

November 1992

USDA REVENUES

A Descriptive Compendium



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United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Resources, Community, and
Economic Development Division

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November 27, 1992

The Honorable George Miller
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives

The Honorable Bob Wise
Chairman, Government Information, Justice,
and Agriculture Subcommittee
Committee on Government Operations
House of Representatives

This fact sheet responds to your request for a compendium of the revenues that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) collects from nonfederal sources for its products and services. Our objectives in responding to your request were to (1) identify the USDA agencies that collect revenues from nonfederal sources, (2) identify the amount of revenues that USDA collected from nonfederal sources, and (3) provide the requested compendium of USDA revenues.

Information that shows revenues generated from USDA's products and services provided to nonfederal entities was not readily available. The available information on revenues is contained in budget support documents and agency files and generally describes revenues not in terms of the product or service generating the revenue but in terms of funds received, such as reimbursables or user fees. With the assistance of USDA budget officials, we developed a compendium focused on the product/service that generated the revenue.

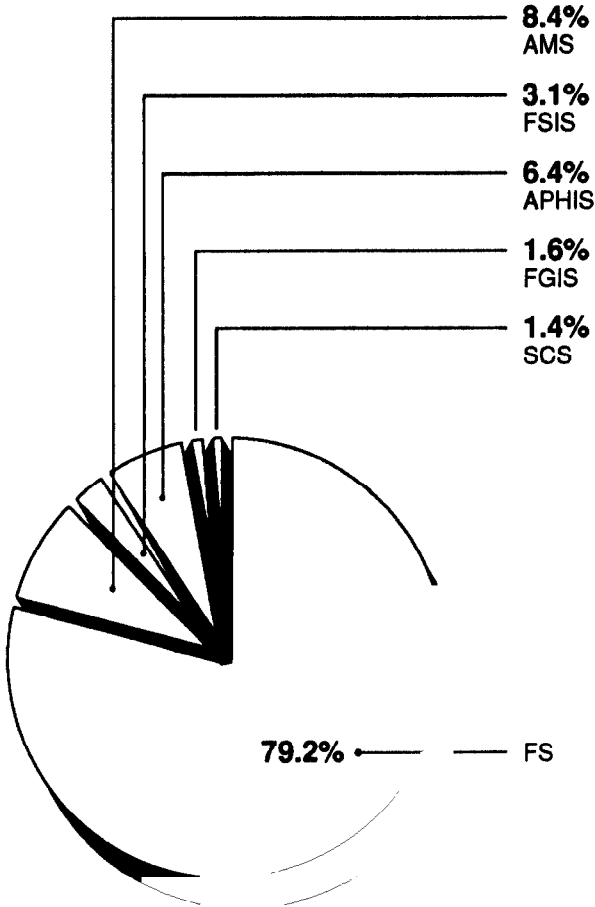
USDA agencies receive revenues from both federal and nonfederal sources, but the federal revenues are simply transfers within the federal sector, not the additional revenues to the U.S. government called for in your request. Thus, the compendium provides funding data for nonfederal revenues.

In summary,

- more than 99 percent of the revenues that USDA receives from nonfederal sources are collected from the following six USDA agencies: the Forest Service (FS), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS), and Soil Conservation Service (SCS);
- in fiscal year 1992, USDA collected an estimated \$1.85 billion from nonfederal sources; and
- the compendium provides the information you requested in a common format for each of 58 revenue-producing products and services administered by the six USDA agencies.

Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of estimated USDA revenues collected by the six agencies in fiscal year 1992. FS received 79 percent of USDA's revenues; 62 percent was from timber sales, and 17 percent was from sources such as recreation fees, grazing fees, and mineral leases/sales. Compared with FS, the remaining agencies received far lower percentages of USDA revenues. These revenues were derived from a variety of services, including inspection, grading, technical assistance, laboratory testing, and licensing. (See the compendium in sec. 3 for a description of these products and services.)

Figure 1: Agency Revenues as a Percentage of Total Revenues, Six USDA Agencies, Fiscal Year 1992 (Estimated)



Section 1 presents the definitions and explanations/qualifications used to develop this compendium. Section 2 provides a summary list of compendium revenue types and their funds for fiscal years 1988-92. Section 3 provides the compendium of revenues that you requested. Section 3 also contains the following descriptive information for each revenue type: revenue name and description, legislative authority, regulatory authority, basis for determining amounts collected (including fee formulas), management of funds, funds for fiscal years 1988-91 and fiscal year 1992 estimated, and number of transactions.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

We conducted our work between May 1991 and June 1992 at USDA headquarters in Washington, D.C. Because the type of revenue information that we needed was not readily available at the USDA level, we obtained it from budget officials in the USDA agencies. We reviewed budget documents to identify the 13 agencies that collect nonfederal revenues. Of these 13, 6 agencies collected over 99 percent of the nonfederal revenues for the services and products they provide.

We developed the compendium from interviews with, and documents provided by, budget officials in each of the six agencies. With these same officials, we verified the information in this fact sheet for its completeness and accuracy. Also, we independently reviewed the legislative and regulatory authorities provided by each of the agencies; in many cases this review resulted in changes to the compendium authorities, which were subsequently agreed to by the pertinent agency.

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We are sending copies of this fact sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture; the Secretary of the Interior; and the Director, Office of Management and Budget. We will make copies available to others on request.

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 I.



John W. Harman
Director, Food and
Agriculture Issues

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1	AGENCY REVENUES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUES, SIX USDA AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1992 (ESTIMATED) 3

ABBREVIATIONS

AADA	Airport and Airways Development Act
ADC	Animal Damage Control
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AQI	Agricultural Quarantine Inspection
AWA	Animal Welfare Act
BBEP	Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection
cwt	hundredweight
FACT	Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
FS	Forest Service
FSIS	Food Safety Inspection Service
GAO	General Accounting Office
HVI	high volume instrument
HSTAIC	Harry S. Truman Animal Import Center
mmt	million metric tons
PACA	Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act
PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine
S&T	Science and Technology
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VS	Veterinary Services

SECTION 1

TERMINOLOGY AND COMPENDIUM EXPLANATIONS

We defined U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) revenues as financial collections received by USDA in exchange for USDA products and services provided to nonfederal entities. Federal revenues are excluded from the compendium since they are simply transfers within the federal sector. We excluded revenues from price supports and the lending operations of USDA because, generally, they are not revenues received in exchange for particular products and services provided. For example, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 provides for loan origination fees for soybeans and oilseeds, and marketing assessments for honey, sugar, peanuts, tobacco, dairy, wool, and mohair. However, these fees and assessments are not collected for specific products or services provided by the government but are collected to generally offset the costs of federal price support programs.

Revenues are deposited in accounts in the U.S. Treasury, unless legislation specifies an alternative allocation of revenues. However, legislation may " earmark " revenue collections for particular programs. If earmarked, revenue collections are separately identified and used for a specific purpose. Most revenue types in USDA are so earmarked so that USDA can be reimbursed for some portion of the product/service it provides (thus preempting a deposit in the Treasury accounts).

The annual amount of revenues received by USDA can be measured either (1) by the amount collected in the revenue account or (2) by the payment for government costs (salaries, travel, etc.) from the revenue account. In this latter instance, legislation, regulation, and/or USDA policy typically define the type of government costs required to be covered by revenues accounts--whether full costs or some portion thereof. The Forest Service (FS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), and Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) reported revenues collected; the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), and Soil Conservation Service (SCS) reported their revenues using the payment approach. Agency officials stated that the dollar amounts reported through the payment approach usually provided a close approximation of the revenues collected in a given fiscal year.

The following explanations and qualifications apply to each item in the format used in the compendium (sec. 3).

Revenue Name and Item Number. Each revenue type is given a unique name and number. The name describes (1) the product or service provided and (2) the focus of the product or service. As examples, for both "grading--meat" and "technical

assistance--conservation," the first term is the service and the second is the focus of that service. The item number given to each revenue contains the administering agency's abbreviation (e.g., FS, APHIS) and identifies each of that agency's revenues from one to the number of revenues collected by that agency.

Revenue Description. This item provides a more detailed explanation of the product/service and the revenues collected therefrom.

Legislative Authority. This item identifies the statute (or statutes), including United States Code citations, which authorize USDA to collect a particular fee or charge, or to obtain a certain reimbursement. Any additional revenue-related authority, as for managing revenue funds, is not specifically identified in this item.

Regulatory Authority. This item provides the Code of Federal Regulations citations to those regulations which implement statutory provisions authorizing certain fees, charges, and reimbursements. Explanatory notes are provided in those instances in which no regulation is cited.

Basis for Determining the Amount to Be Collected. This item describes, generally, how fee amounts are established including, where applicable, the fee schedules or fee formulas now in use. Also included, as applicable, is the time interval for reviewing the adequacy of fee amounts/schedules to cover the required portion of government costs--such as "annually" or "as needed."

Management of Funds. This item describes, generally, how funds are collected, deposited, and used.

Revenues Collected (Dollars in millions) or Payment Amount (Dollars in millions). This item provides revenue amounts measured either by (1) the revenue amounts collected/deposited or (2) the payment amount for the required portion of government costs out of revenue accounts. (See discussion above.) Actual amounts are shown for fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991. Agency officials provided estimates for fiscal year 1992, on the basis of information available through the third quarter of fiscal year 1992.

Number of Transactions. This item included the number of product/service transactions generating revenues for the most recent fiscal year available, such as "number of sales" and "number of products inspected."

The following are some general qualifications of the compendium:

- We were not able to obtain all of the above items of information for all revenues. Our data collection was as comprehensive as possible and was based on USDA's full cooperation.
- There is some inconsistency in the type (and detail) of information provided across compendium items, particularly for the items "Basis for Determining the Amount to Be Collected," "Management of Funds," and "Number of Transactions." This is due mainly to differences in the type of data available from and reported by the six USDA agencies. Also, in a few cases, there was so much detailed information available (such as lengthy schedules or formulas for fees) that we summarized the information to prevent an overly lengthy compendium entry.

SECTION 2

SUMMARY LIST OF USDA REVENUES

Item no.	Revenue type	Amount in millions		Percent change	Page
		FY 88	FY 92		
	FOREST SERVICE				
FS-01	Timber and Forest Product Sales and Sale Area Betterment Deposits (National Forests)	\$862.6 238.0	\$855.0 200.0	-0.9 -16.0	12
FS-02	Salvage Timber Sales (National Forests)	29.2	100.0	242.5	13
FS-03	Minerals--Acquired Lands (National Forests)	14.6	19.0	30.1	14
FS-04	Grazing Fees (National Forests)	8.0	11.0	37.5	15
FS-05	Power Revenues (National Forests)	0.8	1.5	87.5	16
FS-06	Land Use Revenues (National Forests)	3.4	3.9	14.7	17
FS-07	Land Use Revenues Communication Uses (National Forests)	1.0	1.6	60.0	18
FS-08	Recreation Use Permits, Concessionaire Fees (National Forests)	13.7	16.7	21.9	19
FS-09	Recreation, Special Use Permits (National Forests)	3.3	3.7	12.1	20
FS-10	Recreation, User Fees (National Forests)	12.4	15.0	21.0	21
FS-11	Recreation, Special Land Use Permits for Summer Homes (National Forests)	4.8	8.3	72.9	22
FS-12	Timber and Forest Product Sales (National Grasslands)	0.0	0.0	N/A	23
FS-13	Minerals (National Grasslands)	28.9	24.8	-14.2	24
FS-14	Grazing Fees (National Grasslands)	0.7	1.1	57.1	25
FS-15	Power Revenues (National Grasslands)	0.0	0.0	N/A	26
FS-16	Land Use Revenues (National Grasslands)	0.3	0.3	0.0	27
FS-17	Recreation, User Fees (National Grasslands)	0.0	0.0	N/A	28
FS-18	Brush Disposal Deposits	58.6	40.0	-31.7	29
FS-19	Cooperative Work Deposits (National Forests)	58.3	30.1	-48.4	30
FS-20	Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters (Reimbursements)	5.6	6.4	14.3	31
FS-21	Royalties for the Smokey Bear Program and the Woodsey Owl Program	0.1	0.1	0.0	32
FS-22	Oregon and California Grant Lands Revenues	25.8	20.0	-22.5	33
FS-23	Minerals--Public Domain Lands (National Forests and National Grasslands)	137.4	110.0	-19.9	34
	Total	\$1,509.1	\$1,468.5		
	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
AMS-01	Information/Markets--Agricultural Commodities	1.0	1.2	20.0	35

Item no.	Revenue type	Amount in millions		Percent change	Page
		FY 88	FY 92		
AMS-02	Grading--Cotton (Classing)	20.0	32.5	62.5	36
	Grading--Cotton (Standards)	0.6	2.6	333.3	
AMS-03	Licensing/Reparations--Fruits and Vegetables	4.7	7.3	55.3	37
AMS-04	Grading--Domestic Tobacco	9.6	13.7	42.7	38
AMS-05	Grading--Poultry and Eggs	19.3	22.8	18.1	39
AMS-06	Grading--Meat	18.1	17.5	-3.3	40
AMS-07	Grading--Processed Fruits and Vegetables	25.9	30.9	19.3	41
AMS-08	Grading--Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	10.0	13.2	32.0	42
AMS-09	Grading/Inspection--Dairy Products	8.4	4.5	-46.4	43
AMS-10	Laboratory Testing--Agricultural Products	0.0	3.9	N/A	44
AMS-11	Certification--Plant Variety Protection	0.2	0.8	300.0	45
AMS-12	Technical Assistance--Seed Trusts	0.1	0.1	0.0	46
	Technical Assistance--Cattle Futures	0.1	0.0	N/A	
AMS-13	Inspection--Imported Tobacco	1.6	1.9	18.8	47
AMS-14	Inspection--Egg Products	0.6	0.7	16.7	48
AMS-15	Oversight of Industry Promotion Programs	1.0	1.7	70.0	49
	Total	\$121.4	\$155.3		
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE					
APHIS-01	Inspections--Animal and Plant Quarantine	0.0	91.1	N/A	50
APHIS-02	Inspections--Animal and Plant	0.0	2.6	N/A	52
APHIS-03	Reimbursable Overtime--Inspection Services	14.7	10.3	-29.9	54
APHIS-04	Research and Operations--Animal Damage Control	4.0	5.1	27.5	55
APHIS-05	Quarantine--Imported Birds and Animals	0.4	0.8	100.0	56
APHIS-06	Inspections--Country of Origin/Birds and Animals	2.9	5.0	72.4	57
APHIS-07	Licensing--Animal Welfare	0.2	0.7	250.0	58
APHIS-08	Feeding and Handling--Animals/Birds in Quarantine	1.9	2.8	47.4	59
	Total	\$24.1	\$118.4		
FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE					
FGIS-01	Inspection--Grain	23.4	18.4	-21.4	60
FGIS-02	Inspection--Rice	3.2	3.1	-3.1	61
FGIS-03	Inspection--Miscellaneous Commodities	5.4	5.5	1.9	62
FGIS-04	Supervision of Inspection--Commodities	2.2	1.6	-27.3	63
FGIS-05	Inspection--U.S. Grain Exported from Canada	0.3	0.3	0.0	64
	Total	\$34.5	\$28.9		

Item no.	Revenue type	Amount in millions		Percent change	Page
		FY 88	FY 92		
	FOOD SAFETY INSPECTION SERVICE				
FSIS-01	Inspection--Meat and Poultry Processing	46.6	56.1	20.4	65
FSIS-02	Voluntary Inspections--Meat and Poultry Processing	1.1	1.6	45.5	66
	Total	\$47.7	\$57.7		
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
SCS-01	Technical Assistance--Conservation	9.2	11.1	20.7	67
SCS-02	Technical Assistance--River Basin Studies	0.2	0.2	0.0	68
SCS-03	Planning Survey--Watersheds	0.2	0.2	0.0	69
SCS-04	Technical Assistance--Flood Prevention	9.5	13.4	41.1	70
SCS-05	Technical Assistance--Great Plains	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
SCS-06	Technical Assistance--Resource Conservation and Development	4.3	0.9	-79.1	72
	Total	\$23.4	\$25.8		
	GRAND TOTAL	\$1,760.1	\$1,854.6	5.4	

SECTION 3

COMPENDIUM OF USDA REVENUES

FS-01	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Timber and Forest Product Sales (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Sale of sawtimber, veneer logs, and pulpwood to private industry for commercial purposes; sale of fence posts, firewood, Christmas trees, and pine cones to individuals for personal use.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(a)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 223.1.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Standing timber is offered for sale at the higher of base rates or appraised value and then sold on competitive bids to the highest bidder. If the purchaser constructs the roads needed to harvest the timber, the road costs are credited against the total sales amount. For sales to private individuals, the price is a set fee which is intended to recover the administrative costs of such sales.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	A portion of the net amount collected is set aside in a "timber sale area betterment" fund for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and other resource enhancements. The remaining funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the total sales amount (including road credits) is returned to the state of origin. These road credits total a little more than \$100 million per year.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Net Sales	\$ 862.6	\$ 875.7	\$ 822.7	\$ 649.8	\$ 855.0
Sale Area Betterment	238.0	241.7	206.5	197.4	200.0
TOTAL COLLECTED:	\$1,100.6	\$1,117.4	\$1,029.2	\$ 847.2	\$1,085.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS had 271,963 commercial sales and 239,165 small personal-use sales. (This includes transactions for revenue items FS-02 and FS-12.)				

FS-02	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Salvage Timber Sales (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	The sale of damaged, insect-infested, or other diseased timber; when the harvest of such timber is necessary to protect or improve the forest or prevent waste of usable wood fiber.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(h), sec. 14h).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 223.1.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Generally, the timber is offered for sale at appraised value and sold to the highest competitive bidder.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited in the Salvage Sale Fund to recover expenses and maintain the program. Any excess moneys are deposited into the National Forest Fund.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$29.2	\$132.0	\$163.4	\$144.2	\$100.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-01.				

FS-03	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Minerals--Acquired Lands (National Forests)				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Oil and gas leases and sales of minerals and mineral materials from FS-acquired lands. Mineral materials include common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, clay, pumice, and pumicite.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of June 4, 1897; Act of Feb. 1, 1905; Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947; and Materials Act of July 31, 1947 (16 U.S.C. 478; 30 U.S.C. 352, 601).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 228.100 (oil and gas leases) and 36 C.F.R. 228.40 (mineral materials).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Oil and gas and other leasable minerals are sold on a competitive bid basis. Mineral materials are appraised to determine fair market value.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	The Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, collects all revenues from mineral leases, sales, and royalties on all FS lands, including both the public domain lands and the acquired lands. Funds from the mineral transactions on acquired lands within the National Forests are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of these revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$14.6	\$34.8	\$32.4	\$19.1	\$19.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	For all of the lands under its jurisdiction, FS processed 25,348 leasable, locatable, and salable mineral cases and managed more than 1,000 pits and quarries that produce mineral materials. (This includes transactions for revenue items FS-13 and FS-24.)				

FS-04	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grazing Fees (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees paid by a permit holder to graze a specified number and type of animal for a certain period of time in a specified area, known as a grazing allotment.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897 and Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 551; 43 U.S.C. 1901).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 222 subpart C.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are based on the amount of forage consumed and are measured in "animal unit months." An animal unit month is considered to represent the amount of forage required to sustain one steer; one cow; one horse; five sheep; or five goats for a 1-month period. The specific formula for the fees to be charged was prescribed in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 for a 7-year trial period. In 1986 the use of this formula was extended indefinitely by Executive Order 12548.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other land uses in the National Forests. Grazing revenues are distributed as follows: 25 percent are returned to the state of origin; 50 percent disbursed as range betterment funds within the Forest Service; and 25 percent to the U.S. Treasury.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$8.0	\$10.1	\$9.1	\$9.8	\$11.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	For all of the lands under its jurisdiction, FS administered 10,491 paid permits for 9.6 million permitted animal unit months. (This includes transactions for revenue item FS-14.)				

FS-05	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Power Revenues (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees paid by private industry for the use of land in conjunction with a small hydroelectric project; including the reservoir, the power transmission corridors, access roads, and other related items that are part of the hydroelectric project. These fees apply to those projects that are exempted from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licensing.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761(a)(4); 1764(g)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251 subpart B.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are intended to recover the fair market value for the activity and are a percentage of the permittee's gross receipts.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.5
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS administered 50 permits in 1991. (This includes transactions for revenue item FS-15.)				

FS-06	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Land Use Revenues (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees for the use of land and rights-of-way for other than communication and recreation purposes. These uses include utility corridors, road and other rights-of way, geological and geophysical exploration, oil and gas pipelines, water transmission and retention facilities, and various agricultural uses, such as beehives, orchards, fish hatcheries, and hayfields. There are approximately 51,000 authorizations for these uses.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897; Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920; Wilderness Act of 1964; Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. (16 U.S.C. 472, 551, 1134, 3210; 30 U.S.C. 185; 43 U.S.C. 1740, and 1761-1771.)				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251, subpart B.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are intended to recover the fair market value for the activity and are estimated as a percentage of the land value, or as a percentage of the permittee's gross receipts, or on current market rental values. Fair market value is determined by appraisal, fee schedule, competitive bid, negotiation, or established minimum bid.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$3.4	\$3.8	\$3.8	\$3.7	\$3.9
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS received and processed approximately 6,000 applications for new authorizations or requests for continuance of existing authorizations. (This includes transactions for revenue item FS-16.)				

FS-07	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Land Use Revenues Communication Uses (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees for the use of land and rights-of-way for communication purposes. There are approximately 6,000 special use authorizations.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761(a)(5) and 1764(g)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251.57 and 251.53(1)(5).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are intended to recover the fair market value for the use. Fair market value is determined by appraisal, market survey, or prospectus.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.6
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS received and processed approximately 600 applications for new authorizations or requests for the continuance of existing authorizations.				

FS-08	FOREST SERVICE												
REVENUE NAME:	Recreation Use Permits, Concessionaire Fees (National Forests).												
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Receipts primarily from ski areas and resorts which provide recreational goods and services to the public. Fees are predominately established under the Graduated Rate Fee System. The use and occupancy of the lands is authorized for terms of up to 40 years.												
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897; Act of July 28, 1956; and National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497; 497b; and 551).												
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251.57 and 251.53(a), (d), (n).												
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	The fees, intended to recover fair market value, are established under a graduated-rate fee system and generally set as a percentage of gross sales.												
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.												
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)								
	\$13.7	\$15.2	\$16.9	\$16.4	\$16.7								
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	<p>FS has the following number of businesses operating on public lands:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Ski area resorts</td> <td>145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resorts/hotels</td> <td>312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marinas</td> <td><u>68</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td><u>525</u></td> </tr> </table>					Ski area resorts	145	Resorts/hotels	312	Marinas	<u>68</u>	Total	<u>525</u>
Ski area resorts	145												
Resorts/hotels	312												
Marinas	<u>68</u>												
Total	<u>525</u>												

FS-09	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Recreation, Special Use Permits (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Receipts from outfitters, guides, and others who utilize FS lands for their specialty in providing recreational goods and services to the public (trail or rafting trips). The use permits are authorized for a term of 5 years or less.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897 and Act of Feb. 1, 1905 (16 U.S.C. 472 and 551).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251.57; 251.53(a)				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are established as a percentage of gross sales. The current rate is set at 3 percent, which is intended to represent fair market value.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$3.3	\$3.5	\$4.4	\$3.7	\$3.7
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS processed the following number of permits for the use of public lands:				
	Outfitters and guides	2,833			
	Others	<u>377</u>			
	Total	<u>3,210</u>			

FS-10	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Recreation, User Fees (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees collected from private individuals for the use of FS campgrounds and recreational facilities.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Land and Water Conservation Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 460 1-6a).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251.53(k) and 251.57.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are to be established on the basis of the comparison with the private sector fees with consideration of the cost of facility operations and maintenance. Personnel in each National Forest review its recreational user fees annually. Daily fees range from \$1 for parking to a high of \$18 for camping.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$12.4	\$14.0	\$13.7	\$15.0	\$15.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS handled about 1.25 million individual transactions in 1991. (This includes transactions for revenue item FS-17.)				

FS-11	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Recreation, Special Land Use Permits for Summer Homes (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees from owners of private summer homes or cabins that are located on FS lands. There are approximately 16,800 summer home authorizations; however, since the early 1970s, FS has not issued any new permits.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of March 4, 1915 (16 U.S.C. 497(b)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251.57 and 251.53(d).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are intended to recover the fair market value for the use. Fair market value is determined by appraisal of the appraised value of the land under permit. Users are charged annual fees equaling 5 percent of appraised value.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Forest Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Forests. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the state of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$4.8	\$5.3	\$6.2	\$8.0	\$8.3
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS collects fees from the 16,800 users and issues new use permits to approximately 2,500 new owners for the summer homes that are sold each year.				

FS-12	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Timber and Forest Product Sales (National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Sales of a wide variety of wood products, ranging from sawtimber, veneer logs, and pulpwood to fence posts, poles, firewood, Christmas trees, burls, and pine cones.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 and National Forest Management Act of 1976 (7 U.S.C. 1010-1012 and 16 U.S.C. 472a(a)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 223.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Standing timber is offered for sale at the higher of base rates or appraised value and then sold competitively to the highest bidder. For the small sales of various items to private individuals, the price is a set permit fee that is intended to recover the administrative costs of such sales.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Grasslands Fund along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Grasslands. Twenty-five percent of the funds are returned to the county of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-01. FS collects less than \$50,000 per year for this revenue item.				

FS-13	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Minerals (National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Revenues from the oil and gas leases and the sale of minerals from the acquired FS lands. The sale of mineral materials includes common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, clay, pumice, and pumicite.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947; and Materials Act of July 31, 1947 (7 U.S.C. 1010-1012; 16 U.S.C. 478; and 30 U.S.C. 352 and 601).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 228.100 (oil and gas leases) and 36 C.F.R. 228.40 (mineral materials).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Oil and gas and other leasable minerals are sold on a competitive bid basis. Mineral materials are appraised to determine fair market value.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	The Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, collects all revenues from mineral leases, sales, and royalties on FS lands, both the public domain lands and the acquired lands. Funds collected from the mineral transactions on acquired lands within the National Grasslands are deposited into the National Grasslands Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Grasslands. Twenty-five percent of the funds are returned to the county of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$28.9	\$52.1	\$31.7	\$24.8	\$24.8
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1990:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-03.				

FS-14	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grazing Fees (National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Authorizes the permit holder to graze a specified number and type of animal for a certain period of time in a specified area, known as a grazing allotment.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897 and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010-1012).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 222 subpart C.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are based on the amount of forage consumed and are measured in "animal unit months." An animal unit month is considered to represent the amount of forage required to sustain one steer; one cow; one horse; five sheep; or five goats for a 1-month period. FS calculates the grazing fees using the concepts and principle that are used for the National Forest lands. (See revenue item FS-04.)				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Grasslands Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Grasslands. Twenty-five percent of the funds are returned to the county of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.7	\$0.9	\$1.3	\$1.7	\$1.1
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-04.				

FS-15	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Power Revenues (National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees paid by private industry for the use of land in conjunction with a small hydroelectric project, including the reservoir, the power transmission corridors, access roads, and other related items that are part of the hydroelectric project. These fees apply to those projects that are exempted from Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761(a)(4) and 1764(g)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251, subpart B.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are intended to recover the fair market value for the activity and are a percentage of the permittee's gross receipts.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Grasslands Fund, along with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Grasslands. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the county of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1990:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-05. FS collects less than \$50,000 per year for this revenue item.				

FS-16	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Land Use Revenues (National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees for the use of land in connection with communications sites and related access roads, etc., and various agricultural uses, such as beehives, orchards, fish hatcheries, and hayfields.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897 and Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472, 551, 1134, and 3210; 30 U.S.C. 185; and 43 U.S.C. 1740 and 1761-1771).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251, subpart B.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are intended to recover the fair market value for the activity and are estimated as a percentage of the land value, or as a percentage of the permittee's gross receipts, or on market rental values.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Grasslands Fund, with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Grasslands. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the county of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1990:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-06.				

FS-17	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Recreation, User Fees (National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Revenues from recreational uses of the National Grasslands.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 and Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 (7 U.S.C. 1010-1012 and 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 251.53(k) and 251.57.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Fees are to be established on the basis of the comparison with the private sector fees with consideration of the cost of facility operations and maintenance.</p> <p>Each National Grassland reviews its recreational user fees annually. Daily fees range from \$1 for parking to a high of \$8 for camping.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into the National Grasslands Fund, with revenues from other resources or land uses within the National Grasslands. Twenty-five percent of the revenues are returned to the county of origin.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-10. FS collects less than \$50,000 per year for this revenue item.				

FS-18	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Brush Disposal Deposits.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Deposits made by timber purchasers to FS to dispose the brush and other debris resulting from the timber harvest operations.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of August 11, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 490).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:					
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	A contract for the sale of timber requires that all the debris created by the purchaser in harvesting the timber be properly disposed of. If the purchaser elects to have FS do it, the purchaser must deposit the necessary funds with FS. FS estimates the value of the brush disposal work that will be needed, which is specified in the bid prospectus.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	The funds collected are deposited into a special fund for the funding of FS costs in disposing of the brush.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$58.6	\$54.5	\$47.1	\$40.5	\$40.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS collected brush deposits from approximately 200,000 of its timber sales.				

FS-19	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Cooperative Work Deposits (National Forests).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Deposits received from various cooperators for the protection and improvement of the natural resources. Many times these cooperators own land adjacent to FS lands.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of March 3, 1925 (16 U.S.C. 572(a)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 212.5 (Forest development transportation system).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	FS determines the amount to be collected on the basis of the cost of labor and materials required to perform the specified work.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are placed in a trust fund account (Cooperative Work Trust Fund) specifically designated for the intended purpose.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$58.3	\$52.6	\$53.7	\$54.6	\$30.1
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS handled approximately 210,000 transactions in 1991.				

FS-20	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Operation and Maintenance of Forest Service Quarters (Reimbursements).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Payroll deductions from FS employees for the rental of quarters owned by FS.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of September 6, 1966 (5 U.S.C. 5911).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Office of Management and Budget Circular A-45.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Rental rates for the rental quarters are determined by comparable private housing rental rates within the local area of the government housing.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Moneys collected are deposited into a special fund for use in maintaining and repairing the housing units.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$5.6	\$5.7	\$6.1	\$6.4	\$6.4
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:					

FS-21	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Royalties for the Smokey Bear Program and the Woodsy Owl Program.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees received for allowing private enterprises to use the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl characters.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of May 23, 1952 and Act of June 22, 1974 (16 U.S.C. 580 and 18 U.S.C. 711).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 271 and 272.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are established either by a flat rate based on estimated quarterly gross sales revenues or 6 percent of gross sales revenues.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into a special fund and are made available for use in promoting the program objectives for the Smokey Bear or Woodsy Owl programs.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FS received about 70 royalties from the Smokey Bear Program and about 70 royalties from the Woodsy Owl Program in 1991.				

FS-22	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Oregon and California Grant Lands Revenues.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Revenues from the sale of timber, mineral materials, grazing, and recreation fees on the Oregon and California Grant Lands.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Act of June 24, 1954 (43 U.S.C. 1181g).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	The authorities that apply to the various revenues of the National Forests also apply to these revenues for each specific revenue, timber sales, mineral materials, grazing, and recreational fees.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	The basis which applies to determining the amounts to be collected for each of the various revenues of the National Forests also applies to these revenues for each specific revenue, timber sales, mineral materials, grazing, and recreational revenues.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Funds are deposited into a special fund and transferred to the Department of the Interior, which handles the disbursement from the account.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$25.8	\$33.8	\$26.9	\$17.3	\$20.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	The number of transactions is not broken out separately from that within the National Forests revenue types.				

FS-23	FOREST SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Minerals--Public Domain Lands (National Forests and National Grasslands).				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Revenues from the oil, gas, coal, and other leasable minerals leases, and the sale of minerals from the public domain lands within FS. The mineral materials includes common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, clay, pumice, and pumicite.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Forest Service Organic Act of 1897; Materials Act of 1947; and Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (16 U.S.C. 478; 30 U.S.C. 181, 1002(2), and 1014(b)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	36 C.F.R. 228.40 and 228.100.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Oil and gas and other leasable minerals are sold on a competitive bid basis. Mineral materials are appraised to determine fair market value. The Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, performs the audits and reviews of the revenues.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	The Minerals Management Service collects all revenues from mineral leases, sales, and royalties on FS lands, both the public domain lands and the acquired lands. Funds from the mineral transactions on public domain lands within the National Forests are deposited with the U.S. Treasury and are dispersed as follows: 50 percent to the states where the lands are located, 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$137.4	\$179.6	\$150.0	\$110.0	\$110.0
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	The number of transactions is included with revenue item FS-03.				

AMS-01	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE																									
REVENUE NAME:	Information/Markets--Agricultural Commodities.																									
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees from private users (firms and individuals) to cover the cost of postage, printing, and handling of printed and mailed market news reports. Commodity divisions that charge fees are: livestock, poultry, cotton, dairy, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco. The information assists producers and buyers in knowing where and when to buy and sell. Cooperative agreements exist with 39 states to assist in collection, analysis, and distribution of reports.</p>																									
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	<p>Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622(g)); The Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 4501-4513; 7 U.S.C. 2242a; 7 U.S.C. 511h).</p>																									
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. part 60.																									
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Revenues collected cover costs of printing, handling, and mailing of printed market news reports. The Congress provides appropriations for the costs of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating all nonprint market data. Fee analysis is done annually for the printed and mailed reports, but fees are changed as needed.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="431 1032 1495 1266"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Item</u></th> <th><u>Revision date</u></th> <th><u>Current amount</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tobacco News</td> <td>Sept. 1991</td> <td>\$30/subscription</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit and Veg. News</td> <td>Jan. 1991</td> <td>\$34.05/subscrip.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton News</td> <td>Oct. 1989</td> <td>\$27/issue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock News</td> <td>May. 1988</td> <td>\$53.50/subscrip.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy News</td> <td>Aug. 1982</td> <td>\$30/issue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry News</td> <td>July 1982</td> <td>\$55.16/subscrip.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					<u>Item</u>	<u>Revision date</u>	<u>Current amount</u>	Tobacco News	Sept. 1991	\$30/subscription	Fruit and Veg. News	Jan. 1991	\$34.05/subscrip.	Cotton News	Oct. 1989	\$27/issue	Livestock News	May. 1988	\$53.50/subscrip.	Dairy News	Aug. 1982	\$30/issue	Poultry News	July 1982	\$55.16/subscrip.
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MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	<p>Fees are collected to offset costs of the programs and are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account and are used by AMS to meet the costs of the program. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities and has control over withdrawal.</p>																									
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)																					
Payment Amount Appropriation	\$ 1.044 \$14.930	\$ 1.050 \$15.839	\$ 1.056 \$16.215	\$ 1.027 \$17.251	\$ 1.155 \$19.164																					
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Printed reports issued totaled 2.13 million.																									

AMS-02	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grading--Cotton.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees for grading services offered to private users. The grading process involves application of quality standards to cotton. Cotton is inspected, identified, and certified that its quality is in accordance with official standards permitting purchasers to buy the product without having to inspect it. Fees are also charged to any person requesting copies of the official cotton standards.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 51-65); Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act of 1927 (7 U.S.C. 471-476).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 27.80-27.92; and 7 C.F.R. 28.115, and 28.151.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Fees for cotton grading are determined by the formula provided in the Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987; the fee for High Volume Instrument (HVI) classification was established by adding 50 cents to the fee for manual classification. The fees cover salaries; cost of equipment and supplies; and overhead costs, including administrative and supervisory costs. In fiscal year 1992, all cotton, except PIMA (a type of cotton grown in specific areas), will be classed using HVI instruments. Fees for cotton standards cover the cost of preparing copies of the standards. Fees reviewed annually. Last Review: 1991 Last Revision: July 1, 1991.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u> \$1.42 manual classing \$1.73 per bale for HVI (grading)</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Cotton grading and standards fees are maintained by the Treasury in the "Cotton and Tobacco User Fee Fund" and are used to meet the costs of the program. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Classing	\$20.039	\$21.592	\$21.223	\$28.274	\$32.500
Standards	\$0.623	\$1.020	\$1.213	\$1.819	\$2.635
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	A total of 14.95 million bales was classed, of which 56 percent was classed by HVI.				

AMS-03	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Licensing/Reparations--Fruits and Vegetables.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Revenue comes from licensing and reparations from private companies. All dealers in the fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables industry operating under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) must be licensed. AMS administers the program and (1) investigates misrepresentation or misbranding of fruits and vegetables and (2) provides a forum for the filing and resolution of reparation complaints.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	PACA (7 U.S.C. 499a-499s).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 46.6, License Fees.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>PACA advisory committee reviewed costs and made recommendations. The committee ceased to exist on May 1, 1990. The fees are currently at the maximum level allowed by legislation so there has been no need for a review since 1990. Last revision was 1991.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u> \$400 per license, plus \$200 for branch facilities, up to a maximum of \$4,000.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees are collected to offset the costs of the program. The fees are maintained by the Treasury in the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Fund." AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$4.745	\$5.518	\$6.157	\$6.092	\$7.300
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	13,200 licenses were renewed, and 1,790 new licenses were issued.				

AMS-04	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE										
REVENUE NAME:	Grading--Domestic Tobacco.										
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Revenue comes from a fee for permissive inspection which is requested, usually by dealers, to satisfy customers or universities for research purposes and for regrading of tobacco that is under the Commodity Credit Corporation Program. Grading involves the application of a quality standard to domestic tobacco sold at auction markets. In fiscal year 1991, 97 percent of all tobacco domestically produced was graded by federal tobacco inspectors at the request of private producers for a fee.</p>										
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 (7 U.S.C. 511c-511e).										
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 29.123-29.129.										
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Law requires that all costs of domestic and imported inspection and grading be covered by revenues. The fee covers salaries, cost of equipment and supplies, and overhead costs including administrative and supervisory costs.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u></p> <table border="0" data-bbox="426 950 1135 1052"> <tr> <td>Grading (domestic)</td> <td>\$0.70/100 lbs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permissive (regular)</td> <td>\$29.45/hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overtime</td> <td>\$35.15/hour</td> </tr> </table> <p>Fees are reviewed annually and revised as needed to cover costs of the program. Grading fee was revised in July 1991. Fees for permissive inspection of domestic tobacco are also reviewed and revised as needed.</p>					Grading (domestic)	\$0.70/100 lbs.	Permissive (regular)	\$29.45/hour	Overtime	\$35.15/hour
Grading (domestic)	\$0.70/100 lbs.										
Permissive (regular)	\$29.45/hour										
Overtime	\$35.15/hour										
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees are collected to offset the costs of the voluntary programs and are maintained by the Treasury in the "Cotton and Tobacco User Fee Fund." AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.										
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)						
	\$ 9.599	\$ 10.439	\$ 11.560	\$ 10.848	\$ 13.700						
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Total domestic tobacco inspected and graded was 1.82 billion pounds. Of this amount, 1.08 billion was flue-cured, and 657 million was burley tobacco.										

AMS-05	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grading--Poultry and Egg.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees paid by private firms that request the grading of poultry and eggs. Poultry and eggs are graded and certified by AMS inspectors in accordance with official standards. Most of the grading (95 percent) is done by a grader stationed full-time at the plant (resident plant). Graders who are on call provide service on an as-needed basis (nonresident plant).				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 55.500-55.570.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Fees cover the inspectors' time plus a portion of supervision and administrative costs.</p> <p>Fees reviewed annually. Last review occurred in 1991, and fees were revised in May 1991.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u></p> <p>Resident plant \$21.97-29.99/hr. Nonresident plant \$28.64/hr., regular time \$29.68/hr., Sat., Sun., holiday</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the program and are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$19.339	\$19.618	\$20.707	\$23.215	\$22.838
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	15.51 billion pounds of poultry products was graded.				

AMS-06	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grading - -Meat.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees paid by meat packing, processing, and other food establishments. Grading involves the application of quality and yield standards to meat, using national uniform requirements. Also, meat acceptance and certification services are provided to large-volume meat purchasers. In fiscal year 1991, these voluntary services were provided to approximately 420 meat packing, processing, and other food establishments.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 54.27.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The fees for meat grading are calculated by determining the level of meat grading services that will be requested and the hours and other costs that will be incurred to provide the service. The fees cover salaries, cost of equipment and supplies, and overhead costs, including administrative and supervisory costs.</p> <p>Reviews are done annually. Last review was in 1990, and fees were revised in May. There was no review in 1991.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u></p> <p>\$30.80/hr. on site, full-time, base grading \$33.20/hr. not on site, as-needed base grading \$38.80/hr. overtime grading \$61.60/hr. holiday grading</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the program and are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$18.075	\$18.184	\$18.058	\$18.440	\$17.451
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	16.6 billion pounds of red meat was graded. (About 90 percent of the steers and heifers and 94 percent of the lamb slaughtered in the U.S. in 1991 were graded.)				

AMS-07	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grading--Processed Fruits and Vegetables.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees from private firms (or plants) that contract with AMS. In-plant inspection is performed during the manufacturing process and involves observation, on a sample basis, of the condition and acceptability of raw materials, monitoring of plant sanitation, on-line checks of product at various stages of processing, and final grading of the finished product. AMS grades products at 343 processing plants; these services are provided on a voluntary basis.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 52.41-52.51.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The fees for processed products grading are calculated by determining the level of service requested and the cost to provide the services. The fees cover salaries; cost of equipment and supplies; and overhead costs, including administrative and supervisory costs.</p> <p>Reviews are done annually. The last review was in 1991, and the fees were changed in June.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u> \$29.00 in-plant, yearly contract \$34.50 in-plant, additional graders, lot inspection</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the program. Fees are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$25.898	\$27.414	\$29.182	\$31.351	\$30.867
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	9.5 billion pounds of processed fruits and vegetables was graded.				

AMS-08	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grading--Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	AMS, with the cooperation of 5,500 federally supervised and licensed state employees, grade fresh fruit, vegetables and specialty crops to show the quality of the product. Grading services are available, on a voluntary basis, at shipping points and at receiving markets anywhere in the United States and Puerto Rico. Fees are charged for the services provided.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 51.37-51.45.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The fees for fresh fruit and vegetable grading are calculated by determining the level of service requested and the costs to provide the service. The fees cover salaries; cost of equipment and supplies; and overhead costs, including administrative and supervisory costs.</p> <p>Last review was in 1991; fees were revised in November 1991.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account and are used to offset the costs of the program. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991)	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$10.000	\$11.003	\$11.641	\$13.358	\$13.168
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	79.30 billion pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops was graded.				

AMS-09	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Grading/Inspection--Dairy Products.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees from private firms for AMS' grading services. AMS grades on a voluntary basis, and inspects dairy products and does laboratory analysis to ensure the purity and quality of the products.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 58.38-58.46.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The fees are calculated by determining the level of service requested and the costs to provide the service. The fees cover salaries; cost of equipment and supplies; and overhead costs, including administrative and supervisory costs.</p> <p>Reviews are done annually. Last revision date was January 13, 1991.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u></p> <p>\$41.00/hr. for product grading \$38.00/hr. continuous resident grading \$45.00/hr. for night differential grading \$61.50/hr. weekend and holiday periods</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the program. Fees are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$8.394	\$5.597	\$4.081	\$4.732	\$4.512
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Nearly 1.20 billion pounds of butter and cheese products was graded.				

AMS-10	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Laboratory Testing--Agricultural Products.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees from private recipients of laboratory tests. Laboratory tests are done on agricultural commodities, including raw meat and poultry, frozen eggs, orange juice concentrate, peanuts, and prepackaged military meals for compliance with federal and state specifications. Tests are done to detect natural constituents, microbiological, environmental, and pharmaceutical contaminants as well as to determine quality and product acceptance. Tests are done on a voluntary basis.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 55.500-55.570.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Fees are set to recover costs of laboratory services. Reviews are done annually; last revision was in 1989. <u>Current amount</u> \$29.18 hr.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account and are used to offset the costs of the program. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0	\$1.923	\$3.664	\$4.022	\$3.919
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	345,320 tests were performed.				

AMS-11	AGRICULTURE MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Certification--Plant Variety Protection.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees paid by private institutional developers of novel varieties of sexually reproduced plants. Program is voluntary and offers legal protection through the issuance of a certificate to the developers. The certificate ensures exclusive rights to import, export, or sell the varieties. Each developer of a new variety is assessed a fee to cover the cost of filing, searching, informing the public, and maintaining plant variety protection certificates.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	7 U.S.C. 2371 provides for the charging of fees and their retention to fund the program.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 180.175-180.179.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Fee is based on the cost of filing, searching, issuing, informing the public, and maintaining the certificates.</p> <p>Reviews are done annually. Fee was last revised in April 1989.</p> <p><u>Current fee</u> \$2,400 per certificate</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the program. Fees are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.193	\$0.162	\$0.533	\$0.564	\$0.777
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	207 certificates were issued; pending applications at the end of the year totaled 659.				

AMS-12	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Technical Assistance--Seed Trust/Cattle Futures.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees from private firms.</p> <p>(1) Seed Trust--AMS regulates agricultural and vegetable seed. AMS has cooperative agreements with the states to enforce the Federal Seed Act. About 500 state inspectors are authorized to inspect seed subject to the act. Apparent violations are referred to AMS for verification and appropriate action (such as penalties).</p> <p>(2) Cattle Futures--cattle are inspected to determine if requirements of futures contracts have been met.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 75.41-75.47 (Seed); 7 C.F.R. 53.18-53.19 (Futures). Federal enforcement of the Federal Seed Act is limited to those cases involving seedsmen who are outside the jurisdiction of the states.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The fees cover the cost of service provided. Reviews are done annually.</p> <p>Last review was done in 1991 for both seed trusts and cattle futures.</p> <p>Last revision was done on November 12, 1991 for the seed trust and in May 1989 for cattle futures.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u></p> <p>\$29.40 per application for seed trust</p> <p>\$29.40 per hour for cattle future</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the voluntary programs. Fees are maintained by the Treasury in a trust fund account. AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Seed Trust	\$0.074	\$0.085	\$0.090	\$0.113	\$0.095
Cattle Futures	\$0.142	\$0.122	\$0.186	\$0.016	\$0.025
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	<p>Seed Trust: 3,314 samples were tested, and 1,101 seed-related investigations were completed.</p> <p>Cattle Futures: approximately 21 million pounds of livestock was inspected and graded.</p>				

AMS-13	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE										
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Imported Tobacco.										
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees from importers--both firms and individuals. Commencing in 1984, all imported tobacco (except cigar and oriental tobacco) was inspected to determine type and quality. The imported tobacco pesticide testing and certification program requires that all imported flue-cured and burley tobacco be free of prohibited pesticides.										
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	(7 U.S.C. 511r(d) and 511r(e) (1) (a)) Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983.										
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 29.500.										
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Law requires that all costs of inspection and grading services for imported tobacco be covered by revenues. Imported tobacco inspection program initiated in 1984; imported tobacco pesticide-testing program started in 1986. The fees cover salaries; cost of equipment and supplies; and overhead costs, including administrative and supervisory costs. Fees revised annually, but no change was made to 1990 imported tobacco fees.</p> <p><u>Current Fees</u></p> <table data-bbox="427 1058 1442 1283"> <tr> <td>\$0.45/100 lbs.</td> <td>tobacco grading</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$0.35/100 lbs.</td> <td>self certification (importer certifies that tobacco is within pesticide residue tolerance)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>\$0.70/100 lbs.</td> <td>noncertification (importer does not certify tobacco within pesticide tolerance)</td> </tr> </table>					\$0.45/100 lbs.	tobacco grading	\$0.35/100 lbs.	self certification (importer certifies that tobacco is within pesticide residue tolerance)	\$0.70/100 lbs.	noncertification (importer does not certify tobacco within pesticide tolerance)
\$0.45/100 lbs.	tobacco grading										
\$0.35/100 lbs.	self certification (importer certifies that tobacco is within pesticide residue tolerance)										
\$0.70/100 lbs.	noncertification (importer does not certify tobacco within pesticide tolerance)										
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees offset the costs of the voluntary programs. Fees are maintained by the Treasury in the "Cotton and Tobacco User Fee Fund." AMS invests daily balances in interest-bearing securities.										
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)						
	\$1.551	\$1.725	\$0.820	\$1.188	\$1.900						
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	A total of 227 million pounds of imported tobacco was tested.										

AMS-14	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Egg Products.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Inspections funded by appropriations <u>except</u> overtime inspections, which are funded on a fee basis. AMS provides continuous in-plant inspection to manufacturers of liquid, frozen, or dried egg products to ensure that egg products are wholesome, unadulterated, and fit for human consumption. Overtime inspections include weekends, holidays, and time beyond a regular 8-hour shift. In fiscal year 1991, reimbursement amounted to 7.8 percent of appropriations.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	21 U.S.C. 1053.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 59.126.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>AMS has reimbursable agreements with the private firms or plants to cover actual costs of overtime inspections, including a portion of administrative and supervisory costs.</p> <p>Agreements are reviewed annually and revised when costs change. Fees were revised in 1992.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	The reimbursement received is used to offset appropriations in the "Marketing Services" Treasury account.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.592	\$0.600	\$0.669	\$0.798	\$0.712
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	1.97 billion pounds of egg products was inspected. This workload includes regular and overtime inspections.				

AMS-15	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Oversight of Industry Promotion Programs.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees are from the private sector. AMS provides oversight and direction to a number of industry-funded research and promotion programs aimed at strengthening the demand for various products such as beef, cotton, dairy products, potatoes, and soybeans. AMS reviews and approves budgets and projects proposed by the boards. In its review of projects, AMS checks for, among other things, misleading advertising.</p> <p>The boards or administrative committees give assistance to help small firms in marketing.</p> <p>The 1990 Farm Bill authorized five new research and promotion programs for pecans, mushrooms, limes, soybeans, and processor-funded milk promotion. Only the soybean program has been implemented.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Thirteen federal statutes established the various boards.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Implementing regulations do not apply; assessment amounts are specified in legislation.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>AMS bills each industry board monthly for actual costs. Costs include salaries, benefits, and an allocated share of Washington, D.C., headquarters costs.</p> <p>Reviews are done annually. Reimbursable amount is changed as costs change and cover oversight costs of the various promotion boards.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursement is maintained by the Treasury under the "Marketing Services" account.				
PAYMENT AMOUNT: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.985	\$0.837	\$0.950	\$1.301	\$1.725
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	General oversight responsibility.				

APHIS-01	ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
REVENUE NAME:	Inspections and Quarantine--Animal and Plant.
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>User fees for Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) services. The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade (FACT) Act of 1990, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, authorized APHIS to collect user fees for AQI services and to maintain a reasonable balance in the AQI User Fee Account. Fees were authorized for inspection services at ports of arrival into the customs territory of the United States for international airline passengers, commercial vessels, aircraft, trucks, and railroad cars. These fees, except the aircraft fee, became effective May 13, 1991. APHIS is using the same collection system currently in place for the U.S. Customs Service for airline passengers and railroad, truck, and vessel fees.</p> <p>There are no inspection fees for airline passengers, aircraft, or vessels from Hawaii or Puerto Rico to the continental United States; and no fees for pedestrians and cars coming from Mexico to the United States. The cost of these inspections is covered by appropriations, which in fiscal year 1992, amounted to about \$20 million. Individuals pay the passenger fees when they purchase airline tickets, and firms pay the aircraft fee, truck, vessel, and rail fee.</p>
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	FACT Act, sec. 2508 and 2509 (21 U.S.C. 136a); Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, sec. 1203.
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	<u>Federal Register</u> , Final Rules Apr. 12, 1991 and Jan. 9, 1992 for aircraft clearance. 7 C.F.R. part 354.3.

APHIS-01	ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>APHIS determined the total cost for each category of inspection. Costs include inspection (staff costs), program, and agency-level support costs. Agency-level costs include training and enforcement and billing and collection services. Also included is an amount for a reasonable reserve balance, which is intended to cover costs due to fluctuations in travel and trade and carrier insolvency. The balance is based on one-fourth of the AQI appropriation; adjustments can be made. User fees are monitored throughout the year and reviewed at least annually.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u> \$2.00 for international air passengers \$2.00 per loaded and empty truck (fees can be prepaid, \$40 for annual decal) \$7.00 per loaded rail car (fees can be prepaid) \$544 per ship arrival (not to exceed \$8,160 or 15 times one fee)</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	<p>Fees collected go into a special fund at Treasury-- the AQI User Fee Account. AQI Account is a "no-year" account which permits unspent funds to be carried over to the next year. APHIS requests reimbursement on a quarterly basis from the Secretary of the Treasury to cover program costs and cannot spend more than the limit appropriated by the Congress.</p>				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
International Passengers:	\$ a	\$ a	\$ a	\$18.841	\$53.086
Aircraft:	a	a	a	\$0	\$12.123
Vessels:	a	a	a	\$5.368	\$23.644
Trucks:	a	a	a	\$0.262	\$1.859
Railroad Cars: *Not applicable.	a	a	a	\$0.130	\$0.352
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	<p>APHIS collected fees from approximately 9.42 million airline passengers; 9,868 vessels; 130,795 trucks; and 18,622 railroad cars.</p>				

APHIS-02	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
REVENUE NAME:	Inspections--Animal and Plant.
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Revenues were collected from three other fees that were authorized by the FACT Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Phytosanitary Inspections (2) Veterinary Diagnostics (3) Import/Export Inspections <p>Individuals and firms exporting plants, animals, poultry, and hatching eggs are charged for APHIS' services.</p> <p>APHIS issues phytosanitary certificates after items such as plants, fruits and flowers have been inspected and certified as meeting the import requirements of other nations. APHIS issues health certificates stating that animals, birds, or hatching eggs are free of certain diseases and meet the requirements of other countries. Fees were proposed to cover the costs of veterinary diagnostic services and products. This includes laboratory testing and reagent production for import/export animals and reference assistance provided for other laboratories. These fees did not go into effect but are planned to be effective in fiscal year 1993.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$30.00--commercial phytosanitary certificate 19.00--noncommercial phytosanitary certificate 6.00--reissued phytosanitary certificate <p>There are several fees for export health certificates, other export services, and importation of animals at Animal Import Centers.</p>
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	<p>21 U.S.C. 136a (FACT Act, sec. 2509)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 2509(b) Phytosanitary Inspection Sec. 2509(c) (2) Veterinary Diagnostics Sec. 2509(c) (1) Imports/Exports
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	<p><u>Federal Register</u>, Jan. 9, 1992, for phytosanitary certificates and import/export user fees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 C.F.R. 354.3(g); [57 Fed. Reg. 770]; 9 C.F.R. 130.6 and 130.7; [57 Fed. Reg. 772-73].

APHIS-02	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The FACT Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to "prescribe and collect fees to recover the costs" of providing for the inspection of plants, plant products, and animals for import, export, or transiting the United States.</p> <p>(1) For phytosanitary certificates, APHIS determined the total annual cost of providing service and divided it by the anticipated number of certificates. The fees are based on delivery cost, program support costs, and agency-level support costs. Delivery costs include salaries and benefits, travel, and costs of maintaining field offices.</p> <p>(2) For laboratory tests and reagents, the fee will cover the cost of the test or reagent requested which includes the cost of direct labor and materials, area delivery costs, and agency-level support costs. Area delivery costs are salary and benefits, travel, and maintenance costs for the laboratories.</p> <p>(3) For import/export health certificates, fees are based on the number and type of animals or birds covered by the certification; costs include direct labor to review and endorse certificates, verify laboratory tests, and agency-level overhead.</p> <p>Fees are monitored throughout the year and reviewed at least annually.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	<p>APHIS has three separate internal accounts because of the specific program services provided. There is one Treasury account, "Salaries and Expenses." This is a "no-year" account, which means that funds can be carried over to another fiscal year. APHIS has control over the funds; withdrawals can be made as needed.</p>				
REVENUES COLLECTED (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Phytosanitary certificates:	\$a	\$a	\$a	\$a	\$2.003
Veterinary Diagnostics:	a	a	a	a	a
Import/export:	a	a	a	a	\$0.640
*Not applicable					
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	<p>About 96,000 federal phytosanitary certificates were issued, although there were no collections.</p>				

APHIS-03	ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Reimbursable Overtime--Inspection Services.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees for overtime inspection services for private importers and exporters; commercial carriers; and private owners/operators of aircraft, vessels, trucks, and railroad cars. Two services are covered in this category: (1) Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) and (2) Veterinary Services (VS) Science and Technology (S&T) was merged with VS in fiscal year 1992. PPQ revenues are lower for 1992 because much of the overtime costs were incorporated in the AQI fees.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u> \$43.68/hr. Sunday \$33.96/hr. weekday and holiday \$35.52/hr. Sunday (AADA) \$27.16/hr. weekday and holidays (AADA)</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	7 U.S.C. 2260 and 49 U.S.C. App. 1741.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R 354.1(a)(1) and 9 C.F.R 97.1(a).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>The rates cover direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include the inspector's salary (and medicare contributions), billing and collection costs, and delivery costs. Indirect costs include management and program support costs and central charges. The Airport and Airways Development Act (AADA) prohibits the charging of administrative overhead to an aircraft operator; thus, these overtime rates are lower. Generally, rates are revised annually; last revision was on January 13, 1991. Fee revision for fiscal year 1992 has been delayed because of the President's moratorium.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	<p>Fees go into one APHIS account titled "Salaries and Expenses." This is a 1-year account; there is no carryover from 1 year to the next. APHIS has control over the revenues.</p>				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
VS, S&T	\$1.342	\$1.167	\$1.351	\$1.392	\$1.227
PPQ	\$13.330	\$16.240	\$18.937	\$17.694	\$9.073
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	<p>APHIS provided approximately 595,140 hours of inspection services for which reimbursable overtime was assessed.</p>				

APHIS-04	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Research and Operations--Animal Damage Control				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Reimbursements to APHIS from local governments and ranchers for APHIS' costs. The Animal Damage Control (ADC) program conducts research and carries out cooperative activities to control wildlife-caused losses to agriculture.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	7 U.S.C. sec. 426 and 426b-426c.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. part 371.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Agreements cover direct and indirect costs of the service.</p> <p>Fees are not published for this activity. Reimbursement is based on the actual cost of the service. Agreements are reviewed and renewed on an annual basis.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees go into the "Salaries and Expenses" APHIS account, which is a no-year account. Withdrawals can be made as needed.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in Millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$ 3.951	\$ 4.379	\$ 4.579	\$ 4.932	\$ 5.129
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Nearly 11 million acres of range and forest land was protected; also, there were 99,000 agricultural requests for assistance, and nearly 20,000 human health and safety requests.				

APHIS-05	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Quarantine--Imported Birds and Animals.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees from private importers. Private importers pay for using quarantine facilities on the basis of actual costs incurred. Illegally Imported Birds are seized by Customs Service or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and turned over to APHIS for quarantine. Birds are later sold at auction.</p> <p>Two items are included: (1) the Harry S. Truman Animal Import Center (HSTAIC) and (2) Illegally Imported Birds. HSTAIC is an extended quarantine facility used to quarantine animals that are imported from countries with exotic diseases. Usually, one importer will use the facility for a period of several months.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	HSTAIC--21 U.S.C. 135; Illegally Imported Birds--21 U.S.C. 134 a.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	9 C.F.R. 92.430 and 92.101 (g) (4).				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	Rates for HSTAIC are prepared as facility is used. Cost estimates are based on the kind of animal quarantined and the tests done. Reimbursement covers direct and indirect cost of each importation. For illegally imported birds, APHIS' sale proceeds partially cover direct and indirect costs.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Revenue collected goes into the "Salaries and Expenses" APHIS account. This is a 1-year account. Although the quarantine period may extend more than 1 year, funds cannot be carried over to another fiscal year. APHIS controls the account and can make withdrawals as needed.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
HSTAIC	\$0.211	\$1.011	\$0	\$0.929	\$0.630
Illegal Birds	\$0.171	\$0.136	\$0.085	\$0.149	\$0.150
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	About 1,400 smuggled birds were quarantined at bird facilities.				

APHIS-06	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Country of Origin/Birds and Animals.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Importers, both private firms and individuals, pay a fee for inspection services. Two services in this category involve international inspections: (1) Inspection Services for Plants and (2) Animal Inspection Services. APHIS inspectors go to the country of origin and inspect and treat bulbs and plants to be imported. Isolation facilities for animals are inspected as are eradication facilities for plants. APHIS also inspects privately owned and operated domestic bird import quarantine facilities.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	21 U.S.C. 450 (b) and 1362.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	9 C.F.R. part 92 and 7 C.F.R. 354.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Costs for international inspections of plants and domestic bird quarantine facilities cover direct costs (personnel and travel) and indirect costs.</p> <p>Fees are reviewed annually. Cooperative agreements are renewed on an annual basis.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	<p>These fees constitute a component of a trust fund. Each agreement is given a separate account number. APHIS breaks out the components so costs can be identified. Revenues must cover costs for the year. These are "no-year" accounts; APHIS has control over the account and can withdraw funds as needed.</p>				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 <small>(estimated)</small>
Plants	\$1.738	\$2.971	\$2.267	\$5.655	\$3.125
Animals	\$0.309	\$0.490	\$0.831	\$1.012	\$1.105
Birds	\$0.902	\$0.925	\$0.941	\$0.645	\$0.750
BBEP *Not applicable.	a	\$0.002	\$0.006	\$0.012	\$0.013
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	About 346,000 birds were quarantined in private facilities.				

APHIS-07	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Licensing--Animal Welfare.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees are paid by individuals, pet dealers, and licensed animals exhibitors for their licenses. The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) requires that animals used for research are exhibited or are raised for the wholesale pet trade are to receive humane care and treatment. Also, exhibitors, dealers, and operators of auction sales of regulated animals must be licensed. To prevent the use of stolen dogs and cats for research purposes, records of acquisition and disposition are required for animals raised or utilized under the AWA.</p> <p><u>Current amount</u> \$30-750 for animal auction sales \$30-300 for exhibitors' license</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (7 U.S.C. 2153) and 7 U.S.C. 2142.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	9 C.F.R. part 3. APHIS proposed a rule on Nov. 15, 1991, that called for a certification to accompany random-source cats and dogs sold to pet dealers.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>APHIS has established a fee schedule for dealers and operators on the basis of animal sales. Class "A" dealers are charged an annual fee based upon 50 percent of the total gross dollar amount from sales. For Class "B" dealers, the fee is based upon net profit from sales. Class "C" exhibitors are charged an annual fee on the basis of the number of animals owned, held, or exhibited.</p> <p>Last review date was in 1992, and last revision date was in 1991.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees are deposited in the general fund of the Treasury. APHIS does not have control over the fees.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$0.212	\$0.210	\$0.669	\$0.709	\$0.737
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	1,495 licenses issued to exhibitors; 4,410 licenses issued to dealers.				

APHIS-08	ANIMAL and PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Feeding and Handling--Animals/Birds in Quarantine.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees charged by APHIS for the care, feed, handling, and veterinary inspection of animals and birds while in quarantine. APHIS quarantines animals and birds at its animal import centers to prevent the introduction of foreign animal pests and diseases. Rates are established for 18 animal and bird categories. Private importing firms and individuals pay the fees.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	21 U.S.C. 102 and 136a.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	9 C.F.R. 92.103, 92.204, 92.304, 92.404, 92.504.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Daily rates are charged per animal or bird. Costs charged include direct labor costs (wage costs times the actual time required), direct materials costs (based on unit costs), and indirect costs (indirect labor and materials and utilities and contractual services). The FACT Act authorized veterinarian labor costs and annualized capital equipment costs to be covered by fees beginning in fiscal year 1992.</p> <p>Annual reviews are conducted to ensure that all costs are recovered. Rates are subject to approval by the Deputy Administrator for Veterinary Services. Last review was in 1990; last revision was in 1991.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees for feed and attendance are deposited to an APHIS' "Salaries and Expenses" account. This is a "no-year" account. APHIS has control over the account and can withdraw funds as needed.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Animals	\$1.773	\$1.714	\$1.048	\$1.197	\$2.700
Pet Birds	\$0.101	\$0.116	\$0.134	\$0.124	\$0.122
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Quarantined birds and animals ranged from 8,300 to 9,600.				

FGIS-01		FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Grain.					
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	User fee for inspection and weighing of grain shipped in interstate and foreign commerce. Fees include hourly rates on a contract and noncontract basis; they apply during regular and nonregular work hours. Unit fees are also established for specific tests, e.g., protein. Requesters of service, generally private firms, pay the fee. Total revenue includes Appeals Inspection and Inspection and Weighing, which were merged into one program in 1989 as the hourly rate was the same.					
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	U.S. Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79a(1) and 79(j)(1)).					
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Mandatory inspection for export (7 C.F.R. 800.70); Permissive inspection for domestic U.S.					
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	The law requires that inspection, administration, and supervision costs be covered by user fees. Costs of services are reviewed annually, and fees are adjusted as inspection, administration, and supervision costs change. FGIS advisory committee studies funding options. Fees last revised on May 20, 1991.					
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Inspection and weighing fees go into a Public Enterprise Fund established by Treasury for FGIS. Fees from six specific programs are tracked by FGIS but are not separated in the Treasury account. FGIS controls all funds in the account and has deposited the fees not used immediately in interest-bearing Treasury bills. FGIS maintains an operating reserve for six programs within the Public Enterprise Fund. The purpose of the reserve is to cover deficits caused by reduced revenues or increased costs in the program accounts.					
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)	
	\$23.396	\$22.489	\$19.410	\$17.514	\$18.400	
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	77 million metric tons of export grain was inspected; 154,742 inspections were conducted; and more than 6,000 grain appeals were processed.					

FGIS-02	FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Rice.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	User fee for inspection of rice. Inspection is done by FGIS employees and state employees working under a cooperative agreement with FGIS. Applicants, generally private firms, pay the fee for FGIS inspections.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, (7 U.S.C. 1622(h)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 68.91.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Fees cover projected operating costs including personnel, compensation, travel, rent, communications, and utilites.</p> <p>Hourly rates of pay for contract and noncontract work differ. Fees are revised after consideration when costs of inspection change. Fees were increased by about 5 percent on April 17, 1991. Along with the increase, a basic unit fee of \$.03/cwt (hundredweight) was added. Future increases are scheduled for 1993 and 1995.</p> <p><u>Current amounts</u> \$29.80/hr.--contract \$36.10/hr.--noncontract \$0.03/cwt--export port services</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Rice inspection revenues are deposited into the Treasury's Public Enterprise Fund. FGIS controls the revenues and has established an operating reserve to cover periodic deficits due to cost increases and/or reduced revenues in the program account.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$3.213	\$3.594	\$2.938	\$3.047	\$3.100
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	3.1 million metric tons of rice was inspected, of which 2.4 million was exported.				

FGIS-03	FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Miscellaneous Commodities.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	User fee from applicants, generally private firms. User fee applies to domestic and export shipments of beans, peas, lentils, hay, pulses, hops, and processed products, including flour meal and edible oil.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 as amended, (7 U.S.C. 1622(h)). Inspections are permissive.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 68.90.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>FGIS uses only two methods for developing fees in this program--the unit rate and the hourly rate. About 90 percent of FGIS' annual revenue generated from this program is from unit rates. FGIS has been studying whether to put more reliance on unit fees in other programs.</p> <p>Fees are revised when costs change after notification to the public and consideration of comments. Three services are charged for: (1) aflatoxin inspection, (2) processed and graded commodities, and (3) various inspection procedures (Falling Number inspection). The hourly rates for aflatoxin and Falling Number inspections are the same. Hourly rates differ for contract and noncontract inspections, which were last revised in 1984. About 100 different fees, established by FGIS, were last revised on April 17, 1991.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Revenues deposited in the Public Enterprise Fund. FGIS controls revenue and has established an operating reserve to cover periodic deficits due to cost increases or revenue reductions.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$5.421	\$5.828	\$5.890	\$6.563	\$5.500
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	There were 26,916 samples tested, each requiring an average of 10 separate chemical or laboratory tests. Also, commodities weighing 55.25 million tons were officially inspected.				

FGIS-04	FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Supervision of Inspection.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Fees are paid by designated private and state agencies in the domestic market and by delegated state agencies for the export market. FGIS provides oversight and monitoring of qualified state and private agency personnel who perform grain inspection and weighing services (other than appeal inspection).				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	U.S. Grain Standards Act as amended; Permissive Inspections (7 U.S.C. 79(j)(2)).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 800.70.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Fees are based on the estimated cost of providing supervision and administration (oversight and monitoring) of agencies delegated or designated to perform official inspection and weighing services.</p> <p>Fees change when costs change after public notification and consideration of comments. Inspection fees for trucks, barges, railcars, and ships were reduced by one-third on August 1, 1984, and a further 40 percent on October 1, 1985. Fees have not changed since 1985.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Current fees</u> \$0.30/truck \$0.95/railcar \$6.15/barge \$49.20/ship</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Revenues are deposited in the Public Enterprise Fund and are controlled by FGIS. An operating reserve has been created to cover periodic deficits due to cost increases and/or revenue reductions.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$2.178	\$2.038	\$2.085	\$1.652	\$1.600
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Seventy-three delegated state/official agencies inspected 17.5 million metric tons (mmt) of exported grain and 160 mmt of domestic grain. Nearly 2.3 million official inspections were done.				

FGIS-05	FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE												
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--U.S. Grain Exported From Canada.												
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees from applicants, generally private firms. U.S. grain is transhipped through Canadian elevators to fill vessels once past the last shallow point on the St. Lawrence Seaway. FGIS provides permissive inspection service for these transhipments. Mandatory inspection of this grain occurs at the time the grain leaves a U.S. port, prior to transshipment in Canada.</p>												
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended, Grain being shipped from the United States (7 U.S.C. 77(j)(1)).												
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	7 C.F.R. 800.71.												
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>A review in 1988 determined that significant losses were being incurred because costs exceeded revenues. Substantial increases in fees were needed.</p> <p>Fees were increased on Oct. 10, 1988, by 115 to 125 percent after notification and consideration of comments. Fees were examined in 1991, but no changes were made.</p> <p><u>Current fees</u></p> <table data-bbox="462 1110 1066 1239"> <tr> <td>Contract</td> <td>\$103/hr.-regular</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$130/hr.-nonregular</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Noncontract</td> <td>\$137/hr.-regular</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$172/hr.-nonregular</td> </tr> </table>					Contract	\$103/hr.-regular		\$130/hr.-nonregular	Noncontract	\$137/hr.-regular		\$172/hr.-nonregular
Contract	\$103/hr.-regular												
	\$130/hr.-nonregular												
Noncontract	\$137/hr.-regular												
	\$172/hr.-nonregular												
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Revenues are deposited in the Treasury's Public Enterprise Fund. FGIS controls revenue and has established an operating reserve to cover periodic losses due to increased cost and/or reduced revenues.												
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)								
	\$0.315	\$0.507	\$0.331	\$0.307	\$0.300								
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	74.53 million bushels of U.S. grain was inspected and weighed.												

FSIS-01	FOOD SAFETY and INSPECTION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Inspection--Meat and Poultry Processing.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Reimbursement from meat and poultry slaughter and processing firms. The Meat and Poultry Inspection Program provides inplant inspection of all domestic establishments preparing meat or poultry products for sale or distribution. FSIS recovers the costs for its overtime and holiday inspections. All regularly scheduled shifts, including second shifts, are funded through appropriations.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Meat: 21 U.S.C. sec. 695 and 7 U.S.C. sec. 394. Poultry: 21 U.S.C. sec. 468.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	9 C.F.R. part 391.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Reimbursement is determined by an analysis of current cost of services and anticipated future costs. Total hours are used to determine direct cost. Program support costs are based on a percentage of in-plant inspection costs. A portion of agency costs, which includes expenses for Office of the Administrator and Administrative Management and Central Services, are included. FSIS determines the portion based on guidance of OMB Circular A-25. The current reimbursement is \$29.72/hr. as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">\$21.20/hr.--direct cost \$5.42/hr.--program support \$3.10/hr.--agency support/adjustment</p> <p>The agency reviews costs annually, and rates were last increased on April 30, 1992, to cover federal pay increases.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursements are deposited into the Salaries and Expense account and are used as an offset to program appropriations; there is no carry over of funds from 1 year to the next.				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
	\$46.628	\$50.358	\$51.976	\$53.958	\$56.100
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	FSIS inspected about 70 billion pounds of meat and poultry. Also, about 5.2 billion pounds of imported/exported meat and poultry was inspected.				

FSIS-2	FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE													
REVENUE NAME:	Voluntary Inspections--Meat and Poultry Processing.													
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>Fees from applicants (private firms) for FSIS inspection and services. FSIS provides voluntary inspection and laboratory services at the request of an applicant (private firms) to accommodate business needs (such as maintaining a reputation for quality) or special inspection or certification requirements of importing countries. FSIS also provides laboratory services on a request basis for states and private firms. Services also include inspection of rabbits, exotic animals, and certified product for dogs, cats, and other carnivora.</p>													
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	7 U.S.C. 1622 (h).													
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	9 C.F.R. 350.7; 351.8; 351.9; 352.5; 354.100-110; 355.11; 355.12; 362.5; and 391.1-391.4.													
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>A base, overtime, and holiday rate has been established for inspections, and a special rate for laboratory services. Rates include direct costs and a share of program and agency support costs as follows:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="467 1052 1446 1181"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Program support</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Agency support</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inspection</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.6%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laboratory services</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.8%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fees are reviewed annually to determine if fees cover the cost of providing services. Increased rates went into effect April 30, 1992, for federal pay increases.</p>						<u>Program support</u>	<u>Agency support</u>	Inspection	25.6%	14.6%	Laboratory services	8.8%	14.6%
	<u>Program support</u>	<u>Agency support</u>												
Inspection	25.6%	14.6%												
Laboratory services	8.8%	14.6%												
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Fees from voluntary inspection and laboratory services are deposited in a "trust fund." Fees collected can exceed the costs and are carried over to the next year; but program cost is very close to actual revenues.													
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)									
	\$1.072	\$1.136	\$1.351	\$1.517	\$1.600									
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Approximately 33 staff years of inspection services were provided.													

SCS-01	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Technical Assistance--Conservation.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Federal agencies, state and county authorities, and a small number of private landowners are billed for SCS' conservation services. Conservation Operations includes four activities: (1) technical assistance, (2) soil surveys, (3) snow surveys and water forecasting, and (4) operation of plant materials centers. SCS technicians assist land users in developing conservation plans and in applying conservation techniques to implement Conservation Compliance Provisions of the 1985 and 1990 Farm Acts, and the Conservation Reserve Program. SCS' technical assistance includes about 99 percent of the farms. Similar technical services are provided to implement other federal, state, and local conservation programs.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	16 U.S.C. 590a and 16 U.S.C. 2003, 2004, 2005.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Does not apply to cost-sharing reimbursements.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	For technical services, SCS bills the participating authority for the actual cost of its staff (pay, benefits, and overhead) except for the Agriculture Conservation Program, which is limited to a maximum of 5 percent reimbursement. For financial services, SCS enters into a contract with the sponsor; the sponsor agrees to pay a specified reimbursable amount. For soil surveys, SCS is to be reimbursed for a "substantial portion" of its costs. There is no published rate of fees. Generally, when there are pay changes for SCS staff, the billings reflect the changes. Billings were last reviewed in 1991.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursements go into a separate Treasury account, "Conservation Operations."				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Nonfederal	\$9.193	\$9.589	\$10.126	\$10.673	\$11.075
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Nearly 60 million acres was treated as part of technical assistance, and 37.5 million acres was mapped under the soil survey program.				

SCS-02	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Technical Assistance--River Basin Studies.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Federal agencies and state and county authorities reimburse SCS for part of the cost of studies. Includes activities of (1) cooperative studies, (2) flood plain management assistance, and (3) interagency coordination and program formulation. SCS participates in studies and investigations of erosion and sediment damage, drought problems, water needs for livestock, and domestic use, municipal and industrial needs, and water conservation.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Does not apply to cost-sharing reimbursement.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	SCS has contracts with other participants, primarily through technical assistance. SCS is reimbursed for part of the cost of assistance it provides for studies. There are no fixed periods for review. Contracts and agreements were last revised in 1991.				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursables go into a Treasury account, "River Basin Surveys and Investigations."				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Nonfederal	\$0.176	\$0.208	\$0.445	\$0.223	\$0.249
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	Twenty-five surveys in cooperation with other federal and state agencies were initiated; 18 surveys were completed, leaving 74 surveys in progress at the end of the year.				

SCS-03	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Planning Surveys--Watersheds.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>USDA agencies, states, and local conservation entities reimburse SCS for part of the cost of surveys.</p> <p>Cooperative surveys between the federal government, state governments, and local subdivisions are prepared to investigate and survey water resource problems and opportunities within watersheds.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1006).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Does not apply to cost-sharing reimbursement.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>Cooperative agreements for the planning of individual watershed projects. Agreements specify how much of the cost is reimbursable.</p> <p>There is no published rate and no schedule of when the reimbursement would change. Reimbursements were last reviewed in 1991.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursements go into a separate Treasury account, "Watershed Planning."				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Nonfederal	\$0.195	\$0.153	\$0.094	\$0.125	\$0.177
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	At the start of fiscal year 1991, 11 watershed projects were newly authorized, while 23 were completed. A total of 67 projects were in process at the end of the year.				

SCS-04	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Technical Assistance--Flood Prevention.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	<p>For direct federal contracting, the contracting authority reimburses SCS for a part of the legal and/or engineering work provided. This program includes: planning and installing projects for flood control and prevention; conservation; use and disposal of water; emergency measures for water runoff, retardation, and prevention of soil erosion. SCS helps improvements by providing technical assistance and arranging with local contractors for construction.</p> <p>USDA agencies, other federal agencies, and states and counties (or their conservation districts) pay a specified share of the projects.</p>				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	16 U.S.C. 1004; and The Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2203); and 16 U.S.C. 590 c.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Does not apply to cost-sharing reimbursement.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>For technical services SCS bills the participating authority for the actual cost of staff (pay, benefits, and overhead).</p> <p>New contracts are made every year; last review was in 1991. These contracts specify how much is to be reimbursed. When there are pay changes for SCS staff, new contracts would reflect increased cost.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursements from all sources for the three sub-activities go into a separate Treasury account, "Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations."				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Nonfederal	\$9.537	\$4.132	\$6.416	\$7.721	\$13.370
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	In fiscal year 1991, for Small Watershed Operations, 2 new construction projects started and 13 were completed; 328 projects were under construction at the start of fiscal year 1992.				

SCS-05	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Technical Assistance--Great Plains.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Reimbursements to SCS from other sources for a very small portion of total program costs. The program assists farmers and ranchers in planning to bring about a long-term solution to problems resulting from drought and use of land unsuited for sustained crop production.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590c).				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Does not apply to cost-sharing reimbursement.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>SCS provides assistance in developing contracts and administering contracts. SCS makes payments to program participants for a share of the cost of installing conservation practices and is reimbursed by participants for a share of its assistance.</p> <p>There is no published schedule of when reimbursement would change.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursement goes into a separate Treasury account, "Great Plains Conservation Program."				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Nonfederal	\$0.005	\$0.001	\$0.002	\$0	\$0.004
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	In fiscal year 1991, 1,044 new contracts were signed, and 707 were completed and terminated, leaving 5,780 active contracts at the end of the year. In addition, nearly 6,500 people participated in the conservation program.				

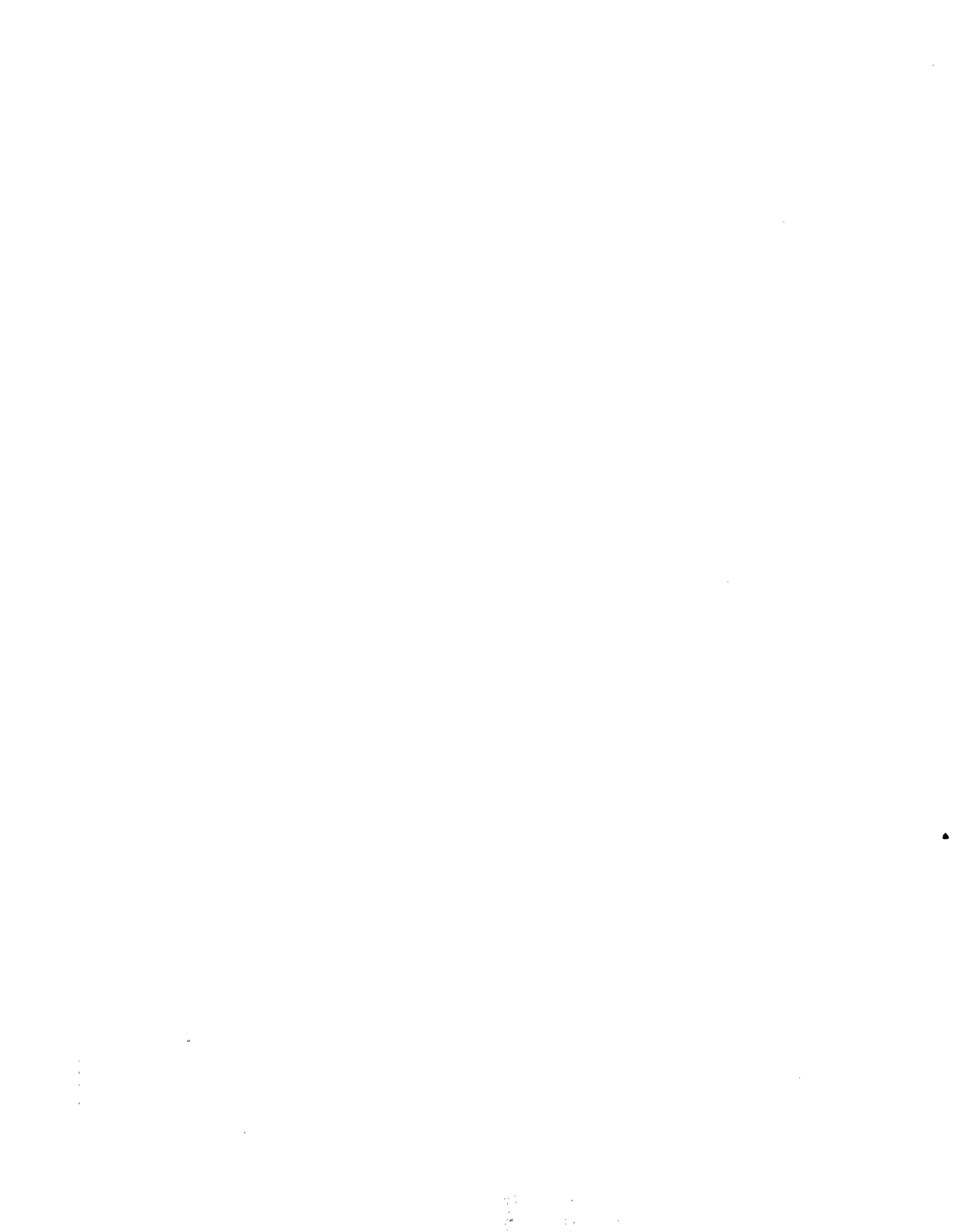
SCS-06	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE				
REVENUE NAME:	Technical Conservation--Resource Conservation and Development.				
REVENUE DESCRIPTION:	Reimbursements to SCS from federal agencies and state and local entities for part of SCS' assistance. Under this program, SCS provides technical and financial assistance to conduct programs of land conservation through state and local units of government and local nonprofit organizations.				
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY:	16 U.S.C. 3451-3461.				
REGULATORY AUTHORITY:	Does not apply to cost-sharing reimbursement.				
BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED:	<p>SCS provides technical and financial assistance to local sponsors; staff assistance is also provided. Some of the assistance is reimbursable.</p> <p>There is no published rate or schedule of when the reimbursable amounts change. Agreements were last reviewed in 1991.</p>				
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS:	Reimbursements go into a separate Treasury account, "Resource Conservation and Development."				
REVENUES COLLECTED: (Dollars in millions)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992 (estimated)
Nonfederal	\$4.296	\$0.518	\$0.559	\$0.236	\$0.920
NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS HANDLED IN FY 1991:	In fiscal year 1991, 132 new plans received financial assistance, 148 plans were completed; 148 installations were started, and 149 were completed.				

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