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

Denver, Colorado

April 7, 1983

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

April 7, 1983

Summary of Actions (continued) Page

INDEX TO MINUTES

INDEX TO APPENDICES

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

MINUTES

April 7, 1983
Ramada Inn
Denver, Colorado

ATTENDANCE:

Alaska	- S. Restad	Oregon	- W. H. Foote
Arizona	- L. W. Dewhirst	Utah	- C. E. Clark
California	- D. E. Schlegel	Washington	- L. L. Boyd
Colorado	- J. P. Jordan	Wyoming	- C. C. Kaltenbach
Guam	- W. P. Leon Guerrero	OWDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
Idaho	- L. A. Bulla		- J. E. Moak
Montana	- A. W. Hovin	CSRS	- W. I. Thomas
Nevada	- R. M. Kottman		- R. G. Garner
New Mexico	- K. J. Lessman	ARS	- H C Cox

1.0 Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dewhirst at 8:00 a.m., Thursday, April 7, 1983, in the Carousel Room of the Ramada Inn, Smith Road, Denver, Colorado.

2.0 Introductions and Announcements

Dewhirst welcomed attendees to the meeting and appointed a Resolutions Committee consisting of J. P. Jordan (Chairman), A. W. Hovin, and R. M. Kottman.

Dewhirst announced that Dr. M. L. Cotner, ERS liaison representative to the WDA, had been appointed to the position of Deputy Administrator of ERS. He also distributed three handouts on ERS sent by Dr. Cotner: (1) a brochure entitled "The Economic Research Service in 1983", (2) a vacancy announcement for the position of Director, Natural Resource Economics Division, and (3) a handout on the FY 1984 ERS budget and program changes. The third handout is included as Appendix B, pages 22-36.

3.0 Adoption of Agenda

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the agenda dated 4/7/83 be approved without change. The agenda is included as Appendix A, page 21.

4.0 Approval of Minutes of November 8-10, 1982 Meeting

It was moved by Boyd, seconded by Clark, that the WDA approve the minutes of the November 8-10, 1982 meeting as distributed.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

5.0 Report of Chairman -- L. W. Dewhirst

5.1 Interim Actions of the Chairman

At the request of Western Extension Directors, Dewhirst polled members of the WDA Executive Committee concerning changing the composition of the Board of Directors of the Western Rural Development Center. It was agreed that one representative each from CSRS and USDA-Extension be made ex officio, nonvoting members of the Board of Directors.

In line with WDA current policy regarding representation to other groups, Dewhirst requested Boyd represent the WDA at the July 18-20 meeting of Western Extension Directors in Seattle.

5.2 Interregional Coordinating Committee on DALs

A committee was appointed at Land Grant consisting of two representatives from each regional association to make recommendations on the role and functions of the DALs and clarify the relationship of the DALs to NASULGC. The members of the committee are:

Northeast	W. Lamar Harris (MD) (Chairman)
	Robert O. Sinclair (VT)
West	L. W. Dewhirst (AZ)
	C. Elmer Clark (UT) (replacing Donal Johnson)
Northcentral	Ben Jones (IL)
	John Mahlstede (IA)
South	Rodney Foil (MS)
	E. N. Boyd (VA)

Background information has been circulated to the committee members and they hope to have a draft report available for review by the regional associations during the summer meetings. Dewhirst requested Directors send their thoughts on this issue to either him or Clark as soon as possible.

5.3 WDA Relationship with NASULGC

Buchanan moved into NASULGC offices in December 1981. Our memorandum of understanding for calendar year 1982 specified annual rental of $8,000, which included certain office expenses such as telephone, mail, and copying.

Because NASULGC wished to hire a secretary to work both for Buchanan and Diesslin, Beverley Crawford was terminated and NASULGC hired a new secretary, Julie Johnson. Johnson is

assigned half-time to Buchanan and half-time to Diesslin, but she reports to Stansbury.

NASULGC has suggested extending the current memorandum of understanding for another year at the $8,000 rental plus an additional $9,000 for one-half the cost of the secretary. It was agreed that Dewhirst should write Clodius agreeing to the new cost but indicating that the secretary should report directly to Buchanan and Diesslin since we are paying her salary.

Dewhirst and Buchanan have been exploring other possible locations for the DAL office next year and will continue those discussions.

5.4 Baltimore II Meeting

The first of these meetings was held in fall 1981 and included the ARS administrator and the regional administrators, the four DALs, the four regional association chairmen, and the administrator of CSRS.

The objective of the March 30-31, 1983 meeting was to try to achieve better coordination, planning and interaction between the state and federal research performers. The climate for coordination is better now than it has been in the past, partly because of the attitudes of Kinney and Bentley. The meeting was attended by Kinney, Army (NPS), the four ARS regional administrators or their designees; L. Lewis, N. Clarke, and D. Bateman (ESCOP); Ben Jones and Dewhirst (regional associations); C. Harris (CSRS); T. Ronningen (DALs); and D. Stansbury (NASULGC). Bentley and Ed Kendrick attended part of one day.

One of the recommendations that emerged was that ESCOP consider locating the DALs in or near ARS regional offices or, if that is not possible, locating some CSRS personnel in ARS offices. There was considerable discussion about ARS-SAES interaction on a regional or subregional level, and the potential value of a test case involving joint planning and implementation. Cox will discuss this further in his report.

5.5 State Assessments to Support DAL Position

The University of Hawaii administration questioned the use of state funds for the support of the WDAL. They authorized payment for 1983 but asked that several questions be answered for future years: (1) is it appropriate to use state funds for lobbying? (2) 1967 is a long time ago--is it not time to take another look and possibly amend the memorandum of agreement? (3) assess the services or benefits in relation to the cost.

Dewhirst noted that although the 1967 memorandum is out-of-date, it would most likely be considerably more difficult for most stations to get a revised memorandum through their administrations at this time. It was agreed that Dewhirst should write Kefford clarifying the role of the WDAL (primarily information, education, and coordination of programs and activities) and pointing out how this differs from the usual activities of lobbyists. Walt Thomas offered to speak with someone at University of Hawaii if it would help Kefford resolve this problem.

5.6 DAL Budget/Salary for FY 1984

Directors reviewed a budget request with DAL salary and benefits left blank. Schlegel indicated that California is anticipating a 5-7% cost-of-living increase next year.

It was moved by Boyd, seconded by Kottman, that the WDA request California seek the maximum percentage increase in Buchanan's salary for FY 1984 and that California make a special effort to obtain a 10% increase.

Bulla offered a substitute motion, seconded by Kaltenbach, that Buchanan's FY 1984 salary be at the maximum increase allowed by California up to but not to exceed 10%. (A 10% increase would raise Buchanan's salary from $59,000 to $64,900.)

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

It was moved by Boyd, seconded by Clark, that the DAL FY 1984 budget be approved as presented.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

A copy of the approved budget is contained on page 6. Hovin also distributed a two-page interim Treasurer's Report for Welsh.

5.7 Relationship of WDA Bylaws to NASULGC, Division, Section

Dewhirst explained that the WDA bylaws differ from the Northcentral's because they do not explicitly recognize WDA actions that do not need to go through ESCOP or the NASULGC system.

It was moved by Restad, seconded by Boyd, that Chairman Dewhirst appoint a Director to review the WDA bylaws in light of the Northcentral ones.

(Action of WDA: 12/1/0 APPROVED)

5.8 RRF Off-the-Top Funding Requests

The Directors reviewed the regional off-the-top funding requests and recommended the following amounts:

	FY 1983 APPROPRIATION	FY 1984 REQUEST	FY 1984 RECOMMENDED
W-6 Plant Introduction (WA)	$188,600	$189,119	$189,119
W-84 Biological Control (CA)	19,571	40,571	24,571[1]
W-106 Administrative Analyst (CA)	43,058	see below	see below
W-161 IPM (CO)	50,000	50,000	50,000

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

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[1] $19,571 to be divided equally between Riverside and Berkeley campuses, with the $5,000 increase to Riverside for foreign travel already undertaken.

The Directors reviewed the off-the-top requests from the interregional projects. It was moved and seconded that the WDA ask our western Committee of Nine representatives to vote for approval of the interregional project off-the-top funding requests in accordance with the report of the Committee of Nine subcommittee on the IR budget requests.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

Kaltenbach distributed a paper by Kearl as part of the western effort under IR-6 entitled "Meat--An End Product From Rangeland: Current Production and Consumption Situation and Implications." Since the IR-6 project is scheduled to terminate September 30, 1983, it was moved by Kaltenbach, seconded by Jordan, that the WDA recommend approval of a one-year extension of IR-6.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

The amounts requested by the interregional projects are listed below:

		FY 1983 APPROPRIATION	FY 1984 REQUEST
IR-1 Potato Introduction (WI)		$116,775	$140,811
IR-2 Tree Fruit Clones (WA)		183,500	198,468
IR-4 Minor Use Pesticides (NJ)		226,900	N/A
IR-5 C.R.I.S. (CSRS)		180,600	198,700
IR-6 Research Analysis	MS 69,200		
	MD 47,000		
	MN 47,000	210,200	N/A
	WY 47,000		
IR-7 Atmospheric Deposition (CO)		53,000	62,924

FY 1984 BUDGET, WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

	FY82 Actual Expenditures	FY83 Projected Expenditures	FY84 Budget Request
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Balance brought forward (CA)	-636.35	11,645.24	
Balance brought forward (MT)	5,136.51	5,088.42	
Station Assessments	128,923.84	101,646.44	
RRF off-the-top	717.31	0	
Investment income (MT)	7,684.54	?	
TOTAL	141,825.85		
DISBURSEMENTS			
Ordinary Expenses			
Salaries			
DAL	56,000.04	59,000.00	64,900.00[1]
Administrative Assistant	21,060.00	13,500.00	0
50% time secretary (incl. benefits)	0	0	9,000.00
Benefits (@ 24%)	19,047.81	17,600.00	15,576.00
Travel	7,185.77	9,500.00	10,000.00
Luncheon allowance	0	1,000.00	1,000.00
Office rental (+50% secretary)	13,656.47	9,000.00	18,000.00
Office expenses	5,064.82	1,800.00	2,000.00
Extraordinary Expenses			
Equipment	77.38	6,267.00	2,000.00[2]
DAL dislocation allowance	3,000.00	0	0
TOTAL	125,092.29	117,667.00	122,476.00
DETAIL ON OFFICE EXPENSES:			
Duplication/printing	1,269.12	0	550.00
Mailing	263.92	0	0
Telephone	963.03	0	0
Office supplies	254.25	200.00	350.00
Miscellaneous items	1,013.44	1,200.00	600.00
Library materials	1,210.06	200.00	300.00
Equipment maintenance	91.00	100.00	100.00
Memberships	0	100.00	100.00
Total	5,064.82	1,800.00	2,000.00

[1] Assumes a 10% salary increase.
[2] Additional computer hardware and software.

5.9 Nominations

It was moved and seconded that the Directors approve the following two nominations:

RPG-3 Crops (member) (thru 12/85)	M. E. Stanghellini (AZ)
RPG-4 Animals (member) (thru 12/85)	R. W. Touchberry (CA-D)

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.0 Regional Cooperation on Water Research -- H C Cox

Notes were kept of the Baltimore II meeting but neither Cox nor Dewhirst have been informed of their distribution. Dewhirst agreed to see that a copy of the final notes is distributed to the WDA.

Since water emerged as the highest priority in the Western Regional Council's aggregation of research, extension and teaching priorities, Cox thought it might be a suitable area to use as a test case for ARS-SAES cooperation and coordination. He distributed three handouts illustrating the way outsiders perceive the linkage between our implementation and planning systems, the way it currently operates, and the way it might operate in a test case program.

Cox's suggestion was that each RPG could define and prioritize its water research needs relative to its subject matter area and appoint administrative advisers to see that research proposals in those areas are prepared. The research could be funded from new resources or existing resources. There was considerable discussion of the concept proposed, but no action was taken.

Directors questioned Cox about the ARS six-year plan and the effects of the proposed shifts on station programs. Some Directors felt that a good place for ARS to embark on a program of cooperation and coordination would have been the development and release of the six-year plan. Cox reminded Directors that cooperation is a two-way street, and ARS area directors have just as great a need to be kept informed of station program changes. Several Directors then mentioned instances of station-ARS cooperation relative to program shifts.

Cox indicated that since the summer meeting will be joint with ARS area directors, perhaps the ARS six-year plan could serve as the basis for small, subregional group discussions. In addition, it is ARS' turn to host the 1984 meeting. Please let Cox know if you have any site preferences.

7.0 Role and Status of Recording Secretary Position -- D. E. Schlegel

Schlegel reported that the Recording Secretary's office had moved from University of California-Systemwide to the College of Natural Resources, Berkeley Campus at the end of January. The physical

arrangements seem to be working out satisfactorily. Schlegel is continuing to evaluate how the office can be integrated into his overall office structure. He recommended Moak be retained as long as she is willing to stay, noting that she had agreed to give thirty days' notice. Schlegel ultimately hopes to combine the Recording Secretary position with another job in his office. He will give a more detailed report on this topic at the summer meeting.

Schlegel requested Directors send him their thoughts about the services they would like to have provided by the Recording Secretary's office, including those that should be added or deleted. Dewhirst indicated that his perception was that the WDA had contracted with Berkeley campus to provide the Recording Secretary service and the manner of providing the service is up to the discretion of the Dean.

Boyd indicated that Oldenstadt and Lee both felt strongly that the Recording Secretary's service to the Western Agricultural Research Committee and the RPGs is vital and should be continued. Boyd further recommended the WDA thank Schlegel for his efforts to date, and this was accepted unanimously.

It was moved by Boyd, seconded by Kottman, that the WDA approve the FY 1984 budget request for the Recording Secretary/Administrative Analyst as presented.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

A copy of the budget request is contained on page 9.

8.0 DAL Report -- M. T. Buchanan

8.1 "The DAL Issue." My perception is that the DALs are as sought out and as influential as before, maybe more so. I plan to talk further on this and related matters at the meeting. This could be in both my DAL report and in connection with other items.

During discussion, Buchanan indicated that despite NASULGC's hope that Bentley et al would consult only the NASULGC staff and leadership, Bentley has indicated that he plans to continue to consult regularly with the DALs on an informal, confidential basis.

8.2 Executive Vice-chairman of ESCOP. I am enjoying my work in this capacity with Lowell Lewis, Chairman. Among the innovations and improvements ESCOP has achieved under Lowell's leadership, I should like to highlight the following:

- ESCOP has taken an active role in encouraging persons to apply for the position, Administrator, CSRS.

- The Chairman of ESCOP is now a member of the Board of Directors, Division of Agriculture.

FY 1984 BUDGET, RECORDING SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYST

	FY 82 Actual Expenditures	FY83 Projected Expenditures	FY84 Budget Request
Ordinary Expenses			
Salary	26,649.00	25,700.00	26,900.00
Benefits (@ 20%)	4,751.69	5,050.00	5,380.00
Travel	1,724.42	2,200.00	3,000.00
Office expenses	4,792.89	6,000.00	7,500.00
Extraordinary Expenses			
Equipment	0	0	1,000.00[1]
TOTAL	37,918.00	38,950.00	43,780.00

DETAIL ON OFFICE EXPENSES

Total Expenditures			
Duplication/printing	1,343.46	1,300.00	1,800.00
Mailing	923.93	2,000.00	2,200.00
Telephone	604.75	800.00	1,000.00
Office supplies	383.97	400.00	500.00
Miscellaneous items	137.21	300.00	500.00
Computing/electronic mail	1,399.57	1,200.00	1,500.00
Total	4,792.89	6,000.00	7,500.00

[1] Modem and printer

- There is a stated commitment by the Chairman, Division Board, to consult with Board members in advance of meetings concerning agenda items proposed and also to get agenda out well in advance of scheduled sessions.

- The Board meetings are being scheduled to accommodate travel plans of members including ESCOP Chair.

- Staff of ESCOP (Buchanan) and of ECOP (Diesslin) are to be present at Board meetings.

- A Division committee has been named to interact with Assistant Secretary Bentley and Dr. Kendrick. Stansbury, Buchanan, and Diesslin accompany this committee to these meetings.

8.3 Planning. There is a great deal going on under this general heading. The west is perceived as a leader in much of it. I shall elaborate at the meeting to the extent there is interest and time. I need your guidance on policy issues.

During discussion, Buchanan indicated that there are a number of reports being prepared. The Joint Council is sponsoring the preparation of the needs assessment report, an annual plan, and a 5-year priorities report. Resources for the Future is preparing the section of the needs assessment report related to the years 2000 and 2010. Paul O'Connell is preparing the section on how the science and education system can meet the identified needs. Jean Lipman-Blumen and her associates are investigating the decisionmaking process in the agricultural research establishment. Congressman Brown has requested a description of the research establishment. Irwin Feller at Penn State, who was already working on an evaluation of technology transfer, has been contracted with to prepare a description of the system and evaluate technology development as well, in part to respond to Congressman Brown. Buchanan has been heavily involved in several of these efforts. How much effort do Directors wish him to expend? One argument in favor of heavy involvement is that Bentley considers these planning activities the most important tasks facing us.

Jordan is a member of the advisory group to the Feller project. He reported that parts of the draft report recently previewed were very favorably received.

Clark reported on the NEAC (lay leaders) meeting and the following CARET meeting. Clark's perception is that (1) research is not very well represented at the CARET meetings (he was the only western Station Director attending), and (2) CARET is becoming involved in things it was not established to do, such as policy and budget development. The western CARET representatives seemed unsure of their role with respect to research.

It was agreed that Dewhirst should appoint a western Station Director to represent the WDA at future CARET meetings.

8.4 Housekeeping. What is your reaction to the ways in which I try to relay back to you some of the information I pick up here

that may be useful to you? Suggestions? Lately, there has been more than the usual "confidentiality" constraint on what I can report. Do you want me to try to use the telephone more to report to each of you?

8.5 Other. As of 3/9/83 the following 419s had not come to CRIS: SAES -- AK, ID, NM, OR, Micronesia and Samoa; Forestry Schools -- AK, CA, and ID.

9.0 RIC Report -- D. E. Schlegel

Schlegel presented the RIC report, contained herein as Appendix C, pages 37-47.

10.0 CSRS Report -- W. I. Thomas

10.1 FY 1983 Budget

CSRS consulted with regional association chairmen prior to making the RIF decisions. Only five professionals were lost, but the secretarial vacancies are already causing problems.

10.2 FY 1984 Budget

Thomas predicted that the formula funds for animal health, the inflationary factor for the formula funds, and some of the special grants will be reinstated by Congress. Funds for guayule and aquaculture are uncertain.

10.3 FY 1985 Budget

The budget proposal is essentially the same as that distributed at Land Grant in November, with the addition of a dairy goat item for the 1890's and an IPM item under special grants. Adkisson is apparently going to pursue another five-year IPM proposal rather than having those funds put into formula funds. This will be discussed at the next ESCOP meeting.

10.4 Personnel Ceilings

Thomas urged Directors to encourage the new CSRS Administrator to request Bentley lift the ceiling somewhat because of the inadequate level of support staff.

10.5 Excess Federal Properties

CSRS distributed a letter and a manual in late January describing how stations could take advantage of the new legislation allowing them equal access with federal agencies to excess and surplus property. Excess property can be brand new and in mint condition. Judd at ARS is putting together a manual on how to obtain excess property.

Dewhirst urged Directors to designate their two screeners as soon as possible and to encourage them to establish relationships with the custodians of the property at the different installations. Usually, by the time an item appears in a catalogue it has already been taken. You may also designate a representative to accompany a screener to look at a particular piece of equipment provided you obtain prior approval from the custodian's office.

10.6 Administrator, CSRS

Thomas urged Directors to encourage Bentley to continue the CSRS Administrator's position at an SE-6 level with the Associate Administrator at an SE-5 level (like ARS). In addition, USDA-Extension should be set at the same levels.

Garner commented on the four major disruptions occurring within CSRS: reorganization, reduction in force, relocation, and retirement (Thomas and Miller). He indicated that morale was a little low but staff remains dedicated. He requested Directors be a bit understanding if CSRS is unable to meet deadlines.

11.0 Integrated Reproductive Management Program -- C. C. Kaltenbach

A meeting of the western group was held in December and minutes of that meeting were distributed. Attendees were encouraged to contact their administrators requesting additional resources for the program. Industry is very supportive of the program and is bringing some pressure to have funding reinstated in the FY 1984 budget. There is an IRM item in the FY 1985 budget proposal. The national IRM committee will be meeting in June.

There is some money in the ARS budget targeted for cooperative agreements in IRM. Vetterling contacted Kaltenbach about this and Kaltenbach agreed that the western IRM group would be willing to help award the funds on a competitive basis.

12.0 Informational Reports

12.1 ESCOP Report -- L. N. Lewis

Lewis sent a written report containing three pieces of information, which is included as Appendix D, pp. 48-68.

12.2 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee -- L. W. Dewhirst

No report was presented since budget items were covered previously under the CSRS report.

12.3 Joint Council -- J. P. Jordan

Jordan distributed a written report, contained herein as Appendix E, pp. 69-73.

Jordan indicated that the preparation of the mandated reports is essentially a "top-down" process and the best way for the experiment stations to have grass-roots input is through the regional planning process.

12.4 Users Advisory Board -- M. T. Buchanan

Buchanan did not receive a written report on the UAB from Halpin. He urged Directors to review the recently published UAB annual report (purple cover).

Bill Marshall, formerly on the President's cost-cutting committee, is the new chairman of the UAB. One of his primary concerns is the amount of federal money going to agricultural research through agencies other than USDA.

12.5 National Agricultural Research Committee -- D. L. Oldenstadt

The NARC is meeting in Washington, D.C. on April 7-8, 1983. A NARC mission statement will be reviewed as part of the continuing effort to identify and validate the role of this functional committee.

A major part of the effort will be devoted to discussing ways of identifying and prioritizing research needs that can be used in Joint Council deliberations and reports. A major concern to the committee is how to assure that problems being identified are of interest to both the regions and the nation. Another concern is that priorities being placed on the problems reflect a cross section of all science institutions rather than one or a few.

As representatives of the Western Region, we tend to place emphasis on water, range, timber, production efficiency, marketing and policy. Not all of these research areas are of interest to other regions of the country, so they are frequently deemphasized in reporting national problems and priorities.

Finally, the technique of "paired comparisons" is being promoted by the Joint Council staff as a way of characterizing and prioritizing research problems. This technique seems to work well under certain conditions. There is considerable concern that the outcome varies by the composition of the "panel" that prepares the problem statements and ranks the paired elements in the matrix. We continue to study the

relevance of the procedure in representing directors' stated research priorities for the Western Region.

12.6 Western Regional Council -- D. L. Oldenstadt

The WRC met in Reno, Nevada, March 7-8, 1983 for the purpose of formulating a set of joint regional priorities for research, extension and teaching programs in the Western Region.

Staff from the Joint Council were invited as facilitators of the effort. Using the "paired comparison" technique a set of joint priorities emerged as follows:

First Priority:

1. Water management, use and conservation

Second Priority:

1. Improve agricultural marketing opportunities
2. Expertise development
3. Rangeland management, productivity and biology
4. Improve plant and animal productivity

Third Priority:

1. Improve methods and rates of technology transfer
2. Integrated multi-use management of forest lands
3. Sustaining and protecting soil productivity

Fourth Priority:

1. Improve the economic viability of agriculture through government policies
2. Improve health through better nutrition
3. Maintain viability of America's resource base through public policies
4. Facilitate adjustment to social and economic stress

This was the first time that the WRC had attempted to define a set of needs and priorities common to teaching, research and extension. Several of us came away from the meeting with the feeling that we made a start, albeit imperfect. We do expect to make more progress in the future.

A more detailed report of the agreed-upon priorities is available in the WRC minutes available from H C Cox, Roger Bay, or myself.

12.7 Western Agricultural Research Committee -- D. L. Oldenstadt

As most of you are aware, WARC has recently solicited your comments on research priorities for 1983-88 for the Western Region. The report containing your responses as summarized by

WARC co-chairmen (D. Oldenstadt and R. Bay) and staff (H. Binger, J. Moak and K. Evans) has been finalized and copies will be mailed to you in the near future. The report format follows suggestions from the WDA in that it is in a duplicated manuscript form as compared to the 1981 printed report.

This report has been forwarded to NARC staff. Portions of the report will be contained in the NARC report to the Joint Council. The process for incorporating regional priorities into the national reports continues to improve with each exercise that we undertake.

Your responses to our requests for information have been very helpful. Without them we could not function effectively nor could we give assurance to the national committee and Joint Council that the research problems and priorities are from the "grass roots".

Thanks for your continued support.

12.8 Committee of Nine -- L. W. Dewhirst

The Committee of Nine held three meetings during CY 1982 to carry out the objectives of the Committee of Nine as set forth in the Secretary's Memorandum No. 1783, Revised, February 19, 1981.

The meeting dates and locations were:

May 19-20, 1982, Rosslyn, Virginia
September 15, 1982, Bridgeton, Missouri
December 7-8, 1982, Tucson, Arizona

The meetings were announced in the Federal Register and were open to the public. All of the recommendations and activities of the Committee are included in the minutes of these meetings and are on file in the Regional Research Office, CSRS.

The meetings were chaired by L. W. Dewhirst (AZ). Other members in attendance were W. K. Porter, Jr. (MS), Vice-Chairman; R. L. Galbraith (AL), Secretary; B. A. Jones, Jr. (IL); G. J. Kriz (NC); H. F. McHugh (CO); R. A. Moore (SD); W. E. Urban (NH); and G. F. Walton (NJ). Cooperative State Research Service was represented by C. I. Harris and E. H. Cobb, Recording Secretary.

During the year, the Committee recommended approval of 57 new or revised projects and the extension of 18 projects. Six projects were disapproved, three of which were revised, resubmitted and subsequently approved. Three projects were deferred but were subsequently approved after clarification.

A subcommittee of the Committee of Nine was again assigned the responsibility of reviewing the interregional projects. They developed recommendations on allocations after reviewing requests from each of the IR projects. The Committee of Nine approved off-the-top allocations recommended by the subcommittee.

A project review subcommittee reviewed 58 projects for satisfactory progress and recommended corrective action where required reports were missing or where funding has not been at a level which appeared to assure completion of objectives.

The Committee expressed deep concern to the Secretary regarding potential reductions in personnel within CSRS. Reductions would seriously hamper CSRS scientist participation in technical committee meetings and reduce the interaction necessary to maintain a strong, informed regional research program.

The Committee remained involved in answering questions of the executive branch regarding regional research. The Committee worked with the project director of IR-6 to identify questions, answers and responses to the questions asked. This introspective examination strengthened the Committee's opinion regarding the importance of regional research: its ability to respond rapidly and to help solve emerging regional and national problems; its ability to marshall necessary scientific disciplinary expertise and its solid track record for attracting resources far beyond the federal funds provided to operate the program. The Committee is proud of the record of achievement of regional research by noting the marshalling of resources from federal, state and private sources to work on common problems, the publications resulting from cooperative scientific investigations and the heavy impact the program has had on the knowledge base relating to agricultural research.

An ad hoc committee reviewed the format for regional research project proposals and recommended modification of the description of sections within the format. The entire Committee subsequently approved these modifications to clarify project intent and planning.

Dr. Jean Lipman-Blumen, Senior Partner, L.-B.S.-International Organizational Consultation Research, met with individual Committee members and with the total Committee to better understand the integration, planning and cooperative nature of regional research. The Committee cooperated fully in helping to respond to this study as it will help show the value of the program.

The Committee continued to promote the development of a brochure explaining the benefits, accomplishments and

organization of regional research, emphasizing the cooperation between federal agencies and state stations. It is anticipated that this brochure will be completed in the coming year.

The Committee expressed concern about the excessive length of some proposals and suggested that technical committees be cognizant of the need to be reasonably brief and to the point when preparing project proposals. The Committee also reaffirmed the necessity of receipt of complete RRF proposals three weeks prior to Committee of Nine meetings.

13.0 Proposed Alfalfa Marketing Project -- R. M. Kottman

Kottman distributed copies of a preproposal for a regional research projected entitled "Development of Marketing Strategies for Maximizing Returns to Alfalfa Producers in the Western United States." The thrust of the proposal is the determination of the alfalfa market size and market price at any given time. WRCC-48 currently is investigating methods of determining alfalfa quality. Several directors indicated they would be willing to cosponsor the development of such a project with Nevada. The American Forage and Grasslands Council is setting up a task force to encourage producers to accept a national grading procedure.

It was moved by Clark, seconded by Bulla, that the WDA establish an ad hoc technical committee entitled "W- Development of Marketing Strategies for Maximizing Returns to Alfalfa Producers in the Western United States." The committee should work closely with WRCC-48 and the American Forage and Grasslands Council.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

RIC will need to appoint an Administrative Adviser to the ad hoc technical committee.

14.0 Biotechnology Committee, Division of Agriculture -- L. A. Bulla

The Division's Biotechnology Committee has been looking at ways to attract funds for research on biotechnology and genetic engineering in agriculture. NIH and NSF have most of the funds for this type of research, primarily for fundamental programs. Since agriculture should be uniquely involved in the end use or application of this technology, the committee is preparing a prospectus for a national biotechnology research funding plan in the amount of $50 million in FY1985. The prospectus will identify those programs in agriculture most immediately amenable to the use of this new technology.

A question was raised about how this proposal would be related to the ESCOP budget request. It was agreed that the program should be

treated as an add-on to insure that it is not funded at the expense of something else.

Jordan announced that a conference on "Cellular and Molecular Biology in Agriculture" was being held in Fort Collins on May 3.

15.0 Future WDA Meetings

Foote announced that the summer WDA meetings, which will include ARS and WDA liaison representatives, will be held in Corvallis August 2-5, 1983. The general session will run from 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday to noon on Friday. The Executive Committee will meet Wednesday morning and RIC will meet on Tuesday. Oregon SAES plans to hold its traditional salmon BBQ. Information on accommodations will be distributed in the near future.

Bulla invited directors to hold the summer 1984 meeting at Priest Lake, Idaho (about 70 miles north of Spokane). Since ARS is scheduled to host the meeting, Dewhirst will discuss the summer meeting site with Cox.

16.0 Resolutions

The Resolutions Committee, consisting of Jordan (Chairman), Hovin and Kottman, moved and seconded that the Western Directors approve the following resolutions:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, Walter I. Thomas began a distinguished career in agriculture and research at Iowa State University, and

WHEREAS, he joined the faculty of Pennsylvania State University's Agronomy Department in 1959, progressing through the ranks including the chairmanship, becoming Associate Dean and Associate Director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, and serving in that capacity for a decade, culminating in his appointment as Emeritus Professor in 1979, and

WHEREAS, he provided dynamic leadership to the Land Grant university system as a member and, during 1974, chairman of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy, as well as chairman of the Northeast Experiment Station Directors Association in 1972, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Thomas served his country in an extraordinary manner in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II and the Korean conflict, retiring from the Marine Corps Reserves in 1972 with the rank of Colonel, and

WHEREAS, he has served the State Agricultural Experiment Station system for more than four years as Administrator of the Cooperative

State Research Service, effectively representing the agricultural research scientists at the Land Grant system to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Congress, and the Executive Office of the President, and

WHEREAS, he has served the agricultural science community through many special assignments, including membership on the Board of Directors for the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, and the Search Committee for the Alexander von Humboldt Award in agricultural research and extension,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors does, at its spring meeting of 1983 in Denver, Colorado, applaud, salute and express appreciation to Walter I. Thomas, Administrator of the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for his career of dedication to agricultural research and for his outstanding service to the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, the Experiment Station system of the United States, and the scientists participating therein.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the luncheon held on April 7, 1983, be recognized as the Walter I. Thomas appreciation luncheon.

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, Donal D. Johnson has distinguished himself as a student, teacher, researcher and administrator of agricultural programs beginning with his student days at Brigham Young and Cornell Universities, and

WHEREAS, he began his career at Colorado State University in the summer of 1952 as an agronomist progressing through the professorial ranks, and

WHEREAS, he assumed administrative positions as Associate Dean and for the last fifteen years as Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences as well as Associate Director and Deputy Director of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and

WHEREAS, he distinguished himself as a leader in agricultural assistance programs to foreign countries, and

WHEREAS, he served with distinction the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors for three years as a member and one year as Chairman of the Research Implementation Committee, six years as a member of the Executive Committee, one year as alternate to the Committee of Nine, two years as alternate to the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy, and two years as a member of ESCOP, and

WHEREAS, Donal D. Johnson distinguished himself as Chairman-Elect of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors from 1978 to 1979 and served as Chairman of the Western Association in 1980 and 1981,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors does, at its spring meeting of 1983 in Denver, Colorado, applaud, salute and express appreciation to Donal D. Johnson, Dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences at Colorado State University, for his career of dedication to agricultural research and for his outstanding service to the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, the Experiment Station system of the United States, and the scientists participating therein.

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors has completed a successful and productive meeting in Denver, Colorado, and

WHEREAS, our Colorado hosts -- Pat Jordan, Bob Heil, and their staffs -- have conspired to provide a spirited and convivial atmosphere for the directors in the Mile High City, and

WHEREAS, Pat Jordan used his influence with Mother Nature to suspend precipitation during the course of the meeting,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors does, at its spring meeting in 1983 in Denver, Colorado, express appreciation to Director Jordan, Assistant Director Heil, and their staffs for their efforts on our behalf which set the stage for a productive meeting and many enjoyable associations.

17.0 Other Business

Lessman reported on his attendance at the Extension Directors' Computer Feasibility Committee meetings. The committee is considering instituting a regional computing center (similar to the one at Penn State) to augment the AGNET program. They will be making a report in May which Lessman will summarize and make available at the WDA summer meeting. They are interested in off-the-top financial support from the WDA, but Lessman is unsure how much of a research component there is in the proposal--it appears to be mainly technology transfer.

18.0 Adjournment

Chairman Dewhirst adjourned the meeting at 4:55 p.m., Thursday, April 7, 1983.

APPENDIX A

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

April 7, 1983, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Carousel Room, Ramada Inn
Denver, Colorado

AGENDA

1.0 Call to Order
2.0 Introductions and Announcements
3.0 Adoption of Agenda
4.0 Approval of Minutes of November 8-10, 1982 Meeting
5.0 Report of Chairman -- L. W. Dewhirst
- 5.1 Interim Actions of the Chairman
  - 5.1.1 Board of Directors, WRDC
- 5.2 Interregional Coordinating Committee on DAL's
- 5.3 WDA Relationship with NASULGC
- 5.4 Beltsville II Meeting
- 5.5 State Assessments to Support DAL Position (Hawaii)
- 5.6 DAL Budget/Salary for FY 1984
- 5.7 Relationship of WDA Bylaws to NASULGC, Division, Section,
- 5.8 RRF Off-the-Top Funding Requests
- 5.9 Nominations

6.0 Regional Cooperation on Water Research -- H C Cox
7.0 Role and Status of Recording Secretary Position -- D. E. Schlegel
- 7.1 FY 1984 Funding Request

8.0 DAL Report -- M. T. Buchanan
9.0 RIC Report -- D. E. Schlegel
10.0 CSRS Report -- W. I. Thomas
- 10.1 FY 1983 Budget
- 10.2 FY 1984 Budget
- 10.3 FY 1985 Budget
- 10.4 Personnel Ceilings
- 10.5 Excess Federal Properties

11.0 Integrated Reproductive Management Program -- C. C. Kaltenbach
12.0 Informational Reports
- * 12.1 ESCOP Report -- L. N. Lewis
- * 12.2 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee Report -- L. W. Dewhirst
- * 12.3 Joint Council -- J. P. Jordan
- * 12.4 Users Advisory Board -- M. T. Buchanan
- * 12.5 National Agricultural Research Committee -- D. L. Oldenstadt
- * 12.6 Western Regional Council -- D. L. Oldenstadt
- * 12.7 Western Agricultural Research Committee -- D. L. Oldenstadt
- * 12.8 Committee of Nine -- L. W. Dewhirst

13.0 Proposed Alfalfa Marketing Project -- R. M. Kottman
14.0 Biotechnology Committee, Division of Agriculture -- L. A. Bulla
15.0 Future WDA Meetings
16.0 Resolutions
17.0 Adjournment

* NOTE: Please prepare a written report to be distributed at the meeting. Discussion will be limited to items of policy or action.

APPENDIX B

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FY 1984 BUDGET
PROGRAM CHANGES

	$000
* SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES ANALYSIS	+1,350
* NATURAL RESOURCE DATA COLLECTION	+1,000
* FARMLAND VALUES SURVEY	+ 750
* FARM PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES AND COST OF PRODUCTION SURVEYS	+ 500
	+3,600

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FY 1984 BUDGET
CHANGES FROM FY 1983

	$000
FY 1983 APPROPRIATION ACT	37,751
FY 1983 APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS (NET)	+151
FY 1983 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION	+983
FY 1983 APPROPRIATION TOTAL	38,885
FY 1984 PROGRAM CHANGES	+3,600
FY 1984 OTHER CHANGES	+2,539
FY 1984 APPROPRIATION, REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT	45,024

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FY 1984 BUDGET
OTHER CHANGES

	$000
* INFLATION IN SALARIES AND OTHER COSTS	+1,944
* RELOCATION COSTS	+ 545
* TERMINATION OF TASK FORCE	+ 50
	+2,539

- 278 -

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

(1) An increase of $6,094,000 for economic analysis and research consisting of:

(a) An increase of $766,000 for annualization of pay that was absorbed in fiscal year 1983 that is necessary to carry out the program in fiscal year 1984.

(b) An increase of $1,183,000 for increased operating costs ($0 available in 1983).

Need for Change. Over the past decade, the cost of carrying out the ERS program has increased rapidly. While the Agency has received increases for pay raises, it has absorbed the increases in other operating costs by combining reports, modifying their content, reducing coverage, and reducing the program of research and analysis. The increase in nonsalary operating costs has now reached a level which will adversely affect the content and quality of Agency programs by continuing to erode the basic mission of ERS to provide objective economic information to policy officials in the Congress and Federal, State, and local governments, farmers, extension workers, private analysts, processors, marketers, input suppliers, and consumers.

Nature of Change. This increase would fund the portion of the increased operating costs identified in the President's 1983 Budget request not covered by the 1983 Appropriation Act, and would cover 1984 increases in several cost components, including telephone, supplies, printing, centralized support services and other items which must be funded.

(c) An increase of $1,350,000 for soil and water resources analysis ($1,968,000 available in 1983).

Need for Change. Economic and analytical capabilities have not kept pace with the available physical information on soil and water conservation. ERS staff previously funded by SCS for river basin studies would be redirected to address national natural resource policy and program issues.

Nature of Change. Studies would be initiated to examine the impacts of erosion on productivity and to develop a Departmentally operated national and regional resource analytical system. Studies would be done on the costs and yield effects of various soil conservation and tillage technologies, and the economic impacts of requiring commodity program participants to undertake effective conservation practices. Evaluations would be made of appropriate public actions to encourage water conservation, and of economic conditions which would enable additional land to be converted to crop and livestock enterprises. Economic information would be developed for the Departmental RCA effort in reviewing existing programs and in program planning.

(d) An increase of $1,000,000 for natural resource data collection ($0 available in 1983).

Need for Change. A natural resource economic data system is needed to replace fragmented secondary data on natural resources. The system would provide a major improvement in information now available on the economic factors that affect soil and water resources. It will be useful to federal and non-federal officials who have responsibilities for public policies that have direct and indirect impacts on the status of soil and water resources.

Nature of Change. The natural resource economic data system would consist of a series of annual surveys. Current plans would involve the following surveys over the next six years:

- 1984 - 1986: Three regional surveys - East, Midwest and West - on soil conservation and water quality measures.
- 1987 - 1989: Three national surveys in the areas of land-ownership, tenure and values; land use, conservation and improvements; and water use, sources and management systems.

(e) An increase of $750,000 for the farmland values survey ($100,000 available in 1983).

Need for Change. The quality of the farmland values data series has declined in recent years to the point where its reliability is questioned by major users, including farm lenders. From a farmer's standpoint, it is especially important that lenders have accurate estimates of real estate values based on a system in which all have confidence. Otherwise, misinformation or uncertainty on values may result in overly cautious lending practices.

Nature of Change. This increase would be used to maintain and significantly improve the current land value data series to maintain at least the present level of State coverage and to put the series on a firm statistical basis.

(f) An increase of $500,000 for farm production expenditures and cost of production surveys ($2,171,000 available in 1983).

Need for Change. Increased costs of data collection in recent years have significantly reduced the reliability of these surveys, particularly at the State level.

Nature of Change. This increase would restore these surveys to acceptable levels of accuracy and reliability. The data collection would be restored to approximately the 1979 level for the major and essential indicators of farm expenditures, production, and financial accounts.

(g) An increase of $545,000 for one-time relocation costs ($0 available in 1983).

Need for Change. The Agency's lease at 500 12th Street, S.W. will expire on June 30, 1983. The landlord (Group Hospitalization Inc.) has refused to renew the lease.

Nature of Change. The funds would be for relocation costs not covered by GSA such as moving services, space alterations, and communications hook-ups. Estimated costs are based on experience gained in the relocation of the SRS - WAOB Joint Lock-up facility.

- 279a -

STATUS OF PROGRAM

The Economic Research Service (ERS) performs work under one appropriation item--economic analysis and research. A small portion of the work is carried out through cooperative research agreements and interagency agreements. All of the economic analysis and most of the economic research are done in the headquarters location in Washington, D.C. The information is disseminated through research monographs, outlook periodicals, staff reports, professional and trade journals, and the press. Current activities and selected examples of recent progress are outlined below:

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

Current Activities: Economic analysis and research are conducted to identify and measure the relationships among economic variables. The research forms the basis to monitor economic activity, make short-term forecasts, and develop long-range projections of resource needs, production, distribution, and the U.S. and world demand for food and other agricultural products. Economic analysis and research include measuring returns to producers and how well the food and agricultural sector meets the needs of domestic and foreign consumers. Economic information is also developed on structural aspects of the food and agricultural sector, the use of soil and water resources, the environment, and the impacts of alternative public and private actions on rural communities and natural resources. The information is made widely available to farmers, farm organizations, farm suppliers, marketers, processors, consumers, and others who make production, marketing, and purchasing decisions, and to legislators and other public officials at the Federal, State, and local government levels as the basis for development and administration of agricultural and rural policies and programs. Specific programs to which efforts are now being directed include:

1. Foreign demand for U.S. exports. The growth in foreign demand for U.S. products and an increasing dependency on foreign markets have increased the need for economic research on exports and trade. ERS is a major source of economic information on world agricultural production, consumption, trade, and their impacts on U.S. agriculture. ERS conducts basic research on the underlying factors affecting foreign countries' agricultural production, consumption, trade, and policies related to these areas. ERS also monitors the world agricultural and agricultural trade situation. From this information base, the Agency develops the analytical framework that it uses to forecast world agricultural production, consumption, and trade, and analyze how changes in weather, the macroeconomy, technology, and policies will affect the world food system. Analyses are focused most heavily on those commodities and countries which have the greatest influence on the well-being of the United States.

2. Economics of commercial agriculture. Research is on the organization and performance of agricultural production and marketing; outlook for inputs, commodities, financial conditions, farm income and food prices; and analysis of public policies and regulations. These contribute to our understanding of the economic condition of farmers and agribusiness, a vision of where changes will occur, and anticipation of the attendant issues and the analytical and data needs to address them. Performance of the food and agricultural system, its efficiency, effectiveness, resilience to shocks, flexibility to accommodate changing needs, viability, competitiveness, and productivity are measured, monitored, and analyzed.

3. Land and water resources. The major emphasis of this activity includes (a) identifying and quantifying the principal factors that affect the supply and quality of land and water resources, (b) estimating land and water supply potentials and constraints, and (c) assessing the effects of

alternative policies and programs. Studies focus on the impacts of alternative policies and farm programs on soil erosion, sedimentation, and water depletion. Other investigations assess the impact on land use of alternative soil erosion control and water development programs. These evaluations include empirical studies of the resource implications of policies and programs such as those aimed at increased agricultural exports or integrated pest management.

4. Rural America. ERS devotes some of its resources to research on economic and social conditions that affect all rural people--people living in the open country, on farms, and in rural towns and cities. Today, 9 out of 10 rural residents are nonfarm people. While the rural population turnaround of recent years has changed rural areas, it is still true that a disproportionate share of rural people are poor, and that rural people generally have inadequate access to public and private facilities and services. Current research is aimed at understanding economic and social relationships in rural areas and the causes of problems of public concern so that solutions can be found.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress: Significant program results in 1982 are cited below.

Agricultural production and marketing:

1. Farmers' financial difficulties. The farm sector has experienced low farm income, declining real equity values, and high interest rates for about three consecutive years. As a result of these conditions, borrowing capacity has eroded significantly for many farmers. Nationwide, one-third of the farm customers of agricultural banks were loaned up to their practical limit as of June 1982. This is higher than the previous 2 years and is expected to rise further in 1983. Annual capital formation in agriculture declined from $26 billion in 1980 to $24 billion in 1981 and is expected to drop further in 1982 to about $21 billion. The debt burden in the farm sector has risen considerably in recent years. On January 1, 1980, the farm sector debt-to-asset ratio was 16 percent, 4 percentage points below the estimated January 1, 1983, figure of 20 percent.

2. Farm real estate values and taxes. Farmland values declined an average of 1 percent in 1981. Much larger declines occurred in the Corn Belt. The rate of farmland transfers appears to have declined sharply. The rate of forced sales and foreclosures has increased. U.S. farm real estate taxes levied in 1980 totaled $3.5 billion, up from $3.2 billion in 1979. The average tax per acre increased from $3.58 in 1979 to $3.85 in 1980 and the average tax per $100 of full market value declined to 50 cents, down from 53 cents in 1979. Since 1970, the average tax per $100 of full market value has declined by approximately 54 percent. Some of this decline can be attributed to the increased use of differential assessment laws, circuit breaker tax credits, and legislative limits on the growth of property taxes. The sweeping property tax changes that occurred during the 1970's have also led taxpayers to view the local property tax more favorably. According to a survey taken in May 1980, only 25 percent of the individuals surveyed chose the local property tax as the least fair, down from 45 percent in 1972.

3. Declining input purchases. Depressed farm incomes caused farmers to cut back on the use of purchased inputs in 1982. Machinery unit sales for the first 10 months of 1982 were down about a third from the previous year. This followed unit sales declines of about 10 percent in 1981 and 20 percent in 1980. Three successive years of declining sales have placed two machinery manufacturers in financial jeopardy and other producers suffered severe losses in 1982. About one-fourth to a third of the machinery manufacturing labor force was out of work much of the year. A slight improvement in machinery sales is anticipated in 1983 even if farm income

does not improve. Fertilizer sales were also off by more than 10 percent in 1982. About a third of the phosphate and a fourth of the nitrogen production capacity was shut down for varying periods of time. Manufacturers' prices dropped about 10 percent. This was not reflected in prices farmers paid for fertilizer, which increased an average of about 3 percent. The outlook is for little if any increases in fertilizer use for 1982/83, with production and sales so far in 1982/83 behind the previous year. Fall 1982 fertilizer applications were slow. With ample supplies and little price increase expected, most farmers are waiting until spring 1983 to purchase fertilizer for their 1983 crops.

4. Consumer demand for red meats, poultry, and fish. Demand is very stable with changes in purchases explained by changes in prices and consumer incomes. Increases in real consumer income will result in increasingly smaller proportions being spent on red meats, poultry, and fish. Consumers with higher incomes will purchase higher quality cuts, and more processed meats. Other factors which were found to influence meat consumption were family size and composition, race, and region of residence.

5. Economics and techniques of the production and distribution of animal products. Several significant shifts are taking place in the regional location, size, or both of various animal product sectors. Confinement hog production in large-size units is relatively new, cattle feeding is decreasing, farmer-feeder operations are shifting to the western Corn Belt, and being followed by packing plants, and dairy production is shifting to the Southwest. Investment per cow for a 52-cow herd in Minnesota is now $13,000--in New Mexico, for a 900-cow herd, it is $3,260 per cow. Returns to investment average 3.8 percent in Minnesota and 15.4 percent in New Mexico. Factors favoring the shift to the Southwest are the investment level required and milk prices. Milk processing plants declined from 8,200 in 1950 to 1,100 in 1980. Increasing productivity and expanding size of poultry firms have resulted in fewer and larger firms producing both turkeys and broilers. The average turkey producer sells over $200,000 volume per year; 300 farms produce half of the turkeys in the United States.

6. U.S. corn industry. A basebook on the U.S. corn industry provides a comprehensive description of corn production, marketing flow, and demand. The United States accounts for over half of total world corn production and 80 percent of annual corn exports. U.S. grain production expanded rapidly during the 1970's as corn became the nation's largest crop. The expansion of corn production was in response to a perceived rapidly expanding world demand for feed grains. The recent production growth and lagging demand have placed substantial pressure on U.S. grain marketing, storage, and transportation facilities.

7. Concepts and format for cost of production reports. Two alternative cost concepts (1) operator cash expenditures and returns, and (2) resource costs and returns to management and risk--provide a focus for short- and long-run considerations. The report format is applicable to both crop and livestock enterprises, making it easier to evaluate and compare enterprise costs and returns. By considering both the operator cash summary and the resource cost summary, users can gain a much better understanding of whether producer-avowed financial problems are a cash flow problem or a longer run resource returns problem. Policies or programs to offset producer needs could be quite different depending on the true nature of the problem. The revised cost concepts recognize the distortions that can be introduced by price inflation and changes in asset values, and provide a consistent account of cost and return aspects.

8. Typical farm analysis capability. A programming-simulation model for analyzing the effects of various economic and policy scenarios at the farm firm level is now available. It will provide a more disaggregated picture of

financial and operating conditions than macro and sector models are able to provide and will increase the ERS capability to analyze the likely effects of program or policy changes on the level and distribution of benefits. Users of the model can manipulate a full array of policy and program options and farm operating assumptions. The program prints a complete income, asset, and cash flow balance sheet for each simulation.

Exports and trade

1. Exports of high-value agricultural products. World trade in farm products grew from $50 billion to $230 billion in the past decade. Increased affluence and growth in population generated more growth in demand for bulk commodities such as grains and oilseeds than most countries could meet from their production. Increased affluence in a smaller circle of developed and middle-income countries generated even stronger demand for high value farm products (HVP). These products include highly processed foods such as butter, canned vegetables, and cigarettes; semi-processed items such as flour, animal feeds, and oilseed meal; and high valued unprocessed products such as eggs, fresh fruits, and nuts. The United States succeeded in capturing almost two-thirds of the expansion in the low-value bulk trade. However, it was less successful in capturing growth in the HVP markets. The result is that the U.S. share of the value of world agricultural exports stagnated. Growth in world demand for HVP is likely to continue fairly strong in the 1980's. To gain a larger share of this market, the United States must depend on more aggressive HVP marketing and trade policy initiatives to reduce the export subsidies and import restrictions abroad. More export promotion activities will be needed if the United States is to maintain its competitive edge in bulk exports and improve its position in the HVP market.

2. Demand for U.S. agricultural exports in general. Weak conditions in the world economy are still restricting demand for U.S. agricultural exports. High unemployment rates are restraining consumption, especially of meats. Interest rates are still high, and in the face of slack demand are keeping foreign inventories of soybeans, cotton, and other commodities low. The strong U.S. dollar is keeping foreign prices of U.S. exports higher than they would be otherwise. Preliminary figures indicate that U.S. agricultural exports fell by over 10 percent during fiscal year 1982 to $39.1 billion, reversing the upward trend in U.S. exports that began in the early 1970's. Total volume also declined, down 2 percent largely because of declines in corn exports.

3. Global agricultural outlook. Global food grain supplies are anticipated to increase slightly in 1982/83. Consumption of wheat and rice will not keep pace, leaving ending stocks rising over the previous year's levels. Prospects for a larger Soviet outturn of coarse grains and a record U.S. crop indicate record world production, while use may increase only 3 percent. Most of the increase will be in the United States, where stocks may exceed the 1961 record. Corn prices will be low because of huge U.S. supplies and a weak recovery in livestock industries. Record world oilseed supplies will continue to depress prices and encourage more crushings. Milk production continues to rise, prompting government programs to reduce surplus stocks in the European Community (EC) and the United States.

4. European Community agricultural and trade policies. The expansion of surplus agricultural production in the EC has led to massive and rapidly increasing expenditures under the EC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provisions regarding surplus disposal. The enlargement of the EC to include Greece and eventually Spain and Portugal will greatly increase the economic and agricultural diversity of the Community, putting

further strains on the CAP. The direct support to agriculture under the CAP was about $16.5 billion in 1980--of which $7.6 billion was for export refunds alone. The remaining amount was used for internal market support and structural improvements. In addition, the CAP cost the European consumer almost $29 billion in higher food prices in 1980. The EC has been able to capture the largest share of the world HVP market because of subsidies on HVP exports, restrictions on HVP imports by levies and tariffs, proximity to important markets in Africa and the Middle East, and sensitivity to marketing practices in those areas.

5. Barter arrangements. The United States has used barter to facilitate trade in products that were difficult to export through normal trade channels, to acquire strategic materials, and to establish trade with countries that had shortages of convertible currencies. The U.S. Barter Program, begun in 1950, has not been active since 1973, however, because the United States lowered CCC-held stocks and its strategic stockpile goals. The disadvantages of barter arrangements include the need to find partners with complementary commodity surpluses, problems in assessing quality and value standards for the commodities, and often increased government costs because of administrative involvement.

6. Food aid needs. Given the generally good crops forecast for 1982/83, low-income countries should be able to improve their stock positions and maintain recent per capita consumption levels with cereal imports of 32 million tons. However, to raise their per capita consumption to the minimums recommended by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization would require an additional 20 million tons of cereals. Some improvement in the low income countries' capacity to purchase food commercially is also forecast for 1982/83. Unfortunately, much of the improvement will be in those countries already on a relatively more secure financial basis. Food aid needs in some of the very lowest income countries will remain near recent record highs.

7. Country research. The following are brief highlights from selected studies. U.S. soybean exports to the United Kingdom should benefit through the mid 1980's from increasing livestock numbers and the price advantage enjoyed by soybeans. Corn imports should remain constant. Wheat imports will decline as higher prices elicit higher EC production and dampen demand. However, because the United States has such a small share of the U.K. wheat market, the loss will be insignificant to the United States. Spain's prospective entry into the EC has led to Spanish adoption of policies which coincide with the EC's CAP. Integration of Spain into the EC will increase Spanish exports, particularly if EC export subsidies and structural improvement funds are available. Growth of imports from outside the EC will decrease. Wheat flour consumption in Indonesia is highly responsive to income growth and changes in wheat and rice prices. Wheat imports could reach 1.9 million tons by 1985 if the Indonesian Government follows a neutral policy of maintaining a constant ratio between wheat and rice prices. If the Indonesian Government lowers wheat prices relative to rice prices, imports could be higher. Half of the imports are likely to be from the United States. Canadian hog producers, especially in Quebec and Ontario, have become competitive with U.S. producers because of support provided by the majority of provincial governments and the depressed value of the Canadian dollar. Establishing the 200-mile fishery zones off most coastal nations has caused Japan's supply and prices of fish to become increasingly uncertain. The Government of Japan is encouraging expansion of the livestock sector to fill the growing demand for protein rich food. The United States should be the major beneficiary of resulting increased demand for animal feeds.

- 279f -

Natural resources and environment:

1. Benefits of soil erosion control. Soil erosion is a major problem in the middle portion of the Snake River Basin in Idaho. Almost 7 million tons of soil are lost to erosion annually, with nearly 3 million tons entering streams as sediment. On more than half of the one million acres of irrigated cropland in the study area, soil losses are more than the natural soil formation process can replace. These losses are especially damaging because irrigated cropland is the most productive and valuable land in the area. Erosion losses per acre are less on dry cropland, pasture, range, and timberland, but total erosion from these lands is greater than losses from irrigated cropland. Application of conservation practices could reduce erosion by 1.2 to 1.4 million tons per year, a reduction of 17 to 20 percent. A planned program of erosion control on 1/2 million irrigated acres would produce net benefits of $10 million annually. Such a program would include shifts from surface to sprinkler irrigation and from conventional farming practices to contour farming, terraces, and reduced tillage. Erosion control would also maintain the productive capacity of the soil, improve water quality, expand recreational opportunities, and increase forest production.

2. Conservation tillage. Conservation tillage, which leaves additional residue on the soil surface, reduces cropland erosion and water runoff. Conservation tillage more than doubled from 1973 to 1981. This practice now accounts for about one-third of the tilled acres, as opposed to less than one-fifth in 1973. While crop yields from conservation tillage may not differ significantly from conventional tillage yields, cost saving from lower energy use along with the soil conservation effect make conservation tillage an attractive practice. Considerable potential exists to further expand use of the practice. For example, in the Corn Belt, about two-thirds of the tilled acres could be put into conservation tillage with little or no negative effect on yields. This would double the 1981 acreage in conservation tillage.

3. Effects of ownership on availability of land for agricultural production. Of the 127 million acres of U.S. land with high or medium potential for use as cropland, at least 45 percent is held by landowners whose characteristics may inhibit its development for that purpose. Owners of potential cropland tend to have smaller holdings, lower net farm incomes, and less active involvement in agriculture than current cropland owners. About 20 percent of the potential cropland lies in small or fragmented holdings or faces competition from urbanization or nonagricultural uses. Another 23 percent is owned by those with short planning horizons and capital problems.

4. Foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land. At the end of 1981, foreigners owned or were part owners of 12.7 million acres, or slightly less than 1 percent of all privately owned U.S. agricultural land. Forest land accounted for 56 percent of all foreign-owned acreage. U.S. corporations that are 5 percent or more foreign-owned held 64 percent of the foreign-held acreage. Investors from Canada, France, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, and Netherlands Antilles owned 78 percent of the foreign-held acreage. Nationally, the quantity of foreign-owned agricultural land is too small to measure the impacts on agriculture. Research conducted in selected areas indicated that more significant differences in farming practices were found between renter-operators and owner-operators, regardless of residence or nationality of the owner, than between practices used by domestic and foreign owner-operators.

5. Cropland trends. Global agricultural demand spurred expansion of U.S. cropland use over the last decade to a record 391 million acres in 1981, 4 million acres more than the previous record established in 1949. The contraction of cropland use after 1949 and subsequent expansion in the

1970's were accompanied by major regional shifts in the pattern of agricultural land use. Cropland acreage increased in the Corn Belt, Delta States, Southern Plains, and Mountain regions and declined in the Northeast, Appalachian, and Southeast regions. Comparative advantage and natural resource development were among the causes of changes in cropland use.

6. Growth in pump irrigation. U.S. farmers added 7.5 million pump irrigated acres from 1974 to 1980, an increase of 21 percent. Farmers irrigated 42.6 million acres in 1980 with on-farm pumps, with pump energy accounting for 23 percent of total energy used on-farm for crop production in 1978. Favorable economic conditions could lead to a 3- to 4-million acre increase in irrigation in the Great Plains by 2020. In the eastern half of the United States, where irrigation grew by 3.2 million acres from 1974 to 1980, soil and water resources exist for an additional 26 million acres of irrigated land. Expenditures on energy for on-farm pump irrigation rose from $570 million to more than $1.9 billion between 1974 and 1980. The sharp increase was due to a larger irrigated area and much higher energy prices. Natural gas prices rose by 400 percent, diesel fuel by 335 percent, liquid petroleum gas by 210 percent, and gasoline by 254 percent. Electricity, although increasing the least, more than doubled in price. The cost of energy for pumping irrigation water is a small portion of total crop production costs in many pump irrigation areas. This fact, coupled with favorable crop prices, allowed pump irrigation to expand in spite of higher energy prices.

Rural communities and development:

1. Farm and rural population trends. There were approximately 5.6 million people on U.S. farms in 1982. This is the lowest number on record, and represents a decline of 14 percent since 1978 when the current farm definition was adopted. Farm sales and consolidations, smaller farm families, and some movement of farm operators to town have reduced the farm population. Analysis of 1980 Census data has shown that in the last decade low income, rural, and small town counties retained or attracted population just about as much as did moderate or high income areas. In effect, people moving to rural communities in recent years have not been moving to maximize income. Quality of life considerations seem to be important. Most rural counties reveal both an increase in the number of older people (65 plus) and an increase in the number of young adults (20-34 years). Even the agricultural counties of the Great Plains that are still in overall population decline have experienced a much needed bolstering of their young adult group. This is an important change from the period 10 years earlier when the younger age groups were in general decline.

2. Poverty and transfer payments in nonmetropolitan areas. The number of nonmetropolitan persons in poverty totaled 11.3 million in 1980 (15.4 percent of the nonmetro population). Although the metropolitan poverty population was 18 million, it comprised only 11.9 percent of the metro population. Along with the higher incidence of poverty, the characteristics of the nonmetro poor vary from those of the metro poor. The nonmetro poor are more likely to be white, aged, live in husband-wife families, and live in the South. They also are more likely to live in families in which the householder works at least part of the year. However, blacks have a much higher incidence of poverty than whites, and the proportion of the nonmetro poor that live in female-headed families is increasing. Due to the relatively large number of poor persons, transfer payments provide a high proportion of total income in nonmetro counties. Payments from Social Security and other general retirement plans provided both a large per capita benefit and a large percentage of personal income in nonmetro areas of the Northeast and North Central regions in 1979. Dependency on Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps, and

Supplemental Security Income was concentrated in Appalachia, the Southeast Coastal Plain, and the Mississippi Delta areas of the South in 1980. Changes in these programs would have major effects on the income position of many persons in nonmetro counties.

3. Farm labor. The importance of hired labor in farm production is increasing. Family workers still provide the major portion of labor in agriculture; however, hired workers have gradually replaced family workers over the last three decades even though hired worker numbers have declined. The U.S. hired farm labor force is comprised of three groups: (1) domestic hired farmworkers; (2) foreigners brought into the country under the H-2 temporary worker program; and (3) illegal aliens. In 1981, there were 2.4 million domestic hired farmworkers. These workers were predominantly young, male, and nonfarm residents. About 74 percent were white, 13 percent were hispanic, and 13 percent were black or other minorities. A substantial proportion of the hired farm work force is comprised of seasonal workers who worked for a few days or months during peak planting and harvesting periods. About 35 percent of hired farmworkers were students. Average annual earnings were $4,284 per worker, with $2,639 coming from farmwork. Illegal aliens have a much greater impact on the U.S. farm labor market than legal foreign workers. Good estimates of the number of illegal workers in agriculture do not exist, but illegal workers probably comprise a larger share of employment in agriculture than in any other U.S. industry.

4. Rural fiscal conditions. Among nonmetro counties, the most rural ones have the highest tax and debt burdens and depend most heavily on Federal and State aid. Moreover, their fiscal condition appears to have deteriorated vis-a-vis other metro and nonmetro areas. This combination of high and rising fiscal stress is unique to the most rural areas in the country. Increases in local spending during the mid 1970's resulted partly from the infusion of large amounts of Federal and State aid. While this aid helped nonmetro governments expand their services, it also left them dependent on intergovernmental aid for over 40 percent of their revenues. Increased local spending was also financed by higher taxes, causing many rural areas to suffer from growing tax burdens.

5. Nonmetro economic structure and employment. Over the past three decades, the rural economy has been transformed from a goods-producing to a service producing economy. Since 1950, the service-producing industries' share of total employment in nonmetro America has increased from 43 percent to about 60 percent. Over the same period, manufacturing has continued to provide about one-fifth of all nonmetro jobs, while agriculture's share of employment has declined from about 30 percent to 5 percent. Even farm families have become less dependent on farming for their total income. In 1980, nonfarm sources provided 62 percent of the average farm family income. The percentage was higher for families on smaller farms. National economic trends affect the rural economy. The annual rate of growth in nonmetro employment has been less than 1 percent since 1978 compared to 4.5 percent in the 1975-78 period. Nonmetro unemployment rates, which were lower than metro rates in the seventies, increased to the level of metro rates in 1980. Since 1980, nonmetro unemployment rates have been consistently higher than metro rates and the gap between the two has been widening. In 1981, nonmetro counties with annual average unemployment rates of 10 percent and higher tended to be in the Pacific Northwest, along the lower Mississippi, and in Appalachia. In 1979 about 200 nonmetro counties had annual average unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher. By 1981 the number increased to about 600 counties, and for the first seven months of 1982, to over 1,000.

Obligations and Staff-Years in FY 1982 - 1984 for
the Economic Research Service
Distributed by State as follows:

	FY 82 Obligations	FY 82 SY	FY 83 Obligations (est.)	FY 83 SY (est.)	FY 84 Obligations (est.)	FY 84 SY (est.)
Alabama	$ 51,519	1	$ 47,000	1	$ 47,000	1
Alaska	61,979	1	93,000	1	93,000	1
Arizona	212,175	4	215,000	5	215,000	5
Arkansas	434,357	12	313,000	10	220,000	7
California	497,166	11	344,000	7	344,000	7
Colorado	525,146	7	392,000	7	392,000	7
Delaware	1,927	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
District of Columbia	35,062,850	801	37,591,000	809	41,729,000	819
Florida	197,157	2	92,000	2	92,000	2
Georgia	327,694	7	321,000	7	321,000	7
Illinois	136,385	2	226,000	6	226,000	6
Indiana	202,067	6	200,000	6	200,000	6
Iowa	167,732	2	182,000	6	182,000	6
Kansas	128,755	3	117,000	4	117,000	4
Kentucky	22,273	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Michigan	684,204	14	615,000	13	553,000	11
Minnesota	146,620	2	108,000	2	108,000	2
Mississippi	177,980	4	142,000	3	132,000	3
Missouri	136,364	3	118,000	2	118,000	2
Montana	69,049	1	60,000	1	60,000	1

Obligations and Staff-Years in FY 1982 - 1984 for
the Economic Research Service
Distributed by State as follows:

	FY 82 Obligations	FY 82 SY	FY 83 Obligations (est.)	FY 83 SY (est.)	FY 84 Obligations (est.)	FY 84 SY (est.)
Nebraska	$ 630,786	13	$ 338,000	10	$ 307,000	9
New Hampshire	60,675	1	17,000	- -	17,000	- -
New York	218,690	2	93,000	2	93,000	2
North Carolina	168,237	3	151,000	3	151,000	3
North Dakota	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -
Oklahoma	313,625	7	245,000	6	245,000	6
Oregon	491,303	11	504,000	11	443,000	9
Pennsylvania	556,835	13	495,000	13	433,000	11
South Dakota	- -	- -	5,000	- -	- -	- -
Tennessee	5,439	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Texas	468,682	5	236,000	4	236,000	4
Utah	64,589	1	46,000	1	46,000	1
Virginia	41,950	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Washington	17,526	- -	8,000	- -	8,000	- -
West Virginia	58,307	1	107,000	2	107,000	2
Wisconsin	604,957	7	353,000	7	353,000	7
Wyoming	- -	- -	1,000	- -	- -	- -
ERS, TOTAL	42,945,082	947	43,785,000	951	47,588,000	951

APPENDIX C

4/7/83

RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE REPORT

RIC met Wednesday, April 6, 1983, in Denver, Colorado. Members present were: D. E. Schlegel, L. L. Boyd, K. J. Lessman, A. W. Hovin, H C Cox, R. R. Bay, M. L. Cotner, R. G. Garner, and J. E. Moak.

1.0 Regional Research Projects and Coordinating Committees scheduled to Terminate September 30, 1983

W-45	Environmental Distribution, Transformation, and Toxicological Implications of Pesticide Residues
W-102	Protection of Livestock Against Internal Parasites by Management Methods
W-126	Physiological Criteria for Forage Plant Breeding
W-127	Stand Establishment of Small Seeded Vegetable Crops
W-128	Trickle Irrigation to Improve Crop Production and Management
W-130	Freeze Damage and Protection of Deciduous Fruit and Nut Crops
W-150	Genetic Improvement of Beans (Phaseolus vulgaris, L.) for Yield, Pest Resistance, and Nutritional Value
W-151	Optimization of the Use of Range and Complementary Forages for Red Meat Production
W-152	Clogging of Drainlines by Mechanical, Chemical, and Biological Actions
W-153	Food Supplement Usage and Effects on Nutritional Status
W-161	Integrated Pest Management for Semiarid Dryland and Irrigated Agroecosystems in the Western Region
IR-6	National and Regional Research Planning, Evaluation, Analysis, and Coordination
WRCC-13	Seed Production and Technology Research
WRCC-20	Virus and Virus-Like Diseases of Fruit Crops
WRCC-26	Evaluating Management of Predators in Relation to Domestic Animals
WRCC-27	Potato Variety Development
WRCC-28	Developing, Implementing, and Coordinating Research on Crop Loss Appraisals
WRCC-29	Diseases of Cereal Crops
WRCC-30	Western Region Soil Survey
WRCC-41	Nutrient Sources for Western Swine Production
WRCC-42	Evaluation of Methods to Control Rodent Damage to Hay, Range, and Grain Crops
WRCC-43	Codling Moth Population Management in the Orchard Ecosystem
WRCC-44	Antecedents and Consequences of Family Stress in the Western Region

2.0 Requests for Project Extensions

2.1 W-128 Trickle Irrigation to Improve Crop Production and Management

A request for a one-year extension of W-128 was received from Administrative Adviser J. R. Davis.

RIC recommends project W-128 be extended for one year, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984, with Dr. J. R. Davis (OR) to continue as Administrative Adviser. RIC recommends the committee narrow its research focus and not try to include the whole spectrum of research on plant-soil-water relationships.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

2.2 W-153 Food Supplement Usage and Effects on Nutritional Status

A request for a one-year extension of W-153 was received from Administrative Adviser H. F. McHugh.

RIC recommends project W-153 be extended for one year, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984, with Dr. H. F. McHugh (CO) to continue as Administrative Adviser. If the committee prepares a revised project, RIC requests that the objectives reflect what can be accomplished with the committed resources.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

2.3 W-161 Integrated Pest Management for Semiarid Dryland and Irrigated Agroecosystems in the Western Region

A request for a one-year extension of W-161 was received from Administrative Adviser R. J. Miller.

RIC recommends project W-161 be extended for one year, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984, with Drs. R. J. Miller (ID), H C Cox (ARS, CA), C. A. Pettibone (WA), and I. W. Skelton (WY) to continue as Administrative Advisers. RIC requests Dr. Cox present a report on the future direction and scope of this project at its August 1983 meeting.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

3.0 Requests for Project Revisions

3.1 W-45 Environmental Distribution, Transformation, and Toxicological Implications of Pesticide Residues

A revised project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser D. J. Lee.

RIC recommends the project revision entitled "W-45 Environmental Distribution, Transformation, and Toxicological Implications of Pesticide Residues" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Dr. D. J. Lee (WA) to continue as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

3.2 W-102 Protection of Livestock Against Internal Parasites by Management Methods

A revised project outline entitled "W-102 Integrated Methods of Parasite Control for Improved Livestock Production" was received from Administrative Adviser L. W. Dewhirst.

RIC recommends the project revision entitled "W-102 Integrated Methods of Parasite Control for Improved Livestock Production" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Dr. L. W. Dewhirst to continue as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

3.3 W-126 Physiological Criteria for Forage Plant Breeding

A revised project outline entitled "W-126 Integration of Physiological and Morphological Criteria for Forage Plant Breeding" was received from Administrative Adviser J. L. Ozbun.

RIC recommends the project revision entitled "W-126 Integration of Physiological and Morphological Criteria for Forage Plant Breeding" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Dr. J. L. Ozbun (WA) to continue as Administrative Adviser, provided that changes suggested by RIC are made in the resources page before the project is forwarded to the Committee of Nine.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

3.4 W-130 Freeze Damage and Protection of Deciduous Fruit and Nut Crops

A revised project outline entitled "W-130 Freeze Damage and Protection of Fruit and Nut Crops" was received from Administrative Adviser J. R. Anderson.

RIC recommends the project revision entitled "W-130 Freeze Damage and Protection of Fruit and Nut Crops" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Dr. J. R. Anderson (CA-B) to continue as Administrative Adviser, provided that changes suggested by RIC are made in the resources page before the project is forwarded to the Committee of Nine.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

3.5 W-150 Genetic Improvement of Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, L.) for Yield, Pest Resistance, and Nutritional Value

A revised project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser K. J. Lessman.

RIC appreciates the degree of effort and detail provided in the project outline, but recommends the proposal not be approved. RIC requests the committee revise the outline to better conform to the project outline format, and resubmit the project to RIC by the June 1, 1983 deadline for consideration at the August meeting.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

3.6 W-151 Optimization of the Use of Range and Complementary Forages for Red Meat Production

A revised project outline entitled "W-151 Utilization of Range Forage for Rangeland and Domestic Ruminant Production" was received from Administrative Adviser L. W. Dewhirst.

RIC recommends the project revision entitled "W-151 Utilization of Range Forage for Rangeland and Domestic Ruminant Animal Production" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Dr. L. W. Dewhirst (AZ) to continue as Administrative Adviser, provided that changes suggested by RIC in the resources and personnel listings are made before the project is forwarded to the Committee of Nine.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

4.0 Requests for Establishment of New Projects

4.1 W- Soil Moisture and Temperature Regimes as Predictors of Western Range and Forest Land Potentials

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser R. P. Upchurch on behalf of ad hoc technical committee "W- Soil-Climate Predictors for Range and Forest Land Potentials in the Western United States."

RIC, as well as the RPG reviewers, recognizes a need for this kind of research in the west. However, RIC recommends that the project not be approved. RIC is still concerned about the project's focus and the need for full participation of vegetation specialists. In addition, the committee should familiarize itself with the World's Benchmark Soils project.

RIC therefore recommends establishment of "WRCC-50 Soil Moisture and Temperature Regimes as Predictors of Western Range and Forest Land Potentials" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with Dr. R. P. Upchurch (AZ) to serve as Administrative Adviser. The committee should prepare a WRCC petition to be submitted to RIC no later than February 1, 1984. RIC strongly encourages the committee not to seek regional project status during its first two years.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

4.2 W- Improvement of Pesticide Application Technology to Increase Efficacy and Reduce Drift Losses

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser K. J. Lessman on behalf of ad hoc technical committee "W- Improvement of Aerial Application Technology to Reduce Drift and Increase Efficacy of Pesticides."

RIC recommends that the proposed project not be approved. RIC recommends establishment of "WRCC-51 Improvement of Pesticide Application Technology to Increase Efficacy and Reduce Drift Losses" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with Dr. R. E. Garrett (CA-D) to serve as Administrative Adviser. The WRCC should include consideration of more basic research on technology development, other methods of application besides liquids, familiarize itself with the ARS research program in this area at College Station, Texas, and perhaps investigate funding support from outside sources. The committee should prepare a WRCC petition to be submitted to RIC no later than February 1, 1984.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

4.3 W- Characteristics of Climate for Agriculture and Natural Resources

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser J. R. Welsh on behalf of WRCC-47 "Agroclimatic Patterns for Regional Application."

RIC recommends the proposed project not be approved because it does not appear to be a well-defined and developed project. RIC requests WRCC-47 prepare a WRCC petition by the June 1, 1983 deadline for consideration at the August RIC meeting. RIC further recommends the committee familiarize itself with the phenological modelling work in progress in Texas.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

4.4 W- Seed Production and Quality Investigations

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser W. F. Keim on behalf of WRCC-13 "Seed Production and Technology Research."

RIC recommends the proposed project entitled "W- Seed Production and Quality Investigations" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Drs. N. J. Chatterton (ARS, UT) and C. E. Clark (UT) to serve as lead- and co-Advisers, respectively, provided the outline is revised to include newly identified ARS participation before it is forwarded to the Committee of Nine.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

4.5 W- Characteristics and Feed Value of Barley and Western Protein Supplements for Swine

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser S. L. Davis on behalf of WRCC-41 "Nutrient Sources for Western Swine Production."

RIC recommends the proposed project entitled "W- Characteristics and Feed Value of Barley and Western Protein Supplements for Swine" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Dr. A. W. Hovin (MT) to serve as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

4.6 W- Coping with Stress: Family Adaptation to Nonmetropolitan Socioeconomic Changes

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Administrative Adviser J. R. McFadden on behalf of WRCC-44 "Antecedents and Consequences of Family Stress in the Western Region."

RIC recommends the proposed project entitled "W- Coping with Stress: Family Adaptation to Nonmetropolitan Socioeconomic Changes" be approved for five years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1988, with Drs. J. R. McFadden (UT) and C. E. Clark (UT) to serve as lead- and co-Advisers, respectively. RIC requests the Advisers actively seek additional participants from rural sociology and rural development specialties in agricultural economics departments at the inception of the project.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

5.0 Requests for Establishment of Ad Hoc Technical Committees

5.1 W- Genetic Engineering to Improve Plant Production Efficiency

A request for permission to prepare a regional research project outline bearing the above title was received from committee chairman T. Kosuge on behalf of WRCC-49 "Gene Modifying Techniques to Improve Plant and Associated Microbe Germplasm."

RIC appreciates the report from the committee but recommends the committee continue to operate under the auspices of WRCC-49 in order to provide time for the members to more fully investigate the best directions for a regional project.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.0 Requests for WRCC Extensions

6.1 WRCC-20 Virus and Virus-Like Diseases of Fruit Crops

A request for a three-year extension of WRCC-20 was received from Administrative Adviser D. E. Schlegel.

RIC recommends the extension of "WRCC-20 Virus and Virus-Like Diseases of Fruit Crops" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with Dr. D. E. Schlegel (CA-B) to continue as Administrative Adviser. The committee should invite participation by ARS scientists at Riverside, Corvallis, and Wenatchee.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.2 WRCC-27 Potato Variety Development

A request for a one-year extension of WRCC-27 was received from Administrative Adviser D. N. Moss.

RIC recommends the extension of "WRCC-27 Potato Variety Development" for one year, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984, with Dr. D. N. Moss (OR) to continue as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.3 WRCC-28 Developing, Implementing, and Coordinating Research on Crop Loss Appraisals

A request for a three-year extension of WRCC-28 was received from committee chairman R. K. Webster.

RIC recommends the extension of "WRCC-28 Developing, Implementing, and Coordinating Research on Crop Loss Appraisals" for one year, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984, with Dr. M. R. Nelson (AZ) to continue as Administrative Adviser. During that year, RIC requests the committee more clearly define its accomplishments, identify its participants, and be more specific about its future plans as a WRCC. It appears to RIC that many of the activities of this committee are being carried out by IPM projects and there may no longer be a need for this type of broad effort. If the committee seeks extension as a WRCC beyond the one-year period, it should include economists on its membership.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.4 WRCC-29 Diseases of Cereal Crops

A request for a three-year extension of WRCC-29 was received from Administrative Adviser A. D. Davison.

RIC recommends the extension of "WRCC-29 Diseases of Cereal Crops" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with Dr. A. D. Davison (WA) to continue as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.5 WRCC-30 Western Region Soil Survey

A request for a three-year extension of WRCC-30 was received from Administrative Adviser J. C. Engibous.

RIC recommends the extension of "WRCC-30 Western Region Soil Survey" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with Dr. J. C. Engibous (WA) to continue as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

6.6 WRCC-42 Evaluation of Methods to Control Rodent Damage to Hay, Range, and Grain Crops

A request for a three-year extension of WRCC-42 was received from Administrative Adviser L. J. Buist.

RIC recommends extension of "WRCC-42 Control Rodent Damage to Hay, Range, and Grain Crops" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with the indicated change in title and with Dr. L. J. Buist (NV) to continue as Administrative Adviser. RIC suggests the committee consider including orchards and tree plantations.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

7.0 Requests for Establishment of New WRCC's

7.1 WRCC- Drainage Water Management

A petition for a WRCC bearing the above title was received from Administrative Advisers J. van Schilfgaarde and I. W. Sherman on behalf of W-152 "Clogging of Drainlines by Mechanical, Chemical, and Biological Actions."

RIC recommends the proposed WRCC not be approved. RIC supports a coordinating committee on drainage, but the committee should include consideration of water quality and should revise the WRCC petition so that the coordination, expertise, and contributions can be assessed. If the revised petition is received by June 1, 1983, it can be considered at the August RIC meeting.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

7.2 WRCC- Food Legume Production Improvement

A petition for a WRCC bearing the above title was received from Directors L. A. Bulla (ID), L. L. Boyd (WA), A. W. Hovin (MT), and N. I. James (ARS, PNW).

RIC recommends establishment of "WRCC-52 Food Legume Production Improvement" for three years, from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1986, with Dr. G. A. Lee (ID) to serve as Administrative Adviser.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

8.0 Follow-up of Ad Hoc Technical Committees

8.1 W- Improvement of Aerial Application Technology to Reduce Drift and Increase Efficacy of Pesticides

See agenda item 4.2 above.

8.2 W- Soil-Climate Predictors for Range and Forest Land Potentials in the Western United States

See agenda item 4.1 above.

9.0 Administrative Advisor Reassignments

9.1 W-160 The Physico-Chemical Basis for Managing Salt-Affected Soils -- Drs. J. van Schilfgaarde (ARS, CA) as lead-Adviser and I. W. Sherman (CA-R) as co-Adviser to replace Dr. D. D. Johnson (CO).

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

10.0 Other Business

10.1 WRCC-48 Predicting Nutritive Value of Alfalfa Hay

A petition supporting the establishment of WRCC-48 was received from Administrative Adviser M. H. Niehaus.

RIC recommends the petition be approved. RIC requests the committee seek participation from the Dairy Forage Research Center in Madison.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

10.2 W-82 Processes Affecting Pesticides and Other Organics in Soil and Water Systems

A notice of intention to revise the project was received from Administrative Adviser N. P. Kefford.

RIC appreciates the notice of W-82's intentions and suggests the committee proceed as planned.

10.3 W- Minimizing Occupational Exposure to Pesticides

An ad hoc technical committee bearing the above title was established by RIC in January 1983 for a one-year period, following submission of a proposal from Directors Lewis and Dewhirst. Dr. J. M. Lyons (CA-D) was appointed Administrative Adviser.

10.4 Biological Control Proposals

RIC reviewed a proposal entitled "Biological Control of Selected Weed Pests in Western Rangelands" prepared by representatives of the Western Experiment Stations. The proposal requests $116,400 from PL 89-106 funds earmarked for biological control for FY 1983. Projects would be solicited from western researchers in the following areas: (1) leafy spurge (euphorbia esula L.), (2) yellow starthistle, and (3) several species of knapweed.

RIC appreciates the opportunity to review this proposal and recommends the WDA (1) assign Dr. J. R. Welsh (MT) to serve as the administrative representative for this effort, (2) approve the process proposed by Colorado for allocation and management of the funds, (3) request Colorado prepare a report to the WDA on the allocation of FY 1982 funds, and (4) request Colorado prepare a report to the WDA on the allocation of FY 1983 funds after the allocation process is completed.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

10.5 Regional Scientist Advisory Group for IR-7 Atmospheric Deposition

RIC considered the suggestion forwarded to the committee by Director Lewis that a regional scientist advisory group for IR-7 be instituted to make recommendations on research priorities within the western region related to atmospheric deposition.

RIC requests IR-7 Administrative Adviser Dr. L. A. Bulla (ID) survey the western IR-7 participants to determine the level of interest in establishing a regional advisory group. If there is sufficient interest, RIC has no objection to establishing a coordinating committee with participation solicited from western states to serve as an advisory group to IR-7.

(Action of WDA: APPROVED)

11.0 Revised Supplementary Manual of Procedures for Western Regional Research

RIC reviewed a revised draft Supplementary Manual. Specific written comments from RIC members will be sent to Jill in the next two weeks and a revised draft will be circulated for comment to all western SAES Directors and Administrative Advisers. The comments will be used to prepare a final draft to be considered at the August 1983 meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISER ASSIGNMENTS AS OF 4/7/83

Anderson, J.R. (CA-B)	W-130	Lewis, L.N. (CA-S)	W-110, W-154
Boyd, L.L. (WA)	W-147+,W-163, WRCC-23	Lyons, J.M. (CA-D)	W-127, W-164 W- Exposure
Briggs, D.M. (NM)	W-165	Matthews, D.J. (UT)	W-135+, WRCC-26
Buchanan, M.T. (DAL)	IR-6	**McFadden, J.R. (UT)	WRCC-44,W- Coping
**Buist, L.J. (NV)	WRCC-42	McHugh, H.F. (CO)	W-143, W-153
Bulla, L.A. (ID)	IR-7, WRCC-49	**McIntyre, G.A. (CO)	WRCC-25
**Casamajor, P. (CA-S)	W-110+	**McLean, D.L. (CA-D)	WRCC-24
*Chatterton, N.J. (ARS,UT)	W- Seeds		
Clark, C.E. (UT)	W-122,W- Seeds+, W- Coping+	Miller, R.J. (ID)	W-124, W-161
*Cox, H C (ARS, CA)	W-161+	Moreng, R.E. (CO)	W-136, W-142
Davis, J.R. (OR)	W-128, W-155	**Moss, D.N. (OR)	WRCC-27
Davis, S.L. (ID)	WRCC-41	**Nelson, M.R. (AZ)	WRCC-28
**Davison, A.D. (WA)	WRCC-29	**Niehaus, M.H. (NM)	W-157+, WRCC-48
Dewhirst, L.W. (AZ)	W-102, W-106, W-151	Oldenstadt, D.L. (WA)	W-118, W-140
**Engibous, J.C. (WA)	WRCC-30	Ozbun, J.L. (WA)	W-126
*Fasick, C.A. (FS, CO)	W-133	**Pettibone, C.A. (WA)	W-161+
Foote, W.H. (OR)	W-6,W-132,IR-1	*Plowman, R.D. (ARS,UT)	W-135, W-151+, WRCC-37
**Garrett, R.E. (CA-D)	WRCC-51		
**Hinds, F.C. (WY)	WRCC-39	**Reynolds, H.T. (CA-R)	WRCC-43
Hovin, A.W. (MT)	WRCC-40,W- Barley	Rice, R.R. (AZ)	W-144, W-159
Hughes, J.M. (CO)	W-133+	Rolston, D.E. (CA-D)	IR-4
*James, N.I. (ARS, WA)	W-147, IR-2+	Schlegel, D.E. (CA-B)	W-134,W-158,WRCC-20
		Sherman, I.W. (CA-R)	W-131,W-152+,W-160+
Jones, B.M. (NV)	WRCC-1	**Skelton, I.W. (WY)	W-161+
Jordan, J.P. (CO)	IR-5	Tuma, H.J. (WY)	W-145
Kaltenbach, C.C. (WY)	W-112	Upchurch, R.P. (AZ)	WRCC-11, WRCC-21, WRCC-50
Kefford, N.P. (HI)	W-82	*van Schilfgaarde, J. (ARS, CA)	W-152,W-160
**Keim, W.F. (CO)	WRCC-13	Weathers, L.G. (CA-R)	W-84
**Koller, L.D. (ID)	WRCC-46	**Weiser, C.J. (OR)	WRCC-17
Lee, D.J. (WA)	W-45, IR-2	Welsh, J.R. (MT)	WRCC-47
**Lee, G.A. (ID)	WRCC-52		
Lessman, K.J. (NM)	W-150, W-157,	Zube, E.H. (AZ)	W-156, W-162

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* USDA research administrators
** Other research administrators
+ Designates Co-Administrative Advisor in a project with Co-Advisors

APPENDIX D

EXPERIMENT STATION COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND POLICY

EXPERIMENT STATION SECTION

THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

April 1, 1983

TO: Western Directors

FROM: Lowell N. Lewis
Chairman, ESCOP

I am sorry I am unable to be with you for the Directors' meeting in Denver. However, I have attached three pieces of information which I want to share with you:

1. The Executive Budget Request for FY '84 (which you previously received from CSRS);

2. NASULGC's response to the Executive Budget;

3. A copy of ESCOP's draft bylaws.

Relative to the draft ESCOP bylaws, I support a membership including three representatives from each region, one of whom is the chair of the region.

I'm sure if you have questions concerning these ESCOP matters, Pete Dewhirst and Mark Buchanan will be able to answer them.

Best wishes for a productive meeting!

Attachments

United States Department of Agriculture
Cooperative State Research Service
Office of the Administrator
Washington, D.C. 20250
CSRS-SL-2914

January 31, 1983

SUBJECT: Executive Budget Request for Fiscal Year 1984

TO: Directors of State Agricultural Experiment Stations,
Administrative-Technical Representatives of McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Program,
Research Directors of 1890 Land-Grant Institutions and Tuskegee Institute,
Deans of Schools of Veterinary Medicine

The President's budget for Fiscal Year 1984 has been delivered to the Congress. Totals for Science and Education agencies are as follows:

	(Dollars in Thousands)		
	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Agricultural Research Service	$422,239	$460,222	$472,410
Cooperative State Research Service	220,639	244,949	231,715
Extension Service	315,336	328,654	287,082
National Agricultural Library	7,627	8,732	9,873
Science and Education Total	965,841	1,042,557	1,001,080

A summary of the amounts proposed for CSRS programs is enclosed. In brief, the following is proposed:

- The following programs will be maintained at the fiscal year 1983 appropriated level: Hatch Act; McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry; Evans-Allen, 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee Institute; and the 1890 Research Facilities.

- An increase of $4,500,000 will allow a new animal science area to be initiated to broaden the range of research covered by the Competitive Research Grants and increase the impact of the program.

- Special Research Grants are funded at $15,482,000, a decrease of $11,051,000 for selected areas of research. Also, no funding is proposed for Alcohol Fuels Research, Section 1419, P.L. 95-113 or for research under the Native Latex Act.

- No funds are provided for Animal Health and Disease Research, Section 1433, P.L. 95-113.

With the submission of the fiscal year 1984 budget to the Congress we are beginning a new appropriations cycle. We are scheduled for hearings before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies on February 24 and on March 17 before the Senate Subcommittee. As the budget moves through the appropriations process, we will share developments with you.

W. I. THOMAS
Administrator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

	FY 1982 Appropriation Act	FY 1983 Appropriation Act	FY 1984 Budget Estimate
Hatch Act			
Payments to States	$136,649,621	$144,590,041	$144,590,041
3% Federal administration	3,983,379	4,228,959	4,228,959
Penalty mail	476,000	476,000	476,000
Total	141,109,000	149,295,000	149,295,000
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry			
Payments to States	11,670,070	12,078,440	12,078,440
3% Federal administration	360,930	373,560	373,560
Total	12,031,000	12,452,000	12,452,000
Evans-Allen Program, 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee Institute			
Payments to States	20,847,240	21,722,180	21,722,180
3% Federal administration	644,760	671,820	671,820
Total	21,492,000	22,394,000	22,394,000
1890 Research Facilities			
Payments to States	--	9,600,000	9,600,000
4% Federal administration	--	400,000	400,000
Total	--	10,000,000	10,000,000
Animal Health and Disease Research, Section 1433, P.L. 95-113			
Payments to States	5,529,600	5,529,600	--
4% Federal administration	230,400	230,400	--
Total	5,760,000	5,760,000	--
Alcohol Fuels Research Grants, Section 1419, P. L. 95-113			
Research program	523,800	523,800	--
3% Federal administration	16,200	16,200	--
Total	540,000	540,000	--
Native Latex Commercialization and Economic Development Act of 1978			
Research program	680,940	680,940	--
3% Federal administration	21,060	21,060	--
Total	702,000	702,000	--
P.L. 89-106, as amended			
Competitive Research Grants:			
Plant science research	13,440,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Human nutrition research	2,880,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Animal science research	--	--	4,500,000
Total 1/	16,320,000	17,000,000	21,500,000

	FY 1982 Appropriation Act	FY 1983 Appropriation Act	FY 1984 Budget Estimate
P.L. 89-106, as amended (continued)			
Special Research Grants:			
Soil erosion in Pacific Northwest ..	$622,000	$622,000	--
Dried bean research, North Dakota...	24,000	25,000	--
Food and agriculture policies	156,000	156,000	--
Soybean research	518,000	518,000	--
Integrated pest mgmt. (consortium)..	3,091,000	3,091,000	--
Biological control of pests	480,000	480,000	--
Pesticide clearance	1,440,000	1,440,000	$1,440,000
Minor use animal drugs	240,000	240,000	240,000
Pesticide impact assessment	2,069,000	2,069,000	2,069,000
Rural development centers	311,000	311,000	--
Soybean cyst nematode research, Missouri	240,000	300,000	--
Bean and beet research, Michigan....	82,000	97,000	--
Animal health research	7,156,000	7,156,000	7,156,000
Energy research.....	960,000	--	--
Aquaculture, Stoneville, Mississippi	240,000	270,000	--
Dairy photoperiod research, Michigan	34,000	34,000	--
Bean flour research, Texas/Michigan.	99,000	99,000	--
Aquaculture research	518,000	518,000	--
Antidesertification research	1,037,000	1,037,000	--
Germplasm resources research	902,000	902,000	902,000
Peach tree short life, S. Carolina..	192,000	192,000	--
Blueberry shoestring virus, Michigan	96,000	96,000	--
Food quality and safety research ...	384,000	384,000	--
Control of perennial weeds, Stoneville, Mississippi	144,000	--	--
Mosquito research, riceland agroecosystem	480,000	480,000	--
Small farm research center study, Oklahoma	24,000	--	--
TCK smut (wheat)	288,000	361,000	--
Sunflower midge, North Dakota	72,000	80,000	--
Tropical and subtropical research ..	--	2,980,000	2,980,000
Dairy goat research, Prairie View A&M, Texas	--	100,000	--
Acid precipitation	--	695,000	695,000
Sugarland use research, Hawaii	--	150,000	--
Stocker cattle research, Oklahoma ..	--	140,000	--
Agronomic and horticultural studies, Oklahoma	--	110,000	--
Potato research 2/	--	200,000	--
Biomass energy research, Oregon	--	1,200,000	--
Total, 1/	21,899,000	26,533,000	15,482,000
Federal Administration (direct appro.).	1,363,000	273,000	592,000
TOTAL, COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE	221,216,000	244,949,000	231,715,000

1/ Includes 3% set-aside for Federal administration.
2/ Eastern Russet breeding program, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, and Maryland.

The Cooperative Federal/State Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Budget
for FY 1984
(Thousand dollars)

1985 C

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE	FY 1983	Executive Budget	NASULGC Recommendation	Change from 1983 Amt.	
Hatch Act	$149,295	$149,295	$159,745	10,450	7%
McIntire-Stennis	12,452	12,452	13,324	872	7
1890 & Tuskegee Research	22,394	22,394	23,962	1,568	7
Animal Health & Disease, Sec. 1433	5,760	-0-	8,000	1,240	22
Sec. 1434*	-0-	-0-	4,000	4,000	-
Competitive Grants	17,000	21,500	21,500	--	--
Special Grants**	26,533	15,482	26,533	--	--
Alcohol Fuels	540	-0-	540	--	--
Native Latex	702	-0-	702	--	--
1890 Facilities	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--
Federal Administration	173	592	592	--	--
	245,757	231,715	268,898	23,141	9.4
EXTENSION					
Smith-Lever:					
For Sections 3b & c	230,376	230,376	246,502	16,122	7
Section 3d:					
Pest Management	7,531	-0-	7,531	--	--
Farm Safety	1,020	-0-	1,020	--	--
Urban Gardening	3,000	-0-	3,000	--	--
Food and Nutrition Education	60,354	34,821	60,354	--	--
Pesticide Impact Assessment	1,716	-0-	1,716	--	--
Integrated Reproductive management	-0-	-0-	4,000	4,000	NA
Aquaculture	-0-	-0-	2,000	2,000	"
Special Initiatives	-0-	-0-	2,000	2,000	"
1890 Colleges & Tuskegee Institute	16,241	16,241	19,967	3,726	"
Renewable Resources Extension Act	2,000	-0-	5,000	3,000	150
D.C. Extension	983	983	1,052	69	7
Federal Admin. and Coordination	5,451	4,661	4,661	--	--
	328,952	287,082	358,803	19,851	9.1
HIGHER EDUCATION					
Competitive Graduate Fellowships	-0-	-0-	10,000	10,000	NA

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE FY84 BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR USDA-CSRS

D. F. CROSSAN, CHAIRMAN
ESCOP FY84 BUDGET SUB-COMMITTEE

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH TO THE NATION'S ECONOMY

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IS INTENDED TO MAXIMIZE THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURE TO THE NATION; PARTICULARLY IN THE LONG TERM AS WELL AS THE MORE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. THE FOOD AND FIBER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IS CRITICAL TO THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY AND OTHERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE POSITION OF EMINENCE MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE PLACES THIS COUNTRY IN A UNIQUE POSITION AS A WORLD POWER CAPABLE OF PROVIDING MOST OF ITS OWN FOOD AND FIBER NEEDS. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ALSO PLACES THIS COUNTRY IN A POSTITION OF LEADERSHIP, AS A SOURCE OF TECHNOLOGY ESSENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

THE STATE SECTOR IN THE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH SYSTEM

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, LOCATED WHERE AGRICULTURE STARTS, AND FOOD AND FOOD PRECURSORS ARE GROWN, ARE THE IMPORTANT
--More--

DECENTRALIZED PORTION OF THE NATION'S AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEM. MOST OF THE RESOURCES FOR STATE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ARE PROVIDED BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATES. THOSE DOLLARS PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENSURE A COORDINATED NATIONAL PROGRAM, THE MAINTENANCE OF A BROAD NETWORK CAPABLE OF MEETING AGRICULTURAL CRISES, AND AN INTERACTION WITH ALL FEDERAL RESEARCH AND REGULATORY AGENCIES. THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS MADE CLEAR ITS UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE 1981 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT. THE STATE-FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP IS A WELL-DOCUMENTED SUCCESS STORT. THE RATES OF RETURN TO THE GOVERNMENT AND TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING INVESTMENTS IN THE MAGNITUDE OF 30 TO 50 PERCENT ARE PART OF THAT STORY.

HOW TO MAINTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY

HOW DO WE MAINTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY EFFICIENCY, AND A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT IN THE FACE OF HIGHER PRODUCTION COSTS, DIMINISHED ENERGY SUPPLIES, COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMPETITION, CRUCIAL BALANCES IN NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION, AN EXPANDING POPULATION, AND A DECREASING NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION EXPERTS?

WE DO IT BY INCREASING THE QUALITY OF OUR RESEARCH, EXTENSION, AND TEACHING PROGRAMS IN LAND-GRANT, AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. WE DO IT THROUGH AN INCREASE IN THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE. WE DO IT THROUGH AN INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL
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BUDGET THAT SUPPORTS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

RECOMMENDATION

THE EXPERIMENT STATION COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND POLICY (ESCOP) HAS EXAMINED THE EXECUTIVE FY84 BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE USDA-CSRS AND IS OF THE OPINION THAT CHANGES TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE IMPERATIVE IF THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND COOPERATING AGENCIES ARE TO MEET THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE LAW TO HELP SUSTAIN AND IMPROVE THE VITALITY OF OUR COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM. OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE COMPLEMENTARY TO AND IN AGREEMENT WITH THE FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES.

TO FACE NEW CHALLENGES AND CAPITALIZE ON THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL CARRY US THROUGH THE CRISES THAT LIE AHEAD, THE EXPERIMENT STATION COMMITTEE ON POLICY URGES THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO SUPPORT A 9.0 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE 1984 BUDGET FOR FEDERAL SUPPORT OF STATE AND FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS. THIS INCREASE, FROM $245.8 MILLION IN FISCAL '83 TO A PROPOSED $268.9 MILLION IN 1984, WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A SEVEN PERCENT INCREASE IN THE BASE PROGRAMS, TO $197 MILLION. THESE INCLUDE THE HATCH ACT (+$10.5 MILLION), MCINTIRE-STENNIS ACT (+$0.9 MILLION),
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AND 1890 AND TUSKEGEE RESEARCH (+$1.6 MILLION).

2. RESTORATION OF THE $5.8 MILLION FUNDING LEVEL FOR ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH WITH AN ADDITION OF $2.2 MILLION TO THE SECTION 1433 PROGRAM PLUS $4 MILLION FOR SECTION 1434.

3. AN INCREASE IN COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO $21.5 MILLION, AS RECOMMENDED IN THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET.

4. THE SAME LEVEL FUNDING FOR SPECIAL GRANTS AS IN THE FISCAL '83 BUDGET -- $26.5 MILLION.

5. THE SAME LEVEL OF FUNDING FOR ALCOHOL FUEL AND NATIVE LATEX RESEARCH AS IN '83 -- $1.2 MILLION.

6. THE SAME LEVEL OF FUNDING TOR 1890 FACILITIES AS RECOMMENDED IN THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET -- $10 MILLION.

JUSTIFICATION

1. BASE FUNDING: $197,031,000

THE CENTRAL COMPONENT OF FEDERAL BASE SUPPORT -- FORMULA FUNDS THROUGH HATCH,
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MCINTIRE-STENNIS, 1890'S, AND TUSKEGEE -- COUPLED WITH A MUCH LARGER COMMITMENT BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, PROVIDES THE RESOURCES FOR SITE-SPECIFIC RESEARCH AND FOR MEETING EMERGENCY NEEDS WITHIN STATES. AN INCREASE IN THIS BASE FUNDING IS ESSENTIAL TO HELP MEET RISING COSTS OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS IN MISSION-ORIENTED RESEARCH.

AS AGRICULTURE BECOMES MORE PRODUCTIVE, A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THE RESEARCH EFFORT MUST BE UTILIZED TO MAINTAIN THE HIGHER LEVELS. DISEASE-REISITANT VARIETIES OF FIELD CROPS, FOR EXAMPLE, MUST BE REPLACED ABOUT EVERY FIVE YEARS TO COUNTERACT BIOLOGICAL CHANGES; AND REGULATORY ACTIONS MAY REQUIRE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES TO BANNED PESTICIDES. SUCH RESEARCH INVOLVES BASIC INVESTIGATIONS AS WELL AS RESEARCH DIRECTED TO SHORT-TERM NEEDS.

THE JOINT COUNCIL ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES HAS INDICATED SPECIFIC AREAS NEEDING NATIONAL EMPHASIS. THE HACH FORMULA FUNDS PROVIDE A MAJOR CAPABILITY TO ADDRESS THOSE AREAS OF RESEARCH. FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH TO SOLVE LONG-TERM PROBLEMS AND TO LESSEN THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL FORCES ON AGRICULTURE IS NEEDED TO INVESTIGATE THE BASIC PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC PROCESSES GOVERNING SOIL PRODUCTIVITY AND THE GROWTH AND ADAPTABILITY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE SOYBEAN PLANT WERE AS EFFICIENT AS THE CORN PLANT, SOYBEAN YIELDS WOULD DOUBLE. FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE EIGHTIES IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE THE FOUNDATION FOR THE APPLIED RESEARCH OF THE NINETIES. THE KNOWLEDGE GAINED FROM THIS WORK
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WILL PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS DEVOTE ABOUT 37 PERCENT OF THEIR SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES TO BASIC RESEARCH OR THE EQUIVALENT OF OVER 2600 SCIENTIST-YEARS. THIS REPRESENTS A COST THAT IS OVER TWICE THE TOTAL HATCH APPROPRIATION. MANY OF THE NEEDS FOR RESEARCH ARISE FROM INABILITIES TO SOLVE IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS THROUGH APPLIED RESEARCH ALONE. WE ARE PROPOSING INCREASES IN HATCH SUPPORT FOR BASIC RESEARCH TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT LEVELS OF BASIC RESEARCH AND TO EXPAND BASIC RESEARCH WHERE INFORMATION ON FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES ARE MOST NEEDED. THE INCREASES ARE CALCULATED ONLY ON THE FEDERAL SHARE OF THE CURRENT INVESTMENT. KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND EXPAND THE USE OF CONSERVATION TILLAGE; TO DEVELOP AN EROSION/SOIL PRODUCTIVITY MODEL THAT IS MORE USEFUL TO FARMERS AND LAND MANAGERS; ESPECIALLY THROUGH APPLICATION AND RESCHEDULING TECHNIQUES; TO IDENTIFY TIMBER HARVESTING PRACTICES THAT HAVE FEWER ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE FOREST RESOURCE BASE; AND TO FIND ADAPTABLE GRAZING SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT IMPROVE RANGE CONDITIONS. THE MAIN PURPOSES OF CONSERVATION RESEARCH ARE: (1) TO IMPROVE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND (2) TO SLOW THEIR REGRESSION AND PREVENT THAT REGRESSION FROM CANCELLINH THE EFFECTS OF OTHER TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY.

MAJOR ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE IN PLANT, ANIMAL, AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION
--More--

EFFICIENCY IN THE PAST 40 YEARS. HOWEVER, PROJECTIONS SHOW THAT THE RATE OF PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH MUST INCREASE SOON IF FOOD, FIBER, AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS ARE TO BE ADEQUATE IN THE NEXT CENTURY. MULTIDISICIPLINARY RESEARCH APPROACHES THAT INTEGRATE A BROAD SPECTRUM OF TALENTS CAN HELP FIND THOSE PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS. PRIORITY STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING PLANT PRODUCTIVITY INCLUDE USING GENETIC MEANS, WHICH ENCOMPASS ALL TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES THAT OFFER THE PROMISE OF PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT OF PLANTS; REDUCING POST-HARVEST LOSSES CAUSED BY DISEASES AND PESTS; AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF CULTURAL AND CROP MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FROM PLANTING TO HARVESTING.

2. ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH: $12,000,000

THE ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH PROGRAM HAS NEVER BEEN FUNDED COMMENSURATE WITH NEED. THE $12 MILLION RECOMMENDED, WHICH IS THE SAME AS CURRENT ANNUAL LOSSES TO HEALTH-RELATED PROBLEMS, WILL PROVIDE THE FUNDS NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY OF FARM ANIMALS BY CONTROLLING DISEASES AND PESTS, IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF FEED UTILIZATION AND NUTRITION, BETTER UTILIZING THE GENETIC CAPABILITIES OF ANIMAL GERMPLASM, AND BETTER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. THIS PROGRAM WILL MAKE POSSIBLE THE NECESSARY CONCENTRATION AND PERSISTENCE OF SCIENTISTS REQUIRED TO SOLVE COMPLEX ANIMAL HEALTH PROBLEMS.

THERE ARE TWO IMPORTANT COMPONENTS SPECIAL TO THIS SECTION: (1) THE NEED FOR
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A CONTINUING BASE OF SUPPORT FOR ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND (2) THE SPECIAL NEED FOR THIS AUTHORITY. THE FIRST FACTOR CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF BY FITTING THE APPROPRIATION PROCESS TO LEGISLATIVE INTENT. UNTIL A CONSISTENT MINIMUM LEVEL OF FEDERAL SUPPORT IS ESTABLISHED, STATES ARE NATURALLY RELUCTANT TO COMMIT LONG-TERM RESOURCES TO THE PROGRAM. UNFORTUNATELY, THIS AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE A "NEW" PROGRAM EACH YEAR, PARTICULARLY OIN THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET PROCESS. THE SECOND FACTOR RECOGNIZES THAT SOME STATE HAVE MADE EXTRAORDINARY COMMITMENTS TO ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH, DELIBERATELY TO SERVE ANIMAL HEALTH NEEDS OF SEVERAL STATES. SINCE TRANSFERS OF FUNDS AMONG STATES IS POLITICALLY DIFFICULT, IF NOT PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE, A FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH IS NECESSARY TO COMPENSATE FOR THE MULTI-STATE BENEFITS.

3. COMPETITIVE GRANTS: $21,500,000

WE SUPPORT THE COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM IN BASIC RESEARCH THAT CURRENTLY SUPPORTS ABOUT 133 SCIENTIST YEARS, ABOUT HALF OF WHOM ARE IN THE STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS. THAT PROGRAM, WHICH ATTRACTS SOME SCIENTISTS OUTSIDE OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SYSTEM IS A SMALL BUT VALUABLE COMPLEMENT TO THE BASE PROGRAMS OF RESEARCH IN THE STATE STATIONS AND IN THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE. WE ALSO SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL TO INITIATE A PROGRAM DIRECTED TO RESEARCH ON FUNDAMENTAL PHENOMENA IMPORTANT TO ANIMAL AGRICULTURE.

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4. SPECIAL GRANTS: $26,500,000

THE SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE ACCELERATED SOLUTIONS TO HIGH-PRIORITY FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS SPECIFIC TO A REGION OR STATE. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WITH FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CAPABILITY ARE ELIGIBLE FOR THESE GRANTS. RECIPIENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT SPECIFIC RESEARCH ASSIGNMENTS MUTUALLY AGREED UPON WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS ARE OFTEN MADE TO COVER RESEARCH OF SEVERAL YEARS' DURATION. THEREFORE, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT PROJECTS IN THE FISCAL '83 BUDGET CARRY FORWARD INTO FISCAL '84 AT LEAST THE SAME LEVEL OF FUNDING AS IN THE CURRENT BUDGET.

5. ALCOHOL FUEL AND NATIV LATEX RESEARCH: $1,242,000

THIS IS A RELATIVELY SMALL, BUT IMPORTANT, ITEM. EVEN THOUGH THERE HAS BEEN A RELAXATION IN FUEL COSTS RECENTLY, WE MUST CONTINUE TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE FUELS TO BE PREPARED FOR FUTURE SHORTAGES OF PETROLEUM.

6. 1890 FACILITIES: $10,000,000

THIS SPECIAL APPROPRIATION WILL HELP EQUIP THE 1890 COLLEGES TO CONTINUE THEIR LONG HISTORY OF CLOSE COOPERATION WITH LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES IN THE CONDUCT

--More--

OF RESEARCH.

CONCLUSION

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JOHN BLOCK HAS PLACED HIGH PRIORITY ON RESEARCH AND

SYSTEM, WHICH IS THE FOUNDATION OF AMMERICAN AGRICULTURE'S PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY. FOR THE STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION SYSTEM TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES NOTED ABOVE, THERE MUST BE AN INCREASE IN THE FORMULA FUNDS ALLOCATED TO THE STATES. THE SUGGESTED INCREASES IN THE 1984 BUDGET WOULD EXCEED THE CURRENT INFLATION RATE AND WOULD BE A MOVE TOWARD THE SPIRIT OF SECTION 1437 OF TITLE XIV OF PUBLIC LAW 97-98 THAT SPEAKS TO AN APPROPRIATE FUNDING LEVEL FOR STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS SYSTEM BE MAINTAINED AND STRENGTHENED. WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT THE SUPPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, AND URGE

DRAFT COPY
January 26, 1983
RE: Dale W. Zinn

PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPERIMENT STATION COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND POLICY

The Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (hereafter referred to as ESCOP) is a standing committee of the Experiment Station Section (hereafter referred to as Section), Division of Agriculture, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

PURPOSE

ESCOP is empowered to formulate policy and to act on behalf of the Section subject to the will of the Section as expressed in Section business meetings or in referenda during the interim between business meetings. ESCOP conducts continuing business and organization and policy matter in relationships with the Association (NASULGC), with agencies of the Federal Government, with farm organizations, with commodity and agri-business groups, that are referred to it by the Section, the Regional Associations, or that are generated within ESCOP itself.

ESCOP may appoint standing subcommittees with long-range or continuing assignments, and ad hoc subcommittees with short-term, specific assignments. Subcommittees report to ESCOP and may, on ESCOP request, report to the Section.

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

1. Membership:

The voting members of ESCOP shall include three elected representatives from each of the four Regional Research Directors Associations, each serving a three-year term on a rotational basis; the Administrator of CSRS/USDA on a continuous basis; the Chairperson of the ESCOP Home Economics Research Subcommittee; and, one representative each from the Evans-Allen Association of Research Directors (1890 ARD), the research component of the Commission on Veterinary Medicine (NASULGC-CVM), the Council on International Programs (CIAP-NASULGC), and the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges (NAPFSC)[1].

Ex-officio nonvoting members include the Chairperson, ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee; the Experiment Station Section Senator; the four Regional Directors-at-Large (DAL's)[who may serve as a voting member if elected by the Regional Association as one of it's three voting members]; the Extension Committee on Policy (ECOP) representative; the Resident Instruction Committee on Policy (RICOP) representative; the Director (or his designee) of Governmental Relations for Agriculture (NASULGC); and, the Chairpersons of the four

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[1]NAPFSC, which includes institutions that are not members of NASULGC, is affiliated with the Section and with ESCOP under a memorandum of agreement.

Regional Research Directors Associations (who may serve as a voting member if elected by the Regional Association as one of it's three voting members).

2. Officers:

The officers of ESCOP should be: Chairperson, Chairperson-elect, and Secretary, each for one-year terms. CSRS/USDA provides a recording Secretary. The Director-at-Large (DAL) representing the geographic region of the Chairperson shall serve as the Executive Vice Chairperson.

3. Elections:

At the Spring (April) meeting of ESCOP, the Chairperson shall appoint a Nominating Committee whose responsibility shall be to submit nominations, from the voting membership of ESCOP for the Chairperson, Chairperson-elect, and Secretary. Such nominations will be submitted and the election held during the Fall (September) meeting of ESCOP. The one-year terms shall commence and expire at the close of the regular business meeting of ESCOP held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association (NASULGC). Although the officers should be nominated on their willingness to serve and ability to perform, it is highly desirable, when practical to do so, that a regional rotation of the Chairperson be followed (Western [1983], Southern, North Central, Northeastern). The offices of Chairperson of the Section and Chairpeson of ESCOP may be held by the same person.

4. Duties:

The Chairperson is the Chief Executive Officer of ESCOP. He chairs the Interim Subcommittee; assigns the duties and directs the activities of all subcommittees; prepares agenda for ESCOP meetings; and communicates with the Chairperson of the Experiment Station Section or through the Section Chairperson to the Chairperson of the Division of Agriculture and other officers or committees of the Association. The Chairperson shall represent ESCOP on the Board of Directors of the Division of Agriculture.

The Chairperson-elect shall serve in the absence of the Chairperson. He shall become Chairperson for the remainder of the term should the Chairperson resign or otherwise be unable to serve. The Chairperson-elect shall assist the Chairperson in preparation of meeting agendas and shall undertake such other duties as the Chairperson shall direct.

The Secretary and the recording Secretary fulfill all of the secretarial duties of ESCOP. They arrange for the recording, preparation, and distribution of all minutes of ESCOP meetings. In coordination with the Chairperson and the Executive Chairperson, they prepare a manual of all ESCOP committees at the close of the annual meeting of the Association and distribute it with the minutes of the annual meeting. If the Secretary is unable to serve, the Chairperson shall designate an Acting Secretary.

The Executive Vice Chairperson provides direct and continual service to the Chairperson. He monitors day-to-day activities which affect ESCOP and notifies the Chairperson when ESCOP attention or action is appropriate. He makes facility arrangements for meetings of ESCOP and assures that the documents and materials required to conduct the business of ESCOP is available to the Chairperson.

All officers are responsible for maintaining and passing on to their successors complete sets of official documents of a continuing and directive nature.

5. Meeting Dates:

There are three (3) regular meetings scheduled for ESCOP each calendar year. They are:

a. The "Spring Meeting." It is usually held the last week in April.

b. The "Fall Meeting." It is usually held the last week in September.

c. The "Annual Meeting." It is held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association, the second week in November.

The Chairperson is empowered to call special meetings to consider emergency issues. However, issues which require immediate action between regular meetings of ESCOP normally will be handled by the Interim Subcommittee.

6. Meeting Agenda:

In advance of each meeting, the Chairperson of ESCOP will request the members to submit items for the agenda, including any actions from the Regional Research Directors Associations, that are of concern to ESCOP. The Chairperson shall distribute the agenda to all members at least one (1) week prior to the ESCOP meeting.

The Chairperson shall invite the incoming members to attend the November meeting.

PROCEDURES

1. Actions requiring the approval of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges:

Experiment Station actions pertaining to policy matters of importantce to NASULGC and its member bodies shall be presented to the Executive Committee of the Senate for support, approval or rejection. ESCOP shall adhere to the following procedure in presenting recommendations of this nature:

a. A written statement should be prepared by ESCOP that has the support of the majority of the members of ESCOP.

b. The Chairperson of ESCOP will present the statement to the Experiment Station Section of the

Division of Agriculture for discussion and approval or disapproval.

c. When approved by the Experiment Station Section it is submitted by the Chairperson of ESCOP to the Division of Agriculture for approval.

d. The approved statement is presented to the Executive Committee of the Senate by the Division Senator, or the Chairperson of the Division, or the Chairperson of ESCOP, whichever is more appropriate.

e. Matters which require the approval of the Executive Committee of the Senate at times other than during the Association's annual meeting must be submitted to the Chairperson of the Division of Agriculture by the Chairperson of ESCOP for approval by the Executive Committee of the Division. They are then presented to the Executive Committee of the Senate as provided in item d above.

2. Actions that do not require the approval of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges:

Many of the decisions and recommendations of ESCOP, such as the appointment of subcommittees to study and report on special problems facing the directors, recommendations to directors regarding uniform policy in handling specific problems brought to the attention of ESCOP, and proposals for uniform

types of agreements between federal agencies and state experiment stations, do not need the approval of the NASULGC. Procedures in these cases should be as follows:

a. The regional association representatives of ESCOP are responsible for explaining the actions of ESCOP to the directors in their respective regions at the Spring, Summer, and Fall Regional Meetings of the Directors.

b. The Chairperson of ESCOP will make a report to the Experiment Station Section of the Division of Agriculture at the annual meeting of the Section. In this report, the Chairperson summarizes all actions of the past year and recommends approval by the Section. In making this report, it is common practice to have the Chairpersons of the subcommittees of ESCOP present their committee reports. The Chairperson of the Home Economics Subcommittee reports to the Research Section of the Home Economics Division.

ESCOP SUBCOMMITTEES

The ESCOP function is principally accomplished through the work of subcommittees. Generally, subcommittee members are chosen for their competence in particular areas, and need not necessarily be members of ESCOP. There are two types of committees, standing and ad hoc.

STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Interim Subcommittee:

The subcommittee meets at the call of the Chairperson to deal with important matters of concern to ESCOP that need action during the year between regular meetings of ESCOP. This subcommittee is assigned responsibility for coordination between state experiment stations and USDA agencies, and questions of administrative procedures in CSRS/USDA.

The membership of the subcommittee shall consist of the Chairperson, Chairperson-elect and past Chairperson of ESCOP, the Chairperson of the Legislative Subcommittee as an ex-officio, nonvoting member, and one additional ESCOP member from each region appointed by the Chairperson of ESCOP.

2. Liaison Subcommittee:

The function of this subcommittee is to facilitate communications in behalf of ESCOP and the Regional Associations with CSRS; and facilitate liaison between ESCOP, the Chairpersons of the Regional Associations, CSRS and National Research Planning Committee (NRC) in relevant policy and program interrelationships.

The Chairperson of ESCOP will chair this committee. The four Regional Directors-at-Large serve as members.

3. Legislative Subcommittee:

This subcommittee represents ESCOP in developing federal budget requests and in presenting and supporting budget requests before the Division of Agriculture (NASULGC), USDA, other agencies of the Executive Branch, and the Congress.

The subcommittee is composed of eight (8) directors, two (2) from each of the four (4) regions. At least one (1) from each region shall be a member of ESCOP. Members serve for four (4) years, with staggered terms so that one member from each region is elected every other year. Directors of the respective Regional Associations elect their representatives to membership on this committee. The Commission on Home Economics, the Commission on Veterinary Medicine, the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges (NAPFSC) and the Evans-Allen Association of Research Directors appoint one (1) representative each to membership on this committee. Provision is made for designated alternates should a regular member be unable to participate.

4. Home Economics Research Subcommittee:

The Home Economics Research Subcommittee of ESCOP is composed of four Home Economics Research Administrators, one from each region, nominated by each of the Regional Organizations of Home Economics Research Administrators and approved by the appropriate regional group of Agricultural Experiment Station

Directors. The Home Economics member of the Committee of Nine and of the Marketing Subcommittee of ESCOP and other appropriate subcommittees of ESCOP are also voting members of the Home Economics Research Committee. The Director of the Human Nutrition and Consumer Use Programs, CSRS, is an ex-officio nonvoting member. The subcommittee elects its own Chairperson, Chairperson-elect, and Secretary. The Chairperson serves as an official member of ESCOP.

Members of this subcommittee are nominated by the Regional Home Economics Research Administrators for a four-year term to take office after the November meeting of ESCOP. The Chairperson and Secretary are elected by the subcommittee members for a two-year term; the Chairperson-elect for a one-year term. The CSRS Director of Human Nutrition and Consumer Use Programs is an ex-officio member, but will not serve in the capacity of Chairperson or member of ESCOP.

The Regional Home Economics Research Administrators will elect an alternate to serve in the event the regularly nominated member of the committee is unable to attend any scheduled meeting.

This subcommittee functions primarily as the liaison committee between the Regional Home Economics Research Administrator groups and the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy. It reports directly to that group through the Chairperson of the Home Economics Research Subcommittee of ESCOP who is a member of ESCOP.

The subcommittee reviews problems pertaining to home economics research and provides reports and recommendations as feasible and pertinent. In essence, the subcommittee should be of service in the planning, promotion, and interpretation of needs in the individual States and national programs in Home Economics.

The subcommittee recommends to the Nominating Committee of the Experiment Station Section the Home Economics nominee for the Committee of Nine. The subcommittee also recommends the Home Economics nominees for appropriate ESCOP subcommittees to the Chairperson of ESCOP.

The subcommittee will meet prior to the meetings of ESCOP in November and April and on call at other times.

AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEES

These subcommittees are established to meet specific short-term needs of ESCOP. As such they vary from year to year. Except where otherwise indicated, members shall be appointed by the Chairperson of ESCOP. A current list of committees and their membership will be found in the Annual Committee List Report.

APPENDIX E

Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences
Report to
Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors
April 7, 1983

1. Objective: To improve planning and coordination among all of the major performers of agricultural research, extension and higher education.

2. Membership: Current membership is based upon the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 and is as follows:

Orville G. Bentley, Asst. Sec., S&E
James H. Anderson, CAHA
Robert E. Buckman, Forest Service
Ernest L. Corley, OICD
K. Jane Coulter, Higher Ed.
Jesnne Edwards, UAB
Mary Nell Greenwood, Coop. Ext. Serv.
Betty Hawthorne, Home Economics (ECOP)
R. J. Hildreth, Foundation, (Farm Found.)
Joseph H. Howard, NAL
Jay M. Hughes, Forestry (ESCOP)
Dawson M. Johns, Producers
John P. Jordan, ESCOP
Terry B. Kinney, Jr., ARS
Robert Kleis, Int'l. Programs (CIAP)
John Lee, ERS
W. J. Moline, Extension (ECOP)
Robert R. Owen, UAB
C. Alan Pettibone, (RICOP)
Denis Prager, OSTP
William A. Shimel, Extension (ECOP)
George W. Sledge, (RICOP)
Charles M. Smallwood, Non-land-grant (Fresno State)
Louis Stratton, Vet. Med.
W. I. Thomas, CSRS
Second Representative (ESCOP)
Handy Williamson, Jr., 1890 Research
Larry R. Miller, Executive Secretary

3. Mandated Reports: The objective of this part of the meeting was for the Joint Council to become familiar with the Needs Assessment activities and development guidelines to direct the development of the Five-Year Plan and Priorities Report. All of these relate to the Annual Accomplishments Report for 1982 which has been sent through the Secretary to the President and the Congress. Attached are sheets summarizing the framework and logic for the mandated reports, the time frame in which they are to be accomplished and an outline of the Needs Assessment program. Also available is a list of co-authors of papers for the Needs Assessment program.

The significance of this effort is to provide some concrete basis for realistically developing a coordinated plan among the AES, CES, ARS, ERS, and related agencies. It can provide the basis for any improved interaction between the Department and the White House or the Congress with regard to funding for agriculture, research, extension and teaching.

4. Other Items: Three other items were discussed in some detail.

- Institutional Relations: To describe on-going activities to improve institutional relations, develop a goal for the Council, and develop Council actions for 1983 to address the goal.
- Human Expertise Development: To identify issues and problems concerning human expertise and develop alternative actions to addressing possible problems identified.
- Information Flow and Exchange: To describe the types of information requiring the most improvement and develop indicators of improvement.

Again, these efforts by the Joint Council point to a concerted move to bring a coordinated voice forward on behalf of agriculture, research, extension and teaching.

5. Observations: It is my opinion that in the last couple of years in particular, the Joint Council has begun to move from talking "at" one another to working together on common issues and common goals. With the restructuring of the Joint Council, there has been a small amount of time lost while new personalities assume their roles. Nevertheless, I think that the mandated reports and the associated activities provide the principal vehicle for making improvements in coordination. With half of the Joint Council being representative of the land-grant community, the issue of university autonomy is fully appreciated and does not at this time appear to be the least bit threatened. Jim Anderson and Orville Bentley are excellent co-chairs.

Respectfully submitted,

John Patrick Jordan

Framework and Logic for Mandated Reports (Title XIV)

20-30 yr. period

Needs Assessment

- Long-term needs for food, fiber, and forest products
- Variables that will affect long-term supply
- Problem identification by nine categories
- R, E, and T needed to solve problems

5-Year Plan

- Goals and objectives that address problems
- Design of desirable S&E system
- Roles of performers (Federal, State, and private)
- Quality of program management and scientific staff required
- Human, physical, and fiscal resources needed in 5-years

Annual Priorities Report

- Highest priority programs for upcoming fiscal year
- Base priorities on 5-year plan and new developments
- Responsibilities of Federal, State, and private organizations
- Financial and other support needed for upcoming fiscal year

Annual Accomplishments Report

- S&E accomplishments of past year
- Did accomplishments meet expectations?
- Future expectations of S&E system
- Report on past year activities of Joint Council

Program Categories

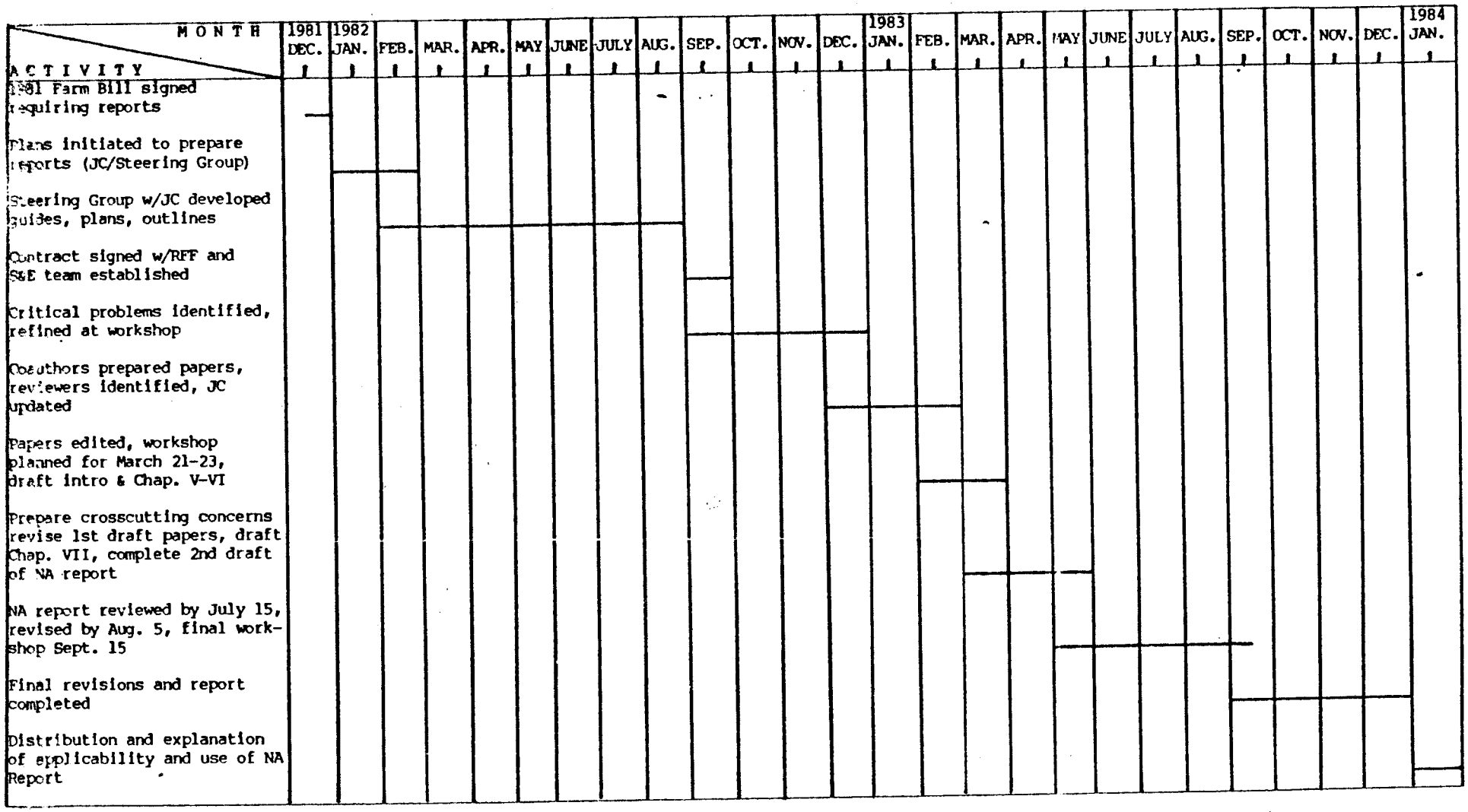
1. Soil, Water, and Air
2. Forest, Range, and Wildlife
3. Crop Production and Protection
4. Animal Production and Protection
5. Processing, Marketing, and Distribution
6. Human Nutrition and Consumer Programs
7. Youth, Family, and Community Development
8. Agricultural Policy
9. Foundation Required to Address Problems:
   - Includes basic research, library, and information retrieval, facilities and equipment, and capacity of systems to respond to unforeseen problems

Travel people

Additional Notes:

- The program categories will follow through on all four reports.
- One person will have overall responsibility for each report.
- One Federal and one State person will co-author each program category.
- R, E, and T needs discussed in each category.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE - USDA



OUTLINE - NEEDS ASSESSMENT

I. Preface
- Purpose, acknowledgments

II. Table of Contents

III. Executive Summary

IV. Introduction
- Stage setting, approach used, description of contents

V. Overview of Needs for Food, Fiber, and Forest Products out to Year 2000 and Beyond (Global and domestic)

A. Future needs based on existing reports, reasoned analysis, and crystal-ball gazing

B. Examine role which major variables can be expected to play in meeting those needs, i.e., conditions and supply of natural resources, economic factors, institutional arrangements, environmental concerns, and technology

Note: This chapter will be based in part on a study being conducted by Resources for the Future (RFF).

VI. Identify long-term problems the United States is likely to encounter out to the year 2000 and beyond in meeting anticipated demand for food, fiber, and forestry products and examine the role research, higher education, and extension can be expected to play in solving those problems.

Program Categories	Possible Names to Write Sections
1. Soil, Water, and Air	
2. Forest, Range, and Wildlife	
3. Crop Production and Protection	
4. Animal Production and Protection	
5. Processing, Marketing, and Distribution	
6. Human Nutrition and Consumer Programs	
7. Youth, Family, and Community Development	
8. Agricultural Policy	

Program Categories	Possible Names to Write Sections

9. Foundation Required to Address Identified Problems
   - Includes basic research, library and information retrieval, facilities and equipment, and capacity of system to respond to unforeseen problems

10. Crosscutting Concerns

VII. Implications of for public-supported S&E system. Also, set stage for 5-year plan

VIII. Summary/Conclusions