

# WESTERN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

MARK T. BUCHANAN  
Director-at-Large

September 5, 1972

TO : Western Directors

FROM : Nancy Raphael  
Recording Secretary

SUBJECT: Minutes of Western Directors' Meetings, July  
16-21, 1972

Attached are the minutes for the meetings held at Reno,  
Nevada, July 16-21, 1972.

Attachment

WESTERN ASSOCIATION  
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

MINUTES OF SUMMER 1972 MEETING

University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada

July 16-21, 1972

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION  
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

MINUTES OF SUMMER 1972 MEETING

University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada

July 16-21, 1972

Present:	Arizona	- R. K. Frevert
		- D. F. McAlister
	California	- B. E. Day, Secretary
		- J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
		- E. G. Linsley
		- A. F. McCalla
		- W. M. Dugger, Jr.
		- M. N. Schroth
		- N. T. Coleman
	Colorado	- Rue Jensen
		- D. F. Hervey
		- D. D. Johnson
		- R. E. Moreng
	Hawaii	- C. P. Wilson, Chairman
		- L. D. Swindale
	Idaho	- A. M. Mullins
		- S. E. Zobrisky
	Montana	- R. E. Huffman
		- J. A. Asleson, Treasurer
		- M. J. Burris
	Nevada	- D. W. Bohmont
		- R. E. Ely
	New Mexico	- P. J. Leyendecker, Vice-Chairman
		- M. L. Wilson
	Oregon	- G. B. Wood
		- W. H. Foote
	Utah	- D. J. Matthews
		- C. E. Clark
	Washington	- L. W. Rasmussen
		- D. L. Oldenstadt
	Wyoming	- N. W. Hilston
		- L. C. Ayres
	WDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
	Recording Secretary CSRS	- Nancy Raphel
		- J. S. Robins
		- B. F. Beacher
		- James Turnbull
	ARS-WRRL	- A. I. Morgan, Jr.
	ARS	- H. R. Thomas
		- R. L. Olsen

ERS	- Q. M. West
FS	- H. W. Camp
USBR	- J. T. Maletic
Iowa	- D. R. Kaldor
Washington	- J. M. Roop
WRADRC	- Harland Padfield
AID	- Erven Long

#### 1.0 Call to Order

Chairman C. P. Wilson called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m., July 20, 1972.

#### 2.0 Adoption of Agenda

The agenda was adopted with two additions:

ERS Report	- Q. M. West
Guidelines for Marketing Research	- Day

#### 3.0 Introductions

Dr. D. D. Johnson of Colorado introduced Dr. Robert E. Moreng, Assistant Director for Research and head of the newly created Department of Branch Experiment Stations at Colorado State University.

Dr. L. W. Rasmussen of Washington introduced Dr. A. M. Mullins as Dean of the Idaho College of Agriculture and Dr. S. E. Zobrisky as Acting Associate Dean and Director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### 4.0 Announcements

Director R. E. Ely announced the local arrangements and the travel arrangements to the airport.

##### 4.1 Letter from H. C. Knoblauch

DAL Buchanan read a letter from Dr. H. C. Knoblauch, Director Emeritus, Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Stations, Route 1, Box 247 G, Front Royal, Virginia 22630.

## 5.0 Approval of Spring 1972 Minutes

The Minutes of the Western Directors' Spring 1972 Meeting were approved as distributed.

## 6.0 Report of Chairman and Report of Executive Committee

(See Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting, Appendix 6.0 for detailed report.)

### 6.1 Policy Regarding Endorsement of Research Proposals

The Executive Committee recommends that Western Directors, as a matter of policy, do not endorse grant fund projects. Western Directors concurred.

### 6.2 Future Meetings

(See item 27.0 for detailed report.)

### 6.3 Nominations Committee

Directors G. B. Wood, R. K. Frevert, and D. F. Hervey were selected to serve as the Nominations Committee.

### 6.4 Resolutions Committee

Directors C. E. Clark and A. F. McCalla were selected to serve as the Resolutions Committee.

### 6.5 Report of RRC and FPC

The Executive Committee received a report from RRC regarding their recommendation on Policy Concerning Regional Research. (Appendix 10.0, item 10.1)

FPC reported on their recommendations for

- (1) an increase in the allotment to W-106 for the staff component of the planning system,
- (2) the Western Regional Research Advisory Committees, and
- (3) a Washington Executive Director.

Actions taken by the Executive Committee will appear under each of the items.

### 6.6 Chairman C. P. Wilson reported that Director D. F. McAlister will be on leave next year. A committee of Arizona, New Mexico, and California Directors requested that Director B. E. Day be appointed to

replace Director McAlister on the National Cotton Committee. A motion was made, seconded and APPROVED to confirm the nomination.

## 7.0 CSRS Report - Robins/Turnbull

Associate Administrator Robins reported on the following items:

### 1. Legislation

The House-Senate Conference Committee has reported the Rural Development Act, which includes a title authorizing Rural Development and Small Farms Research and Extension. The authorization is for Fiscal Years 1974, 1975, and 1976 at \$10 millions, \$15 millions, and \$20 millions respectively. Programs would be administered through USDA to Land Grant Colleges.

The Animal Health Research Act has been introduced in both the House and Senate. It would provide formula funding to Veterinary Colleges. It also provides for facilities and for special grants.

The State Environmental Research Center Provision in Senate Bill 1113, which was passed by the Senate, has been in the House Committee for consideration for several months. There is evidence that this piece of legislation will not pass the House Committee. Mr. Bellmon of Oklahoma, who sponsored this legislation, has inserted the same legislation as an additional title to House Report 56, from the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, a Bill that proposes to establish a National Environmental Data System.

The Pesticide and Control Act of 1972 is the legislation which amends the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act -- basic preparatory legislation for regulating pesticides. It deals with plants and pesticides in two categories: general use and restricted use. A section is written in the legislation to provide for funding of training and related activities to assist the states in meeting certification requirements.

The 1973 Appropriations Bill has cleared the House and is expected from the Senate Committee momentarily. The House added \$2 millions for the 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee under P.L. 89-106.

## 2. Agricultural Research Institute

The Agricultural Research Institute is under reorganization. Salient features include:

- a. Withdrawal from the National Academy of Science/National Research Council structure. However, by mutual agreement, ARI would continue to maintain liaison with NAS through the Agricultural Board.
- b. Elimination of Class A (Industry) and Class B (Public Agency) memberships in favor of a single class. All members would be dues paying and would have full privileges in the organization.

## 3. EPA-USDA-State Liaison Committee

Dr. J. A. Asleson attended the first meeting of the EPA-USDA-State Liaison Committee in April 1972. The parent committee includes a representative of the Administrative Heads, Extension, Experiment Stations, Instruction and one other person from the States, four from USDA, and four or five from EPA. The parent committee has identified 21 areas of mutual interest. Four of these will be under study by subcommittees in the near future: (1) Development of guidelines for animal wastes management; (2) Procedures for assuring registration of minor use chemicals; (3) Development of improved pesticide application techniques; and (4) Land as a waste disposal medium.

4. Dr. Bill Tweedy of Missouri, who was a temporary employee in CSRS last year, is expecting to work part-time with EPA assisting EPA in documenting certain pesticide residue and toxicologic information. Directors and scientists in all states may be hearing from Dr. Tweedy from time to time, both to obtain and to disseminate information.

## 5. Development of 1974 Budget

The 1974 Budget is under development. A ceiling of \$7 millions has been placed for program increases excluding increased costs. Current views are to include:



HATCH - \$3.00 millions  
 earmarked for Pollution  
 Abatement Research

MCINTIRE-STENNIS - \$0.75 millions

P.L. 89-106 - \$3.25 millions

1890 Colleges  
 & Tuskegee 1.00 million

Special Grants 2.25 millions

Rural Development Centers 0.75 millions

One or more of the  
 following: 1.50 millions

Beef Production

Pesticide Screening,  
 Registration and  
 Safety

Food Safety and Quality

Structure of Agriculture

Pest Management

Strip Mining - Environmental  
 Improvement in the West.

Increased Costs - (6%+)

This item has been used mainly on the salary survey. This increased costs item pertains to Hatch, McIntire-Stennis and 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee. Dr. Robins urged those states that have not submitted salary survey information to do so.

#### 6. Marketing Economics Survey by Dr. Metzger

Dr. Robins made the following comments concerning the survey:

- a. The survey indicated that Directors would increase marketing research, whereas Department Chairmen indicated that such research would likely decrease.
- b. Dr. Robins encouraged Directors to react to the report.
- c. It was noted that current marketing research is about \$20 millions, whereas the marketing

requirement is less than \$12 millions. Thus, more than \$8 millions in state funds, either on Hatch or on State projects, is being supplied to marketing research. Why, then, is the marketing requirement so difficult to meet, both state by state and nationally?

## 7. CSRS Reorganization

The proposed reorganization of CSRS along functional line responsibilities was discussed. Implementation is expected in the Fall of 1972. The following chart outlines the proposal (page 8).

Assistant Administrator Turnbull reported that CRIS has prepared a National and Regional Research Programs Inventory for FY 1971. It contains SMY's and funds for the States and USDA broken out nationally and regionally for each research program. Each station will receive a copy in the near future.

Preprinted copies of CRIS Form AD 419 are being sent to the States for reporting FY 1972 financial data, project by project. The Directors were reminded of the action of the Interim Committee of ESCOP recommending that all SMY's assigned to Administration be deleted before data are entered in CRIS. Funds assigned to Administration should be prorated back to individual projects.

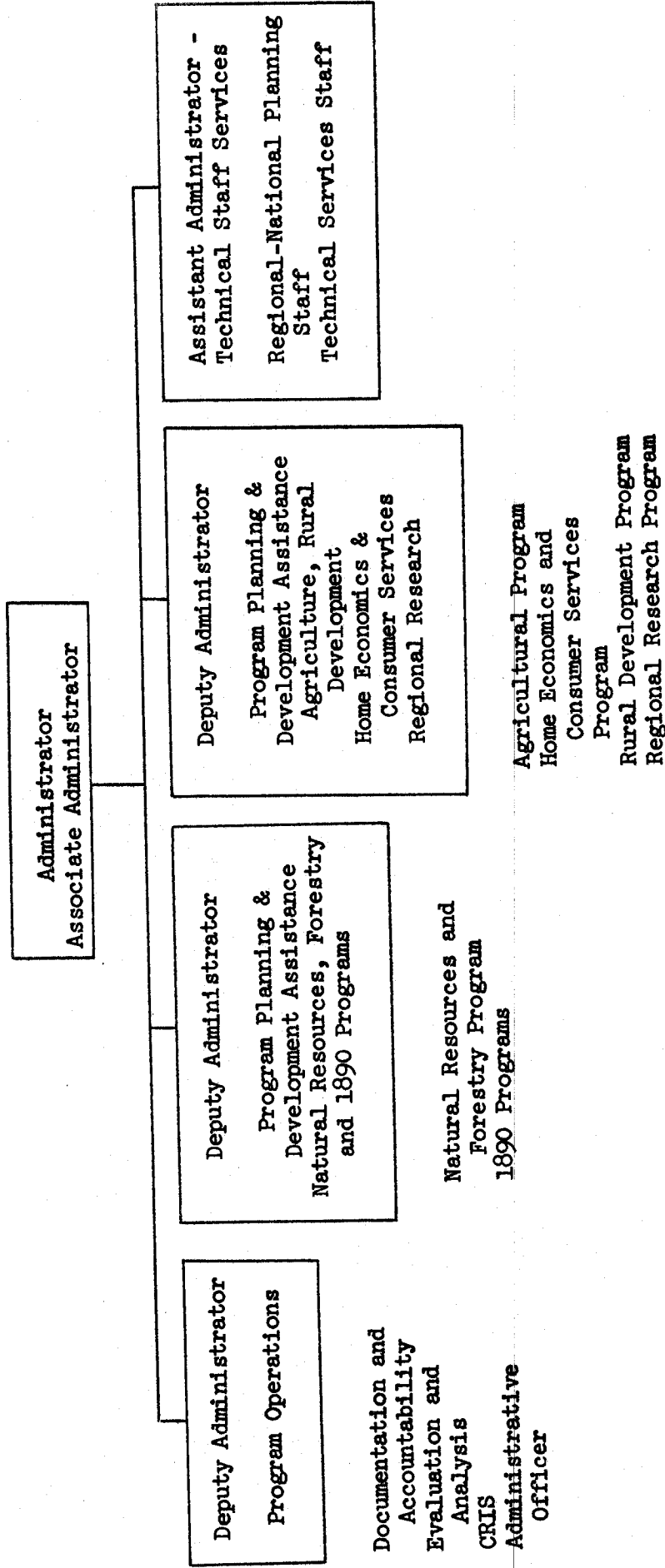
The data on Remote Sensing are not adequately represented in CRIS. Since CSRS frequently must provide reports in this area, we need more complete data. A form requesting such additional information will be sent to each Director this Fall.

Most states have responded or have indicated they are working on procedures to comply with HEW requirements on protection of human subjects of research. CSRS will continue to work closely with HEW and with the state stations to help the stations meet USDA and HEW policy requirements.

Appreciation was expressed for the prompt submission of Facilities forms. Questions will be worked out with individual Directors.

## 8.0 DAL Report - Buchanan

(See Appendix 8.0.)



## 9.0 FPC Report - Leyendecker

### 9.1 Review of Western Regional Research Advisory Committees

At the Spring 1972 meeting of Western Directors the Forward Planning Committee was charged to review the Western Regional Research Advisory Committees and make recommendations at this meeting regarding their continuance in view of the adoption of the planning procedure.

The Forward Planning Committee recommends to Western Directors that the Western Regional Research Advisory Committees continue as presently constituted and, in addition to their regional research advisory role, they will function in a planning capacity upon those assignments forwarded to them by the Regional Planning Committee. It should be noted that RRC is automatically represented on the RPC. It is further recommended that the Forward Planning Committee, with the help of the RPC, continue to monitor the activities of the Regional Research Advisory Committees as they relate to the regional research planning effort and report back to the Western Directors at the 1973 Summer meeting concerning any redirection or addition of duties which will better serve the Regional Planning Committee and, at the same time, meet advisory responsibilities which each committee has concerning the western regional research effort.

Chairman C. P. Wilson announced that this item was approved by the Executive Committee.

Director Leyendecker moved, seconded by Director Wood, that the Western Directors approve the above recommendations. MOTION PASSED.

### 9.2 Fifth Member on WRPC

The membership on WRPC has been expanded to include an additional person from the SAES.

The Forward Planning Committee recommends that the fifth member of the WRPC representing the SAES be the Alternate Member of RRC.

Chairman C. P. Wilson announced that this recommendation was concurred in by the Executive Committee.

Director Leyendecker moved, seconded by Director M. L. Wilson, that the Western Directors approve this recommendation. MOTION PASSED.

### 9.3 Off-the-Top Funding for Staff Component of Planning System

The Forward Planning Committee recommends that an increase in the allotment for Fiscal Year 1973 be made to W-106 not to exceed \$30,000 to support the planning system approved by the Western Directors. The proposed budget is as follows:

Program Analyst	\$15,000
Secretary	7,500
Office Expense	2,000
Travel	2,500
Benefits, etc.	<u>3,000</u>
Total	\$30,000

The exact increase is to be contingent upon:

- 1) CSRS input  
(It is highly probable that CSRS will support, in part, the proposed planning budget.)
- 2) Actual costs incurred.

Chairman C. P. Wilson announced that this recommendation received the Executive Committee's concurrence.

Director Leyendecker moved, seconded by Director Wood, that the Western Directors approve this recommendation.

There was lengthy discussion on this proposal. Discussion indicated that the need for the staff component is recognized. However, the Western Directors indicated that they would like to have more definite plans regarding CSRS' input and a job description for the program analyst. The possibility of centralizing the informational output through USDA agencies was explored. There was general agreement by USDA representatives that although they may be able to help, the SAES will need to have their own capabilities.

Director Rasmussen moved, seconded by Director Zobrisky, that the Western Directors table the motion for support of the staff component for the

planning system until the November 1972 meeting.  
MOTION PASSED.

9.4 Washington Executive Director - C. P. Wilson

(See also Minutes of Executive Committee, Appendix 6.0.)

Chairman C. P. Wilson added this item to be considered by the Forward Planning Committee. After consideration, FPC made the following recommendation to the Executive Committee:

Director Wood moved, seconded by Director Buchanan, that the Forward Planning Committee reaffirm the previous action of Western Directors (WD February 1970 Minutes), "as favoring the general proposal for an Executive Director at the Washington, D.C. level as indicated in the draft distributed by the Chairman of ESCOP." It is further recommended that the present draft be modified to eliminate all lobbying-type activities and also any reference to NISARC activities (see point 1); and that the Western Directors ask their Legislative Subcommittee representatives to serve as a special committee to work with the entire Legislative Subcommittee and with ESCOP to modify the draft proposal and to identify possible candidates for the position.  
 MOTION PASSED by FPC.

Deliberations by the Executive Committee resulted in further modifications of the job description and a revised motion:

The Executive Committee recommends that the Western Directors reaffirm the previous action of Western Directors "as favoring the general proposal for an Executive Director at the Washington, D.C. level as indicated in the draft distributed by the Chairman of ESCOP."  
It is further recommended that the present draft be modified to eliminate all lobbying-type activities and also any reference to NISARC activities; and that the Western Directors ask their Legislative Subcommittee representatives to serve as a special committee to work with the entire Legislative Subcommittee and with ESCOP to modify the draft proposal and propose an appropriate

budget to support the position.

The suggested job description as modified by the Executive Committee is as follows:

#### DUTIES OF THE OFFICE

Serve as Executive Vice Chairman of ESCOP, of the ESCOP Interim Committee, of the ESCOP Liaison Committee and of the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee; and such other duties as may be assigned by the Chairman of ESCOP which might include:

1. Keep abreast of all Federal legislation, regulatory activities and other matters of substantial significance to the State Stations and prepare background statements for distribution to the State Station Directors.
2. Assist the Legislative Subcommittee of ESCOP in the performance of its functions.
3. Keep abreast of activities of the Office of Science and Education, USDA and other agencies of the USDA and other Federal agencies such as NSF, NIH, EPA and FDA, and prepare information to Directors.
4. Serve as day-to-day liaison between ESCOP and the Administrator and Associate Administrator of the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), USDA.
5. Maintain liaison with the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy and with the Administrator, Extension Service, USDA.
6. Maintain liaison with the Executive Director of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.
7. Maintain liaison with the four Regional Associations of SAES Directors.
8. Coordinate the work of the Regional Directors insofar as it transcends strictly Regional concerns.
9. Serve as Chairman of the SAES Regional Directors if so designated by the Chairman of ESCOP.

Director Leyendecker moved, seconded by Director Wood, that the Western Directors approve the recommendations by the Executive Committee.

Lengthy discussion ensued. The Chair then suggested that the motion be divided.

Vice President Kendrick moved, seconded by Director Wood, to divide the motion into two parts: (1) That Western Directors reaffirm the previous action of Western Directors "as favoring the general proposal for an Executive Director at the Washington, D.C. level as indicated in the draft distributed by the Chairman of ESCOP." (2) That the Western Directors ask their Legislative Subcommittee and ESCOP representatives to serve as a special committee to work with the entire Legislative Subcommittee and with ESCOP to modify the draft proposal and propose an appropriate budget to support the position. MOTION PASSED.

Following further discussion, a motion was made and seconded, that Western Directors approve part (1) of the motion. MOTION PASSED.

There was considerable discussion and clarification on part (2) of the motion; following which a motion was made and seconded that Western Directors approve part (2) of the motion. MOTION PASSED.

#### 10.0 RRC Report - M. L. Wilson

The complete report of RRC is attached as Appendix 10.0. The list of items considered by RRC follows:

##### 10.1 Policy Concerning Regional Research

##### 10.2 Task Force Reports

###### 10.21 Weather Modification

###### 10.22 Dairy (Marketing)

##### 10.3 Western Regional Coordinating Committees

###### 10.31 Trickle Irrigation

###### 10.32 Systems for Mechanized Harvesting of Lettuce

###### 10.33 Outdoor Recreation Research

##### 10.4 Project Outlines



- 10.41 Genotype-Environment Interactions  
Relating to End Product Use  
Characteristics in Small Grains
- 10.42 Stand Establishment as Related to  
Mechanized Production of Vegetables
- 10.43 Improving Stability and Efficiency  
of Deciduous Fruit Production
- 10.44 Physiological Criteria for Forage,  
Range and Pasture Plant Breeding
- 10.45 Economics and Marketing Efficiency  
of Fruit Crops

#### 10.5 Other Items

- 10.51 Establishment of Task Forces
  - 10.511 Bee Poisoning Research
  - 10.512 Big Game Management
- 10.52 Proposed Regional Research Project on  
Evaluation of Landscape Plants Better  
Adapted to the Western Environment
- 10.53 EPA Funding for W-124 and NC-118
- 10.54 Recommended Reassignments of  
Administrative Advisors
- 10.55 Alternative Procedure to Initiate  
Regional Research Projects
- 10.56 Actions Taken Under Preceding Sections  
of this Report

#### 11.0 ESCOP Report - Wood

Director Wood reported on the meeting of the ESCOP Interim Committee held in Minneapolis, June 16, 1972.

He highlighted the section on EPA-USDA-SAES Liaison Committee which was reported by CSRS Associate Administrator Robins. Director Wood confirmed the four areas selected for study by the Committee: (1) Development of guidelines for animal wastes management; (2) Procedures for assuring registration of minor use chemicals; (3) Development of improved pesticide application techniques; and (4) Land as a waste disposal medium. ESCOP is asking that each Station Director support favorably any request for technical support in connection with the development of each of these four areas. So, ".....if you should receive a request from

Executive Vice Chairman Browning for some staff help on any of the four areas, we encourage you to provide it."

The ESCOP Interim Committee was very pleased to know of the new regional organization of ARS and its possible interface to intensify regional and national planning.

Considerable discussion was devoted to the publication, "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times". There were several positions taken as to just how ESCOP should respond. One was to respond to the various citations in the book which specifically refer to the individual experiment stations. Directors should have received a letter pertaining to this item from ESCOP Chairman J. M. Beattie. Director Wood urged each Director to prepare an appropriate response.

With respect to the CRIS print-out, Director Wood reiterated the concern of CSRS and others regarding the allocation of SMY's and dollars assigned to Administration. He questioned the impact this item might have had, had this information been made available to "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times".

#### 11.1 Guidelines for Marketing Research - Day

Director Day distributed copies of the proposed modification of guidelines for marketing research. He stated that Director Dugger had prepared the proposal and asked that Director Dugger present it to the group.

### PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR MARKETING RESEARCH

#### Background

The Hatch Act as Amended requires that state agricultural experiment stations expend specific proportions of Hatch appropriations on marketing research. Although the Hatch Act as Amended does not define marketing, the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) has developed guidelines that it uses in reviewing projects submitted for approval as marketing (see CSRS-OD-1100, "Guidelines For Marketing Research", April 1970). These guidelines, which were developed with the advice of the Marketing Subcommittee for ESCOP, define research areas eligible as marketing.

#### Proposed Additional Typical Subject for Section I-B

- (4) Conduct research designed to develop residue information for agricultural chemicals (insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides, defoliants, desiccants, and plant regulators) in or on raw market channel agricultural commodities for the purpose of establishing market standards (tolerances).

#### Justification for Addition to Guidelines

The preharvest and postharvest use of agricultural chemicals to produce and protect agricultural commodities is a fact of modern agriculture. In cases where tolerances have not been established, residue studies must be made in the market channel before tolerances, which thus become market standards, can be established. Research to establish acceptable (tolerant) levels of agricultural chemicals in or on market channel commodities is an essential part of the total residue studies.

While it is clear that the bulk of the research associated with developing the preharvest use of agricultural chemicals does not qualify for marketing research, as presently defined in Section III of CSRS-OD-1100, the proposed addition should qualify under the acceptable research area described by Section I-B.

No projects with the proposed specific objectives, however, were listed as Hatch marketing in FY 1971. This raises the question as to why this is the case since many state agricultural experiment stations are heavily involved in this type of research.

The lack of marketing support may be due to a lack of requests for approval on the assumption that approval would be denied since this type of research is not specifically included as a typical example in section I-B. If this is the case, the proposed addition would clarify the guidelines. If the situation is due to an interpretation by CSRS that the type of research included in the proposed modification does not qualify, it seems appropriate to request that CSRS reconsider its interpretation.

Director Dugger moved, seconded by Director Bohmont, that the Western Directors approve the proposed modification for submission to CSRS.  
MOTION PASSED.

## 12.0 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report - Wood

The western representatives have not met with the Subcommittee since the Fall 1971 meeting. A meeting was called in February 1972 during the meeting of Western Directors. Due to the conflict of schedules no one from the western region was able to attend.

At the ESCOP Interim Committee meeting in Minneapolis some discussion was devoted to the area of facilities funding. The discussions were not unmindful of the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has appointed a Blue Ribbon Committee, which is expected to report on criteria for determining which programs and facilities should be federal and which should be state, recommend means of establishing priorities and otherwise comment on the whole area of physical facilities for research.

The ESCOP Interim Committee explored alternatives to obtain support for funding facilities:

- (1) Amend Hatch Act to provide authorizations for special allocations for physical facilities on a non-formula, non-matching basis. There was considerable concern on "opening up" the Hatch Act. The reason is because the Hatch Act provides for funding directly to the SAES.
- (2) Amend P.L. 89-106, which provides Department-wide grants, usually for research, to include specific grants for research and facilities. Since P.L. 89-106 is a Department-wide program it is ESCOP'S opinion that we should not use this vehicle for achieving the desired modification of authority.
- (3) Amend P.L. 88-74. The position of ESCOP is to ask the Legislative Subcommittee to draft proposed language to amend P.L. 88-74 to provide for special allocations of non-formula funds, primarily to foster joint SAES-USDA and Colleges of 1890 research programs and facilities, but not necessarily limited to joint programs. If P.L. 88-74 is to be amended along these lines, ESCOP feels that it would be complementary to the Hatch Act, which provides

authorizations for SAES only, and it also would facilitate the execution of programs arising from regional and national planning.

Director Wood requested reactions from the Western Directors regarding these alternatives and/or instructions as to what the Legislative Subcommittee should do with respect to getting support for facilities funding.

### 13.0 ARPAC Report - Frevert

Director Frevert stated that ARPAC has not met since he last reported at the Spring 1972 meeting.

A letter addressed to the Chairman of ARPAC was received from R. J. Hildreth of the Farm Foundation. This letter relates to the general area of rural development research and its place in the planning system and CRIS. Dr. Hildreth proposes to make a case for a better identity for our research in the general area of rural development. He feels that at present it is rather hidden and is difficult to identify under RPG's 5.0 and 6.0. His proposal is to create another RPG (RPG 7.) entitled, Rural Development.

Director Frevert stated that he has discussed this item with Dr. Wood and Dr. Padfield and no one of them has strong feelings concerning this.

Dr. Padfield commented that the Experiment Stations in the Land Grant System should make themselves more visible especially vis a vis "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times".

### 14.0 Committee of Nine Report - Ayres

Since the Western Directors meeting in February, the Committee of Nine met in Washington, D.C., April 19-20, and in Kansas City, Missouri, June 18-20.

Since you have all received a copy of the April 19-20 minutes, I will mention only a few items unless questions are asked for greater detail.

- 1) 1972 RRF Allotment Schedule Revision and Approval.  
Committee of Nine approved the revised RRF allotment schedule for 1972, based on the latest information submitted by the State Experiment Station Directors. Committee of Nine approved the 1973 budgets for IR-1, IR-2, IR-4, and C/9 travel.

2) New Western Projects Approved.

- W-123, Evaluating Management of Predators in Relation to Domestic Animals
- W-124, Soil as a Waste Treatment System
- W-125, Soil Interpretations and Socio-Economic Criteria for Land Use Planning

Western Project Deferred Approval.

- W- , Evaluation of Landscape Plants Better Adapted to Western Environment

The Committee of Nine "encourages the Western Directors to seek other mechanisms than a formal RRF project to bring the workers together in the manner proposed."

3) Termination Reports.

The Committee of Nine recognizes the importance of a termination report being prepared and submitted promptly and encourages CSRS to take appropriate steps to remind administrative advisers of their responsibility.

4) Alternative Procedures for Allocation of the RRF.

After considerable discussion for allocation of the RRF in preparation of the 1973 allotment schedule, the motion carried use the current procedure with provision that a detailed study be made and a decision be reached by the end of the December meeting of the Committee.

The RRF Allocation Subcommittee was appointed and consists of Directors D. W. Barton, Chairman, F. W. Smith, R. D. Rouse and L. C. Ayres.

The RRF Allocation Subcommittee met the afternoon and evening in advance of the June 19-20 C/9 meeting. After considerable discussion regarding possible methods of allocation on how to use the RRF increases more effectively, and denying a motion to use the Hatch formula for RRF allocations to the states, it was decided that the subcommittee will meet September 13-14, 1972 in the Washington, D.C. vicinity for further consideration of RRF allocations.

5) Assignment of Regional Research Funds.

There continue to be many changes in the assignments of Regional Research Funds to projects.

At the June C/9 meeting, all regional research project allocations for FY 1972 and FY 1973 were reviewed. From the outcome of this review it was decided that each Administrative Adviser and Experiment Station Director should be alerted to the lack of information. Your attention to my letter of June 23, 1972 has been appreciated.

6) National Planning of Regional Research.

Committee of Nine Chairman, C. Peairs Wilson presented a preliminary statement and proposal for further consideration of the Committee, as to what role the Committee of Nine will have as the SAES and USDA move into regional and national planning. A subcommittee including S. H. Wittwer, Chairman, and D. Chambers was appointed to consider the matter further and report at the next meeting of the Committee of Nine.

Dr. Beacher of CSRS stated that Congress has passed an Act, The Advisory Committees' Standards Act, requiring the Executive Branch and Congressional Committees to regularly check the activities of Advisory Committees. Within the next two years we can expect a review of the operations of the Committee of Nine as well as other Advisory Committees. We are trying to make sure our house is in order.

14.1 Proposed Future Role and Scope of IR-4, Chemicals for Minor Uses on Agricultural Products  
- Rasmussen

At the annual Technical Committee meeting, April 25-27, 1972, considerable discussion was directed towards the role and scope of activities perceived for the IR-4 project in the years ahead. Acknowledgment was made of the fact that registration and labeling requirements are more stringent now than in the past and that the incentive for the chemical manufacturers to petition for clearances for all uses is considerably diminished. It was perceived, therefore, that the experiment stations will undoubtedly have to play an increasingly significant role in identifying needs for specific chemicals, in obtaining efficacy data and residue data, for use in petitioning through IR-4 for registration for specific limited uses. Assuming this to be the situation in the future, a real need emerges for increased service on the part of the IR-4 staff located at Rutgers University. The Technical Committee moved to develop plans for the

organization and enlargement of the project to meet the needs of the future.

Before proceeding at any length towards re-designing of the project to enlarge the service, it was decided that each administrative advisor should present the matter to his Regional Association of Directors for consideration and tentative approval. It is requested, therefore, that in view of the imminent need for a larger responsibility upon public agencies to gain registration of essential pesticidal chemicals, that the IR-4 project be enlarged to the extent of one additional professional staff member to be located at the project headquarters, Rutgers, New Jersey, and that the budget provided from regional research funds by the Committee of Nine be increased by \$30,000 per year to cover salary and additional operating costs. The current project funding is \$60,000 per year, so the proposed new total would be \$90,000 per year.

In addition to the new staff member being available for contacts with the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. on clearances and to keep abreast of requirements, it is anticipated that he would enhance the communication between regional Technical Committee representatives and the state liaison representatives to improve the flow of essential information for the obtaining of tolerances and labels. It is also anticipated that such a person would provide a better continuity of operation, when in the expected reasonably near future, Dr. C. C. Compton retires. When that happens, the plan will be to replace him, but with an experienced man there in addition to George Markel, the present assistant, the work should move ahead with less of a break in continuity.

It was brought out in the Technical Committee meeting that frequently a need exists in a state to develop a system whereby the needs for pesticidal chemical registration and labeling can be placed on a priority basis. In other words, we need to have our scientists identify those problems and the chemicals essential for their control so that they can be placed in priority order for attention. Definite arrangements then can be made for the obtaining of data to be channeled through the liaison representative to IR-4 and in turn to EPA for action. The IR-4



Technical Committee is developing materials to provide guidance for the state liaison representatives, and accordingly, the Technical Committee solicits the help and cooperation of each director's office to strengthen the hand and more clearly define the role of the liaison representative so that the information flow to IR-4 is such that the proper information is available on which to petition for registrations.

Director Rasmussen moved, seconded by Director Johnson, that the Western Directors approve tentatively the addition of another professional staff member along with a budget increase of \$30,000 per year which would be taken off-the-top nationally. MOTION PASSED.

#### 15.0 WAERC Report - C. P. Wilson

WAERC has not met since the last meeting of Western Directors. The annual meeting of the Western Agricultural Economics Research Council will be held next week in Logan, Utah. WAERC Chairman George Dawson is awaiting a report on the action of Western Directors with respect to the fate of Western Regional Research Advisory Committees.

#### 16.0 WSWRC Report - Frevert

A meeting of WSWRC was held in April 1972 at Riverside.

Discussion at the meeting on salinity research brought out several points:

- . There has been no U.S. Salinity Laboratory Collaborators meeting since 1968
- . The total research on salinity is quite modest
- . There is concern that the information on the specifics of salinity control management is not being packaged in a form palatable to user groups and that the Agricultural Experiment Stations are not putting enough expertise into the real problems of salinity control.
- . Many of the problems of salinity control are out of the area of expertise of soil and water scientists and engineers

- . That these scientists and engineers should concern themselves with where the salts are supposed to go and how they are to get there and not just deal with salts in the root zone.

It was moved, seconded and passed by WSWRC that the Western Directors encourage a salinity conference on a biannual basis.

Director Frevert reported that he has discussed this motion with Dr. H. R. Thomas of ARS. Following further consultation with Dr. Thomas and Dr. Maletic of the Bureau of Reclamation, Director Frevert will report back to Western Directors with more specific recommendations at the November 1972 meeting.

WSWRC took action to recommend to Western Directors that they are going to organize a committee concerned with the salt management of the Colorado River and that this committee include representatives from appropriate Federal agencies. No action was taken by Western Directors. The "Policy Concerning Regional Research" (RRC Report, item 10.1) would be helpful to WSWRC concerning the possible establishment of a technical committee in this area.

On behalf of WSWRC, Director Frevert moved, seconded by Director M. L. Wilson, that the Western Directors authorize a meeting of the WSWRC Executive Committee during Fiscal Year 1972-73 before the next meeting of WSWRC. MOTION PASSED.

Director Frevert moved, seconded by Director Day, that the Western Directors authorize a meeting of the Soil Phosphorus Work Group in the Spring of 1973.  
MOTION PASSED.

A petition for a WRCC in the area of Trickle Irrigation has been submitted to RRC. (See RRC Report, item 10.31 for action.)

#### 17.0 WHERAC Report - Leyendecker

WHERAC met in Hawaii February 22-23, 1972. Eleven states were represented. Items of business, other than routine activities, of interest to the Western Directors follow.

- 17.1 The interstate doctorate program is proceeding on schedule. Most of the participating states have signed the agreement and a special brochure

announcing the program prepared by WICHE is ready for publication. The ten western institutions involved are extremely optimistic that the program will be a success. The basic concept involves the home-campus at which the student is enrolled but which does not offer a Ph.D. in a specialty of the student's choice and the host-campus at which the student takes supplementary course work and which awards the degree. The program will probably be initiated Spring Semester 1973.

#### 18.0 WSRAC Report - Wood

The committee has not met since October 1971.

A planning meeting was held at Davis, California on March 15 between WSRAC and WECRDC (Extension) to explore possibilities of a joint meeting of the two rural development committees. It was decided that WSRAC and WECRDC would hold a joint meeting followed by a day-long meeting for each group. Tentative dates are January 17-19, 1973 in San Francisco.

A second planning meeting will be held in Seattle on August 11, with a special WSRAC sub-committee to meet with WECRDC and the Farm Foundation. The two advisors to these committees support the forthcoming joint meeting in San Francisco.

#### 19.0 ERS Report - West

I appreciate the invitation to be with you; I want to take advantage of opportunities like this to get better acquainted with the administration of the Land Grant system.

Prior to the time I became Administrator of ERS, I was Administrator of Foreign Economic Development Service which is now a Division of ERS -- Foreign Development Division. Since I became Administrator of ERS, I have merged the Foreign Regional Analysis Division and the Foreign Trade Development Division into what is now called the Foreign Demand and Competition Division.

There are now three Deputy Administrators whose roles have been strengthened: Linley Juers is responsible for Human and Natural Resources; Ken Farrell, Commercial Agriculture; and Lyle Schertz, Foreign. They have more line responsibility than previously.

Presently, each Division's field staff is quite distinct, with varying policies and operations. Some changes have been made to bring into closer focus the role of field staffs from the national viewpoint of ERS.

ERS is making several studies to determine what kind of reorganization is needed. We are making reviews to determine the direction our economic research is taking and ought to take, and the role ERS ought to play. We need to identify the high priority research needs and see what changes should be made in ERS' programs. Hopefully, the studies will be completed by September 1972 at which time an ERS-wide meeting will be held to discuss the recommended changes.

A question was raised: How does regional and national planning fit in with ERS' reorganization and/or changes?

Dr. West stated that ERS has been moving more towards looking at the whole of agriculture. Regionalization does not appear to have any real advantage to helping ERS' programs. ERS is represented in the Regional Planning Committees and plans to have inputs through this channel.

#### 20.0 Treasurer's Report - Asleson

Director Asleson presented financial statements for the Director-at-Large and the Western Directors' Special Fund. (Appendix 20.0). He stated that bills will be sent to each station after he has received a statement from Mr. McNeill of California.

#### 21.0 Western Regional Pest Management Pilot Program - Linsley

Director Linsley was elected as the Western SAES representative on the Western Regional Pest Management Pilot Program at the Spring 1972 meeting of Western Directors. Director Linsley presented the following report.

The initial meeting of Regional Pest Management Working Groups was held in Chicago, February 25, 1972, at the call of the USDA Pest Management Working Group. G. G. Rohwer, Executive Secretary, presided. In attendance were: USDA representatives: CSRS (R. C. Riley); ASCS (A. G. Broughton); APHIS (G. G. Rohwer, J. R. Brazzel); ARS (W. Klassen); ES (Ray C. Scott, J. G. Thomas, Paul W. Bergman). Regional Experiment Station representatives: NE (Kriner - NJ); NC (G. Guyer - Michigan); W (Linsley

- California). Regional Extension representatives: NE (D. F. Bray - Delaware); NC (B. D. Blair - Ohio); W (R. W. Portman - Idaho). Regional State Department representatives: NE (W. Cranstoun - NJ); NC (D. F. Lovitt - Michigan); W. (H. Gallaway - Nevada).

Southern Regional Representatives had met previously and were not in attendance.

Responsibility for the USDA national effort in pest management is centered in the Office of Science and Education. The Department Pest Management Working Group (J. S. Robins, Chairman) administers and coordinates the Pest Management Research Program (Attachment A), including coordination with the IBP/NSF Ecosystems Project ("Huffaker program") and the Pest Management Action Program (Attachment B). It is made up of administrator representatives of ES, APHIS, ARS, FS, CSRS, ERS and Information, and is responsible for reviewing proposals and making recommendations to the Office of Science and Education.

The Action Program, includes the Pest Management Pilot Program, and involves Regional Pest Management Working Groups and State Pest Management Steering Committees. The Regional groups are made up of representatives of the state cooperative extension services, experiment stations and departments of agriculture (CES, AES, SDA, APHIS, ES, ARS and CSRS) and are charged with defining pest management requirements and priorities in the Region for the Pest Management Working Group. The State Steering Committees comprise representatives of CES, AES, SDA, APHIS and ES. This group plans and executes the local pest management program.

The agenda for the meeting included a large number of informational items (Attachment C). At its conclusion, the conference broke up into regional groups to make recommendations for priority regional pest management programs for possible FY 1972 funding. Criteria to be used included the following: (1) adequate research and backup information, (2) pesticide load presently used and decrease expected, (3) opportunity for environmental enhancement, (4) economics of commodity, (5) extrapolation potential from one project to another, (6) producer interest, (7) potential for reduction in health hazards, (8) potential for private sector to take over support in future, and (9) potential for improving quality, yield and nutrition of commodity.

As a result of the earlier meeting of the Southern groups, pilot projects had been recommended across the

cotton belt for a 3-year period for a total of \$2.25M. In the Western Region, California, Arizona and New Mexico received \$150,000, \$180,000, and \$60,000 respectively.

Programs recommended by the remaining regional groups at this meeting were subsequently funded for FY 1972 as follows:

Western Region:

Deciduous Tree Fruits Pest Management (Washington)	\$56,396
Pest Management of Green Peach Aphid and Leaf Roll Virus on Potatoes (Idaho)	\$35,000

North Central Region:

Apple Pests (Michigan)	\$110,000
Alfalfa Pests (Indiana)	\$75,000

Northeastern Region:

Corn Earworm and Corn Borer (Delaware)	\$30,000
(Maryland)	\$60,000
(New Jersey)	\$33,860

FY 1972 programs will be developed from proposals initiated by the States. Guidelines and schedules for submissions are currently in preparation and will be distributed shortly, possibly in August. Presumably these will be reviewed by the Regional Working Groups prior to consideration by the Department Working Group.

Robins commented that variation in funding levels for these projects depended on a number of factors, including the starting date for the program. He summarized the overall funding of pest management programs as follows:

FY 1972 Funding

Pilot programs	\$2.95 million
Cotton (14 states)	2.25 million
Other (5 states)	0.70 million
Research (Increase)	\$3.50 million
Huffaker program	2.10 million
(USDA-\$1.1 1/, EPA-\$0.7, NSF-\$0.3)	

I/ ARS personnel also involved at about \$6,000,000.

FY 1973 Funding	
Pilot Programs	\$2.00 million
Current Pilot Efforts	0.75 million
New	1.25 million
Research (Increase)	\$3.80 million
NSF <u>2/</u>	0.80 million
EPA <u>2/</u>	0.80 million
USDA	2.20 million
ARS	0.90 million
CSRS	0.90 million
FS	0.40 million

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2/ Increases to conjoin with 1972 levels to fund Huffaker program and other related efforts.

## PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

## SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

## DEPARTMENT PEST MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

CSRS - Dr. J. S. Robins, Chairman  
 ASCS - Dr. A. G. Broughton  
 APHS - Mr. G. G. Rohwer, Executive Sec.  
 ARS - Dr. H. R. Thomas  
 ES - Dr. R. C. Scott  
 FS - Dr. E. M. Bacon  
 ERS - Mr. V. W. Davis

## REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUPS

## Northeast Region

SES\* - D. F. Bray, Ch.  
 APHS - J. R. Brazzel, Sec.  
 CSRS - R. C. Riley  
 ARS - W. Klassen  
 ES - J. G. Thomas  
 SE\* - R. R. Kriner  
 SDA\* - W. Cranston

## North Central Region

SDA\* - D. F. Lovitt, Ch.  
 ES - J. G. Thomas, Sec.  
 CSRS - R. C. Riley  
 APHS - J. R. Brazzel  
 ARS - W. Klassen  
 SE\* - B. D. Blair  
 SES\* - G. E. Guyer

## Southern Region

SE\* - R. J. Ledbetter, Ch.  
 ES - J. G. Thomas, Sec.  
 CSRS - R. C. Riley  
 APHS - J. R. Brazzel  
 ARS - W. Klassen  
 SES\* - P. L. Adkisson  
 SDA\* - A. S. Elder

## Western Region

SE\* - R. W. Portman, Chairman  
 APHS - J. R. Brazzel, Secretary  
 ARS - W. Klassen  
 ES - J. G. Thomas  
 SES\* - E. G. Linsley  
 SDA\* - H. Galloway

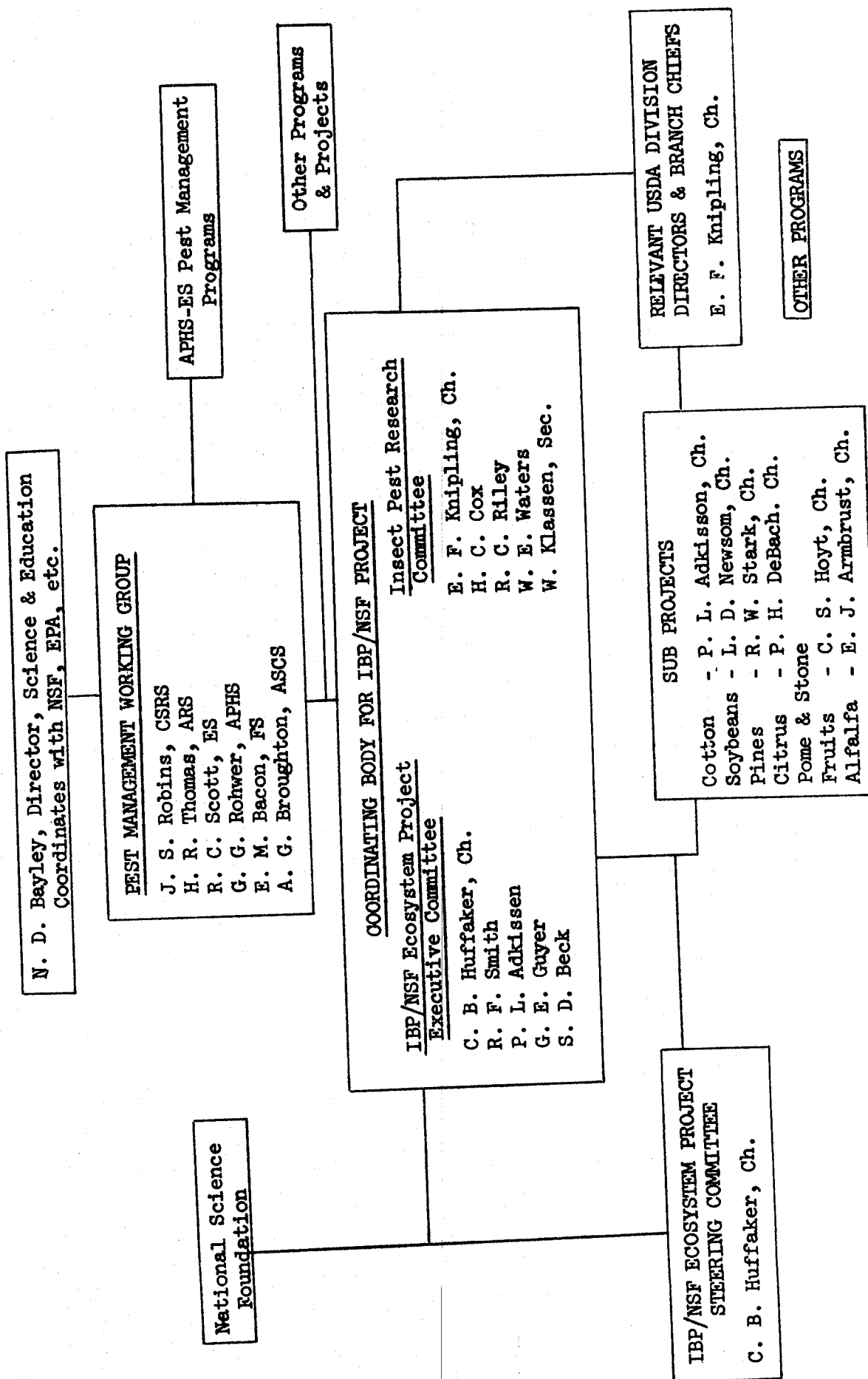
STATE PEST MANAGEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE  
in each participating State

\*SE - State Extension Service  
 \*SES - State Experiment Station  
 \*SDA - State Department of Agriculture

3/8/72



PEST MANAGEMENT - RESEARCH



## ATTACHMENT C

## AGENDA

PEST MANAGEMENT MEETING  
Chicago, Illinois  
February 25, 1972

1. Announcements and introductions
2. Introductory remarks stressing cooperative program involving Federal-State agencies and industry.
3. Role, composition, and function of working groups and State steering committees--including review and approval of projects.
4. Objectives and guidelines of pest management programs
5. ES-APHS agreement
6. Project proposal outline
7. Monitoring health of pest management employees
8. Present and future research support
9. Support from regulatory agencies
10. Handling of information program at national and state levels
11. Handling of relationships with industry
12. Allocation of funds for pest management
  - a. Cotton
  - b. Other crops
13. Recommendations for initiating projects

## 22.0 Western Region Area Development Research Center - Padfield

### PERSONAL BACKGROUND OF THE DIRECTOR

I don't know whether to emphasize my scientific credentials or my agricultural background. It might be useful, briefly, to give some information on both. I was born on a farm in the Salt River Valley, Arizona. My grandfather was a homesteader, and my father was a farmer also. I was raised on the farm for the first eighteen years of my life until I entered the Navy. I remember the extreme amount of work that went with the farm--getting up at 4:00 in the morning to run the paper route, coming home and milking cows, riding the school bus for fifteen or so miles to school, coming home in the evening, running the paper route and helping finish up the cows. In the summer time cleaning ditch, chopping cotton, cultivating and so on. One of the things I learned from this experience was the fact that hard work was not necessarily in itself a guarantee of success, at least on the farm because like so many other small farmers, my father sold out to a larger farmer and went to work in the factories of Southern California.

Almost all of my research experience has been connected with agriculture or rural settings. The first work that I did was a two-year study of Southwestern agricultural labor, which was conducted in cooperation with an agricultural economist. This resulted in a book. Another study after this was on the impact of improved grains and wheat and corn on the peasant farmers in Northwest Mexico. After this I had a year's experience in East Africa working in the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Nairobi on a rural development project and an urban migration study. And, at about the same time, I spent two years in a ghetto-factory study in San Diego, studying through time the impact of a hard-core unemployed training program on the trainees, as well as on the factory management and union. As with the farm labor study, this study is coming out in book form.

### ORGANIZATIONAL REALITIES

It might be useful, briefly, to summarize the discussion that I presented to my Technical Advisory Committee on April 4, in which I indicated from my point of view the interests to be served by the Center. I see four basic domains or organizational entities which must be accommodated by the Center's program. The public sector, Oregon State University as an academic institution,

the Western Agricultural Experiment Stations, and, finally, the Center staff.

The public at large is the familiar, vague, ill-defined reason any of us give for this or that proposal involving the expenditure of public funds. Suffice it to say, that Oregon State University, the Experiment Stations and the Western Regional Research Center are preeminently public institutions and should be serving the public interest, but each in a manner that serves its members' interest also, and this is where differences are bound to emerge.

The Center has a responsibility especially, for problems of rural people associated with problems of economic decline, depopulation, poverty and migration--that is to say, impacts of technology, economic change and urbanization on rural people.

But returns to the public sector are not really the issue in the relationships between organizations serving the public interest. This is obvious by the number of competing organizations serving the public interest. If serving the public interest were the sole criterion, and we were honest about it, we would be more willing to recognize when we were not serving those interests and be willing to put ourselves out of a job.

Social science and applied research generally is entering a new phase not only in the United States, but in the world as a whole. The applied scientist is no longer automatically regarded as the hero-benefactor. Research, especially social and economic research, is controversial. The differential benefits of all research is becoming more and more to be recognized by people, even in underdeveloped nations. Also, the selfish gains to the scientists are becoming more and more to be recognized by the public. Therefore, research resources, including not only funds, but permission by the beneficiaries, is becoming a scarce good for which institutions and organizations must compete. Benefits must be observable, they must be felt and they must occur in a relatively short time.

Oregon State University as an academic institution-- whether the Center was placed at Arizona, Hawaii, the University of Nevada or wherever, being placed in an academic institution means that it will inevitably relate to the public clientele associated with that university. Each university faculty has its professional imperatives. This involves an academic system of obligations and rewards. The Experiment Station

Directors must recognize that the Center staff, whether visiting or attached, has certain obligations to the university in which the Center is placed in terms of time for teaching, faculty committees, seminars, etc. And this system also dictates certain criteria for the research and other Center activities which the staff will be engaged in.

Western Agricultural Experiment Stations--The key question that Center staff and Oregon State University must face is why should Experiment Station X give X amount of dollars to support another research organization in Oregon?--just so the Center staff can do their own thing and Oregon State University get another facility?

It is true that the Experiment Station is one of the most amply endowed research organizations in the United States, but this does not mean they are a gravy train--especially if the resources they contribute simply support competing activities with no visible returns to them.

"What do the Western Agricultural Experiment Stations get out of it?" is a question for which the Center program is going to have to develop a reasonably valid answer.

The Experiment Station system is facing serious challenges. Fundamental economic changes have radically altered the social composition of their clientele, presenting problems of a different character than in the past, and demanding new roles in the face of these problems. If the Experiment Station system is to remain viable in this dynamic situation, it must be dynamic. They must become less firm and farm oriented and become more human resource oriented, community oriented and even urban oriented insofar as urban dynamics are related to rural dynamics. This requires new inputs of expertise--inputs from the human sciences as opposed to, or certainly in addition to, the agricultural sciences. Perhaps returns in this area are what the Center can help provide.

The Center staff--I am speaking primarily of non-agricultural social scientists, and my remarks are based upon the assumption that the Experiment Station Directors and Oregon State University want a substantial input from this system of expertise, whether attached, visiting or non-resident.

The key question the Experiment Station Directors and Oregon State University must accommodate is this: "Why should a competent, recognized, non-agricultural social scientist devote three to five years of his or her professional life to simply serving the agricultural Land Grant system?" Professional payoff to one's activity is essential to remain scientifically viable. This means that research scientists will inevitably apply themselves to development problems in such a way as to yield not only practical value but to yield general scientific value in terms of their own disciplines. To get good social scientists, there must be in the Center an opportunity for disciplinary research and identification. This means there must be above all an opportunity for discovery.

Clearly, the Center program must develop a set of relationships which is of mutual benefit to all four domains of interest--the Western Experiment Stations, Oregon State University, the staff scientists of the Center and the public at large. It would be ideal if these relationships produced net returns for each domain greater than if the Center did not exist.

What is the edge that this Center can give that justifies its existence--something that the agricultural science system or the social science system alone does not provide?

As I see it, the key principle is integration, and the mechanism is organization. The Center program must be organized in such a way as to integrate what is now separated. Regional research is now fragmented in a number of ways. First, it tends to be fragmented along USDA vs. University lines. Then it tends to be fragmented along state lines. In addition, within the State Land Grant System it tends to be fragmented along disciplinary lines, and along Experiment Station and Extension Service lines. The Center can reduce this fragmentation, at least insofar as its own program is concerned, by developing the organizational mechanism to actually integrate organizationally diverse and scientifically diverse talents. How? By tying Center research in with other campuses or other Land Grant institutions and by being tied into research being done on other campuses and by tying social sciences and the agricultural sciences together on common projects.

#### PROBLEMS

There are basic problems involved in human development research as opposed to production oriented research or

technical research. On the one hand, production oriented research has to cope with fewer factors. It usually operates within a relatively simple, albeit sophisticated, hypothetical system. The goal structure implicit in the research has a high degree of compatibility with the local power structure.

Rural development research on the other hand has to deal with a multiplicity of factors with varying definitions. There is not a high degree of compatibility between the goals of rural development in the broadest sense and the local power structure. In fact there is a great deal of diversity of opinion and conflict regarding its goals indicating that the beneficiaries of rural development research are difficult to define.

### ISSUES

One issue of a conceptual nature is the issue of the rural/urban dichotomy. I have become convinced, after working in the area of rural development in the United States, Mexico and Africa, that the dichotomy between the so-called rural and urban sectors, is an impediment to research because, in reality, there is no real dichotomy. We find in rural areas urban people-- people with urban ideas, styles of living, patterns of consumption; witness the modern large-scale farmer or his superintendent living in an air conditioned house with a swimming pool, two or three automobiles, a motorboat and a camp trailer. Is this rural? In the cities we find, in the low income areas, recent emigrants from rural areas with rural life ways, social structure and value systems.

Another issue is the role the Center should play in ongoing regional rural development research programs. Should the Center staff assume responsibility for research that they had no part in organizing, regional research projects which from their point of view may not involve enough commitment in terms of time from the participants and which do not provide enough time for a coordinator in the project to truly coordinate, or should the Center staff devote its time to organizing regional projects which will not have the kinds of weaknesses which many regional research projects seem to have? And, if this were the case, how would such research be structured? What would be some of the criteria that would be used?

Another issue is the role of the Extension Service in the Regional Centers. Should there be an Extension arm

in the Center? This issue is posed most recently in terms of the Title IV Rural Development Funds. As you may know, Jim Hildreth, Managing Director of the Farm Foundation, has helped organize what is called the Coordinating Committee of the four Regional Centers in the United States. As Chairman, he called a meeting of this committee in Chicago with a number of people from the Extension Service in the USDA. The Director of the Extension Service and a number of deputy directors were there. The Extension Service people at this meeting made it very clear that they were unhappy that Extension Service was not an integral part of the Centers as they presently were structured. It was pointed out to them that there has been no money forthcoming from the Extension Service and that all the money was coming from the Experiment Stations. It was also pointed out to them that Extension Service people were on the Technical Advisory Committees of the Centers. Representatives of the Extension Service felt that the Centers should go further than this and they indicated that, from their point of view, the regional ten per cent of the Title IV Funds would probably not be given to the Centers unless the Centers incorporated Extension Service activities in their overall program.

It has always been assumed that this Center's research would be closely related with Extension activity, at the formulation end and the output end. But the actual integration of Extension Service programs in the Research Center is something substantially different. This must be thought out and this we will try to do in the course of the next few months.

I feel that this has to be thought out very carefully because the Extension Service role will have to be defined quite thoroughly and satisfactorily from my point of view to be consistent with the Center's terms of reference as they exist now. I am being very open about this issue and hope that this openness will be appreciated to the extent that I can work things out in consultation with all the relevant and interested participants in a fairly loose administrative atmosphere.

#### FUTURE PLANS

The first two weeks in August will be devoted to intensive consultation with outside experts who have been recommended to the Center by various members of the Experiment Station system. The consultations are to



assist me in developing an imaginative program which will be realistic in terms of the administrative and political realities of the Western Region.

And finally, let me say that I hope to visit each Land Grant university in the Western Region as soon as possible. I may not be able to visit each Land Grant institution this year, but at least I will begin as soon as possible.

### 23.0 ARS Reorganization in the West - Thomas

The regional office probably will be located in Berkeley. The Area Directors have been selected and some are already enroute to their designated areas in the western region. Temporary headquarters will be at the Western Regional Research Laboratory in Albany, and we will have a skeleton crew. Mr. Robert L. Olsen will be my top man.

ARS has a line organization as follows:

Administrator  
Deputy Administrators in the regions  
Area Directors

Administratively, this is where it cuts off.

The role of the Location Leader is a phase of organization that has yet to be crystallized. This will vary by location because in some situations, the Location Leader will be essentially a line individual, because he will be a leader of a laboratory.

A Research Leader will be an individual with line responsibility. He will be a leader of a team, managing people and to a degree managing funds.

The Technical Advisor is an individual who, because of his technical leadership can give direction to other individuals who may not be on the line, management-wise. We have yet to identify these Technical Advisors.

The Board of Directors includes the Administrator, Associate Administrator, four Regional Deputies, four Chiefs of Staff (Assistant Administrators), and Assistant to the Administrator for Management. They will review the use of extramural funds and make recommendations. After the decisions are made, implementation will be carried out in the regions.

23.1 Tropical Agricultural Research and Training  
Center - C.P. Wilson

The 1966 Food for Peace Act (P.L. 89-808) contained an authorization, drafted by Representative Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii, for the Secretary of Agriculture, among other things, to establish centers in the United States for research and training programs in tropical food production. An authorization for appropriations of \$33,000,000 was included. This authorization has never been funded. In conversation with Secretary Freeman in 1966 and 1967, it was apparent that, in view of the Vietnam War, new authorizations would not be funded. The Executive Budget for FY 1970 included funding but the new administration, which was interested in balancing the budget at that time, deleted the item. In the spring of 1970, a letter was written to Secretary Hardin calling his attention to the authorization. It was mentioned to him again in the fall of 1970. In January 1971 a representative of ARS stopped in Honolulu to discuss this topic. We were later asked for additional information. It is my understanding that a committee internal to ARS prepared a proposal which was included in the Secretary's budget but it was deleted by OMB. When the Executive budget was presented to the Congress Senator Fong of Hawaii inquired about the "mission item". Hawaii's two Senators and two Representatives have introduced into the appropriation measure an item of \$3.8 million to fund Section 406 of P.L. 89-808. A center in Hawaii to be operated through the College of Tropical Agriculture, a center in Puerto Rico to be operated by ARS, and a special grant fund for tropical agricultural research and training programs by other Land Grant institutions is proposed. \$1.45 million would be for the Hawaii Center, \$1.35 million would be for the Puerto Rico Center, and \$1.00 million would be for the special grant fund.

This proposal was discussed at the annual meeting of the Directors of International Agricultural Programs at Columbia, Missouri last month and they adopted unanimously a resolution in support of the proposed appropriation.

I am unable to say what the present status of the proposal is today.

## 24.0 AID Programs and Agricultural Research - Long

Dr. Long made a presentation to the Western Directors concerning agricultural research sponsored by AID. He expressed the philosophy that localized research is imperative to effective technical assistance in foreign countries. He stated that this view is now "policy" within AID.

During his discourse Dr. Long handed out a number of documents that illustrated and expanded on the points he made in his oral presentation. Copies of these may be obtained from Dr. Erven Long, Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20523.

## 25.0 Report of ESCOP Seed Policy Subcommittee - C.P. Wilson

A letter was received from Director R. D. Ensign of Idaho along with "A Statement of Responsibilities and Policies Relating to Development, Release and Multiplication of Publicly Developed Varieties of Seed-Propagated Crops". This is the third revision of the Seed Policy Statement. Director Ensign has requested endorsement of this revision by Western Directors. (A copy of the Statement is attached as Appendix 25.0.)

Director Rasmussen moved that the Western Directors approve the revision of the Seed Policy Statement. The motion was seconded and PASSED.

Chairman C. P. Wilson will inform Dr. H. R. Fortmann of the action of Western Directors.

## 26.0 Election of New Officers - Hervey

On behalf of the Nominating Committee, which consisted of Director D. F. Hervey as Chairman and Directors G. B. Wood and R. K. Frevert, Director Hervey made the following report:

### Officers of WAAESD:

Chairman	- G. B. Wood
Vice Chairman	- C. P. Wilson
Secretary	- B. E. Day
Treasurer	- J. A. Asleson
Recording Secretary	- Nancy Raphael
Director-at-Large	- M. T. Buchanan
ARPAC Representative	- M. T. Buchanan

## Regional Research Committee:

Chairman  
2 Years  
3 Years  
Alternate

- B. E. Day  
- W. H. Foote  
- C. E. Clark  
- D. D. Johnson

## Committee of Nine:

2 Years  
3 Years  
Alternate

- L. C. Ayres  
- M. J. Burris  
- M. L. Wilson

## ESCOPE:

1 Year  
2 Years  
3 Years  
Alternate

- G. B. Wood  
- D. W. Bohmont  
- P. J. Leyendecker  
- J. M. Nielson

## ESCOPE Legislative Subcommittee:

1 Year  
3 Years

- G. B. Wood  
- D. W. Bohmont

## ESCOPE Marketing Subcommittee:

1 Year as Needed

- J. M. Nielson

## Executive Committee:

1973

- G. B. Wood  
- C. P. Wilson  
- B. E. Day  
- J. A. Asleson

## Forward Planning Committee:

1973

- C. P. Wilson  
- M. T. Buchanan  
- D. W. Bohmont  
- G. B. Wood  
- R. E. Ely

## Administrative Advisors:

WAERC  
WSWRC  
WSRAC  
WHERAC

- C. P. Wilson  
- R. K. Frevert  
- G. B. Wood  
- P. J. Leyendecker

Director Hervey moved, seconded by Director Frevert,  
that the Western Directors approve the above nominations.  
MOTION PASSED.

Western Region Area Development Research Center Advisory  
and Technical Committee (W-115):

1973

- M. L. Wilson
- D. L. Oldenstadt
- M. T. Buchanan  
(DAL-permanent)

Director Wood moved, seconded by Director Frevert, that the Western Directors approve the above nominations.

MOTION PASSED.

## 27.0 Future Meetings

Director Day of California and Director Morgan of the Western Regional Research Laboratory extended an invitation to the Western Directors to meet in Berkeley and Albany for the Spring 1973 meeting. Western Directors accepted their invitation. Definite dates for the meetings will be announced at the next meeting of Western Directors (Fall 1972).

Looking ahead tentatively, Western Directors will be meeting in Oregon for their Summer 1973 meeting; New Mexico for their Spring 1974 meetings; and Washington for their Summer 1974 meetings.

Chairman C. P. Wilson will explore the possibility of holding a joint meeting with Extension Directors either in the Spring or Summer of 1973. }

### 27.1 Collaborators Conference - Morgan

Director Morgan announced that the next Collaborators Conference will be held in Albany in Spring 1973. He proposed several topics and asked Western Directors to select one for the Conference:

- 1) Field Processing and Mechanical Harvesting
- 2) New Food Processing Trends
- 3) Plant Regulators as Related to Food Quality

Western Directors selected New Food Processing Trends as the subject of the Conference.

## 28.0 Joint Meeting of FPC and RRC

A joint meeting of the Forward Planning Committee and the Regional Research Committee was held on July 18,

1972 with Director P. J. Leyendecker presiding.

The items considered were reported by each of the respective Committees as follows:

Review of Western Regional Research Advisory Committees	(Item 9.1, FPC Report)
Fifth Member of WRPC	(Item 9.2, FPC Report)
Off-the-Top Funding for Staff Component of Planning System	(Item 9.3, FPC Report)
Washington Executive Director	(Item 9.4, FPC Report)
Policy Concerning Regional Research	(Item 10.1, RRC Report)

## 29.0 Resolutions

On behalf of the Resolutions Committee, which included Director C. E. Clark as Chairman and Director A. F. McCalla, Director Clark offered the following resolutions.

### 29.1 Resolution 1

WHEREAS, the Western Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, Cooperative State Research Service and Agricultural Research Service Representatives, their wives and guests have just completed a successful business meeting and associated activities, and

WHEREAS, the hospitable arrangements made by our hosts at the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station have facilitated the work and have made our stay in Nevada a very pleasant one,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, CSRS and ARS Representatives and guests express their appreciation to Directors Dale W. Bohmont and Ray E. Ely, their wives and their staff for the excellent planning, the very enjoyable evening at the S-BAR-S Ranch, assistance with transportation, and all other special arrangements and activities.

## 29.2 Resolution 2

WHEREAS, Dr. John S. Robins has served as Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Washington State University and retired from these administrative duties in 1970, and

WHEREAS, Director Robins has served in many and varied ways as an active and enthusiastic leader and administrator of research in the Western Region, the nation and abroad,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors extend to him our appreciation and gratitude for his contributions, and we look to continued association with him as a valued friend and as Associate Administrator of the Cooperative State Research Service, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Western Agricultural Experiment Station Directors present to Dr. Robins an appropriate Director Emeritus Certificate in appreciation for his service.

## 29.3 Resolution 3

WHEREAS, Dr. R. D. Ensign has served as Associate Director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and retired from these duties June 30, 1972, and

WHEREAS, during his terms of service his efforts were directed to serve in many capacities including Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Stations, member of the Forward Planning Committee and Regional Research Committee. He has served on the Committee of Nine and on ESCOP. He has been Administrative Advisor of various technical committees and has served his station, the Western Region, and the nation faithfully and selflessly over the years,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors express to Director Ensign our gratitude for his friendship, leadership, and genuine dedication to the cause of Experiment

Station Research, and we extend to him and his wife our best wishes for their future happiness, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors present to Director Ensign an appropriate Director Emeritus Certificate in appreciation for his services and contributions.

#### 29.4 Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Dr. D. F. Hervey has served as Director of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station and will retire from these duties September 1, 1972, and

WHEREAS, during his tenure of service Director Hervey served on many committees and in many leadership roles including Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Western Experiment Station Directors Association, member of the Forward Planning Committee and alternate member of ESCOP. He served as Administrative Advisor of various technical committees and he has provided active and dedicated service in policy making and implementation in the Western Region,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors express to Director Hervey our gratitude for his faithful service, leadership and friendship during our association with him over the years, and extend to him and his wife our best wishes for their future happiness, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors present to Director Hervey an appropriate Director Emeritus Certificate in appreciation for his services and contributions.

A round of applause signified the unanimous APPROVAL of the above Resolutions.

#### 30.0 Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 1:00 p.m., July 21, 1972.



## APPENDIX 6.0

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

Western Association  
of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors

University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada

July 18, 1972

Present: C. P. Wilson, Chairman  
P. J. Leyendecker, Vice-Chairman  
B. E. Day, Secretary  
M. T. Buchanan, Recording Secretary  
M. L. Wilson, RRC Chairman  
J. A. Asleson, Treasurer  
J. S. Robins, CSRS

The meeting was called to order by Chairman C. P. Wilson at 8:00 p.m. The following items were considered and actions taken as noted below.

1. Policy Regarding Endorsement of Research Proposals

Chairman Wilson read extracts of correspondence between DAL Buchanan and D. L. Oldenstadt of Washington State University. He referred to the Project Proposal to NSF dealing with "hot water" research.

After discussion it was moved by Day, seconded by Leyendecker and PASSED that it be the policy of Western Directors not to endorse research proposals unless they are the concerted action of Western Directors.

Robins suggested that the Western Station (or another in a similar position) might write other individual stations and determine which might wish to join in the effort.

2. Schedule for Future Meetings

The record of meetings in recent years was reviewed.

SCHEDULE OF WESTERN DIRECTORS' SPRING AND SUMMER  
MEETINGS SINCE 1959

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SPRING</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>
1959	California-Berkeley	Oregon-Corvallis & Ocean Lake
1960	New Mexico-Las Cruces	Washington-Pullman
1961	California-Berkeley	Wyoming-Laramie & Colorado-Fort Collins
1962	California-Davis	Montana-Bozeman
1963	California-Lake Arrowhead	Colorado-Fort Collins
1964	Hawaii-Honolulu	Utah-Logan
1965	California-Berkeley	Nevada-Reno
1966	Arizona-Tucson	Oregon-Corvallis & Newport
1967	California-Berkeley	Washington-Pullman & Idaho-Moscow
1968	New Mexico-Las Cruces	Colorado-Fort Collins
1969	Hawaii-Kauai	Montana-Bozeman
1970	California-Berkeley	Utah-Logan
1971	Arizona-Tucson	Wyoming-Jackson Hole
1972	Hawaii-Kona	Nevada-Reno

Cognizance also was taken of the commitment to meet once a year with the Extension Directors.

With the exception that negotiations with Extension might necessitate some modifications it was agreed that meetings during the next two years would be as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SPRING</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>FALL</u>
1973	California- Berkeley/Albany	Oregon	NASULGC
1974	New Mexico	Washington	NASULGC

### 3. Nominations Committee

After review of the record of service of individual Directors and discussion, it was agreed that Chairman Wilson would name the following Nominations Committee:

G. B. Wood  
R. K. Frevert  
D. F. Hervey

### 4. Request for Meeting Room Reservations for Fall Meeting 1972

Chairman Wilson will request a meeting room for RRC for Sunday, November 12. Meeting rooms for Western Directors will be requested for the times available for meetings of regional associations.

### 5. Resolutions Committee

After discussion, Chairman Wilson reported that he would ask Directors C. E. Clark of Utah and A. F. McCalla of California to serve as the Resolutions Committee.

### 6. Reports from RRC and FPC

#### a. Fifth SAES Member for WRPC

RRC reported on discussion pertaining to means by which a fifth member might be named--Chairman of Western Directors, Past Chairman of RRC, Alternate Member of RRC, Senior Member of ESCOP, etc.

RRC recommended that the Alternate Member of RRC be the fifth member on WRPC. FPC and Executive Committee concurred.

#### b. Role of RRC in Regional and National Planning and Implementation

RRC reported on its deliberations and the policy statement that had evolved. FPC suggested amendments and Executive Committee concurred. (Revised policy statement and supplementary documents are in the RRC report.)

#### c. Role of WAERC and Other Advisory Committees

FPC Chairman Leyendecker summarized responses from FPC members and his own reactions in the form of a motion which was duly seconded and PASSED. The motion follows:

The Forward Planning Committee recommends that the Western Regional Research Advisory Committees continue as presently constituted and, in addition to their regional research advisory role, they will function in a planning capacity upon those assignments forwarded to them by the Regional Planning Committee. It should be noted that RRC is automatically represented on the RPC. It is further recommended that the Forward Planning Committee, with the help of the RPC, continue to monitor the activities of the Regional Research Advisory Committees as they relate to the regional research planning effort and report back to the Western Directors at the 1973 summer meeting concerning any redirection or addition of duties which will better serve the Regional Planning Committee and, at the same time, meet the advisory responsibilities which each committee has concerning the western regional research effort.

d. Staff Assistance in the Office of Western Director-at-Large for Regional and National Planning and Implementation

After discussion within FPC and with RRC members present a motion was made by Leyendecker, seconded by Day, that the FPC recommends that an increase in the allotment for fiscal year 1973 be made to W-106 not to exceed \$30,000 to support the planning system approved by the Western Directors. The budget is as follows:

Program Analyst	\$15,000
Secretary	7,500
Office Expense	2,000
Travel	2,500
Benefits, etc.	<u>3,000</u>
Total	\$30,000

The exact increase is to be contingent upon:

- . CSRS input\*
- . Actual incurred costs

\*It is highly probable that CSRS will support in part the proposed planning budget.

The Executive Committee concurred with this recommendation.

7. Executive Director in Washington, D.C.

Chairman Wilson stated that he and other Chairmen of

Regional Associations had been asked to attend a meeting in Washington, D.C. on July 11, for the purpose of reviewing a proposal to establish an Interregional Coordinator in Washington, D.C. He had asked Director-at-Large Buchanan to attend.

Buchanan distributed copies of the draft proposal developed at the July meeting (attached). Discussion ensued.

The Forward Planning Committee PASSED the following motion:

Director Wood moved that the Forward Planning Committee reaffirm the previous action of Western Directors (WD February 1970 Minutes, Berkeley), "as favoring the general proposal for an Executive Director at the Washington, D.C. level as indicated in the draft distributed by the Chairman of ESCOP." It is further recommended that the present draft be modified to eliminate all lobbying-type activities and also any reference to NISARC activities (see point 1); and that the Western Directors ask their Legislative Subcommittee representatives to serve as a special committee to work with the entire Legislative Subcommittee and with ESCOP to modify the draft proposal and to identify possible candidates for the position.

The Executive Committee decided to go further in modification of the proposal. The following suggestions were made for modification of the section headed, DUTIES OF THE OFFICE:

1. Eliminate.
2. Eliminate the words following ".....Station Directors".
3. Eliminate.
4. Revise to read, "Assist the Legislative Subcommittee of ESCOP in the performance of its functions."
5. Revise to read, "Keep abreast of activities of the Office of Science and Education, USDA and other Federal Agencies such as NSF, NIH, EPA, and FDA and provide information to SAES Directors."
6. As is.
7. As is.
8. As is.
9. "Maintain liaison with the four Regional Associations of SAES Directors."

10. "Serve as Vice Chairman of ESCOP and of all its subcommittees."
11. As is.
12. Delete second sentence.
13. Revise to read, "Eligible to serve as Chairman of the SAES Regional Directors if so designated by the Chairman of ESCOP."
14. Delete. This is the responsibility of someone other than the Executive Director.
15. As is.

After further discussion it was moved by Day, seconded by Leyendecker, to leave in items 10 and 15 as amended and exclude the rest. A tie vote ensued which the Chairman decided in favor of the motion.

It was agreed that the Executive Committee would recommend to Western Directors that the above action be supported, that it be reported directly to the Chairman of ESCOP, and that western members of ESCOP be instructed to negotiate for the Washington Director position.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

(attachment)

Proposal for Employment  
of an  
Executive Director, Washington, D.C. Office  
for the  
State Agricultural Research Organizations\*

GENERAL

The Executive Director (ED) of the State Agricultural Research Organizations will report to the Chairman of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP) which is, in turn, an official continuing committee of the Experiment Station Section, Division of Agriculture, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC). The ED will serve as an ex-officio member of ESCOP, the ESCOP Interim Committee, the ESCOP Liaison Committee, the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee, the Experiment Station Section, and of each of the four Regional Associations of Experiment Station Directors.

OFFICE LOCATION AND FUNDING

The ED will be officed in convenient quarters in Washington, D.C. A full-time secretary will be employed to assist the ED in the discharge of his duties.

Initial funding of the office will be at a level of \$100,000 per annum. This amount to be adjusted in keeping with the needs and demands of the office. ESCOP will be responsible for approval of the annual budget, conducting an annual audit of the Washington office operations, and for setting policies with respect to all fiscal and operational matters.

The initial pro rata distribution of fund support by each organization is shown in Table I, attached hereto.

SALARY AND PERQUISITES

Salary for the ED is negotiable and will be dependent on

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\*To include the 55 State Agricultural Experiment Stations, The Colleges of 1890 and Tuskegee Institute.

qualifications and experience of the individual to be employed. Salary of the office secretary will, likewise, be in keeping with salaries for comparable levels of expertise in the Washington, D.C. Area.

#### DUTIES OF THE OFFICE

1. Serve as Secretary of the National Industry-State Agricultural Research Council (NISARC) and prepare and distribute meeting agendums, minutes of meetings and informational materials to be sent to all members of NISARC.
2. Keep abreast of all Federal legislation of substantial significance to the State Stations and prepare background statements for distribution to the State Station Directors and to members of NISARC so that the Directors and NISARC members can quickly contact their Senators and Representatives about pending legislation and/or elicit help from other influentials in each State to make such contacts.
3. Establish and maintain close working relationships with membership of House and Senate Agriculture Committees and the Appropriations Subcommittees of House and Senate.
4. Assemble, collate and prepare materials for presentation to the Appropriations Subcommittees of the Congress by the Legislative Subcommittee of ESCOP.
5. Maintain liaison with the Office of Science and Education, USDA and other agencies of the USDA and other Federal agencies such as NSF, NIH, EPA and FDA.
6. Serve as day-to-day liaison between ESCOP and the Administrator and Associate Administrator of the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), USDA.
7. Maintain liaison with the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy and with the Administrator, Extension Service, USDA.
8. Maintain liaison with the Executive Director of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.
9. Maintain liaison with the Chairmen of the four Regional Associations of SAES Directors.
10. Serve as Executive Vice Chairman of ESCOP, of the ESCOP Interim Committee and of the ESCOP Liaison Committee.



11. Serve as Secretary and Coordinator of the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee.
12. Coordinate the work of the Regional Directors insofar as it transcends strictly Regional concerns. Twenty-five percent of time of each of the four Regional Directors will be available to undertake work requested of them by the ED.
13. Serve as Chairman of the SAES Regional Directors.
14. Prepare and distribute an "annual report" covering highlights of State Station research in progress, or completed, within the preceding 12 months (4-color, high-quality paper).
15. Such other duties as judgment may dictate or as may be assigned by the Chairman, ESCOP.

Notes for Table 1.

The pro rata distribution of fund support in this table presumes 100% participation by the 53 State Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Colleges of 1890 and Tuskegee Institute. Guam and the Virgin Islands are not included in the support calculations. The calculations are based on an estimated FY 1973 Hatch appropriation of \$52,402,348 and an FY 1973 appropriation of \$8,883,000 under P. L. 89-106 to the Colleges of 1890 and Tuskegee Institute.

Recalculations will be necessary to adjust for non-participation of any of the above organizations and for any changes in the FY 1973 appropriation levels.

PROPOSED BUDGET

(Tentative)

Salaries and Personal Services

Executive Director	\$35,000
Fringe benefits (20%)	7,000
Secretary	10,000
Fringe Benefits (20%)	2,000
Wages (part-time help) and other operating costs	6,000
Miscellaneous (available after the first year from non- recurring office furniture allocation (\$3,000))	<u>          </u>
Sub-total.....	\$60,000

General Support

Office rental (800 sq. ft. @ \$8/sq. ft.)	\$ 6,400
Telephone & Telegraph	1,600
Office equipment (initial outlay)	3,000
Office supplies and postage	4,000
Program outlay	12,500
Travel	5,000
Printing and publications	<u>7,500</u>
Sub-total.....	\$40,000
TOTAL.....	\$100,000

National Industry-State Agricultural Research Council  
NISARC

Proposed Annual Schedule of Activities

Meetings

Two regular meetings shall be held each year. Special meetings may be authorized by the Board of Directors and called by the chairman.

The annual meeting will be held on Monday and Tuesday of the last full week in September. After the first meeting, it is expected to be a two-day meeting starting at 1:00 p.m. on Monday. It will include a dinner as well as an after-dinner session on Monday, and will conclude following a luncheon on Tuesday. The meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. Tuesday morning will be devoted to presentation of specific research programs.

The first meeting of each calendar year will be on the first Tuesday in February. This meeting also will be held in Washington, D.C. It will begin at 9:30 a.m. and conclude at 9:30 p.m. A dinner will be provided by NISARC.

A registration fee of \$25 will be assessed each person in attendance at each of these two regular meetings of NISARC. These charges are to cover costs of refreshments and scheduled meals as specified above plus incidental costs associated with committee activity.

An organizational meeting will be held on September 20, 1972.

National Industry-State Agricultural Research Council  
(NISARC)

Burlington Hotel  
Washington, D.C.  
September 20, 1972

- 9:00 a.m. Call to order - Chairman, NISARC  
Approval of minutes of previous meeting
- 9:15 a.m. Purpose of this meeting and presentation of  
guidelines for NISARC  
Chairman, NISARC  
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee  
on Organization and Policy (ESCOP)
- 10:30 a.m. Coffee Break
- 10:45 a.m. Discussion and action
- 12:15 p.m. Luncheon
- 1:30 p.m. Agricultural research needs and priorities  
Industry representatives
- 2:45 p.m. Suggested plans for joint legislative effort  
during the period September 1972 to February  
1973  
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee  
Chairman, NISARC
- 3:30 p.m. Plans for February meeting
- 4:00 p.m. Adjourn

Suggested Meeting Agenda

## Usual September Meeting

1. Monday Afternoon and Evening

- a. Call to order - 1:00 p.m.
- b. Approval of minutes of previous meeting
- c. Report of current agricultural research by the states
- d. Discussion
- e. Coffee break - 2:30 p.m.
- f. Report of legislative status, activities, concerns and strategy by the Chairman, ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee
- g. Discussion of legislative strategy (and activities to be undertaken) by the NISARC membership
- h. Reception and dinner - 6:00 p.m. cocktails;  
6:30 p.m. dinner
- i. Presentation of agricultural research needs and priorities
- j. Adjournment - 10:00 p.m.

2. Tuesday Morning - 9:00 a.m.

- a. Presentation of plans for "annual report," status and proposed changes in materials to be prepared in support of budget requests to the Appropriations Subcommittees of the House and Senate.
- b. Industry assessment of State research programs-- needs and priorities.
- c. Suggested plans for joint legislative effort during the period, September - February by Chairman, NISARC and Chairman, ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee
- d. Luncheon - 12:00 Noon
- e. Closing remarks by the Chairman of NISARC - 2:00 p.m.

Suggested Program  
for  
February Meeting

(1st Tuesday in February)

- a. Call to order 9:30 a.m.
- b. Approval of minutes of previous meeting
- c. Reports of the previous four-months' activities by the Executive Director, SAES and by Chairman of NISARC
- d. Discussion
- e. Coffee break - 10:30 a.m.
- f. Presentation of document prepared for use with the Appropriations Subcommittees of House and Senate
- g. Discussion of above document
- h. Luncheon - 12:00 noon - Dutch Treat
- i. Continue discussion - 1:30 p.m.
- j. Cocktails 6:00 p.m. Dinner 6:30 p.m.

NIRAC and ESCOP as well as ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee members will serve as hosts for all members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry - Herman E. Talmadge (Georgia) Chairman, plus 13 members of the Committee; all members of the House Committee on Agriculture - W. R. Poage (Texas) Chairman, plus 35 members; all members of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection - Gale W. McGee, (Wyoming) Chairman, plus 10 members of the Subcommittee; all members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection - Jamie L. Whitten, (Mississippi) Chairman, plus 7 members of the Subcommittee; (Registration fee of \$25 for NIRAC, ESCOP and ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee members would cover the entire cost of the dinner and cocktails). The above membership (Eliminating duplicator among Committees and Subcommittees) total 24 from the Senate and 44 from the House for a grand total of 68 guests.

- k. Introduction of guests by the Chairman of NISARC - 8:30 p.m.
- l. Comments from each of: Herman E. Talmadge  
W. R. Poage  
Gale W. McGee  
Jamie L. Whitten

It may be decided to have two committees one year and two the next. Final plans are to be made at September meeting.

- m. Adjournment of the meeting by Chairman, NISARC 9:30 p.m.

TABLE 1

Funds Needed for a Washington Office of SAES  
SAES

Northeast		South		No. Central		Western	
PA	\$ 3,033	NC	\$ 3,572	OH	\$ 2,891	CA	\$ 2,342
NYC	2,198	TX	3,361	IL	2,588	WA	1,351
WVA	1,551	PR	2,593	MI	2,461	OR	1,184
MD	1,195	KY	2,563	IA	2,306	CO	1,043
MA	1,071	TN	2,627	MO	2,353	ID	955
NJ	1,039	GA	2,460	IN	2,308	MT	910
ME	916	MS	2,477	WI	2,281	NM	855
VT	775	AL	2,289	MN	2,252	AZ	823
NH	729	VA	2,292	KS	1,591	UT	764
DE	660	SC	2,013	NB	1,437	HI	699
RI	624	AR	1,915	ND	1,124	WY	699
CTNH	446	LA	1,737	SD	1,124	NV	607
CTST	446	OK	1,637	AK	616		
NYG	267	FL	1,403				
TOTAL \$14,950		\$32,939		\$25,522		\$12,232	

COLLEGES OF 1890

Northeast		South		No. Central		Western	
DE	\$ 391	AL	\$ 914	MO	\$ 900		
MD	549	AL(Tusk)	866				
		AR	790				
		FL	612				
		GA	952				
		KY	574				
		LA	726				
		MS	945				
		NC	1,266				
		OK	700				
		SC	804				
		TN	989				
		TX	1,228				
		VA	889				
TOTAL \$ 940		\$13,436		\$ 900			
GRAND TOTAL \$15,890		\$46,375		\$26,422		\$12,232	

## Appendix 8.0

## REPORT OF DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

Western Association  
of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors

University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada

July 20, 1972

As you know most of the activities of the DAL pertain to matters that are reported via the regular committee structure of the association. From time to time I shall contribute to these reports. In addition, I shall highlight several items at this time.

1975 Budget and Facilities

Thank you for your prompt responses to these requests for information which I have made at the request of ESCOP and CSRS. The Legislative Subcommittee uses these materials in the development of this testimony in support of the NASULGC approved budget. CSRS uses them in budget development and support under administration guidelines. In both instances, the project titles and other descriptive materials are especially helpful.

Salary Survey

I should like to underscore Jack Robins' request for your prompt submission of salary data for 1972-73. The information from your responses will be used to document the increased cost of research factors. Actually, we are ahead of the other regions in our responses but there are five states still outstanding. I know you will do your best to get the survey data in soon.

Administrative SMY and Dollars

CRIS instructions provide for no administrative projects, SMY's or dollars. Yet, substantial numbers of SMY's and dollars are so reported. In a number of cases these dollars must represent general expense items that have not been allocated to research projects. ESCOP has asked that allocation be made or provided for so that total project



expenditures (no administration) equal the aggregation of your AD 419's.

#### Retirement for State Employees Paid in Part from Federal Funds

Legislation has been proposed repeatedly to provide service credit to state employees paid in full or in part from federal fund sources. You may wish to consider the implications of the possible future passage of such an authorization in your use of Hatch and other CSRS funds.

#### Evaluation of Seminar

The seminar on July 19 was sponsored by the WAAESD on recommendation of FPC. FPC would like your evaluation of this kind of program and specifically of the one yesterday.

#### Financial Statements for the DAL and Recording Secretary Function

These are attached. Net expenditures for the two functions were about \$63,000 for fiscal year 1972. Expenditures next year should approximate the total allotments as space is now arranged for an additional assistant in the office.

#### Regional and National Planning and Implementation

Much of the effort of the Office of the DAL continues to be invested in support of this effort. We seek to cooperate with CRIS, other Regional Directors and other workers. One copy of the book of the 1971 print-out of CRIS information by the program structure is being mailed by CSRS to each state. Browning has supplied statistical tabulations from CRIS and other sources.

Nancy Raphael of my office has prepared a book of SMY Data for the years 1966-1971 by RPA and commodity. This book makes available data in one source previously available only in numerous CRIS documents. It permits each state to see at a glance its allocations over a period of years to specific areas and sub-areas. The books are available here for you to pick up and take home with you.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

JULY 1, 1971 - JUNE 30, 1972

	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>ENCUMBRANCE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$40,453.85	\$35,538.83	\$ -0-	\$4,915.02
Supplies & Expense	13,948.10	12,584.93**	-0-	1,363.17
Equipment & Facilities	695.20	-0-	538.50	156.70
Employee Benefits	3,794.85	3,794.85	-0-	-0-
Total	<u>\$58,892.00*</u>	<u>\$51,918.61</u>	<u>\$538.50</u>	<u>\$6,434.89</u>

*Received from Montana	\$45,000.00
Carried Forward from FY 1970-71	13,855.00
Encumbrances Carried Forward From FY 1970-71	37.00
	<u>\$58,892.00</u>

## \*\*Itemization of Expenditure:

Travel	\$ 9,953.80
Central Duplicating	106.23
Mailing Division	313.10
Telephone	961.35
Direct Charge, Misc., K#	539.77
Library	25.96
Storehouse	684.72
	<u>\$12,584.93</u>

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

RECORDING SECRETARY FUNCTION

JULY 1, 1971 - JUNE 30, 1972

	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
Operating Expense			
& Equipment	\$ 3,889.09	\$ 3,889.09*	-0-
General Assistance	<u>6,610.91</u>	<u>6,610.91</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	<u>\$10,500.00</u>	<u>\$10,500.00</u>	<u>-0-</u>

## \*Itemization of Expenditures:

Central Duplicating	\$ 520.95
Mailing Division	456.47
Travel	2,466.35
Storehouse	80.67
Direct Charge, Misc., K#	345.03
Printing	6.00
Garage	<u>13.62</u>
	<u>\$3,889.09</u>

## Appendix 10.0

## REGIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

Western Association  
of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors  
University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada  
July 16-18, 1972

## Present:

Members:	New Mexico	- M. L. Wilson, Chairman
	California	- B. E. Day
	Oregon	- W. H. Foote
	Utah	- C. E. Clark
Others:	WDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
		- Nancy Raphael
	CSRS	- B. F. Beacher
		- James Turnbull

Chairman M. L. Wilson called the meeting to order at 7:30 p.m., July 16, 1972.

## 10.1 Policy Concerning Regional Research

At the Western Directors' Summer 1971 meeting, Chairman Kelly charged RRC to review and evaluate the "Burris white paper" entitled, "Function of the Task Force System of Regional Research Management," and recommend appropriate action on issues raised by the report. This charge was followed by an additional charge by Chairman Kelly at the Fall 1971 meeting: ".....there are a number of questions with respect to the present task force procedure for regional research in the West, the relationship of RRC to the total program, the participation of Industry and Extension, and a number of things of this order that would be important for RRC to consider in advance of the February meeting. RRC and the Special Committee (on Regional and National Planning in the Western Region) should get together in order to see how the several layers of organization mesh."

RRC held a special meeting to consider these items in January 1972. A status report was made to Western Directors at the Spring 1972 meeting in Hawaii. As a result of these deliberations and deliberations at the Reno meeting, July 16-18, 1972, a recommendation was developed for consideration by the Western Directors. A joint meeting of RRC and FPC was held July 18, 1972 to discuss RRC'S proposal. After minor modifications FPC concurred with the recommendation of RRC on Policy Concerning Regional Research. A report was made to the Executive Committee which approved the recommendation.

### POLICY CONCERNING REGIONAL RESEARCH

RRC recommends the immediate establishment of a system for regional research with three major components: (1) Determination of priority areas for regional research; (2) Development of appropriate projects or other means for implementing research within the areas chosen; and (3) A review process to facilitate adjustments and changes in the program as it proceeds.

More specifically, the policy items are as listed below. A separate, supplemental statement provides more detailed guidelines for western procedures as they relate to the national policy and procedures as stated in the Manual of Procedures for Cooperative Regional Research (CSRS-OD-1082).

1. The RRC will recommend areas of research and Administrative Advisors for the areas of high priority needs selected after review of regional and national planning and implementation reports and other inputs. RRC also will recommend a time table for project development or for the development of other research proposals.
2. The Administrative Advisor is delegated the responsibility for project development and/or the recommendation of other cooperative regional research activities, if any, within the area of his assignment.
3. The Administrative Advisor is to submit a completed regional project outline directly to the Administrator, CSRS for Committee of Nine attention, with copies to the Western Directors and cooperating federal agencies. Other recommendations for action including, for example, a possible recommendation for a WRCC, are to be made to RRC.

4. RRC is to review annually the SMY and dollar projections and support and progress under existing RRF projects. RRC will recommend continuation or discontinuation of projects based on these and other reviews.
5. Upon termination or discontinuation of RRF projects, RRC will recommend new priority areas for support. (In computer programming language, "Return to item 1.")

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Regional Research Project on (subject of research)  
TO : (Designated Administrative Advisor)  
FROM : Chairman, Western SAES Directors

The Western SAES Directors recommend the development of a cooperative regional research project for support under the Regional Research Fund (RRF) in the area of \_\_\_\_\_ and have designated you to serve as the administrative advisor.

(Insert paragraph describing area of work.)

In accordance with the Manual of Procedures for Cooperative Regional Research, you are requested to (1) organize a technical planning committee, (2) develop a project outline, and (3) submit the outline directly to the Administrator, CSRS, for the attention of the Committee of Nine. A procedural check list is enclosed.

In the event that the planning experience indicates the need for action other than a regional (RRF) project, you should advise the Chairman of RRC.

If, for any reason, you cannot accept this assignment or complete it within six months, please advise me promptly.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, Western SAES

CHECK LIST FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISERS  
OF WESTERN REGIONAL RESEARCH (RRF) PROJECTS

1. Prepare a letter to all Western SAES Directors and administrators of appropriate Federal Agencies announcing time and place of planning meeting, describing general nature of area of research involved and inviting representatives. Copy to Director-at-Large and the Administrator of CSRS, who will advise all other states and interested agencies through the Experiment Station Letter. ☐
2. In advance of the planning meeting, an ad hoc committee may be designated to draft a preliminary title, objectives and plan of approach for consideration by the technical committee. ☐
3. At the planning meeting, organize the technical committee, develop the project plan and prepare the regional project outline as prescribed in paragraph 3.3 - 3.5 of the Manual of Procedures for Cooperative Regional Research (CSRS-OD-1082). ☐
4. Forward one copy of the regional project outline to the Administrator, CSRS, for Committee of Nine attention and to the Director of each Western SAES, other participating stations and agencies. ☐
5. In the event the planning experience indicates the need for a coordinating committee, prepare a petition to initiate a WRCC and submit to the members of RRC with copies to the Western Directors. When approval is received, proceed with the activities of the coordinating committee as outlined in Western Regional Coordinating Committees (attached). If a regional project or coordinating committee is not developed advise the Chairman of RRC. ☐
6. After notification from CSRS that the regional project is approved, proceed with the project and submit annual progress reports as outlined in the Manual (CSRS-OD-1082). ☐
7. At least one year in advance of the date for termination of the project, advise the Chairman of RRC for appropriate action. ☐



## WESTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEES

State boundaries do not limit the nature of problems, nor the usefulness of research results, and scientists in different states often engage in closely related research on problems of regional concern. Unwarranted duplication of research should be avoided, while complementary work is desired. To facilitate the coordination of research and to stimulate the team approach to problem solving, the formation of coordinating committees is proposed.

Western Directors will authorize the creation of Western Regional Coordinating Committees and state station Directors may authorize expenditures from regional project W-106 to cover travel and per diem expenses incident to committee members' attendance at authorized committee meetings. Authorization for a WRCC shall be based upon written petition (one to two pages) by the scientists so interested and evaluated by the RRC on the following points:

1. Nature and significance of the problem on which research is being done, or on which research may be proposed and definition of its regional scope.
2. Recognition of, and provision for, interdisciplinary involvement in the research.
3. Anticipated benefit of being approved as a Western Regional Coordinating Committee -- the objectives.
4. Extent of participation, specialization, and a number of scientists involved.
5. Duration anticipated for accomplishing the objectives.

Approval of a WRC Committee will carry with it the designation by Western Directors of an administrative advisor who will authorize each meeting of the committee. Normally, annual or bi-annual meetings will be scheduled. For each approved WRCC, a firm terminal date will be specified. Minutes of each committee meeting are to be compiled and distributed among the Western Experiment Station Directors. At the time of the final meeting of any such coordinating committee, a concise statement of benefits and accomplishments of the committee is to be prepared and distributed among the Directors.

## 10.2 Task Force Reports

### 10.21 Weather Modification

RRC has not yet received the Task Force Report on Weather Modification.

### 10.22 Dairy (Marketing)

In accordance with instructions from RRC, (WD Spring 1972 Minutes) Directors B. E. Day and M. T. Buchanan discussed this area with Dr. D. A. Clarke of California. Dr. Clarke and Dr. Waanenen of Washington may develop a draft project outline.

## 10.3 Western Regional Coordinating Committees

### 10.31 Trickle Irrigation

A petition for the establishment of a WRCC in the area of Trickle Irrigation was received from Director R. K. Frevert of Arizona.

It is RRC'S opinion that this area of research is better suited for a regional research project. RRC recommends that an Ad Hoc Technical Committee be established to develop a project outline in the area of Trickle Irrigation with Director R. K. Frevert of Arizona as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

### 10.32 Systems for Mechanized Harvesting of Lettuce

A petition for the establishment of a WRCC in the area of Systems for Mechanized Harvesting of Lettuce was received from Director W. M. Dugger, Jr. of California.

RRC recommends the approval of WRCC-15 Systems for Mechanized Harvesting of Lettuce providing that the WRCC include Technological Assessment as part of their assignment, for the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1975. RRC recommends

that Director W. M. Dugger, Jr. of California be designated Administrative Advisor.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

#### 10.33 Outdoor Recreation Research

A petition for the establishment of a WRCC in the area of Outdoor Recreation Research was received from Director L. C. Ayres of Wyoming.

RRC considered this item along with the request by Western Directors "that RRC consider the feasibility of establishing additional Task Forces in areas of research important in the West, including Outdoor Recreation." (WD Spring 1972 Minutes)

RRC recommends that an Ad Hoc Technical Committee be established to develop a project outline in the area of Outdoor Recreation with Director L. C. Ayres of Wyoming as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

#### 10.4 Project Outlines

##### 10.41 Genotype-Environment Interactions Relating to End Product Use Characteristics in Small Grains

Administrative Advisor W. H. Foote of Oregon reported that the project outline is in preparation.

##### 10.42 Stand Establishment as Related to Mechanized Production of Vegetables

A revised regional research project proposal bearing the above title was received from Administrative Advisor W. M. Dugger, Jr. of California. RRC commends the ad hoc technical committee and its Administrative Advisor for the revision of this project outline.

RRC notes the title change of this project outline from "Development of Systems for Mechanized Production of Vegetables" to "Stand Establishment as Related to Mechanized

Production of Vegetables".

RRC recommends approval of this project for the period January 1, 1973 to June 30, 1978 with Director W. M. Dugger, Jr. of California as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.43 Improving Stability and Efficiency of Deciduous Fruit Production

A revised regional research project proposal bearing the above title was received from Administrative Advisor D. D. Johnson of Colorado. RRC commends the ad hoc technical committee and its Administrative Advisor for the revision of this project outline.

RRC recommends approval of this project for the period July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1978 with Director D. D. Johnson of Colorado as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.44 Physiological Criteria for Forage, Range and Pasture Plant Breeding

A revised regional research project proposal bearing the above title was received from Acting Administrative Advisor M. L. Wilson of New Mexico. RRC commends the ad hoc technical committee and its Administrative Advisor for the revision of this project outline.

RRC recommends approval of this project with Director M. L. Wilson of New Mexico as Administrative Advisor. This regional research project will be activated immediately upon approval by the Committee of Nine and CSRS for a period of approximately five years terminating on June 30, 1977.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.45 Economics and Marketing Efficiency of Fruit Crops

A regional research project proposal bearing the above title was received from Director D. L. Oldenstadt of Washington.

RRC recognizes the need for marketing research in the area of fruit crops. However, the broadness of the project proposed and the lack of interest as shown by the SMY allocations make the project infeasible. On this basis, RRC recommends no further action but requests that Director Oldenstadt be relieved of his charge with gratitude.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.5 Other Items

10.51 In connection with the charge to RRC to consider the feasibility of establishing additional Task Forces, the following areas were considered:

10.511 Bee Poisoning Research

DAL Buchanan reported communications with Dr. Carl A. Johansen of Washington on the subject of cooperative regional research on Bee Poisoning.

RRC recognizes the need for Bee Research and recommends the establishment of a Task Force on Bees and Other Pollinating Insects with Director E. G. Linsley of California as Administrative Advisor. The Task Force Report should be submitted to RRC for review at their Spring 1973 meeting.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.512 Big Game Management

RRC considered the area of Big Game Management and concluded that research is needed to provide more objective information for better decision-making by the public.

RRC recommends the establishment of a Task Force on Big Game Management with Director M. J. Burris of Montana as Administrative Advisor. The Task Force Report should be submitted to RRC for review at their Spring 1973 meeting.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.52 Proposed Regional Research Project on Evaluation of Landscape Plants Better Adapted to Western Environment

At the Spring 1972 meeting of Western Directors, the project outline on Evaluation of Landscape Plants Better Adapted to Western Environment was approved for submission to the Committee of Nine.

The project outline was disapproved by the Committee of Nine and the Administrative Advisor returned it to RRC for suggestions. Due to the diversity of climatic zones and the lack of interest as shown by the SMY allocations, RRC recommends no further action.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

10.53 EPA Funding for W-124 and NC-118

Director D. D. Johnson of Colorado appeared before RRC and reported on the prospect of EPA funding for W-124 and NC-118. RRC advised Director Johnson to report directly to Western Directors.

Director Johnson handed out a chart depicting the relationship between EPA research and AES research programs. (Chart attached.)

Director Johnson reported on the possibility of obtaining EPA funding to assist the effort, Soil as a Waste Treatment System. Contact was made with EPA by Dr. Robins of CSRS and Dr. Kleis of Nebraska. EPA is interested, and we are proceeding to develop a parallel project for submission to EPA. This would be approximately \$3 million over a three year period.

Funding may be the result of supplemental funding later this year from Congress or a part of next fiscal year's program of EPA. This project would be limited to municipal wastes, industrial wastes, and probably agricultural wastes.

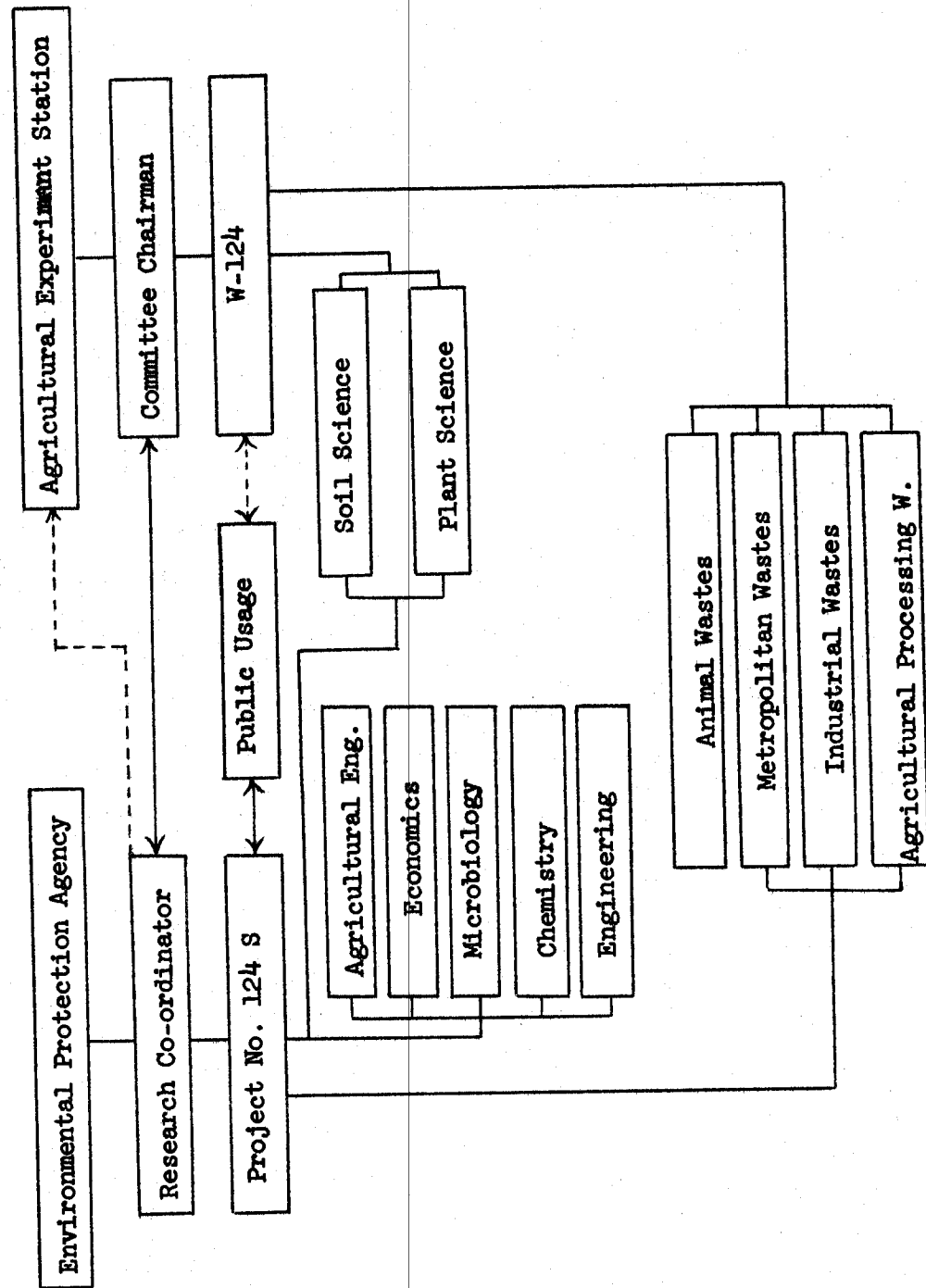
One of the prime considerations is that this project will require a research coordinator. This person will probably be funded through EPA. Probably he will also be a cross-region coordinator and may be spending as much as half of his time coordinating this particular project. As yet, no decision has been made as to who this person might be.

The funding likely will be to one station where the funds will be managed.

The technical committees of W-111 and W-124 have about a 60% overlap of individuals with similar projects. It may be that those areas dealing with animal wastes in W-111 should be transferred to W-124.

The first proposals will be submitted to EPA in two or three weeks. It should be noted that this probably will be a national program.

# Research Area and Discipline Relationship Between E.P.A. Research and A.E.S. Research Programs





#### 10.54 Recommended Reassignments of Administrative Advisors

- W-61 Development of Selection Criteria for the Genetic Improvement of Carcass Merit of Sheep - A. M. Mullins
- IR-1 Introduction, Preservation, Classification, Distribution, and Preliminary Evaluation of Wild and Cultivated Species of Solanum - W. H. Foote
- WRCC-7 Growth and Development of Range Plants - D. F. McAlister
- WRCC-10 Diseases and Insect Pest Management of Beans and Other Edible Legumes - P. J. Leyendecker
- WRCC-12 Management of the Biological Balance of Soil to Achieve Root Health for Efficient Crop Production - J. B. Kendrick, Jr.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

#### 10.55 Alternative Procedure to Initiate Regional Research Projects

The Southern Directors recommended that two or three states be permitted to send cooperative regional research proposals directly to CSRS for Committee of Nine attention. This procedure was considered by the Western Directors at their November 1970 meeting. Western Directors did not favor this proposal at that time. Nevertheless, the procedure was approved by the other regions and by the Committee of Nine. On December 15, 1970, CSRS announced that this could be used. It appears as a supplement to the Manual of Procedures for Cooperative

Regional Research (CSRS-OD-1082), July 1, 1971.

In his report on Committee of Nine to the Western Directors at the Spring 1971 meeting, Director K. W. Hill mentioned that the Committee of Nine had recommended approval of the alternate procedure and that CSRS had approved it. The Minutes of that meeting (March 1971, p. 10) contain the following statements:

"It is noted that this procedure is not approved for projects with W- numbers, since the Western Directors voted against the proposal. This does not preclude participation of western states in cooperative projects initiated within other regions under the revised procedure."

The interpretation has not been reconsidered by Western Directors since that report.

RRC recommends that the Western Directors now recognize and adopt the procedure that effectively and legally prevails nationally. It is further recommended, however, that proposals under the alternative procedure be limited to those within high priority regional research areas as determined by RRC.

(Action of Western Directors: PASSED.)

#### 10.56 Actions Taken Under Preceding Sections of this Report

<u>Ad Hoc Technical Committees</u>	<u>Adm. Advisor</u>	<u>Due for Review</u>
Trickle Irrigation	R. K. Frevert	Spring 1973
Outdoor Recreation	L. C. Ayres	Spring 1973
<u>Project</u>		<u>Effective</u>
W- Stand Establishment as Related to Mechanized Production of Vegetables	W. M. Dugger, Jr.	1/1/73 to 6/30/78
W- Improving Stability and Efficiency of Deciduous Fruit Production	D. D. Johnson	7/1/73 to 6/30/78

ProjectAdm. AdvisorEffective

W- Physiological Criteria  
for Forage, Range and  
Pasture Plant Breeding

M. L. Wilson

Upon approval  
by C/9 and CSRS  
to 6/30/77

Western Regional Coordinating  
Committee

WRCC-15 Systems for Mechanized  
Harvesting of Lettuce  
Including Technological  
Assessment

W. M. Dugger, Jr.

7/1/72 to  
6/30/75

Task Forces

Due for Review  
by RRC

Bees and Other Pollinating  
Insects

E. G. Linsley

Spring 1973

Big Game Management

M. J. Burris

Spring 1973

# Appendix 20.0

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### Director-at-Large

Cash balance June 30, 1971..... \$3,029.93

#### ESCROW

FY 1968	2,456.24
FY 1969	2,150.00
FY 1970	2,362.50
FY 1971	2,482.50
FY 1972	2,482.50
Total.....	\$11,933.74

#### RECEIPTS:

Arizona	3,973.21
California	7,802.82
Colorado	5,409.32
Hawaii	1,962.68
Idaho	3,255.16
Montana	3,638.12
Nevada	1,962.68
New Mexico	2,202.03
Oregon	5,265.70
Utah	3,877.48
Washington	5,409.32
Wyoming	3,111.55
	<u>\$47,870.07</u>

\$47,870.07

7/15/71	Interest on Treasury Bond	33.47
8/16/71	Interest on Treasury Bond	160.00
9/12/71	Interest on Treasury Bond	44.27
2/6/72	Interest on Treasury Bond	160.00
4/27/72	Interest on Treasury Bond	150.83
		<u>\$548.57</u>

548.57

GRAND TOTAL INCOME.....

\$51,448.57

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

9/8/71	Regents of California	15,000.00
12/9/71	Regents of California	15,000.00
3/5/72	Regents of California	15,000.00
FY 1972 ESCROW		<u>2,482.50</u>

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS..... \$47,482.50

\$47,482.50

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1972.....

\$ 3,966.07

ESCROW BALANCE.....

\$11,933.74

TOTAL FUND.....

\$15,899.81

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## Western Directors' Special Fund

Cash Balance.....June 30, 1971.....\$2,817.61

RECEIPTS:

Arizona	264.14
California	518.73
Colorado	359.61
Hawaii	130.48
Idaho	216.40
Montana	241.87
Nevada	130.48
New Mexico	146.39
Oregon	350.06
Utah	257.77
Washington	359.61
Wyoming	206.85

Total.....\$3,182.39

+3,182.39

GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS.....\$6,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

10/5/71	G. B. Wood, St. Louis, Missouri	283.59
	ESCOP	
8/14/71	R. E. Ely, St. Louis, Missouri	332.50
	ESCOP Interim Subcommittee	
10/26/71	R. K. Frevert, Washington, D.C.	318.70
	ARPAC	
3/7/72	Richard K. Frevert, Washington, D.C.	350.00
3/14/72	J. B. Wyckoff, Hawaii	189.77
	WESTERN DIRECTORS' MEETING	
3/20/72	E. G. Linsley, Chicago	307.70
	USDA-SAES Pest Management Meeting	
5/4/72	G. Burton Wood, St. Louis, Missouri	317.81
	ESCOP, Legislative Subcommittee	
6/12/72	Ray E. Ely, Chicago, Ill.	328.75
	ESCOP, Legislative Subcommittee	
"	Ray E. Ely, St. Louis, Missouri	309.30
	ESCOP, Legislative Subcommittee	
6/28/72	G. Burton Wood, Minneapolis	261.23
	ESCOP, Interim Subcommittee	
	GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS....	2,999.35

-2,999.35

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1972.....\$3,000.65

## Appendix 25.0

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY  
Office of the Regional Coordinator  
229-B Agriculture Administration Building  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802  
ONERC-72-4-19-1

TO: Members of ESCOP  
All SAES Directors  
Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, Admin., CSRS, USDA  
Dr. T. W. Edminster, Admin., ARS, USDA  
Dr. K. E. Grant, Admin., SCS, USDA  
Mr. John I. Sutherland  
Dr. E. L. Kirby, Admin., ES, USDA  
Dr. N. D. Bayley, Director, SE, USDA  
Dr. G. M. Browning  
Dr. M. T. Buchanan  
Dr. L. E. Hawkins

FROM: ESCOP Seed Policy Subcommittee  
Dr. R. D. Ensign, Idaho, Western Region  
Dr. J. A. Ewing, Tennessee, Southern Region  
Dr. E. F. Frolik, Nebraska, North Central Region  
Dr. M. G. Weiss, ARS, USDA  
Dr. H. R. Fortmann, Regional Coordinator, N.E. Assoc. Agric.  
Exp. Sta. Directors, Pennsylvania,  
Northeast Region, Chairman

SUBJECT: Third revision of seed policy statement.

Attached is a copy(ies) of "A STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT, RELEASE AND MULTIPLICATION OF PUBLICLY DEVELOPED VARIETIES OF SEED-PROPAGATED CROPS". This revision, dated April 20, 1972, incorporates suggestions received from SAES Directors, ARS and SCS agencies and industry representatives following wide distribution of a draft dated December 14, 1971. Obviously when conflicting suggestions were received, it was necessary to select one or formulate a compromise. We hope this revision meets the objectives of all who are concerned with this important policy statement.

We are, however, prepared to incorporate further changes and additions should this be necessary. Suggestions received by May 15, 1972 will be considered.

The Chairman of the committee has been most gratified by the tremendous response from many individuals and the yeoman efforts of the Seed Policy Committee members in assembling the suggestions and ideas for this revision. The usefulness and acceptability of this policy statement should have been strengthened by these broad-based inputs. Thanks are extended to them and others who have participated.

Special appreciation is expressed to Drs. Roy Creech, Bill Hepler and Marvin Risius (Penn State plant breeders) for devoting almost two days with me in development of the enclosed draft. This provided first hand consideration and assessment of alternatives and implications, as interpreted by active plant breeders, of policies outlined.

cc: Drs. Creech, Beachley, Hepler, Larson Risius  
Mr. T. Schreiber, R. Billings, E. Townsend, J. MacEachron

A STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES RELATING TO DEVELOP-  
MENT, RELEASE AND MULTIPLICATION OF PUBLICLY DEVELOPED VARIETIES  
OF SEED PROPAGATED CROPS

Approved by ESCOP \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by ARS, USDA \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by SCS, USDA \_\_\_\_\_

A policy statement of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy of the Experiment Station Section of the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and the Agricultural Research Service and the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

April 20, 1972

June 1954

Revised April 1962

Revised February 28, 1967

Revised April 20, 1972

Approved by ESCOP \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by ARS, USDA \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by SCS, USDA \_\_\_\_\_

A STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT, RELEASE AND MULTIPLICATION OF PUBLICLY DEVELOPED VARIETIES OF SEED-PROPAGATED CROPS

Outline of Topics in this Statement

PAGE

FOREWORD

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April 20, 1972



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### FOREWORD

This policy statement pertaining to development, release, and multiplication of varieties is intended for guidance of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. In this policy statement the term variety (synonymous with the term cultivar) is used in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants, 1969.

The correctness of use of the terms Cultivar and Variety in the English language is frequently not clearly understood. The International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants has adopted the term Cultivar as an international term which is proper for use in any language. In the English language, the term Variety may be used as an exact equivalent or as a synonym of Cultivar. Care should be taken not to confuse the term with the English translation of Varietas, also Variety, which is a botanical classification. To insure differentiation between Variety when used for a cultivated variety and Variety when used as a botanical classification, the abbreviation of the former is cv., whereas the abbreviation for the latter is v.

In the English language version of editions of the Code prior to 1969, the term Variety was included in parentheses throughout the Code following each use of the term Cultivar. This medium was decided upon so that no one could possibly question the complete equivalence of the terms Cultivar and Variety when referring to cultivated varieties. The redundancy of repeating both terms was eliminated in the 1969 edition by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants. Instead, the following explanations were included:

"The term cultivar is equivalent to variety in English, variete in French, variedad in Spanish, ... whenever these words are used to denote a cultivated variety."

Article 10, Note 4:

"The terms cultivar and variety (in the sense of cultivated variety) are exact equivalents. In translations or adaptations of the Code for special purposes either cultivar or variety (or its equivalent in other languages) may be used in the text."

Clearly, the 1969 edition in no way represents a change in policy relative to use of the English term Variety. In fact, if the Code were to be reproduced for popular use in the English language, the International Commission would sanction use of only the term Variety throughout the entire Code. There certainly is no regimentation in the Code for universal use of the term Cultivar when referring to cultivated varieties.

It would seem that good judgment should prevail in the use of the equivalent terms. In scientific papers which have international consumption, the international term Cultivar may be most clearly understood. In papers or documents intended for use by the English-speaking lay public or non-scientific community, the term Variety may often be considered the more desirable synonym.

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The term "variety" means a subdivision of a kind which is distinct, uniform, and stable: "Distinct" in the sense that the variety can be differentiated by one or more identifiable morphological, physiological, or other characteristics from all other varieties of public knowledge; "uniform" in the sense that variations in essential and distinctive characteristics are describable; and "stable" in the sense that the variety will remain unchanged to a reasonable degree of reliability in its essential and distinctive characteristics and its uniformity when reproduced or reconstituted as required by the different categories of varieties. The definition of a variety is understood to include the following categories: clonal varieties, line varieties (inbreds), open-pollinated varieties of cross-fertilizing crops, synthetic varieties, hybrid varieties ( $F_1$ ), and  $F_2$  varieties.

This policy statement has been developed with full cognizance of the contents and implications of the Variety Protection Act, Public Law 91-577. Mutually helpful working relationships among the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, the United States Department of Agriculture, and private plant breeders and seed companies should be encouraged to enhance the effectiveness of both public and private plant breeding efforts.

This revision of the policy statement (dated April 20, 1972) supersedes all previous documents. It has been approved in the four State Agricultural Experiment Station Directors' Associations, The Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP), and the Agricultural Research Service and the Soil Conservation Service of the USDA.

This statement outlines general policies and procedures and points up general functions and opportunities for improving both public and private activities and services in the development and use of improved seeds and other propagation materials of publicly-developed varieties. It covers seed-propagated varieties of both field and horticultural crops. Adaptations to specific crops will be required.

The first seed policy statement was approved by ESCOP and the USDA on November 13, 1954; First Revision approved April 25, 1962; Second Revision approved February 28, 1967; and this, the third revision, was approved by ESCOP \_\_\_\_\_ and USDA \_\_\_\_\_.

A STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND POLICIES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT, RELEASE AND MULTIPLICATION OF PUBLICLY DEVELOPED VARIETIES OF SEED-PROPAGATED CROPS

State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) were established to serve farmers, industries related to agriculture, and through these, all the people. SAES and USDA have functions and responsibilities at local, state, regional, and national levels. Both are supported largely by public funds. The public interest and good judgment require that they work together and reduce duplication to the desired minimum. Close cooperation in developing policies for making results of individual and joint effort available to the public is an obligation. This includes policies concerned with developing and distributing improved crop varieties from state and federal plant breeding operations, and also working with and assisting private enterprise to serve the public effectively.

A statement of important points of policy in developing improved varieties and releasing these to seed producers and seed users follows:

1. Sources for New Germplasm<sup>1</sup> Improvement
  - (a) Collection, introduction and preliminary evaluations of new plant germplasm

The USDA, through its Plant Science Research Division, in cooperation with the State Stations and the SCS National Plant Materials Center, collects, distributes, and preserves plant germplasm from foreign and domestic sources. Through various cooperative arrangements, plant characteristics are determined and catalogued. These include reactions to insects, diseases, and climatic variations, and determination of quality, potential promising end-products, and other desirable traits. This information is made available to public and private agencies.

State and other federal agencies also conduct domestic and foreign plant explorations. Such activities should be coordinated with those of the Plant Science Research Division in order to eliminate possible duplication in germplasm originally introduced and its subsequent evaluation and distribution. Provision to make resulting plant collections available to public and private plant breeders is encouraged.

Breeding lines and nonreleased varieties received from cooperating scientists, domestic and foreign, should be handled in a manner that will not violate the terms or conditions under which they are obtained.

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<sup>1</sup>Germplasm is defined as the material basis of heredity. The one word format has been adopted. (Dictionary of Genetics, R. L. Knight, Chronica Botanica Company, Waltham, Massachusetts. 1948).

(b) Use of introductions

As a further source of information on the characteristics of introductions, reports on observation and performance tests are requested from those receiving the materials. These reports are compiled, annotated, and disseminated through the four regional research (RRF) projects on new crops.<sup>2</sup> Lists of stocks preserved in the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, Colorado, are prepared and distributed. Individuals or organizations proposing to increase and distribute seed or plant materials of such introductions in their original genetic form are asked to make this intention known to the agency from which the material came. Plans for joint release, thereby, can be considered. Confusion that might arise from duplication of identifying names or numbers given to the same introduction by public or private interests can thus be avoided (see section 5).

(c) Recognition of originating source of introduced materials

The source of introduced plant materials should be publicly acknowledged. Original Plant Introduction (PI) number or other identifications should be cited.

When the genetic make-up of the introduced material is modified by selection, inbreeding, or hybridization, and the value of the line has been demonstrated as a new variety, a breeding line, or as the source of a specific genetic character, the agency providing the original material should be informed of the specific characters in the new variety or line derived from the original introduction. The original source of these breeding materials should be acknowledged publicly, again referring to the PI number, or to an identifying accession number when no PI number has been assigned.

2. Studies of Heredity and Methods of Improvement

(a) Obligation of State Agricultural Experiment Stations and U.S. Department of Agriculture

The SAES and USDA are obligated to conduct studies of the characters and properties of plant materials, modes of reproduction, the inheritance of characters, and the possibilities of modification and control of heredity.

(b) Prompt availability of results

These agencies and their workers are further obligated to make the results of these studies available to all plant breeders, public or private, through prompt publication of research findings.

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<sup>2</sup>Reference: The National Program for Conservation of Crop Germ Plasm. A Progress Report on the Introduction, Screening and Preservation of Plant Material, June 1971. University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

(c) Availability and use of basic genetic materials

Basic genetic materials should generally be released to all plant breeders who request them. The term basic genetic material refers to plant material possessing one or more potentially desirable characters which, in the opinion of the Experiment Station Directors and/or agency Administrators, may be of value in plant breeding and when, in their opinion, such general release is in the best interests of United States agriculture and the state or agency research program.

Periodically, the originating station and/or agency should notify the public of germplasm releases, specifying limitations on use and on the amount of material available for distribution.

Every effort should be made to insure that basic genetic materials are not monopolized by any interests. Furthermore, inbreds, experimental lines, and basic genetic materials should not be released in foreign countries prior to their release in the U.S., unless it is agreed that there is little prospect of the material being of value in this country.

(d) Acknowledgment of use of publicly or privately developed basic genetic materials

Public acknowledgment of the use of publicly or privately developed basic genetic materials in the development of a new variety is an obligation of the recipient agency, industry group, or individual as it gives due recognition to the contribution by public or private programs.

3. Breeding to Develop Superior Varieties

(a) A function of the Stations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture

The breeding of better varieties to reduce production hazards, to improve quality, and to increase biological efficiency is one of the important functions of the State Stations and the Department. As problems arise which can be solved by plant breeding, it is obvious that these governmental agencies have an obligation to investigate them.

(b) Interrelations with private plant breeding programs

Free interchange of a wide range of materials, specialized facilities, scientific competence in many disciplines, and the opportunity to test, observe, and to study reactions under a wide range of environmental conditions enhance the probability of success.

(c) Acknowledgment of use of publicly and privately released germplasm

Public acknowledgment of the use of publicly and privately released germplasm in a closed-pedigree variety is an obligation of the recipient agency, industry group, or individual as it gives due recognition to the contribution by public or private programs.

#### 4. Testing and Evaluating Experimental Varieties

##### (a) Adequate comparisons with standard varieties

Experimental varieties and lines should be tested for yield, quality, survival, disease and insect reaction, and other important characteristics in comparison with standard varieties, using techniques that assure valid measures of performance.

##### (b) Interstate and regional tests

Some varieties are not limited in adaptation by local, state, regional, or national boundaries. Interstate testing and interchange of materials should be encouraged. When appropriate, international testing should also be encouraged. Regional testing facilitates more general use of widely adapted varieties. It also reduces time needed to provide reliable information on varietal adaptations.

##### (c) Testing for special requirements

New varieties of crops to be used for food should be tested for those components of nutritive composition or concentration of toxic constituents in which they reasonable might be expected to vary significantly from varieties in commercial production. The Food and Drug Administration, HEW, requires submission of data for proposed new food varieties that have had significant alteration of such composition. Submitted data will permit determination as to whether the variety merits listing as "Generally Regarded As Safe" (GRAS). (Federal Register, Document 71-8976, page 12094, June 18, 1971.)

New varieties of crops to be used for specialized industrial or other purposes should be tested for these uses to insure that they are satisfactory. The trade, industry, and specialists using the crop should have opportunity to evaluate a variety before it is released.

##### (d) Protecting lines and varieties against premature or unauthorized distribution

All reasonable precautions should be taken to protect the privileged or restricted status of propagating materials, experimental lines or experimental varieties during testing and seed increase to prevent pirating and premature or unauthorized distribution prior to release. The possibility that an application for variety protection may be filed intensifies the need for such precaution.

#### 5. Decision on Release of Varieties

##### (a) Policy committee or board of review for variety release

Decisions on the release of new varieties should be made for each state by the appropriate agricultural agency of that state. It is recommended that in each state there be a policy committee or board of review charged with the responsibility of reviewing the

proposal for the release of a new variety. Appropriate information concerning characteristics, performance, area of adaptation, specific use values, seed stocks, and proposed methods of increase and distribution should be presented to this committee as a basis for its decision.

(b) Interstate release procedures

When a variety has been tested on an interstate basis, opportunity to consider simultaneous release should be given each state in the interstate program.

If, for some reason, prior interstate testing was neglected or impossible, the state which may shortly release a new variety should offer to all interested states seed of the new variety for testing and increase. Nearby states may thus obtain information to answer questions from potential users about the new variety. Regional advisory committees may set guidelines for sharing of foundation seed stocks among states.

When the development of a new variety is the result of cooperative effort by a state or states and a federal agency, consideration for release should be a joint responsibility of the agencies involved. Appropriate use should be made of the services of National Variety Review Boards of the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies and the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Office in determining novelty of and in cataloging new varieties.

6. Standards for Release of Varieties

A variety should not be released unless it is distinctly superior to existing varieties in one or more characteristics important for the crop, or it is superior in overall performance in areas where adapted, and is at least satisfactory in other major requirements. A single major production hazard which a new variety can overcome, e.g., a highly destructive disease, may become the overriding consideration in releasing a variety. Varieties with a very limited range in adaptation should not be released unless performance in that limited range is outstandingly superior, or the variety possesses important use values not otherwise available, including diversification of the germplasm base for a species.

7. Naming and Registering of Varieties

(a) Designation

A new variety should be given a permanent designation before it is released. The designation should be acceptable to the states participating in the release, but the originating station or agency has the final responsibility. Brevity in designation is desirable. When this designation is a name, one short word is preferable; two short words are, however, acceptable. Meaningful number designations or combinations of words, letters and numbers, consistent with accepted procedures, are also acceptable.



The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants provides guides for the naming of varieties. It is recommended that this source be consulted with respect to new variety names.

(b) Use of names

Under no circumstances should a variety be distributed under more than one name nor should the same name be used more than once in a given crop. Similar names should also be avoided. Provisions of the Federal Seed Act (53 Stat. 1275) apply.

Once established, a legitimate varietal name should not be changed. Names which are misleading or which are identical or similar to brand names or trademarks associated with agricultural products should be avoided, as there may be an implied association of the variety and trade names or trademarks. Proposed names should be cleared with the Trademark Operations, U.S. Patent Office for possible infringement of trademarks, and the USDA Plant Variety Protection Office for previous use of the proposed variety name. One of the ways this can be accomplished is through the Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) Registering varieties

Information on new varieties of crops for which national variety review boards have been established should be submitted to the review boards following consideration by the state variety committee but before final release is made.

New varieties of crops should be registered. Information for the registration of varieties should be submitted promptly following release of the variety to either the Crops Science Society of America or the American Society for Horticultural Science. Procedures for the registration of varieties are available from CSSA, and from ASHS.

Applicants are cautioned to time the registration article in relation to an application for plant variety protection. Publication more than one year prior to the effective filing date for variety protection would bar the originator and all others from protecting the variety (Sec. 42(a) (1), Public Law 91-577).

8. Definition of Seed Classes and Certification Standards

The Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies in its "Certification Handbook", Publication No. 23, dated June 1971, defines the various classes of seed and certification standards. These definitions as they now stand and as they may be amended in the future are hereby made a part of this policy.

## 9. Increase and Maintenance of Breeder Seed

(a) Responsibility for maintaining breeder seed

The originating Station or Agency should prepare a statement of plans and procedures for maintenance of stock seed classes, including limitations on the number of generations through which the variety may be sold by variety name.

When a variety is sufficiently promising to justify consideration for release, breeder seed should be increased to the volume needed to produce and maintain required foundation seed. So long as a variety is retained on the recommended list of the originating state, that state should maintain a reasonable reserve of breeder seed, which will be used to replenish and restore foundation seed of the variety to the desired level of genetic purity. When the variety is distributed in several states, or when the originating state or agency ceases to maintain breeder seed of a variety, a mutually satisfactory plan should be formulated by the interested states or agencies regarding the maintenance of breeder seed. Interested states should be notified well in advance by the originating state or agency when it plans to discontinue maintenance of breeder seed of a variety.

When a variety is to be released jointly by two or more states a procedure should be formulated for a supply of breeder seed to be made available to each state.

(b) Supplying sample of seed to National Seed Storage Laboratory

A sample of breeder or foundation seed of all newly released varieties should be supplied by the originating state or agency to the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, Colorado. Recording forms are provided by that laboratory.

## 10. Increase, Maintenance and Distribution of Foundation Seed

(a) Multiplication of foundation seed

An adequate and recurring supply of foundation seed is of prime importance in the multiplication of a variety. Reserves of foundation seed should be maintained to assure a continuing supply in the event of a seed crop failure. Foundation seed of publicly produced varieties should be increased under official guidance. It should be produced by those who have the experience, facilities, and skill to assure adequate supplies of seed with acceptable levels of genetic purity.

(b) Distribution of foundation seed

Distribution of foundation seed stocks may present interstate problems, particularly when a variety release is not simultaneous in all states. When foundation seed is distributed into another state where the variety is being distributed under allocation as a new release, the foundation seed should be offered through, or

with the concurrence of, the official seed stocks or certifying agency in that state.

(c) Basic principles in foundation seed programs

Foundation seed should be released in a manner that will be of the greatest benefit to users and the public in general. Foundation seed should not be used for speculative purposes. Within this context, Foundation Seed programs should recognize the following basic principles:

- (1) Qualified seed growers and seedsmen should have an opportunity to obtain appropriate planting stocks of unrestricted varieties at an equitable cost, recognizing that selective allocations may be necessary to achieve increases to meet the needs of potential users.
- (2) Restricted release of breeder and/or foundation seed of a variety is acceptable in situations and to the extent that general release to seed growers and/or seedsmen will not provide adequate seed of the variety on a continuing basis. If a restricted release policy is chosen for release of a variety, state and federal agencies, as well as private breeders (through state seed associations, ASTA, NCCPB) should be appropriately notified and given an opportunity to respond or bid on that particular variety.
- (3) Planting stocks of varieties developed cooperatively with the agencies of USDA ordinarily will be made available through or with the concurrence of the seed stocks or certifying agency of the cooperating state(s) at an equitable cost to qualified seed growers and seedsmen. In special circumstances, e.g. No. 2 above, consideration may be given to granting limited term exclusive rights.

For this purpose, consideration should be given to applying for certificates of variety protection under the Plant Variety Protection Act. Where the new variety was developed cooperatively, the certificate will normally be assigned jointly to the USDA and the cooperator. When the cooperator is a public institution, title may be left with the cooperator provided he follows the guidelines set forth in Federal Regulations as to licensing.

11. Preparation and Release of Information

(a) Coordination of publicity among states and agencies

Seed producers, distributors, and users should be informed as fully as possible, consistent with variety testing policies and procedures within each state, of the values and the adaptation of new varieties in comparison with other available varieties.

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Pertinent information as to the basic facts of origin and characteristics, and data justifying the increase and release of a new variety, shall be prepared by the fostering state(s) and/or agency(ies) and provided to other interested states or agencies. The information used in deciding upon release of a new variety should be used in presenting the case to seed producers, distributors, and the public. Participating states or agencies should use this material, supported or modified by their own information, in state or national publicity. Publicity intended for national or regional periodicals should include information on the regional adaptation of the variety. A uniform date for the release of initial publicity should be agreed upon by the fostering states and/or federal agencies.

Appropriate information concerning actions with respect to Plant Variety Protection, including certification requirements, should be included in publicity releases.

The above procedure is intended to provide information that is complete, fair and unbiased, and will make it possible for seed producers, distributors, and users to make sound judgments in selecting varieties.

(b) Matching seed production and demand of varieties

Seed production and demand must be developed together insofar as possible to assure that a variety will make its maximum contribution to agriculture. Thus, promotional publicity in advance of the release of a new variety, or before seed is available, or incomplete publicity following its release are not desirable. An educational program setting forth the superior characteristics, region of adaptation, and any special limitations which have been identified should be coordinated with seed supply.

Prepared by the Seed Policy Subcommittee of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy:

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Third Revision

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April 20, 1972

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

January 5, 1973

You may remember that I talked in part at the Western Directors' meeting in July 1972 on the subject of the U. S. Farmer and the Foreign Aid Program.

At Dr. Buchanan's suggestion, I am sending each of you a copy of our November 1972 issue of the WAR ON HUNGER magazine, the lead-off article of which summarizes some of the material in that talk. I am sure you will find also other reading material of interest in this publication.

Incidentally, it is my understanding that if you wish to be on the mailing list to receive this publication, which I think is an extremely good one in general, this can be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

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