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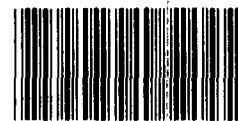
United States General Accounting Office

Fact Sheet for the Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition,
and Forestry, U.S. Senate

February 1993

USDA RESEARCH AND EXTENSION AGENCIES

Missions, Structures, and Budgets



148672

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Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

B-251408

February 18, 1993

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In a December 1, 1991, letter, you noted that your Committee was reviewing the management structure of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to identify ways in which USDA's structure could be altered to increase the Department's efficiency and improve the delivery of USDA's services. To assist the Committee in conducting its review, you requested that we provide you with information on four USDA agencies--the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), the Extension Service (ES), and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). As agreed with your office, this fact sheet presents information on these agencies' missions, programs, organizational structures, and staffing and funding for fiscal years 1987 through 1991.

The following is a summary of the information gathered:

- Missions: ARS is an in-house agricultural research agency. It has major responsibilities for conducting and leading the national agricultural research effort. CSRS is the principal entree to the nation's university system for agricultural research and education programs. It helps support agricultural research and education activities at land-grant agricultural experiment stations and other institutions. ES is an educational agency and federal partner in the Cooperative Extension System, a nationwide educational network composed of USDA's ES, state extension staff at all land-grant universities, and county extension staff in nearly all of the nation's 3,150 counties. It provides national leadership to the Cooperative Extension System and shares in financing the System's educational programs.

SCS is a technical agency. It is responsible for developing and carrying out a national soil and water conservation program through technical help to conservation districts.

- Programs: These agencies' major program areas include research on plant and animal productivity (ARS); grants to state agricultural experiment stations for agricultural research, and special research grants for promising breakthroughs in the areas of food and agricultural science (CSRS); educational activities relating to agricultural competitiveness and profitability, and community resource and economic development (ES); and technical assistance to farmers and other land users for soil and water conservation activities (SCS).
- Organizational structures: These four agencies are under the purview of two Assistant Secretaries. ARS, CSRS, and ES are under the Assistant Secretary for Science and Education, whereas SCS is under the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment. ARS and SCS have extensive field structures to implement their program activities. While CSRS and ES do not have their own field staff, CSRS does provide funds to state agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural research and education, and ES provides national leadership to the Cooperative Extension System and helps to fund the states' cooperative extension services.
- Staffing: Collectively, the four agencies accounted for 22,004 staff-years in fiscal year 1991, or about 20 percent of USDA's staff-year total. SCS and ARS, because of their extensive field structures, accounted for 13,371 and 8,257 of those staff-years, respectively, in fiscal year 1991. CSRS accounted for 200 of the fiscal year 1991 staff-years and ES for 176 of those staff-years.
- Funding: The Congress provided funding for the four agencies totaling approximately \$10.3 billion for fiscal years 1987 through 1991. Of that total, SCS received \$3.9 billion, ARS \$2.7 billion, CSRS \$1.9 billion, and ES \$1.8 billion.

This fact sheet is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides information on each agency's missions and programs. Section 2 contains information on the organizational structure and headquarters and field staffing for the four agencies. Section 3 provides information on funding for each agency's headquarters and field operations for fiscal years 1987 through 1991.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

To obtain information for this fact sheet, we gathered and analyzed program and budget data from ARS, CSRS, ES, and SCS. We also reviewed records of House Appropriations Committee hearings and prior GAO reports. We identified enabling authorities for the four agencies, as well as subsequent legislation which increased or decreased the agencies' responsibilities. We interviewed agency officials to discuss the distribution of funds, missions, organizational structures, staffing, and legislative authorities. We conducted our work between April and August 1992. We did not independently verify the data provided by the four agencies.

VIEWS OF AGENCY OFFICIALS

We discussed a draft of this fact sheet with USDA's Associate Administrator, CSRS; Associate Administrator, Office of Technology Transfer, ARS; Associate Deputy Chief, SCS; and Director, Cooperative Management Staff, ES. These officials generally agreed with the information presented, and we have included their comments where appropriate.

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As arranged with your office, unless you announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this fact sheet until 15 days after the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director, Office of Management and Budget. We will also make copies available to others on request.

B-251408

Please contact me on (202) 275-5138 if you or your staff have any questions. Major contributors to this fact sheet are listed in appendix II.

Sincerely yours,

Lore H. Milano

for John W. Harman
Director, Food and
Agriculture Issues

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARS	Agricultural Research Service
CSRS	Cooperative State Research Service
ES	Extension Service
GAO	General Accounting Office
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

SECTION 1

MISSIONS AND PROGRAMS OF ARS, CSRS, ES, AND SCS

This section contains information on the agencies' missions and programs. The responsibilities of the four agencies have expanded significantly either through legislative mandates or by administrative orders. Table 1.1 briefly summarizes the original and current missions of each agency, and table 1.2 provides more detail on these missions for each agency. Table 1.3 lists each agency's major program areas.

Table 1.1: Summary of Agencies' Original and Current Missions

ORIGINAL MISSION	CURRENT MISSION
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE (ARS)	
<p>ARS was established in 1953 to serve as USDA's in-house research agency. Combined all agricultural research activities, except forestry research, under one agency.</p>	<p>ARS continues to serve as USDA's in-house research agency and has acquired new responsibilities in areas such as food safety and sustainable agriculture research.</p>
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE (CSRS)	
<p>CSRS was established in 1961, when administration of grants to state agricultural experiment stations and the coordination of federal and state research were transferred from ARS to CSRS.</p>	<p>CSRS' grant administration responsibility expanded to include all colleges and universities, schools of forestry, veterinary colleges, other research institutions, federal agencies, private organizations, and individuals.</p>
EXTENSION SERVICE (ES)	
<p>ES was established in 1914 to provide instructions and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to a highly rural population.</p>	<p>ES' responsibility expanded to include interaction with urban, suburban, and rural populations on a wider variety of subjects, including nutrition education, waste management, and water quality.</p>
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE (SCS)	
<p>SCS was established in 1935 to conduct soil and water conservation activities. Worked with farmers doing such things as soil surveys, water forecasting, and snow surveys.</p>	<p>Increased SCS soil and water conservation responsibilities resulting from the growth in programs and activities, and major new responsibilities under the conservation compliance, sodbuster, and swampbuster provisions enacted in the recent farm bills.</p>

Table 1.2: Agencies' Original and Current Missions, in Detail

ORIGINAL MISSION	CURRENT MISSION
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH SERVICE (ARS)	
<p>ARS was established as USDA's in-house agricultural research agency. Under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, the Secretary of Agriculture, by Memorandum No. 1320 (Nov. 2, 1953), regrouped various research bureaus in the Agricultural Research Administration into an integrated ARS to conduct: (1) all of the production and utilization research of USDA (except forestry research) and (2) inspections, disease and pest control, and eradication work closely associated with this research. ARS was also responsible for coordinating all USDA and state research. Plant inspection and pesticide regulation responsibilities were transferred to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. In 1961 the Secretary transferred the administration of grants to state agricultural experiment stations and the coordination of federal and state research to CSRS.</p>	<p>As USDA's in-house agricultural research agency, ARS' responsibilities have changed since 1953. For example, the agency has acquired new responsibilities, such as food safety and sustainable agriculture research. ARS' current program plan states that the agency's current mission is to conduct research to: (1) develop new knowledge and technology needed to solve technical agricultural problems of broad scope and high national priority in order to ensure the adequate production of high-quality food and agricultural products to meet the nutritional needs of the American consumer, (2) sustain a viable food and agricultural economy, and (3) maintain a quality environment and natural resource base. The plan further states that ARS has primary responsibility for: (1) providing initiative and leadership in agricultural research; (2) conducting research on broad regional and national agricultural and related problems; (3) conducting research that supports federal regulatory agencies; (4) providing technical expertise to meet national food, food safety, and environmental emergencies; and (5) serving as an agricultural science resource to the executive and legislative branches.</p>

ORIGINAL MISSION	CURRENT MISSION
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE (CSRS)	
<p>CSRS was established as USDA's principal entree to the nation's university system for conducting agricultural research and education programs. Under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, the Secretary, by Memorandum No. 1462 (July 19, 1961), transferred the following functions from ARS to CSRS: (1) administration of grants to state agricultural experiment stations for agricultural, forestry, and marketing research and (2) coordination of federal and state research.</p>	<p>Legislation has expanded CSRS' mission of supporting research and education programs at land-grant agricultural experiment stations to include all colleges and universities, schools of forestry, colleges of veterinary medicine, other research institutions and organizations, federal agencies, private organizations or corporations, and individuals. CSRS awards grants for (1) agricultural research programs at state agricultural experiment stations; (2) the cooperative forestry research program; (3) the 1890 land-grant colleges and Tuskegee University research program; (4) special research to facilitate or expand promising breakthroughs in the areas of food and agricultural sciences of importance to the United States; (5) critical agricultural materials research; (6) rangeland research; (7) aquacultural research; (8) international trade development research; (9) supplemental and alternative crops research; (10) sustainable agriculture research and education; (11) state agricultural weather information systems; (12) competitive research in the areas of natural resources and the environment; nutrition, food quality, and health; plant systems; animal systems; and markets, trade, and policy; (13) livestock and poultry disease research; and (14) graduate training programs to stimulate the development of food and agricultural scientific expertise in targeted national need areas.</p>

ORIGINAL MISSION	CURRENT MISSION
EXTENSION SERVICE (ES)	
<p>ES was established as the educational agency of USDA and federal partner in the Cooperative Extension System, a nationwide educational network. The 1914 Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 341 <u>et seq.</u>) provided for cooperative agricultural extension work between USDA and the land-grant universities. The act stated that cooperative agricultural extension work was to consist of providing instructions and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics. The act charged ES with coordinating the extension work of USDA and the land-grant universities.</p>	<p>The range of programs offered and audiences served by ES has broadened over the years. Originally, ES focused on agriculture and assistance to farm families. During the 1920s, ES' emphasis was on helping farmers produce efficiently and profitably. ES' emphasis changed during the Great Depression from production to economic efficiency in farm operations and improving the quality of rural life. During World War II, ES promoted increased food and fiber production and conservation. Since the 1950s, additional legislation has expanded program areas, such as the 1968 nutrition education program for low-income families. This program brought ES into a number of urban areas for the first time. Other programs emphasized aid to disadvantaged farm families, pesticide use education, rural community development, urban 4-H, urban gardening, community resource development, farm safety, pesticide impact assessment, natural resources, agricultural energy conservation, food safety and quality, international marketing, the plight of young children, revitalizing rural America, sustainable agriculture, waste management, water quality, and youth at risk. ES is now active in urban and suburban communities, as well as rural areas, and offers a wide variety of informational programs. The Cooperative Extension System consists of ES, state extension staff at all land-grant universities, and county extension staff in nearly all of the nation's 3,150 counties. Extension programs in the states and counties are financed from federal, state, county, and local sources and jointly planned with USDA-ES to provide educational programs adapted to national, state, and local issues and conditions. USDA-ES does not have staff at the state or county level; its headquarters staff formulate national policy and provide leadership, coordination, and evaluation to support state and county educational programs.</p>

ORIGINAL MISSION	CURRENT MISSION
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE (SCS)	
<p>SCS, as a technical agency of USDA, was established to provide technical assistance through its field offices to farmers, ranchers, other land users, organizations, state governments, and local governments to protect land and water resources. SCS' enabling legislation, the 1935 Soil Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), authorized SCS to develop and carry out a continuing program of soil and water conservation. Under its enabling legislation, SCS (1) provided technical assistance to district cooperators and other land users for planning and applying conservation treatments to control erosion and improve the quantity and quality of soil resources; improve and conserve water; enhance fish and wildlife habitat; conserve energy; improve woodland, pasture, and range conditions; and reduce upstream flooding; (2) conducted soil surveys to determine soil use potentials and conservation treatment needs; (3) conducted snow surveys in the western states to develop water supply forecasts; and (4) operated plant materials centers to assemble, test, and encourage the increased use of promising plant species in conservation programs.</p>	<p>Over the years, Congress has added a number of programs and broadened the authority and mission of SCS to include (1) administering the conservation compliance, sodbuster, and swampbuster provisions contained in the recent farm bills; (2) cooperating with other federal, state, and local agencies in conducting river basin surveys and investigations, flood hazard analysis, and flood plain management assistance; (3) responding to requests made by local organizations to assess proposed small watershed projects and assisting the organizations in developing watershed plans; (4) undertaking flood control activities on 11 specific watersheds in 12 states; (5) providing emergency technical and financial assistance to remedy hazardous watershed conditions resulting from natural disasters; (6) promoting conservation and greater technical and cost-sharing help to Great Plains farmers and ranchers; (7) assisting local governments in accelerating the planning and development of land and water resources in multiple counties; (8) assisting land users in reclaiming abandoned or inadequately reclaimed coal-mined lands; and (9) providing technical assistance to participants in the Agricultural Conservation Program, Rural Clean Water Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Colorado River Salinity Control Program, and Water Bank Program. SCS channels most of its technical assistance to land users through nearly 3,000 local conservation districts across the U.S. and its territories. These conservation districts are units of state government organized to carry out local conservation programs.</p>

Table 1.3: Agencies' Major Program Areas

Agency	Major Programs or Research Areas
ARS	Soil, Water, and Air Plant Productivity Animal Productivity Commodity Conversion and Delivery Human Nutrition and Well-being Systems Integration
CSRS	Hatch Act Grants to State Agricultural Experiment Stations Cooperative Forestry Research Grants to 1890 Land-Grant Colleges and Tuskegee University Animal Health and Disease Research Special Research Grants National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Higher Education Grants
ES	Agricultural Competitiveness and Profitability Community Resource and Economic Development Family Development and Resource Management 4-H and Youth Development Leadership and Volunteer Development Natural Resources and Environmental Management Nutrition, Diet, and Health
SCS	Conservation Technical Assistance Soil Surveys Snow Surveys/Water Forecasting Long-range Soil and Water Conservation Planning Plant Materials Center Flood Prevention Emergency Operations Watershed Works of Improvement Great Plains Conservation Program Resource Conservation and Development Rural Abandoned Mine Program River Basin Surveys and Investigations

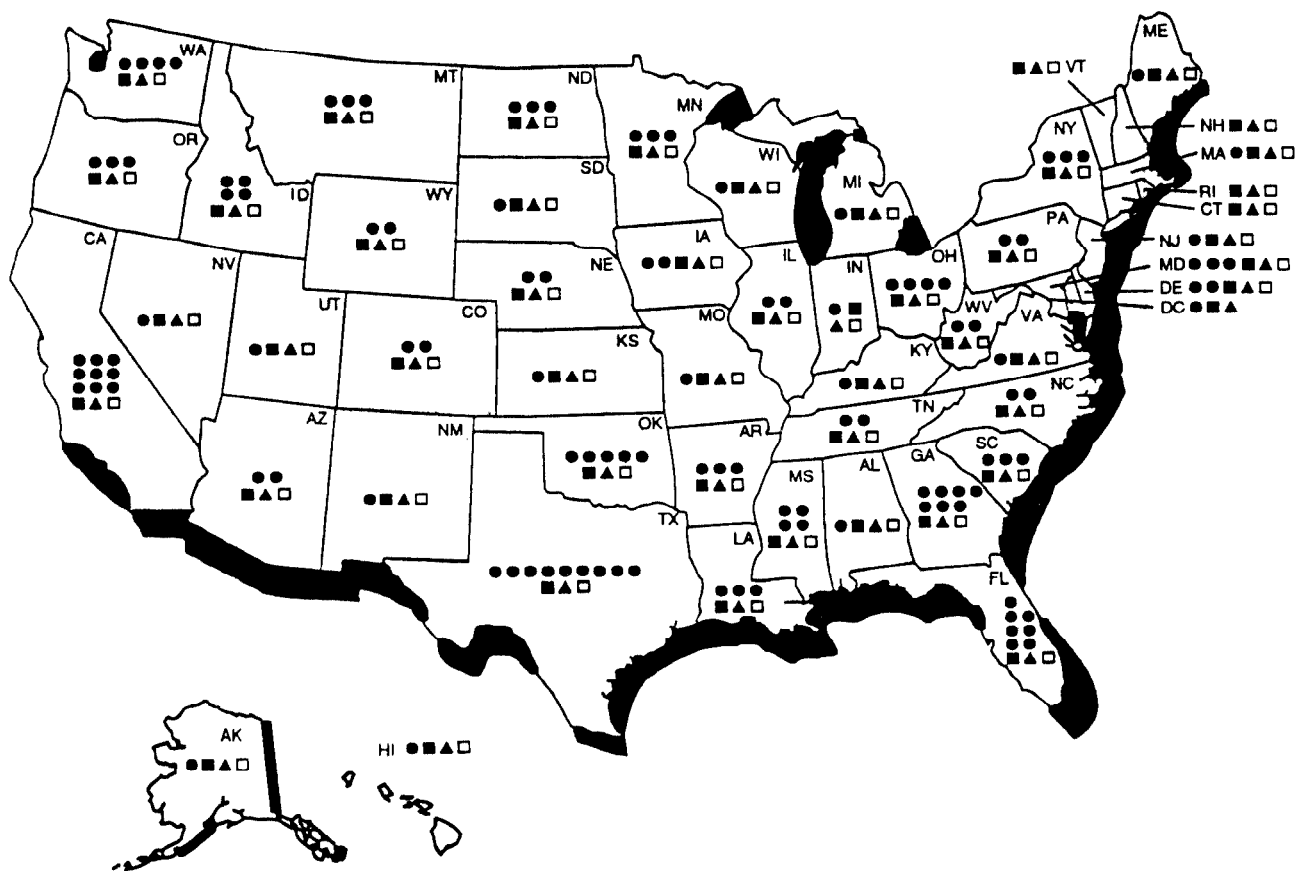
SECTION 2

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND STAFFING OF ARS, CSRS, ES, AND SCS

This section provides information on the organizational structure and staffing of the four agencies. ARS, CSRS, and ES are under USDA's Assistant Secretary for Science and Education, whereas SCS is under the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment. Each agency is headquartered in the Washington, D.C. area, but two of the agencies--ARS and SCS--also have additional sites. ARS has 8 area management offices, 122 domestic research locations, and 5 overseas research locations. SCS has an information management center, 4 national technical centers, 52 state offices, 175 area offices, 350 special activities offices, and 2,950 field offices. Figure 2.1 shows the location of USDA's research and extension facilities by state. Appendix I shows the organizational structure of each agency.

Collectively, these four agencies accounted for 22,004 staff years, or about 20 percent of USDA's total staff years in fiscal year 1991. Because of their extensive field structures, SCS and ARS have the most staff. Both agencies allocate staff years between headquarters and field staff. In 1991 SCS allocated 91 percent of its 13,371 staff years to its field locations, and ARS allocated 94 percent of its 8,257 staff years to its field locations. Although ES does not have field staff of its own, the agency provides national leadership to the Cooperative Extension System and shares in funding county extension offices operated by state and local extension services. As of March 1992, the Cooperative Extension System had about 21,000 nonfederal employees in over 3,000 offices nationwide. CSRS' headquarters staff channel and coordinate federal research and education funding to more than 12,000 scientists in 57 state and territorial agricultural experiment stations, as well as numerous colleges of veterinary medicine, schools of forestry, and other institutions in the states and territories. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 show detailed staff-year summaries for each agency for fiscal years 1987-91. Table 2.1 shows the four agencies' staff allocations for fiscal years 1987-91 at headquarters and in the field.

Figure 2.1: Location of USDA's Research and Extension Facilities



- ARS Research locations
- CSRS Represents numerous grants to land-grant and other institutions
- ▲ ES Represents federal contributions to the cooperative extension system in each state
- SCS Represents over 3,500 state, area, district, and special SCS offices

Figure 2.2: Staff-Year Summary for Fiscal Years 1987-91 (Field)

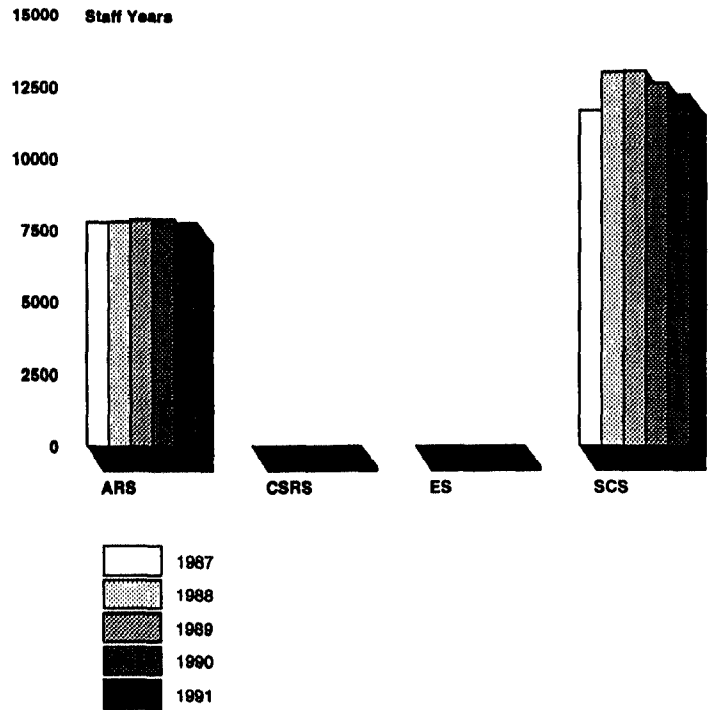
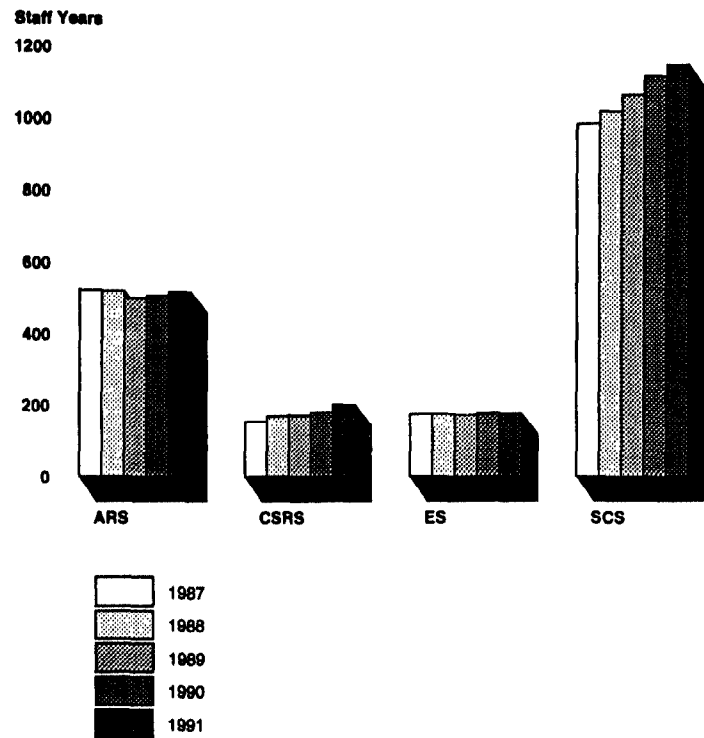


Figure 2.3: Staff-Year Summary for Fiscal Years 1987-91 (Headquarters)



Staff years for SCS' National Technical Centers are included in headquarters' staff-year figures.

Table 2.1: Agencies' Staff-Year Summaries for Fiscal Years 1987-91

Agency	FY	Staff years		
		Headquarters	Field	Total
ARS	1987	523	7,757	8,280
	1988	521	7,779	8,300
	1989	499	7,851	8,350
	1990	506	7,851	8,357
	1991	517	7,740	8,257
CSRS	1987	153	0	153
	1988	168	0	168
	1989	170	0	170
	1990	179	0	179
	1991	200	0	200
ES	1987	174	0	174
	1988	174	0	174
	1989	172	0	172
	1990	177	0	177
	1991	176	0	176
SCS ^a	1987	981	11,683	12,664
	1988	1,015	13,029	14,044
	1989	1,062	13,077	14,139
	1990	1,113	12,632	13,745
	1991	1,144	12,227	13,371

^aStaff years for SCS' National Technical Centers are included in headquarters' staff-year figures.

SECTION 3

FUNDING OF ARS, CSRS, ES, AND SCS

This section provides information on the agencies' funding for headquarters and field operations. As shown in table 3.1, the Congress provided funding for the four agencies totaling approximately \$10.3 billion for fiscal years 1987 through 1991, an average of nearly \$2.1 billion annually. SCS, the largest of the four agencies, received the highest amount of funding each year, or about 38 percent on average of the total funds for the four agencies.

Table 3.1 and figure 3.1 also show that most of the agencies' funding covers the cost of operating field sites or supports agricultural research and extension programs at the state and county levels. ARS' field operation funds cover the cost of operating its area management offices and research facilities in states and other locations. SCS' field operation funds cover the cost of operating its field locations, as well as the cost of providing emergency assistance to areas affected by natural disasters, such as Hurricane Hugo. CSRS' field operation funds support research and education programs at institutions, such as state agricultural experiment stations. ES' field operation funds provide partial funding for over 3,000 county extension offices operated by state and local extension services in the 50 states, 6 territories, and the District of Columbia. The federal share of extension funding was about 28 percent in 1991, whereas state, county, and private contributions amounted to 72 percent. Figure 3.2 and table 3.2 show the geographic distribution of funds for fiscal year 1991. ARS and SCS allocated 94 percent and 89 percent, respectively, to their field locations. ES allocated 97 percent of its funds to help support state cooperative extension systems. CSRS allocated 96 percent of its funds to state agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural research and education.

Table 3.1: Headquarters' and Field Operations' Funding for Fiscal Years 1987-91

Agency	Fiscal year					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total
ARS						
Headquarters	\$34,781,170	\$36,298,923	\$37,252,304	\$40,890,594	\$38,387,269	\$187,610,260
Field operations	452,022,200	482,175,731	494,747,940	512,767,025	558,895,088	2,500,607,984
Total	\$486,803,370	\$518,474,654	\$532,000,244	\$553,657,619	\$597,282,357	\$2,688,218,244
CSRS^a						
Headquarters	9,275,699	12,908,135	12,329,519	13,621,199	16,435,246	64,569,798
Field operations ^b	332,604,657	365,173,552	330,410,516	364,297,997	431,286,220	1,823,772,942
Total	\$341,880,356	\$378,081,687	\$342,740,035	\$377,919,196	\$447,721,466	\$1,888,342,740
ES						
Headquarters	11,400,000	14,797,000	14,130,000	11,828,000	12,991,000	65,146,000
Field operations ^c	304,396,000	343,166,000	347,240,000	357,127,000	384,326,000	1,736,255,000
Total	\$315,796,000	\$357,963,000	\$361,370,000	\$368,955,000	\$397,317,000	\$1,801,401,000
SCS^d						
Headquarters ^e	65,923,000	73,018,000	82,890,000	89,319,000	97,201,000	408,351,000
Field operations	658,988,000	672,978,000	681,606,000	756,878,000	756,106,000	3,526,556,000
Total	\$724,911,000	\$745,996,000	\$764,496,000	\$846,197,000	\$853,307,000	\$3,934,907,000
Grand total	\$1,869,390,726	\$2,000,515,341	\$2,000,606,279	\$2,146,728,815	\$2,295,627,823	\$10,312,868,984

Note: Table includes direct appropriations, unless otherwise noted.

^aFigures could include carryovers from previous fiscal years.

^bRepresents federal funds to state agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural research and education.

^cRepresents federal funds for state cooperative extension systems.

^dIncludes any funds obligated in the current fiscal year and could include carryovers from previous fiscal years.

^eIncludes funds for National Technical Centers.

Figure 3.1: Headquarters' and Field Operations' Funding for Fiscal Years 1987-91

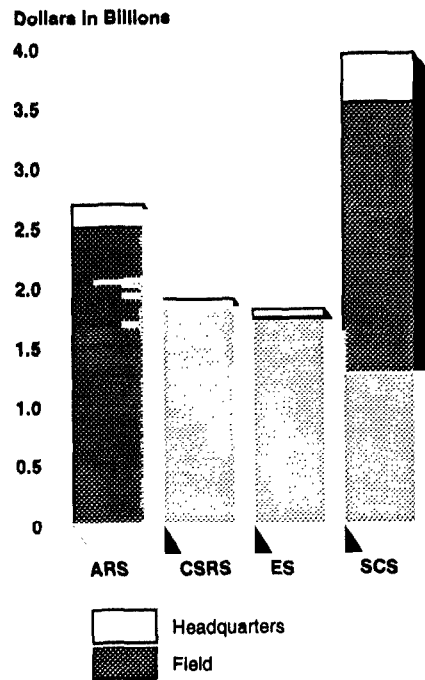


Figure 3.2: Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds for the Four Agencies in Fiscal Year 1991

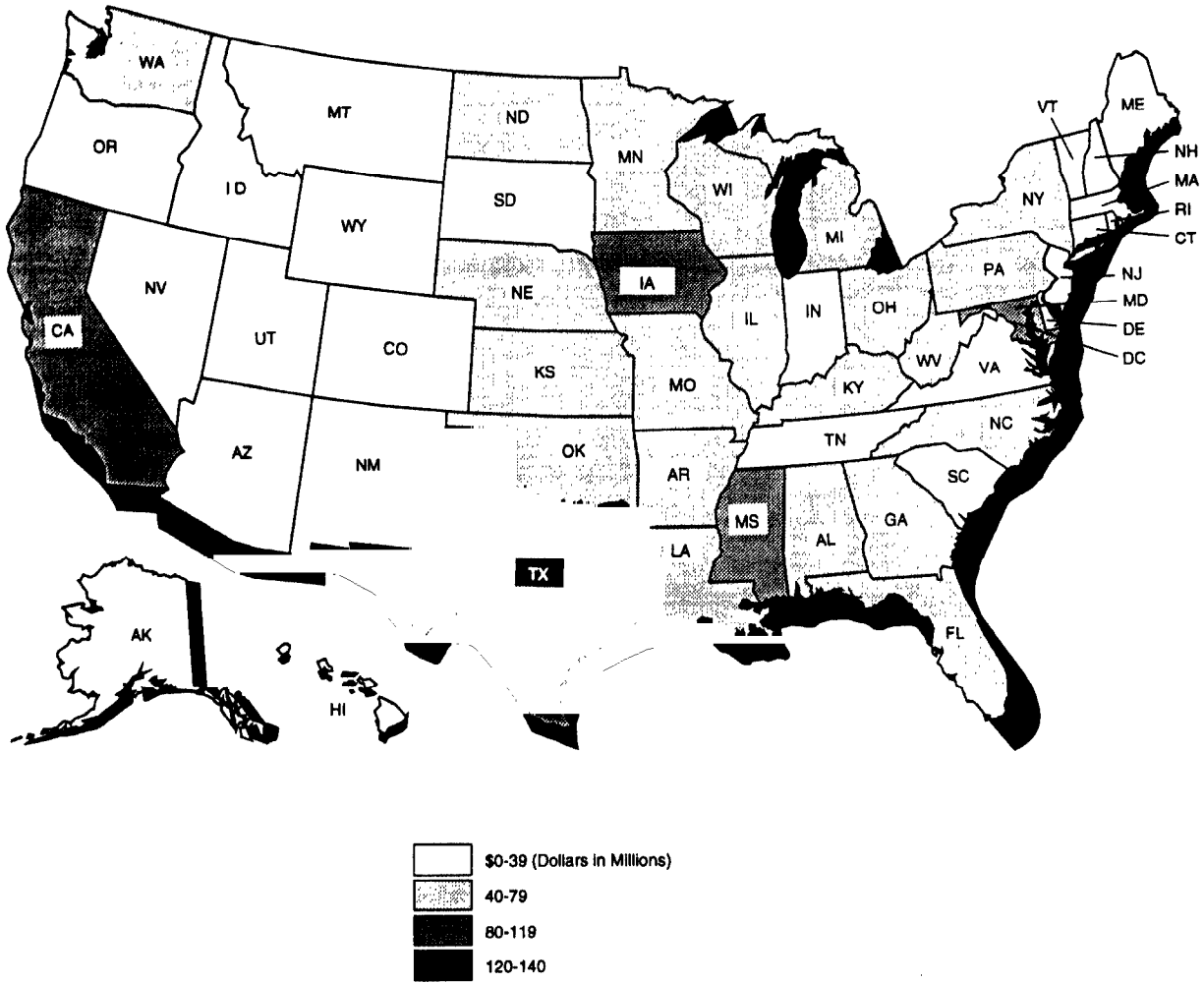


Table 3.2: Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds for Fiscal Year 1991

Location	USDA agency				Total
	ARS	CSRS ^a	ES	SCS ^b	
States					
Alabama	\$2,712,095	\$11,394,289	\$12,441,000	\$16,988,000	\$43,535,384
Alaska	746,047	1,266,018	1,465,000	2,438,000	5,915,065
Arizona	9,489,449	4,488,707	3,256,000	10,643,000	27,877,156
Arkansas	2,290,985	12,847,624	8,954,000	18,973,000	43,065,609
California	37,976,596	18,931,428	11,194,000	23,065,000	91,167,024
Colorado	11,265,124	4,183,487	3,868,000	20,545,000	39,861,611
Connecticut	0	2,445,928	3,048,000	5,266,000	10,759,928
Delaware	1,415,669	2,557,765	2,307,000	2,330,000	8,610,434
Florida	18,983,126	11,497,839	8,551,000	10,247,000	49,278,965
Georgia	31,795,582	12,618,047	12,504,000	13,754,000	70,671,629
Hawaii	9,014,000	12,289,367	2,386,000	3,649,000	27,338,367
Idaho	7,667,112	4,828,448	3,465,000	12,304,000	28,264,560
Illinois	27,003,512	11,576,302	11,640,000	19,095,000	69,314,814
Indiana	3,611,929	10,844,400	9,678,000	14,934,000	39,068,329
Iowa	24,061,046	18,593,107	11,032,000	26,862,000	80,548,153
Kansas	4,553,430	9,099,053	6,875,000	25,875,000	46,402,483
Kentucky	1,666,055	8,943,087	12,627,000	18,265,000	41,501,142
Louisiana	20,339,151	8,760,893	9,601,000	14,070,000	52,771,044
Maine	733,712	3,190,069	2,819,000	6,276,000	13,018,781
Maryland	91,107,819	6,223,699	5,915,000	7,672,000	110,918,518
Massachusetts	13,736,650	5,417,376	3,987,000	4,696,000	27,837,026
Michigan	4,043,852	13,385,574	10,406,000	12,755,000	40,590,426
Minnesota	7,580,448	8,318,279	10,524,000	17,818,000	44,240,727
Mississippi	24,645,398	12,226,300	11,718,000	41,690,000	90,279,698
Missouri	5,463,418	10,194,804	12,241,000	26,013,000	53,912,222
Montana	4,296,049	4,858,401	3,109,000	19,405,000	31,668,450
Nebraska	15,146,780	11,180,180	6,359,000	20,501,000	53,186,960
Nevada	595,722	1,725,328	1,455,000	4,878,000	8,654,050
New Hampshire	0	1,774,473	2,143,000	2,980,000	6,897,473
New Jersey	459,548	7,185,404	4,235,000	5,074,000	16,953,952
New Mexico	1,518,646	3,015,695	3,009,000	11,642,000	19,185,341
New York	14,675,328	15,446,821	13,509,000	12,034,000	55,665,149

Location	USDA agency				Total
	ARS	CSRS ^a	ES	scs ^b	
North Carolina	7,172,308	16,249,713	16,837,000	14,840,000	55,099,021
North Dakota	18,910,538	11,462,800	5,125,000	16,808,000	52,306,338
Ohio	4,509,473	9,900,048	12,064,000	18,517,000	44,990,521
Oklahoma	8,635,886	6,912,170	9,137,000	24,993,000	49,678,056
Oregon	5,640,085	8,289,870	4,736,000	9,946,000	28,611,955
Pennsylvania	21,748,590	9,626,628	12,236,000	19,241,000	62,852,218
Rhode Island	0	3,469,122	1,383,000	1,278,000	6,130,122
South Carolina	6,317,924	6,344,446	9,082,000	10,939,000	32,683,370
South Dakota	1,810,114	4,715,497	3,972,000	12,286,000	22,783,611
Tennessee	297,286	9,082,873	12,875,000	17,441,000	39,696,159
Texas	40,126,915	18,843,792	20,311,000	53,659,000	132,940,707
Utah	3,865,651	2,728,789	2,300,000	9,267,000	18,161,440
Vermont	0	4,108,973	2,367,000	3,776,000	10,251,973
Virginia	582,731	9,668,026	11,448,000	14,616,000	36,314,757
Washington	12,813,381	11,297,221	5,305,000	21,445,000	50,860,602
West Virginia	8,729,121	3,791,594	4,950,000	24,079,000	41,549,715
Wisconsin	5,151,277	12,288,058	9,825,000	12,810,000	40,074,335
Wyoming	3,105,021	2,339,072	1,985,000	8,626,000	16,055,093
Total states	\$548,010,579	\$422,426,884	\$372,259,000	\$747,304,000	\$2,090,000,463
Dist. of Columbia	4,198,720	946,068	976,000	0	6,120,788
Territories					
American Samoa	0	667,832	573,000	0	1,240,832
Guam	0	1,065,553	912,000	0	1,977,553
Micronesia	0	384,228	515,000	0	899,228
Northern Mariannas	0	569,273	565,000	0	1,134,273
Pacific Basin	0	0	0	1,163,000	1,163,000
Puerto Rico	2,016,657	4,236,615	7,714,000	7,639,000	21,606,272
Virgin Islands	275,217	989,767	812,000	0	2,076,984
Total territories	\$2,291,874	\$7,913,268	\$11,091,000	\$8,802,000	\$30,098,14

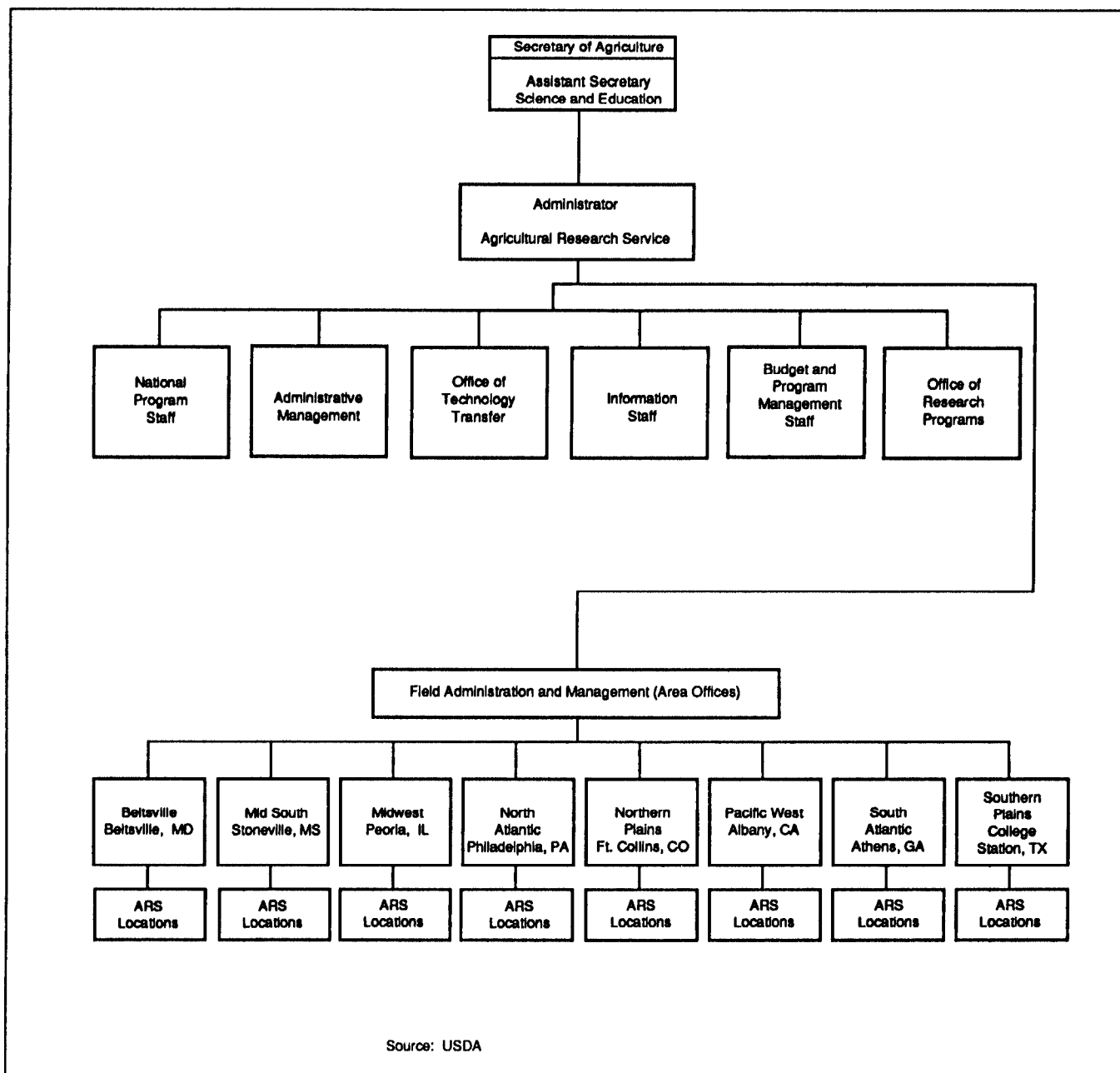
Location	USDA agency				Total
	ARS	CSRS ^a	ES	SCS ^b	
Foreign nations					
Argentina	534,315	0	0	0	534,315
France	1,456,790	0	0	0	1,456,790
Italy	945,854	0	0	0	945,854
Korea	185,935	0	0	0	185,935
Mexico	912,616	0	0	0	912,616
Netherlands	358,405	0	0	0	358,405
Total Foreign	\$4,393,915	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,393,915
Grand total	\$558,895,088	\$431,286,220	\$384,326,000	\$756,106,000	\$2,130,613,308

Note: Table includes direct appropriations, unless otherwise noted.

^aFigures could include carryovers from previous fiscal years.

^bIncludes any funds obligated in the current fiscal year and could include carryovers from previous fiscal years.

Figure I.1: ARS' Organizational Structure



Source: USDA

Figure I.2: CSRS' Organizational Structure

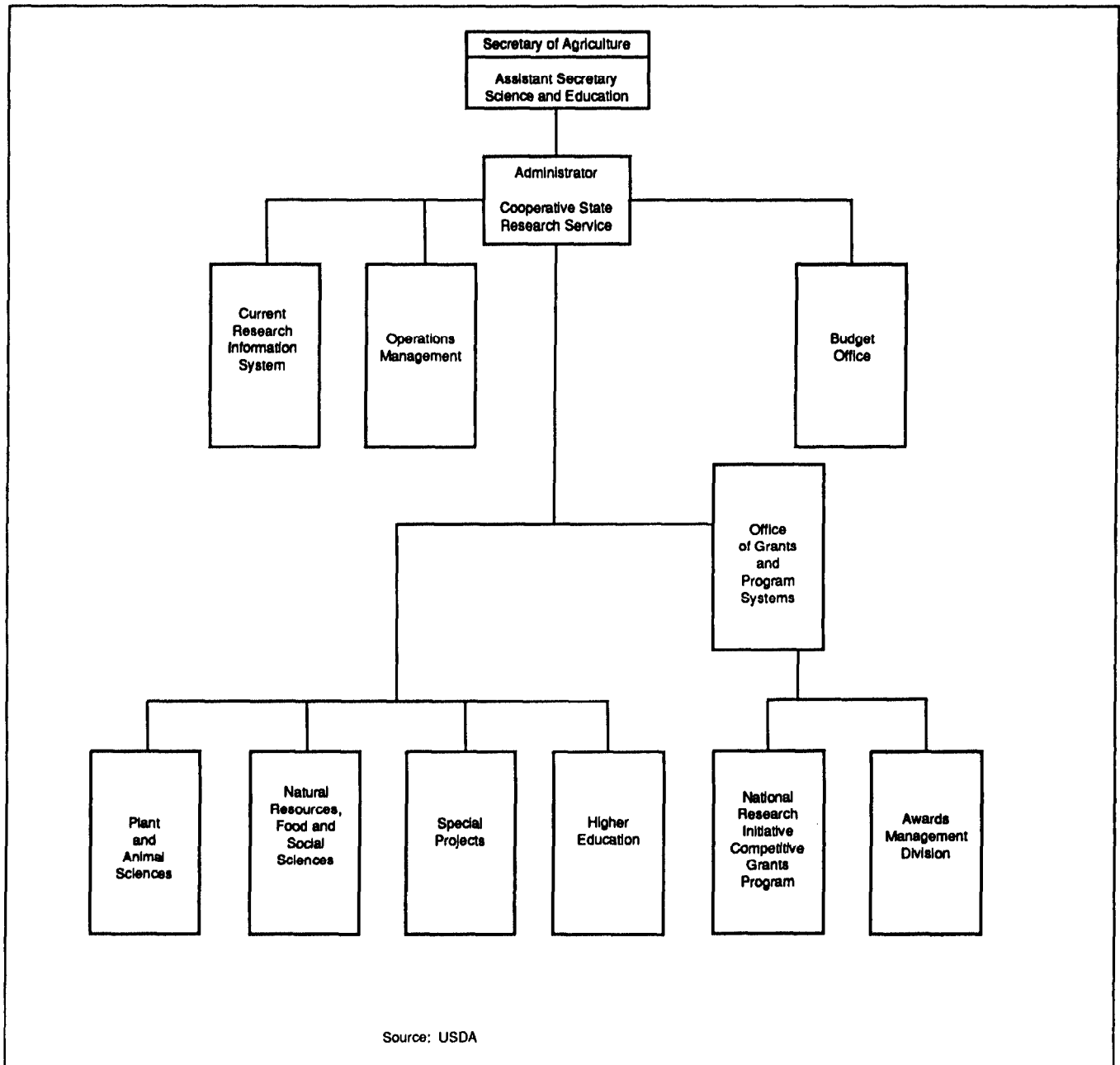
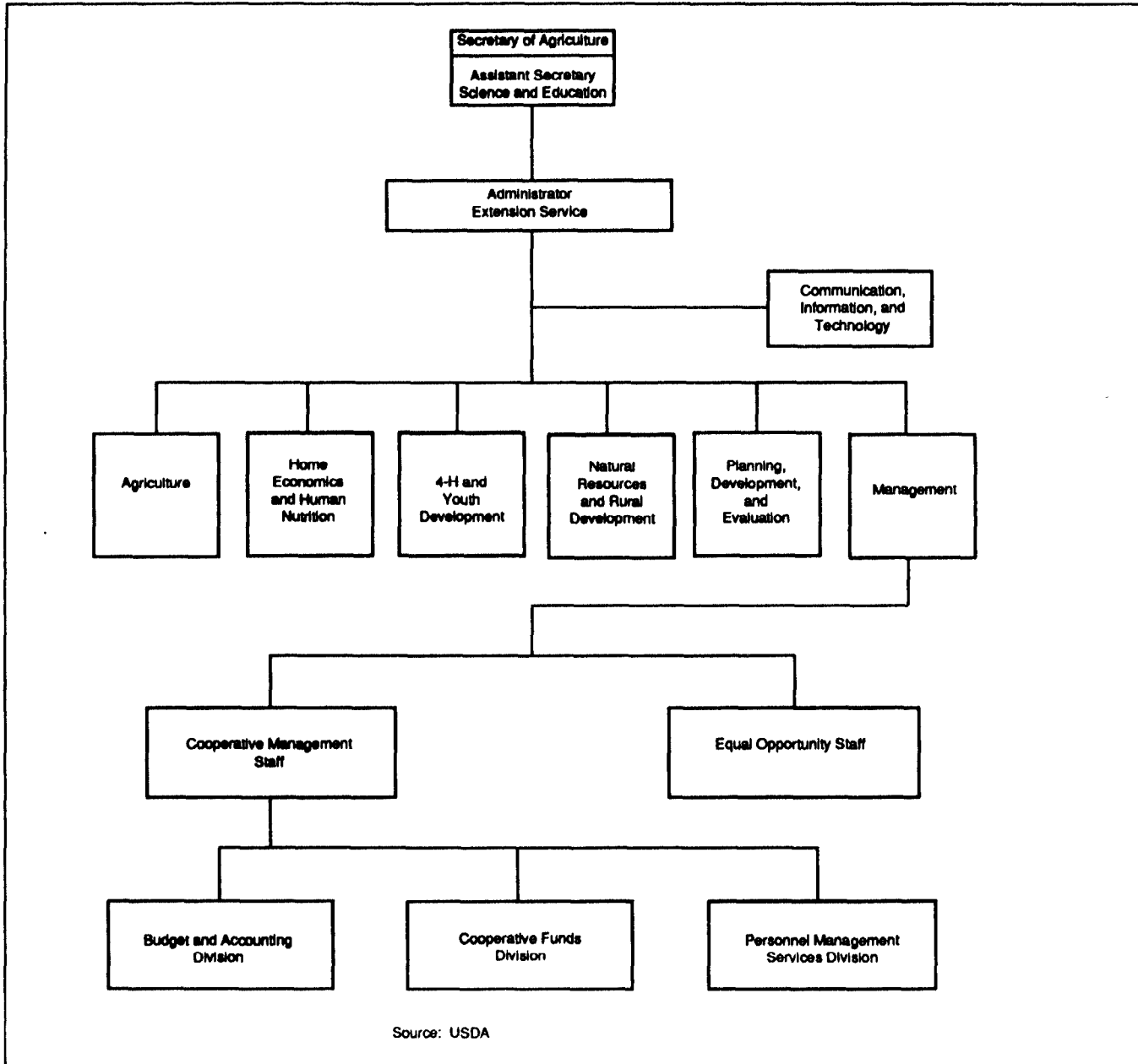
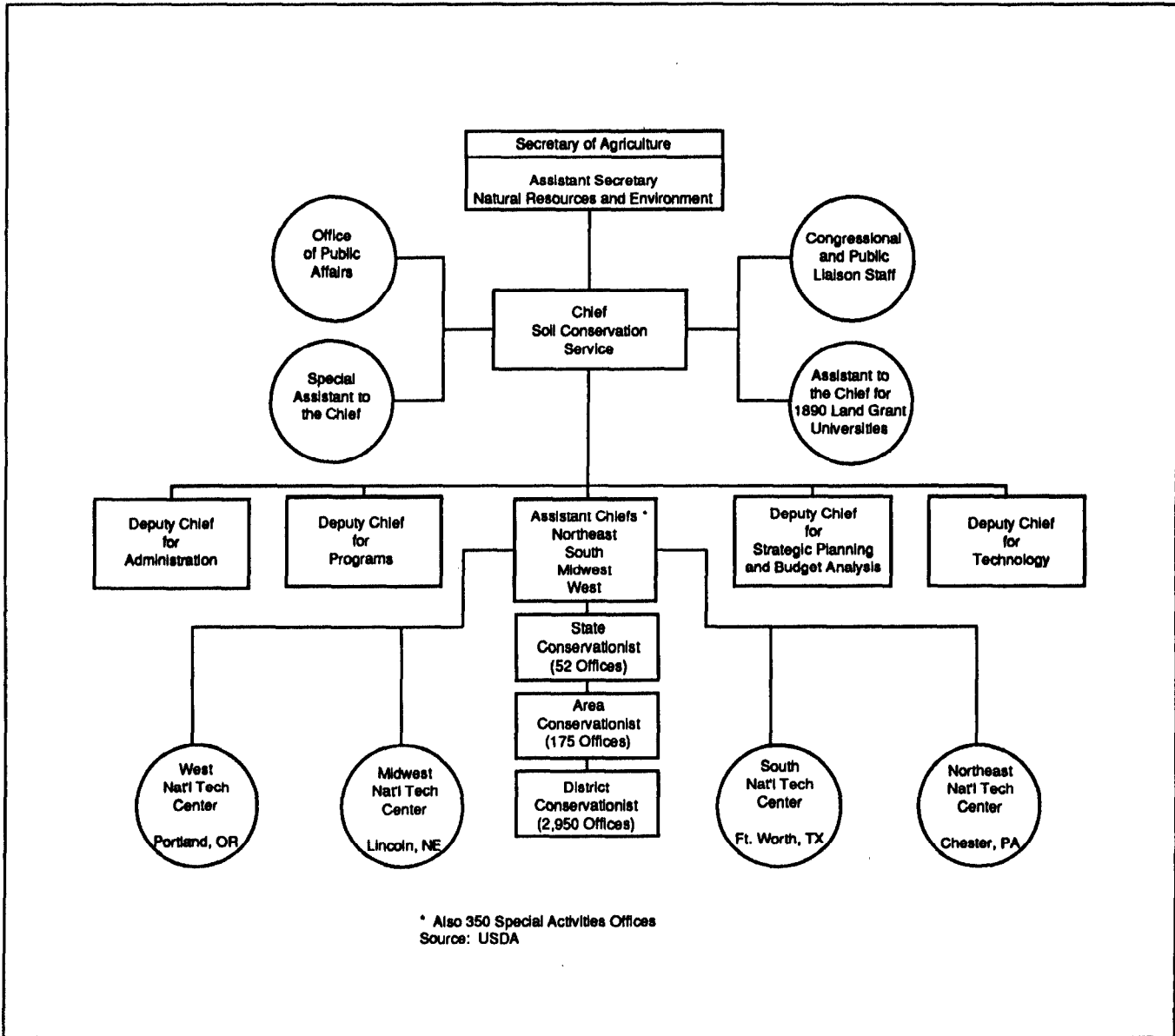


Figure I.3: ES' Organizational Structure



Source: USDA

Figure I.4: SCS' Organizational Structure



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