

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
212 POST OFFICE BUILDING
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94701

OFFICE OF THE
RECORDING SECRETARY

March 30, 1967

TO : Western Directors
FROM : Leo R. Gray, Recording Secretary
SUBJECT: Minutes of March 1967 Meetings of Western Directors

Minutes of the March 1967 Meetings are attached.

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Also attached is a revision of the table appearing in the WD Minutes of March 1963 (after table 6). Page 3 of the covering memorandum for those Minutes states:

"Also attached is the table you requested showing estimated total costs of regional meetings, based on 1960 transportation fares. Cost relationships among places seem to have been unaffected by

some decline in transportation costs (due to new, shorter routes and more air coach services) since 1960. Consequently, you may find this form of direct use in considering approval of meeting places proposed by the committees you advise.

"Also, you may find the form convenient for estimating the amount of P&C funds your Station personnel have spent up to a certain time or will need after a certain time within each fiscal year. However, for this latter use, you may wish to revise the column of estimated trip costs for your Station in line with actual experience since (1) transportation costs have declined since 1960; (2) your per diem allowances may differ from those used in this table (\$12 per day); (3) your personnel may be able to make their trips serve more than one regional purpose per trip; and (4) I may have overlooked more economical transportation routing possibilities for certain of the origin-destination combinations shown."

The revised table accompanying these Minutes represents an across the board increase of 15 percent over comparable estimates in the 1963 table.

Items below are listed for your specific attention:

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Leif Gray

MINUTES OF WESTERN DIRECTORS'
REGULAR SPRING MEETING

Regents Room, University Hall
University of California
Berkeley, California
March 5-9, 1967

Call to Order
and Attendance

Chairman Asleson called a special symposium, on "Emerging Problems in Agriculture," to order at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 7, 1967. This symposium was a joint meeting of the Western Agricultural Economics Research Council, Western Association of Agricultural Extension Service Directors, Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, and invited guests. The symposium was adjourned at 3 p.m., and was followed by a closed joint session of Experiment Station and Extension Service Directors that lasted until about 5 p.m.

Information on the closed joint session of Directors will be distributed as Supplement No. I to these Minutes, and a Proceedings issue of the Symposium will be distributed as Supplement No. II.

Chairman Asleson called the Western Directors' general business meeting to order at 8:45 a.m. on Wednesday, March 8, 1967. Those Western Directors present during all or part of the meetings included:

R. K. Frevert	Arizona
M. L. Peterson	California
C. F. Kelly	California
E. G. Linsley	California
J. H. Meyer	California
V. T. Stoutemyer	California
A. M. Boyce	California
J. A. Zivnuska	California
W. R. Pritchard	California
R. Jensen	Colorado
D. F. Hervey	Colorado
C. P. Wilson	Hawaii
J. E. Kraus	Idaho
R. D. Ensign	Idaho
J. A. Asleson	Montana
M. J. Burris	Montana
R. E. Ely	Nevada
P. J. Leyendecker	New Mexico
M. L. Wilson	New Mexico
G. B. Wood	Oregon
R. M. Alexander	Oregon
K. W. Hill	Utah
L. L. Madsen	Washington
M. T. Buchanan	Washington
L. C. Ayres	Wyoming

T. C. Byerly	CSRS
P. E. Schleusener	CSRS
D. M. McNeill	California
George L. Mehren	Assistant Secretary, USDA
L. R. Gray	Recording Secretary

Introductions and Announcements

Asleson introduced Dr. Martin J. Burris, the new Assistant Director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. Ely supplemented Asleson's introduction by detailing some of Burris' "special" qualifications, particularly as a former member of the CSRS staff.

Kelly introduced Dr. Paul E. Schleusener of CSRS.

The following day, Kelly nominated Mr. D. M. McNeill, Assistant to the University Dean of Agriculture, University of California, for initiation to the Western Directors. The tight schedule facing the Directors did not allow them sufficient time at this meeting to consider fully the propriety of McNeill's credentials. However, the consensus of the group was that he would be properly accepted at the next WD meeting.

Asleson appointed a Resolutions Committee for this meeting consisting of R. M. Alexander, and M. L. Wilson.

November 1966 Minutes

Western Directors unanimously adopted the Minutes of the November 1966 WD meetings as distributed.

Comments of USDA Representatives

Eyerly called the Western Directors' attention to Ronningen's memorandum of February 27, 1967.

The remainder of the comments by Eyerly and/or Dr. Mehren are grouped in these Minutes under six headings, namely:

1. Audit
2. Centers of excellence
3. Personnel
4. Budget
5. Fund distribution, program
6. Foreign program

1. Audit

Eyerly - OMS did a review of accounts for CSRS in lieu of an audit. There will be changes in the things OMS does on behalf of CSRS for Experiment Stations, namely:

- a) Changes in administrative procedures that will expedite availability of funds available to Stations.

- b) It is not to be the function of OMS to review accounts other than to do what they can to help facilitate workloads of Stations. In their efforts to do things that simulate an audit, OMS program review people will no longer do such things in a manner that gives an appearance that they are performing an audit.

- Program review aspects - The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has an audit responsibility to and over CSRS. OIG program review directors can be helpful with respect to the use of funds. The only feedback CSRS has received from OIG auditors was with respect to expenditures on facilities funds. CSRS did respond by changing its procedures to paying upon Station's request for needed funds.

- Rather than publish a set of regulations in the Federal Register regarding the manner of doing things, CSRS prefers to continue working on a less formal basis with its Manual of Procedures. The Manual, however, does not carry the force of law in a statutory sense. Perhaps it would be well to review the Manual to distinguish between those procedures that do and do not indicate that they might or could be written into the Federal Register and thereby become enforceable. Non-compliance with certain procedures in the Manual could bring undesirable reactions from OIG auditors.

It was noted that Arizona and California had spent considerable time with OIG auditors.

2. Centers of Excellence

Dyerly - It is the responsibility of each Station to develop centers of excellence. (He then displayed some charts that had graphs of publications of animal science experiment stations.) The results indicated by these graphs are consistent and compatible with the hypothesis that excellence is correlated with concentration of effort.

3. Personnel

Dyerly - CSRS has not abandoned its offer to station a man in the West, but will let the offer cool for the time being. This is partly because there was apparent neutrality on the part of regional directors to the CSRS offer, and there are possibilities for advancement in current positions of CSRS. There is the possibility, as considered with ESCOP, that over time, CSRS people might participate in cooperative efforts by direct assignment as needed or requested.

- A panel list of names of qualified people is being prepared from which selections will be made for candidates to fill the positions of CSRS, such as an Assistant Administrator for Regional Research. People from the professional staff of CSRS as well as Station Directors are to be considered. No station director's name will be put on the list unless he indicates his willingness to have his name so listed. He does not have to indicate whether or not he would take the job if offered. This list will also be used to consider candidates for the regional counterpart positions when and if such positions are to be set up. Supergrade positions (GS-16, or better), if available, will be used for such regional positions.

- W-1 (The Improvement of Beef Cattle Through the Application of Breeding Methods) has no regional project coordinator from ARS. CSRS seeks to place a CSRS coordinator on each project task force for regional research, and will continue to do so.

4. Budget

Byerly - CSRS needs all inputs and opinions regarding what should be in the FY 1969 budget by April 15, 1967. Directors should point out the priorities they feel should be indicated in the new budget. Western Directors are also requested to submit declarations of intent regarding their five-year budget plans. These plans should specify the "funds required to maintain a proportionate level of program support."

5. Fund Distribution, Program

Byerly - With regard to Regional Research Funds, there is no formula for the distribution of RRF. Allocation of RRF is the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture. According to OGC, this responsibility may not be delegated by the Secretary to persons not under his administrative control. It was not the function of technical advisory committees, such as C/9, to allocate RRF, (however, the funds have gone to the places they recommended). CSRS will discuss with C/9 how they may more effectively use regional research funds and funds from other sources to build more effective cooperation. The C/9 recommendation that any residual of RRF be allocated according to some arbitrary formula will not be accepted by CSRS. An RRF formula ought to be flexible to enable adaptation to changing needs and interests.

- Station Directors want full implementation of funds authorized under the Hatch Act before any other commitments are made. Marketing constraints have been inhibiting factors to broadening outgoing efforts to seek greater funds.

Dyerly indicated he refuses to consider a trade-off of grant funds for Hatch funds - a position consistent with Western Directors. He suggested that Directors might look into the prospects for grant funds. WD should consider whether they want to seek more use of grants rather than take the position of insisting on relying basically on Hatch support.

Frevort - ESCOP went on record as requesting \$25,000,000 in grant funds prior to last year's budget experience.

There was considerable discussion of the problems of formula funds and grants as they relate to job tenure.

Dyerly noted that grants can't be made for tenure, but they can be made on a renewable basis (the CSRS basis is five years). Hatch funds can be used to support tenure more readily than grants.

Buchanan suggested that problems associated with the long-run use of grant funds might be better resolved through legislation. Such legislation could broaden the authority of USDA so that they could give institutional grants for foreign research.

(Dyerly made available to the Recording Secretary three handouts, which will be distributed as Supplement III to these Minutes.)

6. Foreign Programs

Dyerly - No Hatch Act Funds may be used for research in aid to developing nations. However, other statutory authority exists to move in this direction, but funds and appropriations to do so do not exist. The statutory base for contributing domestic support to aid to developing nations research exists in the General Grant Authority under P. L. 89-106, and the Food for Peace Act of 1966 - P. L. 89-808, Title IV, Sec. 406.

Mehren indicated we won't discontinue food aid, but food aid won't come from domestic surpluses, nor will it be used as surplus disposition of foods to recipient countries. We will produce food for use in export to recipient countries, but our foreign policy programs will be based on and emphasize the following principles:

- a. Self help--There should be some indication that recipient countries are making adjustments to improve their own food production and marketing systems. Our programs can only be supplements, not substitutes. This is the overriding principle.

- b. Multilateralism--Every advanced nation with the resources to join us has a responsibility to contribute its fair share of the burden in the food grant programs of the war on hunger.
- c. Population programs--Recipient countries should seek to improve their agriculture, health, and education programs, and use these key sectors as guides to help control their population growth patterns. Sound family planning programs are important.
- d. Regionalism--Recipient countries should seek more sound development of resources shared with their neighbors.
- e. Technology--Translation of U. S. agricultural technology will be transplanted to recipient countries to help improve their yields of grains and other agricultural commodities.

Mehren and Byerly suggested to Western Directors essentially, that they consider the alternative of whether or not they ought to use their present staffs and resources to send people to foreign countries to help in the area of national foreign food aid policy goals and commitments, or should they seek to develop a sound program that could be used as a strong budgetary base for additional foreign service staffs among their personnel.

Byerly - The World Bank has been seeking to identify competent universities in developing countries that can be considered as centers of excellence for training of indigenous nationals.

- International agencies such as UNESCO may come to function in a role as the agencies through which we will have to operate and cooperate on our foreign programs.

Mehren - We need to rough out a foreign program that indicates what we want as short and long range objectives, then we ought to determine what research resources are or will be available to achieve the objectives, and then we should try to accomplish the objectives.

Western Directors were asked to communicate their ideas to USDA, preferably to Mehren's desk.

Peterson described the procedure followed by the University of California with respect to its program in Chile with the use of Ford Foundation funds. No station or CSRS funds are used on this program.

Pritchard noted that AID has the authority to give institutional grants for foreign research but they don't have the money. If universities wish to participate in a meaningful way, they can inform their Congressmen of their desires for institutional foundations that could be supported on a long-run basis with grant funds.

It was noted that the Miller Bill (H. R. 875) might be amended as a device to seek institutional support. The word "Agriculture" is not in the Miller Bill, but could be put in.

Byerly concluded his report by noting that the instrumentation of the Long Range Study was discussed. He asked WD for their opinions regarding how they think these recommendations should be implemented. -- Should Hatch Act Funds be considered as hard money or grant money? Should grant funds be considered as hard money or soft money? Should plans for long-range programs be made on the basis of Hatch money, grant money, or a systematic approach using both types of funds - i.e., grant funds over and above Hatch funds?

Report on DAL Position

Asleson recommended that the Montana Station bill each State and be the fund-receiving pool for the position of Western Director-at-Large (DAL). Montana will then transfer the funds to the Treasurer of the University of California, who will be designated as the Fiscal Clearing Agent to handle the disbursement of funds.

(NOTE: Asleson was elected Treasurer of Western Directors in July 1965 - see page 7 of July 1965 WD Minutes.)

/Linsley moved, Ayres seconded, that the above arrangement, as recommended by Asleson, be approved by the Western Directors. Passed.

/Later, Hill moved, Burris seconded, that J. Asleson be the official Treasurer of the Western Directors. Passed.

Asleson - It is questionable whether or not funds would be available to initiate the DAL position by April 1, 1967, because of the progress in getting the agreement signed. We could bill for the regular WD special treasury fund now for the current fiscal year, and use these funds to initiate the DAL position, and then replace the funds later with the regular DAL funds when received.

Ayres - Could a station pay a full year's bill to the WD Treasury Fund for the current fiscal year and pay the one-half year bill next year? Asleson indicated such a procedure seemed all right.

Asleson indicated the WD special fund seemed adequate to cover expected needs without additional billing this fiscal

year. After discussing this point, the consensus of the group was that no bill will go out for the Western Directors' special treasury fund this fiscal year.

Asleson - Buchanan has done some travel in connection with the DAL position and his expenses were covered from the WD special fund.

/Frevert moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, that WD approve of the action taken by Asleson to reimburse Buchanan from the WD special fund. Passed./

Asleson will bill all stations, except California, Oregon, and Wyoming, for their share of the \$30,000 for the initial one-half year budget for the DAL position. The three exceptions will be billed for their share of the full annual amount - \$60,000 for the first year's budget.

Buchanan passed out a proposed job description for DAL. A revised version, based on discussions, is attached to these Minutes as APPENDIX A.

/Frevert moved, M. L. Wilson seconded, for acceptance of the job description with modifications as discussed. Passed./

Report of DAL

Buchanan - DAL will send out newsletters periodically similar to the two already distributed to WD - dated January 30, 1967, and February 23, 1967. (The consensus of WD appeared to be that the first two newsletters were quite timely and informative, and that they (WD) would be looking forward to receiving the future newsletters.) DAL materials will be sent to the full membership list of Western Directors.

- DAL will prepare a draft list of significant organizations (as mentioned under item III of the job description) and submit to WD for suggested additions and comments.

M. L. Wilson - We shouldn't overlook possibility of DAL maintaining liaison with the Great Plains Council and other such organizations.

Buchanan requested guidance from WD as to what procedure should be set up for making priorities of meetings to be attended. Frevert favored leaving this to the judgment of DAL unless the DAL makes a special request to WD for their assistance. The group agreed with Frevert.

Asleson - DAL should be informed of State Station budgets when they become available, but his functional responsibilities will be associated with the National budget.

The Recording Secretary will originate a distribution list - to include Deans - for DAL letters, etc.

ESCOPE

Frevert - Much of the ESCOP discussion related to implementation of the Long Range Report.

Buchanan - Thirty-three item areas have been designated for continuing activities in connection with the implementation of the Long-Range Report - (See APPENDIX B for a listing of the 33 areas.) Task force committees will be assigned for each of the 33 areas. These 33 committees are supposed to concern themselves with the 91 items contained within the Long Range Report, and make recommendations accordingly.

There will be eight people on each of these task force committees - four State and four Federal. The four State people will generally be Station Directors or Department Chairmen, as named by ESCOP. The four Federal people will be named by the Director of Science and Education, USDA.

Buchanan was asked to recommend someone to represent the Western Region as one of the four State representatives on the committee for Item Area #5 - Dairy. The preference is for someone familiar with dairy marketing. (NOTE: Buchanan later, recommended Dr. David A. Clarke Jr., of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, as the representative.)

- The preliminary time schedule for completion of the work of these 33 task force committees is about 3 years. Assignments to these committees will be staggered so that about 11 or so will be operating each year. CSRS will cover the expenses of State people assigned to the committees.

Frevert - There are implications regarding what these 33 committees recommend, particularly as to: 1) Who does what, as between Federal or State agencies; and 2) How do we determine whether USDA or Stations ask for particular things.

Buchanan - These committees will recommend on various things such as for physical facilities. However, a recommendation has been made by ESCOP that the Agricultural Research Planning Committee appoint a screening committee consisting of four State and four Federal representatives, which will be responsible for delineating three things, namely:

- 1) To develop instructions to be used by the 33 committee as to physical facilities;
- 2) To review and order priorities regarding physical facilities recommended by the 33 committees; and
- 3) To review existing Federal and State lists of priorities of physical facilities.

- These 33 committees will consider all physical facilities, both State and Federal. One of the factors to be faced is how do you effectively plan for these facilities jointly?

- The 33 task force committees will have to define and state problems in their respective fields, and make recommendations to shed light on these problems.

Kelly - The problem in many instances is that by the time USDA and State Stations become aware of what proposals are being made, some Congressman may have already made a political decision and taken action for implementation.

Frevert - It is hopeful that if we have plans available and recommend them to our representatives in Congress, they may consider our advice and recommendations and act accordingly.

- Neither USDA nor Station Directors would want to commit themselves to abiding by recommendations of a task force that has screened out problem issues.

- ESCOP seeks the reaction or concurrence of WD with regard to the task force committee approach.

Frevert - In November 1966, ESCOP passed a motion that the DAL be one of the three regional representatives on ESCOP. When this subject was discussed at the WD meeting however, the feeling was that the DAL ought not be one of the region's three regular representatives - (See page 7 of WD Minutes of November 1966 meetings).

After some discussion, Ensign moved, Frevert seconded, that our DAL be designated as a representative to ESCOP from the Western Region in addition to the three regular Western members of ESCOP. No action taken.

Linsley - Couldn't our WD representatives take steps to have ESCOP, itself, declare the regional DAL's as ex-officio members of ESCOP?

/Peterson moved, Hill seconded, to amend Ensign's motion to read: 'Western Directors request ESCOP for the authority to appoint Buchanan, our DAL, as a delegate to ESCOP representing the Western Directors' Association. Passed.' Thus, Ensign's motion as amended, carried.

Buchanan re-emphasized Eyerly's comments that WD should get their respective Station information in to CSRS as soon as possible, regarding plans as to how they would use funds for program plans over the next five years, including suggestions as to how they would use increased Hatch Funds.

Frevert distributed a summary of returns for each of the four regions by nine program goals as to how regions plan to distribute Hatch Funds by Program Areas during the next five years. (NOTE: A recapitulation of the plans for the Western Region as compared with those for the United States appears as Table 1.)

Frevert - The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 was discussed. It was passed by the Senate on March 7, 1967. ESCOP took action, without dissent, indicating opposition to our reporting to a House Education Committee.

Western Directors were then asked if they wanted to take a position on this Act.

Asleson appointed Buchanan, Frevert, and Peterson to draft a resolution to this point and report back later in the meetings. Peterson later, read the committee's resolution. After some discussion it was revised as shown in Resolution No. 1, on page 25 of these Minutes.

/Wilson moved, Frevert seconded, adoption by Western Directors of the revised resolution referred to above. Passed./

Frevert - There was some comment about whether or not State Experiment Station programs should be presented as a participating function along with USDA reports to Agricultural Advisory Committees. The Long Range Report did recommend that States participate.

Kraus - The bulk of such a package presentation would be too unwieldy to handle effectively. While it is a good idea to include cooperative State programs, the presentations have been essentially Federal programs.

Kelly - CRIS would facilitate getting the State Station story before such committees, but you would need someone there to present the program.

Frevert - ESCOP approved of the Conference of Home Economics Administrators to be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, the first week of April.

- Dr. Knoblauch presented a progress report of his book on contributions of Agricultural Experiment Stations.

- Dr. Byerly sent copies of his rebuttal to Hawkins' resolution to ESCOP, but time did not permit discussion of the rebuttal.

Frevert - A revision of "A Statement of Responsibilities and Policies Relating to Seeds and Other Propagating Materials of Field Crops" was presented to ESCOP and approved. Western Directors have received copies of the final draft as approved by ESCOP.

- A discussion of marketing research evolved as part of the material presented by Station Directors for their five-year program. It was obvious that Directors' plans don't come up to fulfilling the 20 percent expenditures of funds on marketing projects. ESCOP felt that restrictions on marketing may be too stringent and therefore requested the ESCOP Subcommittee on Marketing and the three regional DAL's to get together to review the definition of marketing and report back to ESCOP.

Ensign - ECOP wanted to meet with ESCOP regarding policies of Stations pertaining to agricultural consulting work by Station personnel. Since policies differ among States, ESCOP wondered if official policies might not be more uniform. There is a society of agricultural consultants, and they felt that some Station personnel have been offering their services as consultants at cut-rate fees that have adverse effects on private consultant firms.

Frevert - Prior ESCOP discussions have leaned toward attitudes that consultant services vary, and should be handled as an individual university policy matter with their employees.

- Activities of the National Academy of Sciences in agriculture were discussed. They have done research work in agricultural areas without representation from Agricultural Experiment Stations. ESCOP has sought to get representation in these working groups.

NOTE: Asleson designated Linsley as Chairman Pro-Tempore for the Thursday afternoon session.

ESCOP Legislative
Subcommittee

Ensign - Buchanan summarized much of the meeting in his DAL letter of January 30, 1967.

- CSRS projected \$2,000,000 for use on Special Grants including nearly \$300,000 for use in support of research in other Land-Grant Schools. The makeup of some of these Special Grants proposals indicates there may not be much opportunity for Western Stations to make application for some of these funds.

- The Subcommittee felt they should ask for \$66,500,000 for the FY '69 budget, about an \$11,000,000 increase over the current budget, but also felt they should continue to support the Long Range Report.

- The group discussed the idea of regional facilities and the need for something to be done about planning for improved facilities.

- Directors are requested to furnish information on plans regarding the use of non-federal funds for use in future research.

Prevert noted that customarily the budget for the Division of Agriculture has been presented to the Executive Committee of NASU&LGC, but some committee members have questioned this practice.

- It was indicated that there will likely be a study on agriculture by the Daddario Committee of the House, and it will probably be done by "establishment" scientists.

ESCOP Subcommittee
on Marketing

Alexander - The Minutes of this Subcommittee meeting were used as the basis for some comments. The definition of marketing as used by CSRS was examined, to consider whether or not it needed clarification. The Subcommittee felt the current definition to be satisfactory. They also felt that more emphasis needs to be given to factor markets in funding research, and that marketing aspects of problems should be given serious consideration by the task force groups designated as continuing activities of the long-range report.

ESCOP Ad Hoc
Management
Subcommittee on
Information
Retrieval

Kelly - This subcommittee is concerned with the Current Research Information System (CRIS).

- James Turnbull has transferred from CSRS, and is now the Director of CRIS.

- Experiment Stations haven't been consulted nor have they been sending in their share of information for inputs to CRIS.

- Some major objectives of CRIS are:

- 1) Keep the long range report up to date;
- 2) Provide information for research management; and
- 3) Provide an information retrieval system for the scientists via a key word index (KWIX).

Schleusener - Some of the steps currently underway or planned for CRIS are:

- 1) USDA is to let a contract to implement CRIS;
- 2) CSRS is transmitting resume material from their files;
- 3) Next month (April) all Directors will get the new forms to review for accuracy - they will be due back to USDA in two weeks;
- 4) Data will then be put onto automatic data processing (ADP) input tape media;
- 5) Print-outs of data will be distributed to Directors.

Kelly - Additional information will be requested annually on a new Form that will replace Forms 8, 20, 30, 141, and part of Form 2.

Frevert - The CRIS requirement for more frequent reporting of agricultural projects may lead to broader regional agricultural research projects.

Committee of Nine

There was no report of the C/9 at this meeting. WD representatives to this committee will distribute some relevant materials to Western Directors by mail.

WAERC

Buchanan - WAERC met this week, the same time as RRC and Western Directors. Apart from the recommendations it made to RRC, there was nothing further to report at this time.

Buchanan asked WD for their reaction to the Symposium that took place on Tuesday. He had received reports that the Extension Directors felt the presentation was good, but a little one-sided.

(NOTE: The general reaction of the Western Directors appeared to be quite favorable. However, there seemed to be some reservations in attitudes, perhaps because the Symposium was oriented largely toward the social sciences--people problems. The Chairman of WSSC (Dr. Slocum) made a significant contribution to the discussion period.)

M. L. Wilson - A number of regional projects have come out of WAERC. A question was raised as to what might be the outcome of regional research, especially as to the availability of regional funds, in areas of biological and other fields, that do not have standing advisory committees to WD.

Linsley - We should consider whether or not we will entertain similar such meetings as hearings from other advisory groups.

The next WAERC meeting will be at Las Cruces, New Mexico, July 17 and 18, 1967, prior to the WFEA meetings.

WSWRC

Frevert - There has been no action by WSWRC since the November meeting of Western Directors. He had nothing more to report.

WHEAL

Bohmont, the Administrative Adviser, prepared and forwarded a handout to WD as his report for WHEAL. This report was based on the WHEAL conference held in San Francisco, California, February 7-9, 1967. WHEAL hopes to participate in the home economics administrators National Program of Research in Agriculture planning conference scheduled for Lincoln, Nebraska, the first week of April 1967.

WSSC

Buchanan - WSSC has been meeting with Farm Foundation support. This committee has not yet come up with a regional project recommendation for WD to consider. They were, however, meeting this week in San Francisco.

Hervey - WSSC seems to be an important committee inasmuch as the Long Range Study Plan indicates less than 2 percent of regional research money is going into human factor problems. It seems that this committee might give us more ideas as to how we should proceed to do more research in this area.

(Recording Secretary's Note: A brief on the WSSC meeting indicates: 1) Agreement was reached in principle on two research proposals that will be distributed to WD by the new Administrative Adviser, Wood; 2) Davis McEntire was elected the new Chairman of WSSC as of March 7, 1967; and 3) The next meeting of WSSC will be in Las Vegas, Nevada, October 19 and 20, 1967.)

RRC Report

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON REGIONAL RESEARCH
to
THE WESTERN DIRECTORS
Berkeley, California
March 5 and 6, 1967

Chairman Hill called the RRC meeting to order at 9 a.m., March 5, 1967. Those in attendance during all or part of the meeting were:

K. W. Hill, Chairman
C. P. Wilson
E. G. Linsley
B. F. Beacher
L. C. Ayres (Alternate)
R. D. Ensign
L. R. Gray, Recording Secretary

A. PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS

RRC recommends that M. T. Buchanan be relieved of all administrative adviser assignments with Western Directors so that he can devote full time to his new position as D/L, and that J. H. Meyer be relieved of some of his administrative adviser assignments in accordance with his request.

RRC submits the following recommendations for administrative adviser assignments or reassignments as of this meeting for the projects or committees specified below:

<u>Administrative Adviser</u>	<u>Project or Committee</u>
Alexander	W-97, WM-33, WM-38, WM-47, and WM-55

<u>Administrative Adviser</u>	<u>Project or Committee</u>
Asleson	W-48, W-68, W-85, and W-87
Ayres	W-56, W-83, and WM-59
Bohmont	W-52, W-77, W-80, and WHEAL
Burris	W-78, and WM-48
Ely	W-46, W-93, W-98, and WM-57
Ensign	W-40, W-58, W-61, and W-96
Frevert	W-51, W-65, W-101, and WSWRC
Hervey	W-33, W-81, W-89, and W-90
Hill	W-45, W-67, W-86, WM-53, and IR-4
Hilston	W-57, W-91, W-94, and W-95
Jensen	W-102
Kelly	W-24, W-50, W-99, and WM-51
Kraus	W-64, IR-1, and IR-2
Leyendecker	W-49, and W-79
Linsley	W-84, and W-92
Meyer	W-1
Pritchard	W-27, W-35, W-41, W-88, and W-100
Thorne	W-66, and W-82
C. P. Wilson	W-54, WM-44, and WAERC
M. L. Wilson	W-6, and WM-54
Wood	WM-35, WM-52, (WM-56), WM-58 and WSSC
Zivnуска	W-71, and WM-50

/Hill moved, Wood seconded, for approval of these
recommendations. Passed.7

B. REVIEW OF INTERIM ACTIONS

1. W-58, "Seed and Forage Plant Characteristics Related to Temperature During Seed Development and Maturation."

The revision for this area of work was approved for a period of five years, ending June 30, 1972, by Western Directors at their July 1966 meeting - see page 18 of those Minutes. (No action required.)

2. W-97, "Assessing Big Game Management Alternatives Through Bioeconomic Models."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this new project outline, that Alexander remain as Administrative Adviser, and that it have an extended duration subject to review after five years; i.e., by June 30, 1972.

/Hill moved, Ayres seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

3. W-99, "Application of Tillage Equipment and Systems to Improve Soil Environment for Cotton."

WD had previously approved this area of work. RRC reviewed the proposed final project outline to be submitted for the signature of the Chairman of WD, and found it to be in order. (No action required.)

C. NEW AND REVISED PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. W-38, "Nature of the Influence of Crop Residues on Soil-borne Fungus-Induced Root Diseases."

RRC recommends that WD approve this revised project proposal as written except that the Administrative Adviser should be advised that a list of cooperating Stations ought to be included.

RRC also recommends that this revised project retain the same project number (W-38), and Administrative Adviser (Hervey), and that it be approved for a five-year period ending 6/30/72.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

2. W-48, "Climate and Phenological Patterns for Agriculture in the Western Region."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this revised project for a five-year period ending June 30, 1972, and that it retain the same number (W-48).

and Administrative Adviser (Asleson).

RRC also recommends that the Administrative Adviser include a list of participants in the final project outline.

/Hill moved, Ayres seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

3. W-57, "Interrelationships of Amino Acids and Vitamin Utilization."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve the proposed syllabus for this project revision, and that it retain the same number (W-57), and Administrative Adviser (Hilston).

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

4. W-101, "An Evaluation of the Influence of Management on Production and Economic Efficiency in Agriculture."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this new project syllabus as a proposed area of work for five years ending June 30, 1972, that it be assigned the project number W-101, that Frevert be assigned as Administrative Adviser, and that he organize a technical committee to draw up a project outline.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

Frevert noted that there is some systems engineering research underway that might be integrated with the planned approach of economists.

5. W-102, "Biological Methods of Control for Animal Parasites."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this new project syllabus as a proposed area of work for five years ending June 30, 1972, assign it the number W-102 and call the administrative adviser's attention to a further recommendation that the technical committee strive to stress an improved expression of regional coordination in a revised proposal.

RRC requests that the revised proposal statement be reviewed by the Chairman of RRC, enroute to submission to the Chairman of WD for his signature.

RRC recommends that Jensen be assigned as the Administrative Adviser for W-102. Dr. Pritchard has agreed

to help with this proposal through the formative stage of revision of the syllabus and then turn it over to the Administrative Adviser (Jensen).

/Hill moved, Ayres seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

6. WM-35, "Facilitating the Marketing of Seed Through Improved Assessment of Seed Quality."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this revised project for a five-year period ending June 30, 1972, subject to annual review and revision as necessary, that it retain the same number (WM-35), and that Wood continue as the Administrative Adviser.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, approval of these recommendations. Passed./

7. WM-58, "Analysis of Demand for Selected Fruits and Vegetables."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this new project proposal for a period of three years ending June 30, 1970, that it be assigned the number WM-58, and that Wood be assigned as Administrative Adviser.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

8. WM-59, "An Economic Study of the Demand for Outdoor Recreation."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve this new project proposal for a period of five years ending June 30, 1972, that it be assigned the number WM-59, that Ayres be assigned as Administrative Adviser, and that he organize a technical committee to draw up the final project outline.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

D. REQUESTS FOR EXTENSION

1. WM-33, "Identification and Characterization of Bio-Chemical and Biophysical Factors Related to Beef Quality and Marketability."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve the extension of this project for five years ending June 30, 1972, and that Alexander remain as Administrative Adviser.

/Hill moved, Ayres seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

2. WM-48, "Livestock Marketing Efficiency and Pricing in the West."

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve the extension of this project for two years, from July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1970, and that Burris replace Buchanan as Administrative Adviser.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of these recommendations. Passed./

E. RECOMMENDED FOR DELAY IN ACTION

1. W- , "Performance of Permanent Press Garments in the Western Region."

RRC seeks guidance from Western Directors as to whether or not they would support funding of this project as a desirable new area of regional research. States indicating an interest in this project were California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, and Oregon.

RRC recommends a delay in action for a decision on this proposal pending receipt of further information.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of this recommendation. Passed./

2. W- , "Impact of Labor-Saving Technology and Changes in the Farm Work Force Upon Western Agriculture."

RRC seeks to poll the Western Directors for an indication of their interest to participate, and the relative priority they would give this project. While this is a timely subject for research, RRC feels the proposal statement that was submitted is not suitable for a project syllabus at this stage of its development. There is no indication as to which Stations would participate in this area of work.

RRC recommends a delay in action for a decision on this proposal until the summer meeting.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of this recommendation. Passed./

F. REGIONAL FUND ALLOCATIONS

1. Trust Fund Requests:

RRC recommends that Western Directors approve Regional Research Trust Fund Allotments as indicated

in Column 5 of Table 2 for 1967-68 - See page 29. These trusts indicate the total is up from \$134,590 in FY 67 to a recommended \$143,871 for FY 68 - an crease of \$9,281. RRF Administration funds will increase \$1,100 - from \$8,840 to \$9,940 per year effective the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1967. The increase for W-6 will be up by \$8,181.

/Hill moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, adoption of this recommendation. Passed./

RRC recommends to Administrative Advisers they should be advised that travel expenses for consultants, and supplemental fund support as may be needed for travel and transport of machinery, should be handled by technical committee members requesting support direct from their Station Directors. Regional Research Funds could be used for this support. (No action required.)

2. Travel Allotments

RRC recommends that the initial RRF allotments for P&C in FY 1968 be the same as in FY 1967.

/Hill moved, Ayres seconded, adoption of this recommendation. Passed./

G. GENERAL COMMENTS

1. RRC reviewed the restatement of project review and approval procedures adopted by WD at the November 1964 meeting (See WD Minutes, November 1965, p. 10), with particular interest as to the function of RRC. Current procedure calls for the Chairman of Western Directors to sign and forward to the Committee of Nine the syllabus of new or revised project proposal statements once official action has been taken by WD. However, the Chairman of WD is not likely to be fully knowledgeable about the attitudes of RRC regarding a proposal even though they may recommend it be approved. Therefore, RRC raises the question as to whether or not it might be well to consider whether or not the Chairman of RRC can review and initial proposal statements that are enroute to the Chairman of WD for his signature.

Hill will review past and present procedures for project approval, and bring this subject up as an agenda item for the summer meeting in July 1967. (No action required.)

2. Beacher indicated that as of March 3, 1967: a) there were three economics projects on the books for the Western Region that are supported with non-marketing funds; and b) Projects W-96 (Bacterial Diseases of Beans), and WM-55 (Methods of Measuring Textural Quality of Fruits and Vegetables), have both been approved by CSRS, but some States who indicated they would support these projects have not yet committed funds to support them. (No action required.)
3. RRC recommends that the Recording Secretary survey the Western Directors after the fall meeting to get an estimate of the number of authorized travelers on Regional Research Funds they anticipate from their Stations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. No changes recommended for this year. (No action required.)

Ad Hoc Committee
on Arid Lands

Hill - Dr. Hervey will be a member of this Arid Lands Committee.

- If we are to have a symposium on foreign arid land agricultural problems, we must determine the things we should study, and the approach we will use. We might get some people from outside the region to come talk with us, but there are already many experienced people, and much work underway in the Western States. For example, there is a three-State Consortium on teaching arid lands foreign agriculture, and the Rockefeller Foundation has some work on arid lands research in Mexico.

- The Arid Lands Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) plans an international meeting in 1969, possibly in the U. S. A.

Frevert and Jensen suggested the committee investigate the possibility of cooperating with AAAS to dovetail plans for a jointly-sponsored meeting in 1969.

Duchanan suggested there may be some relation between this committee's efforts and item 27 on the list of 33 items for task force committees.

Ad Hoc Committee
on Improved Liaison Effectiveness

Frevert - This committee received no communications on this subject from Western Directors since the November meeting. As such, the committee's motions that were adopted by Western Directors - see page 6 of WD Minutes, November 1966 - constitute the final report of this committee, and it is now discharged.

Although this committee no longer exists, it was noted that there are areas for improved communications.

Frevert - Western Directors should note T. Ronningen's memorandum to all Station Directors, dated February 27, 1967, that referred to an attached document. The "document" contained information relevant to recommendations made in the Hawkins' resolution presented to ESCOP, and distributed to Western Directors at the November 1966 meetings.

Miscellaneous

1. Interstate cooperation of testing and evaluation of pesticides and their residual effects in soils and on plants and animals.

Hervey distributed to WD a handout pertaining to this subject.

Hervey - Stations might do more sharing of screening they are doing on commercial pesticides. There ought to be some way we could coordinate our activities so as to minimize duplication of effort, and then exchange information.

Ensign - What about possibility of getting a recommendation on this topic from the technical committees for W-82 and W-45?

(NOTE: Since this discussion was beginning to bear directly on the next agenda item to be discussed, WD agreed to defer further consideration of this item until the following item was introduced.)

2. Authorization and Procedures for Ad Hoc Committees to facilitate review and coordination of regional research.

Linsley - How, under our new or old system, does a new project come into being? There is no clear way for some groups to get together to come up with new projects. If we went to an unlimited ad hoc committee approach, we would likely get a lot of new project proposals, but WD have long sought to cut down on the number of projects.

Bohmert has expressed the opinion that we should make more use of the Ad Hoc approach, and do this in more areas, (like the North Central plan).

Hervey moved, C. P. Wilson seconded, that WD bring into being an ad hoc committee to determine the need for interstate and interagency cooperation for pesticide evaluation. (No action - this motion was later withdrawn.)

Discussion brought out the question: Isn't a lot of this the responsibility of our Extension entomologists in their function of gathering and disseminating information from research activities?

Kraus pointed out that Hervey's motion calls for a research activity because it seeks an evaluation of the need for such cooperation.

Hill - Maybe W-45, W-82, and IR-4 technical committees could formally address themselves to evaluating the need for such cooperation.

Hervey and Wilson agreed to withdraw their motion.

/Hervey then moved, Wilson seconded, to request that the administrative advisers of appropriate technical committees discuss with their respective committees the desirability of forming an ad hoc committee to evaluate the need for interstate and interagency cooperation for pesticide evaluation and their residual effects in soils and on plants and animals, and report back to Western Directors at the meeting next March (1968). Passed./

3. Yields Projections Work of ERS

Hill - The Natural Resource Economics Division of the Economic Research Service has requested the cooperation of the Western Directors in their study on yields projections.

C. P. Wilson - ERS has contracted for Water Basin Studies for use in making long-range yields projections beyond the year 2000.

/After some considered discussion, Hill moved, Wood seconded, that Western Directors support the ERS request regarding yields projections. The motion Passed unanimously, but reluctantly./

Duchanan - Has this ERS request been taken up by ESCOP or have any Station personnel been involved in planning for the data going into this study? Do the States get any formal recognition?

It was noted that Congress authorized this study in 1965, and it has been planned and sponsored essentially at the Federal level.

Future WD Meetings

Western Directors approved of Ensign's suggestion that the Washington and Idaho Stations co-host the 1967 summer meetings of Western Directors, July 26-28 at Pullman and Moscow. WD also approved of the proposed program for the meetings. The first day and a half of the WD meetings will be in Pullman and the rest of the program will be in Moscow. RRC will meet in Moscow on July 25, 1967.

Resolutions and
Appreciations

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS, the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and the USDA have had a long period of effective and fruitful cooperation in agricultural research; and

WHEREAS, the State Stations and the USDA are jointly planning future agricultural research needs; and

WHEREAS, the total cooperative research effort of the State Stations and the USDA comprises a broad program in the national interest; and

WHEREAS, it would be difficult for the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to consider the research needs of the USDA without reference to the non-federal and State Station components; and

WHEREAS, the Cooperative Extension Service of the Colleges of Agriculture and the USDA are parts of one and the same organization; and

WHEREAS, one of the primary functions of the Cooperative Extension Service is to extend to agricultural industries and to consumers the results of USDA and Experiment Station research; and

WHEREAS, we appreciate the understanding manner in which the House subcommittee on agricultural appropriations has considered budget requests of the State Stations and of Cooperative Extension;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors representing the 12 Western States go on record as requesting a continuing opportunity to present budgetary needs before the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS, the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, including the CSRS representatives, and guests, have completed a successful and most enjoyable spring meeting, March 5 through 9, 1967, in Berkeley;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, the CSRS representatives, and guests, express their sincere appreciation to the University of California staff and their wives for their special efforts in providing excellent facilities for the business meetings and for the highly enjoyable social activities provided.

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS, the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, the CSRS representatives, and guests, were privileged to visit the Western Utilization Research and Development Division Laboratory of ARS, at Albany, California, on the afternoon of March 8; and

WHEREAS, we received an informative and timely review of joint University of California, Davis-WURDD, research underway and issues involved with aflatoxin toxicity in food and feedstuffs, and a review of progress on certain other research at the Laboratory concerned with shrinkage and "press retention" in clothing, and of nutritionally supplementing wheat;

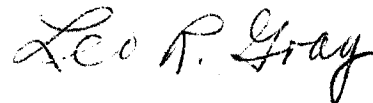
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this group extend to Dr. Copley and his staff at the Laboratory and to the cooperating staff of the University of California, Davis, an expression of appreciation for their program presentation, and for their courtesy in providing transportation from the Laboratory.

/Western Directors adopted the above three resolutions unanimously./

Adjournment

Linsley, as Chairman Pro-Tempore, adjourned the meeting at 5:05 p.m. on Thursday, March 8, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,



Leo R. Gray
Recording Secretary

Table 1 -- Past, Current and Recommended Distribution of Hatch Funds by Program Areas of Work,
Western Agricultural Experiment Stations and United States Summary 1/

Year and Item <u>2/</u>	Program Goals to which Hatch Funds are Directed										
	Total	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	10/	11/	
1968:											
West (\$1,000)	556	61	60	116	56	20	29	53	53	108	
U. S. (\$1,000)	\$ 3,404	261	406	1,277	335	155	84	304	167	415	
West as % of U. S.:	16.3	23.4	14.8	9.1	16.7	12.9	34.5	17.4	31.7	26.0	
1969:											
West (\$1,000)	1,112	295	103	203	102	20	88	79	58	164	
U. S. (\$1,000)	\$ 6,808	749	754	2,389	887	217	153	451	274	934	
West as % of U. S.:	16.3	39.4	13.7	8.5	11.5	9.2	57.5	17.5	21.2	17.6	
1970:											
West (\$1,000)	1,668	379	215	384	113	35	87	114	129	212	
U. S. (\$1,000)	\$10,212	945	1,275	3,501	1,436	392	219	588	525	1,331	
West as % of U. S.:	16.3	40.1	16.9	11.0	7.9	8.9	39.7	19.4	24.6	15.9	
1971:											
West (\$1,000)	2,224	442	298	449	131	105	106	193	143	357	
U. S. (\$1,000)	\$13,566	1,331	1,664	4,814	1,807	497	244	755	634	1,820	
West as % of U. S.:	16.4	33.2	17.9	9.3	7.2	21.1	43.4	25.6	22.6	19.6	
1972:											
West (\$1,000)	2,780	520	388	553	126	163	110	257	160	503	
U. S. (\$1,000)	\$17,020	1,638	2,242	5,859	2,221	693	248	1,065	730	2,324	
West as % of U. S.:	16.3	31.7	17.3	9.4	5.7	23.5	44.4	24.1	21.9	21.6	

Footnotes for Table 1

- 1/ WAES data do not include Hawaii and Montana. U. S. summary data for the four regions do not include information from Stations in: Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Hawaii, and Montana.
- 2/ Distribution projected for WAES, and U. S. Summary, and for West as a percentage of U. S., assuming increases recommended in LRS are achieved for 1968 through 1972.
- 3/ Resource conservation and use
- 4/ Protection of forests, crops and livestock
- 5/ Efficient production of farm and forest products
- 6/ Product development and quality improvement
- 7/ Efficiency in the marketing system
- 8/ Expand export markets and assist developing countries
- 9/ Consumer health, nutrition, and well being
- 10/ Raise level of living of rural people
- 11/ Improve community services and environment

Table 2
1967-68 Regional Research Trust Fund Allotments Requested
of and Recommended by Western Directors - March 5-10, 1967

Project	State	1966-67	1967-68 Funds	
		Allotment	Requested	Recommended
W-6	Arizona	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
	Hawaii	750	2,250	2,250
	Montana	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Oregon	500	500	500
	Washington	<u>42,795</u>	<u>49,476</u>	<u>49,476</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 46,045	\$ 54,226	\$ 54,226
W-45	Arizona	\$ 5,125	\$ 5,125	\$ 5,125
	California	10,240	10,240	10,240
	Colorado	5,120	5,120	5,120
	Hawaii	5,120	5,120	5,120
	Montana <u>1/</u>	5,120	5,120	5,120
	Nevada	5,120	5,120	5,120
	Oregon	5,120	5,120	5,120
	Utah	5,120	5,120	5,120
	Washington	<u>5,120</u>	<u>5,120</u>	<u>5,120</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 51,205	\$ 51,205	\$ 51,205
W-57	Arizona	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
W-84 <u>2/</u>	California	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
W-90 <u>3/</u>	Utah		\$ 200	--
W-99 <u>4/</u>	New Mexico		\$ 1,000	--
WM-26/55 <u>5/</u>	Idaho		\$ 300	--
WM-48	Montana	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
RRF Admin.	Montana	<u>\$ 8,840</u>	<u>\$ 9,940</u>	<u>\$ 9,940</u>
	TOTAL	\$134,590	\$145,371	\$143,871

1/ Idaho received a \$5,120 allotment in 1966-67. Montana is now a participating member of this project.

2/ Special "off-the-top" allocation to be continued through FY 1969. (See WD Minutes, November 1964, p. 9.)

3/ For interregional or specialist travel.

4/ For travel and transport of machinery.

5/ For publication of a regional manuscript.

APPENDIX A

Job Description for Director-at-Large Western Region Association of Experiment Station Directors

It is probable that most of the duties envisioned by the Western Directors for the Director-at-Large can be classified under six headings. These are listed below. Under each heading is provided a brief description.

With experience, it is anticipated that the concept of the position will evolve such that some of the current facets may be further elucidated, some changed, and some placed in lower priority. This document is intended to reflect understandings as of the time of appointment of the Director-at-Large, April 1, 1967. Subsequent documents may be necessary to reflect modified and refined understandings as these evolve.

I. Planning-Programming-Budgeting System, and related or successor approaches to budget proposals.

This will involve participation in the preparation, in cooperation with and on behalf of the Western Directors, of both short and long-range program projections and associated budget materials. Such studies will be made in association with other regional directors and, where appropriate, with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Director-at-Large will represent the Western Directors in these activities.

II. Support of Budget

The Western Director-at-Large and the other regional directors will actively assist in supporting legislative programs developed within and approved by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. They will assist the Legislative Committee of the Experiment Stations Committee on Organization and Policy via the preparation of materials and, on request, by participating in hearings before appropriate officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of the Budget, and committees of Congress.

The function described under I above would involve the development of information that might influence program plans and budgets within the United States Department of Agriculture; the function under II, however, is to support the program agreed upon within the NASULGC. In the long run the goals should be the same. Within individual years, however, the NASULGC approved budget may well differ from that approved by the Bureau of the Budget. In such cases the USDA support would be limited to the budget as approved within the executive branch. The Legislative Committee would not be so limited; it would support the full program approved by NASULGC.

III. Liaison with important regional and national groups

The Director-at-Large and his counterparts from the other regions will assist in establishing a process to identify those significant organizations that may have an influence on legislative programs and budget

support, regionally and nationally. Information then will be assembled concerning the methods by which these organizations conduct their business, including dates and places of annual or special meetings, the process by which resolutions are developed and adopted, and the like. A roster of those Directors or members of faculties of Land-Grant Colleges best qualified to participate in educational programs with these groups will be established and provisions made to encourage these people to attend appropriate meetings. Via this means, and otherwise, up-to-date information and alternatives with respect to matters that impinge upon agricultural research would be brought before such groups. Provision also would be made for exchange of information, follow-up and evaluation.

IV. Intra-regional activities

The Director-at-Large will become acquainted with the agricultural research activities undertaken within each of the Western States; he will serve as a catalyst to communication and cooperation among the States. Such improved communication and cooperation, in turn, might well result in improved coordination of state efforts and in improved effectiveness in the use of available resources.

V. Consulting

It is probable that there will be opportunity from time to time for the Director-at-Large to serve in a consulting role within or among the universities cooperative to this agreement.

VI. Other duties

The above duties may be modified and others added at the request of the Western Directors.

APPENDIX B

Thirty-three Item Areas Designated for Task Force Committees - to Facilitate Implementation of the Long Range Report

1. Fruit (includes citrus, deciduous, small and subtropical fruits and tree nuts other than tung)
2. Vegetables (includes potatoes, sweet corn, and popcorn)
3. Forage, Range, and Pasture
4. Corn and Grain Sorghum (includes corn for silage)
5. Soybeans
6. Wheat and other small grains (includes barley, oats, rye, and buckwheat)
7. Cotton (includes cottonseed)
8. Rice
9. Sugar Crops (includes sugar beets, sugarcane, and sugar sorghum)
10. Tobacco
11. Peanuts
12. Other oilseeds, miscellaneous and new crops (includes flaxseed, tung, hops, mint, mushrooms, safflower, kenaf, etc.)
13. Poultry (includes eggs)
14. Beef (includes utilization and marketing of dairy veal and beef)
15. Dairy (includes milk and utilization and marketing of dairy products except dairy veal and beef).
16. Swine
17. Sheep and other animals (includes wool, goats, rabbits, horses, fur animals, and laboratory animals as an agricultural enterprise)
18. Forestry (includes naval stores and maple products)
19. Soil and land use
20. Water and watersheds
21. Weather modification (includes suppression of hail and lightning, boundary-layer energy exchange, ecological consequences of weather variables and remote sensing technology)
22. Wastes in relation to agriculture (includes those portions of environmental pollution involving wastes adversely affecting agriculture and forestry and wastes from agricultural or forestry operations that adversely affect the quality of the environment)
23. Insects affecting man, bees and other pollinating insects
24. Farm management and improvement of purchased inputs (does not include enterprise management or inputs associated with single commodities)
25. Farm prices and price and income policy
26. Market structure (does not include marketing of single commodities)
27. Foreign aid and market development
28. Food safety
29. Food and nutrition
30. Other consumer problems
31. Rural development
32. Natural beauty and ornamental horticulture
33. Farm labor and mechanization

Groups 21 (weather modification), 22 (agricultural wastes), and 33 (farm labor and mechanization) will have considerable "overlap" with the commodity groups. Commodity groups should give special consideration to the recommendations of these three functional groups.

A Guide for Estimating Total Costs for two-day Regional Meetings in the West (Technical Committees, etc.),
Prepared in February 1966 ^{1/}

		Origins of Travelers										:Estimated	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		:Tucson:Berkeley:Collins:Honolulu:Moscow:Bozeman:Reno:Cruces:Corvallis:Logan:Pullman:Laramie: Costs ^{3/}											
No. Attending:	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Meeting Places:	Estimated cost of per diem and roundtrip transportation, per trip ^{2/}												
Phoenix	\$ 54 :	137 :	147 :	375 :	256 :	258 :	163 :	104 :	243 :	176 :	256 :	161 :	\$ 2330
Tucson	0 :	161 :	171 :	388 :	281 :	282 :	186 :	92 :	266 :	200 :	281 :	181 :	2489
Berkeley	161 :	0 :	210 :	317 :	202 :	238 :	63 :	210 :	143 :	156 :	202 :	224 :	2131
Davis	173 :	49 :	202 :	336 :	193 :	230 :	60 :	232 :	136 :	147 :	193 :	201 :	2152
Los Angeles	105 :	92 :	185 :	314 :	282 :	230 :	114 :	164 :	197 :	148 :	282 :	202 :	2315
Riverside	123 :	110 :	193 :	329 :	238 :	250 :	125 :	172 :	208 :	158 :	238 :	206 :	2350
Sacramento	166 :	52 :	194 :	332 :	185 :	222 :	52 :	225 :	129 :	140 :	185 :	193 :	2075
San Francisco	156 :	6 :	207 :	313 :	199 :	233 :	64 :	207 :	139 :	152 :	199 :	220 :	2095
Denver	148 :	184 :	52 :	467 :	198 :	150 :	154 :	146 :	215 :	116 :	198 :	69 :	2097
Fort Collins	171 :	207 :	0 :	490 :	221 :	173 :	177 :	169 :	238 :	139 :	221 :	49 :	2255
Honolulu	388 :	317 :	490 :	0 :	382 :	425 :	348 :	448 :	335 :	436 :	382 :	489 :	4440
Boise	227 :	118 :	166 :	364 :	84 :	166 :	106 :	250 :	108 :	105 :	84 :	159 :	1937
Moscow	281 :	202 :	221 :	382 :	0 :	137 :	161 :	304 :	145 :	159 :	0 :	213 :	2205
Pocatello	218 :	175 :	159 :	454 :	151 :	101 :	141 :	242 :	168 :	56 :	151 :	151 :	2167
Twin Falls	223 :	179 :	162 :	379 :	115 :	136 :	137 :	245 :	139 :	92 :	115 :	154 :	2076
Bozeman	282 :	238 :	169 :	425 :	137 :	0 :	204 :	281 :	182 :	120 :	137 :	145 :	2320
Las Vegas	115 :	113 :	159 :	356 :	197 :	198 :	109 :	166 :	217 :	115 :	197 :	169 :	2111
Reno	186 :	68 :	177 :	348 :	161 :	204 :	0 :	237 :	152 :	122 :	161 :	176 :	1992
Las Cruces	92 :	210 :	162 :	448 :	304 :	281 :	237 :	0 :	314 :	222 :	304 :	175 :	2749
Corvallis	266 :	143 :	238 :	335 :	145 :	182 :	152 :	314 :	0 :	176 :	145 :	230 :	2326
Portland	246 :	123 :	217 :	314 :	125 :	162 :	158 :	292 :	52 :	156 :	125 :	209 :	2179
Logan	200 :	156 :	139 :	436 :	159 :	120 :	122 :	222 :	176 :	0 :	159 :	131 :	2020
Salt Lake City	175 :	131 :	115 :	410 :	135 :	136 :	98 :	198 :	152 :	53 :	135 :	107 :	1845
Pullman	281 :	202 :	221 :	382 :	0 :	137 :	161 :	304 :	145 :	159 :	0 :	213 :	2205
Seattle	286 :	143 :	220 :	314 :	99 :	150 :	167 :	286 :	78 :	158 :	99 :	212 :	2212
Yakima	256 :	148 :	202 :	335 :	90 :	129 :	150 :	270 :	77 :	150 :	90 :	196 :	2093
Laramie	181 :	224 :	46 :	489 :	213 :	145 :	176 :	175 :	230 :	131 :	213 :	0 :	2223

:Av. Excl. Hawaii 2190.3
:Av. Incl. Hawaii 2273.6

- 1/ Data in this table were calculated by applying an increase factor of 15 percent above costs in a similar table that appeared with the Appendix to the WD Minutes of March 1963. See also page 3 of the covering memorandum with those Minutes.
- 2/ Estimated total costs of a meeting at a particular location is the summation of "number attending" times "trip cost" across all columns. The example of group constituency is one representative per state, so the total cost is a simple addition across each meeting-place row.
- 3/ These costs were estimated from secondary data and are not claimed to be "typical." Joint travel and other such items known to occur frequently were not considered in these estimates. Transportation by air coach, first class, then rail, and, finally, by private automobile was the order followed in deriving transportation costs, with the exception of Honolulu. Costs in the 1963 table for Honolulu were reduced \$33 and then increased by the 15 percent factor, to allow for the downward adjustment in air fares. Per diem was originally computed at \$12 per day and included allowances for travel time, but these items have been adjusted upward as indicated in footnote 1/ above to allow for increases in estimated funds required to maintain a proportionate level of program support.

SUPPLEMENT NO. I
to
Minutes of the Regular Spring Meeting of
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION DIRECTORS
in March 1967

Minutes of a Joint Meeting of Western Agricultural Experiment
Station Directors
and
Western Agricultural Extension Service Directors

Regents Room
University of California
Berkeley, California
March 7, 1967

Dr. J. A. Asleson, Chairman of the Western Experiment Station Directors, called the meeting to order at 3 p.m. The meeting was attended by Extension Service and Experiment Station Directors of the Western States and others.

<u>State or Agency</u>	<u>Experiment Station</u>	<u>Extension Service</u>
Arizona	R. K. Frevert	G. E. Hull
California	M. L. Peterson C. F. Kelly E. G. Linsley J. H. Meyer V. T. Stoutemyer A. M. Boyce J. A. Zivnuska W. R. Pritchard D. F. McNeill	G. B. Alcorn A. G. Volz L. C. Benson W. M. Lawson K. R. Farrell M. W. Cummings H. W. Schwalm J. V. Patterson
Colorado	Rue Jensen D. F. Hervey	L. H. Watts S. A. Bice
Hawaii	C. P. Wilson	
Idaho	J. E. Kraus R. D. Ensign	C. O. Youngstrom
Montana	R. E. Huffman J. A. Asleson M. J. Burris	T. S. Aasheim
Nevada	R. E. Ely	J. F. Stein
New Mexico	P. J. Leyendecker M. L. Wilson	A. E. Triviz
Oregon	G. B. Wood R. M. Alexander	G. M. Lear

<u>State or Agency</u>	<u>Experiment Station</u>	<u>Extension Service</u>
Utah	K. W. Hill	W. H. Bennett
Washington	L. L. Madsen M. T. Buchanan	J. P. Miller W. Bath
Wyoming	L. C. Ayres	L. F. Schilt
CSRS	P. E. Schleusener	
Recording Secretary	L. R. Gray	

Purpose -

The purpose of this joint meeting was to discuss some mutual problems, and to consider approaches to implement more coordinated programs.

General Coverage

Topics covered in this joint discussion have been grouped into six subject areas, namely:

1. Coordination of long range planning between Experiment Stations and Extension Service.
2. Channeling budget requests for the Division of Agriculture through Executive Committee of NASU&LGC.
3. An International Agriculture Program Committee on Policy (IAPCOP)?
4. Short-term foreign assignments of staff personnel.
5. Determination of program priorities and the involvement of people.
6. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967.

1. Coordination of Long Range Planning

J. Stein - There is a need to discuss the means of developing long range programs on a coordinated basis. Closer liaison between ECOP and ESCOP is needed to seek means for a coordinated legislative approach to finance these long range plans.

Kraus - Not much has been done on long range planning for Extension.

Watts - A long range task force committee (similar to the one used for Experiment Stations) has had two meetings. This committee has representation from Land Grant institutions, Federal Extension Service (USDA), and laymen. They are in the early stages of writing up their report. This committee was briefed on the Long Range Report of the Experiment Station task force committee.

- A basic core of a national program is needed for a cooperative effort to continue in agricultural extension.

Lear indicated that we are not now in a position to discuss matters of long range planning until our long range report becomes available.

There was no further discussion of this topic.

2. Channeling Budget Requests

Watts - What should be our approach on budget requests? Should we continue to make requests through the Executive Committee of NASU&LGC, or should we make our decisions at the Division of Agriculture level? The Executive Committee, made up largely of college presidents, may feel that agriculture is the only Division that continuously comes to them for their counsel as to the content, size, and relative feasibility of legislative support for the Division's budget.

Kraus and Frevert indicated we should continue to use this approach, because it is the one way of assuring that those presidents not associated with Land Grant Universities become familiar with various needs of agricultural segments of the universities. Some presidents may lack adequate information upon which they can make responsible administrative decisions.

The consensus of the joint group was to leave the procedure as it is.

(NOTE: This matter also was discussed later at a meeting of the Executive Committee, Division of Agriculture. It was agreed that the Executive Committee of the Division would take a more active role in the future to facilitate the handling of budget matters through the Executive Committee of the Association.)

3. IAPCOP ?

Watts - There is a Committee on International Agricultural Development Programs, of which Dr. John Blackmore is Chairman. This committee assesses immediate and pending legislation in this field as it may affect Land Grant institutions.

- International program officers would like to have a policy committee developed in the Agriculture Division of LGC. This committee would be called something like International Agricultural Program Committee on Policy (IAPCOP).

Watts did not favor this idea because such a committee might envision more overseas program needs and seek to draw from existing resource pools now available to the other three policy committees. He preferred to have an international policy commitment of affairs related to Extension to be handled as a subcommittee of ECOP.

Buchanan pointed out that the idea is to create a fourth functional program element in the Division of Agriculture, as well as a fourth policy committee. This matter was discussed at the recent ESCOP meeting, and the feeling there was that the status quo should be maintained - this was in keeping with the ideas set forth by Watts.

Peterson, in line with Watts in this area of thinking, indicated that such an international program might be pulled up and out onto a level comparable to the Extension Service and Experiment Station in the College of Agriculture.

The consensus of the joint group was to agree with Watts and favor having international program policy commitments of affairs related to the existing three elements of the Division of Agriculture handled by respective sub-committees of ECOP, ESCOP, and RICOP.

4. Short-term Foreign Assignments

Lear indicated he has received frequent requests from small teams of his staff who seek leave to become involved in specific problem solving efforts in developing and other countries on a short-term basis - say about three months. He asked about the experience of others with such requests.

Bennett - We have sent small teams abroad on short tours from Utah, and they have participated as parts of a larger contributing effort.

Leyendecker - At New Mexico, we send individual specialists to foreign countries for about three months as part of a planned program. However, unless small teams are bilingual, they wouldn't be too effective and might as well stay home.

C. P. Wilson - Hawaii sent three such teams to Okinawa for three-week periods at the request of the Army. However, after they returned home, their efforts were not followed up, and their Okinawa programs collapsed. Thus, Hawaii stopped sending such teams abroad.

Peterson - Unless you have some staff available in the country on a continuing basis to keep such a program going, you could well be wasting your time.

Asleson - Montana people have had unfavorable experiences with follow-ups of their efforts. They have been urged not to participate in additional such foreign programs unless they can get a commitment for at least an eight year term.

Madsen - The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, and other such foundations and commercial companies do have people in some foreign countries on a continuing basis.

Frevert - Arizona is continually facing the job of hiring replacements to fill two-year assignments.

Kelly - ESCOP was unanimously against letting foreign programs take Station people and then have the Stations look around for replacements.

Watts - Colorado has sent about forty people on such programs. We need a voice of dissent to let our case be heard. Isn't it appropriate to ask that our subcommittee come forth with a policy statement on this personnel transfer and replacement program to facilitate meeting demands from foreign countries for agricultural specialists?

Bennett - The ECOP subcommittee has given thought to this problem. We need to get together with ESCOP on this matter.

Watts - Some high-ranking Federal officials are assuming that USDA will have major responsibility for the Food for Peace Act of 1966 - P. L. 89-808, Title IV, Section 406. However, we don't know for sure whether USDA or AID will have the major responsibility for the overall administration of Section 406. Some of it could be sub-contracted out to State institutions.

Lear made reference to E. O. Heady's book on the need to develop specialized competency. You just can't transplant our technology to developing countries without developing specialized competency to follow through in such countries. There is need for further liaison between ECOP and ESCOP on this subject.

Kraus suggested that young Peace Corps people may be a prime source of needed people for these foreign programs. They could be tooled up to handle many of the problems.

Hervey - Colorado State University is working on a plan with Pakistan involving a senior and junior scientist from CSU to work in conjunction with a counterpart national scientist in Pakistan. CSU would encourage foreign graduate students to come here for graduate study and go back to Pakistan to work on the problem. Such a student would work in place of, along with, or in addition to, the junior scientist, and would operate with the guidance of the senior scientist at CSU as the advisor. The senior scientist can go to Pakistan to get the project started and then return home, leaving the junior scientist to carry on the work. AID may go along with this plan as an operating program for cooperative effort.

5. Determination of Program Priorities

Stein indicated that the involvement of people in Nevada's programs is a critical item in determining priorities in Extension. He asked how Experiment Stations determine priorities of research projects to be undertaken.

Ensign - One priority consideration is the level of competence and interest available on your staff in the area in which you may be thinking of going. Thus, you relate the things you do to the kind of people you have on your staff.

Aasheim - A professional may have special interests along certain lines, but he ought to have sufficient flexibility to adapt to new areas.

Kelly - You can envision a long-range plan based upon what you think are the most desirable goals. Then you could look to where the most money is or to who attracts the most attention, and make your priority decisions within this context.

- We could have Extension people act as systems specialists to work in conjunction with researchers in a manner similar to that where engineers apply the efforts of knowledge developed by physicists.

Bennett - Extension workers sometimes encounter unsolved problems that need immediate attention, and they come back to researchers to seek solutions to these problems. Research staffs ought to be sufficiently flexible to help cope with these problem solving areas.

Peterson indicated that Extension often brings to the attention of Experiment Stations areas needing a problem solving approach. California has had successful research-extension teams to resolve some of these problems. (NOTE: Reference to a team project in a study of pear decline was reported at the last joint meeting - see page 6 of the Minutes of the joint meeting at Lake Arrowhead, March 25, 1963.)

Lear - We have talked about problems of political development all over the country. Have we involved people from our Political Science Departments to help resolve some of these problems? This would involve a total university approach to interdisciplinary (or multi-disciplinary) problems. We need to find ways of getting dollars to pay the fees, expenses, honorariums and so forth that some other staff members are accustomed to or seek for their services as consultants. People in Liberal Arts Colleges generally have not bought the concept of the Agricultural Extension Service, and thus they frown upon working extra hours without proper compensation.

Stein - Perhaps we ought to re-examine what we mean by the term agriculture, rural, and urban. We could go to other areas of the University and have personnel come in to assist us as consultants as needed, rather than seek to build up an overall competency in the College of Agriculture.

6. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967

Watts - ECOP has taken no formal action on the part of the Act that would put agricultural experiment stations and extension services under the jurisdiction of a new House Committee on Education rather than the House Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Western Extension Directors are opposed to such a move.

Frevert - ESCOP passed a unanimous resolution in opposition to the move.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned about 5:10 p.m.

SUPPLEMENT III

to

MINUTES OF WESTERN DIRECTORS
REGULAR SPRING MEETING

Berkeley, California
March 8, 1967

This supplement consists of three handouts made available by
Dr. T. C. Byerly for distribution to Western Directors.

- PART I USDA and the Universities
- PART II Report of Committee on Allocation of Research Funds
 to Selected Land-Grant Colleges
- PART III Procedures for Distribution of Funds, Program and
 Project Development and Accounting for Funds for
 Agricultural Research at Selected Land-Grant Colleges

PART I

USDA AND THE UNIVERSITIES ^{1/}

The history of USDA and the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities is synchronous and, in many ways, interrelated. The Organic Act establishing the USDA was enacted in 1862. It provided that the Department should gather and disseminate information of concern to agriculture in the broadest sense. The Land-Grant Colleges were established by the Morrill Act in the same year to provide opportunities for all prepared and capable youth to obtain education and training in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Both found through experience that information gathering and dissemination was insufficient. The Department was authorized to establish the Arlington Farm in 1890. Work actually began in 1900. Concurrently and subsequently the program evolved into a nationwide system employing more than 4,000 participating research scientists. This in-house competence, responsive to the needs of program activities of the Department, has provided a great deal of the information on which these programs are based; thus, exclusion of exotic insects and plant and animal diseases, control and eradication of an important series of indigenous and exotic ones have been based on research based methods of diagnosis and treatment. Examples include bovine pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, Mediterranean fruit fly, Khapra beetle, tick-fever of cattle, Hoja Blanca disease of rice, and many others.

Our Forest Service has developed through research much of the information used in protecting and improving our 600 million acres of wooded land so that we now have a great outdoor resource with abundant game, of increasing water yield, and growing timber stock. Our Soil Conservation Service, Marketing Service, and other action programs are equally served by in-house research.

But just as the Department and the Land-Grant Colleges have a common birthdate, so too, the development and support of research in the Land-Grant Colleges parallels that of the Department. Beginnings of research were made in several States by the 70's; general need for primary research information led to the passage of the Hatch Act in 1887 which led to provision of Federal support to an Experiment Station in every State, generally as an integral part of the Land-Grant College. While Federal support under the Hatch Act and other acts has provided a continuing base for support of the Experiment Stations, non-federal support to these Stations, principally from State appropriations, has consistently and increasingly provided the major share of their financial needs.

The State Agricultural Experiment Stations are each a part of the Land-Grant College except the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven which is autonomous. Each of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations is a State, not a Federal, institution. The Director is an employee of the institution of which the Experiment Station is a part, not a Federal employee, not subject to administrative control of the USDA.

^{1/} Statement presented by Dr. T. C. Byerly, Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service, USDA, before the Subcommittee on Government-University Relations, Federal Interagency Committee on Education, February 8, 1967.

The State Agricultural Experiment Stations are highly productive in terms of research information. Their 10,000 research scientists, most of whom participate in teaching, amount to more than 6,000 f.t.e. research scientists. They publish about 10,000 research or technical papers a year in most of the disciplines of biological, chemical, engineering, and social science. Most of the research is oriented to the needs of agriculture, rural people, industries supplying agriculture, industries which process, and market farm and forest products and needs and wants of consumers of their products, i.e., all of us. Each Experiment Station and the program objectives of the Institution of which it is a part.

This, then, is the basic pattern of publicly supported agricultural research in the United States. In 1940, it received about 40 percent of the Federal dollars appropriated for research, then only about \$70 million in all. Then and now the Federal dollars appropriated to USDA research agencies--Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, Economic Research Service, Farmer Cooperative Service--amounted to about 3/4, the amounts appropriated specifically for grants about 1/4 of the funds in the USDA budget for direct research support, about \$225 million in fiscal 1967.

This summary statement oversimplifies the relationship of USDA to the Universities. Let us examine further the components and interrelationships.

First, then, consider the funds appropriated under the Hatch Act as amended in 1955, a consolidation of authorities in earlier acts including the basic Hatch Act of 1887. The current Hatch Act provides that 3 percent of funds shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for its administration. Up to 25 percent may be assigned to a Regional Research Fund (RRF) for the support of projects on a nonmatching basis in which two or more States are cooperating and which have been recommended by a Statutory Committee of nine persons elected by the Directors of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and approved by the Secretary. The remaining funds are provided for payments to the States, by formula and on a matching basis.

Each year, each Director is required to submit a program of research for the following fiscal year, which upon approval by the Cooperative State Research Service, acting for the Secretary, becomes the basis for expenditure of funds appropriated under the Hatch Act by each Experiment Station.

In fact the program consists in total of more than 6,000 research projects, each of which by mutual agreement provided for in a manual of procedures, must be approved by the Cooperative State Research Service prior to expenditure of Hatch funds in its support. In addition to these 6,000+ projects for which prior approval is required, the State Agricultural Experiment Stations have an additional 7,000 projects supported by other funds, chiefly from State appropriations. Most of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations submit these projects for review by the Cooperative State Research Service staff in order to benefit from their knowledge of other work in the project area and of research procedures.

Payments of funds under the Hatch Act are made on a quarterly basis according to statutes. While expenditures are authorized on the basis of the Directors stated intent with respect to individual projects, fiscal accountability is based on the aggregate of all formula projects at the station in one account and all the Regional projects in which the station is participating in another. Thus, each

Director has the authority to shift funds among formula supported projects and among Regional projects during the fiscal year in order to adjust use of these funds as requirements and opportunities change. Each station certifies its expenditures for the preceding year to the Cooperative State Research Service and any unexpended funds are deducted from the next year's availability. The Cooperative State Research Service and its sister agency Office of Management Services conduct program reviews at each Station at least once every two years. The purpose of these reviews is to advise and assist the Director in developing and maintaining procedures which will enable him to use Hatch funds to support a research program of highest productivity, quality, and relevancy with the broad statutory constraints of the Hatch Act. Audit is a responsibility of the Office of the Inspector General and is generally conducted as a part of an examination of all USDA programs at the institution of which the Station is a part.

The Cooperative State Research Service is also charged with participation in coordination of research among the States and between the States and USDA research agencies. This responsibility is discharged in several ways. First every in-house project of USDA research agencies is submitted to the Cooperative State Research Service professional staff for comment especially with respect to other research being conducted in the State Agricultural Experiment Stations in the proposed project research area. This review provides a basis for an informed judgment by the research agency on the need for the proposed research. The Cooperative State Research Service professional staff also participate as consulting members of the technical committees established for each authorized Regional research fund project. These technical committees consist of the participating research investigators in the project; each committee has an administrative adviser designated by the State Experiment Station Directors. One or more USDA research agencies generally participate in each Regional project and each such agency has a member on the technical committee and may provide support for a coordinator for the project.

This then, is the basic historic pattern of relationship between USDA and the Universities in research. There are several additional important components.

Not in time sequence, but as an important innovation in joint planning and coordination among the States and the Universities, is the current implementation of a recommendation in the long-range study recently released by its joint sponsors, the USDA and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. This recommendation calls for the appointment of joint task forces usually consisting of four scientists and research administrators selected by the Director of Science and Education of USDA and four selected by the Chairman of ESCOP--the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy. A task force will be established for each major research area recommended by the Agricultural Research Planning Committee. The Agricultural Research Planning Committee is a joint committee consisting of persons nominated by the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy, by USDA, by National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the cooperating Forestry Schools, and the Office of Science and Technology.

Task forces are in process for forestry, swine, weather modification, mechanization, cotton, food safety, and other areas, currently 33 in all. Each will use the updated inventory of the long-range study, information with respect to the program plans of each experiment station and cooperating forestry school together

with all other available information on status, needs, and opportunities for research from USDA research agencies, other Federal agencies, Universities, other research institutions, and industry. Information will also be provided by program agencies of USDA, especially from the Extension Service. It is anticipated that, over time, needs and opportunities will be identified; that information developed will facilitate cost-effectiveness analysis for the establishment of priorities and budgetary needs and for decisions as to research best suited to in-house and extra mural research.

I have presented this innovation out of sequence because of its importance and its potential impact on USDA-University relationships. Findings of task forces will, of course, be advisory both to USDA and the experiment stations and cooperating forestry schools.

I have mentioned the cooperating forestry schools several times. Their relationship to USDA was established by the McIntire-Stennis Act in 1963. This Act authorizes appropriation of matching grant funds in amount up to half that appropriated to the Forest Service. Recipients are public institutions designated by each State and Puerto Rico. Several States have designated Schools in addition to that at the Land-Grant University. Syracuse, University of Washington, Southern Illinois University, and the University of Michigan are examples. The Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station is however, the designated administrator in most States. Grants are administered by the designated institutions in a manner analogous to those under the Hatch Act. Funds in 1967 under this Act are \$3,000,000.

There also exist authorization and funds for matching grants to the State Agricultural Experiment Stations for facilities. These are formula grants to be used for specific research facilities approved by the Cooperative State Research Service for the Secretary of Agriculture. Recommendation 7 of the long-range study is "Major regional or national laboratories should be jointly planned by USDA-State Agricultural Experiment Station administrators." It is the declared policy of USDA to build such laboratories at or near Land-Grant campuses. Example of instrumentation of this policy are the National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa and regional poultry laboratories at Athens, Georgia and State College, Mississippi. There are exceptions.

Thus far I have discussed institutional relationships. USDA-University relationships are not limited to the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and cooperating forestry schools.

The USDA research agencies have authority under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 to accomplish research by contract whenever it can be accomplished better, cheaper or quicker by this means than by in-house research. There is variation within and among agencies with respect to invitation to compete for such contracts. Many of them are negotiated with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations; some are negotiated with Land-Grant Universities for research in colleges or departments not in the State Agricultural Experiment Stations; some are negotiated with non-land grant universities, other non-profit research institutions and industrial research organizations. Personnel limitations on USDA agencies may increase the amount of research contracted.

The USDA research agencies also make grants, especially for basic research, under authority of P. L. 85-934 or P. L. 89-106. The latter Act gives general grant authority to the Department for support of research. The Cooperative State Research Service has \$2 million of obligational authority in 1967. The Cooperative State Research Service has administered such grants by inviting submission of project proposals within specified research areas. Such proposals have been reviewed by peer panels selected from within USDA and cooperating research institutions. Only those projects recommended by such peer panels as worthy of funding have been considered administratively for funding. Within these constraints, grants have been made to Institutions for the support of specific projects by named principal investigators. Each project is fiscally accountable. Even the small number of such individual grant projects by the Cooperative State Research Service has made us aware of what seems to me to be a general problem in the administration of project grants. Since each such project is separately accountable, no flexibility exists for adjustment of funds among projects in accordance with unforeseeable change in opportunities and requirements; since the amount provided is a constraint on each project, either funds from other sources must be provided or effective use of all the grant funds is difficult and the cumulative number of project grants makes both fiscal and program accountability difficult.

Recommendation 4 of the long-range study is "The USDA should enunciate and pursue a policy of broadening application of grant and contract programs." Paragraph 2 of the long-range study comment on this recommendation states:

"The policy of the government is to widen the area of competence among educational institutions. For this reason, a combination of institutional and project grants is visualized as making up a sound program. This recommendation is in part a recognition of the important role that formula grants have played, and must play, in the future in building the strength of agricultural research at the land-grant universities."

Here is a recommendation that recognizes the existence and inevitability of change. Change will not be easy. At a time when the long-range study projects an increase of 76 percent in scientific research manpower needs within the USDA and its cooperating research institutions by 1977 it is easy to recognize in principle that part of that need may be effectively met by providing grant support to research oriented to the missions of agriculture in universities and other institutions with no other formal relationship to USDA but it is more difficult to concede that priority should not be given to supporting needs and opportunities within the established system. Since institutional formula grants provided the continuing basis for development and maintenance of excellence which must finally rest on adequate support of the research of tenured personnel, it is understandable that research administrators of recipient institutions are concerned lest funds for competitive grants be substituted for increases in institutional grant funds.

The growing awareness of the value of institutional grant funds is evidenced by several programs initiated by NSF, HEW, USDI, and other Federal agencies. It continues to be basic in USDA. Interest on broadening such programs may be reflected during Hearings on H. R. 875, the Miller Bill. This proposal would provide institutional grant support on a tripartite formula based on such factors as number of high school graduates in each State, the undergraduate, graduate teaching load in each college in the State, and the research load of the qualifying institutions.

Now finally for the USDA-University relationship in education and training. USDA has no general statutory authority to support resident instruction. Morrill Act funds for this purpose are administered by HEW and are available, albeit in small amounts to all of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities while the 16 former Negro Land-Grant Colleges established by 16 States are not eligible for direct receipt of research funds appropriated under the Hatch Act. The McIntire-Stennis Act does emphasize the ancillary benefits of research support to the cooperating forestry schools through use of such funds to employ graduate students to do research under supervision. About 400 graduate students are so employed.

Funds appropriated under the Hatch Act are likewise used for the employment of about 2,500 graduate students on a part-time basis.

It is further the policy of USDA research agencies to permit teaching, especially supervision of graduate students, by qualified personnel stationed on University campuses. Several hundred employees of Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, and Economic Research Service participate in teaching outside their scheduled USDA working hours or on a quid pro quo basis agreed upon between the respective USDA agencies and the respective universities.

The principal teaching aim of the USDA in cooperation with the Universities is the Cooperative Extension Service. This service provides non-resident information and demonstration programs to rural youth, homemakers, and rural community groups as well as technological information to help keep farmers current with every research advance.

Finally USDA has, as a service to AID, substantial responsibility in arranging appropriate short term and longer training programs for foreign students at Land-Grant Universities.

Of particular interest for the future is the authority provided by the 89th Congress and Sec. 406 of the Food for Peace Act for the support by USDA of research and training of persons skilled in the adaptation of technology in agriculture to help those developing countries determined to help themselves produce, protect, and distribute food for their own people.

In conjunction with this major problem, one of the panels of the President's Science Advisory Committee on the world food supply is developing recommendations on international education and training in agriculture which may help to clarify and strengthen USDA, interagency, university relations in this area.

Agricultural research in the State Agricultural Experiment Stations has always been closely integrated with resident and extension teaching. During the past few years, major amounts of integration with scientific disciplines, colleges, and programs focused on water research; economic development; recreation, fish, wildlife, and other multiple resource use; human health; and basic research. Thus, most of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations support research in colleges and departments outside the College of Agriculture. Institutes of Water Resources Research, Genetics, Nutrition, Biology, and others provide coordination for university-wide programs including projects supported by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations. Grant support from Federal agencies other than USDA in support of research of scientists on State Agricultural Experiment Station rosters amounts to more than \$30,000,000 annually.

PART II

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

National Academy of Sciences National Academy of Engineering
2101 Constitution Avenue Washington, D. C. 20418

Division of Biology and Agriculture

February 15, 1967

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALLOCATION OF RESEARCH FUNDS TO SELECTED LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Under Contract USDA 12-15-01-5-114

This study was organized within the Agricultural Board, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Research Council, in response to a September, 1966 request from Dr. George Mehren, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture. The individuals invited to serve on the Committee, listed below, were assisted by Dr. Howard B. Sprague, Executive Secretary of the Agricultural Board.

Committee Roster

Dr. D. W. Colvard, President, University of North Carolina,
Charlotte, N. C. Chairman

Dr. Russell W. Brown, Vice President, Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Doretta S. Hoffman, Dean, College of Home Economics,
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, President, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Dr. W. Keith Kennedy, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President, Phelps-Stokes Fund,
297 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dr. C. F. Simmons, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture,
Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.

Dr. E. T. York, Provost for Agriculture, University of Florida,
Gainesville, Fla.

This report is based on information derived from visits made by one or more members of the Committee to each of the 16 State Land Grant Colleges and in consultations with representatives of the state agricultural experiment stations in most of these same states (see Attachment for list of Colleges and Stations involved). In addition, responses to certain questions formally directed to the chief administrators of the Colleges and Experiment Stations have been evaluated. After a careful review of all available information, the following propositions were agreed upon:

1. Although the 16 State Land Grant Colleges now differ greatly in size, in emphasis upon agriculture, in resources and facilities, and in the apparent competence of their staffs to carry on effective research in agriculture and related disciplines, each has elements of strength. Many staff members hold advanced degrees from first-class universities, are clearly interested in research, and are attempting to carry out significant studies in their chosen fields. These efforts are mostly made despite very limited opportunities.

Each of the Colleges has some first-quality buildings, laboratories, and land areas suited for research and which are available for studies well beyond the limits of projects now under way. The present situation represents inadequate utilization of both human and material resources. It therefore seems very likely that increased financial support, improved communications, and effective guidance would significantly enhance the scholarly contributions of College staff members.

2. There is substantial need to provide coordination of agricultural research programs in each state. To develop programs at the State Colleges separate from those of the state as a whole would be unwise and would tend to isolate the institution and its staff from the mainstream of activity, leading to parochialism or special status for, at best, limited efforts.

3. To achieve the greatest benefit to the entire state, federal support should be channeled through the appropriate State Agricultural Experiment Station, but clearly designated for research support at the Land Grant College. This mechanism should encourage measures, developed jointly by the Colleges and Experiment Stations, which will insure for the Colleges an integral place in the statewide program of agricultural research. It seems likely that the federal support thus channeled to the Colleges will in turn attract support from non-federal sources as the competence and effectiveness of the research becomes evident and as the additional strength derived from use of federal funds is established.

4. It is hardly possible for the limited federal support available for FY 67 to have significant effect if it is discontinued after that time. To bring these Colleges into the mainstream of development in their respective states requires that support be provided on a continuing basis. Opportunity for enlisting staff members in these institutions in the solution of important problems and in furthering the development of their states will increase at a satisfactory rate only if research support also increases as rapidly as demonstrated competence warrants. It would, however, be a grave mistake to provide this increased support at the price of correspondingly reducing the amounts allotted to the Experiment Stations themselves. The responsibility of agriculture to meet domestic and overseas requirements is steadily growing and substantial changes can be expected in the near future. It seems clear that increased support for agricultural research will be needed in each state and that a part of this may appropriately be used to enhance programs at the State Colleges.

5. The Land Grant Colleges, and the states in which they are located differ greatly in land area, type of agriculture, and population size. Allocation of funds might well be made on a variety of criteria. The Committee feels, however, that apportionment to state agricultural experiment stations under the formula developed some time ago for "Hatch" funds has proven equitable and generally satisfactory and has led to fruitful results. It therefore recommends that whatever federal funds remain after a basic grant to each of the 16 Colleges be allocated in a similar way. This procedure would seem especially appropriate in view of the further recommendation that these funds be channeled through the corresponding state experiment station, and that a coordinated, statewide research effort be encouraged.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In this context, agricultural research should be broadly interpreted to include farming and ranching; all aspects of forestry; home economics; management of all rural lands and associated waters; the regional flora and fauna; and the economic, social and esthetic needs of the people. Closely related scientific disciplines, -- biological and physical sciences, economics, and sociology -- should be considered as integral parts of agricultural research.

2. Federal funds made specifically available for support of agricultural research in the 16 state colleges should be allocated as follows:

(a) \$10,000 should annually be made available to each college.

(b) Remaining funds should be prorated to the individual State Agricultural Experiment Stations according to the schedule below, which has in turn been derived from formulae developed for allocation of Hatch funds. Use of these funds should be restricted to the Colleges listed in the Attachment to this report.

3. In order for his institution to become eligible for the basic annual allotment of \$10,000, the chief administrative officer of each College must apply in writing to the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S.D.A., through the Director of the Experiment Station in his state, and submit a general plan for research to be undertaken. No institution should be judged a non-participant until it has had at least two fiscal years in which to make its interest known and to qualify for the recommended basic grant.

4. To qualify for its proportional share of the remainder of the designated federal funds, each State College shall develop and submit to the Cooperative State Research Service, through the State Agricultural Experiment Station, specific research project plans. The procedures and criteria generally employed by the CSRS in considering projects submitted by the Stations for Hatch Act funding shall be applicable to those submitted by the Colleges. Federal funds allocated to a specific College shall be applied exclusively to support of approved projects in that College.

5. Research projects submitted by each State College to the CSRS should bear the approval of the State Experiment Station director and should be forwarded promptly. Comments or recommendations of the Station director relating to specific projects shall follow the same general pattern as those pertaining to projects developed within the station system itself. Final decision will rest with the CSRS.

6. It is recommended that federal funds allocated to the State Colleges for agricultural research be channeled through the relevant State Experiment Station. This would facilitate central administration and direction of the overall state research program, the preparation and printing of reports, and related matters necessary to a continuing effort meeting the needs of the whole state. The scope and nature of researches selected for implementation by the College should be compatible with resources, facilities, and the professional competence of the staff, whether already appointed or to be supported by grant funds.

7. To insure that research undertaken at each College is significant and is effectively coordinated with that already being done in the region, there should be established, if it is not already in being, a means whereby representatives of the College and the Experiment Station may consult with each other regularly.

8. Ways should be sought for effecting continued exchange of information between individual members of the research staffs of the State Colleges and Experiment Stations. Joint seminars and conferences, joint inspection of ongoing research, and cooperative participation in specific projects are possible means to this end.

9. Junior staff members and qualified research assistants at the State Colleges should have opportunity to undertake graduate work within programs administered by the respective Land Grant University, in cooperation with the Experiment Station, combining graduate courses at the University with thesis research which utilizes wholly or in part facilities available to the College. This opportunity should be extended to newly-appointed College staff members, some of whom may well be supported by the very federal funds here under consideration. In summary, opportunity should be open for scientists from both College and Experiment Station to make maximum use of the total available research resources.

10. Procedures for review of research reports prepared by College personnel should be comparable to those regularly used by the Experiment Station and should include participation by appropriate staff members of the College.

Recommended Allocation of Federal
Funds for Support of Agricultural Research Remaining
after Basic Grant of \$10,000 to each College

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage Allocation</u>
Alabama	6.826
Arkansas	5.675
Delaware	1.962
Florida	4.021
Georgia	7.184
Kentucky	7.382
Louisiana	5.082
Maryland	3.440
Mississippi	7.115
Missouri	6.698
North Carolina	10.101
Oklahoma	4.842
South Carolina	5.807
Tennessee	7.525
Texas	9.750
Virginia	<u>6.592</u>
	100.000%

ATTACHMENT

STATE COLLEGES AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

1. Alabama

- a. Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical College, Normal, Ala. 35762
- b. Alabama State Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. 36830

2. Arkansas

- a. Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601
- b. Arkansas State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701

3. Delaware

- a. Delaware State College, Dover, Dela. 19901
- b. Delaware State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Delaware, Dover, Dela. 19711

4. Florida

- a. Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University, Tallahassee, Fla. 32307
- b. Florida State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. 32603

5. Georgia

- a. Fort Valley State College, Ft. Valley, Ga. 31030
- b. Georgia State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30601

6. Kentucky

- a. Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky. 40601
- b. Kentucky State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506

7. Louisiana

- a. Southern University & Agricultural & Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La. 70813
- b. Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803

8. Maryland

- a. Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md. 21853
- b. Maryland State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742

9. Mississippi

- a. Alcorn Agricultural & Mechanical College, Lorman, Miss. 39096
- b. Mississippi State Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi State University, State College, Miss. 39762

10. Missouri

- a. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
- b. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 65202

11. North Carolina

- a. Agricultural & Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C. 27411
- b. North Carolina State Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27607

12. Oklahoma

- a. Langston University, Langston, Okla. 73050
- b. Oklahoma State Agricultural Experiment Station, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. 74075

13. South Carolina

- a. South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C. 29115
- b. South Carolina State Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson University, Clemson, S. C. 29631

14. Tennessee

- a. Tennessee Agricultural & Industrial State University, Nashville, Tenn. 37203
- b. Tennessee State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901

15. Texas

- a. Prairie View Agricultural & Mechanical College, Prairie View, Texas 77445
- b. Texas State Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A & M University System, College Station, Texas 77843

16. Virginia

- a. Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. 23803
- b. Virginia State Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. 24061

PART III

PROCEDURES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, PROGRAM AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ACCOUNTING FOR FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT SELECTED LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

The procedures outlined in this statement are for the purpose of establishing an administrative schedule for distribution of the research funds to selected Land-Grant Colleges established pursuant to the Second Land-Grant Act of 1890.

Procedures outlined are within the scope of Public Law 89-106, approved August 4, 1965.

I. Areas of Agricultural Research Included

Agricultural research is broadly interpreted to include farming and ranching; all aspects of forestry; home economics; management of all rural lands and associated waters; the regional flora and fauna; and the economic, social and esthetic needs of the people. Closely related scientific disciplines--biological, physical, and social sciences--should be considered as integral parts of agricultural research.

II. Plan of Distribution

Federal funds available for support of agricultural research in the 16 State Colleges are planned for distribution as follows: (a) \$10,000 to each College; (b) remaining funds distributed on the basis of the ratio that the Hatch fund allotment of each State bears to the total allotment of the 16 eligible States. Amounts available for fiscal year 1967 and the eligible Colleges are included in Sections VII and VIII of this report.

III. Requirements for Eligibility for the Initial Annual Allotment for Each College

To establish eligibility, the chief administrative officer of each College must apply in writing to the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), USDA, through the Director of the State agricultural experiment station, and submit a general plan for research to be undertaken. Plans should be received in CSRS by May 15, 1967.

A. The general plan of research work to be undertaken should provide the following:

1. A statement designating each of the specific areas in which research is to be undertaken. The plan should include provision for processing and interpreting data and publication of results.
2. An estimate of funds to be assigned to each research area.
3. The name of the scientist who will be in charge of each research area, the names, if known, or specialty title of other scientists to be assigned, and an estimate of time each will spend thereon.

4. The plan of research submitted by the College will require approval by the CSRS. A letter of agreement signifying such approval will be prepared and submitted to the chief administrative officer of the College. His signature and return of the agreement will constitute the grant which will be used as the obligating document against which subsequent disbursement will be made. Any modification of the initial plan of research is also subject to approval by CSRS. Grants will not be executed for periods in excess of five years. Not more than 30% of the total grant may be expended for equipment. No plan of research will be approved for a grant from 1967 funds if not received on or about May 15.

B. The following criteria will need to be considered in developing the plan of research:

1. Potential or demonstrated research capability of the investigator(s).
2. Relevance of the proposal to problems of the agriculture and rural life of the State.
3. Significance of the proposal.
4. Time spent on the project should be sufficient to insure reasonable progress toward meeting research objectives.
5. Availability of equipment, facilities and supplementary labor or services.
6. Opportunity to students to enable them to participate in various phases of the research and through improvement in quality of teaching.

IV. Requirements for Federal Disbursement

A. Each State College shall develop and submit to the CSRS, through the State agricultural experiment station, detailed research project proposals. Proposals should be consistent with the general plan of research previously submitted. Funds obligated by the CSRS on the basis of the general plan and subsequently disbursed to the Colleges shall be expended exclusively on projects approved by the CSRS.

D. "Essentials of a Project Outline" (Copy attached) is suggested as a guideline in drafting the detailed research proposals.

V. Procedure for Submitting Projects

A. Research projects should be promptly submitted by each State College to the CSRS and shall bear the approval of the chief administrative officer of the College and the Director of the State agricultural experiment station.

B. Comments or recommendations of the Station Director relating to specific projects shall follow the same general pattern as those pertaining to projects developed within the station system itself.

C. Final action as to project approval shall rest with the CSRS.

VI. Designation of Custodian and Accounting for Funds

- A. Federal funds under this program will be disbursed directly to an official designated, by the President of the College, as the legal custodian. The President will notify CSRS of the designation and furnish the title of the position to which the checks will be drawn. Disbursements will be made in accordance with procedures established for specific grants authorized under Public Law 89-106 (vouchers presented quarterly on the basis of actual cash need, CSRS Form 143).
- B. A financial report will be submitted to the CSRS, on forms prescribed by that office, no later than September 1 of each year. Each recipient of assistance shall keep records which fully disclose the amount and disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such grants, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such funds are given or used, and the amount of that portion of the costs of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to the grants received.

VII. Distribution of Funds to Eligible State Colleges - Fiscal Year 1967

<u>State</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>By Formula</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	\$ 10,000	6.826	\$ 8,396	\$ 18,396
Arkansas	10,000	5.675	6,980	16,980
Delaware	10,000	1.962	2,413	12,413
Florida	10,000	4.021	4,946	14,946
Georgia	10,000	7.184	8,836	18,836
Kentucky	10,000	7.382	9,080	19,080
Louisiana	10,000	5.082	6,251	16,251
Maryland	10,000	3.440	4,231	14,231
Mississippi	10,000	7.115	8,751	18,751
Missouri	10,000	6.698	8,239	18,239
North Carolina	10,000	10.101	12,424	22,424
Oklahoma	10,000	4.342	5,956	15,956
South Carolina	10,000	5.307	7,143	17,143
Tennessee	10,000	7.525	9,256	19,256
Texas	10,000	9.749	11,991	21,991
Virginia	<u>10,000</u>	<u>6.591</u>	<u>8,107</u>	<u>18,107</u>
Total	\$160,000	100.000	\$123,000	\$283,000

VIII. Eligible State Colleges and State Agricultural Experiment Stations Included in the Procedures Outlined Above

1. Alabama

- a. Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal,
Alabama 35762

- b. Alabama State Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830
- 2. Arkansas
 - a. Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601
 - b. Arkansas State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701
- 3. Delaware
 - a. Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware 19901
 - b. Delaware State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711
- 4. Florida
 - a. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307
 - b. Florida State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601
- 5. Georgia
 - a. Fort Valley State College, Ft. Valley, Georgia 31030
 - b. Georgia State Agricultural Experiment Stations, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601
- 6. Kentucky
 - a. Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
 - b. Kentucky State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506
- 7. Louisiana
 - a. Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813
 - b. Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
- 8. Maryland
 - a. Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland 21853
 - b. Maryland State Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742

9. Mississippi
 - a. Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Lorman
Mississippi 39096
 - b. Mississippi State Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi
State University, State College, Mississippi 39762
10. Missouri
 - a. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
 - b. Missouri State Agricultural Experiment Station, University
of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65202
11. North Carolina
 - a. Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina,
Greensboro, North Carolina 27411
 - b. North Carolina State Agricultural Experiment Station, North
Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
12. Oklahoma
 - a. Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma 73050
 - b. Oklahoma State Agricultural Experiment Station, Oklahoma
State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74075
13. South Carolina
 - a. South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115
 - b. South Carolina State Agricultural Experiment Station,
Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina 29631
14. Tennessee
 - a. Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University,
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
 - b. Tennessee State Agricultural Experiment Station,
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37901
15. Texas
 - a. Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College,
Prairie View, Texas 77445
 - b. Texas State Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&M
University System, College Station, Texas 77843

16. Virginia

- a. Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia 23803
- b. Virginia State Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia
Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061