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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

MARK T. BUCHANAN
Director-at-Large

November 17, 1976

TO: Western Directors

FROM: Mark T. Buchanan
Director-at-Large *Mark T. Buchanan*

SUBJECT: Minutes of WDA Meeting, July 21-23, 1976

Subject minutes are enclosed. Please take note of the "Summary of Actions" on pages i-ii.

MTB:jm
Enclosure

DISTRIBUTION LISTArizona

G. R. Stairs
D. B. Thorud
L. W. Dewhirst

California

J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
L. L. Sammet
W. E. Waters
C. E. Hess
L. N. Lewis

Colorado

J. P. Jordan
D. D. Johnson
R. E. Moreng
W. J. Tietz

Hawaii

W. R. Furtick
N. P. Kefford

Guam

W. P. Leon Guerrero

Idaho

R. J. Miller
C. S. Card
A. M. Mullins

Montana

J. A. Asleson
M. J. Burris

Nevada

D. W. Bohmont
R. A. Young

New Mexico

L. S. Pope
M. L. Wilson

Oregon

J. R. Davis
W. H. Foote
D. P. Moore

Utah

D. J. Matthews
C. E. Clark

Washington

J. M. Nielson
D. L. Oldenstadt
D. J. Lee
J. S. Robins

Wyoming

N. W. Hilston
L. C. Ayres

ARS

H C Cox

CSRS

R. J. Aldrich
T. S. Ronningen
J. D. Sullivan
E. H. Cobb

ERS

L. E. Juers

FS

R. Z. Callahan
R. W. Harris

EPA

J. MacKenzie

Farm Foundation

R. J. Hildreth

Home Economics

B. E. Hawthorne

NASULGC

R. C. McGregor

Regional Directors

G. M. Browning
H. R. Fortmann
J. E. Halpin

Extension

R. F. Frary

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

Salt Lake City, Utah

July 21-23, 1976

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors

July 21-23, 1976

	<u>Pages</u>
1. Acted on Executive Committee's recommendations which:	
a. authorized Treasurer to pay DAL amount in deferred income account	6-7
b. established procedure for designating liaison to Resident Instruction directors	7
c. approved in principle 5/1/76 draft of Experiment Station Section By-Laws	7
d. approved plan for OWDAL to publish and distribute every fourth western region task force report	7
e. directed that regional research off-the-top funding requests be made via the Executive Committee	7-8
f. endorsed national transportation workshop	8
2. Endorsed principles embodied in Wampler Bill	19
3. Expressed appreciation to Secretary Butz, Assistant Secretary Long and Acting Administrator Ronningen for their efforts on behalf of Hatch increases and pledged to use increases on high priority problems	19
4. Encouraged Acting Administrator Ronningen in his efforts to document impacts on SAES of increased costs of doing research	20
5. Established western region committee to make recommendations on staff needs for analytical capabilities	20
6. Requested ESCOP investigate need for and means of obtaining analytical staff for NASULGC and CSRS	20
7. Commended western C/9 representatives and encouraged them in efforts to revise eligibility standards for administrative advisors	22
8. Adopted statement concerning the role of the C/9	22-23
9. Urged C/9 to follow established procedures with respect to Atmospheric Deposition project	24
10. Agreed to provide, if needed, an amount equal to \$400 per western SAES (i.e., \$4,800 excluding Guam) to support the International Trade Symposium	26
11. Endorsed the coordinated planning of ASCUFRO, the SAES, CSRS, the Forest Service and others in the development of a national plan for forest resources research	35
12. Approved the clarification of language in the IR-5 project outline and approved the \$575,000 budget for FY 1977	39
13. Acted on the Research Implementation Committee's recommendations which:	

a. recommended W-116 be extended 10/1/76 to 9/30/77 with B. E. Hawthorne as Administrative Advisor	39
b. approved revision of W-119	40
c. approved extension of W-126 from 9/30/77 to 9/30/78	40
d. approved project outline on W- An Economic Evaluation of Managing Market Risks of Agriculture with Dr. B. D. Gardner (CA) as Administrative Advisor	40
e. established ad hoc technical committee in area of Genetic Improvement of Beans for Yield, Pest Resistance and Nutritional Value	41
f. established ad hoc technical committee in area of Optimization of Red Meat Production from Range and Complementary Forages	41
g. established WRCC-24 on Diseases and Pests of Grape Crops with Dr. D. L. McLean as Administrative Advisor	42
h. established WRCC-25 Diseases and Pests of Landscape Plants with Dr. G. A. McIntyre as Administrative Advisor	42
i. assigned new administrative advisors to the following projects: W-134 - Dr. D. E. Schlegel (CA); WRCC-13 - Dr. W. F. Keim (CO); WRCC-23 - Dr. M. B. Keiser (MT); W-6 - Dr. W. H. Foote (OR)	42
j. revised requirements for establishing WRCC's	44
k. established procedure for priority identification on all new projects and WRCC's	44-45
l. established implementation as a regular program topic at future WDA meetings	45
14. Elected new officers for 1976-1977	48
15. Agreed to hold spring 1977 meeting in Berkeley with ARS, and summer 1977 meeting in Montana	49
16. Passed 9 resolutions	50-53

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

MINUTES OF SUMMER 1976 MEETING

Howard Johnson's Hotel
Salt Lake City, Utah

July 21-23, 1976

Present: Arizona	- L. W. Dewhirst
	- G. R. Stairs
	- D. B. Thorud
California	- C. E. Hess
	- J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
	- L. L. Sammet
	- D. E. Schlegel
	- W. E. Waters
Colorado	- D. D. Johnson
	- J. P. Jordan
	- R. E. Moreng
	- W. J. Tietz
Hawaii	- W. R. Furtick
Idaho	- C. S. Card
	- R. J. Miller
Montana	- J. A. Asleson
	- M. J. Burris
Nevada	- D. W. Bohmont
	- R. A. Young
New Mexico	- M. L. Wilson
Oregon	- J. R. Davis
	- W. H. Foote
Utah	- C. E. Clark
	- D. J. Matthews
	- W. B. Ringer
	- G. L. Taggart
Washington	- D. J. Lee
	- J. M. Nielson
	- D. L. Oldenstadt
	- J. S. Robins
Wyoming	- L. C. Ayres
OWDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
	- J. E. Moak
ARS	- H C Cox
CSRS	- T. S. Ronningen
	- J. D. Sullivan

ERS	- L. E. Juers
FS	- R. W. Harris
EPA	- J. Mackenzie
Farm Foundation	- R. J. Hildreth
	- N. Schaller
Home Economics	- B. E. Hawthorne
WRDC	- H. Padfield
Guests	- B. R. Eddleman

1.0 Call to order

Chairman Nielson called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m., Wednesday, July 21, 1976.

2.0 Introductions

Chairman Nielson welcomed Dr. William R. Furtick, new Dean of the College of Tropical Agriculture, Director of Cooperative Extension, and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Hawaii; Dr. D. E. Schlegel, the new Associate Dean for Research on the Berkeley campus of the University of California; Dr. B. E. Hawthorne, Dean of HOME Economics and Coordinator of Home Economics Research at Oregon State University, representing home economics administrators; Dr. W. J. Tietz, Associate Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences at Colorado State University, representing the deans of veterinary medicine. ASCUFRO designated Dr. D. B. Thorud of Arizona as their liaison to the WDA.

Chairman Nielson also welcomed Dr. T. S. Ronningen and Dr. J. D. Sullivan of CSRS; Dr. R. W. Harris of the FS; Dr. H. C. Cox of ARS; and Dr. L. E. Juers of ERS.

Chairman Nielson announced that Dr. W. M. Dugger, Jr. of California will be on sabbatical leave for the 1976-77 academic year; Dr. L. L. Sammet of California officially retired June 30, 1976 but will continue on a two-thirds time appointment through June 30, 1977; Dr. L. S. Pope has been selected to replace Dr. P. J. Leyendecker as Dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Mexico beginning September 1, 1976. Dr. Pope has been Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture at Texas A&M University.

3.0 Announcements

Dr. C. E. Clark welcomed the Western Directors to Utah and introduced Dr. W. B. Ringer, Assistant Director-Extension Service Conferences at Utah State University, who announced local arrangements.

Chairman Nielson announced the members of the nominating Committee-- L. C. Ayres (Chairman), C. E. Clark, W. H. Foote and D. D. Johnson.

Chairman Nielson announced the members of the Resolutions Committee-- C. E. Hess (Chairman), M. J. Burris, C. S. Card--and requested the Directors submit their proposed resolutions to the committee chairman.

Chairman Nielson appointed a committee composed of J. S. Robins, J. B. Kendrick, and D. W. Bohmont to report to the WDA on the Wampler Bill, the WDA stance on 1977 budget increases, and the FY 1978 budget request.

Director M. L. Wilson was appointed official tailtwister for this meeting.

4.0 Adoption of Agenda

The agenda was adopted without additions, and is attached as Appendix A.

5.0 Approval of Minutes, Meeting of February 25-27, 1976

The minutes were approved as distributed with the correction on page 7, item 6.2.7, of the OWDAL operating budget to \$68,000.

6.0 Report of Chairman/Report of Executive Committee - J. M. Nielson

The Executive Committee met on June 9 in San Francisco, and on July 20 in Salt Lake City.

6.1 Information and Interim Actions

6.1.1 Title XII Joint Research Committee

On behalf of the Chairman, the DAL forwarded western nominations for the Joint Research Committee to Ralph Huitt at NASULGC. Nominations for the Board and for the Country Program Committee have already been made, but no appointments have been finalized.

6.1.2 ARS regional administrators' meetings

H C Cox has invited the WDA Chairman and the DAL to attend ARS western regional administrators' meetings on a regular basis. DAL Buchanan attended an area directors meeting in Berkeley on May 4-5; among the items discussed were the IR-4 pest management program and plans to invite the Western Directors to meet with ARS administrators in the near future.

Lloyd Myers will be replacing Ed Kendrick as Area Director for the Arizona-New Mexico area. No replacement for Myers as Western Region Associate Deputy Administrator has been announced.

6.1.3 Western Livestock Marketing Information Project

Chairman Nielson appointed Director Oldenstadt to work with the committee on evaluating the Western Livestock Marketing Information Project.

6.1.4 Division of Agriculture Committee on Program Analysis for USDA Budget

Chairman Nielson, after consultation with the Executive Committee, authorized DAL Buchanan to work with the Division Committee under the auspices of WRPC. Dr. J. B. Eckert of Colorado was designated the western research economist on the committee. A report on the committee's efforts to date will be made later on during this meeting. (See items 13.4, page C-73, and 15.6, page 34 .)

6.1.5 Wampler Bill

The current draft of the Wampler Bill was discussed briefly by the Executive Committee, especially Section 9 pertaining to annual authorizations for Hatch and McIntire-Stennis. The Executive Committee requested DAL Buchanan present to the WDA a comprehensive outline of the issues included in the Wampler Bill. OWDAL-123 (June 17, 1976) contained an outline of these issues supplied by Dr. J. E. Halpin to the Southern Directors. OWDAL-124 (July 7, 1976; page 3) discussed NPC and ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee action on the Wampler Bill.

6.1.6 IR-4 Technical Committee

Chairman Nielson appointed Wendell Kilgore of Davis to replace Virgil Freed of Oregon as the western representative on the IR-4 technical committee until regular WDA elections can be held in July.

6.1.7 Videotape on Regional and National Planning

Mason Miller of CSRS and Director Jordan of Colorado have developed a videotape on regional and national planning. The introductory footage featuring Assistant Secretary Long has been filmed and edited, and Director Jordan presented a slide show on the material during the WDA meeting. Director Jordan expects to have the videotape in final form before the end of the year.

6.1.8 ERS

Chairman Nielson participated in a conference to review directions of ERS research programs and coordination with SAES.

6.1.9 PL 89-106 Grants

All Directors have received the lists of PL 89-106 grants awarded for FY 1976. CSRS reports they reviewed the project proposals according to the recommendations of the Special Grants review committee. As a member of that committee, Chairman Nielson is still authorized to provide feedback to CSRS on this matter. The evaluation reports on proposals that did not receive awards can be obtained upon request from CSRS.

6.1.10 Cooperative Planning by Forest Service

Dr. R. E. Buckman, FS Deputy Chief of Research, has made arrangements for comprehensive planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 which will seek to identify which resources and sources of funds will be handled specifically by the Forest Service and which by forestry schools. In the west, RPG-2 is taking the lead in helping with this assessment.

The bill authorizing the new Office of Science and Technology Policy seems to indicate that such cooperative planning must take place in the future.

Dr. R. W. Harris, Director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, will be transferred to Washington to help in this joint planning effort. Assistant Secretary Long will appoint a new federal administrator to act as Co-Chairman of WRPC.

6.1.11 Plans for the WDA Summer Meeting

Chairman Nielson issued invitations to attend the WDA summer meeting to Dr. B. E. Hawthorne (Home Economics), representative of ASCUFRO, and representative of the Deans of Veterinary Medicine, as requested by the WDA at the Tucson meeting. Regional federal administrators as well as Dr. R. E. Buckman (FS) and Dr. Quentin West (ERS) were also invited.

6.1.12 Committee of Nine (See also item 11.0, page 21.)

6.1.12.1 Atmospheric Deposition Interregional Project

Plans for this project are proceeding despite the reservations of the Western Directors. It will be an agenda item at the Experiment Station Section meetings in the fall. Representatives of TVA, EPA, NOA, the State Department, Canadian government, FS, and Electric Power Institute attended the meeting to develop the project proposal. Dr. James H. Gibson of Colorado represented the WDA at this meeting.

6.1.12.2 Role of the Committee of Nine

The Committee of Nine circulated a statement on its proposed role in the planning effort to all Station Directors following its adoption at their April meeting. The intent of the statement was to define some role for the C/9 in the determination of research priorities.

Discussion within the Executive Committee focused on the following issues: (1) The Committee of Nine should have sent a request for comments to the Regional Associations rather than to individual Directors. (2) The whole method of development and funding of inter-regional projects should be evaluated. Inter-regional projects should have the approval of all four of the Regional Associations in order to receive off-the-top funding. (3) The proposed role of the C/9 seems to indicate that the C/9 would be taking over some of the functions of NPC.

The Executive Committee recommended that a subcommittee consisting of M. L. Wilson, W. H. Foote, and M. T. Buchanan prepare a statement on the role of the C/9 and the method of development and funding of inter-regional projects to be presented to the Executive Committee at its July meeting in Salt Lake City.

6.1.12.3 Administrative Advisors of Regional Research Projects

The C/9 considered the West's request to allow federal administrators and department chairpersons to serve as administrative advisors of regional research projects. The issue has been referred to the subcommittee on revision of the manual (M. M. Hard, R. W. Bray, W. E. McDaniel, C. R. Jackson, M. L. Wilson) and each member of the subcommittee was requested to take up this matter with his/her regional association. There seems to be some concern that the West is requiring the other regions to follow suit, and it should be made clear to the subcommittee members that this is not the case.

6.1.13 ESCOP Activities (See also items 9.0 and 10.0 pages 18 and 19.)

DAL Buchanan reported on the April meeting of ESCOP in Mobile, Alabama. ESCOP appointed a subcommittee of Mullins, Chairman, Sites, Metz and Buchanan (ex-officio) to study mechanisms for handling pesticide and other environmental impact requests through CSRS and/or other alternative mechanisms. The Executive Committee recommended to Dean Mullins that the committee not recommend a formal resolution but rather rely on personal communication with someone at EPA, that a constructive approach rather than a negative one be taken, that the "rights" of private consulting groups be recognized, and that before any commitment to aid in such studies is made by ESCOP on behalf of the SAES, an estimate of the costs in manpower and other items be furnished.

ESCOP also recommended that a committee of Nielson, Chairman, Flatt, Miller and Chambers arrange for a showing of "Unfinished Miracles" in Washington, D.C. with some of the funds left over from the Centennial Banquet fund.

ESCOP supported the plant germplasm repository concept with initial priority given to the fruit and nut crops segment and recommended the Legislative Subcommittee include this as an item in future budget requests. The Executive Committee endorsed this stance.

6.1.14 Communications with NASULGC

The only formal communications which are sent out by NASULGC are the periodic "green letters", which usually go to the heads of member institutions. The Executive Committee recommended that Chairman Nielson request the Experiment Station Section representatives on the Division of Agriculture Executive Committee to provide written reports to the Regional Associations of the actions and deliberations of the Division Executive Committee after each of its meetings.

6.1.15 Land Grant Meetings

The Executive Committee voted to meet at the first scheduled meeting time for regional associations at the land grant meetings. The meeting will be open to all members of the WDA who wish to attend.

6.1.16 Special Studies

DAL Buchanan presented a proposal for the utilization of the \$20,000 Special Studies funds attached to the Office of the DAL, calling for solicitation of project proposals which would then be screened by himself, J. M. Nielson and C. P. Wilson before presentation to the Executive Committee for approval. The Executive Committee discussed the proposal but no decision was made.

6.1.17 Review of the DAL

In line with the action of the WDA at the August 1975 meeting in Coeur d'Alene, the Executive Committee decided to conduct a review of the role and function of the DAL and the processes by which the annual salary review and periodic review of the position can be carried out. The Executive Committee appointed a subcommittee consisting of J. A. Asleson (Chairman), J. P. Jordan, J. B. Kendrick, Jr. and J. M. Nielson to conduct this review. The committee expects to make its report at the Spring 1977 WDA meeting.

6.2 Action Items

6.2.1 Salary and Retirement for DAL

In FY 1975 and 1976, the WDA voted a fringe of 3% of the DAL's salary to be placed in a deferred income account at Montana State. At the spring 1976 WDA meeting, the Directors voted to transfer this amount to a deferred income account at the University of California. However,

the UC Retirement System has no provision allowing this. Therefore, the Executive Committee recommends that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to Mark T. Buchanan, the amount currently in the deferred income account (approximately \$2,247) for professional consulting services.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.2.2 Liaison with Western Section, Deans and Directors of Resident Instruction in Agriculture

In response to an invitation from Dr. W. R. Thomas, Chairman-Elect of the western Resident Instruction directors to establish more formal liaison with his group, the Executive Committee recommends that the WDA designate the Director in whose state the next Resident Instruction directors' meeting will be held as the official WDA liaison. The Executive Committee further recommends that the Resident Instruction directors be invited to send a liaison representative to WDA meetings.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.2.3 Experiment Station Section By-Laws

The Executive Committee recommends approval in principle of the 5/1/76 draft of the Experiment Station Section By-Laws. This draft was distributed to WDA with OWDAL-122 (May 4, 1976).

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.2.4 Publication of Western Regional Task Force Reports

The Executive Committee recommends that the WDA share the cost of publishing task force reports by taking responsibility for the publication and distribution of every fourth report; FS, ARS and ERS will do likewise. The Executive Committee further recommends that the funds for publishing and distributing the reports will come from the DAL's office.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.2.5 Off-the-Top Funding

In a letter dated March 1, 1976, RIC Chairman Johnson recommended to Chairman Nielson that the Executive Committee make recommendations to the WDA on the W-6 request for off-the-top funds each year. After discussion, the Executive Committee recommends the following procedures with respect to off-the-top funding: (1) The request for off-the-top funding come through the Executive Committee

in the future. (2) A form be designed that will require the funding request to be approved by both the Administrative Advisor and the Director of the Station where the funds will be administered. (3) All requests for off-the-top funds contain a detailed justification statement. (4) As necessary, the Executive Committee request information and assistance from RIC and/or others in determining off-the-top awards. In the case of W-6, it was understood that the budget justification statement would also include the funds to be provided by ARS.

(Action by WDA: PASSED)

6.2.6 Transportation Workshop

WRCC-22 Transportation for Agriculture and Rural America is organizing a national transportation workshop. The Executive Committee recommends that the WDA endorse the the national transportation workshop. Dr. Ronningen suggested that representatives of the transportation industry be involved in the workshop.

(Action by WDA: PASSED)

7.0 CSRS Report - T. S. Ronningen/J. D. Sullivan

Sullivan:

7.1 Fiscal year reviews

A CSRS station letter in June described the potential of a fiscal review service CSRS could provide Stations in cooperation with ARS specialists. The intent of the review would be to help Stations improve their fiscal management procedures. There has been an overwhelmingly positive response to this proposal.

7.2 Letters of Credit

A new ruling stipulates that Stations operating on letters of credit can hold large amounts of federal cash on hand prior to disbursement for only three days. Any questions on this ruling should be directed to the CSRS Administrative Officer, Arlin Kottman.

7.3 Personnel

Rupert Seals has been replaced by McKinley Mayes as Coordinator of 1890 programs.

Dr. Sullivan distributed copies of the revised CRIS AD-419 forms, and an accounting of SAES penalty mail costs in 1976. Copies of both can be obtained from OWDAL.

Ronningen:

7.4 1977 Appropriations

The President has signed the appropriations bill for FY 1977, but until the apportionments have been received, special grant announcements will not be made. The earmark on the use of Hatch funds seems to have been erased.

7.5 Wampler Bill

USDA continues to favor the bill, but opposes the Section 9 provision which could require reauthorization of existing permanent authorizations. The Bill would eliminate the marketing requirement of the Hatch Act, but the ESCOP Marketing Subcommittee does not oppose this.

7.6 Baker-Ramo Committee Activities

The Food panel has made its recommendations to the full committee. The recommendations were generally well-received, but the panel was asked to further revise the draft, perhaps to include more emphasis on food delivery and nutrition. The first recommendation of the report was for increased funding for basic research to meet food needs. When the recommendations are finalized, the Baker-Ramo committee will send them to the Domestic Committee, and perhaps simultaneously to the President and Vice-President.

ARPAC has established an eight-person committee to prepare a response to the recommendations of the Food panel report. Most of the members of the committee have agreed that a policy statement should be developed, and urged USDA establish a policy statement affirming that additional research activity related to food production would be an expansion of jurisdiction of the responsibilities of the USDA.

7.7 NAS Food Study

NAS met with USDA representatives to discuss means of insuring that the food study's recommendations are appropriately implemented. The ARPAC subcommittee felt it would be inappropriate to urge that the recommendations be implemented before the recommendations themselves have been made public.

7.8 CSRS Administrator

CSRS continues its search for a new Administrator--Elmer Kiehl has withdrawn from the competition. Dr. Ronningen is the interim Acting Administrator, and as such has been meeting frequently with the Regional Directors for advice and consultation.

7.9 1978 Budget

CSRS and ARS appear jointly for formal budget presentations before the Secretary on August 5; total USDA presentations will not be completed until the end of August. Departmental allowance mark-ups will occur around mid-September. Since FY 1977 Hatch increase is

the largest in memory, CSRS feels the SAES should maximize its use in high priority areas to help strengthen the case for increases in FY 1978. The Northeastern Directors passed a formal resolution in this vein; the North Central Directors did not pass a formal motion, but their consensus was the same. (See second motion, p. 19.) ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Chairman Anderson has distributed a letter to all SAES Directors urging them to utilize the increased funds in (1) areas appropriate to the individual stations, and (2) areas perceived nationally as significant. He has also requested SAES Directors send information on how they plan to use the funds to CSRS, for possible use in their budget hearings prior to the USDA mark-ups because this information might affect the increases allowed.

Requests for increased operating costs must be justified in terms of consequences on on-going programs if such additional funding is not approved. CSRS is soliciting comments from SAES Directors on the programmatic consequences of disallowing increased costs. In addition, Don Kaldor is assembling criteria for best determining and hopefully calculating increased costs.

The CSRS budget request will not differ substantially from the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee's. An item for crop loss appraisal will be included--the last appraisal was done in 1965.

The Committee of Nine approved a proposal for setting up a national program of plant germplasm repositories on fruit and nut crops. They forwarded the item to the Legislative Subcommittee for inclusion in the budget process, suggesting PL 89-106 funds as a possible means of funding. Anderson is reluctant to include this item for FY 1978 since the budget has already been approved, unless the Regional Associations strongly request it. The Legislative Subcommittee might prefer funding the program through increases in regional research funds. If PL 89-106 funds are used, any increases requested would have to go through the whole formal budget process. (See Resolution 8, page 52.)

7.10 Pesticide Impact Assessment Program

Data, analyses and detailed assessments of risks and benefits will be required to effectively carry out the evaluation called for in EPA's "rebuttable presumption against registration" (RPAR) process. As a result, USDA has set up a committee and a proposed program for obtaining the necessary information. SAES and Extension will be asked to cooperate in this program.

EPA has notified the Congress of its intent to initially issue RPAR's on approximately 100 pesticides seeking reregistration by October 1, 1977. USDA has identified 25 of these pesticides as being of significant importance to agriculture and forestry. USDA, in cooperation with state personnel, will put these 25 pesticides in a time-frame priority order and proceed to collect the necessary data from various sources. The hope is that the Department will be able to handle about six pesticides a year.

Once there is agreement on the resources necessary to deal with the pesticides to be handled this year, a supplemental appropriation will probably be sought. On August 4 the ESCOP Interim Committee will meet with the pesticide working group of ECOP, the administrative advisors of IR-4, and USDA representatives to further discuss how the program should operate, and the manner in which the states can structure their inputs, if indeed they elect to do so.

7.11 Interim Report

The Interim Report of the Subcommittees of the House Committee on Science and Technology is being given wide distribution by Dave Ward's office. An ad hoc subcommittee of ARPAC (C. T. Wilson, M. T. Buchanan, T. W. Edminster, and N. D. Bayley) is charged with reviewing the report and preparing a response to it for presentation to ARPAC.

Discussion

In response to a question from Director Hess, Dr. Ronningen noted that the CSRS FY 1978 Budget requests a \$3.5 million increase over 1977 in PL 89-106 funds, although this still does not bring the program up to the base support of 1976. Director Hess pointed out that it would be a good idea for the Department to emphasize this area in view of the recommendations of the National Academy report. Otherwise, the Congress might look to other agencies (such as NSF) to handle competitive grants. (See Resolution 9, page 53)

8.0 DAL Report - M. T. Buchanan

Since Tucson the following OWDAL's have been distributed (dates and subjects):

- 119 April 12, 1976
 - (1) Kansas City Follow-up
 - (2) NPC and ARPAC acceptance of report on projections from RPC's; comparison with Kansas City
 - (3) NPC action on special recommendations from RPC's
 - (4) Wampler Bill
- 120 April 16, 1976
 - (1) Division of Agriculture Committee on Program Analysis for USDA Budget
 - (2) NSF Sponsored Questionnaire from Charles W. Williams, Inc.
 - (3) Administrative Funds in Support of Agricultural Research
 - (4) Update on Senate Concurrent Resolution 109
- 121 April 28, 1976
 - (1) Program Budgeting Systems
- 122 May 4, 1976
 - (1) NSF Questionnaire
 - (2) Section By-Laws
 - (3) Special Studies Subcommittee
 - (4) Regional Directors - Division Committee on Program Analysis
- 123 June 17, 1976
 - (1) Thanks
 - (2) Wampler Bill
 - (3) BARR-NRC Study re EPA
 - (4) WDA Summer Meeting
- 124 July 7, 1976
 - (1) NPC Report for WDA Summer Meeting
 - (2) Report to RPG Co-chairmen on Activities of NASULGC Division of Agriculture Committee on Program Analysis for USDA Budget

These, the DAL travel information, and the financial reports appended provide a reasonable summary of recent DAL and OWDAL activities and participation on behalf of WDA. In order to make the report complete, however, one would need to add reports of numerous telephone conversations with the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee, information exchange and planning sessions with the Co-chairmen of WRPC, and interactions with numerous others including other Regional Directors.

Most of my activities have been associated with, and in support of the activities of, others and will be reported in due course under appropriate agenda items to follow. Exceptions are the NPC report, which I shall make later, and a

report on the meeting of the ESCOP Interim Committee that I attended at the request of Director Nielson and Dean Auttis Mullins which I may be called on to make as a supplement to the ESCOP report.

As I have told the Committee to review the DAL position and incumbent, I consider my major contributions to be in providing timely policy information, analyses, advice and (when asked) action. The OWDAL's previously referenced speak to an unusually large number of such items and activities during the period March - July 20, 1976.

DAL TRAVEL

1976March

- 3 Travel to San Francisco to meet with Ray Schafer regarding SAES-USDA legislation
- 9-10 Travel to Washington, D.C. to attend meeting of ad hoc committee on follow-up to ARPAC Kansas City food conference
- 15-17 Travel to Washington, D.C. to attend meeting with Regional Directors, and meeting of ARPAC

April

- 5-8 Travel to Washington, D.C. to attend meeting of ad hoc committee on follow-up to ARPAC Kansas City food conference
- 19-20 Attended WRPC meeting in Berkeley
- 22 Addressed chairpersons in the College of Natural Resources at Berkeley
- 26-29 Travel to Mobile, Alabama to attend meeting of ESCOP

May

- 4-5 Attended meeting of ARS area directors in Berkeley
- 10-13 Travel to Washington, D.C. to attend meeting of Div. of Agriculture committee on program analysis for the USDA budget
- 19 Travel to Portland to meet with WDA Chairman regarding Executive Committee meeting and summer WDA meeting

June

- 7-8 Travel to Los Angeles to attend California Council of Directors meeting, in order to hear ARS presentation on MAPS
- 9 Travel to San Francisco to attend meeting of WDA Executive Committee
- 14-15 Travel to Ames Research Center, Mountain View, CA, to attend meeting of Ramo-Baker study group
- 20-21 Travel to Washington, D.C. for NPC meeting
- 22-24 Attended meeting of Div. of Agriculture committee on program analysis for the USDA budget in Washington, D.C.
- 25 Attended meeting of ESCOP Interim Committee in Washington, D.C.
- 28-29 Travel to Los Angeles for American Seed Trade Association annual convention

July

- 2 Meet with Bob Harris and WRPC staff in Harris' office, Berkeley, to report on recent events & preliminary planning for Sept. 22-23 WRPC meeting with RPG Co-chairmen
- 14-16 Travel to Kansas City to attend follow-up conference on Kansas City food conference
- 20-23 Travel to Salt Lake City to attend WDA summer meeting.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE
JULY 1, 1975 - JUNE 30, 1976

DAL BUDGET = \$68,000
J-440302-59569-

	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$ 26,658.61	\$ 26,628.85 ¹	\$ 29.76
Supplies and Expense	30,802.20	8,053.15 ²	22,749.05
Equipment and Facilities	100.00	-140.00	240.00
Employee Benefits	3,901.71	3,796.37 ⁴	105.34
TOTAL	<u>\$ 61,462.52</u>	<u>\$ 38,338.37</u>	<u>\$ 23,124.15</u>
Received from Montana	\$ 60,000.00		
Funds carried forward from FY 1974-75	<u>1,462.52</u>		
	<u>\$ 61,462.52</u>		

¹ Actual salaries	\$ 30,931.83
Reimbursement from CSRS for Roop expenses in 1974-75	<u>-4,302.98</u>
	<u>\$ 26,628.85</u>

² Itemization of Expenditures:

Travel	\$ 8,305.45 ³
Duplication	1,159.69
Mailing	462.84
Telephone	746.35
Miscellaneous charges	707.83
Storehouse	532.67
Printing	46.74
Equipment maintenance	120.00
Physical Plant	<u>202.16</u>
	\$ 12,283.73
Reimbursement from Wash. State U. for Roop services in 1974-75	-3,070.20
Transfer of applicable expenses to Recording Secretary account, J-440302-21015-3	<u>-1,160.38</u>
	<u>\$ 8,053.15</u>

³ Additional \$1,263.30 of DAL travel expenses listed
under Research Planning Associate account,
J-440302-21015-3; total DAL travel = \$9,568.75

⁴ Total benefits	\$ 4,399.32
Reimbursement from CSRS for Roop expenses in 1974-75	<u>-602.95</u>
	<u>\$ 3,796.37</u>

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
RECORDING SECRETARY ACCOUNT
JULY 1, 1975 - JUNE 30, 1976

BUDGET = \$12,500.00 J-440302-21015-	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$ 9,083.76	\$ 6,289.20	\$ 2,794.56
Supplies and Expense	2,501.79	4,578.55 ¹	-2,076.76
Equipment and Facilities	654.98	654.98	0
Employee Benefits	995.16	977.79	17.37
TOTAL	<u>\$ 13,235.69</u>	<u>\$ 12,500.52</u>	<u>\$ 735.17²</u>
Received from W-106	\$ 12,500.00		
Funds accrued 1974-75	735.69		
	<u>\$ 13,235.69</u>		

¹ Itemization of Expenditures:

Travel	\$ 870.10
Duplication	1,294.57
Mailing	443.97
Telephone	485.85
Miscellaneous	169.03
Storehouse	154.65
	<u>\$ 3,418.17</u>

Transfer of applicable expenses from DAL
account, J-440302-59569-3

1,160.38
<u>\$ 4,578.55</u>

² \$735.17 transferred to cover overdraft in Research
Planning Associate account, J-440302-21015-3

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
RESEARCH PLANNING ASSOCIATE ACCOUNT
JULY 1, 1975 - JUNE 30, 1976

<u>BUDGET = \$20,000.00</u> <u>J-440302-21015-</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$ 13,552.92 ¹	\$ 16,347.48 ²	\$ -2,794.56
Supplies and Expense	4,800.00	2,723.24 ³	2,076.76
Employee Benefits	1,647.08	1,664.45	-17.37
	<u>\$ 20,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 20,735.17</u>	<u>\$ -735.17⁴</u>
Received from W-106	<u>\$ 20,000.00</u>		

¹ Does not include \$5,700 grant from CSRS used to help pay salary and benefits of C.P. Wilson during period July-December, 1976.

² For the period January 1 - March 31, 1976, 100% of DAL salary and 40% of Recording Secretary salary paid from this account.

³ Itemization of Expenditures:

Travel (including \$1,263.30 for DAL travel related to research planning)	\$ 2,460.59
Duplication	59.56
Mailing	64.20
Telephone	138.89
	<u>\$ 2,723.24</u>

⁴ Overdraft covered by \$735.17 from Recording Secretary account, J-440302-21015-3

9.0 ESCOP Report - L . C. Ayers

ESCOP met in Mobile, Alabama April 28-29, and took the following actions:

- 9.1 ESCOP requested that CSRS support the Home Economics Research Workshop tentatively scheduled for March, 1977 and encouraged the Administrator to consider aiding the subcommittee in the conduct of this activity.
- 9.2 ESCOP appointed a subcommittee of Mullins, Chairman, Sites, Metz and Buchanan (ex-officio) to study mechanisms for handling pesticide and other environmental impact requests through CSRS and/or other alternative mechanisms.
- 9.3 ESCOP endorsed the retention of the penalty mail concept. There was an expression that costs should be based on total usage.
- 9.4 ESCOP supported the practice of prorating administrative costs to approved projects to eliminate and/or reduce administrative overhead category in CRIS reporting.
- 9.5 ESCOP encouraged CSRS to continue to work on behalf of the SAES with pass-through funds, so long as this activity does not place an undue burden on the agency in the conduct of its regular activities or infringe on CSRS administrative functions.
- 9.6 ESCOP recommended that CSRS consider a revised project report "due date," i.e., March 15 to cover the research conducted during the previous calendar year.
- 9.7 ESCOP moved to authorize the appointment of a subcommittee to work with CSRS to explore improved procedures for handling review and approval of Hatch and McIntire-Stennis projects. (Currently the chairman is contacting prospective committee members in an attempt to get a "commitment of service").
- 9.8 Following a request by the Council of Deans of Veterinary Medicine (COD) to be designated as an affiliate member of ESCOP, the committee passed a motion to accept the COD as an affiliate member (this will be so indicated in the revised Section Bylaws writeup and flow chart).
- 9.9 ESCOP moved to accept the audit committee report of the Centennial Committee fund and urged the committee of J. Nielson, Chairman, W. Flatt, J. Miller and D. Chambers, to arrange for a showing of the film, "Unfinished Miracles" in Washington, D. C.
- 9.10 ESCOP strongly supports the plant germplasm repository concept with priority given to the fruit and nut crops segment in the initial stages and recommends further that the legislative subcommittee give this high priority in developing future budget requests that would be coordinated in a joint effort between the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and ARS, USDA.
- 9.11 ESCOP recommended that Dean Roy Kottman be encouraged to sort past legislative subcommittee documents which he deems necessary for a historical record, placing them on microfilm in sequence for the permanent record in CSRS and the National Land Grant Office. Material which he feels is extraneous should be discarded.

9.12 Passed a resolution expressing the gratitude of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations for the proposed increase in Hatch funds and pledged to continue leadership in conducting basic research essential in producing the nation's food supply.

9.13 The next meeting of ESCOP is scheduled for October 14-15 at the Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

10.0 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report - A. M. Mullins

The ESCOP legislative Subcommittee Report is contained herein as Appendix B.

Discussion:

The WDA subcommittee consisting of Mullins, Kendrick and Bohmont appointed by Chairman Nielson at the beginning of the WDA meeting presented the following motion, which was seconded:

The Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors reaffirm their support of the principles encompassed in the Wampler Bill--namely: the need for strengthening the USDA leadership in food and agricultural research; the need for substantive interaction between user and other publics and the food and agricultural research systems; the need for substantial increases in funding for the USDA and state food and agricultural research programs; and the need to utilize the expertise of scientists and specialists outside the USDA-Land Grant system in contributing to solutions of problems associated with food production and nutrition including the development of sufficient funding and mechanisms of administration to assure such participation.

We urge that appropriate representatives of ESCOP, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and of USDA continue to pursue aggressively with the Congress and the Office of Management and Budget the means by which these ends can be achieved.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

The action will be communicated to ESCOP (Mahlstede and Anderson); Chairman, Experiment Station Section, Division of Agriculture, NASULGC; Chairmen of the Regional Associations of SAES Directors; Chairman, Division of Agriculture (Legates); Assistant Secretary Long; CSRS Acting Administrator Ronningen; Division of Agriculture representative to the Association Executive Committee (Kendrick); and CAHA (Robins).

It was moved by Robins and seconded that the WDA Chairman send an appropriate letter to Secretary Butz, Assistant Secretary Long, and Acting Administrator Ronningen expressing the WDA's appreciation for their efforts on behalf of the fiscal year 1977 CSRS budget, which contains the largest increase in the Hatch base in the history of that legislation, and pledging that the Western Directors will apply the additional funds to research on high priority western regional and national needs.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

It was moved by Robins and seconded that the WDA Chairman send an appropriate letter to Acting Administrator Ronningen applauding his efforts to document the impacts on the SAES of the exclusion of an item on the increased costs of doing research from the fiscal year 1977 budget, expressing the WDA's concern as to the nature of those impacts and expressing the hope that the inclusion of increased costs be given serious consideration in future budgets.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

Robins reviewed the structure of the Regional and National Planning System, noting that the output from that system may increase pressures for analyses and evaluation. Likewise, there is a need within CSRS for similar analytical capability, structured like the ARS PAC staff (currently consisting of 15-16 people) which identifies priorities, develops program materials, and documents budgetary information. Thirdly, the budgetary analysis work currently being handled by the Division of Agriculture's Committee on Program Analysis for the USDA Budget is probably going to evolve into an on-going activity, and there is a need for permanent staff to assist in this work.

It was moved by Robins, seconded by Kendrick, that the WDA Chairman, at his discretion, either appoint a subcommittee of the WDA or utilize the existing subcommittee charged with evaluating the role and performance of the DAL, to study the nature of the regional evaluational and analytical capabilities needed to provide the types of documentation requested by OMB, state legislatures, and others, taking into account the "white paper" to be prepared by the Division of Agriculture's Committee on Program Analysis for the USDA Budget, and suggest mechanisms for securing those capabilities.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

It was moved by Robins, seconded by Kendrick, that--inasmuch as the WDA believes there is a need on the national level for adequate staff (similar to the PAC staff of ARS) to provide to CSRS and NASULGC the evaluational and analytical capabilities necessary for budget development and justification, and implementation of the results of the regional and national agricultural research planning and implementation system--the western representatives to ESCOP be instructed to request ESCOP to investigate the need for and possibility of obtaining such a staff and devise some course of action to secure the same.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

It was suggested by Sullivan that the WDA Chairman might wish to encourage Secretary Butz to support the congressional add-ons to the FY 1977 budget.

11.0 Committee of Nine Report - M. L. Wilson/W. H. Foote

The Committee of Nine has met twice since the last meeting of the Western Directors Association. The first meeting was on April 14 and 15, 1976. The second meeting was held June 1, 1976. The following items are highlights covered at these meetings.

11.1 Review of New or Revised Regional Projects

- W-118 Impacts of Human Migration Flows and Population Dispersal on Non-Metropolitan People and Places in the Western Region
Revised October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1981. Approved.
- W-146 Worker Safety Reentry Intervals for Pesticide Treated Crops
New - May 1, 1976 through September 30, 1979. Approved.
- W-147 Use of Soil Factors and Soil Crop Interactions to Suppress Diseases Caused by Soil-Borne Plant Pathogens.
New - October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1981. Approved.
- IR-4 A National Agricultural Program for Clearances of Pesticides for Minor Specialty Uses
Revised - October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1981. Approved.
- W-- Climatic and Phenological Models for Resource Planning and Management
New - this project has been deferred until complete project statement is received and SMY commitments clarified.

11.2 Western Project Terminations

The following projects were terminated as recommended by the Western Directors

- WM-62 Technological and Structural Changes in Beef
- W-111 Nitrogen in the Environment
- W-117 Structural Changes in Agricultural Industries: Causes and Impacts

11.3 Subcommittee on Revision of the Manual of Procedures

The Subcommittee is still working on the revision of the Manual and it appears that this will be delayed for some time. Wilson Foote requested that the C/9 reconsider the present policy with

respect to Administrative Advisors. A motion carried that the Subcommittee on the revision of the Manual of Procedures consider the revision of 2.9 of the Manual to allow federal agency representatives and departmental chairpersons to serve as Administrative Advisors on regional research projects. A motion to table the above motion prior to the vote was defeated. Motion carried to have the records show that the previous motion relating to the revision of the Manual in no way implies that this is a recommendation of the C/9 relative to the Western Association's proposal. Motion carried that the members of the Subcommittee be instructed to carry the entire question to their respective Regional Associations of Directors for discussion and recommendations. The material presented by Wilson Foote has been made available to Subcommittee members for their use in presenting the issue for discussion and recommendation at the next Regional Association meetings.

Discussion:

It was moved by Dewhirst, seconded by Hess, that the WDA reaffirm its previous action in recommending that federal agency administrators and department chairmen be allowed to serve as Administrative Advisors of Hatch supported regional research projects. The WDA commends its representatives on the Committee of Nine for their attempts to have the Manual of Procedures so revised and encourages them to continue their efforts.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

Wilson suggested it might be worthwhile for Chairman Nielson to contact the other Regional Association chairmen to reassure them that we are not suggesting they need follow this procedure but rather asking permission to make such an arrangement in the western region.

11.4 Role of the Committee of Nine

The Subcommittee of the C/9 reported that the issue is one of the C/9 taking a greater responsibility than it has taken formerly with the review and recommendation of projects and approval of fund allocations. The C/9 reviewed and discussed the Subcommittee report and made suggestions for consideration. Lovvorn encouraged the Committee to accept its responsibilities for leadership. Later the C/9 went over the Subcommittee report in detail and motion carried that the C/9 approve the statement on the role of the C/9 as submitted by the Subcommittee. Motion carried to submit policy statement to Experiment Station Directors for their review and response. At the June 1 meeting information and feedback was presented and discussed. Foote was added as an additional member of the Subcommittee, which will edit and clarify the draft statement based on feedback from the Directors.

Discussion:

A subcommittee of the WDA Executive Committee consisting of Foote, Wilson and Buchanan, recommended the WDA adopt the following statement regarding the Role of the Committee of Nine (which was also approved by the Executive Committee):

"The Western Directors Association endorses the efforts of the C/9 to redefine its role to take a greater responsibility in regional research program leadership providing, however, that the role remains consistent with the legal requirements of the Hatch Act and that each regional association has an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed activities.

"The Western Directors Association supports the role of the C/9 in its attempt to aid the National Planning Committee in implementing high priority research programs that require regional efforts, providing that this effort be coordinated through the existing regional and national planning and implementation system.

"The Western Directors Association encourages the involvement of the scientific community at large in regional research but urges the Committee to abandon the proposed new role of soliciting and evaluating research proposals directly. All proposed research should conform to established procedures for regional research and the regional and national planning and implementation system.

"The Western Directors Association urges the Committee to proceed cautiously with plans for off-the-top allocations without ample time to review and consider these allocations against the present commitment of funds.

"The Western Directors Association supports the Committee in its efforts to strengthen the present regional research commitments by stations and agencies and to prevent the dilution of objectives by accommodating all those desiring to participate. The C/9 should continue to make a strong effort to concentrate the regional project funds on those projects meeting acceptable criteria."

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

11.5 IR-- Proposal on Atmospheric Deposition

The C/9 decided that on the basis of progress to date and the justification provided for development of an inter-regional research project on atmospheric deposition, C/9 endorses the basic concept of proceeding with further exploration of how an actual project can be developed including participation and funding from any other concerned agencies with appropriate facilities and expertise.

Discussion:

A subcommittee of the WDA Executive Committee moved that the WDA recommend to the C/9 that consideration be given in the revised Manual of Procedures to the method of development and funding for inter-regional projects and that approval for new inter-regional projects be based on the approval of each of the regional associations before off-the-top funding is made.

(Action of WDA: DEFEATED)

Kendrick moved, and Jordan seconded that the WDA urge the C/9 to follow the usual procedures for approval, implementation and evaluation of regional research projects with respect to the proposed project on Atmospheric Deposition.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

11.6 Fruit Germplasm Repositories

Director Barton of New York presented information on fruit and germplasm repositories on behalf of the National Plant Germplasm Committee. A motion carried that the C/9 strongly endorses and supports the National Program of the National Plant Germplasm Repositories for Fruit and Nut Crops. The Committee should transmit to the Legislative Subcommittee of ESCOP the recommendations that the Subcommittee place this program in high priority and seek new funds to conduct a joint USDA-SAES program. ESCOP subsequently passed a motion supporting the Plant Germplasm Repository concept and recommended that the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee give this high priority in developing future SAES budget requests, providing the program is coordinated between SAES and ARS. (See Resolution 8, page 52)

12.0 NASULGC Reports

12.1 Association Executive Committee - J. B. Kendrick

Kendrick circulated copies of his two reports (dated March 16 and May 27) to Division of Agriculture Chairman J. E. Legates on the activities of the Executive Committee of the Association. Copies of these reports may be obtained from OWDAL.

12.2 Division and Administrative Heads Executive Committees - J. S. Robins

At the meetings held May 23-24, the following actions were taken:

- 12.2.1 Approved amended FY 1978 budget proposals of ESCOP and ECOP Legislative Subcommittees.
- 12.2.2 Heard the following committee reports:
 - . Program Analysis for USDA Budget, Research and Extension-- Report due early September
 - . Rural Development -- 3 year extension, Title V
 - . Family Research - Mondale-Stafford Bill. Likely no action, for a few months at least
 - . Consulting -- ESCOP and hopefully ECOP looking at principles
 - . Environmental Quality --continuing liaison with EPA
 - . Agricultural Sciences Information Network--contact with National Agricultural Library
- 12.2.3 Discussed status of annual meeting program plans
 - . Attempting to shorten Division business meeting
 - . Joint CAHA, RIS, ESS, ES meeting to focus on joint management of resources--especially personnel
- 12.2.4 Extended discussion of Title XII of FAA
 - . Division and IPC have designated a budget committee-- Tefertiller, Chairman
 - . Ad Hoc JRC and JCCP reports on roles, responsibilities and operation of these future committees are near final-- to be reported to Board when it is appointed
 - . Four state university representatives have been contacted: Wharton - Michigan, Thomas - New Mexico, Bentley - Illinois, Bertrand - Texas Tech
 - . Funding of Title XII--perhaps ultimately one-third of Section 103 funds (\$485 million for FY 1977) will be Title XII program. Guessing \$40 million in FY 1977 and \$90 million in FY 1978
- 12.2.5 Extended discussion of Wampler Bill status and actions

House version now (7/21/76) has been through committee and floor debate--currently awaiting vote. Senate version introduced by Dole (KS) and Talmadge (GA). Action in motion to revise. McGregor to orchestrate with USDA, OMB, Senate staff, and university representatives.
- 12.2.6 CAHA Executive Committee
 - . Reviewed program status for annual meeting
 - . Discussed National Science Policy Act and implications for research, especially need for representation, if possible, on OSTP staff and Policy Advisory Committee
 - . Reviewed nominees for 1977 Public Policy Executive Seminar

13.0 Coordination of Extension and Experiment Station Efforts in the Western Region

All items under 13.0 (joint session of experiment station and extension directors) are contained in Appendix C, pages C-67 to C-96.

14.0 International Trade Symposium - J. M. Nielson/J. S. Hillman

Nielson reviewed the history of the International Trade Symposium. At their August 1975 meeting, the WDA voted to ask WAERC (now WAEC) to develop a symposium in this area and report results to the WDA at the summer 1976 meeting. Dr. Jimmie Hillman of the University of Arizona is chairman of the WAEC group planning this symposium.

Hillman reported that the symposium's sponsors include the WDA, the Great Plains Council, Farm Foundation, CSRS, and ERS. It is proposed as a 2-1/2 day meeting, for the purposes of stimulating research on problems related to international trade in agricultural products, enhancing the competencies of those attending, and questioning the researchability of such topics. The attendance will be limited primarily to researchers, and a major topic will be a discussion of who gains and who loses from trade.

Miller moved and Stairs seconded, that the WDA provide, if needed, an amount equal to \$400 per western SAES (i.e., \$4,800, excluding Guam) to support the International Trade Symposium.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

15.0 Planning, Coordinating and Financing Research

15.1 NPC Report - M. T. Buchanan

I reported briefly at our spring meeting on the joint meeting of NPC and Co-chairmen of RPC's held in Washington, D.C. on February 23, 1976. I shall report at this meeting on some follow-up items of that meeting. In addition, I shall report on the NPC meeting held in Washington, D.C. on June 21, 1976.

Follow-up Items

Minutes of the meeting of February 23, 1976 have been distributed. The publication 1974-79 Cycle for Projecting and Analyzing Program Adjustments, March 1976 also has been distributed. This publication was derived from the summary report of the regional projections prepared by Don Kaldor, Ira Branson and John Okay. The draft of this report was discussed at the February meeting. The draft report was well done and favorably received as I mentioned in Tucson. The report not only analyzes the results of the 1974-79 cycle; it also makes comparisons of the 1974-79 cycle with previous ones, compares recent inventory (responses) with previous projections and presents other interesting analyses and comments. I recommend it for your review.

Among the matters considered by NPC in February was a list of comments and proposals from RPC's. You will recall that NPC took immediate action on one of these, namely to specify 1976-81 as the next projection cycle (skipping 1975-80). "Whether the projections continue on an every other year or annual basis will be evaluated in terms of the experience in the next two years. The general intent of the new approach is to provide time for administrators and planning committees to review, assimilate, and implement the results of the projections" (quotation from Minutes, February 23, 1976).

The other items on the list were referred by NPC to RPC Co-chairmen for joint consideration and recommendation. The Co-chairmen met May 4 in St. Louis. The report of this meeting made to Co-chairmen Long and Bentley by Steven C. King was an agenda item at the June 21 meeting of NPC. The items covered and actions thereon may be highlighted as follows:

1. The off-year can be utilized to accomplish state with state, USDA agency with USDA agency, and state and federal agency interaction. The objective is more fine tuning of projections based on better understanding of the programs and objectives of each participant; it is also to develop a plan, ultimately, that will reflect not only an appropriate total response but the part of the effort to be undertaken by each participant.
2. CRIS data should be up-to-date and available in automated form for use in the next projection cycle.
3. The 0 and 10 per cent constraints should be changed to 0 and 20, with one SY as the minimum proposed increase.

4. Increase industry interaction.
5. Provide staff for the National Planning system.
6. Involve RPC's more fully in national task force activities--which to activate, whom to serve on them, etc.
7. Hold workshops on regional and national planning. (Implementation must be at the level of Directors and other administrators.)

NPC took action to establish a subcommittee to study these recommendations and to bring back specific statements regarding (1) goals and objectives, (2) procedural recommendations, and (3) related information, that may be then adopted and distributed for use and guidance within the system.

At the February meeting it was concluded that an effort of the sort involved for food (Kansas City conference and follow-up) should be undertaken for forest resources. Without specifying the procedures or objectives Co-Chairman Long requested Bob Buckman (Forest Service) and Don Duncan (ASCUFRO) to begin planning an appropriate effort on forest resources. He requested a progress report at the next NPC meeting with a view to early presentation of a proposed plan of action to ARPAC.

At the June 21 meeting Buckman, Gray, et al reported on the planning effort contemplated in conjunction with the Resources Planning Act of 1974. The effort is to include the development of plans for a total research effort. The parts to be played and the funding to be sought for both FS research and ASCUFRO institutions was to be identified. The action of NPC at its June 21 meeting was to recommend to ARPAC that FS and ASCUFRO be congratulated on their plan and assisted in every way to do an outstanding job on their planning efforts in conjunction with the Resources Planning Act of 1974

- (a) because of the importance of the exercise, as such, and
- (b) as an experiment (and potential example) of what can be done in cooperative planning when the participants are agreed on need and objectives.

NPC at both its February 23 and June 21, 1976 meetings heard reports on follow-up activities and plans for the follow-up conference scheduled to be held again in Kansas City July 15-16, 1976.

Additional Items on June 21, 1976

Status reports were received from the agricultural energy and forage and range for red meat production task forces.

The task force on energy has distributed a draft report and a draft report of an executive summary thereof. The final report should be available shortly. Recommendations include:

1. Adoption of and use of the classification system for agricultural energy research and development.

2. Appropriate provision within CRIS to accommodate and identify the energy component of research projects in the agricultural research system.
3. A standing NASULGC-USDA steering committee for agricultural energy research and development.
4. Increased funding and improved organization for research on agricultural energy: (a) direct, (b) indirect via ERDA.
5. That the task force report be widely distributed in order to improve information concerning present and needed agricultural energy research and development and the institutional and funding arrangements under which it is (and should be) conducted.

Members of NPC made numerous comments and suggestions regarding the report and recommendations. There will be a further review when the final draft is completed.

A brief progress report was made on behalf of the forage and range for red meat production task force. This report is not yet in draft status.

Preliminary steps were taken to establish NPC task forces on research on photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, somatic plant improvement and losses in agriculture. With respect to the latter, designed to develop and improve current quantitative information regarding losses as a result of animal and plant diseases, pests, spoilage, etc., there was agreement that it be recommended to ARPAC and ARPAC's parent bodies as an activity to be proposed for financing soon under a special budget item for that purpose.

Under the agenda item "Discussion of Legislative and Executive Branch Developments" there was considerable discussion of two items, the "Wampler Bill" and the presentation to the Executive of a set of recommendations by a special study group.

The discussion of the Wampler Bill dealt with Section 9. Everyone present, except your western representative, was negative. NPC took no action because the ESCOP Interim Committee was scheduled to meet June 25 to discuss the item; it is a matter that has been (and probably has to be) handled separately by USDA and NASULGC.

(At the ESCOP Interim Committee meeting on June 25 there was lengthy discussion of the possible implications of Section 9. A motion finally passed, with one dissenting vote, (1) commending the NASULGC leadership in its activities to date, (2) recommending further improvement of the Bill in the Senate by obtaining relaxation, if possible, of the requirement in Section 9 of the House version that the Agriculture Committee "re-authorize" research authorizations of long standing, such as ARS, ERS, FS (research), Hatch, etc., and (3) that communication be maintained with the Chairman of ESCOP.)

The first recommendation of the special Food and Nutrition Study Group of the Ramo-Baker committees was that funding for research on food production be increased by the addition of support for research in the basic science disciplines undergirding food research, that such funding be open to the total scientific community, and that a new institutional unit be established either in USDA or in NSF to administer such research. This recommendation (and three

others) was to be made soon to President Ford or to Vice President Rockefeller for early adoption.

NPC action was to recommend the establishment of a senior ad hoc group, small in number, to assess the implications of this recommendation and to prepare a statement that could be made available to Mr. Ford and/or Mr. Rockefeller that would represent the studied view(s) of USDA and SAES.

15.2 ARPAC Report - J. S. Robins

15.2.1 March 16, 1976 meeting

Two principal items of business dealt with at the March 16 ARPAC meeting were the proposed National Agricultural Research Policy Act of 1976 (the Wampler Bill) and further developments relating to the Kansas City Food Research Conference.

The Department and Office of Management and Budget apparently have receded from their position of opposition to the Wampler Bill and were at the time of the meetings in negotiations with the House Agricultural Committee. Mr. Long raised a number of questions concerning the Universities' position on the legislation, questions mainly directed at some significant changes in the principles embodied in the draft bill. After an Ad Hoc meeting of University representatives at lunch, we concluded that there was no way in which we could modify the position taken by the National Association representatives at the Hearings on February 18. Testimony presented at that time, as you know, endorsed the legislation in principle including the need for stronger leadership on the part of the Department, a broadly based Advisory Committee to give Agricultural Research and in particular Food and Nutrition Research greater visibility, an expanded fund base for ongoing programs and a two-track grant system, one which would be mission-oriented or problem-solving, principally through the existing network, and the second, which would be a so-called open or competitive grant track.

The follow-up committee from the Kansas City Conference reported the results of their activities. In addition to the 101 problem areas identified at Kansas City, certain of the areas identified in the National Academy study (the Wittwer Committee Report) were incorporated in the analysis.

The analysis identified existing program levels and included recommendations for expansion in most of the problem areas. In general, the level of increase for the 100+ areas amounted to approximately a 30% escalation in man/year inputs.

Parallel with the analysis of the follow-up committee, staff of the NPC have analyzed and reported on research program adjustment projections of Experiment Station and USDA research administrators for the period 1974-79. The analysis was, in my judgment, well done and I believe is potentially useful in giving us a better picture of where we intend to go over the next five years. I am assuming that the report of the NPC staff will be distributed at an early date.

Other activities included reports by agency heads on the recent Appropriations hearings. In general the House and Senate subcommittees seem to be friendly toward the research and extension programs and in many ways were suggestive of the need for increases rather than for the status quo.

Forest Service representatives discussed activities under the Resources Planning Act indicating that this activity will soon culminate in a Report of Priorities for Research on Natural Resources not dissimilar from the Kansas City Food Conference analysis. Other items covered were the organization efforts on the FCST Committee on Food Research and on Energy R&D.

15.2.2 July 16, 1976 meeting

On July 16, Mark Buchanan and I attended an interim ARPAC meeting at which the following items were discussed and actions taken;

(1) Motion passed to request Ad Hoc Follow-up Committee to report by September 1 on the summary of the Follow-up Conference in Kansas City with recommendations, if any, on addenda or other materials needed to finalize reports.

(2) Motion passed to request NPC in consultation with RPC's to report by October 1 a recommended 4-year implementation package for the food and nutrition areas with special reference to the priorities from the Kansas City conference.

(3) Motion passed for ARPAC to sponsor a Forestry Research Conference similar to the Food Research Conference in mid-1977.

(4) Motion passed to request NPC to review and make recommendations relative to a course of action on the question of "losses in agriculture."

(5) Appointed a committee consisting of Coyt Wilson, Chairman, Mark Buchanan, T. W. Edminster and Ned Bayley with Bob Long, ex officio, to analyze the recent interim report by the subcommittees of the House Science and Technology Committee relating to agricultural research and development.

(6) Heard report by Edminster on the Ramo-Baker subcommittee draft report on "basic research related to food production and consumption, weather and climate, and population control." A joint USDA-NASULGC committee was to review the report and prepare a position paper.

15.3 Kansas City Follow-up Report - M. T. Buchanan/J. S. Robins

ARPAC, agency and university representatives, work group leaders, and others met on July 15-16, 1976 in Kansas City to review follow-up actions on the 1975 Food Conference.

Reactions to Ad Hoc Work Group report and recommendations were generally favorable except for certain areas that felt "left out" or under-recognized. (Remember, that the priorities identified are the top 10%, i.e., 101 most important areas plus 33 BARR recommendations relating to food and nutrition, not the total program.)

Research agencies have made wide distribution of the reports throughout the system. Still too early to assess impact on program or projections. Consumer representative expressed concern at continuing to be left out of the real decision process. User clientele expressed general favorable reaction to the report but stressed need for science community to listen

Need for improved communications and coordination was repeatedly stressed. Role of scientist and of user, consumer and other interests should be strengthened.

Where do we go from here--need more funds; must mesh planning with fund generation; need understanding of focus; need new ways to obtain and administer support; agriculture should be in the forefront; should enlarge planning effort to include industry; "we have a good system--let's improve it."

15.4 WRPC Report - J. P. Jordan/R. W. Harris

Dr. Harris distributed copies of the summary of actions and minutes of the April 19-21 WRPC meeting in Berkeley (Appendix D). He also reported on the meeting of RPC Co-chairmen held May 4. The Co-chairmen of RPC's made the following recommendations to NPC: that NPC be assigned permanent staff; that the next projection cycle utilize a zero and 20% increase, only indicate changes of .5 SY or greater, CRIS data be up-to-date.

Jordan noted that the system needs to focus on the problem of implementation now--the system is incomplete without the implementation. One effort in this direction is the development of a video-tape/slide show explaining the Regional and National Planning and Implementation System which can be shown to administrators, researchers and legislators. The videotape has been a joint project of Colorado State University and CSRS, and Jordan showed the slides to the assembled meeting.

Stairs distributed a proposed "Operational Policy for RPG-5" (copies of which can be obtained from OWDAL) in which he requested WDA endorsement for his plan to use former members of WSRAC and WHERAC to serve as a standing committee to RPG-5. After discussion it was the consensus that any WDA action was unnecessary because such a proposal would be allowable under existing WRPC operating procedures.

15.5 Interagency Coordination of Marketing Research - J. M. Nielson

At its meeting in November 1974, ESCOP charged the Marketing Subcommittee with the responsibility of making recommendations for improving coordination of marketing research among public agencies in the U.S.

The subcommittee gathered data that indicated that, in FY 1974, all SAES devoted 690 SY and \$36.6 million to marketing research and that ERS devoted 105 SY and \$5.1 million to marketing research. ARS reported 883 SY and \$49 million used on marketing research in FY 1974, although it appears that ARS definition of marketing research is somewhat different than the one used for SAES and ERS. FS also does considerable marketing research, and FCS does some. Most recent data indicate that in SAES, about two-thirds of the marketing research is technical and one-third economic.

Closer coordination of marketing research would be desirable because of (1) the importance and changing nature of marketing problems, (2) the fact that most agricultural commodities are traded in national and some in international markets, (3) the rather significant amount of public funds to be devoted to marketing research, and (4) the relatively limited coordination of marketing research conducted by public agencies.

At the November 1975 meeting of ESCOP, the subcommittee recommended that ESCOP take steps to organize an interagency group consisting of at least one representative from each of the following agencies to plan an interagency workshop on coordination: SAES, CSRS, ERS, ARS, FS and FCS. ESCOP accepted this recommendation, and the chairman asked the subcommittee to help develop plans for such a workshop.

The subcommittee met in Omaha on June 18, 1976 to work on this assignment. The subcommittee recommends that representatives of the agencies listed in the previous paragraph--plus representatives from ARPAC, ES-USDA and the Farm Foundation--meet in September or October to plan a conference on the coordination of marketing research to be held in late winter or spring of 1977. This recommendation, along with tentative suggestions for the agenda for a coordination workshop, have been forwarded to the chairman of ESCOP.

15.6 Analysis of Impact of Research Programs - B. R. Eddleman/M. T. Buchanan

Dr. Eddleman reiterated some of his comments recorded under agenda item 13.4. He also noted that since agricultural research and extension funding is going to be increasingly subject to cost-benefit type analyses, the Directors need to consider whether or not to establish and support a small regional planning and analysis staff.

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Eddleman explained that for FY 1979 the committee hopes to include some of the production agriculture commodities not included in 1978, plus the natural resources, marketing, and community welfare activities, and include the extension side of these activities as well. The committee has given some consideration to accommodating zero-based budgeting and to diminishing returns. The committee hopes to coordinate its efforts to a greater extent with ARS PAC staff. Dr. Eddleman pointed out the need for increased basic research, noting that regional centers of excellence should be established to coordinate such efforts. Each state could do its own applied research.

In conclusion, Dr. Eddleman stated the committee will put out two reports on its efforts. The first will cover the value of the analysis and the methodology developed. The second will be a critique of the process and recommendations for future activities and directions.

16.0 Forest Service Report - R. W. Harris

Two major activities in which the Forest Service has been involved are the proposed national program of forest resources research, which will result in a national workshop or conference in mid-1977, and the 1975 assessment required by the 1974 Forest And Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). Dr. Harris distributed information on both these activities, contained herein as Appendices E & F. In the west, RPG-2 has taken the lead in helping to plan western forest resources research.

It was moved by Thorud, seconded by Hess, that the WDA endorse the coordinated planning of ASCUFRO, the SAES, CSRS, the Forest Service and others in the development of a national plan for forest resources research.

(Action of WDA: PASSED) (See also Resolution 3, page 51)

17.0 ERS Report - L. E. Juers

In an effort to improve its relationship with universities, ERS held a recent workshop to which the chairmen of the four regional experiment station directors associations were invited, among others. The purpose was for ERS to receive feedback and counsel on its programs, and to discuss issues of mutual interest. Chairman Nielson represented the Western Directors.

Some suggestions received during the meeting were: ERS might set up commodity information desks; ERS should prepare periodic reports on its activities in various areas of research; ERS should improve the agricultural data base; ERS should increase its interaction with other agencies and extension; ERS should continue to fund research at universities but not by directly funding graduate assistantships. There was encouragement for ERS to periodically hold similar workshops.

18.0 ARS Report - H C Cox

18.1 Personnel changes

Ed Kendrick has left his position as Director of the Arizona-New Mexico area to become Associate Deputy Administrator for the Southern Region. Lloyd Myers has left his position as Associate Deputy Administrator for the Western Region to replace Kendrick in Arizona, which leaves the position of Western Region Associate Deputy Administrator vacant.

18.2 FY 1977 Appropriations

ARS sought \$11,000,000 net increase over the base. Conferees added on \$6,200,000, but disallowed a reduction of \$1,500,000 for dairy herd improvement. They did allow a proposed reduction of \$2,000,000 in marketing efficiency research but indicated the agency should not go below a base \$50,046,000 in research in this area. The Western Region portion of the increases amounted to \$2,700,000.

The increases involved such areas of research as potatoes, wild oats, remote sensing, plant germplasm, grapes and stone fruits, aquatic weeds, quarantine treatments for insect control, sheep, poisonous plants, sprinkler irrigation, drainage, range research, cherry diseases, sugarbeets and fruit flies. Several of these will involve some of our cooperative programs. However, since ARS does have to make a \$2,000,000 reduction in marketing research, primarily at Wyndmoor and Peoria, the ARS National Program Staff is looking at all increases to see if some of them can be undertaken by individuals at those locations whose programs are being cut out.

18.3 There apparently has been some problem with contracts and extramural awards being made to scientists in SAES without consultation with the SAES Director. Directors in the western SAES are encouraged to contact Cox if they have any problems with this.

18.4 ARS has suggested to the WDA Executive Committee that ARS host the spring meeting as a joint meeting of the two groups in Berkeley.

19.0 EPA - Jake MacKenzie

EPA has been working to improve relations with agriculture in general, and particularly with the USDA and land grant institutions. EPA has also been revising its pesticide regulation strategy document and copies will be sent to the SAES.

EPA budget for FY 1977: no increases in positions and internal reorganization has resulted in a loss of 30 positions in the Office of Pesticide Programs. As a result, some pesticide regulatory functions have been delegated to the ten regional offices.

Pesticide re-registration process required by FIFRA as amended and loss of personnel in the OPP has resulted in a backlog of work on the re-registration of pesticides. EPA has instituted a new program called RPAR (Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration) in which suspect pesticides will be subjected to an intensive risk-benefit analysis--this applies to previously registered pesticides as well as newly developed ones. EPA is negotiating with USDA to organize a method for USDA, in cooperation with the states, to provide the use data to support continued registration of such compounds. EPA will also support USDA's request for a supplemental appropriation to fund this program.

The Administrator's Pesticide Policy Advisory Committee is holding public forums in three locations in August -- one will be held in Sacramento on August 13. Input from the public and organizations interested in pesticide regulation is invited.

20.0 Home Economics Report - B. E. Hawthorne

Dr. Hawthorne's report to the WDA is contained herein as Appendix G.

21.0 Veterinary Science Report - W. J. Tietz

There are three colleges of veterinary medicine in the western region, plus additional programs stationed at the SAES under various titles. Nationally there are 19 schools of veterinary medicine and 3 new schools are being formed. All three of the western schools are currently expanding, with a total faculty (including veterinary science departments) of 504.

On-going problems in the animal disease area: (1) reproductive performance--brucellosis, infertility, gastro-intestinal infectious problems, feed-lot problems, pneumonia; (2) difficulties with animal resistance to disease--genetics and nutrition, also a population vulnerable to TB and brucellosis through our control efforts; (3) toxicology and environmental pollution; (4) interaction between wild species, domestic species and man--plague, encephalitis, wildlife reservoirs of diseases; (5) economic impact of diseases; (6) assisting animal programs on Indian reservations--veterinary science and management expertise needed.

22.0 Public Range Lands Report - D. W. Bohmont

Representatives have been identified by the Western states to serve as liaison and information exchange on status of BLM studies that relate specifically to court-required Environmental Impact Statements (EIS).

Administrative hearings on the first EIS were held in Boise, Idaho July 15. The most significant outcome was that the report was not acceptable to any group that presented statements. All individuals and groups criticized the report for inaccuracy, statements built upon insufficient data and conclusions that were not substantiated by fact. Observations will be shared with the state representatives.

There is an emerging demand for research to address problems of range management systems and the actual economic impact to communities when federal land use changes occur.

There is a real need for extension education to inform and develop a broad communication system to include all consumers and relate fact not fantasy--such current court decisions as (1) wild horse ownership, (2) water ownership (pup-fish decision), (3) implications of administrative rulings on mitigation of observed or assumed problems, (4) associated land and resources management plans.

23.0 Mineland Reclamation Research Program - M. L. Wilson

A new program for station research was initiated in FY 1975, and supported through CSRS utilizing funds appropriated to EPA for energy related investigations. The initial level of funding to CSRS was 1.1 million dollars for FY 1975. The research was limited to two

priority topics: (1) Reclamation Control Technology; (2) Health and Environmental Efforts of Energy Extraction. Regional Project Directors and alternates were assigned for each region.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project Director</u>	<u>Alternate</u>
Northeast	W. Thomas, PA	D. W. Zinn, W VA
North Central	S. R. Alfrich, ILL	H. R. Lund, N D
Southern	C. O. Little, KY	D. M. Gossett, TN
Western	M. L. Wilson, NM	J. A. Asleson, MT

The Western Region received \$445,000 of the 1.1 million dollars. Six projects were funded in Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. These projects have a two year duration.

The CSRS program for research on Mineland Reclamation under EPA funding was approved on March 1, 1976 for FY 1976 and for the Transition Quarter following FY 1976.

The funding support was again divided into two major categories:

- (1) Environmental Effects - \$625,000
- (2) Surface Manipulations - \$550,000

The total EPA funding authorized for fiscal year 1976 and the Transition Quarter was \$1,175,000. The Western Region received \$440,000 of the total amount.

Project proposals were requested from the coal mining States and on May 27 and 28, 1976 the four Regional Project Directors met in Washington D. C., evaluated and ranked the 35 project proposals received.

24.0 IR-4 Report - W. M. Dugger, Jr.

Dugger prepared a written report which was circulated to the Directors and a copy of which can be obtained from OWDAL.

Director Foote noted that the Committee of Nine recently reviewed the IR-4 project, and approved a \$110,000 trust allotment for the project with \$50,000 set aside pending further detailed budget information. There has also been discussion about setting up a peer review panel for IR-4.

25.0 IR-5 Report - J. P. Jordan

25.1 In response to criticism by Directors, the objectives identified in the IR-5 outline have been clarified, specifically the objective relating to improving "the timeliness and accuracy of research planning information provided to SAES scientists and administrators"

25.2 The CRIS Study Report, the technical committee and the administrative advisors concurred on increasing personnel by 1.75 FTE over the current 11. When the WDA last met in Tucson, we approved a budget of between \$520 - 540,000 with the SAES contribution being between \$130-135,000. In preparing the budget, office rental was estimated at FY 1975 levels but this was in error.

Thus most of the \$35,000 increase is due to rent. The actual budget finally proposed was for \$575,000 (about \$144,000 for SAES). This works out to approximately a \$2,000 increase for the western region.

- 25.3 Also to improve the system, a visiting scientist slot has been authorized for FY 1977. A systems analyst/researcher is envisioned, representing the user component. The position will be for at least 9 months beginning October 1, 1976. An announcement will be sent to all Directors.

Jordan moved, and Johnson seconded, that the WDA approve the clarification of language in the IR-5 project outline and approve the \$575,000 budget for FY 1977.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

- 26.0 Division of Agriculture Rural Development Committee Report - J. M. Neilson

The report of the Division's Rural Development Committee is contained herein as Appendix H.

- 27.0 RIC Report - D. D. Johnson

Meeting of July 20, 1976

Present: D. D. Johnson
D. B. Thorud
R. W. Harris
L. E. Juers

H C Cox
J. D. Sullivan
M. L. Wilson
C. E. Clark
J. E. Moak

- 27.1 Project Revisions

- 27.1.1 W-116 Nutrition and Food Acceptance as Related to Selected Environmental Factors

A proposed revised project outline was forwarded to the Co-chairmen of RPG's 5 and 6 for their evaluation as to the extent of effort necessary and the priority of this type of research.

The review by RPG-6 indicates that there is a certain incompatibility between the proposed project objectives and the areas of expertise represented by the present participants. RIC recognizes that food and nutrition has been identified by WRPC and NPC as high priority research areas and consequently recommends that W-116 be extended from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977, to complete current research and develop a more coordinated approach for future efforts. RIC recommends Dr. B. E. Hawthorne (OR) serve as Administrative Advisor of this project beginning July 23, 1976.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.1.2 W-119 Evaluation of Alternative Land Uses on Forest, Range and Other Wildlands

A revised project outline for W-119 was received from Director G. R. Stairs.

RIC recommends that the revised project outline for W-119 be approved and submitted to the Committee of Nine, to be effective from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1981, provided the following changes are made in the outline: a list of the project participants, their institutions, and the proposed SY's is included; a Forest Service participant to replace Paul O'Connell be identified (the Forest Service can provide suggestions if so requested); the section on "Related Current Research" include the current Forest Service efforts in the Pacific Northwest. RIC recommends Dr. G. R. Stairs continue to serve as Administrative Advisor of this project.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.2 Project Extensions

27.2.1 W-126 Physiological Criteria for Forage, Range and Pasture Plant Breeding

A request for a one-year extension of W-126 was received from Administrative Advisor S. N. Brooks. RIC notes the complexity of the project has made it impossible to complete the objectives in the four years during which funding has been provided, and recommends that W-126 be extended for one year, to September 30, 1978, with Dr. S. N. Brooks to continue as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.3 Project Proposals

27.3.1 W- An Economic Evaluation of Managing Market Risks in Agriculture

A project outline in the above-entitled area was received from Dr. R. W. Schermerhorn on behalf of WRCC-16 (Growth of the Agricultural Firm).

RIC has been assured that this project proposal falls within the high priority research areas identified by RPG-6, and recommends this proposed project entitled "W- An Economic Evaluation of Managing Market Risks of Agriculture" be approved and forwarded to the Committee of Nine, to be effective from January 1, 1977 to September 30, 1981. RIC further recommends that Dr. B. D. Gardner (CA) serve as Administrative Advisor of this project.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.3.2 W- Genetic Improvement of Beans for Yield, Pest Resistance and Nutritional Value

A request for establishment of an ad hoc technical committee to develop a project proposal in the above-entitled area was received from Dr. A. I. Morgan on behalf of WRCC-10 (Diseases and Insect Pest Management of Beans and Other Edible Legumes).

RIC recommends that an ad hoc technical committee be authorized to develop a project proposal in the above-entitled area, and that Dr. A. I. Morgan serve as Administrative Advisor of this technical committee. RIC encourages the ad hoc technical committee to maintain liaison with the National Dry Bean Research Institute, and to investigate the services that can be provided by the W-6 plant introduction facility at Washington State University.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.3.3 W- Optimization of Red Meat Production from Range and Complementary Forages

A request for establishment of an ad hoc technical committee to develop a project proposal in the above-entitled area was received from Dr. R. A. Young on behalf of WRCC-8 (Range Livestock Nutrition).

RIC recommends that an ad hoc technical committee be authorized to develop a project proposal in the area entitled "Optimization of Red Meat Production from Range and Complementary Forages", and that Dr. L. W. Dewhirst (AZ) serve as Administrative Advisor of this technical committee. The project proposal developed must include an addendum indicating whether or not the Co-chairmen of the appropriate RPG's (RPG's 1, 2, 3 and 4) rank this as a high priority area of research. RIC requests the ad hoc technical committee coordinate its efforts with project W-119 (Evaluation of Alternative Land Uses on Forest, Range and Other Wildlands) to avoid duplication. RIC recommends the committee limit the proposed project to the first two objectives (Analyses, characterization and quantification of the contributions of the individual components of forage-ruminant production systems currently employed; Determine the impact of alternate techniques and technologies on forage-ruminant production and renewable resources through the evaluation of the biological and economical input-outputs of the various systems), or if the committee chooses to include objective three (To measure the impact of public and private land management policies on the economic production of red meat), agricultural economists, political scientists and other social scientists will need to participate in the project.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.4 WRCC Petitions

27.4.1 WRCC- Diseases and Pests of Grape Crops

A petition in the above-entitled area was originally received from Dr. J. M. Nielson and action deferred pending a poll of possible participants. The polling indicated participation by California, Oregon, Washington and ARS.

RIC recommends the establishment of WRCC-24 Diseases and Pests of Grape Crops, to be effective from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1979, with Dr. D. L. McLean (CA) serving as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.4.2 WRCC- Diseases and Pests of Landscape Plants

A petition in the above-entitled area was originally received from Dr. L. W. Moore of Oregon State University and action deferred pending a poll of possible participants. The polling indicated participation by Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah, Washington and ARS.

RIC recommends the establishment of WRCC-25 Diseases and Pests of Landscape Plants, to be effective from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1979, with Dr. G. A. McIntyre, Chairman of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at Colorado State University, serving as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.5 Personnel Reassignments

RIC recommends the following personnel reassignments:

- W-116 Nutrition and Food Acceptance as Related to Selected Environmental Factors -- Dr. B. E. Hawthorne (OR)
- W-134 Research, Development and Use of Nematode Pest Management Systems -- Dr. D. E. Schlegel (CA)
- WRCC-13 Seed Production and Technology Research -- Dr. W. F. Keim (CO)
- WRCC-23 Clothing and Textiles -- Dr. M. B. Keiser (MT)
- W-6 Introduction, Multiplication, Maintenance, Evaluation and Cataloguing of Plant Germ Plasm - W. H. Foote (OR)

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.6 Personnel Assignments

The attachment to this report lists the current Administrative Advisorship assignments.

27.7 Follow-up of "on line" projects

27.7.1 W- Climatic and Phenological Models for Resource Planning and Management

Action on this proposed project was deferred by the Committee of Nine pending editorial changes. The corrected project outline has since been resubmitted to the Committee of Nine.

27.7.2 W- Worker Safety Re-entry Intervals for Pesticide Treated Crops

This was approved by the Committee of Nine at their April meeting as W-146 Worker Safety Re-entry Intervals for Pesticide Treated Crops.

27.7.3 W- Use of Soil Factors and Soil-Crop Interactions to Suppress Diseases Caused by Soil-Borne Plant Pathogens

This proposed project was approved by the Committee of Nine at their April meeting as project W-147.

27.7.4 W- Relationship Between Factors for Disease and Insect Resistance and Nutritional Value in Phaseolus Vulgaris

At the request of WRCC-10, an ad hoc technical committee entitled "Genetic Improvement of Beans for Yield, Pest Resistance and Nutritional Value" has been authorized (item 27.3.2 above). This new title will supersede the title "Relationship Between Factors for Disease and Insect Resistance and Nutritional Value in Phaseolus Vulgaris."

27.8 ARS plans for identification of their participation in regional research projects

ARS is in the process of setting policy regarding participation in Regional Research Projects (RRP). The policy and procedural guidelines have been reviewed by all four regions and will soon be issued in the form of an Administrative Memorandum over the Administrator's signature.

The proposed issuance will indicate that it is ARS policy to participate in RRP in order to most effectively undertake cooperative research on regional and national problems and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. Participation will be encouraged when meaningful contributions can be made to objectives of the RRP and the work clearly contributes to the goals and missions of ARS. Participation should be the result of deliberate action to cooperate on specific RRP. Concurrent, related research will not

in itself, be sufficient reason to be included as a contributing project.

To be "officially" included ARS scientists must participate in the planning, have the projects documented in the RRP outline, specify the kinds of participation (supply data, furnish advice and counsel, assume responsibility for a specific part of the effort, etc.), and be formally accepted by the regional technical committee.

Regional Deputy Administrators can designate ARS research managers as administrative representatives if they are approved by the Chairperson of the regional SAES Directors' association. The ARS research managers can, in reality, function as Co-Administrative Advisors or Administrative Advisors if approved by the Chairperson of the regional SAES Directors' association and if such function is not inconsistent with operating procedures for RRP as stipulated by the Committee of Nine. However, ARS representatives serving in this capacity are not legally authorized to manage the use of RRP funds.

Estimates of annual expenditures will be documented on CRIS Form 416, either as new or amended Work Unit. If the RRP constitutes only a part of the Work Unit, it will be indicated by percentage of the total effort.

27.9 Procedures for Establishment of WRCC's

RIC recommends that Attachment C. page 9 of the Supplementary Manual of Procedures for Western Regional Research, be revised to read, in part:

"Authorization for a WRCC shall be based upon a written petition (one to two pages) by the scientists so interested forwarded to RIC through the appropriate SAES Director or federal research administrator. The petition shall include an indication of state and federal interest in and support for the coordinating activity. The RIC will evaluate the petition taking into consideration the following points:"

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.10 Priority Identification

RIC recommends that future petitions for the establishment of ad hoc technical committees, the designation of areas of concern to be developed into new technical committees, requests for revision or extension of technical committees or coordinating committees, or requests for the establishment of new coordinating committees shall either

- (a) include a paragraph which identifies the priority of the area of concern within the regional and national planning system and carry the endorsement of the appropriate western RPG(s); or
- (b) provide adequate justification as to why the activity should proceed without priority identification by the regional and national planning system.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

27.11 Implementation

RIC recommends that the WDA consider as an item of business for their meetings a discussion of research priorities which have been identified by the western RPG's and the regional and national planning system to the end that: (1) the results of WRPC efforts become better known to regional research administrators; (2) avenue for implementation of priority areas can be discussed; (3) research administrators can indicate the extent to which their institutions or agencies are involved in the areas of concern.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

Personnel Assignments

Asleson, J. A.	W- Climatic and Phenological Models for Resource Planning and Management
Ayres, L. C.	W-133
**Bennett, J. A. (UT)	WRCC-1
Bohmont, D. W.	W-120
*Brooks, S. N.	W-126
Burris, M. J.	W-112
Card, C. S.	W-102
Clark, C. E.	W-122
Davis, J. R.	W-68, W-128
Dewhirst, L. W.	W- Optimization of Red Meat Production from Range and Complementary Forages, WRCC-8
Dugger, W. M., Jr.	IR-4, WRCC-15
*Evans, C. E.	W-67
Foote, W. H.	W-6, W-132, IR-1
**Gardner, B. D. (CA)	W- An Economic Evaluation of Managing Market Risks in Agriculture
**Gilmour, C. M. (ID)	W-147, WRCC-12
Gledhill, V. W.	W-141
**Hackett, W. P. (CA)	WRCC-11
**Hawthorne, B. E. (OR)	W-116
Hess, C. E.	W-131, W-138
Johnson, D. D.	W-129
Jordan, J. P.	W-143, IR-5
**Keim, W. F. (CO)	WRCC-13
**Keiser, M. B. (MT)	WRCC-23
Kendrick, J. B., Jr.	W-146
Lee, D. J.	W-45
Lyons, J. M.	W-127
Matthews, D. J.	W-123

*McClellan, W. D.	W-130
**McConnen, R. J. (MT)	WRCC-22
**McIntyre, G. A. (CO)	WRCC-25
**McLean, D. L. (CA)	WRCC-24
Miller, R. J.	W-124
Moore, D. P.	W-139, IR-2, WRCC-18
Moreng, R. E.	W-136, W-142
*Morgan, A. I., Jr.	W-Genetic Improvement of Beans for Yield, Pest Resistance and Nutritional Value, WRCC-10
Mullins, A. M.	W-137, W-145
Nielson, J. M.	W-106, WM-61
Oldenstadt, D. L.	W-115, W-118
*Plowman, R. D.	W-135
Rice, R. R.	W-144
Robins, J. S.	W-109
Sammet, L. L.	W-114, W-140
**Schafer, J. F. (WA)	WRCC-20
**Schlegel, D. E. (CA)	W-134
**Schermerhorn, R. W. (ID)	WRCC-16
**Smith, O. E. (WA)	WRCC-17
Stairs, G. R.	W-119
Thorud, D. B.	W-82
*van Schilfgaarde, J.	WRCC-19
Waters, W. E.	W-84, W-110
Wilson, M. L.	WRCC-21
Young, R. A.	W-121, W-125

* ARS personnel

** Other SAES research administrators

28.0 Western Rural Development Center Report - J. R. Davis

The WRDC Board of Directors met July 22 in Salt Lake City and received an interim report for 1976 by WRDC Director Harland Padfield. In extension efforts, a project case study on land use planning resulting in state presentations which can be used by county agents has been completed. A training program was developed in public policy education. The research program on social marginalization is expected to be completed by the end of this fiscal year. The Western Wire newsletter has been initiated and will include reports on projects.

The Board reaffirmed its previous position on the externalization of the Center's activities so as to involve more scientists within the region. The effect of this action would be to reduce the professional staff of the Center from 4 to no more than 2. The Board required the Center to develop performance contracts with the states of not less than \$75,000 total to be effective October 1, 1977. These contracts would only be for direct programs with the states, not indirect ones.

Nominations have been received for the WRDC Advisory Committee. The Board will defer making appointments until the RPG-5 proposal to establish a standing committee has been resolved, since some of the members of this committee could serve as the research members of the Advisory Committee.

29.0 Plans for Review of Role of the DAL's Office - J. A. Asleson

(See item 6.1.17, page 6). This WDA subcommittee will also set up a process for effecting the annual review of the DAL's performance.

30.0 Election of Officers - L. C. Ayres

The Nominating Committee (consisting of Ayres, Clark, Foote and Johnson) presented the following recommendations for officers and representatives to serve from November 1976 to November 1977;

Past Chairman -	J. M. Nielson (WA)
Chairman -	G. R. Stairs (AZ)
Chairman -Elect -	M. L. Wilson (NM)
Secretary -	C. E. Clark (UT)
Treasurer -	J. A. Asleson (MT)
Executive Committee	D. W. Bohmont (NV)
at-large members -	D. D. Johnson (CO)
ARPAC Representative -	J. S. Robins (WA)

RIC

1 year (Chairman) -	R. J. Miller (ID)
2 years -	D. B. Thorud (AZ)
3 years -	D. L. Oldenstadt (WA)
4 years -	J. R. Davis (OR)

Committee of Nine

1 year -
2 years -
Alternate -

M. L. Wilson (NM)
W. H. Foote (OR)
C. E. Clark (UT)

ESCAP

1 year -
2 years -
3 years -
Alternate -

A. M. Mullins (ID)
L. C. Ayres (WY)
J. P. Jordan (CO)
D. J. Matthews (UT)

ESCAP Legislative

1 year -
3 years -

A. M. Mullins (ID)
J. P. Jordan (CO)

ESCAP Marketing

2 years -

C. E. Hess (CA)

Extension Liaison -

J. B. Kendrick, Jr. (CA)

WRPC Co-chairman -

J. P. Jordan (CO)

RPG-1 (Natural Resources) Co-chairman -

R. A. Young (NV)

RPG-2 (Forestry) Co-chairman -

D. B. Thorud (AZ)

RPG-3 (Crops) Co-chairman -

D. W. Bohmont (NV)

RPG-4 (Animals) Co-chairman -

M. J. Burris (MT)

RPG-5 (People) Co-chairman -

G. R. Stairs (AZ)

RPG-6 (Trade) Co-chairman -

D. L. Oldenstadt (WA)

IR-4 Administrative Advisor -

W. M. Dugger, Jr. (CA)

Western IR-4 Representative to

Technical Committee -

Wendell Kilgore (CA)

WRDC Board of Directors -

J. R. Davis (OR)

J. A. Asleson (MT)

D. L. Oldenstadt (WA)

L. N. Lewis (CA)

National Cotton Coordinating Comm. -

It was moved by Ayres, seconded by Kendrick, that the recommendations of the Nominating Committee be approved.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

31.0 Future Meetings - J. M. Nielson

The Executive Committee recommends that ARS' invitation be accepted to co-host the spring WDA meeting with the California Station in Berkeley, California. In addition, the Executive Committee recommends that the summer 1977 WDA meeting be held in Montana, at a place to be named later.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

32.0 Other Business

32.1 Treasurer's Report - J. A. Asleson

The Treasurer's Report was accepted as corrected and is contained herein as Appendix I.

33.0 Resolutions

Resolutions Committee consisted of Hess (Chairman), Burris and Card. The following resolutions were approved by the WDA:

RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, the Western Directors Association, USDA administrators, their spouses and guests have completed a successful and worthwhile meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, and

WHEREAS, the hospitable arrangements made by our hosts at Utah State University have facilitated the work of the Association and created an atmosphere conducive to creative activity, and

WHEREAS, members of the Association, USDA administrators, their spouses and guests have been graciously entertained by their hosts as evidenced by a visit to the lovely Farmington Branch Experiment Station followed by dinner at the "Old Heidelberg" Grist Mill and other interesting activities,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association and representatives of the USDA and their spouses and guests express appreciation to President Glenn L. Taggart, Dean and Director Doyle Matthews, Associate Director Elmer Clark, and Dr. Wayne Ringer and other faculty and staff, for the planning, warm reception and hospitality which culminated in this successful meeting and its related activity.

RESOLUTION 2

WHEREAS, R. J. Hildreth and Neill Schaller, representing Farm Foundation, by the judicious use of artistic, structural models, have demonstrated how State Agricultural Experiment Stations and Cooperative Extension Services personnel by working together can better serve several public areas, and

WHEREAS, J. B. Siebert, Associate Extension Director from California, and B. R. Eddleman, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Mississippi State University, have traveled far to describe the function and objective of the Division of Agriculture Committee on Program Analysis for USDA Budget,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association and representatives of the USDA express their appreciation to these outstanding speakers for their efforts to make the meeting more informative.

RESOLUTION 3

WHEREAS, Dr. Robert W. Harris, Director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and Co-Chairman of the Western Regional Planning Committee, has served the Western Directors Association with distinction as a leader in research planning, coordination and implementation and as liaison representative of the Forest Service, and

WHEREAS, Bob Harris' leadership and administrative abilities have been recognized by the United States Forest Service by his appointment as Associate Deputy Chief for Research,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association expresses appreciation to Bob Harris for his dedicated service to forestry and agriculture, for his friendship and outstanding cooperation and leadership and wish him well in his new administrative responsibilities.

RESOLUTION 4

WHEREAS, Dr. Elizabeth Dyer Gifford has served as Dean of the College of Home Economics and Associate Director of the Colorado State Agricultural Experiment Station, Colorado State University, and

WHEREAS, she has provided twenty-five years of able leadership to her college and profession, and

WHEREAS, Dean Gifford retired in 1976,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association expresses appreciation for her contributions and wishes Elizabeth well in her new status of Dean Emeritus of Colorado State University College of Home Economics.

RESOLUTION 5

WHEREAS, Dr. Loy L. Sammet has served as an Associate Director of the California State Agricultural Experiment Station, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Sammet has provided outstanding leadership in a variety of administrative positions ranging from Chairperson of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley to Assistant Vice President for Agriculture of the University of California, and

WHEREAS, we will all miss Loy's quiet, thorough and efficient way of presenting and analyzing complex issues, and

WHEREAS, Loy has retired as Assistant Vice President for Agriculture effective June 30, 1976,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association expresses appreciation to Loy for his contributions to agriculture and to the Association, extends congratulations on his accomplishments, and wishes him and his wife a long and relaxing retirement.

RESOLUTION 6

WHEREAS, Dr. Marvin Wilson, Associate Director of the New Mexico State Agricultural Experiment Station has completed 13 years of service as Administrative Advisor to W-6, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Wilson will as of this year relinquish that position,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association expresses its appreciation to Marvin for his long record of devoted service to plant introduction research.

RESOLUTION 7

WHEREAS, the joint meeting of the Western Directors Association and the Western Extension Directors has provided an opportunity to explore problems of mutual interest and

WHEREAS such meetings stimulate and facilitate coordination and cooperation so we may better serve our constituencies,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association commends the organizers of the meeting and recommends that such joint meetings be scheduled on a periodic basis.

RESOLUTION 8

WHEREAS, ESCOP strongly supports the concept of establishing germ plasm repositories with priority given to fruit and nut crop segments in the initial stages, and

WHEREAS, ESCOP recommends that the Legislative Subcommittee give this item high priority in developing future budget requests that would be coordinated in a joint effort between CSRS and ARS, and

WHEREAS, there appears to be no specific instructions as to how this activity might be funded,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association concurs and encourages support for germ plasm repositories as described by ESCOP and requests the Legislative Subcommittee of ESCOP develop appropriate methods of funding the CSRS portion of the program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Administrator of CSRS and to the Chairman of the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee.

RESOLUTION 9

WHEREAS, a number of agencies and studies have supported and promoted the concept of increased funding of food and nutrition research through competitive grant programs, and

WHEREAS, competitive grants provide an opportunity to address areas of high priority with highly qualified scientists within and without the agricultural research community, and

WHEREAS, the current competitive grants program is below FY 1976 levels,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Directors Association recommends that the FY 1978 budget request establish the support of the competitive grant program at a level above that of FY 1976 and that this increase should reflect a net increase in the funds provided for CSRS administered research.

34.0 Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 pm, Friday, July 23, 1976.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
Howard Johnson Motor Lodge
Salt Lake City, Utah
July 21-23, 1976

AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1976

Western Experiment Station Directors Executive Session

(Conference Room B)

- 9:00 1.0 Call to Order
- 2.0 Introductions
- 3.0 Announcements
- 4.0 Adoption of Agenda
- 5.0 Approval of Minutes, Meeting of February 25-27, 1976
- 6.0 Report of Chairman/Report of Executive Committee --
 J. M. Nielson
- 7.0 CSRS Report -- T. S. Ronningen/J. D. Sullivan
- 8.0 DAL Report -- M. T. Buchanan
- 9.0 ESCOP Report -- L. C. Ayres
- 10.0 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report -- A. M. Mullins
- 11.0 Committee of Nine Report -- M. L. Wilson/W. H. Foote
- 12.0 NASULGC Reports
- 12.1 Association Executive Committee -- J. B. Kendrick
- 12.2 Division and Administrative Heads Executive
 Committees -- J. S. Robins
- 11:45 LUNCH BREAK

Joint Session with Western Extension Directors

(Conference Rooms A and B)

- 1:00 13.0 Coordination of Extension and Experiment Station Efforts
in the Western Region -- Moderator: J. M. Nielson
- 1:05 13.1 Research and Extension-Working Together to Serve
the Public -- R. J. Hildreth and Neill Schaller,
Farm Foundation
- 1:25 Discussion
- 2:00-5:00 13.2 Extension/Station Joint Discussion Sections

<u>Section</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Discussion Leader</u>	<u>Room</u>
1	Food Production	Eugene Ross	Lisa
2	Energy	J. W. Matthews	Katy
3	Pest Management	R. K. Weick	Salt Lake
4	Land and Water Quality	C. J. Hoffman	1311
5	Food Production	J. P. Jordan	1305
6	Energy	J. R. Davis	Glass
7	Pest Management	W. E. Waters	A
8	Land and Water Quality	R. J. Miller	B

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1976

Joint Session with Western Extension Directors

(Conference Rooms A and B)

Coordination of Experiment Station and Extension Efforts
in the Western Region -- Moderator: R. F. Frary

- 8:00 13.3 Discussion of Issues from discussion section
- 13.4 Gaining Support for Extension and Research Programs
in the West
- 13.4.1 Division of Agriculture Committee to
Analyze Impact of Research and Extension
Programs and Work with OMB
- 9:00 J. B. Siebert, University of Calif., Berkeley
- 9:15 B. R. Eddleman, Mississippi State University
- 9:25 Discussion
- 9:45 13.5 Swap Shop
4-minute reports from each state on activities
conducted to gain state support for extension
and research programs
- 11:15 13.6 Challenges for Extension Services and Experiment
Stations in the West -- G. L. Taggart, President,
Utah State University
- 11:45 13.7 Wind up -- R. F. Frary
- 12:00 LUNCH BREAK

Western Experiment Station Directors and Guests

(Conference Room B)

- 1:15 14.0 International Trade Symposium -- G. R. Stairs/J. S. Hillman, University of Arizona
- 15.0 Planning, Coordinating and Financing Research
- 15.1 NPC Report -- M. T. Buchanan
- 15.2 ARPAC Report -- J. S. Robins
- 15.3 Kansas City Follow-up Report -- J. S. Robins/
M. T. Buchanan
- 15.4 WRPC Report -- J. P. Jordan/R. W. Harris
- 15.5 Interagency Coordination of Marketing Research --
J. M. Nielson
- 15.6 Analysis of Impact of Research Programs --
B. R. Eddleman/M. T. Buchanan
- 16.0 FS Report -- R. W. Harris
- 17.0 ERS Report -- L. E. Juers
- 18.0 ARS Report -- H C Cox
- 19.0 EPA Report -- J. MacKenzie
- 20.0 Home Economics Report -- B. E. Hawthorne
- 21.0 Veterinary Science Report -- W. J. Tietz
- 22.0 Public Range Lands Report -- D. W. Bohmont
- 23.0 Mineland Reclamation Research Program -- M. L. Wilson
- 5:00 ADJOURNMENT

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1976

Western Experiment Station Directors and Guests

(Conference Room B)

- 8:00 24.0 IR-4 Report -- W. M. Dugger
- 25.0 IR-5 Report -- J. P. Jordan
- 26.0 Division of Agriculture Rural Development Committee
Report -- J. M. Nielson

27.0 RIC Report -- D. D. Johnson

28.0 Western Rural Development Center Report -- J. R. Davis

Western Experiment Station Directors Executive Session

(Conference Room B)

11:00 29.0 Plans for Review of Role of the DAL's Office -- J. A.
Asleson

30.0 Election of Officers

31.0 Future Meetings

32.0 Other Business

33.0 Resolutions

12:00 ADJOURNMENT

ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report
Western Experiment Station Directors' Meeting
Salt Lake City, Utah
July 21 - 23, 1976

Prepared by Auttis M. Mullins

Although the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee has not met formally since the last Directors' Meeting in February, activities have continued with regards to legislative matters with special attention toward budget requests for FY '77 and FY '78.

Chairman James Anderson expressed to me in early July that in his opinion this has been a very satisfactory year relative to the response of Congress to activities of this subcommittee. I share this opinion and recognize that other efforts have undoubtedly contributed as well. A report on Agriculture Appropriations for FY '77 appeared in CSRS SL No. 2617 (31) dated June 28, 1976. A copy is appended to this report (Appendix 1).

Activities relative to Wampler Bill NR 11339 and its Senate version introduced by Senator Dole, Kansas (Senate Bill No. 3549) have been somewhat frustrating to members of the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee and undoubtedly to many of you. In an attempt to respond to the need for clarification, John Mahlstedt, Chairman, ESCOP, convened the ESCOP Interim Committee, June 25, in Washington, D.C. to: (1) become better informed on the current status of this legislation, (2) consider the numerous concerns expressed as the various interpretations of this proposed legislation as well as its potential effect on current acts under which the experiment stations presently operate, and (3) consider areas where it may be possible and feasible to work for modification on the Senate version that would be in the best interests of agricultural research and the clientele it serves.

Previous commitments prevented me from attending, however Mark Buchanan was in D.C. and extended his stay one more day to represent the Western Region at my request. Mark may desire to comment further but indicated to me that John Mahlstedt's letter to you, dated July 2, 1976, expressed the major concerns. Excerpts from this letter are reproduced in this report for your reference:

"Although there were widely different opinions expressed as to the meaning and interpretation of various sections of the proposed legislation, the consensus of the group, as I interpreted it, was to support the Wampler Bill in concept but to work for modifications in the Senate version which has been distributed to the Chief Administrative offices of our institutions by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas.

"The bill introduced by Senator Dole is identical to the Wampler Bill except that the earmark provision of \$5 million for nutrition research was increased to \$7.5 million. Although your chief administrator will undoubtedly be communicating his opinions on the proposed legislation, it would be to the advantage of agricultural research if he has the benefit of your views while developing a response.

"Of major concern at the ESCOP Interim meeting was the impact of section 9 on current acts under which the state stations currently receive funds from federal sources. There was uncertainty as to whether the congressional budget and impoundment control act of 1974 contained the same provisions or could be interpreted to be synonymous with that of section 9 of the proposed legislation. Concern was also expressed regarding section 9 in that it authorized funding for FY 1977 only, whereas we are currently completing preparations for presentation of the FY 1978 budget. If section 9 is enacted there will be no authorization for FY 78 upon which the appropriations committee could begin consideration of the new budget early next year.

"There were different opinions on the effect that the act would have on ARPAC and NPC. Some believe it would emphasize the roles of these groups and the need to strengthen their activity as the basis for providing information to the advisory committee provided under the act. Others expressed concern that since the advisory committee provided in the legislation is statutory that it likely will replace ARPAC and NPC. This was thought not to be a satisfactory arrangement, especially since the agriculture research system has only limited representation on the advisory committee. Still others have expressed concern that section 9 would tend to slow down or stop the joint regional-national planning effort that now exists between USDA and the states. If such were to evolve it would tend to result in the development of two separate programs of research and reduce the coordination of research between federal agencies and the state stations, thereby giving rise to some duplication of effort.

"After considerable discussion, it was agreed that it would be desirable to work towards modifying the proposed Senate legislation to retain the current continuing authority as provided under the Hatch Act. This might be accomplished with a minimum of modification in the bill, not jeopardizing the intent of the legislation to strengthen the agricultural research effort.

"Agricultural research and the production of food is currently receiving considerable national attention. It is my personal opinion that this favorable environment is unique and that we as research administrators should take advantage of a situation that comes only rarely. The Wampler bill and its companion legislation in the Senate does in fact recognize this great need for increased agricultural research support. This effort therefore should be supported in a manner that best fits the state agricultural experiment station system in a manner that will insure the continued viability of state programs and research that are both long and short term.

"Obviously, the problem of coordination is difficult and the hour is late. I would therefore encourage you to work closely with the Land Grant Association and particularly Dr. Russell McGregor of that office. Russ has been close to this legislation and holds the best position to coordinate the efforts that will result in legislation that will preserve the best of the proven past and build on the opportunities of the future."

With regard to FY '78 budget requests, materials were presented to the Executive Committee, Division of Agriculture on May 23, 1976. Materials presented are appended in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Appendix 2). Further consideration of these budget requests will be on our agenda for the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Meeting scheduled early this fall.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

	Appropriation Act, 1976	Executive Budget, 1977	House Bill	Senate Bill	Conferee Action	Conferee Change Over 1976	Conferee Change Over Executive Budget
Match Act:							
Payments to States	\$32,153,871	\$94,801,701	\$94,801,701	\$94,801,701	\$94,801,701	\$12,647,830	-
3% set-aside, Federal administration	2,306,129	2,695,299	2,695,299	2,695,299	2,695,299	+191,170	-
Subtotal, Match Act	84,458,000	97,497,000	97,497,000	97,497,000	97,497,000	+13,039,000	-
Penalty mail	476,000	476,000	476,000	476,000	476,000	-	-
Total, Match Act	84,934,000	97,973,000	97,973,000	97,973,000	97,973,000	+13,039,000	-
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry	7,462,000	7,462,000	7,462,000	8,462,000	8,212,000	+750,000	+8130,000
Scientific Research (P. L. 89-106):							
Colleges of 1890 & Tuskegee Institute	12,706,000	13,352,000	13,352,000	13,352,000	13,352,000	+646,000	-
USDA Programs	6,840,000	2,600,000	3,300,000	7,140,000	4,500,000	-2,340,000	+1,900,000
Environmental quality	(800,000)	-	-	(600,000)	-	(-600,000)	-
Food and nutrition research	(715,000)	-	-	(715,000)	-	(-715,000)	-
Food and agriculture policies	(150,000)	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)	-	(+130,000)
Taro research	(75,000)	-	-	-	-	(-75,000)	-
Beef and pork production research	(1,425,000)	-	-	(1,400,000)	(400,000)	(-1,025,000)	(+460,000)
Lone star tick research	(75,000)	-	-	(75,000)	-	(-75,000)	-
Soybean research	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	-	-
Pest management research	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	-	-
Rural development centers	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	-	-
Transportation, marketing and storage	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	-	-
Forage, pasture and range research	(800,000)	-	-	(800,000)	(400,000)	(-400,000)	(+400,000)
Soil erosion in Pacific Northwest	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	(500,000)	(350,000)	(+150,000)	(+350,000)
Genetic vulnerability	(500,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(500,000)	(300,000)	(-200,000)	-
Pesticide clearance	(500,000)	(500,000)	(1,000,000)	(500,000)	(1,000,000)	(+500,000)	(+500,000)
Environmental plant research in Hawaii	-	-	-	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+75,000)	(+75,000)
Dried bean research in North Dakota	-	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+25,000)	(+25,000)
Total, Scientific Research (P.L. 89-106) ..	19,546,000	15,952,000	16,652,000	20,492,000	17,852,000	-1,694,000	+1,900,000
Rural Development, Title V:							
Payments to States	1,440,000	-	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	-	+1,440,000
3% set-aside, Federal administration	60,000	-	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	+60,000
Total, Rural Development, Title V	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	+1,500,000
Federal Administration (Direct appropriation) :							
TOTAL, CSRS	1,018,000	1,121,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	+97,000	-6,000
	114,460,000	122,508,000	124,702,000	129,542,000	126,652,000	+12,192,000	+4,144,000

Table 1

**Summary of Present Status of Budget Request from Federal Sources (CSRS)
In Support of Research Programs in Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics
for FY 77**

	<u>Appropriation Act, 1976</u>	<u>Executive Budget, 1977</u>	<u>Change from 1976</u>	<u>Total Requested SAES FY 77</u>	<u>Difference SAES Request & Exec FY 77</u>
Hatch					
Payments to States	\$ 82,153,871	\$ 94,801,701	\$ +12,647,830	\$ 106,679,561	\$ 11,877,860
3% set-aside for Federal administration	2,304,129	2,695,299	+391,170	3,039,899	344,600
Subtotal, Hatch	84,458,000	97,497,000	+13,039,000	109,719,460	12,222,460
Penalty Mail	476,000	476,000	--	476,000	--
Total, Hatch	84,934,000	97,973,000	+13,039,000	110,195,460	12,222,460
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry ..	7,462,000	7,462,000	--	11,775,070	4,313,070
P.L. 89-106 Special Grants:					
Colleges of 1890 and Tuskegee Institute	12,706,000	13,352,000	+646,000	16,506,480	3,154,480
Further USDA Programs	6,840,000	2,600,000	-4,240,000	10,340,000	7,740,000
Environmental quality	(600,000)	--	(-600,000)	(600,000)	(600,000)
Food and nutrition research	(715,000)	--	(-715,000)	(940,000)	(940,000)
Food and agriculture policies	(150,000)	--	(-150,000)	--	--
Taro research	(75,000)	--	(-75,000)	--	--
Beef and pork production research ..	(1,425,000)	--	(-1,425,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Lone star tick research	(75,000)	--	(-75,000)	--	--
Land Use	--	--	--	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)
Soybean research	(500,000)	(500,000)	--	(500,000)	--
Pest management research	(500,000)	(500,000)	--	(500,000)	--
Rural development centers	(300,000)	(300,000)	--	(300,000)	--
Transportation, marketing and storage ..	(500,000)	(500,000)	--	(500,000)	--
Forage, pasture and range research ..	(800,000)	--	(-800,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Soil erosion in Pacific Northwest ..	(200,000)	--	(-200,000)	--	--
Individual and family adjustment ..	--	--	--	(500,000)	(500,000)
Genetic vulnerability strategies ...	(500,000)	(300,000)	(-200,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,200,000)
Pesticide clearance and safe use ...	(500,000)	(500,000)	--	(1,000,000)	(500,000)
Total, P. L. 89-106	19,546,000	15,952,000	-3,594,000	26,846,480	10,894,480
Rural Development, Title V					
Payments to States	1,440,000	--	-1,440,000	7,530,720	7,530,720
4% set-aside for Federal administration ..	60,000	--	-60,000	303,630	303,630
Total, Rural Development	1,500,000	--	-1,500,000	7,834,350	7,834,350
Federal Administration					
(Direct Appropriation)	1,018,000	1,121,000	+103,000	1,018,000	-103,000
TOTAL	\$114,460,000	\$122,508,000	\$+8,048,000	\$157,669,360	\$35,161,360

May 1, 1976

**Appropriations for FY 76 and Increases Requested by the States From
Federal Sources (CSRS) for FY 77 and FY 78**

Program	Appropriations FY 76	Increase Requested FY 77	Increase Requested FY 78 ²
Hatch			
To maintain program at current level	\$ --	\$ 5,175,690 ¹	\$ 6,636,490 ²
Payment to states	82,153,871	19,350,000	21,900,000
CSRS administration	2,304,129	735,770	856,094
Penalty mail	476,000	--	--
TOTAL Hatch	\$ 84,934,000	\$ 25,261,460	\$ 29,392,584
McIntire-Stennis			
To maintain program at current level	\$ --	\$ 470,110 ¹	\$ 522,340 ²
Payment to states	7,462,000	3,500,000	4,000,000
CSRS administration	--	342,960	359,530
TOTAL McIntire-Stennis	\$ 7,462,000	\$ 4,313,070	\$ 4,881,870
Specific Grants to Further USDA Programs			
More efficient energy use in the production, processing & marketing of food	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,500,000
Improved efficiency of photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation	--	--	1,000,000
Environmental quality	600,000	--	--
Food and nutrition	940,000	--	800,000
Beef and pork production	1,500,000	--	--
Soybeans	500,000	--	--
Pest Management	500,000	--	--
Rural development centers	300,000	--	--
Transportation and storage	500,000	--	--
Forage and range	1,000,000	--	--
Genetic vulnerability	500,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Pesticide clearance	500,000	500,000	500,000
Rural Development-Land Use	--	1,500,000	1,000,000
Reallocation of family resources: Alternative energy use patterns	--	500,000	500,000
TOTAL Specific Grants	\$ 6,840,000³	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 6,500,000
Special Grants to Colleges 1890 & Tuskegee			
To maintain program at current level	\$ --	\$ 800,480 ¹	\$ 934,640 ²
Payment to states	12,706,000	3,000,000	3,600,000
TOTAL Colleges 1890 & Tuskegee	\$ 12,706,000	\$ 3,800,480	\$ 4,534,640
Rural Development, Title V, P. L. 92-419			
To maintain programs at current level	\$ --	\$ 90,720	\$ --
Payment to states	1,440,000	6,000,000	--
CSRS administration	60,000	243,630	--
TOTAL Rural Development	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 6,334,350	\$ --
CSRS Administration - Direct Appropriation	\$ 1,018,000	--	--
TOTAL CSRS	\$ 114,460,000	\$ 43,209,360	\$ 45,309,094

¹ 6.3% of FY 76 Executive Budget

² 7% of FY 77 Executive Request

500,000 earmarked for various high priority research contracts, such as Taro root production in Hawaii, soil erosion in the Pacific Northwest, North Central Regional Research Project and the Lone Star Tick.

May 1, 1976

Table 3

Increases Requested for FY 77 and FY 78 from Federal Sources (CSRS) in Support of Agricultural, Forestry, Home Economics and Rural Development Research at the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Forestry Schools, Colleges of 1890 and Tuskegee

Hatch	FY 77	FY 78
A. Increased cost of conducting research ¹	\$ 5,175,690	\$ 6,636,490
B. CSRS Administration	735,770	856,094
C. Program response to meet urgent U. S. & world food needs	19,350,000	21,900,000
1. More efficient crop production, processing and marketing systems including more efficient use of improved photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation and energy, high yielding disease and insect resistant crop varieties, product quality improvement and protection from mycotoxins and public policy in these issues	\$ 5,850,000	\$ 6,900,000
a. Feed grains	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)
b. Soybeans	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
c. Wheat	(500,000)	(500,000)
d. Forages, range, pasture and other roughages	(1,000,000)	(2,000,000)
e. Cotton	(500,000)	(250,000)
f. Fruit and vegetables	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
g. Rice	--	(300,000)
2. More efficient livestock and poultry production, process and marketing systems including energy conservation, disease and insect control, reproduction, product quality improvement and public policy	5,000,000	5,300,000
a. Beef	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
b. Dairy	(500,000)	(500,000)
c. Poultry	(250,000)	(250,000)
d. Swine	(1,250,000)	(1,250,000)
e. Other animals including sheep, aquatic food, etc.		(300,000)
3. Management of resources for improvement of environmental quality, more efficient use of energy, wise use of natural resources and public policy	5,000,000	5,000,000
a. Improved methods of utilizing agricultural waste	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
b. Reduction of pollution from chemicals used in agriculture	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
c. Improved management and conservation practices to reduce runoff and erosion with special reference to expanded crop acreages	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
d. Land use policy and utilization	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
4. Food and human nutrition	2,000,000	3,000,000
a. Nutritional requirement, selection preservation and safety of food	(1,000,000)	(1,500,000)
b. Nutritional requirement of people	(1,000,000)	(1,500,000)
5. Consumer competence and family resource use	1,500,000	1,700,000
a. Individual and family adjustment to change ...	(500,000)	(700,000)
b. Effects of changing family structure and functions on family members	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
TOTAL Hatch	\$ 25,261,460	\$ 29,392,584

¹ 6.3% of FY 76 Executive Budget for FY 77. 7% of FY 77 Executive Request for FY 78

Table 4

B-65

**Summary of Increased Funds Requested by the States From Federal Sources (CSRS)
In Support of Research Programs in Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics for
FY 77 and FY 78**

<u>Component</u>	<u>Increase Requested</u>	
	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
Increased operating costs ¹	6,537,000	8,093,470
Payment to states:		
Hatch	19,350,000	21,900,000
McIntire-Stennis	3,500,000	4,000,000
Specific Grants to further USDA programs, P.L. 89-106	3,500,000	6,500,000
Special Grants to Colleges 1890 and Tuskegee, P.L. 89-106	3,000,000	3,600,000
Rural Development Title V P.L. 92-419	<u>6,000,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Total payment to states	35,350,000	36,000,000
CSRS Administration	<u>1,322,360</u>	<u>1,215,624</u>
TOTAL	\$ 43,209,360	\$ 45,309,094

¹ 6.3% of FY 76 Executive Budget for 77. 7% of FY Executive Request for FY 78

May 1, 1976

	FY 77	FY 78
<u>McIntire-Stennis</u>		
A. Increased cost of conducting research ²	470,110	522,340
B. CSRS Administration	342,960	359,530
C. Program response to urgent needs	3,500,000	4,000,000
1. Increasing timber supply	(1,850,000)	(2,000,000)
2. Allocation and use of forest lands and related resources	(1,650,000)	(2,000,000)
TOTAL McIntire-Stennis	4,313,070	4,881,870
<u>Specific Grants to Further USDA Programs P. L. 89-106</u>		
1. Genetic vulnerability	(1,000,000)	(1,200,000)
2. Pesticide clearance	(500,000)	(500,000)
3. Rural Development-Land Use	(1,500,000)	(1,000,000)
4. Reallocation of family resources: alternative energy use patterns	(500,000)	(500,000)
5. More efficient energy use in the production, processing and marketing of food		(1,500,000)
6. Food and nutrition		(800,000)
7. Improved efficiency of photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation		(1,000,000)
TOTAL Specific Grants	3,500,000	6,500,000
<u>Special Grants at Colleges of 1890 and Tuskegee P.L. 89-106</u>		
A. Increased cost of conducting research ³	800,480	934,640
B. Program response to urgent needs	3,000,000	3,600,000
1. People, communities, institutions and the environment	2,050,000	2,400,000
a. Human nutrition	(875,000)	(1,200,000)
b. People adjustment to change	(960,000)	(1,000,000)
c. Environmental quality	(215,000)	(200,000)
2. Farm adjustments opportunities for limited resource farmers	100,000	200,000
3. More efficient crop and livestock production for limited resource farmers	850,000	1,000,000
a. Fruits and vegetables	(160,000)	(200,000)
b. Food grains	(390,000)	(450,000)
c. Livestock and poultry	(300,000)	(350,000)
TOTAL Special Grants	3,800,480	4,534,640
<u>Rural Development Title V P.L. 92-419</u>		
A. Increase in cost of conducting research	90,720	
B. CSRS administration (4%)	243,630	
C. Program response to urgent needs	6,000,000	
1. Improvement of economic opportunities in rural communities	(3,000,000)	
2. Improvement of rural community institutions and services	(2,500,000)	
3. Housing for rural families	(500,000)	
TOTAL Rural Development	6,334,350	
TOTAL Increase in Program Support	\$ 43,209,360	\$ 36,000,000
TOTAL CSRS Increase		\$ 45,309,094

² 6.3% of FY 76 Executive Budget for FY 77. 7% of FY 77 Executive Request for FY 78

³ 6.3% of FY 76 Executive Budget for FY 77. 7% of FY 77 Executive Request for FY 78

May 1, 1976

MINUTES OF THE JOINT MEETING
OF
THE WESTERN ASSOCIATIONS OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS AND
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

Salt Lake City, Utah

July 21-22, 1976

ATTENDANCE

Alaska	- J. W. Matthews
	- P. M. Probasco
Arizona	- L. W. Dewhirst
	- E. L. Nigh, Jr.
	- G. R. Stairs
	- D. B. Thorud
	- R. K. Weick
California	- C. E. Hess
	- J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
	- L. L. Sammet
	- D. E. Schlegel
	- J. B. Siebert
	- W. E. Waters
Colorado	- D. D. Johnson
	- J. P. Jordan
	- R. E. Moreng
	- W. J. Tietz
	- L. H. Watts
Hawaii	- W. R. Furtick
Idaho	- C. S. Card
	- J. L. Graves
	- F. E. Kohl
	- R. J. Miller
Montana	- J. A. Asleson
	- M. J. Burris
	- C. J. Hoffman
Nevada	- D. W. Bohmont
	- J. F. Stein
	- R. A. Young
New Mexico	- E. Ross
	- M. L. Wilson
Oregon	- J. R. Davis
	- W. H. Foote
	- F. Hagelstein
	- H. A. Wadsworth
Utah	- J. C. Ballard
	- C. E. Clark
	- C. D. Funk
	- D. J. Matthews
	- W. B. Ringer
	- G. L. Taggart
Washington	- W. Bath
	- D. J. Lee
	- J. M. Nielson
	- D. L. Oldenstadt
	- J. S. Robins
	- J. O. Young

Wyoming	- L. C. Ayres
	- R. F. Frary
OWDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
	- J. E. Moak
ARS	- H C Cox
CSRS	- T. S. Ronningen
	- J. D. Sullivan
ES	- E. L. Kirby
	- G. A. Shrum
ERS	- L. E. Juers
FS	- R. W. Harris
EPA	- J. MacKenzie
Farm Foundation	- R. J. Hildreth
	- N. Schaller
Home Economics	- B. E. Hawthorne
WRDC	- H. Padfield
Guest	- B. R. Eddleman

13.0 Coordination of Extension and Experiment Station Efforts in the Western Region - Moderator: J. M. Nielson

13.1 Research and Extension--Working Together to Serve the Public - R. J. Hildreth and Neill Schaller, Farm Foundation

Chairman Nielson introduced Dr. R. J. Hildreth, Managing Director, and Dr. W. Neill Schaller, Assistant Managing Director, of the Farm Foundation. Schaller distributed a diagram entitled "the research-extension circulatory system", contained herein on page C-72.

13.1.1 The Research-Extension circulatory system

- A. Many publics -- farmers, input suppliers, processing and marketing firms, consumers, policy-makers
- B. Many publics do not know the source of knowledge and information about food, agriculture, and rural living-- nor do they care.
- C. Knowledge and information also come from non-land grant sources.
- D. Funds and needs flow from publics to research and extension.
- E. Knowledge and information flow from research to extension and on to publics, as well as directly to publics.
- F. Research needs flow from extension to research, as well as directly from publics.
- G. As shown by "feedback loops", researchers are users of some research, and extension workers are users of some extension.

13.1.2 Issues illustrated by circulatory system

- A. A blockage at any point could have serious consequences.
- B. Most issues and problems are due to imbalance in relative sizes of conduits.

Examples:

Funds not consistent with needs -- can affect research and extension separately, but eventually impairs total system.

Knowledge and information flows to publics not consistent with needs and funds -- is research-extension system a "delivery system" or a "response system", or both? Does the specific public make a difference?

Knowledge and information flows to publics are out of balance -- what is the right mix? Does the specific public make a difference? Does the kind of knowledge and information make a difference?

Flows between research and extension are out of balance.

Feedback loops enlarged or constricted -- what are the proper sizes?

C. Conclusions:

Research and extension need each other.

The research-extension system can be impaired in many ways.

The cause of impairment can be external or internal.

13.1.3 How can research and extension work together more effectively?

A. If problem is external:

Do you help publics see why you need each other? (how they will benefit)

Would their understanding change competition for funds into complementarity?

If publics look to non-land grant sources for research and extension, how do you respond?

B. If problem is internal:

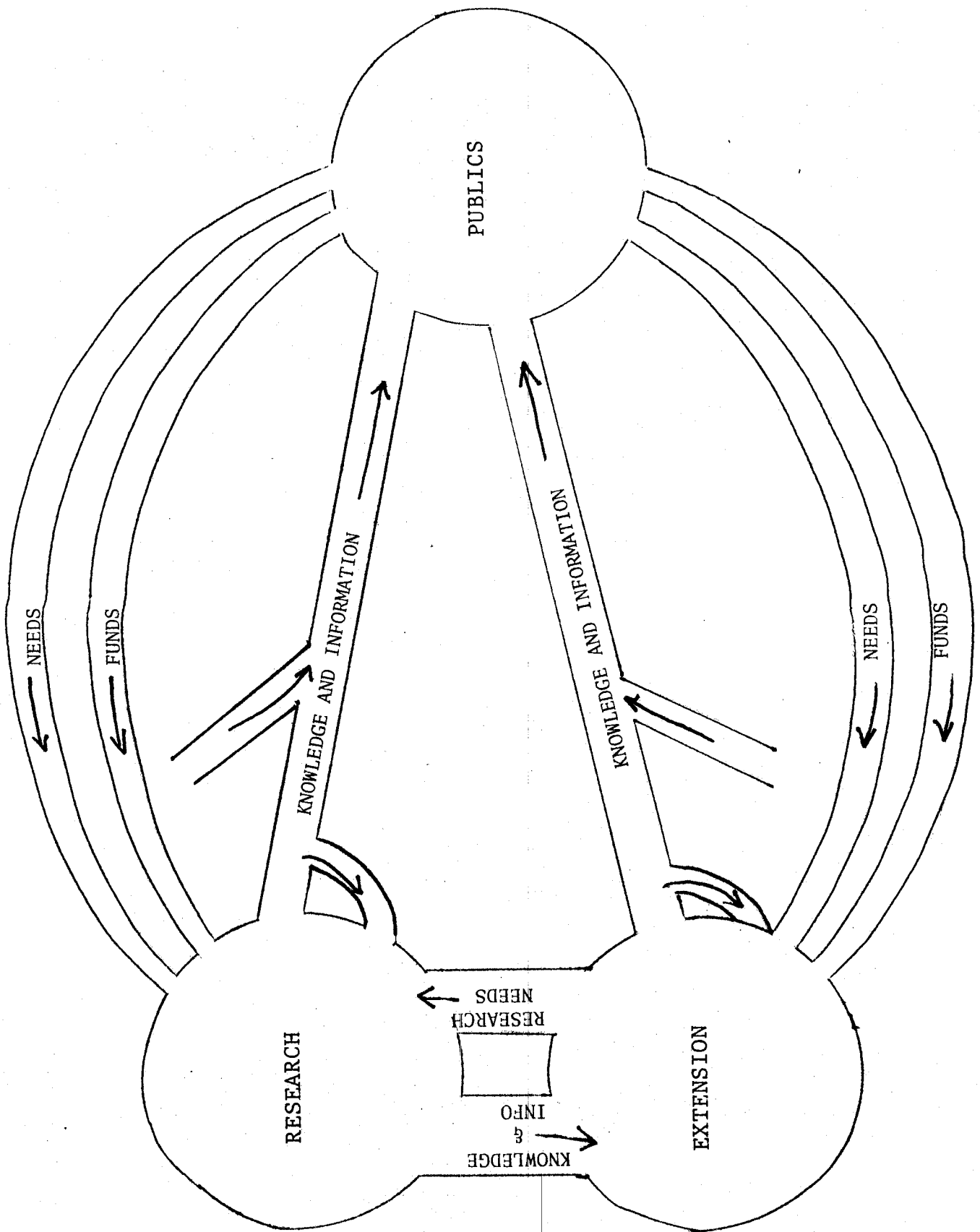
Do your scientists and extension educators know that you know that you need each other?

Do you provide incentives to ensure their cooperation with each other?

What organizational changes might enhance cooperation and coordination?

Discussion:

Hildreth noted that society provides funds to research and extension in order to accomplish different purposes. One of the differences between research and extension is that for the research worker time is a variable and the quality of his own understanding is a constant to be met. For the extension worker, the quality of his own understanding is a variable but time is a constraint to be met.



THE RESEARCH-EXTENSION CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Hildreth pointed out that the current research-extension system is ambiguous, also noting that the Rutan book on agricultural development states that systems containing ambiguity and tension perform better than systems without ambiguity. One important thing for both research and extension to do is foster some understanding on the part of the public of the entire agricultural system, including industry and government.

13.2 Extension/Station Joint Discussion Sections

<u>Section</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Discussion Leader</u>
1	Food Production	E. Ross (NM)
2	Energy	J. W. Matthews (AK)
3	Pest Management	R. K. Weick (AZ)
4	Land and Water Quality	C. J. Hoffman (MT)
5	Food Production	J. P. Jordan (CO)
6	Energy	J. R. Davis (OR)
7	Pest Management	W. E. Waters (CA)
8	Land and Water Quality	R. J. Miller (ID)

The remainder of Wednesday afternoon was spent in the eight small discussion groups listed above. Highlights of each groups discussions are contained in Attachment II.

13.3 Discussion of Issues from Discussion Sections - Moderator: R. F. Frary

Each discussion leader gave a brief summary of his group's deliberations.

During the general discussion, the issue of joint extension-research appointments was repeatedly mentioned. It was pointed out that there are two different methods of accountability applied to extension and research. In addition, peer pressure is on the researcher to do research that will end up in refereed journals. Who is going to do some of the application research? One possibility would be to think in terms of merging some of the roles of extension and research currently separate, having extension faculty who could participate in applied research to form a continuum with the basic research being conducted by experiment station scientists. This would have to be coordinated with giving increased rewards for application research.

13.4 Gaining Support for Extension and Research Programs in the West-Division of Agriculture Committee to Analyze Impact of Research and Extension Programs and Work with OMB - J. B. Siebert/B. R. Eddleman

The Division of Agriculture committee was appointed by Chairman Legates as a result of a public policy seminar sponsored by the Association in Washington, D.C. in January 1976. The seminar explored the whole realm of public policy. Recent requests from OMB have been interpreted to mean that unless the agricultural establishment does a better job of explaining the benefits of research and extension, which would probably require greater centralization of planning, increased federal funding would be unlikely.

As a result of these discussions, the present committee was appointed to analyze the benefits of public investment in agricultural research and extension. The membership includes four professional economists: B. R. Eddleman (MS), J. B. Eckert (CO), J. D. Jansma (PA), and K. W. Easter (MN). The committee is working closely with the Legislative Subcommittees of ESCOP and ECOP, although it will report directly to the Division of Agriculture Executive Committee.

Four sets of activities have been established leading toward maximum net benefits to U.S. society. The activities include those (1) primarily directed to increased production of food and fiber, (2) to improved conservation and management of natural renewable resources and to environmental enhancement, (3) to increased marketing efficiency and competition, and (4) to improved individual family and community welfare.

For FY 1978, the committee will limit its analysis to the activities directed to increased production of food and fiber (crops and animals). In addition, it will concentrate on the research side of the budget, hopefully incorporating the extension side as well as the other areas by FY 1979. The major problem is the magnitude of data that must be compiled, particularly in the area of economic cost-benefits, for which no data base has previously existed. A rough draft of the committee's report will be circulated for review around August 15, and it is anticipated the final report will be submitted to the Division Executive Committee by October 1.

The committee also intends to prepare a second report (a "white paper") dealing with proposed future courses of action related to budget analysis--what mechanisms need to be put into place in order to get the needed data for the economists to use, a critique of the process used in the first go-around, etc.

Eddleman presented a brief summary of the committee's efforts to date, concentrating on the aggregate picture of increased productivity in agriculture due to the increased efficiency in the use of resources. His statements are summarized in the hand-outs contained herein in Attachment 3. He pointed out that most technologies currently being developed are necessary simply to maintain the rate of growth in agricultural productivity that we have experienced for the past two decades. However, the increased productivity achieved is only one of the benefits. There are economic benefits to related industries--input supplying firms, processing, transportation, marketing, warehousing, merchandising, retailing firms--and economic benefits to workers (increased wages), firms (increased profits), and consumers (low food prices).

Eddleman noted that this aggregate picture was being supplemented by specific case studies in six different commodities (corn, soybeans, wheat, beef/forages, dairy, swine) in order to estimate what the additional output would be for increased funding over what could normally be expected in the flow of research and extension efforts without regard to additional funding.

Discussion:

Eddleman explained that the base projections in Tables 1 and 2 indicate the increase in productivity and the return on public investment without additional funding increases. The data shows that even without additional funds, there would be increases in productivity.

13.5 Swap Shop

A representative or representatives of the experiment station and extension programs in each western state including Alaska provided a brief summary of research and extension programs. Most speakers concentrated on the structure and effectiveness of advisory councils or committees and the university and state budgetary process. There was a great deal of similarity among the states in these two areas.

Arizona's extension program has been concentrating on redefining the "physiology" of its counties and re-examining extension's missions in the counties. Hawaii has been successful in generating urban support for agricultural research and extension programs through its community garden program. Idaho has a mechanism for assessing total program needs when retirements and vacancies occur and shifting personnel and funds between research and extension. In Utah the Utah Agricultural Development Council, consisting of 45 of the most influential agricultural people in the state representing seven different interests (producers, financial institutions, state agencies, federal agencies, agribusiness, educational institutions, consumers) has proved extremely effective in supporting agricultural research and extension programs.

13.6 Challenges for Extension Services and Experiment Stations in the West - G. L. Taggart, President, Utah State University

I was pleased to see the amount of time you have devoted to emphasizing integrating your research and extension programs. Universities are very bureaucratic and tend to be inward-facing. If you consider what brings prestige, promotion, salary raises, etc. to the researcher, it is discipline- (i.e., department-) oriented research and activities. While it is extremely important that some people concentrate deeply on a narrow area of knowledge, it is equally important that a university have organizations and programs that can cut horizontally across the various departments.

It is important to bring into existence, even for only a short period of time, institutes and centers that can gather together people from various departments to concentrate on a problem area facing society. They then return to their departments much more broadly oriented than before.

In addition, the more complex our society becomes, the more important it is that we develop processes which force those of us in the universities to rub shoulders with others outside the university community--i.e., in business, industry, state and federal

agencies, consumers. The experiment stations and extension services can provide a valuable service in assisting the process of providing horizontal contacts within the university and the outside society. Every department needs to be involved in a university's commitment to extension and continuing education activities.

I have also been recently concerned about the problem of conveying scientific knowledge to the public. As an example, very few people in our society, including many scientists, understand Einstein's theory of relativity--considered by some to be the most important scientific advance in this century. Too often our extension specialists are not conversant enough with their own fields to be able to interpret the field and the technology developed therein to their clientele. Every scientific community (the experiment station, extension, and the university as a whole) must have some people who are devoted to the cause of trying to interpret science to society. Experiment stations need to devote more of their resources--even up to 25%--to fostering an understanding of science by the public. If this isn't done, scientific thought gets so far ahead of society's understanding that they begin to withdraw their support.

In addition, we need to spend a great deal more time in educating producers, consumers and legislators about agricultural research and extension, emphasizing that the real beneficiary of agricultural research is the urban consumer. There is nothing more important to consumers than guaranteeing a stable, effective food supply. Comparisons of per cent of individual income spent on food among many nations shows that the U.S. has the lowest. Sixty to 70% of our efficiency of production can be traced directly to our research and extension programs in the U.S. We need to make alliances with urban power groups as we have previously done with rural ones, to help them understand the vital issues faced in the food area and to gain their support for increased resources for agricultural research and extension.

13.7 Wind-up - R. F. Frary

Director Frary thanked Dr. Taggart and all the Directors for their participation in the joint sessions. The joint meeting was adjourned at noon on July 22, 1976.

ATTACHMENT I

Joint Session with Western Extension Directors

C-77

(Conference Rooms A and B)

1:00 13.0 Coordination of Extension and Experiment Station Efforts
 in the Western Region -- Moderator: J. M. Nielson

1:05 13.1 Research and Extension-Working Together to Serve
 the Public -- R. J. Hildreth and Neill Schaller,
 Farm Foundation

1:25 Discussion

2:00-5:00 13.2 Extension/Station Joint Discussion Sections

<u>Section</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Discussion Leader</u>	<u>Room</u>
1	Food Production	Eugene Ross	Lisa
2	Energy	J. W. Matthews	Katy
3	Pest Management	R. K. Weick	Salt Lake
4	Land and Water Quality	C. J. Hoffman	1311
5	Food Production	J. P. Jordan	1305
6	Energy	J. R. Davis	Glass
7	Pest Management	W. E. Waters	A
8	Land and Water Quality	R. J. Miller	B

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1976

Joint Session with Western Extension Directors

(Conference Rooms A and B)

Coordination of Experiment Station and Extension Efforts
 in the Western Region -- Moderator: R. F. Frary

8:00 13.3 Discussion of Issues from discussion section

 13.4 Gaining Support for Extension and Research Programs
 in the West

 13.4.1 Division of Agriculture Committee to
 Analyze Impact of Research and Extension
 Programs and Work with OMB

9:00 J. B. Siebert, University of Calif., Berkeley

9:15 B. R. Eddleman, Mississippi State University

9:25 Discussion

9:45 13.5 Swap Shop
 4-minute reports from each state on activities
 conducted to gain state support for extension
 and research programs

11:15 13.6 Challenges for Extension Services and Experiment
 Stations in the West -- G. L. Taggart, President,
 Utah State University

11:45 13.7 Wind up -- R. F. Frary

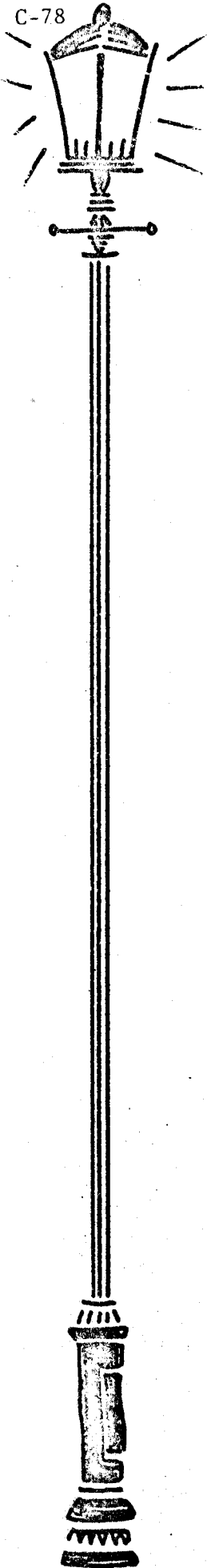
12:00 LUNCH BREAK

Highlights

FROM DISCUSSION SECTIONS

JOINT EXTENSION-EXPERIMENT STATION SESSION

SALT LAKE CITY
JULY 21-22, 1976



SECTION 1: FOOD PRODUCTION

Discussion Leader: Gene Ross, Associate CES Director, New Mexico

How do we plan, execute, and evaluate efforts to enhance coordination of Extension/Research programs in food production?

1. Involve the public in an advisory capacity
 - a. Do it skillfully or not at all
 - b. Get wide representation, including home economics and consumers
 - c. Advisory groups should be to both research and extension
 - d. Use advisory groups especially in setting priorities and in evaluating
2. Understand the state's problems

Some industries are stable; others vary tremendously from year to year.
3. Communicate
 - a. Administrators in frequent discussion
 - b. Organize to facilitate communication; integrated departments; joint appointments; etc.
 - c. Use interdisciplinary task forces
4. Create an environment which enhances coordination
 - a. Hire people with philosophy for coordination
 - b. Common job requirements, titles, treatment
 - c. Research/extension centers
5. Evaluation
 - a. In terms of who benefits
 - b. In terms of support from the public
 - c. Maintain sustained interest and involvement of both extension and research all the way from initiation of projects through application of the results
 - d. Joint planning and evaluation using common, measurable objectives and a definite time schedule.

SECTION 2: ENERGY

Discussion Leader: Jim Matthews, CES Director, Alaska

1. Broad and accelerating interest in energy matters and creation of new agencies such as ERDA with substantial resources presents new and complex linkage potentials. Legislation in process indicates efforts to buy into existing delivery systems a high priority. In the process the Extension role appears to have a clearer linkage than the research role. Presents a challenge to the University and particularly the Extension system to assist in establishing linkages drawing on research resources within as well as outside the university system.
2. Energy conservation appears to be a matter of concern more to specialists than the many publics affected. Presents a challenge to research and Extension in developing awareness and implications of energy shortages to new as well as traditional audiences.
3. Clearer definition of scope and limits of involvement in energy programs and substantial challenge to University systems.
4. A challenge to seek out and utilize existing resources and knowledge from many sources. For example, a Western Regional Planning Committee report of March 1, 1976 devoting specific attention to energy identifies major areas of focus such as
 - . competition for water use by energy development in the West
 - . interregional competition and international trade in selected agricultural commodities as affected by energy, price and availability
 - . energy policy, development, pricing and allocation
 - . genetic breeding and management to improve energy efficiency in plants and animals
 - . processing, preservation, storage and delivery methods and systems for agricultural products that seek most effective energy uses
 - . modifying production practices to achieve effective energy conservation
5. Obtaining balanced input from many publics involved to assure that the input of the specialist does not dominate the input of ultimate recipient of program in determination of priorities and program content.
6. Rewards process should be considered at all levels to assure broad involvement of expertise outside as well as within the University system. Suggests a need for considerable flexibility in allocation and management of program resources. Also suggests a need to look innovatively at development of programs concerning new publics and seeking adequate resources as well as a time frame that is realistic in developing meaningful interface.
7. The land grant university system can continue to perform a very unique role in responding to societal needs particularly through research and extension if it looks broadly also to linking with other resources as well as these two dimensions of the system.

SECTION 3: PEST MANAGEMENT

Discussion Leader: Ray Weick, Assistant CES Director, Arizona

I. Program similarities

- A. Most, if not all, examples cited by the group were in one way or another joint efforts.
- B. In the main, the objectives and the clientele are common from the perspective of research and extension. The least clear roles were for programs involving field personnel with joint appointments.

II. Joint planning and coordination

- A. To date, not a lot of evidence of joint planning between research and extension.
- B. One suggestion was for the research plan to include dissemination of information with respective roles to be identified in the beginning. (Oregon and Utah are both working on this.)
- C. If people want to work together they will, inspite of any system or lack of it. However, administration can influence the climate so as to enhance or hinder joint efforts.
- D. Joint planning can be hazardous if it has a slow reaction time too often. The public is seldom enamored of organization charts when they come seeking answers.
- E. Industry and commodity groups are relevant partners in program planning.

III. Implementation of Programs

- A. There is much evidence of joint effort in conduct of programs already.
- B. The probability of increased coordination in conduct of programs is proportional to the amount of coordination at the time of planning.
- C. One of the big problems is the division of labor, and this is for several reasons:
 - 1. While philosophically differences in the thinking between extension and research may be mellowing, the fact that the source of funds and therefore the accountability are still most often distinct and separate.
 - 2. Within the University promotion and tenure is still highly oriented toward the researcher--at least it doesn't accommodate the extension role. Considerable effort is being made in this area but it hasn't been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of all.
- D. It is commonplace for strong identities and ties to evolve between commodity groups and industries and specialists and researchers which can "skew" program emphasis rather seriously. It is difficult to untrack these "pet projects".
- E. Some programs -- pest management in cotton, for example -- can be controversial and thereby not popular with all parties.
- F. The division of labor is mainly an internal hang-up. The public is not concerned so much with who they are dealing with as they are with the service they get. It is all one university to them.

Section 3: Pest Management

- G. Joint appointments may take considerable care and feeding if they are to be mutually beneficial to the organizations and to the individual.
- H. Joint efforts such as field days, training, etc., have not been a big problem. One area, i.e. urban agriculture, has remained generally an extension program. There is some evidence of some researcher involvement in training of master gardeners, volunteers, etc., which may be the ultimate role.
- I. Publications are a bigger problem than joint publications. The demand far exceeds the supply both in topics covered and copies available. Collaborative effort within and among colleges and departments and regional efforts may be the route to give more emphasis.

IV. Evaluation

- A. To date, there is not much evidence of experience in planned evaluative efforts which are joint.
- B. Departmental reviews of total departmental efforts are the main efforts.
- C. If an effort is not jointly planned, it is not apt to be jointly evaluated.
- D. Some evaluations are by committees which may include commodity and/or industry representatives.
- E. As discussed under division of labor, above, the rewards and sanctions of personnel on joint appointments or with joint responsibilities is an area needing much and early attention.

SECTION 4: LAND AND WATER QUALITY

Discussion Leader: Carl Hoffman, CES Director, Montana

The group selected Section 20F of Public Law 92-500 relating to non-point sources of pollution as a case example in the area of Land and Water Quality. While legislation has given impetus to the effort, the concern is of a long standing nature and resolution of the problem will not occur during the two year time period specified in the law. The following were identified as major components of a combined research-extension approach to the problem. These components would be applicable to a broad range of problems faced by Experiment Stations and Extension Services.

1. Administrators, scientists and specialists agree on the problem's
 - (a) importance
 - (b) relevance.As a result, they will commit resources to resolving the problem.
2. Research and Extension roles were clearly defined as to work to be done.
 - A. Specification of best management practices would require equal involvement of researchers and extension specialists.
 - B. Identification of gaps in existing knowledge where new knowledge would identify other technical possibilities would require equal involvement of research and extension.
 - C. Identification and development of improvements in best management practices as well as an increased ability to specify bad use water quality relationships would be primarily a research responsibility.
 - D. Disseminating information and developing educational programs would be primarily extension's responsibility.
 - E. Providing assistance in organizing local groups to obtain their reaction to alternative proposals and suggestions for modification of feasible proposals would be primarily an extension responsibility.

SECTION 5: FOOD PRODUCTION

Discussion Leader: Pat Jordan, SAES Director, Colorado

Using food production as a vehicle through which to maximize beneficial Extension Service-Experiment Station interactions, several principals were identified:

- A. Clientele includes producer, processor, transporter, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer.
 - 1. Many "producers" are in reality investors.
 - 2. The general public recognizes the importance of agriculture but frequently in a non-specific way. He may appreciate the need for a food policy without recognizing what it should contain.
 - 3. Advisory groups should include representatives from all the various clientele.
 - 4. Some citizen groups will tend to focus more on social goals than on production efficiencies, but will be useful voices in the citizen input effort.
- B. Objectives of County Agents may differ from their colleagues on the University campus.
 - 1. The land grant system is sound but needs tuning-up.
 - 2. The land grant system is no longer limited to biological problems and needs to focus on alternative futures, policy research, and research in basic or pure science as well as adaptive or applied research.
 - 3. Industry is a significant component in the system and is capable of exercising leadership if the universities will let it.
- C. Mechanisms to improved Extension Service-Experiment Station interaction should be based on full appreciation and respect by each component of the other component's capabilities to contribute to problem definition and solution.
 - 1. Collegiality is based on full partnership status for each component.
 - 2. Successful cooperative programs include commitment and involvement of each partner in each step; planning, programming and implementation.
 - 3. Budgeting is a basic component in the implementation step.
 - 4. A common or joint purpose is the critical point, not the process itself.
 - 5. Effective programs will tend to be program-based or problem-based vis-a-vis organizationally-based. Problem or commodity-based teams involving extension service personnel and which are multi-disciplinary as appropriate have been effective in improving food production and can be effective in addressing other problem areas.

D. Potential problems, possible solutions:

1. An institution's publication policy can either help or hinder cooperative efforts between Extension Service and Experiment Station staffs. Joint editorial boards can help in this regard.
2. Non-involvement of Extension Service staff in research, especially adaptive research, can be a significant impediment. Being full members of a research team or commodity task force are useful mechanisms.
3. Source of funding rather than need can dictate a program. Cooperative planning by CES and Experiment Station administrators at all levels, including department level, is important.
4. The County Agent should be recognized as a facilitator, arranger and communicator, not as a discipline expert.
5. Recognition of public service in the reward system remains a problem in most universities.

E. Conclusions:

1. If you want joint participation in programs, you must have involvement by all parties on a full partnership basis.
2. Commitment yields implementation.
3. More "vertical" communication between units is needed; "horizontal" communication within the discipline has been adequately achieved.
4. A cooperative program includes the development of a strategy, research and marketing of the plan.
5. College-level strategy and policy about addressing questions and problem areas should be clear to staff in both the Extension Service and the Experiment Stations.
6. A level of direct involvement of researchers in extension activities in a meaningful and real situation can be very helpful in improving CES/Experiment Station cooperation.

SECTION 6: ENERGY

Discussion Leader: Jack Davis, SAES Director, Oregon

Conclusions:

- A. Cooperative Extension and Research need to study together how they identify and establish programs
 - 1. Identification of problems.
 - 2. Decision-making processes.
 - 3. How to involve publics in the process.
- B. Once broad program problems (such as energy in agriculture) have been identified, then Extension and research should explore together the best methods for program development and execution.
 - 1. For example, should there be a state-wide policy on the issue?
 - 2. Another example, should faculty in departments have joint appointments?
- C. We assumed that joint extension and research committees or task forces would address themselves to general programmatic needs and prepare tentative recommendations for boundaries and constraints and establish preliminary priorities.
- D. At some stage following the preliminary work, the publics should be involved to modify, endorse, change and support the tentative recommendations.
- E. In implementation, programs may vary from one issue to another.
- F. It is necessary to maintain continuing communication between extension and research including possible revision of decision-making processes.
- G. Questions or discussions relative to energy:
 - 1. National and state policy regarding energy in agriculture -- should fossil fuels be reserved for agriculture?
 - 2. Should extension undertake information programs for ERDA?
 - 3. Researchable needs are many, especially relative to conservation of energy (i.e., minimum tillage, nitrogen fixation, etc.).
 - 4. Effect on small farms.

SECTION 7: PEST MANAGEMENT

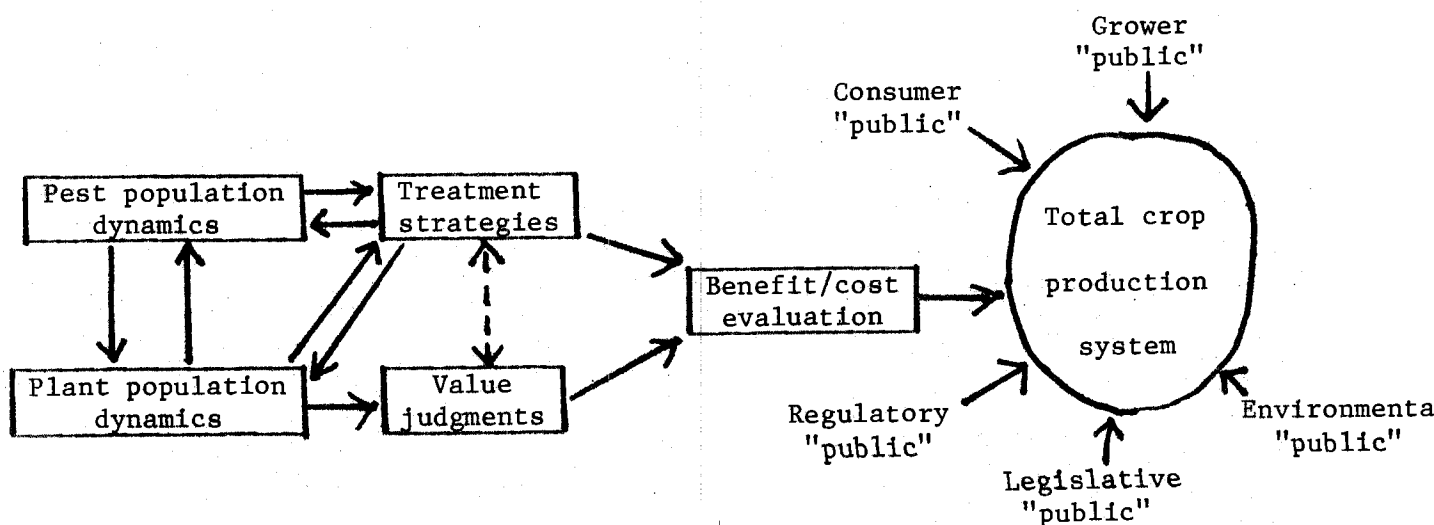
Discussion Leader: Bill Waters, Associate SAES Director, Berkeley, California

The basic requirement for programmatic integration of research and extension is the joint establishment of criteria for defining the problem area(s), specifying objectives, and setting priorities. Without understanding and agreement on these criteria, joint planning and conduct of programs will be a series of compromises and concessions, rather than commitment.

With respect to Pest Management as a problem area, the logical steps to be taken jointly are:

- A. Define the place of pest management (crop protection) in the total crop production system.
- B. Define the scope and priority, with respect to relative amount and scheduling of resources to be committed, of the pest management subsystem.
- C. Establish the scale (time - space) of the program and the complexity or bounds of the program in terms of the pest complex to be encompassed (i.e. single pest, multi-pest, or multi-crop protection subsystem).
- D. Establish a systems approach to organization and conduct of the program -- develop a model of the specific pest management, or crop protection, subsystem to be involved, identifying the major components and the linkages among them. Pest management, like other aspects of the total crop production system, involves economic and socio-political factors, as well as the biological and physical element -- all must be included in the pest management model.

An example of a pest management model structure to which both research and extension can relate in a programmatic way is shown below:



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Section 7: Pest Management

Research and extension should be committed to and participating in all components from the start. Also, interest, understanding, commitment, and inputs to relevant components are required of industry, regulatory agencies, consumer groups, and other "publics" from the start.

SECTION 8: LAND AND WATER QUALITY

Discussion Leader: Ray Miller, SAES Director, Idaho

Problem for purpose of discussion -- Disposal of municipal and sanitary wastes on agricultural land.

1. Determine if a joint program is needed -- criteria
 - A. Public is unaware of current information.
 - B. There are gaps in knowledge.
 - C. The implications of such a large-scale program are undefined in some cases.
 - D. Problem with: social acceptance and understanding.
 - E. The public is diverse -- i.e. agriculture producers, municipalities, and general citizens.
2. Establish task force to initiate program -- needs
 - A. Work through responsible administrators (i.e., department heads, district supervisors, deans of other colleges, etc.).
 - B. Determine task group size, structure and lead agency. Group may include in this case representatives from college, university, state and federal agencies, municipalities, farmers, legislators, etc.
 - C. Appoint co-leaders from extension and research.
3. Steps to get to end product
 - A. Sensitization and initial commitment of eventual resources must include:
 - (1) people of diverse backgrounds and disciplines learning how to communicate;
 - (2) recognition of importance and definition of problem;
 - (3) placing in priority by various people so time and resources will be available.
 - B. Identification of: problem, current programs (locally, nationally, internationally), what needs to be done and what this group needs to do (objectives) must include:
 - (1) If there is no need, the group dissolves;
 - (2) identify which parts of need are local, state, regional, etc.;
 - (3) must include literature review.
 - C. Devise plan of action and identify leaders and investigators of subprograms. Leaders can be identified by either the administrators or the task force, depending on circumstances. Depending on the group, the leaders, etc., may have been identified earlier and proposals may be written at this stage or previous stage.

Section 8: Land and Water Quality

4. Needs of cooperative programs

- A. Evaluation is very difficult. People have to be sensitized and willing to change and adjust system. Therefore, need to make sure the supervision and immediate administration group have to recognize importance of program and evaluate accordingly. May want to use established people or assign people part-time. This is a national problem with no easy solution. Peer groups have had too much input in some cases.
- B. Program must be self-destructing when no longer needed. Don't create machinery that is self-perpetuating.
- C. The program must be a total program.
- D. Extension people usually have a greater understanding of need and research people of ramification.

B. R. Eddleman - Division of Agriculture Committee on Program Analysis for
USDA Budget

During the past three and one-half decades the advances made by the Nation's agriculture have contributed tremendously to the livelihood, well-being and aesthetic qualities enjoyed by all our people. If the production practices in agriculture today were the same as in 1939, more of our land would be required for agricultural production; more erosion of our land resources would blight the landscape; more pollution of our water supplies through runoff and sediment would exist; and smaller quantities, lower-quality, and higher priced foods would be found on our supermarket shelves. Agricultural technology and the development of the vast array of agricultural industries, businesses and business organizations--that supply farm machinery, fertilizers, financing and other inputs and that process, transport and market the output---have contributed substantially to improving the well-being of producers and consumers alike. Agriculture can contribute still more in the decades ahead. Future productivity growth in production agriculture will depend to a large extent on the level of real research and extension education expenditures that the Federal government and the States are willing to support. The following are cited as examples of technology which might be developed and made available for adoption by producers, economic conditions and adequate public research support warranting:

- Upgraded protein-rich cereals and other crops similar to high lysine corn.
- Hybridization of additional crops, including wide crosses such as triticale.
- Soil management techniques which would permit agricultural use of many of the low productive soils.
- Biological rather than chemical control of harmful insects and diseases.
- Extension of the principle of nitrogen fixation to new groups of plants in addition to legumes, thus cutting down the need for commercial fertilizer.
- Substitution of other energy sources for petroleum based fuels, perhaps by the use of nuclear energy.
- Greater environmental control for both plants and animals, providing more economical production and high, more standardized quality.
- Improved biological efficiency of plants and animals in the use of plant and feed nutrients.
- Improved production management systems for converting agricultural resources into useable plant and animal products.

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Productivity
Index
(Percent
of 1950)

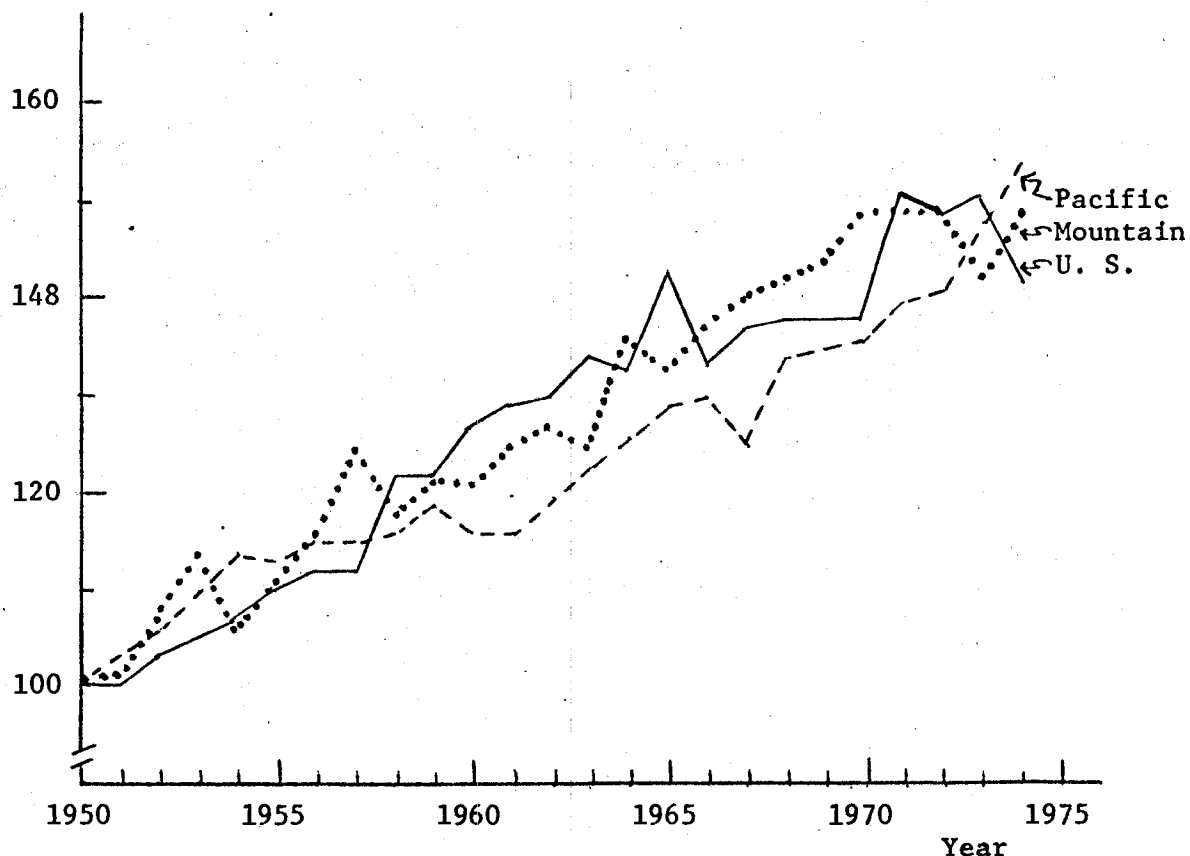


Figure 1. Growth in Agricultural Output due to Increased Production Efficiency for the U. S., Mountain and Pacific Regions, 1950 to 1974.

Growth in agricultural output comes from two sources---increases in the *amount* of production resources used to produce crops and livestock and *productivity increases* due to *improved efficiency* in the use of resources to produce these commodities. The rate of growth in agricultural output due to increased efficiency in resource use in the Mountain and Pacific regions has paralleled that of the U. S. since 1950. Figure 1 shows the aggregate output of crops and livestock per unit of total production inputs as a percent of the 1950 level in each region. Productivity growth in Mountain and Pacific agriculture was 49 and 54 percent, respectively over the 1950 to 1974 period as compared with about 50 percent for the U. S. However, the level of productivity was considerably higher in the Pacific Region, an index of 80 (1967 = 100) in 1950 compared with 73 for the Mountain Region and the U. S., and 123 in 1974 compared with 109 and 104 for the Mountain Region and U. S., respectively.

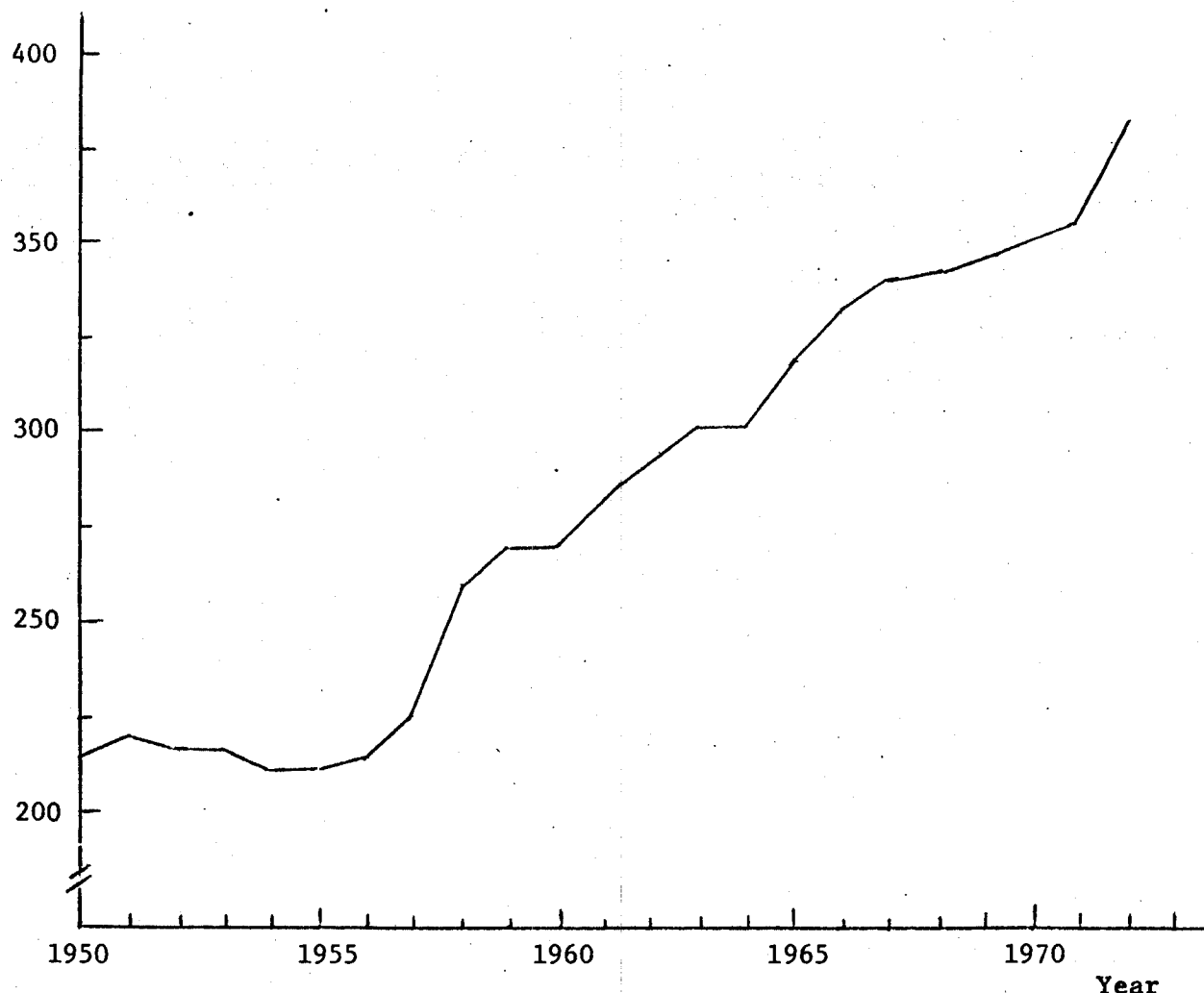


Figure 2. Public Research and Extension Expenditures for Production Agriculture in the U. S., 1950 to 1972.

Productivity changes in agriculture result from the interaction of many factors--- technological change, increases in educational attainment and managerial skill of farmers, changes in relative product and input prices, public policy and farm programs, and environmental constraints. The most important factor contributing to *long-term productivity growth* in production agriculture has been technological change. The development and application of new and improved technologies depend upon investment in scientific research and in extension programs to disseminate this technical information to agricultural producers. Public investment in research and extension for production agriculture in the U. S. increased from 215 million dollars to 382 million dollars (in terms of constant 1958 dollars) during the period 1950 to 1972, an amount equivalent to an average annual rate of 3.4 percent.

Value of the Increase in Output for Each *Additional* Dollar Spent on Agricultural Production Research and Extension in the U. S., 1939 to 1972.

Year	Increase in Output Resulting From Each <i>Additional</i> Dollar Spent	
	Undiscounted	Discounted ¹
----- (1958 dollars) -----		
1	.10	.09
2	.20	.18
3	.28	.24
4	.34	.27
5	.38	.28
6	.42	.30
7	.43	.29
8	.43	.27
9	.42	.25
10	.38	.21
11	.34	.18
12	.28	.14
13	.20	.09
14	.10	.04
Total	4.30	2.83

Source: Computed from Lu and Cline (1).

¹ Discounted at 6 percent annual rate of interest.

Among the various forces effecting *efficiency gains* in production agriculture, research and extension education expenditures are important variables that policymakers can control to influence the future path of productivity growth. When a research investment is made, its effect on productivity cannot be realized immediately but rather is distributed over a sequence of years required to conduct the research and to disseminate the new knowledge. During the 1939 to 1972 period, the value of agricultural output increased \$4.30 for *each additional dollar* spent on public research and extension in the U. S. Since the increments in output are distributed over a 14-year period, the *present value* of a one dollar investment is *less* than these amounts depending upon the *social discount rate*. If the discount rate was 6 percent the present value of the increased output from an *additional* dollar research and extension expenditure would be \$2.83. These returns compare favorably with other types of public investments.

TABLE 1. PROJECTIONS OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY FROM INCREASED FY'78 RESEARCH AND EXTENSION EXPENDITURES, 1976 - 2000

YEAR	Level of Education Index	Research & Extension Expenditures		Projected Productivity Index		Value of Projected Net Productivity Gains ^{3/}	
		Base Projection ^{1/}	Increase in FY'78 ^{2/}	Base Projection	Increase in FY'78	Base Projection	Increase in FY'78
		(Thousands of 1958 Dollars)		(1967 = 100)		(Thousands of 1957-59 dollars)	
1978	171.38	418,636	437,636	112.02	112.02	38,407,177	38,407,177
1979	173.72	431,194	450,765	113.31	113.32	38,849,466	38,852,895
1980	176.08	444,130	464,288	114.61	114.63	39,295,184	39,302,042
1981	178.44	457,453	478,216	115.92	115.96	39,744,331	39,758,046
1982	180.81	471,176	492,562	117.23	117.29	40,193,478	40,214,049
1983	183.18	485,311	507,339	118.55	118.63	40,646,053	40,673,482
1984	185.57	499,870	522,559	119.88	119.98	41,102,057	41,136,343
1985	187.96	514,866	538,236	121.21	121.33	41,558,061	41,599,204
1986	190.36	530,311	554,383	122.55	122.69	42,017,493	42,065,493
1987	192.76	546,221	571,014	123.89	124.05	42,476,925	42,531,783
1988	195.17	562,606	588,144	125.24	125.42	42,939,786	43,001,501
1989	197.58	579,484	605,788	126.60	126.80	43,406,076	43,474,648
1990	200.00	596,868	623,962	127.95	128.16	43,868,937	43,940,938
1991	202.42	614,774	642,681	129.31	129.53	44,335,227	44,410,656
1992	204.84	633,216	661,961	130.66	130.88	44,798,088	44,873,517
1993	207.26	652,212	681,820	132.02	132.24	45,264,377	45,339,805
1994	209.69	671,778	702,275	133.37	133.59	45,727,238	45,802,667
1995	212.12	691,931	723,343	134.73	134.96	46,193,528	46,272,386
1996	214.54	712,688	745,043	136.09	136.32	46,659,817	46,738,675
1997	216.97	734,068	767,394	137.44	137.67	47,122,678	47,201,536
1998	219.39	756,089	790,416	138.80	139.03	47,588,968	47,667,826
1999	221.81	778,771	814,128	140.16	140.40	48,055,258	48,137,544
2000	224.23	802,134	838,552	141.51	141.75	48,518,119	48,600,405

^{1/} Continues the observed rate of real growth in research and extension expenditures during the 1939-72 period of 3 percent per year.

^{2/} Increase in research and extension expenditures of \$19 million (in terms of 1958 dollars) in FY'78 and annual increase of 3 percent per year. Research and extension expenditures distributed as:

	1978 dollars	1958 dollars
Research	21,100,000	10,739,100
Extension	17,000,000	8,260,900
Total	39,100,000	19,000,000

^{3/} Based on the average value from 1939-72 of \$342.86 million (in terms of 1957-59 dollars) for each 1.0 point gain in net productivity.

Table 2. PROJECTED VALUE OF INCREASED U. S. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY FROM INCREASED FY'78 RESEARCH AND EXTENSION EXPENDITURES^{1/}

Year	Net Increase in R & E Expenditures Over Base Projection		Net Increase in Value of Productivity Gains From Increased R & E Expenditures		Through 2000 ^{3/}	
	Undiscounted	Discounted ^{4/}	Undiscounted	Discounted ^{4/}	Undiscounted	Discounted ^{4/}
	(Thousands of 1958 dollars)				(Thousands of 1957-59 dollars)	
1978	19,000	17,925	0	0	0	0
1979	19,571	17,418	3,429	3,052	3,429	3,052
1980	20,158	16,925	6,858	5,758	6,858	5,758
1981	20,763	16,446	13,715	10,864	13,715	10,864
1982	21,386	15,982	20,571	15,373	20,571	15,373
1983	22,028	15,530	27,429	19,337	27,429	19,337
1984	22,689	15,090	34,286	22,804	32,286	22,804
1985	23,370	14,662	41,143	25,813	41,143	25,813
1986	24,072	14,248	48,000	28,411	48,000	28,411
1987	24,793	13,844	51,429	28,718	54,858	30,633
1988	25,538	13,453	51,429	27,093	61,715	32,511
1989	26,304	13,073	51,429	25,560	68,572	34,080
1990	27,094	12,702	48,000	22,502	72,001	33,754
1991	27,907	12,343	44,572	19,714	75,429	33,362
1992	28,745	11,995	37,715	15,738	75,429	31,477
1993	29,608	11,654	30,857	12,145	75,429	29,689
1994	30,497	11,327	24,000	8,914	75,429	28,014
1995	31,412	11,004	17,143	6,005	78,858	27,624
1996	32,355	10,693	10,286	3,400	78,858	26,063
1997	33,326	10,391	6,858	2,138	78,858	24,588
1998	34,327	10,099	3,429	1,009	78,858	23,200
1999	35,357	9,812	0	0	82,286	22,834
2000	36,418	9,534	0	0	82,286	21,542
Total	616,718	306,150	572,578	304,348	1,234,297	530,783

^{1/} Projections based on historical relationship between research and extension expenditures and agricultural productivity growth during the 1939 - 72 period.

^{2/} Projections based on a \$39.1 million expenditure increase (\$19.0 million in terms of 1958 dollars) in FY'78 with a 3 percent annual growth rate through 1985 when research would be fully completed and results available for adoption.

^{3/} Projections based on continuing the FY'78 expenditure increase at a 3 percent annual growth rate through 2000.

^{4/} Based on a 6 percent discount rate.

WRPC REPORT TO WAAESD
SUMMARY OF ACTIONS AND MINUTES
Meeting of April 19-21, 1976
Berkeley, California

APPENDIX D

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Summary of Actions
by WRPC at the
April 19-21 meeting

1. Agreed to participate and/or lead in the development of a new set of national and regional agriculture research goals.
2. Agreed to enlist the help of RFG's in proposing and evaluating Regional Projects.
3. Suggested that staff investigate how best to evaluate all real contributions to Regional Projects, including those made by federal agencies and not now documented.
4. Approved RFG-1's Energy Task Force report.
5. Approved the following new task forces:
 - RFG-1 Soil and Land Use
 - RFG-2 Recreation
 - RFG-3 Seed Production
6. Appointed Dr. Tom Hady as Co-chairman of RFG-5.
7. Accepted staff recommendation on RFG composition and status of Advisory Committee.
8. Asked staff to develop procedures for obtaining adequate review of task force reports.

MINUTES OF WESTERN REGION PLANNING COMMITTEE
AND RESEARCH PROGRAM GROUP CO-CHAIRMEN
Berkeley, California
April 19-21, 1976

1.0 Call to Order

Co-chairman R. W. Harris called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. on April 19, 1976 in the conference room of the Stead Building (Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service) Berkeley, California.

1.1 Attendance

The following were in attendance:

WRPC members

R. W. Harris
J. P. Jordan
M. T. Buchanan
J. D. Sullivan
H C Cox
R. L. Olson
L. E. Juers
D. D. Johnson
J. J. Miller
D. B. Thorud
C. E. Geise
B. E. Hawthorne
J. C. Ballard

RPG Co-chairmen

RPG-1 L. D. Swindale
L. E. Myers
RPG-2 D. B. Thorud
R. R. Bay
RPG-3 D. W. Bohmont
W. D. McClellan
RPG-4 M. J. Burris
R. D. Flowman
RPG-5 T. Hady
RPG-6 D. L. Oldenstadt
G. C. Taylor

Staff

C. P. Wilson
J. Moak
R. L. Hubbard
R. L. Olson

1.2 Co-chairman Harris reported that invitations to attend this meeting were sent to all of the Western Delegates to the Kansas City Food Conference, none would be attending. Harris then suggested that the major challenge at this meeting was to develop policies for better integrating the activities of RPG's in WRPC operations.

Co-chairman Jordan reported that WRPC has obligations to continue to evaluate the respective roles of the K.C. Food Conference and WRPC; re-emphasize the iterative nature of the WRPC operation; take steps to insure that projections and task force reports don't gather dust by developing techniques for transforming the projections and reports into budget proposals and--ultimately--dollars.

2.0 Allocations and projections of agricultural research resources in the Western Region.

2.1 H C Cox discussed the Federal appropriation process and described various means for exchanging funds between research agencies. He also discussed the process ARS goes through in deciding, internally, on their research priorities. The system is essentially a participative process with proposals from individual scientists being reviewed at various levels throughout ARS. Cox mentioned that there has been a recent history of the Congress mandating that ARS undertake new research without providing additional funding.

The ensuing discussion centered on the following points:

1. Whether there is likelihood that there will be continued redirection by Congressional or Administrative mandate. There seemed to be consensus that probabilities are high that such will be the case.

2. Agriculture research will be threatened if priorities drift away from agriculturists' specific interests--or if they don't understand how specific research is related to their needs. There is a need for a proper balance between basic and applied research and between local and national priorities. Any workable research planning system must be flexible enough to develop this balance.

3. There is a need to convince both supporters and antagonists of agricultural research that there is adequate dialogue between the various State and Federal research agencies.

4. There is a need to fully describe the research emphasis and strategy for Federal and State research agencies. Some of this has been done by agency planning documents and Director's and Administrator's projections. But constant attention needs to be paid to full revelation of priorities and strategies. Hopefully, RPG and TF efforts will serve as a positive modifying force on the Director's and Administrator's priorities and strategies.

5. Without successful joint planning, the agricultural research community lays itself open to further mandating of priorities by OMB and the Congress.

2.2 C. P. Wilson raised the question, "Are we going somewhere or are we just making tracks?" While the Congress has the responsibility for listing National Goals, the agricultural research community should assume the responsibility for defining these goals and charting the course to achieving the goals. He urged WRPC to get on with the goal setting job.

3.0 Comparison of Kansas City Food Conference research priorities and NPC projections.

3.1 Mark Buchanan's report (copy attached).

3.2 Discussion of Dr. Buchanan's report centered on the following points:

1. There are signals from OMB that budget ceiling controls will be tempered by analytically prepared proposals. SAES has reached agreement with OMB that a cost/benefit model is appropriate for such proposals. Estimates of SY's required and probability of success need to be listed on the cost side of the model. Benefits should be listed in terms of what the results of the research will mean to producers of specific commodities, the impact on producers of other commodities, and the impact on national resource values. Some discussion ensued as to some of the drawbacks to the cost/benefit approach. Dr. Buchanan recognizes the drawbacks but believes that the agreement with OMB that this is the way to go overshadows these drawbacks.

2. The question was raised as to whether ARPAC was going to be able to use the K.C. top priority items and build a package budget. Dr. Buchanan replied that ARPAC didn't come to grips with this issue because:

a) ARPAC devoted a lot of time to the Wampler bill.

b) Some major research agencies backed away from a package proposal by saying, "Our agency is going to ask for 'x' dollars to tackle the K.C. priorities."

3. Whether it wouldn't be desirable to start from a "0" research activity base for planning purposes rather than from the current base. Many of the members agreed that this would be desirable while fully recognizing the administrative and political difficulties of such a strategy.

4. The question was raised as to whether the K.C. delegates were pleased with the impact of the conference. Dr. Buchanan replied that each of the delegates was dissatisfied from their particular point of view but that 80 percent of the delegates agreed with the conference recommendations. The point was made that most of the delegates don't understand that planning--and implementation of planning--takes time.

4.0 Report on National Agriculture Research Act (H.B. 11339).

Dr. Buchanan reported on the status of the Wampler Bill. He expects a bill similar to, but broader than, the Wampler Bill to ultimately clear the Congress.

Recessed until 8:30 a.m., April 20.

5.0 Discussion of RIC's report to Western Directors Association.

5.1 Dr. Johnson reported that RIC has held two meetings to date. The last meeting preceded the WDA meeting in Tucson in February 1976. Evaluation of Regional Projects was the major activity at the February meeting and Dr. Johnson thinks that the evaluations were better than in past years due to the inclusion of Federal representation.

RIC has gone on record as favoring having Federal scientists serve as Administrative Advisors.

Dr. Johnson expressed optimism that RIC will help generate better communications, better coordination, and better evaluation for regional research.

5.2 Discussion

The discussion was centered on the following points:

1. The interaction between RIC and RPG's. Dr. Johnson stated that RIC will take definitive action on most Regional Projects but will refer those on which RIC needs help to the appropriate RPG. Dr. Johnson suggested that all proposed programs should receive RPG review before submission.

Dr. Thorud expressed the thought that since RIC is making budgetary decisions, RPG's have an opportunity to make direct input into the budgetary decision process.

Suggestions were made that RPG's be asked to recommend which of their priorities are best suited for regional research. Also, that when RIC refers a regional project to an RPG, it furnish a sheet of criteria for evaluating the regional project. WRPC should help develop these criteria.

2. Dr. Juers asked whether the Committee of 9 has approved RIC. Dr. Sullivan replied that the vote was 6 to 2 against the concept of Federal personnel as Administrative Advisors. Dr. Burris clarified that the objections were against the management of regional projects by Federal personnel--and these objections were primarily of a legal nature.

Dr. Buchanan commented that WDA doesn't approve of the Committee of 9's stand on this issue and had resolved that an effort be made to remove the barriers interfering with such appointments. Dr. Bohmont suggested that there were several alternatives which needed to be explored to permit Federal personnel to serve legally in the role of Administrative Advisor with or without the formal title.

3. A number of WRPC members and RPG Co-chairmen indicated a need for better documenting of the Federal contribution to regional projects. H C Cox stated that there is a risk of double counting Federal contributions with the current CRIS program and that this problem needs to be ironed out. Harris said that there is no reason that anything Forest Service research does which contributes to a formally approved regional project could not be identified and fed directly into the CRIS system, if the system will accept it. Dr. Buchanan suggested that there is a need to spell out who's contributing what to regional projects and that this will require guidelines for defining what constitutes a contribution. He asked whether staff should address itself to the question of how best to make visible all real contributions to regional projects.

6.0 RPG Reports

6.1 RPG-1 (copy attached)

6.11 Discussion

Lloyd Myers reported that the weather modification task force had difficulties in preparing the report but are making progress. The task force has been told that inadvertent weather modification--from industrial particulates, etc.--may be more important than intentional modification efforts. There has been little advance recently in weather modification technology except for some continued improvement in the technology of treating cold air masses rising over terrain.

Dr. Jordan asked whether RPG-1 would recommend a regional project for remote sensing research. Dr. Swindale replied that the RPG had not considered this--but that this is not to say that such a regional project is not needed.

6.12 Dr. Swindale moved that the Energy Task Force report be received. SCSO.

6.2 RPG-2 report (attached).

Dr Bay reported that 5 out of the 11 people on the Timber Task Force are managers rather than researchers. RPG-2 is leaving it up to the judgment of the individual TF's as how to best obtain input for TF reports.

6.3 RPG-3 (copy of minutes of RPG-3's meeting attached)

Dr. McClellan reported that RPG-3 recommends establishment of a Seed Production Task Force. He presented the final draft of the Tropical Agriculture Task Force to the Chair and briefed the report.

6.32 Dr. Bohmont reported that the draft of the Small Grains Task Force report is nearly complete.

6.33 A discussion ensued as to how task force reports should be printed and distributed. Co-chairman Harris read the Staff recommendation adopted by WRPC at their September 1975 meeting. There was general consensus that the September action should be reversed. Co-Chairmen Harris and Jordan agreed to develop another alternative.

6.4 RPG-4 (report attached)

Dr. Plowman reported that RPG-4's efforts to involve Department Heads in the RPG's activities was unsatisfactory. The first meeting of Department Heads called was well attended. The second was poorly attended. The co-chairmen had difficulty getting sub-groups organized or working. Dr. Plowman concluded that the Department Heads place a relatively low priority on this type of planning effort.

6.5 RPG-5

6.51 Dr. Hady reported that RPG-5 is concerned about the status of WSRAC and mentioned that there was a proposal to merge WSRAC with RPG-5.

6.52 Quality of Life Task Force report.

A draft report was circulated for review on March 9, 1976. RPG-5 recognizes that there are some shortcomings with this report and is uncertain about proper procedures. Dr. Juers reported that this TF had some difficulty in following the guidelines for TF's. They had particular trouble finding what research has been done in this area. Dr. Juers also reported that the TF destructed before it had a chance to review the draft submitted to RPG-5. He raised the question as to whether the TF should be reconstituted to review the draft and to consider outside review comments.

6.6 RPG-6 (report attached)

6.6-1 Dr. Oldenstadt reported that the previously authorized TF dealing with the effects of government pollution regulations on agriculture has not yet been activated.

6.6-2 There was a discussion as to whether RPG-6 is responsible for all marketing research. The consensus was that RPG-6 has lead responsibility for all marketing research.

7.00 Action on all RPG recommendations for task forces.

Dr. Sullivan moved that all task forces recommended by the RPG's be approved. SCSO. The newly approved task forces are:

RPG-1 Soil and Land Use

RPG-2 Recreation

RPG-3 Seed Production

8.00 Discussion of 1974-1979 projections.

8.1 There was a general discussion as to how task force reports are to be used for future projections. Dr. Miller urged that task force recommendations not be platitudes but, instead, be specific statements of research needs. Co-chairman Harris suggested that the prime emphasis should be on the use of the task force reports by Administrators and Directors to improve their projections.

8.2 Dr. Juers suggested presenting CRIS SY's from the beginning of the CRIS system in future projections to show historical changes in research direction to date.

9.00 Development of national and regional agricultural research goals.

Dr. Wilson emphasized the need to develop both general and specific goals to serve as a planning base. He suggested that WRPC take the lead in a new look at the National Goals developed in 1966 and revising them for the west. Hopefully other RPC's will do the same and NPC, with this regional input, will develop a new set of national goals. RPC's would then develop regional sub-goals. This goal/sub-goal set will provide a criteria for evaluating past, present, and future research programs. Hopefully, ARPAC, OMB, and COB will agree on at least the National Goals.

Dr. Wilson agreed to develop the concept further. (This has been done and copies of his efforts are attached.)

10.00 Action on appointment of RPG-5 Co-chairman.

Dr. Juers nominated Dr. Tom Hady as co-chairman. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

11.00 Staff report on RPG composition and advisory committees. Copy attached.

11.1 Dr. Miller moved acceptance of the staff recommendations included in the staff report. SCSO.

11.2 The co-chairmen instructed staff to develop procedures for obtaining adequate review of task force reports.

12.00 General

12.1 The fall meeting of WRPC was set for September 28 and 29, place to be decided by the co-chairmen. (This date will have to be changed, probably to October 13 and 14 at PSWF&RES, Berkeley.)

12.2 Dr. Johnson asked whether WRPC had any further instructions for RIC. Co-chairman Jordan asked RIC to inform WRPC as to current Federal agency procedures for regional research.

12.3 Co-chairman Harris described the Forest Service's RPA document with emphasis on the national goals that are included. He reported that Stations have just recently received their local disaggregation of these national goals and that they now have the job of developing joint research programs with ASCUFRO to meet these goals. Hopefully, RPG-2 will play a major role in this process.

12.4 The co-chairmen instructed staff to make certain that RPG co-chairmen receive copies of the NPC report (1974-79 projections) when it is published.

12.5 Dr. Johnson reported that the next RIC meeting is scheduled for July 20.

13.0 Adjournment

Proposed National Program of Forest Resources Research

Congressional interest in the conduct of and needs for forestry research coupled with a successful National Food Conference held in Kansas City in 1975, strongly suggests that the 1967 "National Program of Research for Forestry" be revised and updated.

At the February 23, 1976, National Planning Committee (NPC) meeting, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Long, Cochairman of NPC, requested that the Forest Service, Association of State College and University Forestry Research Organizations (ASCUFRO), and the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) suggest ways that NPC could provide assistance and direction for the national planning in forest resources research. Mr. Long reemphasized the need for a USDA program for future Forest Resources Research during a McIntire-Stennis Advisory Committee Meeting at Fort Collins, Colorado, on March 12, 1976.

On April 16, a meeting was held by the Forest Service, CSRS, and ASCUFRO, to discuss basic concepts and approaches to implement Mr. Long's charge. The General Chairman of the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation (Mr. Hardy Glascock) and General Chairman of the National Resources Council of America (Mr. William F. Towell) participated. It was agreed that a program for future research in forest resources, to include forestry and all related fields, will be developed. Initially, each Forest Service Experiment Station will work closely with universities in its Station territory to develop integrated and complementary research program drafts for 1980 and 1985. The planning framework will be RPG 2.00 so that recent RPC plans can be utilized to the greatest extent possible. Planning will also be guided by needs and recommendations surfaced in recent reports, such as RPA, CORRIM, PAPTE, AFA platform of recent needs, M-S Advisory Committee, ASCUFRO planning document, etc.

On June 21, the proposed planning process was outlined to NPC by Dr. John Gray, President ASCUFRO and Dr. Robert Buckman, Deputy Chief for Research, Forest Service. NPC recommended that the joint planning process by ASCUFRO, CSRS and the Forest Service be approved and forwarded the recommendation for approval to ARPAC. Browning, Buckman, Gray and Sullivan were appointed as a committee to oversee the process and report progress to NPC. Joint planning activities are currently underway in all Regional Planning Committees.

It is expected that the first draft of a national report will be completed by December 31, 1976. It will be distributed to major user groups. In mid-1977, a National Workshop or series of workshops will be held to give them the fullest possible opportunity to identify needs and priorities.

E-108

DISAGGREGATION
OF
RESOURCES PLANNING ACT
WESTERN REGION
(Background Material)

ASCUFRO-FOREST SERVICE MEETING

Missoula, Montana

July 17, 1976

(R. D. Lindmark)

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The Act

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974 provides for long-range planning for the Nation's renewable resources.

The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to periodically assess the national situation of forest and rangelands and to submit, at regular intervals, recommendations for long-range Forest Service programs essential to meet future needs.

The Assessment and the Program have been transmitted to Congress, and an update will be transmitted again in 1980. Thereafter, a new Assessment will be prepared every 10 years and a Program revision every 5 years.

The Act addresses program funding in two ways: First, the President must transmit, with the Assessment and recommended Program, a Statement of Policy which expresses his intentions with respect to framing budget requests for the Forest Service for the 10-year period ahead. Second, when the President's annual budget is transmitted to Congress it will be accompanied by a Budget Explanation describing the relationship between the budget request and the program.

Congress may revise or modify the Statement of Policy transmitted by the President. Serious differences between the Executive and the Legislative Branches can lead to discussions to clarify and resolve the issues.

The Act calls for an Annual Evaluation Report on Forest Service progress and accomplishments which will assist in future negotiations and decisionmaking. Thus, the RPA establishes a management process that assures coordination among long-term goals, action programs designed to achieve specific goals, budgets tailored to necessary programs, and annual evaluations of accomplishments.

The Assessment

The Act calls for physical data and social and economic information about all of the Nation's renewable resources of forest, range, and related lands. The information is to include an up-to-date inventory; an estimate of future uses and demands; the ways that, from the physical, social, and economic standpoint, we can affect the yield from those resources.

The current Assessment shows that:

1. Demands for forest and range products have been rising rapidly--and projections indicate a continuation of this trend.
2. The Nation has a huge forest and rangeland base--1.6 billion acres, or 69 percent of the Nation's area.
3. Most of the forest and rangeland is in non-Federal ownership. Most of the prairie, plains, and mountain grasslands are in private ownership--as is 73 percent of the commercial forest land. However, 82 percent of the sagebrush land and 70 percent of the desert shrubland are on Federal holdings.
4. Productivity of forest and rangeland is generally low.
5. Forest and rangelands have the capacity to produce much more of nearly all products and services.

The Program

The long-range program encompasses the many diverse but inter-related activities for which the Forest Service is responsible. To accommodate these various activities, a Framework for planning was adopted. The Framework grouped all activities into six Resource Systems:

1. Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness.
2. Wildlife and Fish Habitat.
3. Range.
4. Timber.
5. Land and Water.
6. Human and Community Development.

Each of these systems includes the activities of Research, State and Private Forestry, as well as administration of the National Forest System.

In developing the Recommended Program, several broad goals were established. Associated with each goal were targets (quantifiable outputs) and activities required to meet the targets. From the numerous possible combinations of systems, goals, targets, and activities, eight alternative program directions were constructed.

Selection of the Recommended Renewable Resource Program was influenced by the public review process, professional judgment, environmental effects, and economic effectiveness.

The recommended program calls for intensification of efforts that will yield long-term benefits equal to or above investment costs. This program especially focuses on three areas:

1. Dispersed recreation opportunities would be emphasized, along with a moderate allocation of National Forest land to statutory wilderness designation.
2. Timber and range activities would place priority on the most cost-effective resource management and investment opportunities on all lands.
3. Efforts on behalf of wildlife and fish, land and water stewardship, and human and community development would be accelerated.

National Program Needs

<u>System</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2020</u>
	. . . Million dollars		
Outdoor Recreation	66	247	358
Wilderness	7	13	32
Wildlife & Fish	17	58	206
Range	22	58	87
Timber	587	941	1,200
Land & Water	323	402	786
Human & Community Development	58	110	116
<hr/>			
Approximate total program costs	1,000	1,800	2,500

It is estimated that program costs for 1980 will range between 1.8 and 1.9 billion, with costs increasing to 1.9 to 2.1 billion dollars by the decade 1981 to 1990. During these periods of time, Research will account for approximately 6 percent of the total needs.

RPA
Forest Service Recommended
Research Program Needs, by System

System	Fiscal year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1985
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -					
Timber	50.1	61.7	63.2	60.1	71.4
Land & Water	16.7	28.4	28.7	25.0	23.0
Wildlife & Fish	6.6	9.0	9.4	9.1	12.2
Human & Community	5.9	6.7	7.2	8.0	10.9
Range	2.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	6.5
Recreation	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2
All Systems	84.9	113.9	116.8	111.7	129.2

Source: RPA Supplemental Index to a Recommended
Renewable Resources Program.

Western Stations' Research
Program Needs, by Year

Station	Year				
	1975	1976	1977	1980	1985
	- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -				
Intermountain	9.43	9.11	9.59	13.26	14.69
Pacific Northwest	9.82	9.90	10.52	14.79	16.37
Pacific Southwest	7.63	7.93	8.13	11.54	12.54
Rocky Mountain	5.88	6.38	7.00	10.35	11.46
<hr/>					
Four Western Stations	32.76	33.32	35.24	49.94	55.06
<hr/>					
Total Forest Service Research	71.3	81.2*	84.9	111.7	129.2
<hr/>					
Forest Products Laboratory	6.93	8.81	9.26	11.84	13.76
<hr/>					
Western Stations as Percent Total	45.9	41.1	41.5	44.7	42.6

* Includes Pay Act.

PRELIMINARY

Western Stations' Research
Program Needs, by Budget
Line Item and Year

Budget line item	Year				
	1975	1976	1977	1980	1985
	----- Million dollars -----				
Timber Management	4.72	4.64	4.82	6.34	7.86
Watershed Management	5.35	4.86	5.21	7.04	7.23
Wildlife, Range, & Fish	3.76	3.85	3.99	6.77	7.42
Forest Recreation	0.52	0.59	0.62	0.85	0.87
Fire & Atmospheric Science	6.47	6.28	6.44	7.68	8.66
Forest Insect & Disease	5.91	6.16	6.46	9.02	9.05
Forest Products Utilization	0.96	0.92	0.96	1.09	1.75
Forest Engineering	0.74	0.68	0.71	1.39	1.61
Forest Resource Evaluation	1.54	2.24	2.84	5.38	5.80
Economics & Marketing	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.77	2.21
SEAM	1.75	2.07	2.14	2.61	2.61
Total	32.76	33.32	35.24	49.94	55.06
Total SY's	391	414	439	556*	580*

Forest Products Laboratory

Forest Insect & Disease	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.63
Forest Products Utilization	6.11	7.12	8.12	10.29	12.09
Forest Resource Evaluation	0	0.23	0.26	0.71	0.71
Economics & Marketing	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.28
Total	6.93	8.82	9.26	11.84	13.71
Total SY's		105	110	136*	145*

*Estimates based on \$90,000 per SY for 1980 and \$95,000 per SY for 1985.

Western Station Programs by
Station & Function, 1976

Line item	Station				Total
	INT	PNW	PSW	RM	
	- - - -Thousand dollars - - -				
Timber Management	860	1,839	1,158	781	4,638
Water	664	1,150	918	2,129	4,861
Wildlife	950	1,249	569	1,082	3,850
Recreation	177	131	236	44	588
Fire	2,238	564	2,776	700	6,278
Insect & Disease	729	2,857	1,959	610	6,155
Utilization	302	434	66	121	923
Engineering	359	325	0	0	684
Survey	547	1,048	0	643	2,238
Economics & Marketing	217	302	251	268	1,038
SEAM	2,065	0	0	0	2,065
Total	9,108	9,899	7,933	6,378	33,318

PRELIMINARY

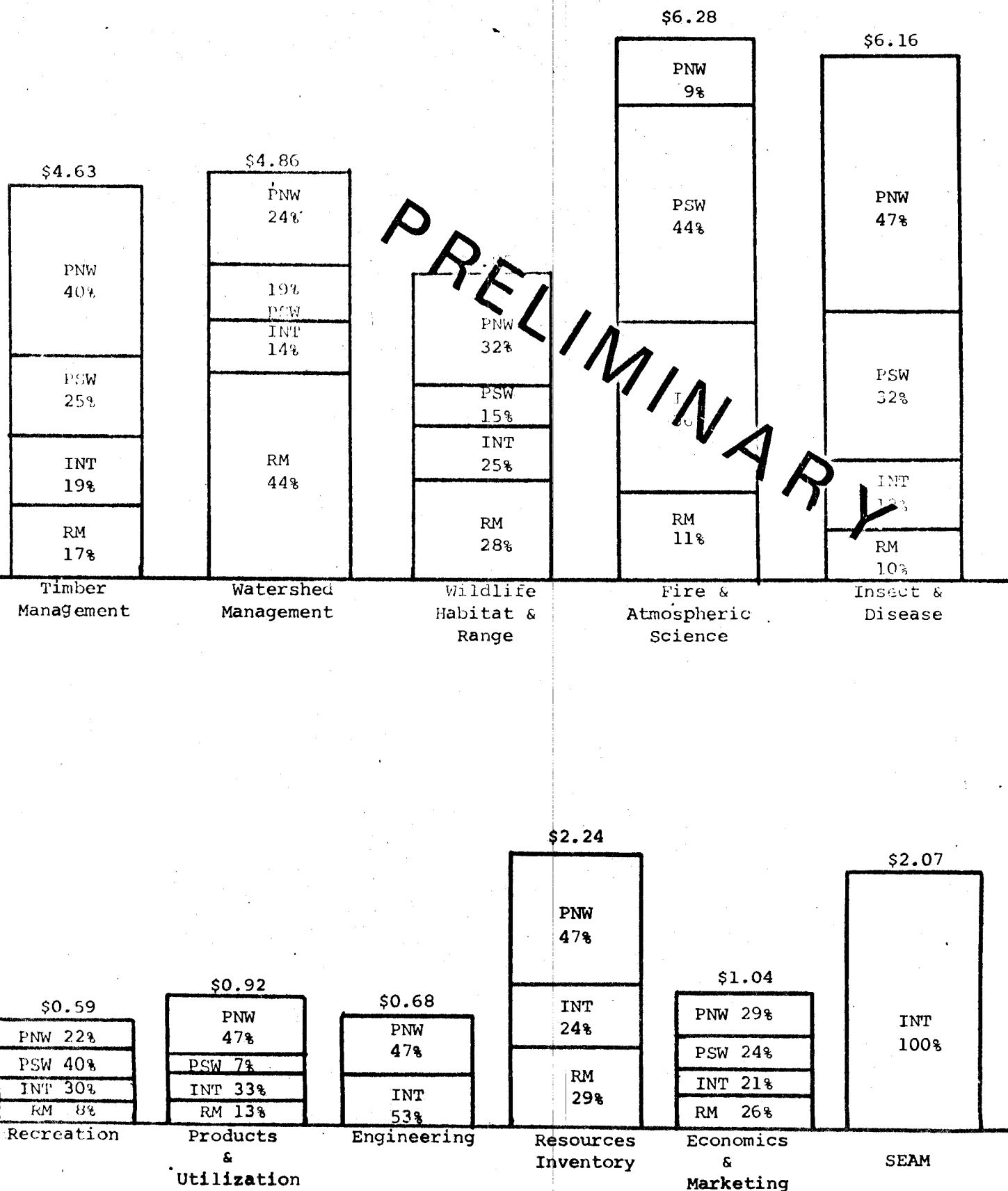
Western Station Programs by
by Function and Station
1976

Line item	Station			
	INT	PNW	PSW	RM
	- - - Percent of line item - - -			
Timber Management	18.5	39.7	25.0	16.8
Water	13.7	23.7	18.9	43.7
Wildlife	24.7	32.4	14.8	28.1
Recreation	30.1	22.3	40.1	7.5
Fire	35.7	9.0	44.2	11.2
Insect & Disease	11.8	46.5	31.8	9.9
Utilization	32.7	47.0	7.2	13.1
Engineering	52.5	47.5	0	0
Survey	24.4	46.8	0	28.7
Economics & Marketing	20.9	29.1	24.2	25.8
SEAM	100.0	0	0	0
Total	27.3	29.7	23.8	19.2

PRELIMINARY

Western Stations' Research Program
by Budget Line Item for 1976
(Million Dollars)

PRELIMINARY



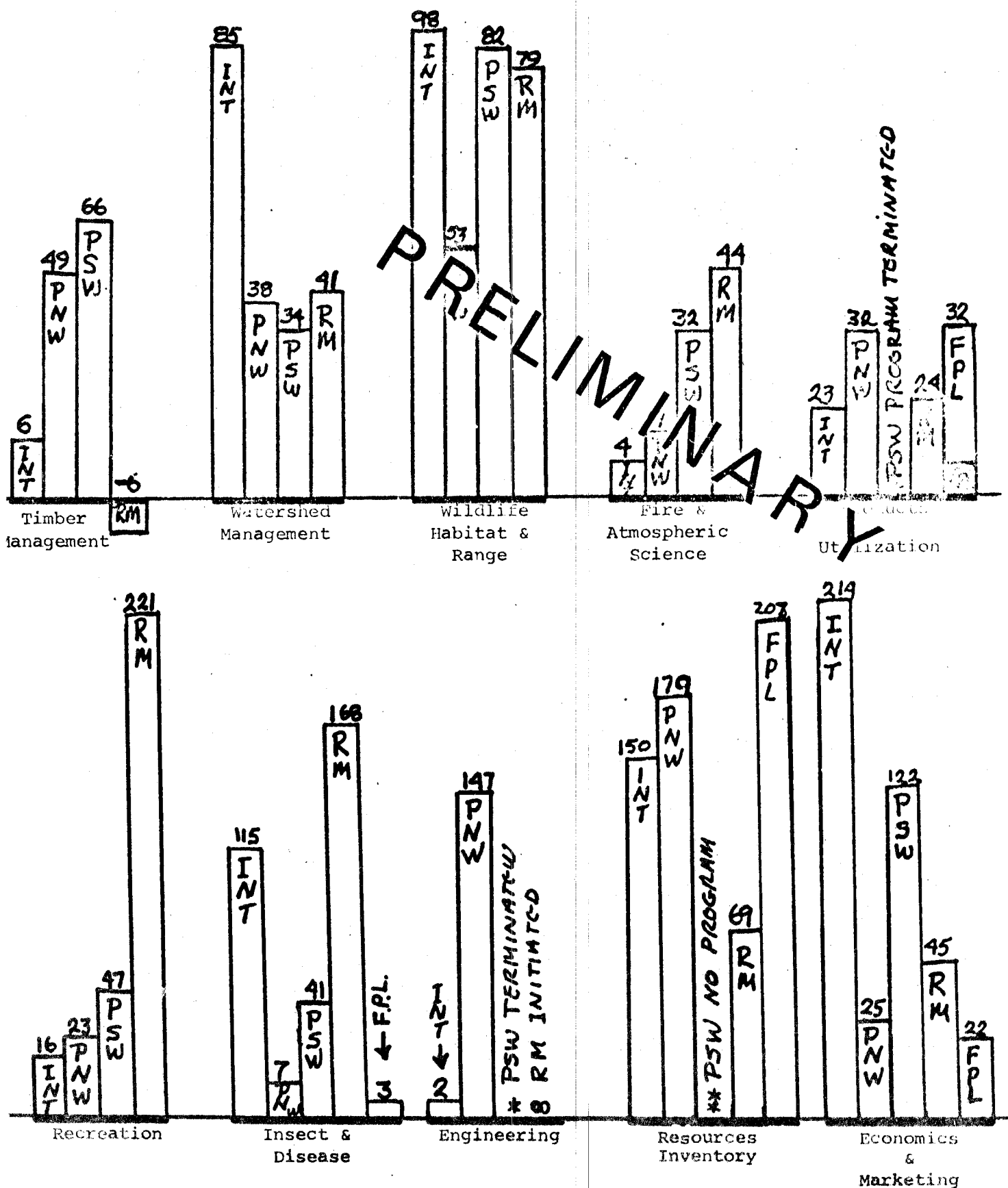
Western Station Program
Changes by Function
(1976 to 1980)

Line item (function)	All Western Stations	Station				
		INT	PNW	PSW	RM	FPL
		Percent				
Timber Management	36.7	5.9	48.6	65.9	-6.4	**
Water	44.9	34.6	38.1	34.0	40.9	**
Wildlife	75.8	98.3	6.6	82.3	79.4	**
Recreation	45.1	15.8	22.9	4.6	220.5	**
Fire	22.4	4.1	18.6	3.3	14.3	**
Insect & Disease	46.4	114.5	6.9	40.8	16.0	3.3
Utilization	18.2	22.5	31.6	*	24.0	2.8
Engineering	102.6	1.7	146.8	*	00	**
Survey	140.4	150.4	179.0	**	68.9	208.7
Economics	70.8	214.0	25.2	121.5	44.8	22.2
SEAM	26.3	26.3	**	**	**	**
Total	49.9	45.6	49.4	45.5	62.2	34.3

00 Program initiated
 * Program terminated
 ** No program activity

Western Stations' Projected Funding Changes
by Budget Line Item 1976-1980
(Percent Change)

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Western Station Program
Changes by Function
(1980 to 1985)

Line item (function).	All Western Stations	Station				
		INT	PNW	PSW	RM	FPL
		Percent				
Timber Management	25.9	0.3	22.8	27.6	19.6	**
Water	2.6	8.7	0	0	2.7	**
Wildlife	9.7	12.3	1.8	9.7	10.9	**
Recreation	2.3	0	0	0	14.2	**
Fire	12.7	7.3	61.4	8.5	10.3	**
Insect & Disease	0.4	15.3	-4.5	2.6	-8.8	1.6
Utilization	60.4	58.9	25.7	*	193.3	17.5
Engineering	16.0	10.1	10.4	*	46.6	**
Survey	7.9	5.7	7.2	**	12.3	0
Economics	24.8	34.3	36.5	0	39.4	27.3
SEAM	0	0	**	**	**	**
Total	10.3	10.8	10.7	8.6	10.8	15.8

* Program terminated
 ** No program activity

Western Station Programsby
RPA, 1976

				<u>1976</u>	<u>NC part</u>
RP	2.01	<u>Inventory</u>			
RPA	110	101		18.3	2.3
	113	Remote Sensing		1.0	
RP	2.02	<u>Timber Management</u>		<u>19.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>
RPA	111	Management		63.4	5.0
RPA	301	Genetics		12.4	
Total				<u>75.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>
RP	2.03	<u>Protection</u>			
RPA	201	Insects		51.5	5.0
	202	Disease		22.4	2.0
	203	Fire		60.0	1.0
Total				<u>133.9</u>	<u>8.0</u>
RP	2.04	<u>Harvesting Processing</u>			
RPA	302	Engineering		7.3	
	303	Economics		8.0	
	401	Products		5.2	
	502	Markets		4.1	
	512	Grades		5.0	
	801	Housing		2.0	
Total				<u>31.6</u>	
RP	2.05	<u>Watersheds</u>			
RPA	105	Conservation		12.5	
	107	Protection & Management		52.0	3.8
	214	Protection from Pollution		1.0	
	901	Alleviation Pollution		6.4	
Total				<u>71.9</u>	<u>3.8</u>
RP	2.06	<u>Range & Wildlife</u>			
RPA	112	Range		12.6	
	903	Multiple Use		5.8	
	904	Wildlife		25.7	2.0
Total				<u>44.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>
RP	2.07	<u>Recreation</u>			
RPA	902	Outdoor Recreation		10.2	
	905	Urban Environment		4.0	2.0
Total				<u>14.2</u>	<u>2.0</u>
RP	2.08	<u>Alternate Uses Land</u>			
RPA	903	Multiple Use		5.6	
Total SY/s (includes N.C. part)				<u>396.4</u>	<u>23.1</u>

Western Stations' Program Changes
by RPA 1976-1980 and 1980-1985

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				1976	1980	1980	1985
RP	2.01	<u>Inventory</u>					
	RPA	110	Appraisal	15.7	(3.7) *	2.0	(2.0)
		113	Remote Sensing	0		0	
		Total		15.7	(3.7)	2.0	(2.0)
RP	2.02	<u>Timber Management</u>					
	RPA	111	Management	15.6	(6.0)	10.0	(4.0)
		301	Genetics	1.0		0	
		Total		16.6	(6.0)	10.0	(4.0)
RP	2.03	<u>Protection</u>					
	RPA	201	Insects	16.9	(3.0)	0.5	
		202	Disease	9.1	(2.0)	1.5	(1.0)
		203	Fire	22.0	(5.0)	-2.5	(+1.0)
		Total		48.0	(10.0)	-0.5	(2.0)
RP	2.04	<u>Engineering</u>					
	RPA	303	Economics	0.4		-2.0	
		401	Products	2.4	(2.0)	3.0	
		502	Markets	3.7		1.0	
		512	Grades	0		1.0	
		801	Housing	0		0	
		Total		-2.0		0	
		Total		3.7	(2.0)	3.0	
RP	2.05	<u>Watersheds</u>					
	RPA	105	Conservation	4.0		0	
		107	Protection & Management	14.4	(2.2)	2.0	
		214	Protection from Pollution	6.3		0.5	
		901	Alleviation Pollution	1.0		2.0	
		Total		25.7	(2.2)	4.5	
RP	2.06	<u>Range & Wildlife</u>					
	RPA	112	Range	7.0		1.0	
		903	Multiple Use	7.2	(6.0)	0	
		904	Wildlife	20.8		2.5	
		Total		35.0	(6.0)	3.5	
RP	2.07	<u>Recreation</u>					
	RPA	902	Outdoor Recreation	3.2	(2.0)	0	
		905	Urban Environment	1.0		1.0	
		Total		4.2	(2.0)	1.0	
RP	2.08	<u>Alternate Land Use</u>					
	RPA	104	Alternate Uses of Land	2.0		0	
		903	Multiple Use	2.7		0.5	
		Total		4.7		0.5	
		Total changes in SY's		153.6	(31.9)	24.0	(8.0)

*value in parenthesis represents Alaska portion of change.

APPENDIX G

REPORT TO WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS, SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 21-23, 1976
by Betty E. Hawthorne, Representative from WHERA

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An organization of Western Home Economics Research Administrators in land-grant institutions has functioned in various forms since 1946. In March 1976, WHERA updated its statement of roles, reemphasizing its coordinating activities.

Briefly WHERA's functions include:

- Maintaining an inventory of current home economics research projects in the western region, their personnel and funding
- Identifying areas of needed research, focusing on problems of individuals families and households and their interactions with communities, and setting priorities
- Reviewing and assessing proposed and ongoing regional research in areas related to the subject matter of home economics and recommending action
- Acting as a collective means of communication with Extension home economics leaders and administrators of resident instruction programs
- Serving as a communicator with other regional groups, WDA, WRPC, RPGs and Task Forces, and national groups, e.g., the Commission on Home Economics of NASULGC and AAHE (Association of Administrators of Home Economics in State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Inc.)
- Supporting the western regional representative on the Home Economics Subcommittee of ESCOP by forming a base of reference
- Promoting new approaches to the development of personnel for home economics research
- Considering methods of obtaining a broader base of financial support for research
- Investigating possible reciprocal opportunities for best use of personnel and facilities in the western region
- Sharing knowledge and approaches to lead to more effective research administration

Highlights of recent developments: .

- Home Economics research/Extension interactions
Western home economics research and Extension administrators met together in Salt Lake City in October 1975 at the time of the AAHE annual meeting to jointly assess research needs. Ruth Spidahl, representative, Western Home Economics Extension Administrators, met with WHERA at their March meeting. Marjorie Keiser, of WHERA, will

join the Western Home Economics Extension Administrators meeting the week of July 26, as they focus on the coordination of housing research and extension programs. A joint meeting of both groups is planned for October prior to the 1976 AAHE annual meeting in

- Interstate doctoral program for the fields of home economics.
The IDP program, developed and initiated by WHERAC with the cooperative support of WICHE, has had its first students complete PhD degrees. In response to a proposal by WHERA, AAHE has appropriated funds to support a national committee to review and recommend the feasibility of inter-regional cooperative efforts to make it a national program. The strong support of Phil Leyendecker in the development of this program is acknowledged with appreciation.
- Resolution stating concerns regarding ADA Accreditation of Coordinated Undergraduate Program in Dietetics.
A resolution developed and adopted by WHERA at its March 1976 meeting expressing concern with current guidelines and program specifications of The American Dietetic Association for the CUPD was forwarded and has been considered by the Commission on Home Economics of NASULGC and AAHE. Resources necessary to implement the program under current guidelines and specifications which appear to be inconsistent with sound academic practice impinge on constrained resources needed for support of other instructional and research programs.
- Home economics research personnel inventory.
A personnel inventory of research expertise and special competencies in home economics at western experiment stations is being compiled. This updated inventory will serve as a resource for the WHERA representative on WRPC or others to make recommendations for membership on RPGs and Task Forces when requested and should facilitate more interdisciplinary efforts.
- Family Research Bill.
Efforts coordinated through regional and national groups during 1975-76 in support of SB 2250 resulted in a growing number of cosponsors and pledged support. Because of widespread confusion between the proposed Family Research Act and the Child and Family Services Act, both introduced by Senator Mondale, hearings on the Family Research bill were postponed indefinitely. The bill will have to be reintroduced in Congress in 1977.
- Project to assess, plan and project research needs in home economics.
National Goals and Guidelines for Research in Home Economics was published in 1970 as the report of a project funded by AAHE. A proposal by the Home Economics Research Subcommittee of ESCOP for a new national assessment and to project needs for research in home economics has been approved by ESCOP and gained support of CSRS. Factors contributing to the concern for assessment, planning and projection included need for current assessment in efforts seeking funds, required projections for meeting critical needs, and the need for new classifications of home economics research in the National Agricultural Planning System. S.J. Ritchey, VPI, is serving as part-time coordinator. This project will require considerable effort on the part of many persons, but can provide a major step forward in the continuing development of research in home economics.

We appreciate your invitation to have a member of WHERA serve as a liaison to WDA. We look forward to opportunities for greater cooperation and more effective coordination of efforts as a result of your invitation.

REPORT OF
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Rural Development Committee met in Kansas City on May 6, 1976. Members present: James Nielson, Ronald Powers, Burt Brage, Louis Wise, Lowell Watts and Lee Kolmer.

The Committee reviewed the legislative and appropriation history of Title V of the 1972 Rural Development Act and subsequently spent several hours discussing the alternative strategies which might be pursued in FY78. A number of salient points emerged in the discussion:

1. The need for and relevance of Rural Development research and extension continues to be great. Despite a relatively higher level of farm area incomes in recent years the deterioration of the social institutions and the continuing declines in the viability of rural communities continues.
2. There is a continuing commitment to increased extension and research activity by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Cooperative Extension Services.

There is a need to make additional efforts to acquaint policymakers with the fact that the success of local action programs is very often predicated upon a successful research and/or extension program in order to provide the attitudinal and factual environment necessary for success.

3. The past three years have been frustrating for many faculty and administrators concerned with Rural Development. The extremely low level of funding, coupled with the high level of State-level infrastructures required, has been discouraging at times.
4. The recent extension of the authorization to 1979 provides additional time to demonstrate the validity and value of the program.
5. Efforts to increase funding for FY78 must be considered in light of the funding priorities of the Cooperative Extension Service and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. This consideration must be especially

acute as it relates to efforts of the Cooperative Extension Service to restore fund reductions in the current year.

6. It is significant, in the Committee's judgment, that the recent extension of the Title V authorization had the approval of the USDA and OMB. In addition, many of our supporters in Congress expended substantial time and energy in obtaining support for this extension of authorization. Therefore, it is prudent to request a reasonable and realistic increase in funding in FY78.

Given this combination of circumstances the Committee's judgment is that we continue to strive for a reasonable and realistic increase in funding in FY78. However, the Committee also recommends that the Division of Agriculture not mount a highly visible nationwide campaign to achieve this increase but rather that quiet but persistent efforts be made through the Division Legislative Committee to achieve this increase. It is the Committee's judgment that such efforts would be less likely to conflict with other high-priority needs of the Cooperative Extension Service or the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

It is the judgment of the Committee that the effective and successful Rural Development activities of the several states and the regional centers continue to be communicated to policymakers in order to demonstrate that significant change and improvement can be achieved in rural communities and areas. In this regard the Committee feels that some increased effort be made to highlight the successful efforts of the regional centers in:

1. The joint involvement and coordination of research and extension efforts from inception to program delivery in numerous instances.
2. The success in conducting research in one or a small group of states in the region and having the research team extend the findings, through training programs, to Extension faculty in other states in the region.

The Rural Development Committee recommends that efforts be made to increase the FY78 total funding level to eight million dollars. This increase represents a relatively substantial increase over present levels; the increase is not so

large as to be unduly competitive with other funding priorities of either the Cooperative Extension Service or the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Finally, the Committee feels that a budget request of eight million dollars is realistic and most likely to be attainable in the present political and economic environment.

The Committee recommendation that for such a modest budget increase in FY78 and the recommendation that this budget effort be a rather quiet but persistent effort should not be construed to be a diminution of support for the program or a slackening of commitment to the value and efficacy of the program. Rather the recommendations represent the Committee's judgment as to what is legislatively feasible at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

Lee Kolmer, Chairman

May 10, 1976

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTAPPENDIX I

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Director-at-Large

Cash Balance, June 30, 1975 \$3,810.84

Escrow

FY 1968	2,456.24
FY 1969	2,150.00
FY 1970	2,362.50
FY 1971	2,432.50
FY 1972	<u>2,482.50</u>
Total	11,933.74

RECEIPTS

Arizona	4,986.87
California	9,793.49
Colorado	6,789.35
Hawaii	2,463.39
Idaho	4,085.63
Montana	4,566.28
Nevada	2,463.40
New Mexico	2,763.80
Oregon	6,609.10
Utah	4,866.70
Washington	6,789.36
Wyoming	3,905.38
Guam	<u>500.00</u>
	60,582.75

+60,582.75

Cash receipts	64,393.59
Calif. Bal.	<u>3,606.41</u>
(6/30/76)	68,000.00

GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS

64,393.59

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

3,223.69

GRAND TOTAL INCOME

67,617.28

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Regents of California	15,000.00
Oct	Regents of California	15,000.00
Feb	Regents of California	15,000.00
April	Regents of California	<u>15,000.00</u>
		60,000.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

-60,000.00
7,617.28

Balance from previous page	7,617.28
TO DEFERRED INCOME ACCOUNT - FY 1976	-1,113.00
Interest paid on FY 1975 deferred income allocation	<u>- 54.00</u>
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1976	6,450.28
Escrow Balance	11,933.74
Deferred income account balance	<u>2,247.00</u>
TOTAL FUND.....	\$20,631.02

Director-at-Large Fund
1976-77 Allocations

1976-77 Base	\$68,000.00
Guam Assessment	500.00
6/30/76 Montana Balance	6,450.28
6/30/76 California Balance	<u>23,124.15</u>
Total to be Collected	37,925.57

State	% of Distribution	Allocation
Arizona	8.3	3147.79
California	16.3	6181.88
Colorado	11.3	4285.59
Hawaii	4.1	1554.95
Idaho	6.8	2578.94
Montana	7.6	2882.34
Nevada	4.1	1554.95
New Mexico	4.6	1744.58
Oregon	11.0	4171.83
Utah	8.1	3071.97
Washington	11.3	4285.59
Wyoming	<u>6.5</u>	<u>2465.16</u>
Total	100.0	37,925.57

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Western Directors Special Fund

Cash Balance, July 30, 1975.....\$3,905.23

RECEIPTS

Arizona	173.87
California	341.45
Colorado	236.72
Hawaii	85.89
Idaho	142.44
Montana	159.20
Nevada	85.89
New Mexico	96.36
Oregon	230.43
Utah	169.68
Washington	236.72
Wyoming	136.12
Total	<u>2,094.77</u>

+2,094.77

GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS

6,000.00

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

331.62

GRAND TOTAL INCOME

6,331.62

DISBURSEMENTS

2/20 Certificates - New Mexico St.	47.58
5/4 Lloyd Ayres - travel	330.95
5/5 A. M. Mullins - travel	413.92
5/12 James Nielson - travel	882.33
6/30 James Nielson - travel	<u>308.50</u>
	1,983.28

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

-1,983.28

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1976.....\$4,348.34

Western Directors' Special Fund
1976-77 Allocations

1976-77 Base	\$6,000.00
Balance, June 30, 1976	<u>-4,348.34</u>
Total to be Collected	\$1,651.66

<u>State</u>	<u>% of Distribution</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Arizona	8.3	137.08
California	16.3	269.22
Colorado	11.3	186.64
Hawaii	4.1	67.72
Idaho	6.8	112.31
Montana	7.6	125.53
Nevada	4.1	67.72
New Mexico	4.6	75.98
Oregon	11.0	181.68
Utah	8.1	133.78
Washington	11.3	186.64
Wyoming	<u>6.5</u>	<u>107.36</u>
Total	100.00%	1,651.66

