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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

MARK T. BUCHANAN
Director-at-Large

November 3, 1978

TO: Western Directors

FROM: Jill Moak
Administrative Analyst *Jill Moak*

SUBJECT: Minutes of August 1978 WDA Meeting

Subject minutes are enclosed. Please let me know if you wish to make any additions or corrections.

Enclosure

DISTRIBUTION LISTArizona

L. W. Dewhirst
R. R. Rice

California

J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
H. F. Heady
D. E. Schlegel
C. E. Hess
W. M. Dugger, Jr.

Colorado

J. P. Jordan
D. D. Johnson
H. F. McHugh
R. E. Moreng

Guam

W. P. Leon Guerrero
R. Muniappan

Hawaii

W. R. Furtick
N. P. Kefford

Idaho

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

Montana

J. A. Asleson
M. J. Burris

Nevada

D. W. Bohmont
R. A. Young

New Mexico

L. S. Pope
K. J. Lessman

Oregon

J. R. Davis
W. H. Foote
R. E. Witters

Utah

D. J. Matthews
C. E. Clark

Washington

L. L. Boyd
J. S. Robins
D. L. Oldenstadt
D. J. Lee

Wyoming

H. J. Tuma
L. C. Ayres

SEA/CR

T. S. Ronningen
C. I. Harris
G. Allen

SEA/TIS

J. R. Myers

SEA/PM

J. L. Key

SEA/AR

H C Cox
R. L. Olson

ESCS

M. L. Cotner

FS

R. Z. Callahan
R. L. Hubbard

BLM

K. Miller

Others

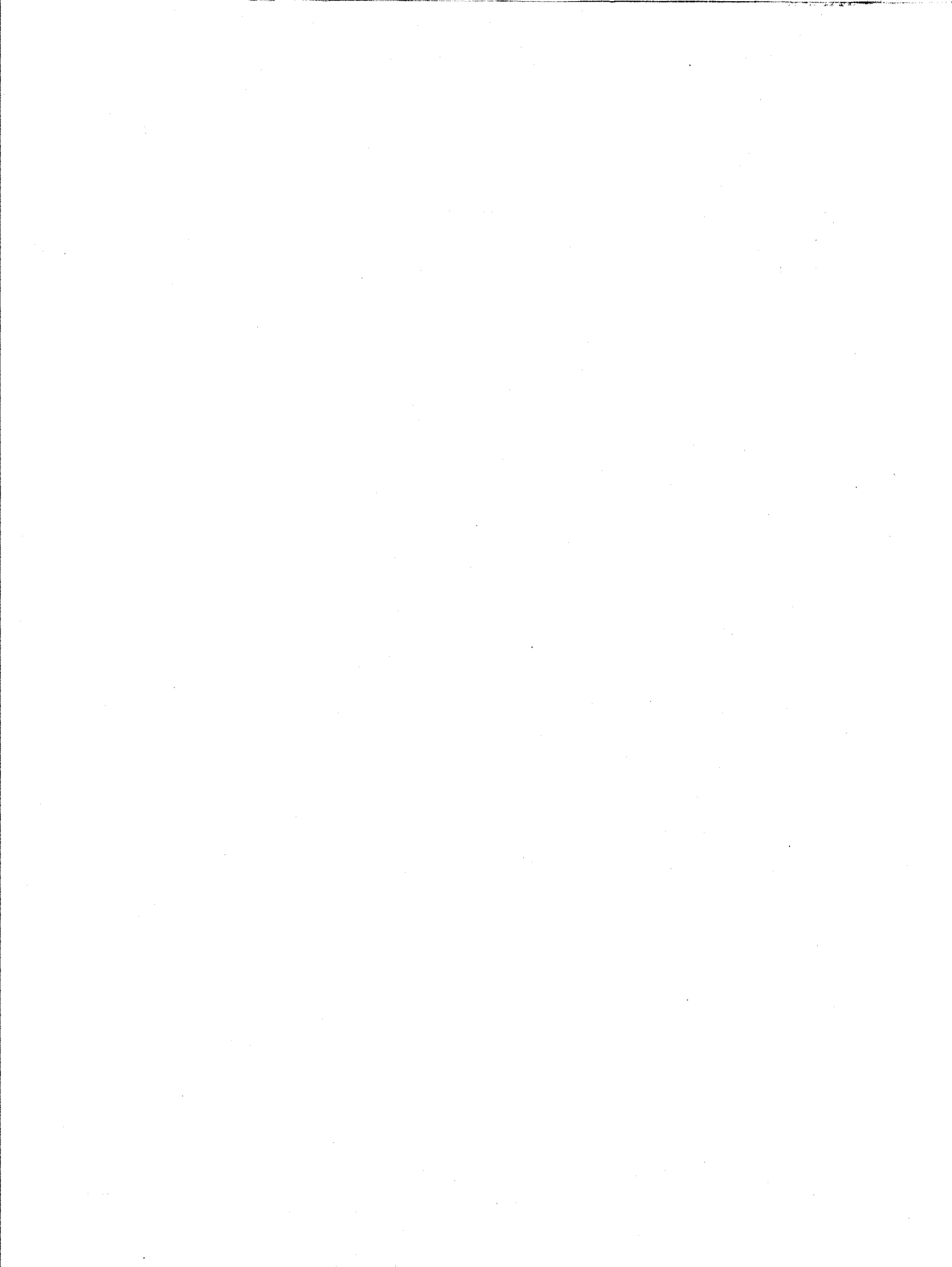
R. B. Delano
G. N. Hersh
D. L. Stansbury
C. Woteki

Regional Directors

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

NASULGC

R. C. McGregor



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

Estes Park, Colorado

August 9-11, 1978

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors

August 9-11, 1978

1. Approved the March 29-31, 1978 Minutes with one correction (p. 2)
2. Heard report of Chairman/Executive Committee and recommended that: (pp. 2-6)
 - a. New officers and representatives of the WDA be appointed (pp. 2-3)
 - b. Rotation schedule of RPG-2 be altered (p. 3)
 - c. OWDAL budget for FY 1979 be \$95,611, Recording Secretary be \$24,000, and Research/Extension Budget Evaluation be \$25,000 (pp. 4-5)
 - d. IR- Regional and National Research Planning and Coordination project not be approved (p. 6)
3. Acted on RIC recommendations which:
 - a. approve W- Food Supplement Usage and Effects on Nutritional Status with conditions, to be effective from Oct. 1, 1978 to Sept. 30, 1983 with Helen F. McHugh as AA (p. C-53)
 - b. return W- Timber and Forage Interrelationships in Western Montane Forests project outline to AA for resolicitation and review by RPG-2 (p. C-54)
 - c. return W- Determine Cause of and Corrections for High pH Values in Wine Grapes project outline to AA J. M. Lyons for rewriting (p. C-54)
 - d. approve WRCC-34 Western Regional Integrated Pest Management to be effective from Oct. 1, 1978 to Sept. 30, 1981 with R. J. Miller, H C Cox and an Extension representative to serve as co-AA's (p. C-54)
 - e. approve WRCC-35 Family Housing Research to be effective from Oct. 1, 1978 to Sept. 30, 1981 with Dr. R. R. Rice as AA (p. C-55)
 - f. appoint R. D. Upchurch (AZ) to replace W. P. Hackett as AA of WRCC-11 Turfgrass (p. C-55)
 - g. appoint R. D. Plowman as co-AA to W-151 Optimization of the Use of Range and Complementary Forages for Red Meat Production (p. C-55)
 - h. approve a revision of Western regional research procedures as diagrammed on flow chart (p. C-58)
4. Passed a motion urging USDA to expedite the human nutrition research centers feasibility study (p. 41)
5. Approved Wyoming as the host for the Summer 1979 WDA meeting (p. 42)
6. Passed 7 Resolutions on
 - a. Budget priority for basic research in the FY80 USDA budget (pp. 42-43)
 - b. Condolences on the death of F. Earl Price (p. 43)
 - c. Best wishes for a speedy recovery to Marvin L. Wilson (p. 43)
 - d. Appreciation to meeting speakers (pp. 43-44)
 - e. Appreciation to Fred Jacobs and IEM (p. 44)
 - f. Appreciation to Gilbert N. Hersh (p. 44)
 - g. Appreciation to our Colorado hosts (pp. 44)

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION
 OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
 MINUTES OF SUMMER 1978 MEETING

Stanley-Sheraton Hotel
 Estes Park, Colorado

August 9-11, 1978

ATTENDANCE:

Arizona	- L. W. Dewhirst	Washington	- L. L. Boyd
California	- W. M. Dugger, Jr.		- D. J. Lee
	- H. F. Heady		- D. L. Oldenstadt
	- C. E. Hess		- J. S. Robins
	- J. B. Kendrick, Jr.	Wyoming	- L. C. Ayres
	- D. E. Schlegel		- H. J. Tuma
Colorado	- D. D. Johnson	OWDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
	- J. P. Jordan		- J. E. Moak
	- H. F. McHugh	SEA/CR	- G. Allen
	- R. E. Moreng		- C. I. Harris
Guam	- R. Muniappan	SEA/TIS	- J. R. Myers
Hawaii	- W. R. Furtick	SEA/PM	- J. L. Key
Idaho	- C. S. Card	SEA/AR	- H C Cox
	- R. J. Miller	ESCS	- M. L. Cotner
Montana	- J. A. Asleson	BLM	- K. Miller
Nevada	- D. W. Bohmont	Guests and	
	- R. A. Young	Speakers	- R. B. Delano
New Mexico	- K. J. Lessman		- R. K. Frevert
Oregon	- J. R. Davis		- G. N. Hersh
	- W. H. Foote		- F. Jacobs
Utah	- C. E. Clark		- D. L. Stansbury
			- C. Woteki

1.0 Call to Order

Chairman R. J. Miller called the meeting to order at 1:00 pm, Wednesday, August 9, 1978.

2.0 Introductions

Dean Robins introduced Dr. Landis L. Boyd, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington State University. Other introductions included: Mr. Fred Jacobs, Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University; Dr. George Allen, SEA program coordinator for integrated pest management; Mr. John R. Myers, Director of CRIS, which is now a

part of the SEA-Technical Information Systems unit; Mr. Keith Miller of the Bureau of Land Management; Dr. Joe L. Key, Director of the SEA competitive grants program; Dr. Cathie Woteki, staff member of the Office of Technology Assessment; Dr. Dale L. Stansbury, staff member for the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee; Mr. Robert B. Delano, Vice President of the American Farm Bureau Federation and President of the Virginia Farm Bureau; and Mr. Gilbert N. Hersh of the Information Sciences/Genetic Resources Program at University of Colorado at Boulder.

3.0 Announcements

Throughout the meeting Drs. Moreng and Jordan announced local arrangements.

Director Kendrick announced that the new Chairman of the Department of Environmental Toxicology at U.C. Davis, Dr. James M. Seiber, will become the Director of the Western Region IR-4 leader lab.

4.0 Adoption of Agenda

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

5.0 Approval of Previous Minutes

Director Dugger suggested a correction to the motion listed on page 15 of the March 29-31, 1978 Minutes, concerning the EPA laboratory at Corvallis, Oregon. The Minutes were corrected by the deletion of the second sentence of the motion.

6.0 Report of Chairman/Report of Executive Committee - R. J. Miller

6.1 Report on Nominations

The Executive Committee, constituting itself as a Nominating Committee, recommends the WDA approve the following nominations:

[Term of office ends November of the year indicated in brackets]

Chairman	[1979]	R. J. Miller (ID)
Chairman-Elect	[1979]	D. D. Johnson (CO)
Secretary	[1979]	W. R. Furtick (HI)
Executive Committee At-Large Members	[1979]	C. E. Clark (UT)
	[1979]	H. F. Heady (CA)
RIC: Chairman	[1979]	D. L. Oldenstadt (WA)
	[1980]	J. R. Davis (OR)
	[1981]	W. M. Dugger, Jr. (CA)
	[1982]	L. W. Dewhirst (AZ)
Committee of Nine	[1980]	C. E. Clark (UT)
	[1981]	D. L. Oldenstadt (WA)
Alternate	[1979]	D. D. Johnson (CO)

ESCOP:	[1979]	J. P. Jordan (CO)
	[1980]	C. E. Hess (CA)
	[1981]	R. J. Miller (ID)
Alternate	[1979]	D. D. Johnson (CO)
Extension Liaison Representative		
	[1981]	D. W. Bohmont
Members of RPG's:		
RPG-1	[1981]	R. M. Hagan (CA)
RPG-4	[1981]	R. L. Preston (WA)
RPG-5A	[1980]	P. E. Kifer (OR)
RPG-6	[1981]	L. W. Eisgruber (OR)

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

The WDA Executive Committee also recommends that the rotation schedule for RPG-2 be altered so that the term of Co-chairman R. M. Kallander ends in 1978, and the term of member E. L. Miller ends in 1979.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.2 Information Items

6.2.1 Western Integrated Pest Management Project

The Executive Committee considered the proposal circulated in advance of the meeting and addressed as item 3.1 in the RIC Report (p. C-54). The Committee favored setting up a project in this area as soon as possible.

6.2.2 ESCOP Ad Hoc Committee on Funding Strategy

The Executive Committee discussed at length the charge to the Funding Strategies Committee and the issue of formula funds vs. competitive grant funds. Members were concerned about both the lack of Hatch fund augmentation and the increasing earmarking of Hatch funds appropriated. Some people have argued that Hatch funds are being spent by the Stations in the same way that they spend state, RRF, and grant funds. Miller argued that many states use the intricate federal system for the allocation of their state funds, and as a result the federal process dictates where our state funds are spent. Members approved the concept of hiring someone to collect budget data for the Funding Strategies Committee.

6.3 Action Items

6.3.1 Budgets

The Executive Committee considered budget figures supplied by OWDAL and recommended some modifications. It was decided that DAL Buchanan should rent office space in the District of Columbia rather than using his home office. It was further requested that DAL Buchanan seek to hire a half-time Administrative Assistant.

The Committee was informed that the Research/Extension Budget Analysis Project will terminate September 30, 1979. Its activities will be handled by SEA-JP&E in the future.

The Executive Committee recommends approval of the proposed budgets (page 5) for FY 1979 with total expenditures of \$163,152. The Committee recommends that the Western SAES be assessed a total amount of \$76,000 so that the budget assessment for FY 1980 (when there will be no offsetting reimbursements from the other regions) will not appear to be such a large increase. The Committee further recommends that part of the \$18,541 Unexpended Balances might be used to pay the costs of hiring a consultant for a couple of months to assist the Funding Strategies Subcommittee of ESCOP.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.3.2 IR- Regional and National Research Planning and Coordination

The Executive Committee reviewed the revised project outline and recommends that the WDA approve the project as presented. The Executive Committee further recommends that K. J. Lessman serve as the West's Administrative Advisor to the project, and that A. A. Araji serve as the Technical Representative.

DISCUSSION:

SEA-CR disapproved the original project outline because the liaison function, while important, was not appropriate for RRF funding. ESCOP has felt it is important to have a person operating in the "gray area" between a purely participatory role, such as the IPA's in the SEA-JP&E unit, and a purely advocacy role, such as Russ McGregor's. However, they rewrote the position description leaving out the liaison-type duties. The position is now essentially staff to SEA-JP&E and the Joint Council.

The other three regions approved the outline in principle, so it could pass without the West's approval. Ray Miller was appointed by Coyt Wilson to serve as Chairman of a redrafting committee consisting of Rouse, Hougas and VanDemark. The committee will be meeting August 14-15.

Major participants in the discussion were Miller, Buchanan and Robins (speaking for the proposal) and Kendrick, Hess and Bohmont (against the proposal). The proponents argued that the proposed job description and project outline (1) provide Station in-put on Nielson's JP&E staff; (2) present the Station Directors' viewpoints on that staff, rather than the viewpoint that might be represented by other IPA staff; (3) provide appropriate, relevant involvement in the national planning process.

Arguments against the proposal included:

- . The position seems to duplicate the responsibilities of SEA-CR and the Regional Directors;
- . It may further erode the position of the Deputy Director of CR;

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES FY 1979

REGULAR EXPENDITURES -

DAL account, general office expenditures	\$84,899
Recording Secretary	24,000

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURES -

DAL account	10,712
Extension/Station budget analysis project	25,000
Unexpended balance for special needs	<u>18,541</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$163,152ANTICIPATED INCOME FY 1979

DAL account (from state assessments made by Montana)	76,000
W-106 RRF funds	<u>49,000</u>

SUBTOTAL

125,000

Special reimbursement from Division of Agriculture, and from other three SAES regions	<u>38,152</u>
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TOTAL RESOURCES

\$163,152

- . The need does not sufficiently justify further reducing the formula funds base at a time when research funds are desperately needed;
- . The position description is insufficient because it does not specify the position's functional relationships with the Joint Council, the NRPC, SEA-JP&E, SEA Director, the Assistant Secretary, or the Regional Directors;
- . We do not need another layer of personnel in the planning process;
- . The Directors are acting in haste and out of frustration because we have not been sufficiently involved in the budget planning process this year;
- . We need to have an impact at the Assistant Secretary and the Secretary level, but this position only has an impact at the SEA level;
- . One more person cannot have much impact, particularly if he is trying to express a view that is the opposite of the rest of the JP&E staff;
- . If the positions are only supposed to be for staff, not for advocacy roles, then the budget is too high.

Johnson noted that the position description was dictated by the method of funding chosen, i.e. RRF. What we really need is an advocacy position at the Assistant Secretary level financed through some other method, such as Station assessments.

Directors voted on the Executive Committee recommendation.

(Action of WDA: FAILED)

Because Miller is on the redrafting committee for the project, the Directors gave the following suggestions:

- . If there is a choice, the proposal should not be rewritten at this time. Wait until organizational arrangements within SEA have been finalized.
- . Have SEA and Nielson make written statements about the exact operating lines and authorities of the position-- the specific role and its need.
- . Roles of the Regional Directors, SEA-JP&E staff, NASULGC or Division of Agriculture representation, and CR also need to be spelled out.
- . Insure that the ESCOP positions are not just another layer in the planning process.
- . Consider including an advocacy role and funding the positions through some other method.

7.0 Treasurer's Report - J. A. Asleson

Director Asleson distributed copies of the financial statements, included herein as Appendix B.

8.0 DAL Report - M. T. Buchanan

Since 1940 I have passed up several opportunities to apply for positions in Washington, D.C. My present completion of ten months here suggests that, on the one hand, I should congratulate myself for my former wisdom. On the other, it confirms my later judgment that this is where much of the action is with respect to both federal funding and cooperation with USDA. The pace is swift, the subject matter varied, and the pressures conflicting. There is little time to reflect or even to think things through, but important decisions are made within this environment, and we need to be represented here.

The challenge facing the person chosen to be a continuing representative is to be selective. He must decide when to be interactive in a manner that represents your views; when and what to report back to whom; and on what and when to encourage and assist elected leadership in direct intervention. There are at times also things he learns in confidence that he must use with discretion.

Such a person must also live with his own prior and developing biases. It helps if these are like those of the persons, or at least of the groups, he seeks to represent.

I list below some of the more specific and major items and activities in which I have been involved since our last meeting.

Major areas of involvement of WDAL (USDA Liaison Officer), March-Aug., 1978:

- . SEA/FS/ESCS liaison
- . ESCOP and ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee
- . Research and Extension evaluation
- . SEA/FS/ESCS and Division of Agriculture Committee on USDA Budget information exchange
- . Joint Council, especially the Interim NPC
- . Studies required by Title XIV
- . CRIS Advisory (Policy) Committee
- . Interregional project for ESCOP
- . USDA workshops
- . Luncheon with Secretary Bergland and Administrative Heads of Agriculture
- . NISARC

Reports on most of the above will be given by the person you or others have designated to deal with the area. I shall comment when I believe I can add to information or contribute to understanding. I should also be pleased to amplify or to answer your questions regarding any of those areas that may not be assigned to anyone else in particular.

What of the future? Dr. Bertrand, on July 27, stated that he wants to work toward a SEA budget for FY 1981 and for succeeding years that reflects the participation of all elements of the Science and Education

system for food and agriculture. (FY 1980 is the first year for a combined SEA budget.) He and Jim Nielson emphasized the staff work this would require. They ask us to send good IPA's and also to consider putting some staff in place paid for by ESCOP, ECOP, and possibly RICOP (ESCS and FS are adding people to the Joint Planning and Evaluation staffs of SEA).

The question of how far we should go in the direction suggested is a policy issue worthy of our careful attention. I have some thoughts on this that I plan to share with the Executive Committee.

One of these thoughts is that total funds for research, extension and teaching likely will grow little if at all in terms of purchasing power within the foreseeable future. Thus, the focus will be, even more than before, on what the money is to be used for, and what is likely to be achieved as a result of its expenditure.

Decisions will continue to be made within the framework of the budget process in which there are many actors, in which the mode of action is adversarial, and in which the aspirations of many individuals are matched with their "power" in the political arena.

Will better decisions be made as a result of increased analytical and other staff work? There is evidence and there are arguments on both sides and, as I said before, I will be reviewing these with the Executive Committee.

My own conclusion is that we should continue to cooperate with USDA and with other participants in agricultural research. We should provide a part of the staff required to collect information, establish alternatives, and perform the analyses needed to make and to support rational decisions on the distribution of funds among sources, problems, performers, and the like. This is the same conclusion I arrived at in 1967 when I decided to become your DAL. Now, even more than then, I would not like you to judge my performance or the performance of other staff strictly in relation to whether or not, or how much, additional support is received as a result of our efforts. Other, more difficult to assess, but realistic criteria should be used.

OWDAL'S AND NEWSLETTERS SINCE WDA SPRING 1978 MEETING

- OWDAL-141 (1) Materials from Regional Directors Halpin and Browning
- 5/24/78 (1) Liaison role
(2) Joint Council activities
- 6/26/78 (1) An interim group has been established by the Joint Council to suggest means by which ARPAC/NPC activities may be most effectively continued and enhanced pending the adoption of long-term Joint Council arrangements that may be adopted on recommendation of the Organizational Subcommittee of the Joint Council.
(2) Status of proposed interregional project to establish an ESCOP-USDA Liaison Office. The Committee of Nine and CR are prepared to review alternative proposals that deal specifically with the planning, coordination and evaluation aspects of the former proposal.

DAL TRAVEL SINCE WDA SPRING 1978 MEETINGAPRIL 1978

17-19 Attended ESCOP meeting in Denver, Colorado

MAY 1978

4-5 Attended SEA Workshop in Beltsville, MD
 8-11 Attended SAES Directors' Workshop at Burlington Hotel, Washington, D.C.
 12 Breakfast meeting with WDA Chairman Miller
 21-24 Attended Experiment Station/Extension Budget Evaluation Symposium
 in Moscow, ID

JUNE 1978

12 Attended SEA-Higher Education meeting in Rosslyn, VA
 13-14 Travel to Baltimore and Beltsville, MD with ESCOP Vice Chairman Jordan
 15 Meeting with George Bush re patent policy in Rosslyn, VA
 21 Evening meeting with Orville Bentley and George Browning
 22 Travel to the State Department and the Burlington Hotel to arrange
 luncheon of Administrative Heads of Agriculture with Secretary
 Bergland
 23 Travel to NASULGC offices for meetings
 27 Meeting with Jim Araji

9.0 SEA-CR Report - C. I. Harris

9.1 FY 1980 Budget

The FY 1980 budget is the first one for the new organization. This plus attempts to better relate the budget to the ZBB process than we did last year has made it a tough job. Nevertheless, an important step has been made towards developing an integrated budget--between Federal Research and Cooperative Research, and research with Extension and Higher Education. Also, there has been considerable dialogue between appropriate representatives of the Land Grant universities and the managers of SEA at all steps along the way.

A key funding issue addressed was how to handle formula funds under the ZBB process. After careful consideration, it was decided that the FY 80 budget would be prepared along program (decision unit) lines. There are 13 decision units covering the SEA programs. Cooperative Research identifies with eight of the 13, namely: crop production; animal production; processing; human nutrition; safety; natural resources; home economics; and rural development. All of the existing research efforts of the States and requests for increases are spread among these decision units.

Superimposed on the decision units were these 17 so-called areas for emphasis: animal health; aquaculture; contingency; energy; facilities; food losses; food safety; 4-H; germplasm and new

crops; human nutrition; integrated pest management; international programs; library network; natural resources; rural development and small farms; selected basic research; and weather, climate, and stress.

The SEA budget was submitted to Secretary Bergland on July 14. Director Bertrand will defend this budget before the Secretary and the Program and Budget Review Board on August 10.

9.2 IPA's

Staffing plans for the Current and Future Priorities unit, the Development and Coordination unit, and the Evaluation and Impact unit in SEA call for some of the positions to be filled with IPA's. Dr. Charles Beer, who heads the Current and Future Priorities Staff, is anticipating that four of the 14 professional staff will be IPA's. Dr. Ernie Corley, who heads the Program Development and Coordination Staff, anticipates that about 15 of the 34 professional staff will be IPA's. The position of Director for the Evaluation and Impact Staff is being nationally advertised. It is anticipated that seven of the 14 professional staff in that unit will be IPA's.

You are well aware of the benefits to you and to Cooperative Research in our use of IPA's. I would anticipate similar benefits for IPA arrangements with Dr. Beer's and Dr. Corley's staffs and with the Evaluation and Impact unit. I urge you to bring these opportunities to your staff. Further, I am confident both would be pleased to visit with you and any of your staff to explore the possibility in greater detail.

9.3 NAPIAP

Eighteen pesticide assessment teams have been established and are in various stages of completion with their reports. The National Pesticide Information Program has completed summaries on an initial set of pesticides and an evaluation of the program is underway through the State liaison representatives and the assessment teams. Short term research is moving ahead with leadership from the regional coordinators and administrative advisors. Clive Donoho has been named chairman of the regional administrative advisors group and will be assisting with coordination of the program among regions and with other agencies. Jack Barnes is Coordinator of the National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program for SEA/CR.

Your cooperation in this program is greatly appreciated.

9.4 Staffing

Tom Ronningen has been named Acting Deputy Director and efforts are underway to appoint someone to that position on a permanent basis.

We appreciate your continued support in helping us locate State scientists to serve on temporary assignments with CR under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA). There are approximately 12 who will be with us on this basis during the coming year.

The CR staff are still faced with more moving and disruption of telephones. We are sorry about the inconvenience you encounter in reaching us. When you have difficulty, please contact the Deputy Director's office on either (202) 447-4223 or 4771. These numbers are not expected to change and we will try to maintain up-to-date information in that office on how to reach our staff.

A new addition to our permanent staff is Dr. Nancy Ragsdale. She is a plant pathologist and will be working with Jack Barnes in the Pesticide Impact Assessment Program.

DISCUSSION:

Directors expressed concern about the thirteen SEA decision units and the seventeen areas of emphasis in the SEA FY 1980 budget and the implications of this type of budget presentation on formula funds. It was felt that apportioning Hatch funds among several different decision units would inevitably lend itself to further "earmarking". Director Jordan pointed out that after the ZBB process of identifying priorities is completed, there is still a management decision over whether to fully fund high priorities with no funding to low priorities, vs. maintaining some minimal level of funding in the low priority areas. The cooperative research programs were initially set up to be 25% federal funds, 75% state funds. Recently the percentages have declined to 20% vs. 80%, and under the Executive Budget request for FY 1979, the federal share would have been less than 17%. At what point is this no longer a partnership?

Harris noted that the new Animal Health Advisory Board is scheduled to meet August 15 or 16. Bill Huber of Washington is on the Board but will be unable to attend the meeting; Bustad, also of Washington, will attend in his place. Directors also expressed concern about the definition adopted for animal health programs--nutrition and management areas should be included.

In response to a question, Robins stated that nominations for the Users Advisory Board have been reviewed by the Secretary and sent to the FBI for security clearance. The Board may be constituted by September.

10.0 Division of Agriculture, NASULGC

10.1 ESCOPE Report - L. C. Ayres

The spring meeting of ESCOP was held in Denver, Colorado, April 18-19, 1978. The Western Region was represented by Ayres, Jordan, Hess, Buchanan and Foote (C/9).

The main items discussed were:

10.1.1 Animal Health and Disease Subcommittee

A committee report was received and it included the following definitions.

- a. Animal health (disease research) be defined as: Basic and applied studies of any clinical or subclinical structural and/or functional abnormality, carrier state or chemical residue which reduces or has the potential to interfere with the efficiency of production or marketing of animals or animal products, or which pose a hazard to human health.
- b. Institutional animal health research capacity be determined by two criteria, (1) scientist years (SY's) devoted to research, and (2) the research funding base.

Projects will be identified on CRIS Form AD 419 by "health and disease," or "H & D" and the percentage of SY effort appropriate to this classification will be recorded. Guideline will be at least \$5,000 budget and .1 SY.

The research funding base will be established by totaling those dollars reported on CRIS AD419 less any amount received under Section 1433 of the 1977 Farm Bill. ESCOP actions: To continue the ad hoc committee with the suggestion that they recheck the RPA's in the new CRIS manual, set up guidelines and look at where the animal inventories are coming from.

10.1.2 Nutrition Subcommittee

A committee report was received and its focus was on the premise that nutrition research is of high priority and coincided with the designation of USDA as the lead agency for nutrition research.

The report recommended that:

- a. "Separate and distinct" support for human nutrition be established at a level of 15 percent of Hatch appropriations and 1890 funds (PL 89-106)
- b. The competitive grant program established under the Act should be supportive of human nutrition research.
- c. Fifteen percent of the total number of fellowships be assigned to human nutrition (the Act recommends three new pre-doctoral fellowships per state per year with a tenure of four years per fellow).
- d. The area of post-doctoral fellowships should be given high priority for support funds.
- e. The Act authorizes the establishment of ten regional centers for research in food and human nutrition. The committee recommends that strong consideration be given to the establishment of centers around presently active nutrition programs.

ESCOP actions: To continue the ad hoc committee and provide an updated report to ESCOP.

10.1.3 Home Economics Subcommittee

The committee has developed a report which was to be available by May for distribution. Also a popular bulletin "For a Better Nation: Home Economics Research--an investment in people," is being reviewed.

A Home Economics Research--Methodology and Funding: 1890/1862 Workshop was to be held July 16-18, 1978 at Southern University, Baton Rouge. Miniworkshops in home states are to follow.

Cost effectiveness analysis of home economic research is another area being developed.

The Home Economics Subcommittee supports an early review of CRIS classification for increased identification of programs currently in RPG-5.

10.1.4 ASCUFRO Report

During the past year, ASCUFRO has concentrated particular effort in four areas: (a) Forestry and Associated Rangelands Research Planning; (b) responding to the President's Reorganization Project in the Natural Resource area; (c) working with the Congress on three forestry bills having direct relevance to research, extension, and cooperative forestry assistance; and (d) exploration of prospects for improving research management in forestry in the Experiment Stations and Forestry Schools.

Note: The three forestry bills HR 11777, HR 11778, and HR 11779 were approved by the President.

10.1.5 SEA-CR Report

Highlights included the reorganization, office space, research analysis, integrated pest management, competitive grants program, state peer-review, and FY 1980 budget.

On the competitive grant program, over 700 proposals were received (312-plant science, 77-photosynthesis, 52-nitrogen fixation, 77-genetic transfer, 106-biological stress, and 92-human nutrition). The proposal dates for FY 1979 have not been determined.

In regards to the state peer-review proposals, 33 SAES and 9 Forestry Schools were approved.

Integrated pest management strategy is being developed in the Department. A total definition has not been

decided. Hopefully state involvement will be a part of the process, perhaps via the Chairmen of the ECOP and ESCOP Pest Management Subcommittee to serve in a consulting capacity.

10.1.6 Problem Alert

The WDA motion regarding the subject "Problem Alert" was presented to ESCOP.

After much discussion, and a total agreement regarding such problems, and the difficulty of making it a part of the system, ESCOP acknowledged its concern with hopes that it can become a part of CRIS.

10.1.7 Other items in discussion which will be covered by others:

- a. Research Evaluation Subcommittee. (Buchanan and Hutton to prepare a statement on the role of Interim Research Evaluation Committee.)
- b. Funding Strategies Subcommittee. Committee of Nine funding. Need centers of emphasis (concentration) we can recognize. Hatch funds for basic research only? ESCOP to take a strong role in innovative strategies.
- c. SAES-USDA Liaison Officer. (Wilson and Jordan to develop a job description and circulate to each Experiment Station Director.)
- d. Review of Hatch Administrative Manual. (Fortmann, Foote and fiscal officer to review draft of the administrative manual for Hatch Act amended.)
- e. National funding of travel for Chairman of ESCOP. (Committee report not later than October meeting. May need to leave up to regions how this can be accomplished.)
- f. Joint Council representation. (ESCOP approved the motion for the Experiment Station representative serving on the Joint Council to be ex officio with vote on ESCOP.)
- g. Technology Assessment. (ESCOP approved the motion for the member on Joint Council to continue technology assessment.)
- h. The World of SEA. A handout regarding evaluation-planning-budgeting prepared by Buchanan with the need for continuity in the leadership of ESCOP was discussed. ESCOP approved the motion to accept the concept and development.

- i. Proposal for a Predoctoral, Postdoctoral and Visiting Scientist Program at the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center. (Careful use of this program will stimulate cooperation between U.S. MARC and the SAES to promote stronger national research programs in animal production.)
- j. Continuity in Leadership of ESCOP and the Experiment Station Section. (ESCOP would elect a Chairman-Elect with the expectation that he would serve one year in this capacity, one year as Chairman of ESCOP, and a third year as Chairman of the Section.)

Next meeting: The Interim Committee of ESCOP will meet August 16-17, 1978 in St. Louis, Missouri.

10.2 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report - J. P. Jordan

Members of the Subcommittee have been assigned several topics apiece to discuss with Molly Frantz of OMB for the purpose of educating her about the land grant system and the value of formula funding. In addition, members have encountered two major perceptions: (1) Formula funds must be subject to greater accountability; (2) USDA programs must be coincidental with the Administration's agenda.

10.2.1 FY 1979 Budget Request

During the month of April 1978, Dr. Dennis Rouse, speaking for the Legislative Subcommittee of ESCOP, dealt directly with the staffs of both the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee. By the end of April, it appeared that there was some agreement relative to the figures that would be placed for each category in the two Houses of Congress. There were some differences, but the sum of it was that FY 79 would yield a larger increase in both formula and nonformula funding for agricultural research than had been seen in recent history. The situation by May 1 was very promising indeed. By early June, however, Proposition 13 passed in California and changed the climate in Washington dramatically. Each Station has received specific information about the markup that occurred in the House of Representatives which simply restores the formula funding to the level of FY 78, zeros out competitive grants, and places some money in animal health and plant research plus human nutrition. There was a move to bring a floor amendment to bear on the issue of increasing the formula funds to account for the increased costs of doing the research. This movement was in motion and approved by Representative Foley but was withdrawn when a careful count of votes indicated that it would not pass. The alternative was to make an agreement with counterparts in the U.S. Senate to take care of this issue in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Jordan reviewed the Senate markups contained in a handout from SEA-CR dated August 4, 1978.

The effort of the Legislative Subcommittee is to have both a competitive grants program of considerable significance and an increase in the formula funds to recognize the increased cost of doing research. Clearly this will not be a banner year for agricultural research dollar increases.

10.2.2 FY 1980 Budget Request

The preparation of the FY 80 budget was in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is nearly complete. The thrust of ESCOP's efforts in this regard will not change from the past year except that the intensity of that effort and the specific tactics to be used need to be examined in detail at this meeting. Obviously, Proposition 13 has had quite an impact on the environment in Washington; just as obviously, agricultural research must mobilize its national efforts to effectively "sell" its program to the Congress. The specific figures to be used in the FY 80 request may need to be re-examined in light of the changes that have occurred to the FY 79 budget during the legislative process.

10.2.3 ESCOP-USDA Liaison Officer

All four regions approved in principle the concept of an ESCOP-USDA Liaison Officer. The proposal was submitted to the Committee of Nine and has been revised based upon some concerns articulated by SEA/CR, namely, that liaison per se is not an appropriate task for RRF funding whereas joint planning and evaluation, especially at the regional and national level, could be quite appropriate. The question of the IPA type of appointment has been addressed within SEA and the appropriateness of that mechanism has been brought into question. It has now been resolved. The revised proposal has been submitted to each of the Regional Associations of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors for their approval and it will be reviewed by the Committee of Nine at its September meeting. Clearly, the program will not be fully operative before January 1979 if approved by the Committee of Nine and the Department of Agriculture.

DISCUSSION:

Several Directors mentioned the importance of linking up the Department's proposals for resident instruction programs with the research programs.

Davis distributed a hand-out on Title V funding for the Western Rural Development Center. Of course, if the conference committee does not restore the Title V funds, there will be no WRDC program in FY 1979.

10.3 Division Executive Committee Report - A. M. Mullins

The Division Executive Committee met February 9 and May 11, 1978 in Washington, D.C. Mullins and Robins represented the Western Region at both meetings.

As a result of section reports and current issues at these meetings the following actions were taken:

- 10.3.1 The proposal of the Committee of Presidents regarding Washington representation was endorsed.
- 10.3.2 The requirement for matching funds for Title XII funding was opposed.
- 10.3.3 The ESCOP-USDA Liaison Officer was designated a representative of the Division of Agriculture, NASULGC until September 30, 1978. He was to represent the Division in discussion with USDA agencies regarding issues related to research, teaching and extension. The appointment provisions would be in general conformity with IPA arrangements and subject to concurrence by ESCOP. (ESCOP concurred). A resolution was passed establishing a more permanent liaison office to work with SEA-USDA on behalf of the constituent groups of the Division.
- 10.3.4 Approved a resolution approved by BIFAD in February 1978 and ECOP in March 1978 regarding permitting Extension personnel to retain federal appointments while serving on Title XII assignments.
- 10.3.5 Considered request of the Home Economics Commission to appoint a Commission member to the Division's Committee for USDA Budget. No action was taken.
- 10.3.6 Recommended full funding at the authorized level of \$885 million for Section 103 programs of AID and given the mandate in Title XII that the proportion dedicated to Title XII activities through universities be increased above the FY 1979 level.
- 10.3.7 Endorsed the suggestion made by the Rural Development Committee that efforts be made to get a three-year extension of the authorization. The RD committee was asked to alert ECOP and ESCOP Legislative Subcommittees of pending problem and to take leadership in the implementation of actions to initiate appropriate suggestions and develop guidelines for revisions.
- 10.3.8 Program for the 1978 Division of Agriculture annual meeting was endorsed and committee chairman Browning was requested to finalize the program. Next meeting date will be September 7, 1978 in Washington, D.C.

10.4 ESCOP Ad Hoc Committee on Funding Strategy - R. J. Miller

ESCOP Chairman Coyt Wilson appointed the ad hoc committee on Funding Strategy consisting of Dennis Rouse (Chairman), Ray Miller and George Browning. The committee prepared the following preliminary report.

"It should be clearly understood that the funding objectives of ESCOP listed in priority order are:

- (1) Funding of a research base necessary to sustain a State-Federal agricultural research partnership capable of conducting effective programs of research bearing on the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural and forestry industry throughout this Nation, including problems of agriculture in their broadest aspects; on the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life; on increasing the contribution of agriculture to the welfare of all the people of this nation, and the environment in which we live; and on the promotion of world peace and human welfare.
- (2) Funding to enhance the productivity of existing agricultural research programs including appropriate mission oriented research basic to the food and fiber needs of future generations.
- (3) Funding to enhance development of effective innovative research on problems identified as high priority by the producers and the consumers.
- (4) Funding to maintain and modernize existing research facilities.
- (5) Funding for new research facilities in which to address emerging new agricultural research thrusts.

"It should further be understood that Federal funding is essential for (1) but if the public supported agricultural research of the Nation is to be a coordinated State-Federal program, the Federal Government has a distinct obligation for funding all five priority categories. To achieve funding, there is a need to articulate the importance of research funding for agriculture. This takes time and effort on the part of knowledgeable people.

"In order to implement Funding Strategies, the following action is needed:

- (1) Adjust timing of budget development to provide input and support from grass roots for State, regional, and national initiatives. Take advantage of all agricultural research funding legislation. Articulate clearly the kind of research and advantages of funding under each category. For example, Formula funding provides for a base research capability with scientists who are in tune with the producer and/or consumer

so that emergencies can be met, such as sudden development of resistance of a pest to a pesticide; i.e. peanut leaf spot organism to Benolate, or the introduction of horse V.D. into the breeding stock of American thoroughbred race horses. Such funds also provide a base for developing new scientists.

Other examples would be funding to meet special developing needs under Section 1414 2-c or the special advantage then can be realized under RRF.

- (2) Establish better understanding among agricultural scientists and administrators of funding needs, hazards, and methods that have proven successful. This must be done at the State level but considerable benefit can be derived by convening a national meeting of leaders of various professional societies, especially those who are production oriented.
- (3) Provide appropriate recognition "back home" to Congressmen each time when funding comes through. This requires that both research administrators and scientists assign the priority appropriate. Directors of Regional Associations need to have Workshops on value and importance of responsibilities associated with the various offices of the Section and Division and nominate only after reasonable assurance that the needed time and cost will be invested.
- (4) Provide staff of the kind needed to marshall the support and assistance of the Directors, of the producers and their organizations, of the consumers and their organizations. With the present organization, this requires two kinds:
 - A- One staff that serves in the role of Executive Secretary to identify and represent those who can be solicited for support in both the Executive and Legislative branches.
 - B- Another staff that serves a planning and coordination role with the State agricultural experiment stations and USDA through the Joint Council and its Executive Director and his staff. This staff provides the information base for the A staff."

DISCUSSION:

Miller pointed out that the committee felt that our data is not compiled in a way that is easily understandable by our Congressional delegations. In addition, we have not tapped into the possible support of our programs represented by the professional agricultural societies. The committee has considered hiring a consultant, perhaps Roy Lovvorn, for a short period of time in order to pull together our information in a usable form. Miller asked the Directors if they would be willing to support an activity related to investigating funding strategies and there was general agreement to proceed.

Davis and Kendrick supported the view that until the Stations actually withdraw from some research areas, clientele groups will not feel an urgency to support our research programs. In addition, Kendrick

stated that we have based our funding strategy on a scientific approach, without recognizing that the analytical process is often circumvented by political exigencies. We should catch the attention of the public and Congress by emphasizing the fact that increased funding of research leads to increased production which in turn leads to increased exports, thus mitigating our balance of payments problem.

Jordan noted that our efforts to get increased funding have been hampered by the success of our cooperative programs which help to keep our costs down. Other agencies are not asked to have cooperative programs similar to USDA's yet their R&D budgets are substantially larger--\$13 billion for DOD, \$4 billion for DOE, \$4 billion for NIH. These other areas are so compartmentalized that no one can get a handle on them.

Bohmont felt that our funding strategies should be aimed at the level of the Secretary's office and the Secretary's budgetary council. Robins suggested utilizing the national organizations that have strong lobbies in Washington (Cotton Council, Farm Bureau, etc.), providing them with concise information geared to their interests, to influence the Congress and the Secretary.

11.0 Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences Report - J. S. Robins

Most members of the Joint Council were appointed in March of 1978. The Council held its organizational meeting April 27-28, 1978 in Washington, D.C. The following significant actions were taken:

- (1) J. S. Robins was elected Co-chairman, representing non-federal membership.
- (2) Term for non-federal members was determined by lot to be 2, 3 or 4 years with the Co-chairman's term to be 3 years.
- (3) The Council elected to operate interim activities through an Executive Committee of 5 persons including the Co-chairmen, one person designated by the USDA Co-chairman, and two persons (one from the publicly supported sector and the private sector) to be elected by the non-federal members of the Council. John Mahlstedt and Emery Castle were elected as non-federal members and Ken Farrell was designated by the USDA Co-chairman. At the second meeting, a sixth person was added (the Director of Science and Education Administration). It was further determined that elected members should serve one year terms.
- (4) The Council directed the Executive Committee to establish an organization study group to advise the Council on standing organization structure and on procedures.
- (5) The Co-chairmen were directed to appoint an interim national planning committee to oversee the NPC/RPC system until the organization study group presented a plan for dealing with planning and coordination of teaching, research and extension.

- (6) The Co-chairmen were directed to organize work groups to carry out studies mandated by legislation and other special studies as needed.
- (7) The Council authorized designation of at least three non-federal Council members to work as needed with leadership of SEA and representatives of ESCS and FS in the review and development of the FY 1980 budget and to develop recommendations for participation by the Joint Council in future budget developments.
- (8) The Joint Council took cognizance of and directed appropriate communications to the following committees chartered by ARPAC:
 - (a) Recombinant DNA Committee
 - (b) CRIS Committee
 - (c) Steering Committee for National Program of Forest Resources Research
 - (d) Committee on Technology Assessment
 - (e) Committee on Coordinating Marketing Research
 - (f) Joint Federal-State Task Force for Crop Losses
 - (g) Report on Review of World Food and Nutrition Study
- (9) The Council agreed to assume sponsorship of a number of studies mandated in Title XIV of PL 95-113. These include:
 - (a) Weather and Water Allocation Study
 - (b) Organic Waste Study
 - (c) Evaluation of Extension
 - (d) Research Facilities
 - (e) National Food and Human Nutrition Research and Extension Program
 - (f) Five-year Plan for Food and Agricultural Sciences

The Executive Committee met on May 8 and on June 14, 1978 and dealt with a number of the charges from the Council, including appointment of study groups, receiving reports and reacting thereto, and planning of the second meeting of the Council.

The second meeting of the Joint Council was held in Washington, D.C. on July 13-14, 1978. The following are highlights of that meeting.

- (1) The Council welcomed Homer Folks as a new member of Council, representing higher education.
- (2) Reports were received from the Executive Committee, from USDA on budget and appropriation developments, from the organization study group, from the Research Facilities study group, from the Committee on Recombinant DNA Research, from the Steering Committee for National Program for Forest Resources Research, from the Interim National Research Planning Committee, from the CRIS Committee and from the Home Economics Research and Extension Program Planning Committee. Recommendations of the Research Facilities study group, the Committee on Recombinant DNA Research,

the Steering Committee for Forest Resources Research, the CRIS Committee and the Home Economics Research and Extension Program Planning Steering Committee were endorsed and actions are underway toward implementation. Recommendations of the Interim National Research Planning Committee were referred to the Organization Study group.

A report on international program developments and a discussion of Joint Council responsibilities therein was led by Quentin West. Charles Beer, of SEA Planning and Evaluation staff, reviewed activities and processes under study to establish priorities in food and agricultural sciences and conducted an illuminating exercise in frustration in priority establishment.

In summary, I believe the Joint Council has gotten off to a respectable start and most members of the Council are taking it seriously. Given the frustrations associated with the greatly broadened base of involvement in the Council as compared to past such devices, it is not surprising that the Council may appear to be floundering at times. However, we are making progress, I believe, in understanding the roles to be played and in organizing to address them. It is my hope that we will have the support and the tolerance of interests involved as we feel our way down the road.

11.1 Report on Title XII of Foreign Assistance Act - J. S. Robins

Sometime last year, I presented a substantially negative report on Title XII developments. At that stage, my level of frustrations had reached the point that I was about prepared to "give up".

I am very pleased to report now that things have taken a rather dramatic turn in what I consider to be the right direction. Beginning about September of last year, we detected a very noticeable change in attitudes within AID in the form of a much more cooperative stance in working through Title XII processes. The outcome has been identification of nearly 150 Title XII-type projects carrying initial funding in fiscal years 1977, 1978 or 1979, most of which are suitable to university involvement and under either collaborative assistance or standard university contractual processes. Preliminary review of FY 1980 annual budget submittals (candidates for inclusion in the FY 1980 budget) suggests perhaps 30 to 40 additional projects in that category. The full impact of Title XII processes will be felt on those latter projects, but a substantial proportion (perhaps one-third or more) of those for initial funding in either 1978 or 1979 are on-stream as collaborative assistance or in some cases, standard university contractual arrangements.

The above is not to suggest that we do not have remaining problems. I believe we now have strong and fairly broad-based support and understanding at the Washington level of AID. The current large problem is general lack of understanding, participation and support in the Country Missions and in Host Country Governments. I believe

a significant amount of this is lack of involvement and knowledge concerning what Title XII is and the Board and Committees are working hard at developing mechanisms to generate understanding in the field. I hope the next year will bring major successes there. If so, Title XII will be a viable effort. If not, it is likely going down the tube.

I believe most of you have been advised on the Joint Research Committee activities where four projects are on-stream and I believe five additional are projected for planning at an early date. As near as I can tell, those activities are going along fairly well.

There have been some problems with the matching funds vs. cost-sharing approach. Wharton wanted to ensure the type of partnership which the SAES have traditionally had with USDA and so insisted on the matching concept. Because the universities cannot operate in this mode, I believe the requirement will be changed to a cost-sharing approach.

12.0 WRPC Report - C. E. Clark

During the past year the status of the NPC/RPC system has been uncertain. It now appears that this system will occupy a vital position in the new planning structure for agricultural research.

At its meeting in April 1978 the Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences voted to use the NPC/RPC system to serve as an interim mechanism to further the work of the Joint Council. The Executive Committee of the Joint Council selected one co-chairman from each RPC and two overall co-chairmen as members of the interim National Planning Committee (NPC), as follows: Mark T. Buchanan (Co-chairman), Robert E. Buckman (Co-chairman), C. Elmer Clark, Kenneth R. Farrell, James E. Halpin and Steven C. King.

The interim NPC has held two meetings on June 30 and July 25 to develop procedural guidelines; to formulate a new National Research Planning Committee (NRPC) Policy Statement; and to discuss alternative organizational arrangements involving NRPC, research planning entities of SEA and the Joint Council. The organizational arrangement favored by interim NPC is on page 24, except that interim NPC would encourage liaison between research, extension and teaching at the regional level. This organizational arrangement will be recommended to Joint Council's organizational subcommittee at its meeting on August 11.

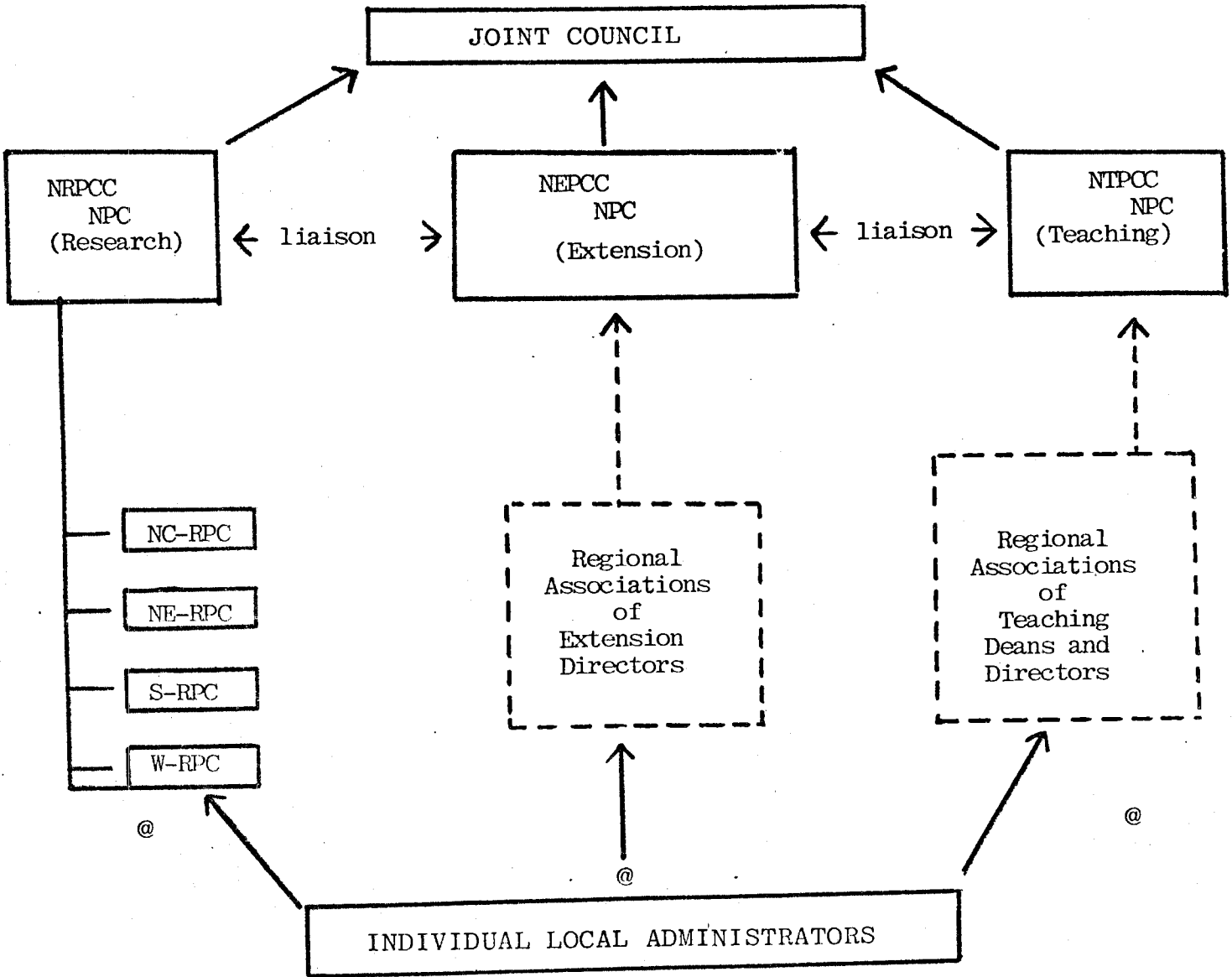
At its meeting on July 13 the Joint Council determined that (1) interim NPC is to be a fully operational NPC and (2) adopted the interim NPC recommendation that adequate staffing be provided to NRPC.

Joint Council Executive Committee plans to meet on August 16 and recommendations from interim NPC will include:

- (1) Procedures for developing the 1978-83 planning cycle. It is expected that guidelines will be developed by December 1978 and

ATTACHMENT C

NATIONAL PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS



@ = Intermediate arrangements to be developed as desired and warranted

that the process will closely resemble the 1976-81 planning cycle process with some refinement. Participants may be expanded and program structure may be altered in subsequent planning cycles.

- (2) NRPC membership suggestions. It will be recommended that about 15 persons comprise this committee with about one-third each to represent research in federal, Land Grant and other interests. It is anticipated that some type of substructure will be needed on a "permanent" or ad hoc basis to enhance relevance and precision in the research planning and implementation processes, such as national RP task forces, etc.
- (3) NRPC staff requirements. It is expected that about 3.0 FTE senior staff persons plus supporting clerical staff will be needed to provide overall coordination, data base development and documentation.

One of the current challenges is to determine how the NPC/RPC structure can be best utilized to provide useful input to the Joint Council, SEA and ultimately to the budgeting process. Confusion, inefficiency or conflict could develop in the planning process between NPC/RPC and in-house SEA operations. It is important to develop a relationship of coordination early with the various organizational elements and to interact positively toward a common goal. Flexibility is needed in the structure to provide for "bottom-up" planning to assure that the real needs of agriculture are met and to give encouragement to innovative scientists.

13.0 Committee of Nine Report - W. H. Foote

The Committee met in Washington, D.C. on June 13-15, 1978. The next meeting will be held at Geneva, NY on September 12-13, 1978.

13.1 New and Revised Regional Research Projects

The following projects were recommended for approval and activation:

W-45 (Revised), Environmental Distribution, Transformation and Toxicological Implications of Pesticide Residues, for the period beginning October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1983; D. J. Lee (WA), Administrative Advisor.

W-126 (Revised), Physiological Criteria for Forage Plant Breeding, for the period beginning October 1, 1978 through September 1983; D. L. Oldenstadt (WA) and S. N. Brooks (WA), Administrative Advisors.

W-127 (Revised), Stand Establishment of Small Seeded Vegetable Crops, for the period beginning October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1983; J. M. Lyons (CA), Administrative Advisor.

W-128 (Revised), Trickle Irrigation to Improve Crop Production and Management, for the period beginning October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1983, subject to satisfactory completion of PY & TY information; CR withholding approval pending receipt of information. J. R. Davis (OR), Administrative Advisor.

W-130 (Revised), Freeze Damage and Protection of Deciduous Fruit and Nut Crops--Reducing Energy Requirements and Stabilizing Annual Production, for the period October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1983, providing recommendations are incorporated in project; CR withholding approval pending receipt of requested response from technical committee. J. M. Lyons (CA), Administrative Advisor.

W-151, Optimization of the Use of Range and Complementary Forages for Red Meat Production, for the period beginning October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1983 with comment; L. W. Dewhirst (AZ), Administrative Advisor.

W-152, Clogging of Drainlines by Mechanical, Chemical and Biological Actions, for the period October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1983. CR withholding approval pending receipt of requested information; W. Mack Dugger, Jr. (CA), and J. van Schilfgaarde (CA), Administrative Advisors.

13.2 The Committee recommended deferral of the following project:

IR- , Research Planning and Coordination Through the ESCOP-USDA Liaison Office, pending review and resubmission to the Committee of Nine.

13.3 Termination reports were acknowledged for the following projects:

WM-61 Impact of Changes in World Food Supply-Demand Conditions Upon Selected Agricultural Factor Markets

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

W-123 Evaluating Management of Predators in Relation to Domestic Animals.

13.4 The Committee approved the allocation of \$14,500 of unused RRF allotment to the IR-4 project for renovation and purchase of equipment. The Committee also contacted the four Plant Introduction projects to determine if they could use residual funds if they are available.

13.5 The Committee defeated a motion to change the factors to be used for determining the target values for allocation of new RRF funds.

13.6 It was agreed that the FY 1979 Allotment Schedule would be developed on the basis of the present level of funding (FY 1978 base).

13.7 Recommendation to approve allocations for FY 1979 as requested by the IR projects was approved. The amounts requested are as follows:

IR-1	\$ 82,750
IR-2	115,180
IR-4	150,000
IR-5	162,825

The Chairman appointed C. W. Donoho, Jr., Chairman, G. A. Donovan, T. J. Whatley, and C. E. Clark as a subcommittee to seek future recommendations on level of funding for all IR projects.

13.8 Motion carried to approve tentative allocation of \$110,000 for proposed IR- , Research Planning and Coordination.

14.0 National Plant Germplasm Committee Report - W. H. Foote

The National Plant Germplasm Committee (NPGC) was formed to serve in an advisory capacity and spokesman for the National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS). The Committee is composed of representatives from the SAES, USDA-SEA and commercial plant breeders.

The Committee has been active in establishing the clonal repositories; providing encouragement for additional support for the plant introduction station and laboratories; identifying major gaps in plant genetic resources and encouraging increased plant explorations. Funding for the repositories was supposed to come from AR and the SAES, but to date this has not been possible and all of the funding has come from AR. The Committee is coordinating the activities of the Genetic Resources Information Project.

The Committee has tried to strengthen the position of Curator in the germplasm system and define the role and obligation. The Committee will seek official appointments of those individuals in the SAES who may be designated as curators.

The second clonal repository will be built in Corvallis this year, and will contain hops, mint, pears, filberts, and small fruits. The Committee will be seeking nominations for the re-activation of the five ad hoc Fruit and Nut Germplasm Repositories Technical Advisory Committees who will have key roles in the policies and procedures for each of the clonal repositories as they are established and operational.

15.0 Research/Extension Evaluation Symposium - R. J. Miller

A two-day National Symposium on Agricultural Research and Extension Evaluation was held in Moscow, Idaho, May 22 and 23. The Symposium was sponsored by the Farm Foundation, Western Agricultural Research Experiment Stations, Western Cooperative Extension Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The three major issues that received the most attention were: (1) Return to public investment in agricultural research and extension, (2) Who benefits from public investment in agricultural research and extension, and (3) The benefit of research and extension evaluation to the resource allocation efficiency of the Experiment Station.

Five major topics were discussed: (1) Review of past studies in the area of research and extension evaluation, (2) Induced innovation and agricultural development, (3) Return to agricultural extension, (4) Contribution of agricultural research and extension to productivity growth, and (5) Distributional consequences of agricultural technical changes.

Panel discussions of researchers, extension specialists, and administrators followed the formal presentations. Results of research and extension evaluation in the Western Region were presented and discussed. The role

of the Interim Committee of ESCOP on Research Evaluation was discussed by the members of the Interim Committee. Evaluation of agricultural research in the United States conducted by the Interim Committee for the past two years and planned evaluation for this year were outlined in detail.

Dr. Jim Hildreth presented the conclusion of the Symposium and led discussion on how and who benefits from public investment in agricultural research and extension.

The proceedings of the Symposium will be published.

16.0 Programs of the Institute for Educational Management (IEM) - Frederic Jacobs

IEM was founded in 1970 as a private non-profit trusteeship, designed to offer an opportunity for senior level college and university administrators to develop and enhance their skills in effective leadership and management. Since 1974, IEM has been co-sponsored by the Harvard Graduate Schools of Business Administration and Education.

IEM offers a six-week summer program for 90-100 participants. Most of the participants have spent many years in educational administration, and the median age is 43. A broad mix of participants is desired, representing different institutions, different experiences, and different geographical locations. The instructors utilize the case method as the basic instructional approach, and the cases change every year. Alumni sometimes help gather new cases and materials for the program.

There are three 75-minute classes and three talk groups a day, which gives all participants a chance to interact with each other and to share their experiences with their fellow participants and the faculty. The diversity of experiences and viewpoints represented contributes to the success of the program.

Jacobs encouraged Directors to consider attending the Institute, since it is beneficial to the individuals themselves as well as their institutions. In addition, research managers will enhance the diversity of the program.

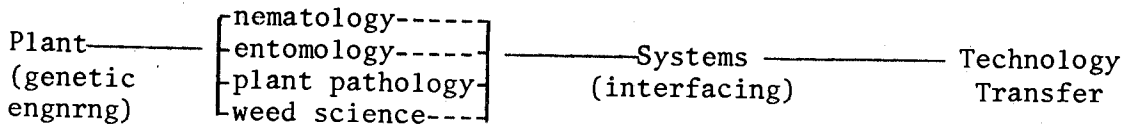
17.0 Integrated Pest Management - George Allen

It is probably not possible to define integrated pest management (IPM) satisfactorily. While the concept is not new, IPM as a research thrust probably began with the Carl Huffaker project in 1971, which was limited to insect pests on six commodities--pine, citrus, alfalfa, apples, cotton and soybeans. Because this program did not operate through the regular administrative channels, it was difficult for AR to become fully involved in it.

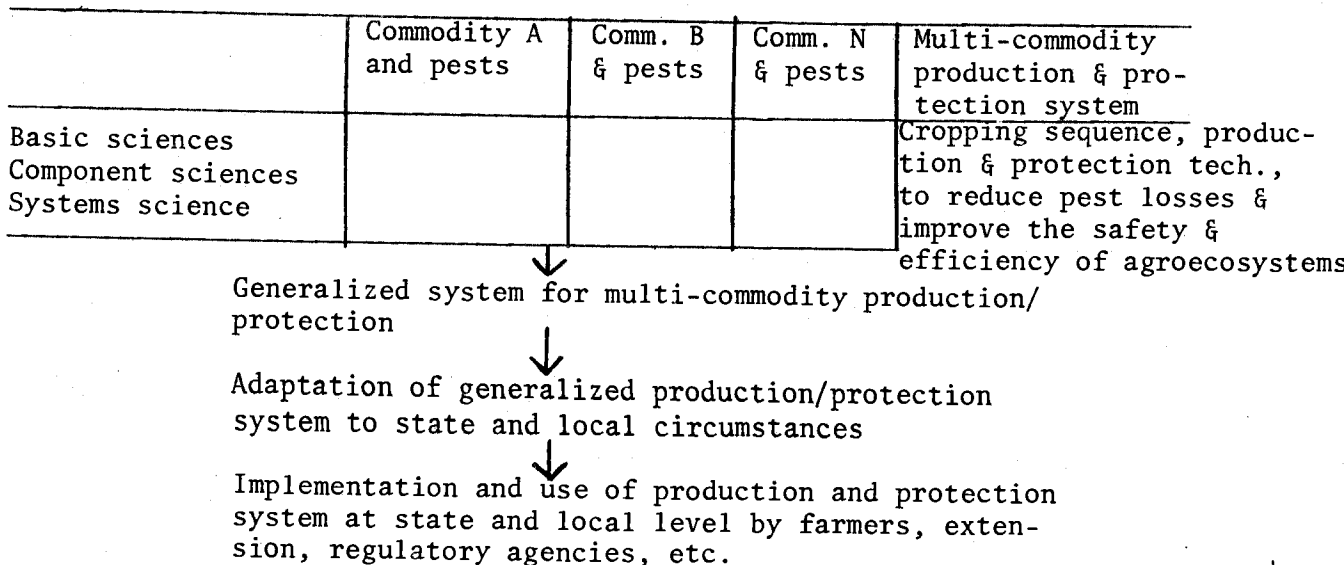
The Perry Adkisson proposal would include all four pest groups on just four commodities--apples, alfalfa, cotton and soybeans. Although the proposal has received considerable political support, it is not really a national program, and again our established administrative channels would be bypassed. The project was reviewed by EPA, USDA and NSF unfavorably and returned for revision. However, it is probable that at least \$2.5 million, and perhaps the entire \$5 million, will be included in the FY 79 budget, as pass-through funds to EPA. Our present policy is to convince EPA that pass-through monies should be allocated to a national program organized through the SAES and USDA agencies.

SEA has now established an IPM coordinating committee and an IPM coordinator. The objectives of the coordinating committee are to (1) assist in budget development, (2) assist in integrating SEA and Department programs, (3) develop a long-range SEA program of research, teaching and education for IPM, and (4) develop procedures for obtaining inputs for planning, program development and coordination from cooperating specialists and administrators.

IPM Concept:



IPM as a system starts where the different disciplinary scientists begin to interact and look at the whole pest complex.



We would like to see each region develop an IPM program which involves SAES, Cooperative Extension and SEA-AR, based on what you perceive as your state and local needs. We do not think there should be a large national superstructure to administer these programs--it can be done on a regional basis. We feel that each state will need to have one or two assistant directors with expertise in extension and research to coordinate state efforts. At the regional level, you will probably need a regional coordinator to run the day-to-day business of the program. It is also important to have a regional administrative council with representatives from SAES, Cooperative Extension and AR.

It will not be feasible for both the Adkisson proposal and a joint SAES-USDA program to be funded. Therefore, we need to organize our own programs as soon as possible, prove that the cooperative approach is more economically viable, and sell the program to OMB. If we can accomplish this, the participants in the Adkisson proposal could perform their work under our organizational scheme.

In summary, I would like you to consider IPM as a concept to improve your management capability. We appreciate your efforts so far and we look forward to seeing whatever proposal the western region prepares. We need to show that IPM can and must be organized at the state and regional level.

DISCUSSION:

Kendrick noted that it is difficult enough to coordinate the different disciplines involved in IPM within one state, much less to try to do so on a regional basis. The only way California was able to devise a state plan was to let the disciplines involved develop their own program. In response to a question from Dewhirst, Allen noted that he listed the four primary pest disciplines in his chart to show their integral role; the other disciplines are certainly necessary, but are seen as supporting the efforts of the disciplines which deal specifically with the pest groups.

18.0 CRIS System - John R. Myers

The Current Research Information System (CRIS) has two main functions: (1) a computer-based storage and retrieval information system, and (2) the USDA research project information system. The system serves both scientists and research administrators. CRIS became operational in 1969, and in 1975 the CRIS Subcommittee of ARPAC reaffirmed its roles and established a CRIS Operations Council with representation from the states and federal agencies involved.

CRIS currently has 25,000 research projects on record--5,000 USDA projects and 20,000 state projects. Projects remain in the system for two years past their termination.

CRIS can help scientists by (1) preventing duplication, (2) highlighting new research technology, (3) identifying gaps in research, and (4) searching unfamiliar areas. Managers can receive CRIS summaries by

all sorts of classifications, including special interest categories such as energy or home economics. Some of the outputs of CRIS include annual Inventory of Agricultural Research, demand reports, keyword listings, microfilm, computer tape. Standard technical retrieval is the most common output.

The CRIS technical data base (but not the management information which includes dollars and SY's) is now on-line with the Lockheed "dialog" service at \$40/connect hour, 10¢ page.

CRIS can be used by USDA agencies and all other groups who input into CRIS, non-participating colleges and universities, other government agencies. Information can be requested by letter, telephone, or on CRIS form AD-427, and should include: a concise subject statement, broad vs. narrow search, descriptive keywords, classification codes, purpose and intended use.

You can help CRIS by inputting good quality data, keeping the data timely, reporting all station research, encouraging the use of CRIS by your scientists, and providing constructive criticism.

CRIS is now a part of the SEA unit entitled Technical Information Systems, and has moved to the 14th floor of the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville. Myers handed around samples of the "SAES Reports", the format of which was devised by two researchers at North Carolina. A CRIS workshop will be held in January and will include specifications for data.

19.0 RIC Report - D. L. Oldenstadt

The RIC Report is attached as Appendix C, pp. 53-58.

20.0 BLM and Issues Involving AES - Keith Miller

BLM draws heavily on the pioneering research of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations in many areas related to the management of public lands and natural resources. BLM is basically an implementer of that research on a vast scale.

Society as a whole has historically been unconcerned with our public range lands. Up to 1975, we had an appropriation less than the cost of a feasibility study for one dam. The Organic Act, the courts, and the proposed Roncallio-Church bill are changing this. The national rangelands are still producing below their potential. This has been asserted in studies by ourselves, the GAO, the courts, and the Congress. Public awareness of our activities has also increased, most noticeably with regard to the Wild Horses and Burros Act.

Our land inventories in 1979 will cover 44 million acres at a cost of \$22.5 million, compared with a research budget of \$500,000. The inventories are necessary because in some areas we have no reliable information on the land. Many of our grazing systems are not working effectively now, but before making changes we need more basic data. We are trying to develop a coordinated inventory system in Fort Collins where we are working with the Forest Service and SCS.

Some of the areas in which we need your research include: grazing systems and their effect on vegetation--vegetation responses, game habitats, effects on wildlife; climate; remote sensing; reproductive capability of wild horses and burros; water quality. We are setting up 16-week training courses for our managers to increase their level of professionalism, and enhance our ability to use and disseminate the research information.

Our goal is to enhance the productivity of our rangelands, and we need your help.

DISCUSSION:

Discussion centered on ways in which BLM could best communicate its research needs to the agricultural research scientists and administrators. Directors expressed a desire for BLM to make these needs known. Bohmont noted that our only active effort on rangelands at the present is the joint Extension/Experiment Station Western Universities Public Rangeland Coordinating Committee. As Administrative Advisor, Bohmont was requested to prepare a petition for this group requesting WRCC status.

21.0 Competitive Grants - J. L. Key

A number of studies in the early 1970's recognized the need for reshaping and enhancing the funding of agricultural research; among them were the NAS World Food and Nutrition Study, the OTA report, and finally the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977. As a result, a competitive research grants office was established initially under CR, and now under the Program Management section of SEA. The important point to remember is that the program was developed to provide enhanced funding to agricultural research. Between 1960 and 1974, basic bio-medical research support grew 2-1/2 to 3 times the rate of basic agricultural research support.

The advantages of a competitive grants program: (1) The actual research accomplished with these grants will certainly make a contribution to knowledge; (2) The attraction of scientists from outside of the traditional agricultural establishment into agricultural research through their institutions and the USDA; (3) The research grants could provide a good interface with the predoctoral and postdoctoral grant programs mandated for the Department by PL 95-113, and as a result also attract new scientists to agricultural research; (4) The program will help integrate basic research with the application of basic research; (5) The preparation of research proposals assists scientists in focussing their research ideas, which may improve their research performance; (6) Peer pressure may encourage those receiving grants to perform at a high level.

It is unfortunate that the program got caught up in a trade-off process between formula funds and competitive grants in the budget formulation process. We have been informed that this was an unanticipated effect of the ZBB process, and that it occurred within the Department and not OMB. During the budget hearings it became clear that many people felt peer panels evolve into a "buddy system". We have taken a number of steps to try and prevent this occurrence within our program--we are using rotating program managers and rotating review panel members. The uncertainty of our continued funding, and the reorganization within SEA, has contributed to serious morale problems within my staff, and by September 1 I will only have 50% staffing. It will be necessary to

develop a new staff with enthusiasm for the program during the coming year. Nevertheless I believe we have accomplished our objective-- to provide special emphasis on basic research critical to food production, to obtain the participation of outstanding researchers throughout the scientific community in the support of first class, innovative science.

The competitive grants office received 1,100+ proposals--over 700 from land grant universities. The distribution of awardees is tentatively: 118 from land grant universities, 22 other public universities, 27 private universities, 7 private research groups, 7-9 from USDA laboratories, 2 other federal laboratories. About 17% of the proposals received will be funded. Because of funding limitations, we will full-fund proposals for only 2-3 years. Only one-third of the projects thought meritorious by our peer review panels will be funded.

We were asked to list possible new research thrusts for our program in the SEA budget preparation process for FY 1980 and listed (1) large animal nutrient absorption and reproductive physiology, (2) environmental stress physiology of crops, and (3) human nutrition relating to the improvement of nutritional quality of foods. I suspect only the large animal segment will emerge as a new thrust in the Department budget. I do not believe it is in the best interests of agriculture to focus the science on narrow areas such as nitrogen-fixation or photosynthesis.

Some of the problems that I see emerging in the future include the lack of support for the competitive grants program by segments of the agricultural establishment. In addition, Title XIV authorized predoctoral and postdoctoral grants programs, and it is possible that there will be a move to set up a competitive teaching grants office, a competitive extension grants office, a competitive solar research grants office, etc. I believe this is managerially unwise, and hope the agricultural administrators will provide SEA with input in the same vein. It is possible that the pre- and postdoctoral grants programs will be geared more to the teaching roles than the research roles of colleges of agriculture, and this may be a problem.

The real problem is how to get a research, teaching and extension budget in the Department when 80-85% of the Department's budget is taken up with consumer and action programs. We must first sell the Department on the need for research.

Two items about the FY 1979 granting process. First, we will use staggered deadlines for the different program areas. Secondly, the Department is forcing us to use the regular contract procurement terms and conditions rather than the type of grant conditions used by other granting agencies.

22.0 Why Are Land Grant Universities and Agricultural Experiment Stations So Poorly Thought Of? What Do We Do?

Cathie Woteki (Office of Technology Assessment):

The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) is one of the four support organizations for the Congress (Congressional Budget Office, General Accounting Office, Congressional Research Service). OTA became operational in 1974. The intent of the legislation was to provide Congress

with information on the implications of decisions made in the area of science and technology, and to serve as an early warning system for Congress. The in-house staff is small with heavy reliance on outside consultants to work on projects as they evolve.

I would like to make some general statements in response to the topic questions. First of all, there is a lack of identification on the part of the general public with the land grant universities in general and the experiment stations in particular. This is partly accounted for by the fact that experiment stations' contacts are mainly with rural populations, which now comprise only 4% of the population. Secondly, many decisionmakers have had limited contact with land grant universities --approximately 33% of congressmen have degrees from LG institutions (not necessarily in agriculture, however), 16% have some type of agricultural occupation, and 28% have some type of educational occupation. Thirdly, because LG universities have added many programs since the 1960's in areas other than agriculture, public perception of the role and performance of these institutions has changed. Finally, many critics of the traditional agricultural establishment feel that formula funding mandates "narrow" research areas and an in-breeding of ideas, with the consequent removal of some of the competitive edge. Thus, they charge that LG agricultural programs are not as focussed or productive as they should be.

OTA will be releasing a study September 1 entitled "Alternative Nutrition Research Strategies" which reviews the federal government's role in nutrition research and education. The report charges that the federal government has failed to respond to changing food consumption patterns in the U.S. and the problems posed by those changing patterns.

The report, which was put together by 44 scientists from a wide variety of backgrounds, lists the following as major issues needing attention:

- . reorientation of goals and priorities for human nutrition research;
- . improvement in coordination of federal human nutrition research activities;
- . clarification of what tax dollars going to human nutrition research are actually being spent for;
- . development of research personnel to fulfill research goals;
- . improvement and integration of domestic and international nutrition research programs;
- . how best to include consumers in the setting of research priorities.

The report identifies seven elements of a comprehensive nutrition research plan as follows:

- (1) The role of diet in the prevention of chronic disease and obesity
 - a) Identification of the major health problems and diet-related risk factors
 - b) Interrelations of diet, aging and disease
 - c) Methods for preventing obesity
 - d) The role of nutrition in mental development
- (2) The role of nutrition in the treatment of disease and support of therapy
 - a) Nutritional support of patients with severe disease and injury
 - b) Support of patients with other disease states

- c) Technology for delivery of nutrients to patients
- d) Behavioral and emotional problems
- (3) Requirements for essential nutrients
 - a) Methods for determining nutrient needs
 - b) Nutrient requirements based on functional criteria
 - c) Interactions among nutrients
 - d) Pharmacologic and toxicologic effects of nutrients
 - e) Bio-availability of nutrients in foods
- (4) Nutrition education and consumer information
 - a) Factors affecting lifetime eating habits and identification of critical points for education
 - b) Development and evaluation of nutrition education and communication methods
 - c) Methods for simplifying consumer information utilization
- (5) Nutritional aspects of food sciences and food safety
 - a) Food composition
 - b) New food processing and canning procedures to preserve food content
 - c) Better methods of assuring food safety
- (6) Monitoring nutritional status
 - a) Methods for improving integration of food consumption and nutritional status and surveillance
 - b) Evaluation of the effects of food and nutrition education programs
- (7) Nutrition policy and management
 - a) How do shifts in the economy, labor, energy, and food policy affect nutritional status of the population
 - b) What are ways to change nutritional status for the better

The USDA is unique in having the extension service for delivery of information to the public. But as the Richmond subcommittee hearings attested, the extension service has failed to meet the needs of the general public for up-to-date information on nutrition and food science. EFNEP was singled out as the worst program in terms of reaching its target population. Our educational materials should provide the pros and cons of nutritional issues, give estimations of the risks involved, and let the consumers make their own choices. Nutritional education programs have not addressed many food safety issues such as environmental contaminants, pesticide residues, food additives, food-borne diseases, and naturally occurring toxicants in foods.

We need to sell the public on the importance of agriculture and agricultural research. Nutrition and food safety graduate education needs to be overhauled so that there is a closer relationship with schools of medicine and public health. There needs to be improved links between departments of nutrition, food science, psychology, education and even business. We need to rewrite many of our nutrition education materials so they are targeted to the many levels of our heterogeneous population.

Robert B. Delano (American Farm Bureau Federation):

From the rather harsh title assigned this portion of your program, I assume that Land Grant universities and Ag-Experiment Station personnel feel it is time to examine the same question bothering many farm and ranch people. To put it simply, "If we're doing so well, why aren't we better supported?" Perhaps instead of being thought of "poorly" Land Grant universities and Agricultural Experiment Stations are thought of little, or not at all.

Scientific agriculture in this country has created a farming system so proficient that we are the productive wonder of the world. Hardly anyone thinks or worries much about food quality, food supply, or food production problems, now or in the future. We are plainly victims of our own success.

Research results flowing from universities and experiment stations have allowed U.S. farmers to produce more food at less cost than is done by counterparts anywhere else in the world. As a direct result, the U.S. food business is the most competitive and efficient in the world. U.S. consumers continue to spend less of their disposable incomes for food, than do consumers anywhere else in the world. Yet the economics of modern farming are generally misunderstood, and most of what people think they know about farmers is gleaned from news reports. People assume that farmers have it pretty good and that food and fiber almost grows by itself.

Unfortunately, many otherwise knowledgeable people are scientifically naive. Years of cancer scare talk, cries of concern from environmental alarmists and political activists, have brought a high level of public doubt and confusion about all scientific research. The resulting regulatory excesses have caused research and development costs to soar.

There are some positive forces at work to rectify this situation. We need to spend more time telling people about research, reciting some exciting success stories that involved a quarter-century or more of research. The benefit-cost ratios developed by committees working on Experiment Station budget preparation have had some influence with the Congress and OMB. Increases in farm production directly associated with agricultural research show up in the studies as generally causing a corresponding decline in consumer prices. We need to tell the consumers about this.

We should place more emphasis on the many ag-research projects which cross farm-city interest lines. These include weather analysis and weather reporting; the elimination of worms, rodents, bugs and other insects from food; studies on the economics of transportation--especially in relation to prime markets; and marketing research and information in general.

There are four broad general trends in public thinking which can be helpful. First, the public is growing tired of constant cancer and other medical fright stories; tired of the off-again, on-again artificial sweetener fiasco; the hamburger and fried bacon scare; tired of the controversy which rages within the medical profession over cholesterol.

Second, the public is becoming more sophisticated, less easily taken in, by environmental faddists, narrow based "protest" movements, and single-issue political pressure campaigns. Thirdly, there is a new public reluctance to support government-dictated "absolutes" of the kind found in the Endangered Species Act which allowed the snail-darter victory over the Tennessee dam; the concept of zero tolerance found in the Delaney Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and the zero pollution demanded in the Clean Water Act. Finally, the two-to-one majority passage of California's Proposition 13, and the national stir of citizen-response to it, is a healthy sign that the people want less government than they are now paying for.

The Farm Bureau represents a positive force in support of continued programs of basic and applied research. We are there when the critical hearings are held. We say the major agricultural research agency should be the Land Grant institutions, and the control of these institutions should remain at the state level. We support full funding of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations' Research Facilities Act. We asked that the FY 1979 Hatch and McIntire-Stennis funds be restored to previous levels.

In Virginia, representatives of agricultural interests meet with the Experiment Station Director before and after he prepares his annual budget, and then support it in the state legislature. I believe this has been very helpful to the Virginia SAES and recommend it to the Western Directors.

Dale L. Stansbury (Staff, Senate Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry)

There have been many changes in our nation in recent years. We are no longer an agricultural nation. We have gone from a society with an economic orientation to a society that focusses on social issues. The "one man, one vote" ruling has led to a restructured Congress which is urban-oriented and Democratic. Many of the new Congressmen have little background in or knowledge of agriculture or the Land Grant university system. The public and Congress take food and agriculture for granted. The 1974 Congressional Budget Act has required congressional committees to look much more closely at budgets. Yet because the human mind cannot comprehend large numbers, there is far more quibbling over Agriculture's small research budget than the \$182 billion HEW budget. Inflation and deficit spending are factors as well. The result is that budget cuts occur in areas which are not legislatively mandated or do not have strong public backing.

Historically, USDA has lacked program coordination and a clearcut purpose. Policies could change every time the President or the Secretary made a major statement. There has been a great deal of bickering between the agencies within the Department. Perceptions of the Department were colored by perceptions of its administrators, particularly during the tenure of Earl Butz.

In Washington, many actions can be explained by personalities or perceptions. There are several dominant personalities in USDA right now. Bergland has an agricultural but non-Land Grant background. As a congressman he felt people were always demanding action from him but were unwilling to help him when he needed it. The Department's budget is handled by Howard Hjort, who is very much opposed to formula funds.

Hjort's executive assistant is Susan Sechler, an editor of Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times. The other key person in the Department is Carol Foreman, who has a consumer activist, anti-agribusiness background. Foreman and Hjort picked many of the nominees for the Users Advisory Board and the administrative spots in SEA. Rupert Cutler's main interests are conservation and forestry, and we have had to strongly encourage him to give more consideration to research and extension. And Cutler's assistant is Ned Bayley.

The reorganization within the Department was a knee-jerk reaction to Carter's announcement. The SEA structure does follow the Senate proposal in an early version of the Farm Bill of 1977. It has the potential to be a good, functioning organization, but it will require better cooperation. The Senate did not intend for the agencies to be demoted, however, and that is what has occurred.

I believe the Land Grant universities did miss the change in the tenor of the times. Extension has failed to respond to urban centers, concentrating instead on rural populations. You need to make the public aware of your research accomplishments and project a new image. Washington likes new and sexy things, not ossified institutions. Your research may have been responsive to new needs, but you have not demonstrated this. You have a tendency to talk only to your supporters, but you need to talk to your detractors as well. In addition, you tend to be too honest in public about your problems and failures. Such candor (as in the Pound and BARR reports) merely gives ammunition to your enemies. You do not stand together and present unified positions; when ESCOP presents its budget request, 54 directors are meanwhile talking to their state legislators about what is wrong with the ESCOP budget.

What can you do? (1) Get a thick skin, and stop overreacting to criticism. (2) Get very involved in the political process. (3) Abandon logic. You can't depend on your analyses or your record of performance to tell your story in Washington. Washington is concerned with buzz words and perceptions. (4) Talk to your enemies and the neutrals and start getting some allies. (5) Washington tends to understand inverted pyramid organizations, whereas agricultural research and extension tend to have normal pyramid structure. You have got to get enough of your pyramid communicating with Washington to off-set the inverted pyramid mentality and the elitists.

DISCUSSION:

Johnson commented on the difficulty of conducting human nutrition research when human subjects cannot be used, and Woteki responded that finding the appropriate experimental animal is indeed a problem. While rats are currently used, pigs would probably be a more appropriate model.

Several Directors questioned the Richmond subcommittee hearings finding that EFNEP has the poorest record in meeting its target population. The statistics provided by the subcommittee staff failed to take several factors into account: the program has been funded on a fixed amount for several years; the definition of the target population was based on socio-economic data, that is, eligibility criteria; they did not take into account the multiplier effect of the program, counting only the individuals reached and not their families or friends; this one-to-one model is the only one that has worked with that client group.

Johnson lamented the inability of the Land Grant community to speak with a single voice on crucial issues, Yet we ask Congress to legislate our differences of opinion. Kendrick replied that it is expecting too much to ask educational institutions to speak with one voice. We need to begin an education process with the 96% of the population which is non-rural. We need to make program adjustments, and we need to meet the perceptions of Congress and the administration.

Bohmont asked for clarification of our "enemies". Stansbury responded that they would include other interest groups after dollars or the focus of those dollars, such as private or non-Land Grant universities, 1890 schools, Sierra Club, Bread for the World, Ellen Haas at CNI. One possible way to educate these people to the Land Grant system is to provide traineeships or internships to allow some of your staff to work with these groups for a year or two.

Stansbury emphasized the need to work with the congressional and committee staffs and the various interest groups during the drafting stage of legislation. Once something comes to the floor of Congress, it is too late to be very effective. When the Users Advisory Board is appointed and functioning, it could become a single point of reference for your contacts with all these different interest groups. Delano noted that you must do your homework with your supporters within your own states as well. If there is statewide support for your programs, your Washington representatives will also support you. Stansbury also stated that it would be a better strategy to send the recipients of your programs to Washington for committee hearings than for the Deans or Directors to testify.

Kendrick pointed out that it is not possible for educational institutions to respond quickly to new priorities or program thrusts. The only real flexibility that Directors have is through the reassignment of faculty vacancies or new monies. Congress, OMB and the Department need to be made aware of this. Stansbury responded that USDA is faced with the same problem by being given program dollars and budget ceilings by agency, which doesn't allow many trade-offs between agencies.

Hess suggested that the SAES should try to support the entire USDA budget through contacts with the White House, OTA, OSTP, etc., pointing out that an investment in food and nutrition research will benefit most people here and abroad. The amount of money going into food and nutrition research is minimal compared to HEW or Energy.

23.0 Information System for National Plant Germplasm System - Gilbert N. Hersh

Several years ago, some of us in the College of Business Administration at the University of Colorado in Boulder who had some training and/or expertise in the application of information systems to scientific and research problems decided that the germplasm systems in the U.S. and abroad would be amenable to the development of such a system. A feasibility study indicated that although the United States has the most extensive collections and germplasm programs, the U.S. programs are not very far along. As a result, the Germplasm Resources Information Project (GRIP) was begun with funds supplied by AR .

Discussions with scientists indicated that there is increasing demand for extended variability in germplasm and that plateaus have been reached in using up the original germplasm they have been working on. There is also an increasing demand for foreign germplasm. The intent of the GRIP program is to catalogue the existing collections so that those who have a supply of germplasm can make it available to those who need it. Curators of collections can catalogue their collections systematically without relying on memory. The National Plant Germplasm Committee also approved the concept.

GRIP is just finishing its first year of operation. We tried to catalogue the following crops this year: wheat, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, sorghum and oats. Next year we will do some of the other small grains. We will continue in this fashion on a crop-by-crop basis until the existing collections are entered into our system, while also plugging in new accessions as they are made available. It is possible that the program will be moved from the University of Colorado to the Land Grant university, Colorado State.

How the process operates on new foreign germplasm: The material will go first into quarantine at the principal plant introduction station. After the quarantine period, it will be sent to the regional coordinator for that type of material. The material will be placed in storage at a collection site and at the National Seed Storage Laboratory. As material becomes available from the germplasm, it will be evaluated and put into the data base. A system of crop advisory committees will determine what evaluations and descriptions should apply to each type of germplasm.

The software program developed from this system may be useful in setting up software packages in other agricultural areas. We ask the assistance of the Directors in allowing us to contact your staff and work with them for 2-3 days at a time to assess their information needs. We also hope you will allow us to have access to your computing facilities, either with or without cost.

24.0 Other Business

24.1 USDA Plant Stress and Moisture Conservation System

Lessman requested the Directors consider passing a motion to the effect that the WDA go on record as supporting the recommendations of the SEA-FR review team regarding the location of the western component of the proposed USDA Plant Stress and Moisture Conservation Laboratory.

Asleson pointed out that the request for such a laboratory originated more than 10 years ago in the Great Plains region, suggesting Nebraska or Kansas as desirable sites. The report of the review team proposes three sites--Lubbock, TX with 22 people; Las Cruces, NM, with 8 people; and Nebraska with 3 people. Directors concurred that this was not an appropriate topic for a WDA motion.

24.2 Human Nutrition Centers

Kendrick and Hess urged the Directors to pass the following motion:

The Western Directors Association of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations urges the USDA to expedite the feasibility study mandated by Congress in Title XIV of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 to assess the potential value and cost of establishing food and human nutrition research centers and further that, because of the important and special role the West plays in the Nation's food supply and nutrition, one or more of the centers be located in the Western Region in association with a land grant institution(s).

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

24.3 BIFAD Meeting - C. E. Hess/J. R. Davis

The BIFAD Beans-Cowpeas Section met this week in Chicago with eleven states invited to participate: California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Puerto Rico, New York, Wisconsin. Agreement was reached on setting up a policy board made up of the Directors or their designees of the states represented and that the chairman of the board would be from a Station other than the Station identified as the managing entity. The principal investigators comprising the technical committee were named. Michigan State was selected to develop the planning proposal. Because of a change in BIFAD rules, Michigan is also eligible to become the managing entity.

25.0 Future Meetings

25.1 Spring 1979 WDA Meeting

Hess circulated a suggested schedule and activities for the spring meeting in Davis. The dates selected are Tuesday, March 20 - Friday, March 23.

25.2 Summer 1979 WDA Meeting

The Directors accepted the invitation of Wyoming to host the summer 1979 WDA meeting. Exact location and dates will be announced later.

25.3 Spring 1980 WDA Meeting

Nevada extended an invitation to host the spring 1980 WDA meeting. Miller requested that no action be taken at this time, however, since SEA-FR has asked to be hosts of that meeting and should be allowed to choose their own site.

26.0 Resolutions

The Western Directors passed the following Resolutions:

26.1 Resolution 1

WHEREAS, the July 11, 1978 memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies from Director of the Office of Management and Budget, James T. McIntyre, Jr., and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Frank Press, on the Subject of Funding of Basic Research, emphasized the need to give careful consideration in the Zero-Based Budget Formulation Process to the need for providing an adequate level of basic research in the Federal Budget, and

WHEREAS, President Carter has, from time to time, stressed the importance of basic research and most recently in a communication to Senators and Representatives dated June 9, 1978 he again emphasized the need for modest increments of real growth in R&D programs in mission agencies including agriculture to strengthen the Nation's capacity and productivity in critical areas of research and reiterated his support for the basic research initiative to achieve this objective, and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has a unique opportunity among Federal agencies to make significant progress toward this Presidential objective because of its historical partnership in agricultural and nutritional research programs with state-based educational institutions as well as its own research agencies, and

WHEREAS, the budgetary support of agricultural and nutritional research by the Department in recent years has fallen far short of the demonstrated need and levels recommended by several independent task groups, special committees, and Congressional authorizations,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors urge the Secretary of Agriculture to respond aggressively to the President's call for strengthening the Nation's capacity and productivity in critical areas of research by recommending in the FY 1980 Departmental budget proposal significant increases in basic research support for federal and cooperative research in accord with the studies and analyses which support such increases, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be sent to Secretary of Agriculture Bergland, Assistant Secretary Cutler, Director Bertrand, Director McIntyre (OMB), Director Press (OSTP), the Chairmen of the North Central, Northeast, and Southern Associations of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, the Chairman of the Division of Agriculture, NASULGC, and the Director of Governmental Affairs for Agriculture and Science, NASULGC.

26.2 Resolution 2

WHEREAS, the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors and guests were informed of the recent death of F. Earl Price, former Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University at his home in Laguna Hills, California, and

WHEREAS, Dean Price was a pioneer in sprinkler irrigation and served the Western Directors in many capacities from 1950 until his retirement in 1965. After retirement from the Oregon Station, he served on special technical aid assignment to India and Pakistan and finally he was Acting Dean of the Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Nevada for 10 months, and

WHEREAS, Dean Price is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors express their sympathy to Mrs. Fern Price and family.

26.3 Resolution 3

WHEREAS, the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors have been informed of the illness of Dr. Marvin L. Wilson, former Associate Director, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station and former esteemed member of this Association,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors expresses sorrow over Dr. Wilson's illness and extends wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

26.4 Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Cathie Woteki (Office of Technology Assessment), Dale L. Stansbury (Senate Agricultural Committee Staff), Robert B. Delano (American Farm Bureau Federation), Joe L. Key (SEA/Program Management), John R. Myers (SEA/TIS), and George Allen (SEA/CR) have traveled far to visit and socialize, but mainly to counsel wisely, the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors concerning their various

problems related to (1) planning, management, documentation and coordination of research, (2) adequate research funding, and (3) a proper recognition of past and present accomplishments in supplying adequate amounts of fiber and wholesome and safe food for the Nation and the world, and

WHEREAS, these wise counsellors have been designated "honorary members" of the Association,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors expresses sincere appreciation for these efforts and extends a standing invitation to participate in future meetings of the Association and to visit our University campuses and research stations to further their knowledge of our research activities.

26.5 Resolution 5

WHEREAS, Fred Jacobs of the Institute of Education Management, Harvard University, attended the Summer 1978 meeting of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors to discuss the Education Management Program and provided an outstanding and much needed social adjustment hour,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors extends sincere thanks to IEM and associates for the courtesies extended.

26.6 Resolution 6

WHEREAS, Gilbert N. Hersh, Information Sciences/Genetic Resources Program, Boulder, Colorado, attended the 1978 Summer meeting of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors to discuss the National Plant Germplasm System,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association extends its sincere thanks to Gil Hersh for increasing our knowledge of this essential program.

26.7 Resolution 7

WHEREAS, members and guests of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors have completed a successful meeting while enjoying the wonderful summertime weather and beautiful scenery of the Estes Park area, and

WHEREAS, the dedication and efficiency of our Colorado hosts and hostesses in arranging for lodging, meals, cultural pursuits, relaxation and transportation have contributed greatly to the success of the meeting and to the satisfaction of members and guests,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors expresses appreciation and thanks to Dean Donal Johnson, Director J. Patrick Jordan, Assistant Director Robert Moreng, their staffs and their wives Ruth Johnson, Peggy Jordan and Marian Moreng for their outstanding hospitality and many efforts on our behalf.

27.0 Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 pm, Friday, August 11, 1978.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

N. Piñon Room
Stanley-Sheraton Hotel
Estes Park, Colorado

August 9-11, 1978

AGENDA

Wednesday, August 9

- | | | |
|---------|------|--|
| 1:00 pm | 1.0 | Call to Order |
| | 2.0 | Introductions |
| | 3.0 | Announcements |
| | 4.0 | Adoption of Agenda |
| | 5.0 | Approval of Previous Minutes |
| | 6.0 | Report of Chairman/Report of Executive Committee - R. J. Miller |
| | 6.1 | Executive Comm. Report on Nominations - D. D. Johnson |
| | 7.0 | Treasurer's Report - J. A. Asleson |
| | 8.0 | DAL Report - M. T. Buchanan |
| | 9.0 | SEA-CR Report - C. I. Harris |
| | 10.0 | Division of Agriculture, NASULGC |
| | 10.1 | ESCOP Report - L. C. Ayres |
| | 10.2 | ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report - J. P. Jordan |
| | 10.3 | Division Executive Committee Report - A. M. Mullins |
| | 11.0 | Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences Report - J. S. Robins |
| | 11.1 | Title XII Report - J. S. Robins |
| | 12.0 | WRPC Report - C. E. Clark |
| | 13.0 | Committee of Nine Report - W. H. Foote |
| | 14.0 | National Plant Germplasm Committee Report - W. H. Foote |
| | 15.0 | Research/Extension Evaluation Symposium - R. J. Miller/M. T. Buchanan |
| 4:30 pm | 16.0 | Programs of the Institute for Educational Management - Fred Jacobs (IEM) |
| 5:00 pm | | Adjournment |

Thursday, August 10

- | | | |
|---------|------|---|
| 8:00 am | 17.0 | Integrated Pest Management - G. Allen (SEA-CR) |
| | 18.0 | CRIS System - J. R. Myers (SEA-TIS) |
| | 19.0 | RIC Report - D. L. Oldenstadt |
| | 20.0 | BLM and Issues Involving AES - M. T. Lieurance (BLM) |
| | 21.0 | Competitive Grants - J. L. Key (SEA-Program Management) |
| 12:00 n | | No Host Luncheon |

Thursday, August 10

- 1:30 pm 22.0 Why are Land Grant Universities and Agricultural Experiment Stations so poorly thought of? What do we do?
- Cathie Woteki (Office of Technology Assessment)
 - Dale L. Stansbury (Senate Agriculture Comm. Staff)
 - Robert B. Delano (American Farm Bureau Federation)
- 5:00 pm Adjournment

Friday, August 11

- 8:30 am 23.0 ESCOP Ad Hoc Committee on Funding Strategy - R. J. Miller
- 24.0 Information System for National Plant Germplasm System - G. N. Hersh (IS/GR Program)
- 25.0 Other Business
- 25.1 Impact of Increased Enrollments on Teaching Load and Research Time
 - 25.2 Agreements with Private Industry - Proprietary vs. Non-Proprietary Rights
- 26.0 Future Meetings
- 27.0 Resolutions
- 12:00 n Adjournment

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Director-at-Large Fund

Cash Balance, June 30, 1977 2,327.79

Escrow

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

Receipts

Arizona	5,614.90	
California	11,026.86	
Colorado	7,644.39	
Hawaii	2,773.63	
Idaho	4,600.16	
Montana	5,141.36	
Nevada	2,773.63	
New Mexico	3,111.88	
Oregon	7,441.44	
Utah	5,479.60	
Washington	7,644.39	
Wyoming	4,397.21	
Guam	<u>500.00</u>	
Total	68,149.45	<u>+68,149.45</u>

Cash receipts	70,477.24
Calif Bal	<u>677.76</u>
6/30/77	71,155.00

GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS 70,477.24

NET INVESTMENT INCOME +1,880.03

REIMBURSEMENTS

1/17/78	2,956.23	- 10/10-10/31/77
2/17/78	10,293.65	- 11/1-11/30/77
4/19/78	4,900.53	- 12/1-12/31/77
6/30/78	<u>2,401.52</u>	- 1/1-1/31/78
	20,551.94	

TOTAL REIMBURSEMENTS +20,551.93

GRAND TOTAL INCOME 92,909.20

DISBURSEMENTS

8/9/77	Regents of CA	10,000.00
10/1/77	Regents of CA	20,000.00
10/1/77	U of Idaho	10,000.00
1/6/78	U of Idaho	2,500.00
1/6/78	Regents of CA	20,000.00
3/21/78	Regents of CA	12,279.34
5/11/78	Regents of CA	5,000.00
6/30/78	M. Buchanan	2,751.67
6/30/78	N. Buchanan	<u>384.38</u>
		82,915.39

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

-82,915.39

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1978

9,993.81

Escrow balance

11,933.74

TOTAL FUND

21,927.55

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Western Directors' Special Fund

Cash Balance, June 30, 1977 \$98.03

Receipts

Arizona	489.86	
California	962.02	
Colorado	666.92	
Hawaii	241.98	
Idaho	401.33	
Montana	448.55	
Nevada	241.98	
New Mexico	271.49	
Oregon	649.22	
Utah	478.07	
Washington	666.92	
Wyoming	<u>383.63</u>	
Total	5,901.97	<u>+5,901.97</u>

GRAND TOTAL CASH 6,000.00

NET INVESTMENT INCOME 128.00

Excess from Summer 1977 WD meetings 50.00

GRAND TOTAL INCOME 6,178.00

DISBURSEMENTS

8/8/77	Century Laminating	16.86
8/8/77	Century Laminating	48.28
8/29/77	Wash. State U-ARPAC	82.00
9/19/77	A. Mullins-ESCOP	550.48
9/20/77	Century Laminating	37.61
10/11/77	J.P. Jordan-ESCOP	339.67
10/19/77	L. Ayres - ESCOP	439.60
10/19/77	J.P. Jordan-ESCOP	361.10
10/25/77	A. Mullins-ESCOP	489.64
11/23/77	J.P. Jordan-ResPlanConf	395.80
2/10/78	L. Ayres - ESCOP	395.80
2/10/78	J. P. Jordan - ARS conf.	310.50
2/10/78	J. P. Jordan - ESCOP	373.28
4/25/78	L. Ayres - ESCOP	121.50
6/15/78	C. Hess	303.63

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS -4,265.75

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1978 1,912.25

Western Director-at-Large Fund

1978-79 Allocation

1978-79 Base	\$76,000.00
Guam Assessment	<u>500.00</u>
Total to be Collected	\$75,500.00

State	%	Original Allocation	Corrected Allocation	Balance Due
Arizona	8.3	5,397.31	6,266.50	869.19
California	16.3	10,599.55	12,306.50	1,706.95
Colorado	11.3	7,348.15	8,531.50	1,183.35
Hawaii	4.1	2,666.14	3,095.50	429.36
Idaho	6.8	4,421.90	5,134.00	712.10
Montana	7.6	4,942.12	5,738.00	795.88
Nevada	4.1	2,666.14	3,095.50	429.36
New Mexico	4.6	2,991.28	3,473.00	481.72
Oregon	11.0	7,153.07	8,305.00	1,151.93
Utah	8.1	5,267.26	6,115.50	848.24
Washington	11.3	7,348.15	8,531.50	1,183.35
Wyoming	<u>6.5</u>	<u>4,226.82</u>	<u>4,907.50</u>	<u>680.68</u>
Total	100.0	65,027.89	75,500.00	10,472.11

RIC REPORT

RIC met Tuesday, August 8, 1978 in Estes Park, Colorado. Members present: D. L. Oldenstadt, J. R. Davis, W. M. Dugger, L. W. Dewhirst, H C Cox, R. Z. Callahan, C. I. Harris, M. L. Cotner and J. E. Moak.

- 1.0 Regional research projects and coordinating committees scheduled to terminate September 30, 1978

W-129 Salinity Management in the Colorado River Basin
 WRCC-8 Range Livestock Nutrition
 WRCC-19 Drainage Design Research
 WRCC-31 Nutrition and Food Acceptance as Related to Selected Environmental Factors

- 2.0 Project Proposals

- 2.1 W- Food Supplement Usage and Effects on Nutritional Status

A request for a regional project in the above entitled area was received from Dr. Betty E. Hawthorne (OR) on behalf of WRCC-31 Nutrition and Food Acceptance as Related to Selected Environmental Factors.

A subject matter review of the proposed project outline was conducted by an ad hoc group appointed by RPG-5A Food and Human Nutrition. The results of this review were communicated to the members of WRCC-31, and RIC received two responses to the review from members of WRCC-31.

RIC recommends approval of the proposal from WRCC-31 to establish a new regional research project entitled "Food Supplement Usage and Effects on Nutritional Status," subject to the following conditions:

- (1) A pre-test of the survey document should be conducted to evaluate procedures indicated in objectives 1 and 2 of the project outline. (Such pre-test might consist of a sample of 100 persons in one or more states, and could be done inexpensively and expeditiously.)
- (2) The results and analyses of the pre-test should be used to reassess the objectives and procedures of the entire study. Such reassessment is to be forwarded to RPG-5A for review and comment before proceeding with the study.

RIC recommends that the project outline be forwarded to the Committee of Nine, to be effective from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1983, with Dr. Helen F. McHugh (CO) to serve as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

2.2 W- Timber and Forage Interrelationships in Western Montane Forests

A request for a regional research project in the above entitled area was received from Dr. E. H. Zube on behalf of the ad hoc technical committee.

RIC recommends that the project outline as presented not be approved at this time. RIC recommends that Dr. E. H. Zube (AZ) continue to serve as the Administrative Advisor of the ad hoc technical committee and assume responsibility for (1) soliciting participation in the project from western SAES and USDA agencies, and (2) obtaining a review of the project by RPG-2. RIC further recommends that Dr. Zube forward the results of his efforts to RIC by February 1, 1979.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

2.3 W- Determine Cause of and Corrections for High pH Values in Wine Grapes

A request for a regional project in the above entitled area was received from Dr. J. M. Lyons (CA).

RIC recommends the project proposal not be approved. RIC recommends that an ad hoc technical committee in the above entitled area be authorized with Dr. J. M. Lyons to serve as Administrative Advisor. RIC recommends that the ad hoc technical committee clarify the project objectives and procedures, circulate the project to all western SAES and USDA administrators to determine commitment to participate, and forward the project to RPG-3 for review, before resubmission of the request.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

3.0 WRCC Petitions

3.1 WRCC- Western Regional Integrated Pest Management

Chairman Miller reviewed the origin of the proposed WRCC, emphasizing the need to demonstrate a coordinated approach to IPM which includes participation by the SAES, Extension, AR and ESCS.

RIC recommends approval of WRCC-34 Western Regional Integrated Pest Management, to be effective from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1981, with Drs. R. J. Miller and H C Cox to serve as co-Administrative Advisors. RIC further recommends the Western Extension Directors Association be requested to appoint a co-Advisor from Extension. It is understood that the WRCC will consider the various alternatives for organizing an Integrated Pest Management project in the western region, prepare a regional research project outline based on the chosen organizational method, and investigate various methods of funding the project as soon as possible.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

3.2 WRCC- Family Housing Research in the Western Region

A request for a WRCC in the above entitled area was received from Dr. R. R. Rice (AZ).

RIC recommends approval of WRCC-35 Family Housing Research in the Western Region, to be effective from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1981, with Dr. R. R. Rice (AZ) to serve as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

4.0 Carry-over Items from March 1978 RIC Meeting

RIC thanks W-141 (Distribution Among Rural People of Benefits and Costs of Selected Government Programs) for preparing a revised annual progress report for 1977.

5.0 Personnel Reassignments

RIC recommends that the following Administrative Advisor appointments be approved by the WDA, effective immediately:

WRCC-11 Turfgrass -- Dr. R. P. Upchurch (AZ) replace Dr. W. P. Hackett (CA) as Administrative Advisor

W-151 Optimization of the Use of Range and Complementary Forages for Red Meat Production -- Dr. R. D. Plowman (SEA-AR) be appointed co-Administrative Advisor; the lead Advisor remains Dr. L. W. Dewhirst (AZ)

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

6.0 Committee of Nine Actions

At the June Committee of Nine meeting, the Committee of Nine recommended approval of all WDA actions concerning western regional research projects.

7.0 Other items

7.1 RIC received an update on the activities of WRCC-27 Potato Variety Development related to variety release procedures. RIC commends the committee on its activities to date and recommends it prepare a draft document on a joint release procedure and transmit it to the affected states and agencies for their consideration.

8.0 Proposed Revision of Western Regional Research Procedures

RIC reviewed a draft proposal from Dr. C. E. Clark (UT) concerning clarification and revision of current western regional research procedures, based on WDA discussions at the March 1978 meeting. RIC recommends the WDA approve the attached flow chart entitled "A Recommended Procedure for Handling Western Regional Research Projects and WRCC's."

(Action of WDA: PASSED)

9.0 Personnel Assignments

Asleson, J. A.	W-148, WRCC-21
Ayres, L. C.	W-133
**Bennett, J. A. (UT)	WRCC-1
Bohmont, D. W.	W-84
*Brooks, S. N.	W-126
Burris, M. J.	W-112
Card, C. S.	W-102
*Chace, W. G.	W-150
Clark, C. E.	W-122
*Cox, H C	WRCC-34 ⁺
Davis, J. R.	W-68, W-128
Dewhirst, L. W.	W-139 ⁺ , W-151, WRCC-8, WRCC-32
Dugger, W. M.	IR-4, W-152 ⁺
*Evans, C. E.	W-67
Foote, W. H.	W-6, W-132, IR-1
Furtick, W. R.	W-82, WRCC-28
**Gardner, B. D. (CA)	W-149
**Gilmour, C. M. (ID)	W-147
Gledhill, V. H.	W-141
**Hawthorne, B. E. (OR)	WRCC-31
Heady, H. F.	W-110
Hess, C. E.	W-131, W-138
Johnson, D.D.	W-67 ⁺ , W-129, WRCC-33
Jordan, J. P.	IR-5
**Keim, W. F. (CO)	WRCC-13
**Keiser, M. B. (MT)	WRCC-23
Kendrick, J. B.	W-149 ⁺
Lee, D. J.	W-45, IR-2
Lyons, J. M.	W-127, W-130, W- High pH Values in Wine Grapes
Matthews, D. J.	W-135 ⁺ , WRCC-26

* AR personnel

** Other SAES research administrators

+ Designates the Co-Administrative Advisor in a project
with Co-Advisors

Personnel Assignments (cont'd)

McHugh, H. F.	W-143, W- Food Supplement Usage
**McIntyre, G. A. (CO)	WRCC-25
**McLean, D. L. (CA)	WRCC-24
Miller, R. J.	W-106, W-124, W-147 ⁺ , WRCC-34
Moreng, R. E.	W-136, W-142
**Moss, D. N. (OR)	WRCC-27
Mullins, A. M.	W-137, W-145
*Myers, L. E.	W-139
Oldenstadt, D. L.	W-118, W-126 ⁺
*Plowman, R. D.	W-135, W-151 ⁺
Rice, R. R.	W-144, WRCC-35
Robins, J. S.	W-109
Sammet, L. L.	W-140
**Schafer, J. F. (WA)	WRCC-20, WRCC-29
Schlegel, D. E.	W-134
Schroth, M. N.	W-140 ⁺ , W-146, W-150 ⁺
**Smith, O. E. (WA)	WRCC-17
**Upchurch, R. P. (AZ)	WRCC-11
*van Schilfgaarde, J.	WRCC-19, W-152
Young, R. A.	W-125, WRCC-30
Zube, E. H.	W- Timber and Forage Interrelationships

* AR personnel

** Other SAES research administrators

+ Designates the Co-Administrative Advisor in a project with Co-Advisors

A. RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING WESTERN REGIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS AND WRCC'S

