

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Continuation of the

COOPERATIVE ECOSYSTEM STUDIES UNITS NETWORK

among the

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

Farm Service Agency

Natural Resources Conservation Service

U.S. Forest Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Energy, Installations, and Environment**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Civil Works

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

National Park Service

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Geological Survey

This MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is hereby entered into by and among the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Agricultural Research Service, Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Civil Works, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, National Park Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Geological Survey (collectively, "federal agencies").

ARTICLE I. PURPOSE

The participating federal agencies have many overlapping and complementary mission areas and scientific and conservation interests. This MOU encourages long-term interagency coordination and cooperation in furtherance of the objectives of the Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU) Network. In implementing this MOU, the federal agencies shall emphasize quality public service, mutually-beneficial partnerships, scientific and scholarly integrity, and efficient and effective use of public resources.

ARTICLE II. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Management and stewardship of the Nation's lands, waters, and public trust resources requires skillful public service supported by sound science. To help meet the need for sound science, a network of Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units was established (pursuant to 54 U.S.C. § 100703, formerly 16 U.S.C. § 5933). CESUs provide research, studies, assessments, monitoring, technical assistance, and education to federal land and trust resource management, environmental, and research agencies, and their partners. CESUs are organized around biogeographic areas. Their broad scope includes the biological, physical, engineering, social, and cultural sciences needed to address critical natural and cultural resource management and trust resource stewardship issues. Each CESU includes several federal agencies, a host university, partner universities and other institutions. Participating agencies share benefits and interests with CESUs, including, but not limited to, a broadened scope of scientific services, increased technical assistance, and educational opportunities for resource and environmental managers and others, and increased diversity of research scientists and institutional partners.

B. Mission

The mission of the CESU Network is to promote, conduct, and provide research, studies, assessments, monitoring, technical assistance, and educational services nationwide in support of the missions of participating federal agencies and their

partners concerning natural and cultural resource management on public and/or private lands and waters, and management of public trust resources. To achieve this mission, each CESU project is conducted cooperatively and with substantial involvement by and benefits to federal and non-federal partners.

ARTICLE III. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the CESU Network are to:

- A.** Link universities (including minority institutions) and other nonfederal partners with federal land and trust resource management, environmental, and research agencies in new and innovative ways that deliver high-quality research and studies, provide usable knowledge, and support science-based decision-making;
- B.** Create new and innovative opportunities for federal resource management, environmental and research agencies to collaborate and coordinate their research, studies, technical assistance, and education activities;
- C.** Provide an efficient and effective mechanism to promote, conduct and provide research, studies, assessments, monitoring, technical assistance, and educational services through collaborative projects of concern to federal resource managers, their partners, and decision-makers; and
- D.** Accomplish the above objectives through an efficient, effective, and evolving organization that includes federal agencies, universities, and other partners.

ARTICLE IV. AUTHORITIES

This MOU is entered into by the following agencies consistent with the missions and any other authorities promoting science cooperation for each agency.

A. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Among the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) missions is the utilization of aeronautical and space activities for scientific purposes, encompassing research designed to expand knowledge of the Earth, its resources, and the effects of climatic change on the transformation of its ecological systems. In addition, NASA is responsible for the environmental stewardship of the land, water, and wildlife resources under its control. In accordance with 51 U.S.C. § 20113 (e) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (51 U.S.C. § 20101 et seq.), NASA is authorized to enter into agreements with other federal agencies consistent with and in furtherance of its areas of responsibility.

B. Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) mission is to conduct research to develop and transfer solutions to agricultural problems of high national priority and provide information access and dissemination to: ensure high-quality, safe food and other agricultural products; assess the nutritional needs of Americans; sustain a competitive agricultural economy; enhance the natural resource base and the environment; and provide economic opportunities for rural citizens, communities, and society as a whole. In accordance with 7 U.S.C. § 3101(2), ARS is authorized to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding to assist in providing research, technical assistance, and education to increase the long-term productivity of the United States agriculture and food industry while maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base on which rural America and the United States agricultural economy depend.

C. Farm Service Agency

The Farm Service Agency's (FSA) mission is to equitably serve all farmers, ranchers, and agricultural partners through the delivery of effective, efficient agricultural programs for all Americans. FSA administers the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The CRP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. The CRP provides annual rental payments, technical assistance, and cost-share assistance to landowners who establish long-term, resource conserving covers on eligible farmland. To accomplish its mission, FSA has established the Monitoring, Assessment, and Evaluation Project (MAE) to employ sound science to quantify CRP impacts on ecosystem services including: water quality, wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration, soil productivity, and hydrologic storage. FSA has authority to join the Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units Network under 7 U.S.C. § 2204b(b)(4). The CCC has authority under 15 U.S.C. § 714b(g).

D. Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) improves the health of our Nation's natural resources while sustaining and enhancing the productivity of American agriculture (16 U.S.C. §§ 590(a)-(f)). We achieve this by providing voluntary assistance through strong partnerships with private landowners, managers, and communities to protect, restore, and enhance the lands and waters upon which people and the environment depend. NRCS scientists and technical specialists identify appropriate technologies in research, development, and transfer them to field staff for recommending the technologies to America's farmers and ranchers. Under Section 714 of Pub. L. 106-387, 7 U.S.C. § 6962(a), NRCS is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements to assist in providing research, studies, technical assistance, and educational services consistent with the mission of the NRCS and the CESU Network.

E. U.S. Forest Service

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management

concept to meet the diverse needs of the people (16 U.S.C. §§ 1641-1646). In accordance with 7 U.S.C. § 3318(b), the USFS is authorized to enter into a joint venture agreement to assist in providing agricultural research and teaching activities. In accordance with the Interior and Related Appropriations Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-154), the USFS is authorized to enter into a Challenge Cost-share Agreement to cooperate with others in developing, planning, and implementing mutually beneficial projects that enhance Forest Service activities, where the cooperators provide matching funds or in-kind contributions. In accordance with Wyden Amendment (Pub. L. 105-277, Section 323 as amended by Pub. L. 109-54, Section 434), the USFS is authorized to enter into a Cooperative Agreement or Participating Agreement for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural or cultural resources on public or private land; the reduction of risk for natural disaster where public safety is threatened; or a combination of both. Wyden Amendment agreements must provide a benefit to the natural or cultural resources on National Forest System lands within the watershed.

F. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The mission of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (hereafter NOAA) is to understand and predict changes in the Earth's environment and conserve and manage coastal and marine resources to meet our Nation's economic, social, and environmental needs. Authorities to participate in and conduct activities through the Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units Network include 33 U.S.C. § 883(e), which gives NOAA the authority to enter into cooperative agreements with States, Federal Agencies, public or private organizations or individuals for authorized surveys or investigations and other specified purposes. NOAA also has the authority under 15 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq., to enter into contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements for climate-related activities. Finally, the Coastal Zone Management Act at 16 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq., grants NOAA the authority to coordinate with Federal Agencies and provide financial and technical assistance to states and territories to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations, among other things. In accordance with the authorities listed above, NOAA is authorized to enter into agreements with States, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and other partners to support research, technical assistance, and educational services consistent with the mission of NOAA and the CESU Network.

G. U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) manages nearly 30 million acres of land, and the natural and cultural resources found there, and for this agreement includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Services, the Defense Logistics Agency, the National Guard Bureaus, and the Military Reserve Components. DoD's primary mission is national defense. DoD's conservation program supports this mission by ensuring realistic training areas, and managing

its resources in ways that maximize available land, air, and water training opportunities. DoD environmental stewardship activities are authorized under the Sikes Act, as amended. In accordance with one or more of the following: 16 U.S.C. § 670(c)(1), 10 U.S.C. § 2358, 10 U.S.C. § 2694, 10 U.S.C. § 2684, and Pub. L. 103-139 (FY 94 NDAA, page 107 Stat. 1422), DoD is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with States, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and other partners to support research, technical assistance, and educational services consistent with the mission of the DoD and the CESU Network.

H. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Civil Works

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Civil Works Program (USACE-CECW) provides assistance in the development and management of the nation's water resources. The main missions of USACE-CECW, i.e., the Corps, are 1) to facilitate commercial navigation, 2) to protect citizens and their property from flood and storm damages, and 3) to protect and restore environmental resources. The Corps carries out most of its work in partnership with Tribal, state, and local governments and other nonfederal entities. The Corps must rely upon using the best available science in the evaluation of water resources needs and in the development of recommendations for water resources management. The university and scientific institutions that comprise the CESU Network have knowledge and expertise of the latest scientific advances that will assist the Corps in reaching sound, scientifically based decisions. Membership in the CESU Network thus provides direct access to the sound science and technical base upon which the Corps can develop its sound, credible conclusions.

Corps field offices may avail themselves of support from the regional CESUs by collaborating with the Engineer Research and Development Center, who has the authority to enter into cooperative agreements with such CESUs, thus enabling these Corps offices to receive scientific support from regional CESU members. Each CESU provides independent and objective research and technical assistance that will directly benefit the Corps' missions and programs. In addition, by participating in the CESU, scientists within the Corps will have access to university resources within the CESU Network and be able to interact with colleagues in various scientific disciplines, and thereby further their own professional development. Furthermore, by participating in the CESU Council, USACE-CECW will broaden and strengthen its partnerships with the other agencies and entities which comprise the Council.

USACE-CECW is authorized to cooperate with other agencies in accordance with Title 33 U.S.C. § 2323a and 10 U.S.C. § 3036e. USACE-CECW is authorized to perform research and development projects by cooperative agreements or grants by the authority of 10 U.S.C. § 2358. Additionally, USACE-CECW may enter into transactions under the authority of 10 U.S.C. § 2371 in carrying out basic, applied, and advanced research projects.

I. Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the oldest bureau of the United States Department of the Interior. Established in 1824, BIA currently provides services to approximately 1.9 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. There are 566 federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives in the United States. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to: "... enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives." BIA has responsibility for the administration and management of 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface minerals estates held in trust by the United States for American Indian, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. BIA serves a special role, both serving tribes through trust management and by providing technical support and advice across a broad range of topics. The BIA is also the lead agency providing for federal management of the trust corpus held on behalf of tribal government and individual beneficial owners and as such is tasked with coordinating science, technical education, and management needs for those trust resources. The tribes, through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (Pub. L. 93-638) are authorized to contract BIA management functions and as such mission needs, research results, and education efforts serve and enable tribal and BIA staff. The Act also authorized the federal government to follow specific contracting regulations for Recognized Federal Indian Tribes, and with tribal approval, tribally chartered Indian colleges and universities.

BIA participation in the CESU Network will include support, coordination, and cooperation focused on science and education for climate and trust resource management, as well as other areas within its range of mission-related services and activities. BIA is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements under the general authority for climate change via the Snyder Act of 1921, as amended, 25 U.S.C. § 13; for FY14 (2-year funding) via Pub. L. 113-76, and FY15 (2-year funding) via Pub. L. 113-164, as amended (and subsequent annual budget appropriations as may be authorized during the term of the agreement); and for any potential Forestry and Wildland Fire Management program efforts, via the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101- 630. BIA has the authority to enter into this agreement pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 2; the Education and Training Program, 23 U.S.C. § 6004; and Snyder Act of 1921, as amended, 25 U.S.C. § 13.

J. Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers public lands within a framework of numerous laws. The most comprehensive of these is the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). All Bureau policies, procedures, and management actions must be consistent with FLPMA and the other laws that govern use of the public lands. It is the mission of the BLM to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations (43 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq.). In

accordance with 43 U.S.C. § 1737(b), the BLM is authorized to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements involving the management, protection, development, and sale of public lands.

K. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) oversees the exploration and development of oil, natural gas and other minerals and renewable energy alternatives on the Nation's outer continental shelf. BOEM continues to look for better ways to serve the American people and to ensure that the Nation receives the best value for its resources now and into the future. The program not only supports decisions made within the Department of the Interior, but also provides other Federal regulators, and the coastal states, and local governments with the information necessary to ensure that all stages of offshore energy and mineral activities are conducted in a manner to protect both the human and natural environments. Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) (43 U.S.C. §§ 1331-1356) Section 1346 mandates the conduct of environmental and socioeconomic studies needed for the assessment and management of environmental impacts on the human, marine, and coastal environments which may be affected by oil and gas, renewable energy or mineral development. OCSLA Section 1345 authorizes the use of cooperative agreements with affected States to meet the requirements of OCSLA, including sharing of information, joint utilization of available expertise, formation of joint monitoring arrangements to carry out applicable Federal and State laws, regulations, and stipulations relevant to outer continental shelf operations both onshore and offshore. BOEM can enter into cooperative agreements with State offices, and public colleges and universities within the affected states.

L. National Park Service

The National Park Service (hereinafter called NPS) manages areas of the National Park System “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations” (54 U.S.C. § 100101 et seq.). In support of this broad mission, the Secretary of the Interior “shall ensure that management of System units is enhanced by the availability and utilization of a broad program of the highest quality science and information” (54 U.S.C. § 100702), and “shall enter into cooperative agreements with colleges and universities, including land grant schools, in partnership with other Federal and State agencies, to establish cooperative study units to conduct multi-disciplinary research and develop integrated information products on the resources of the System, or the larger region of which System units are a part” (54 U.S.C. § 100703). The NPS is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with public or private educational institutions, States, and their political subdivisions, for the purpose of developing adequate, coordinated, cooperative research and training activities concerning the resources of the National Park System (54 U.S.C. § 101702(b)); with State, local and tribal governments, other public entities, educational

institutions, and private nonprofit organizations for the public purpose of carrying out National Park Service programs (54 U.S.C. § 101702(a)); with State, local, or tribal governments, other Federal agencies, other public entities, educational institutions, private nonprofit organizations, or participating private landowners or individuals for the purpose of protecting natural resources of units of the National Park System through collaborative efforts on land inside and outside of National Park System units (54 U.S.C. § 101702(d)) or to investigate, protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archeologic building, site, or object of national significance (54 U.S.C. §§ 320101-320103); and with any State or local government, public or private agency, organization, institution, corporation, individual, or other entity for the purpose of sharing costs or services in carrying out authorized functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any unit or program of the National Park System, any affiliated area, or any designated National Scenic or Historic Trail (54 U.S.C. § 101701). NPS is also authorized to provide conservation, recreation, and disaster assistance to partners to help them achieve goals of mutual interest (54 U.S.C. § 200103, 16 U.S.C. § 1723(c)), and support projects to be carried out on Federal, State, local, or private lands as part of disaster prevention or relief efforts in response to an emergency or major disaster declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5121 et seq.). In accordance with the aforementioned authorities, the NPS is authorized to enter into this interagency MOU and individual CESU Agreements to continue to assist in providing research, technical assistance and education.

M. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public (43 U.S.C. Chapter 12). The BOR is authorized to enter this agreement under Pub. L. 111-11 Subtitle F, Secure Water, Section 9504(b) Research Agreements, which states that: Authority of Secretary – The Secretary may enter into one or more agreements with any university, nonprofit research institution, or organization with water or power delivery authority to fund any research activity that is designed--(A) to conserve water resources; (B) to increase the efficiency of the use of water resources; or (C) to enhance the management of water resources, including increasing the use of renewable energy in the management and delivery of water. According to Section 9509 - The Secretary may enter into contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for periods not to exceed five years, to carry out research within the BOR.

N. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), working with others, is responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people through federal programs related to migratory birds, endangered species, interjurisdictional fish and marine mammals, inland sport fisheries, and the National Wildlife Refuge System. In

accordance with 16 U.S.C. § 661, 16 U.S.C. § 742(f), and 16 U.S.C. § 753(a), the USFWS is authorized to cooperate with other agencies to assist in providing research, technical assistance, and education.

O. U.S. Geological Survey

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) serves the Nation by providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth, minimize the loss of life and property from natural disasters, manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources, and enhance and protect our quality of life. USGS authority to enter into this MOU is pursuant to Public Law 99-591 that bestows permanent authority on the USGS to “prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, state, and private” (43 U.S.C. § 36(c)) and the USGS Organic Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. § 31 et seq.)

ARTICLE V. CESU COUNCIL

A. Council Membership

This MOU hereby continues the organization of the CESU Council (Council), consisting of representatives from each of the following agencies:

- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Agricultural Research Service
- Farm Service Agency
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Civil Works
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
- National Park Service
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey

Additional federal agencies may join the CESU Network in accordance with the terms and conditions described below.

B. Council Roles and Responsibilities

The CESU Council has the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Serve as the official liaison between the CESU Network and the Council members’ individual agencies.

2. Establish, maintain, and revise CESU Network policies, plans, systems, guidelines, standard operating procedures, and related business practices.
3. Approve the addition of new federal agencies into the CESU Network.
4. Select host universities for new CESUs, evaluate existing CESUs, and approve renewal of CESUs and CESU Agreements.
5. Develop and support CESU Network initiatives.
6. Appoint and evaluate the CESU national coordinator.
7. Form Working Groups to assist the CESU Council, as necessary.
8. Conduct additional activities appropriate to the Council.

C. Working Groups

The Council may establish Working Groups, as needed, to plan, coordinate, facilitate, and inform the implementation of actions developed by the Council, within existing authority, policy review, and budgets. Working Groups may be formed or dissolved as needed, at the discretion of the Council. Working Group members may be drawn from the Council or CESU Network partners, as appropriate. Each Working Group shall include a Council member or Council staff as chair or co-chair. Working Groups will report regularly to the Council on their deliberations.

ARTICLE VI. FEDERAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION

A. Federal Agency Roles and Responsibilities

All federal agencies agree to execute the following actions:

1. Participate in at least one CESU.
2. Assign agency representatives to serve as primary and alternate members on the CESU Council.
3. Regularly attend and actively participate in Council meetings, discussions, decisions, votes, and other official business pertaining to the CESU Network.
4. Provide support for the CESU Network within the missions, authorities, and available resources of their respective federal agencies.
5. Review, update, and approve agency-specific administrative procedures and guidelines for the CESU Network.
6. Provide technical assistance to partners in individual CESUs as requested, available, and appropriate.
7. Facilitate interagency agreements, when necessary, to allow full access to the resources of the CESU Network for all participating agencies.
8. Encourage active participation by designated agency technical and administrative representatives in CESU partner meetings, correspondence, and other activities in accordance with the roles and responsibilities outlined in individual CESU multi-party five-year agreements.

B. Admission and Withdrawal from the CESU Network

1. Admission to the CESU Network. The CESU Council approves admission of new federal agencies to the CESU Network upon concurrence of all member agencies. Federal agencies wishing to join the CESU Network shall request admission in writing to the CESU Council. Upon approval, an amendment adding the federal agency to the Network is executed and incorporated in this MOU. Upon admission to the CESU Network, the federal agency is then committed to join at least one CESU.
2. Withdrawal from the CESU Network. Any federal agency may terminate its participation in the CESU Network under this MOU by delivery of sixty (60) days advance written notice to the CESU Council. Termination by a federal agency of its participation in the CESU Network under this MOU will not affect any ongoing project under an existing CESU Agreement to which it is a party.

ARTICLE VII. TERM OF AGREEMENT

A. Effective Date

1. This MOU is effective upon the date of the second signature and expires no later than six (6) years from the date of the second signature, at which time it shall be subject to review, renewal, or expiration.

Note: For the U.S. Forest Service, the effective term of this MOU shall not exceed five (5) years from the date of the U.S. Forest Service signature.

2. This MOU continues the CESU Network and supersedes and replaces the previous MOU that was in effect from 23 May 2011 – 22 May 2017.

B. Modifications

All modifications to this MOU shall be made in writing and must have concurrence of all member agencies. Modifications shall be executed as official amendments to be incorporated into the MOU and must be signed and dated by all affected parties.

ARTICLE VIII. GENERAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

It is mutually agreed and understood by and among the participating federal agencies that:

A. Non-Fund Obligating Document

This MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funds-obligation document. Any activity involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the parties to this MOU will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for federal procurement, assistance, and printing. Such activities

will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This MOU does not provide such authority.

B. No Member of Congress to Benefit

Pursuant to the 41 U.S.C. 22, no member of Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this MOU, or any benefits that may arise therefrom.

C. Participation in Similar Activities/Non-Exclusive Agreement

This MOU in no way restricts any signatory from entering into similar agreements, or participating in similar activities or arrangements, with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals. This includes separate cooperative agreements with universities participating in the CESU Network.

D. Obligation of Funding or Resources

Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as obligating agencies to expend funds or to provide resources or be involved in any obligation for future payment of money or provision of resources.

E. Non-Discrimination

All activities pursuant to this MOU shall be in compliance with the requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.); Title V, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (87 Stat. 394; 29 U.S.C. § 794); the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 728; 42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.); and with all other federal laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, color, sexual orientation, national origin, disabilities, religion, age, or sex.

F. Conduct of Activities

The agencies shall handle their own activities and use their own resources, including the expenditure of their own funds, in pursuing the objectives enumerated in this MOU. In implementing this MOU, each agency will be operating under its own laws, regulations, and policies, subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have entered into this MOU as evidenced by their signatures below:

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

A. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Robert M. Lightfoot, Jr.
Acting Administrator

Date

Calvin F. Williams
Assistant Administrator for Strategic Infrastructure

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**B. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service**

Chavonda Jacobs-Young
Administrator

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**C. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Service Agency**

Chris Beyerhelm
Acting Administrator and Associate Administrator
for Operations and Management

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**D. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Natural Resources Conservation Service**

Leonard Jordan
Acting Chief

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**E. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U.S. Forest Service**

Thomas L. Tidwell
Chief

Date

The authority and format of this instrument have been reviewed and approved for signature.

Carol J. Brown
U.S. Forest Service
Grants & Agreements Specialist

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**F. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

Benjamin Friedman
Acting NOAA Administrator and Under Secretary
for Oceans and Atmosphere

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

G. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Energy, Installations, and Environment)

Peter Potochney
Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Energy, Installations and Environment

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

H. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Civil Works



James C. Dalton
Director of Civil Works

25 Jul 08

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**I. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Weldon Loudermilk
Director

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**J. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management**

Michael D. Nedd
Acting Director

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**K. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management**

Walter Cruickshank
Acting Director

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**L. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service**

Michael T. Reynolds
Acting Director

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**M. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation**

David Murillo
Acting Commissioner

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**N. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

Jim Kurth
Acting Director

Date

ARTICLE IX. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

**O. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Geological Survey**

William Werkheiser
Acting Director

Date