May 2016 Board Meeting. Please include detailed information including employees hired or reorganized; cost estimates and any offsetting decreases in other offices; physical office locations for the OCFO; organizational diagrams before and after the organization, and any other pertinent information.

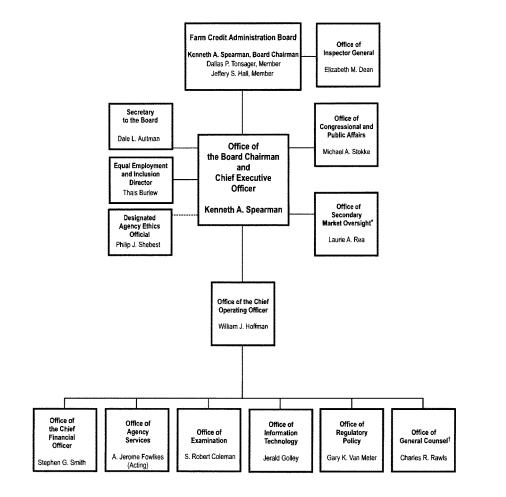
On April 27, 2016, the FCA Board approved a reorganization. Prior to that date, FCA had an Office of Management Services, with about 30 employees, that performed core services related to human resources, administration, training, and finance. That office was divided into two offices: an Office of Agency Services, with about 22 employees, which performs human resources, administration, and training services, and an Office of the Chief Financial Officer, with about 8 employees, which performs finance services. No employees were hired as a result of the reorganization, and the physical offices remain in our McLean, Virginia, building. The reasons for the reorganization were to improve services and to require the managers to report directly to the agency's Chief Operating Officer. No significant increased expenses are expected. Below are two organization charts—one from before the reorganization, and one after it. 899

### Organization chart preceding the May 2016 reorganization



*Reports to the Board for policy and to the CEO for administration, †Maintains a confidential advisory relationship with each of the Board members. 900

#### Organization chart following the May 2016 reorganization



*Reports to the Board for policy and to the CEO for administration. *Maintains a confidential advisory relationship with each of the Board members. 27. Please provide a total cost of legal fees incurred by FCA over the past three fiscal years and provide a detailed list of the source of the costs and respective amounts, including the cost of settlements associated with employee grievances, complaints, etc.

Legal Fees an	d Costs Associated v	vith Complaint:	5
Classification	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Legal Fees			\$8,267
Compensation	\$45,000	\$25,000	
Total	\$45,000	\$25,000	\$8,267

## WITNESSES

	Page
Coffey, Ann	597
Fong, P. K	597
Harden, G. H	597
Johansson, Robert	157
Massad, Timothy	1
Spearman, K. A	867
Vilsack, Hon. Thomas	157
Weller, Jason	703
Young, Michael 157	, 703