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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

MARK T. BUCHANAN
Director-at-Large

October 20, 1975

TO: Western Directors

FROM: Jill Moak
Recording Secretary

SUBJECT: Minutes of Western Directors' Meeting, August 6-8, 1975

Subject Minutes are enclosed.

Your attention is called to Appendix F (pp. 97-100). Any comments or suggestions on this appendix should be directed to Dr. J. S. Robins, Dean, College of Agriculture, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99163.

Enclosure

DISTRIBUTION LISTArizona

Dr. G. R. Stairs
 Dr. M. A. Massengale
 Dr. R. R. Rice
 Dr. D. B. Thorud

California

Dr. J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
 Dr. L. L. Sammet
 Dr. W. E. Waters
 Dr. C. E. Hess
 Dr. W. M. Dugger, Jr.

Colorado

Dr. J. P. Jordan
 Dr. D. D. Johnson
 Dr. R. E. Moreng

Guam

Dr. W. P. Leon Guerrero

Hawaii

Dr. W. C. Mitchell
 Dr. L. D. Swindale

Idaho

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

Montana

Dr. J. A. Asleson
 Dr. M. J. Burris

Nevada

Dr. D. W. Bohmont
 Dr. R. A. Young

New Mexico

Dr. P. J. Leyendecker
 Dr. M. L. Wilson
 Dr. V. H. Gledhill

Oregon

Dr. J. R. Davis
 Dr. W. H. Foote
 Dr. D. P. Moore
 Mr. W. T. Cooney

Utah

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 Dr. C. E. Clark

Washington

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

Wyoming

Dr. N. W. Hilston
 Mr. L. C. Ayres

CSRS

Dr. R. L. Lovvorn
 Dr. E. H. Cobb
 Dr. T. S. Ronningen

ARS

Mr. T. W. Edminster
 Mr. L. E. Myers
 Dr. S. N. Brooks
 Dr. E. L. Kendrick
 Dr. W. D. McClellan
 Dr. A. I. Morgan, Jr.
 Dr. R. D. Plowman
 Dr. C. E. Evans

ERS

Dr. L. E. Juers

FS

Dr. R. W. Harris
 Mr. R. L. Hubbard

EPA

Dr. Jake MacKenzie

Farm Foundation

Dr. R. J. Hildreth

Extension

Mr. J. R. Cox, Jr.

ASCUFRO

Dr. D. B. Thorud

Regional Directors

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

NASULGC

Dr. R. C. McGregor

NISARC

Mr. John Airy

WRDC

Dr. Harland Padfield

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors

August 6-8, 1975

1. Approved the February minutes as distributed with the substitution of page 39. (p. 1)
2. Acted on the Executive Committee's recommendations which:
 - a. approved the By-Laws of the WDA (pp. 3-4 & C71-88)
 - b. endorsed the 4/28/75 draft of the Experiment Station Section By-Laws (p. 5 and D89-94)
 - c. designated the University of California at Berkeley as the official host institution for the Office of the DAL (p. 5)
 - d. authorized the Executive Committee to undertake a review of DAL performance every year and the DAL position every other year (pp. 5-6)
 - e. directed that the WDA Special Fund should bear the costs of the WDA emeritus certificates (p. 6)
 - f. instructed the Chairman to send a letter to AAACE outlining WDA objections to a proposed Western Regional Communications Workshop (p. 6)
 - g. discussed the possibility of adopting a uniform policy of including indirect costs in all PL 89-106 grant proposals (pp. 6-7 and E95-96)
 - h. authorized the Chairman to write the EPA-USDA-SAES liaison committee expressing WDA concern with the effects of EPA directives on agriculture in the West (pp. 7-9)
 - i. made the alternate member of RRC a regular member of WRPC (p. 10)
 - j. authorized the Chairman to write the ASAE regarding faculty travel to professional society meetings (p. 10)
 - k. reiterated the guidelines for use of the WDA Special Fund (pp. 10-11)
 - l. authorized the Chairman to write a letter of commendation to WAERC for their response in preparing "white papers" for the Western Governors' Conference (p. 11)
 - m. requested WRPC maintain liaison with the western delegates to the ARPAC, Kansas City Food Conference (p. 11)
 - n. authorized the Chairman to call interim meetings of the Executive Committee (p. 11)
 - o. authorized the Chairman and the Extension/Station liaison representative to investigate holding a joint meeting with the Extension Directors in 1976 to cover at least (i) coordination of CRIS and EMIS systems, and (ii) regional publications (p. 11)
 - p. discussed the proposed WRRC collaborator's conference (p. 12)
3. Heard reports from CSRS (pp. 12-14); the DAL (pp. 15-19); ESCOP (pp. 20-21); the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee (pp. 21-22); ARPAC/NPC (pp. 22-24), in which DAL Buchanan withdrew as the WDA representative to ARPAC (p. 24); the Committee of Nine (pp. 24-25); the NASULGC Executive Committee (pp. 25-26); the Centennial Program Committee (pp. 26-27); NASULGC (pp. 27-29); NASULGC Committees on Agricultural Consultants (p. 29 and F97-100); the National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee (pp. 29 and G101-106); WRPC (pp. 29 and H107-132).

4. Approved the recommendations of the joint WDA-WDE review committee for the Western Rural Development Center, which included: (pp. 29-35)
 - a. a request to improve communication between the WRDC and the various SAES and ES
 - b. reorganization of the Board of Directors and the Technical Committee
 - c. a request to continuously evaluate the regional relevance and significance of WRDC programs

5. Heard reports and discussion on:
 - a. coordination of SAES and federal agency research (pp. 36-44 & 1133-K146)
 - b. whether regional research as currently administered is worthwhile (pp. 45-51)
 - (i) WRPC requested to set up a committee to investigate streamlining the methods of administering regional research (p. 51)

6. Heard reports on the functions of the four advisory councils (WAERC, WSRAC, WSWRC, WHERAC) and requested WRPC study the question of expanding the various RPG memberships by incorporation of the existing membership of the advisory councils and report back to the WDA at the spring 1976 meeting. (pp. 52-57 & L147-0170)

7. Acted on the Regional Research Committee's recommendations which: (pp. P171-172)
 - a. abolished RRC, replaced it with RIC (having SAES and USDA representation); approved USDA administrators as Administrative Advisors for regional research projects; approved both USDA administrators and department heads as Administrative Advisors for WRCC's
 - b. requested a WRPC advisory committee make recommendations on the program of research in the entire area of the structure of agriculture (p. P172)
 - c. approved WRCC-23 Clothing and Textiles, with Dr. E. D. Gifford as Administrative Advisor (p. P172)
 - d. requested DAL Buchanan investigate methods of alerting the WD to items appearing in the Federal Register (pp. P172-173)
 - e. recommended the project outline on Worker Reentry Intervals be transmitted to the C/9 (p. P173)
 - f. authorized the Chairman to select people to help Extension Directors evaluate the Western Livestock Marketing Information Project (pp. P173-174)
 - g. requested WAERC develop a symposium on International Trade and report back to the WDA at the summer 1976 meeting (pp. P174-175)
 - h. deleted "Development of Big Game Management Programs Based Upon Multiple Objectives" as an area of work (p. P175)
 - i. deleted "Growth and Development of Range Plants Under Stress Conditions" as an area of work (p. P175)
 - j. deleted "Structure of Agriculture" as an area of work (p. P175)
 - k. requested WRPC establish an advisory committee to evaluate on-going projects related to pest management programs (p. P176)
 - l. authorized AA's to approve more than one technical committee meeting per year (p. P176)
 - m. approved L. D. Swindale as administrative representative and Jack Bell as technical committee representative to IR-5 C.R.I.S. (p. P178)
 - n. established the policy that individuals should not serve as AA's for more than one regional research project at a time (p. P178)
 - o. redistributed the Administrative Advisorships (pp. P178-180)

8. Passed five resolutions. (pp. 57-59)
9. Approved Arizona as the site for the spring 1976 WDA meeting and Big Sky, Montana, as the site of the summer 1976 WDA meeting, to be held July 21-23. (p. 59)
10. Received the Treasurer's report. (pp. 60-63)
11. Elected officers for 1976. (pp. 59 & 64)

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

MINUTES OF SUMMER 1975 MEETING

North Shore Motor Hotel
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

August 6-8, 1975

Present:

Arizona	- M. A. Massengale
	- G. R. Stairs
California	- W. M. Dugger, Jr.
	- C. E. Hess
	- J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
	- L. L. Sammet
	- W. E. Waters
Colorado	- J. P. Jordan
	- R. E. Moreng
Hawaii	- W. C. Mitchell
	- L. D. Swindale
Idaho	- C. S. Card
	- R. J. Miller
	- A. M. Mullins
Montana	- J. A. Asleson
	- M. J. Burris
Nevada	- D. W. Bohmont
	- R. A. Young
New Mexico	- M. L. Wilson
Oregon	- J. R. Davis
	- W. H. Foote
Utah	- C. E. Clark
	- D. J. Matthews
Washington	- D. J. Lee
	- J. M. Nielson
	- D. L. Oldenstadt
	- J. S. Robins
Wyoming	- L. C. Ayres
	- N. W. Hilston
OWDAL	- M. T. Buchanan
	- J. E. Moak
	- C. P. Wilson
ARS	- S. N. Brooks
	- T. W. Edminster
	- E. L. Kendrick
	- W. D. McClellan
	- A. I. Morgan, Jr.
	- L. E. Myers
	- R. D. Plowman
CSRS	- T. S. Ronningen
ERS	- L. E. Juers
FS	- R. W. Harris
Extension Liaison	- J. R. Cox, Jr.
Farm Foundation	- R. J. Hildreth
Guests	- J. E. Kraus
	- A. F. McCalla
	- L. W. Rasmussen

1.0 Call to Order

Chairman J. B. Kendrick, Jr. called the meeting to order at 1:35 p.m., Wednesday, August 6, 1975.

2.0 Introductions

Director J. B. Kendrick introduced Dr. C. E. Hess, Associate Director of the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis.

Director R. J. Miller introduced Dr. C. S. Card, Assistant Director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station.

Director J. M. Nielson introduced Dr. D. J. Lee, Assistant Director of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.

Director L. D. Swindale introduced Dr. W. C. Mitchell, Acting Dean, College of Tropical Agriculture and Acting Director, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

Director D. W. Bohmont introduced Dr. R. A. Young, Associate Director of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. J. R. Davis, new Director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, introduced himself.

Director Kendrick welcomed former Directors A. F. McCalla, C. P. Wilson, and J. E. Kraus and Dr. T. S. Ronningen of CSRS. On Thursday morning, Director Kendrick also welcomed Mr. J. R. Cox, Jr., Director of Cooperative Extension at Oregon State University.

3.0 Announcements

Director Miller announced local arrangements.

Director Kendrick announced the members of the Resolutions Committee -- W. H. Foote (Chairman), D. L. Oldenstadt, R. E. Moreng -- and requested the Directors submit their proposed resolutions to the committee chairman.

Director Kendrick read aloud a letter from Dr. H. R. Thomas, ARS Deputy Director, Western Region, in which Dr. Thomas announced his retirement and thanked the Western Directors for their cooperation during his tenure.

4.0 Adoption of Agenda

The agenda was adopted with the inclusion of item 16.1, a discussion lead by Director Robins on the NASULGC ad hoc committees on agricultural consultants. A copy of the agenda is attached as Appendix A.

5.0 Adoption of Minutes of February 26-28, 1975 Meeting

The minutes were approved as distributed with the substitution of page 39.

6.0 Report of Chairman/Report of Executive Committee - J. B. Kendrick, Jr.

The Executive Committee has held two meetings since the spring Western Directors meeting -- the first at Berkeley on July 14-15, and the second at Coeur d'Alene on the morning of August 6.

6.1 Information and Interim Actions

6.1.1 A. M. Mullins and D. L. Oldenstadt were selected to represent the WDA at the USDA seminar on the Role of the USDA in the Next Decade. They circulated a report on the seminar to all WD on May 29, 1975.

6.1.2 The Executive Committee negotiated for the services of C. P. Wilson as a temporary replacement for J. M. Roop. Dr. Wilson will be employed half-time for six months, at a total salary of approximately \$9,000. One of Dr. Wilson's assignments will be to show WD how the research planning process can help Directors better perform their jobs.

CSRS has again agreed to partially defray the costs of the position by authorizing a cooperative agreement in the amount of \$5,700.

6.1.3 Director L. D. Swindale was appointed the Administrative Advisor for the Western Soil and Water Research Committee (WSWRC).

6.1.4 Joe Roop's participation in the USDA Workshop for Analysts sponsored by OPE and ERS was approved. The workshops were conducted April 23-25 and May 12-16. The travel funds were provided by the CSRS cooperative agreement with the Office of the DAL.

6.1.5 A contract was signed between the Office of the DAL and Washington State University for the completion of a report by Joe Roop entitled "Methods of Programming Agricultural Experiment Station Research Using the CRIS Classification System." The report has been completed and is currently being reviewed by WSU.

6.1.6 DAL Buchanan was requested to attend the meeting of the Centennial Film Committee in Columbus, Ohio, April 15-16. The four Regional Directors met with S. H. Wittwer and substantially rewrote the script for the film. It is anticipated that the film will be greatly improved as a result of this rewriting. A final meeting of the Centennial Film Committee will be held August 14 and 15.

- 6.1.7 Guam has indicated that due to budgetary constraints they were unable to send their contribution to Montana for the maintenance of the Office of the DAL. They are now able to make a retroactive payment for 1975 and will make their 1976 payment on schedule.

Guam has also begun to evaluate regional research projects for possible participation, and the DAL has forwarded to the SAES some project outlines and lists of technical committee members.

In addition, the Committee of Nine has allocated up to \$61,000 of off-the-top funds to Guam for regional research.

- 6.1.8 Director M. L. Wilson was selected as the Project Director and Director J. A. Asleson as his alternate for the Western Region to review and funnel to CSRS project proposals which will be submitted under the CSRS grant program involving reclamation and environmental effects of energy extraction. A copy of the CSRS description of this program is included as Appendix B.

- 6.1.9 The Executive Committee will ask the Nominating Committee to nominate a representative to a one-year term as Western representative to ARPAC. The position is currently held by DAL Buchanan, but as he has pointed out, the formation of NPC, of which the DAL is a permanent member, provides for regular attendance of the DAL at meetings of ARPAC. Buchanan has suggested that he withdraw from ARPAC in order to permit the selection of another western representative one year early; this will give another member of the Association an opportunity for service on a national level, and will give the West additional representation on ARPAC.

- 6.1.10 The Executive Committee considered the nomination of an Administrative Advisor for the new inter-regional project, IR-5 Current Research Information System. It was recommended that the Nominating Committee be responsible for nominating Administrative Advisors for inter-regional projects because these advisors represent the entire region. In order to insure RRC input into the nomination process, however, the Chairman of RRC will be a member of the Nominating Committee. In addition, the Nominating Committee should consult with RRC in order to evaluate Directors' work loads.

6.2 Actions Recommended

- 6.2.1 By-Laws. The Executive Committee discussed both the Regional Association and the Experiment Station Section By-Laws. Drafts containing their suggested revisions have been circulated to all Directors. The following issues were discussed:

6.2.1.1 Western Regional Association

- 6.2.1.1.1 The responsibilities of designees were outlined in paragraph three, page 4 of the Association By-Laws. Designees should follow the wording of the By-Laws and consult Roberts Rules of Order if questions arise.
- 6.2.1.1.2 Alternates will not automatically succeed to membership. In other regions the DAL has been designated the permanent member or alternate (since he usually attends the committee meetings anyway), but the Executive Committee felt it was better to give more of the members an opportunity to participate in regional and national committees by continuing the practice of naming alternates from among the membership of the Association.
- 6.2.1.1.3 A question arose at ESCOP over the membership eligibility of Deans and Administrative Heads of agriculture who are not also SAES Directors. The Executive Committee recommends that in terms of Association membership there be no distinction made between Deans and Administrative Heads of agriculture and SAES Directors -- they are all members of the Association and as such can represent the Association on ESCOP, ARPAC, etc.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.1.1.4 The Secretary and Treasurer were reinstated as members of the Executive Committee. The WDAL was reinstated as an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Committee.

Director Nielson moved, and it was seconded by Director Bohmont, that the Western Regional Association By-Laws as per the July 22, 1975 draft be approved.

MOTION PASSED.

A copy of the approved By-Laws is included as Appendix C.

6.2.1.2 Experiment Station Section

6.2.1.2.1 Southern Directors have unanimously voted that membership in the Experiment Station Section be limited to SAES Directors, with liaison or affiliate membership accruing to Regional Directors, CSRS Administrator, Colleges of 1890, etc. The current draft By-Laws wording gives membership to the 74 member institutions of the National Association, the Regional Directors, the Administrator of CSRS, and the Director of Governmental Relations for Agriculture and Science for the National Association. The Executive Committee endorses the current wording of the By-Laws, but also recognizes the right of each individual SAES Director to vote on this issue at the Land Grant meetings in November.

6.2.1.2.2 The draft of the Experiment Station Section By-Laws dated 4/28/75 will be voted on at the November Land Grant meetings.

6.2.2 The Executive Committee recommends the University of California at Berkeley be officially designated the host institution for the Office of the DAL. This was not spelled out in the By-Laws in order to avoid amendment if the host institution should change. However, for purposes of possible continued financial support of the Office of the DAL by CSRS, it is the Executive Committee's intention to indicate to CSRS the WDA's commitment to maintaining the Office of the DAL at the University of California.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

6.2.3 The scope and priorities of the WDAL position were discussed. DAL Buchanan occasionally feels the need for some consultation with Association members on priorities. It was suggested that day-to-day guidance continue from the WD Chairman, with additional help available by a conference call with the Executive Committee.

In addition, it was noted that the DAL position was last evaluated in 1972. It was recommended that the WDA authorize the Executive Committee or a subcommittee thereof to undertake a review of the DAL performance every year and the DAL position every other year, beginning with a report to be made at the time the DAL's budget is discussed at the spring 1976 WDA meeting. This will enable the DAL

to have a frequent update on priorities and an evaluation of his performance of his duties.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.4 Emeritus certificates are currently prepared and paid for by the New Mexico station. Executive Committee recommends that the cost of the emeritus certificates be borne by the Western Directors Special Fund.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.5 A request for an AAACE Western Regional Communications Workshop, covering the latest developments in audio-visual equipment, was forwarded to the Executive Committee by Director C. E. Clark, who recommended the Executive Committee approve the workshop. The Executive Committee recommends that the Chairman send a letter to AAACE on behalf of the WDA noting that this sort of workshop is of very low priority and cannot be supported by the WDA. The WDA, however, would be in favor of a workshop that discussed higher priority items, such as regional publications.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.6 PL 89-106 grants were discussed. When such requests are passed through ARS, 15% is taken off the top of the grant in Washington, and another 15% is taken off the top at the regional ARS office. When such requests are passed through CSRS, the entire grant reaches the Station. However, PL 89-106 grants are a USDA departmental authority, and ARS has as much authority to request the funds as CSRS. Indirect (overhead) costs need not be included in PL 89-106 grant requests, although if they are included they must conform to the regulations contained in Circular A-21.

A committee of the Council of Business Officers of NASULGC has adopted a policy statement that overhead costs should be uniformly included in all grant requests submitted to the contracting agencies of the federal government, and there should be no difference in overhead provisions within the agencies of the USDA.

The Executive Committee recommends the WDA consider adopting a uniform policy of including indirect costs in all grant proposals. Directors Stairs and Jordan presented a discussion paper in support of a uniform policy regarding indirect costs, which is included as Appendix E.

DISCUSSION:

In response to a question raised by Director Dugger, Director Stairs noted that granting agencies may be

inclined to look more favorably on requests which do not contain indirect costs since they would get more research per dollar of research investment.

Director Swindale objected to this view and pointed out that there were many other factors which would influence a granting agencies' award decisions: an important consideration was how much additional money from other sources a Station was willing to allocate the project. He noted that at some institutions, when indirect costs are received the funds are returned to the state legislature rather than the university

Directors Swindale and Bohmont both added that each individual institution and state has set policies dealing with the question of indirect costs, and the WDA has no legitimate right to try to dictate policy in this area to the states or universities.

Director Sammet questioned whether establishing a uniform policy with respect to overhead costs in competitive extramural funding would not also affect the other kinds of cooperative agreements and arrangements which are not competitive that each Station makes with particular federal agencies.

Director Swindale suggested that the Association instead direct its efforts to gaining assurances from the granting agencies that the exclusion of indirect costs will not be an unduly competitive reason for awarding a grant.

Director Stairs moved that the WDA delegate a committee of two to discuss the issue of indirect costs with representatives of the granting agencies of the federal government. Director Jordan seconded the motion.

Director Bohmont questioned the point of such discussions. If the committee brought back recommendations, the WDA still could not approve any policy in this area since that is the prerogative of the universities and the state legislatures.

MOTION FAILED.

- 6.2.7 Executive Committee recommends the Chairman be authorized to send a letter to the EPA - USDA - SAES liaison committee expressing WDA concern with the effects of EPA directives on agriculture in the West.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

A copy of the letter sent to Gordon Guyer is included on pages 8-9.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

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CHARLES J. HITCH
President of the University

J. B. KENDRICK, JR.
*Vice President--Agricultural Sciences and
Director--Agricultural Experiment Station*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

September 3, 1975

Dr. Gordon Guyer, Director
Cooperative Extension Service
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dear Dr. Guyer:

I am writing to you in my role as Chairman of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors to express our very great concern over decisions affecting the agricultural industry as made by the Environmental Protection Agency. The seemingly piecemeal manner in which the regulatory activity has been approached, the difficult and sometimes impossible proposals that have emanated in the process, and the endless application of leverages to unnecessarily restrict the use of pesticides and otherwise constrain the agricultural industry, leaves us both confounded and deeply concerned.

Any number of examples with which I am sure you are intimately familiar could be cited. EPA's interpretation of the amended FIFRA as it relates to the use of pesticides in manners inconsistent with the label is one. The fragmented and often inconsistent manner in which this matter was approached has left us alternately confused and frustrated. Now the final outcome seems to be one of placing "knowledgeable experts", specifically university research and extension personnel, in the position of de facto registration agents. We do not believe this is a proper role for such personnel and that the rational answer lies in a reasonable definition of what constitutes deviation from label instructions.

Another example is the experimental use permit problem which required extended efforts on the part of ESCOP, ECOP, Administrative Heads and SAES and CES Directors to get regulations we could live with. About the time we thought we had that one in place, EPA made a fast decision to require publication of details of permits in the Federal Register. This action was triggered by a suggestion from an environmental group. The upshot is that a number of chemical companies indicate that they will have to discontinue research and development work on new agricultural chemicals if the requirement to reveal trade secrets to their competitors is a part of the ground rules.

Now we are faced with an extensive set of guidelines and procedures for registration and reregistration of agricultural chemicals. Over time, we have lost the "no residue" principle, some non-crop uses and the "negligible residue tolerance" concept with 90 day feeding study provisions. In the new

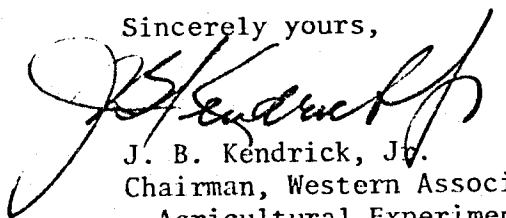
September 3, 1975

guidelines and procedures and in recent legal actions, we now have "presumptive refusal to register", denial of "no effect levels", and requirements relating to residue levels for mammalian toxicity immediately following application in outdoor uses. An extensive series of administrative rulings and legal briefs seem to be substituting for scientific evidence to justify these new concepts and regulations. The regulatory process as enunciated in the amended FIFRA and its legislative history of balancing environmental and health hazards against adequacy and economy in our food production system seems to have given way to emotionalism of presumptive health hazards. The result is substantially increased stringency in the regulatory process, perhaps to the point of ultimate non-availability of any pesticidal chemicals.

EPA decisions have a vital impact on the agricultural industry in the West, whether one is concerned with the amended FIFRA, the Water Quality Act Amendments, or air quality standards. As we see it, the problem is not one of convincing scientific personnel in EPA, since the bulk of our interaction with them suggests reasonable understanding and approaches. Rather, the job seems to be one of convincing administrators at higher levels that the impact of EPA decisions on agricultural productivity and the costs of producing food and fiber must be given greater consideration along with the environmental and health impacts on a continuing and consistent basis.

At present the West does not have a representative on the Environmental Quality Committee of the Association's Division of Agriculture. You are the sole university representative on the state-federal Implementation Advisory Committee. There are, of course, other modes of interaction that may impact EPA decision-making, but we seem to have some difficulty in reaching appropriate levels. Thus, in addition to advising you of our concerns, we wish to explicitly communicate to you our willingness to help in any way possible through any of your activities to improve this situation.

Sincerely yours,



J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
Chairman, Western Association of
Agricultural Experiment Station Directors

JBK:jm

cc: Western Experiment Station Directors
Regional Directors
Chairmen of 3 regional Exp. Sta. Dir. Assocs.
Chairman ESCOP
Roy Lovvorn
Robert Long
Errett Deck
Clyde Eller

- 6.2.8 The Executive Committee recommends that the alternate member of RRC be made a member of the Western Regional Planning Committee (WRPC).

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.9 The American Society of Agricultural Engineers holds two meetings per year plus an annual meeting of the regional association. Executive Committee recommends WDA authorize the Chairman to write a letter to ASAE indicating that as SAES Directors "we find it increasingly difficult to sponsor faculty travel for more than one professional society meeting per year."

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.10 From time to time inquiries are made regarding the eligibility of individuals who are technically not members of the WDA for reimbursement from the Western Directors Special Fund for travel to attend meetings of interest to the Experiment Stations but not necessarily related to specific actions of the WDA. The Executive Committee recommends that the present policy, as outlined below, continue in effect:

"In order to provide funds for the reimbursement of certain travel and per diem expenses of members of WDA and for other purposes, there is established a Western Directors Special Fund. This fund shall be used to: (1) Reimburse travel and per diem expenses incurred by Western Directors while representing the WDA as members of ARPAC, ESCOP including its appointed sub-committees, as well as other committees as identified and approved by the Executive Committee. Reimbursement will not be made for meetings called consecutive or concurrent with and at the place of the annual conventions of the NASULGC. (2) Reimburse such other specific expenditures as may be approved by the Executive Committee of the WDA; and (3) Pay for the cost of preparation of the WDA emeritus certificates.

"Each person claiming reimbursement from the WD Special Fund will certify on his voucher that claims are in accord with the travel rules and regulations of his station and will state the general purpose of the trip. Any claim about which the Treasurer of the funds is in doubt will be discussed by the Treasurer with the Chairman of the WDA and the Senior Western Representative on ESCOP.

"Claims will be paid in the order in which they are presented to the Treasurer of the fund. In the event that the fund is nearing depletion, the Treasurer will notify those persons then having authorization to claim reimbursement in order that arrangements can be

made for expenses of subsequent trips to be reimbursed by the stations of the travelers."

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.11 The Executive Committee recommends the Chairman on behalf of the WDA be authorized to write a letter of commendation to WAERC for their response in preparing "white papers" for the 1975 Western Governors Conference.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.12 Executive Committee recommends that the WDA (1) request WRPC, perhaps through its mechanism of RPG's, seek a way to keep in touch with Western delegates to the ARPAC Kansas City Food Conference in order to keep that group informed about needs in food research and means to implement those needs, and (2) that the WDA express to its representatives to ARPAC the desire to see ARPAC work actively to coordinate and support budgetary requests at federal level in support of high priority items identified in the research planning process.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.13 Experience in 1975 with an interim meeting of the WDA Executive Committee has demonstrated the value and expeditious manner in which much business of the Association can be handled. The Executive Committee recommends that the WDA endorse this practice provided that interim meetings are called at the discretion of the Chairman of the WDA only after due consideration for the level of pending business.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.14 The Executive Committee recommends that the WDA authorize the exploration of a joint meeting of the WDA and the Western Extension Directors in 1976 for the consideration of at least the following two topics: (1) coordination of the CRIS and EMIS systems, and (2) regional publications. In connection with regional publications the Executive Committee recommends that the WDA authorize the Chairman to negotiate a joint committee of both Directors Associations to study and report on the matter of regional publications. The WDA Executive Committee also recommends a new logo (including Guam) for regional (RRF) publications.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 6.2.15 The Executive Committee discussed a communication from Dr. A. I. Morgan, Jr. (ARS) which explained the failure to proceed with the Collaborators' Conference approved at an earlier meeting. Dr. Morgan recommended the same topic and a revised procedure for a proposed Collaborators' Conference. The Executive Committee recommends:
 (1) that the topic be reconsidered since energy has been discussed in many other forums, and (2) that the WDA review with Dr. Morgan and other ARS officials the concept of the Collaborators' Conference in light of the other alternative means available to exchange information, plan together and otherwise enhance cooperation and coordination among SAES and ARS.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

7.0 CSRS Report - T. S. Ronningen

7.1 Staff Changes

- 7.1.1 Dr. Richard Alsmeyer, formerly a meats scientist with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, is now Director, Program Evaluation and Special Reports, succeeding Dr. Ed Miller, who is now Deputy Administrator, Program Operations, Evaluation, and Analysis.
- 7.1.2 Dr. Mason Miller, Michigan State University, and formerly Experiment Station Editor for the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, will join CSRS September 1 as Director of Information.
- 7.1.3 Recruiting for a Program Analyst is underway. Approximately 100 people have formally expressed interest. A primary purpose of the person in that position will be to provide assistance to client institutions in their development of analysis and evaluation processes in support of their research programs. Interaction with analysts in other agencies will also be important.
- 7.1.4 The position of Coordinator, 1890 Programs, is in the process of being filled on a permanent basis.
- 7.1.5 Margaret "Boots" Boeckman retired as of July 31 with over 40 years of service, all with CSRS or its predecessor agencies. "Boots" has served the Regional Research program since its inception.
- 7.1.6 Dr. Daniel R. Tompkins, Arkansas, has accepted a position with CSRS as a horticulturist. Recruiting for permanent hires in agronomy (crops) and agricultural engineering is well along.

7.1.7 CSRS continues to utilize about eight scientist positions for a succession of temporary incumbents. Experience has shown that capable department heads find the year or less of CSRS service particularly useful and stimulating to them and to their stations.

7.2 Changes on the USDA Scene

7.2.1 Richard Bell has succeeded Clayton Yeutter as Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs.

7.2.2 Will Erwin has resigned as Assistant Secretary, Rural Development, to run for Congress from Indiana's Second District.

7.2.3 The Office of Planning and Evaluation has been abolished. Functions and people have been transferred to the Economic Research Service, the Office of Audit, and the Office of Management and Finance.

7.3 Special Studies

CSRS, along with all agencies of the USDA, was asked to conduct evaluations of selected programs each year in cooperation with the Office of Planning and Evaluation before it was abolished. The studies identified so far include:

7.3.1 Corn blight research - to be completed in late 1975. Jack Barnes, CSRS, evaluator.

7.3.2 Rural Development Act - Title V. The law requires an evaluation anyway. The evaluation will be made in cooperation with the Extension Service.

7.3.3 Marketing requirement - Hatch Act. Emerson Babb, Purdue University, will make the evaluation under contract with CSRS. ERS will assist. The Marketing Subcommittee of ESCOP has been requested to advise. The primary intent will be to try to identify improvements in marketing that have occurred as a result of the research.

7.4 Status of Legislative Proposals

7.4.1 USDA is preparing a response on the revision of the Research Facilities Act, P.L. 88-74, proposed by ESCOP. CSRS is urging a favorable executive response to S. 1659 on the basis that it is a modification of an existing Act and not new legislation.

- 7.4.2 Proposed modifications of the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Act to include private universities. Action in the House seems highly improbable.
- 7.4.3 Animal Health Bill. Suggestions from the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee have been incorporated. The Bills have been introduced in the Congress as H.R. 5602 and H.R. 5603 and S. 1651.
- 7.4.4 Senator Mondale (MN) and several co-sponsors have introduced S. 2250 to provide support for home economics research.
- 7.5 Food Research Inquiries
- 7.5.1 The Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning and Analysis chaired by Ray Thornton (AK) and the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology chaired by James Symington (MO) will resume joint hearings in September. Assistant Secretary Robert W. Long and Dean Orville Bentley (IL) testified on June 26 on behalf of ARPAC. Written follow-up questions were extensive.
- 7.5.2 The General Accounting Office, on behalf of the Joint Economic Committee of the House, has requested information on agricultural research in USDA and in the Land-Grant Universities.
- 7.5.3 T. W. Edminster and I reported on agricultural research before a NAS Committee chaired by Harrison Brown on July 7. The Committee is to develop a response to President Ford's request for a food research plan.
- 7.5.4 We have encouraged staff members of the Committees referred to above to intercommunicate directly with us and to become acquainted with various parts and processes of the USDA - Universities system of agricultural research. Most of the staff members attended the priority setting food research conference in Kansas City.
- 7.6 Pesticide Matters
- Fowden Maxwell, recent head of Entomology at the Mississippi Station, has assumed duties as Coordinator, Environmental Quality Activities.
- 7.7 Business Officers' Workshop
- CSRS will conduct a Business Officers' Workshop on October 21-23, 1975, at the Hospitality House Motor Inn, Arlington, Virginia.

8.0 DAL Report - M. T. Buchanan

DAL travel since the Western Directors' meeting in Riverside, February 26-28, 1975 is summarized on page 16. Pages 17, 18, and 19 are statements of expenditures for the DAL, Recording Secretary and Research Planning Associate.

In OWDAL's 107 through 110 I have reported in advance on some of what I considered to be my more important activities during this period. Subjects included the following:

- OWDAL 107 - (1) Recent Meetings of NPC and of ARPAC
(2) AES Research Day at Utah
- OWDAL 108 - (1) ESCOP Meeting, Dallas, Texas, April 23-24, 1975
(2) Centennial Film
- OWDAL 109 - (1) Food Research Conference, July 9-11, 1975, Plaza Inn, Kansas City
(2) RANN Meeting, June 5, 1975
(3) Meeting of NPC and Co-Chairmen of RPC's, June 10, 1975
- OWDAL 110 - (1) Working Conference on Research to Meet U.S. and World Food Needs, Kansas City, July 9-11, 1975

Other important activities have included some assistance and some support to Joe Roop who has completed a manuscript on program budgeting with particular application to individual State Agricultural Experiment Stations. It includes two detailed examples based on case studies--one for Colorado and one for Washington. Among other things, Joe also prepared draft Guidelines for RPG's and for RP Task Forces. These have been modified somewhat and adopted by WRPC.

I am pleased also to have had a part in obtaining the services of C. P. Wilson as Joe Roop's successor. Peairs has taken over with considerably less than "no lost motion"--in other words, he was off and running even before he arrived! Among other things, I have asked him to develop recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee at the spring meeting of the Western Directors re the continuation of staff assistance in OWDAL to regional and national planning.

The outcome and status to date of some of these and of numerous other activities are subsumed in the reports of the Chairman and of the Executive Committee, and RRC and WRPC.

The Regional Directors also are called on collectively, and individually, to do a great deal of work to assist ESCOP and its subcommittees, the Experiment Station Section and elements of NASULGC, ARPAC and NPC. Examples include the preparation of testimony; drafting of by-laws; drafting of policy statements, guidelines, procedures and calendars of operations for committees; chairing committees; the preparation of action proposals; assisting in centennial film script writing, editing and review; co-chairing a session at the Western Governors' Conference;

etc. Opportunities for significant service exceed capacity. The Chairman and Executive Committee help establish priorities.

In his numerous capacities Dr. Kendrick has sought to improve communication within NASULGC, a continuing need, in my opinion.

I shall seek to add information and comments on issues as they arise during the meeting. I welcome questions at any time.

DAL TRAVEL SINCE FEBRUARY WESTERN DIRECTORS' MEETING

March

17-20 Trip to Washington, D.C. to attend ARPAC meeting.
20-22 Trip to Logan, Utah for Utah Experiment Station Day.
31-1 Trip to Washington, D.C. for NISARC Program Committee meeting.

April

1-2 Trip to Billings, MT for Western Governors' Conference on Agriculture.
14-16 Trip to Columbus, OH for meeting of Centennial Film Committee.
21-24 Trip to Dallas, TX to attend ESCOP Meeting.

May

20-22 Trip to Denver, CO to attend meetings of Western Agricultural Economics Research Council (WAERC) and Great Plains Council (GPC)
27-29 Trip to Beltsville, MD to attend preconference review of ARPAC Working Conference on Research to Meet U.S. and World Food Needs

June

5 Trip to Stanford to attend RANN-sponsored seminar on National Science Foundation grants.
8-11 Trip to Washington, D.C. for meeting of NPC and meetings with other Regional Directors.
12 Trip to San Francisco to attend luncheon speech at Commonwealth Club on pesticide policy.

July

8-11 Trip to Kansas City, MO to attend ARPAC Working Conference on Research to Meet U.S. and World Food Needs.
15-17 Travel to San Francisco to attend WRPC/Co-Chairmen of RPG's meetings.
20-23 Trip to Reno, NV to attend annual meeting of Western Agricultural Economics Association and ERS planning session.
28-30 Trip to Washington, D.C. to attend meeting of follow-up subcommittee of ARPAC for Food Conference.

August

4-8 Travel to Coeur d'Alene, ID to attend Western Directors' summer meeting

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
OFFICE OF THE WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE
JULY 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1975

	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$ 39,915.46	\$ 39,607.27 ¹	\$ 308.19
Supplies and Expense	20,338.31	17,365.86	2,972.45
Equipment and Facilities	311.51	311.51	-
Employee Benefits	5,397.21	5,071.44	325.77
TOTAL	<u>\$ 65,962.49</u>	<u>\$ 62,356.08</u>	<u>\$ 3,606.41</u>
Received from Montana	\$ 65,000.00		
Funds carried forward from FY 1973-74	<u>962.49</u>		
	<u>\$ 65,962.49</u>		

¹ Itemization of Expenditures:

Travel	\$ 11,794.65
Duplication	479.07
Mailing	464.66
Telephone	860.10
Direct charge & misc.	612.43
Storehouse	674.26
Printing	154.80
Garage	414.47
	<u>\$ 15,454.44</u>
Reimbursement from CSRS	-2,656.85
Transfer to J-440302-21015-5 (Research Planning Associate) (Recording Secretary)	3,204.07 <u>1,364.20</u>
	<u>\$ 17,365.86</u>

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
OFFICE OF THE WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE
RECORDING SECRETARY
JULY 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1975

	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$ 7,879.72	\$ 5,713.49	\$ 2,166.23 ¹
Supplies and Expense	310.62	310.62 ²	-
Equipment and Facilities	1,340.32	1,340.32	-
Operating Costs	821.26	821.26 ³	-
Employee Benefits	2,148.08	874.10	1,273.98 ⁴
	<u>\$ 12,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 9,059.79</u>	<u>\$ 3,440.21</u>

¹ \$2,166.23 transferred to J-440302-21015-2
(Research Planning Associate)

² Itemization of Expenditures:

Mailing	16.41
Direct charge & misc.	213.50
Storehouse	80.71
	<u>\$ 310.62</u>

³ Itemization of Expenditures:

Travel	529.12
Duplication	605.73
Mailing	174.90
Telephone	400.99
Direct charge & misc.	163.37
Storehouse	183.03
Printing	19.60
Garage	108.72
	<u>\$ 2,185.46</u>

Transfer from J-440302-65985-3
(Director-at-Large)

-1,364.20
<u>\$ 821.26</u>

⁴ \$1,273.98 transferred to J-440302-21015-6
(Research Planning Associate)

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
OFFICE OF THE WESTERN DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE
RESEARCH PLANNING ASSOCIATE
JULY 1, 1974 - JUNE 30, 1975

	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
General Assistance	\$ 18,502.90	\$ 20,669.13	\$ -2,166.23 ¹
Operating Costs	309.05	309.05 ²	-
Employee Benefits	<u>1,188.05</u>	<u>2,462.03</u>	<u>-1,273.98³</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 20,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 23,440.21</u>	<u>\$ -3,440.21</u>

¹ \$2,166.23 transferred from J-440302-21015-2
(Recording Secretary)

² Itemization of Expenditures:

Travel	\$ 2,834.30
Duplication	83.31
Mail	57.24
Telephone	373.06
Direct charge & misc.	- 8.22
Storehouse	155.59
Garage	<u>17.84</u>
	\$ 3,513.12
 Transfer from J-440302-65985-3 (Director-at-Large)	 <u>-3,204.07</u>
	 <u>\$ 309.05</u>

³ \$1,273.98 transferred from J-440302-21015-6
(Recording Secretary)

9.0 ESCOP Report - J. M. Nielson

In July, copies of ESCOP minutes were sent to each director in all SAES. Since these minutes are rather voluminous, calling attention to the following highlights may be helpful to Western Directors (page numbers refer to the minutes sent to you with a June 30 cover letter from Estel Cobb).

	<u>Page</u>
9.1 Establishment of a research mission in USDA was recommended.	3
9.2 CRIS has been reviewed by a special committee, its report distributed to SAES, and CSRS asked to implement the recommendations for improving the system.	8
9.3 Termination dates on all regional projects during FY 1976 were advanced to conform to the federal fiscal year.	9
9.4 A study of dairy-forage research programs and facilities by an NPC task force was completed and distributed.	9
9.5 The centennial banquet will be held at the Shamrock Hotel, Houston on November 10. Each state is to invite its own Governor, Congressmen, et al. Invitations will be assessed the cost of 10 tickets at \$25 each.	8, 9
9.5.1 Jim Kendrick, Mark Buchanan and I will participate in a meeting to approve final content of the Centennial Film, Atlanta, August 14-15.	
9.6 A brochure on federal fund accountability has been distributed to SAES.	11
9.7 The question of whether budget for penalty mail should be retained as a line item is to be given intensive study.	11, 12
9.8 ESCOP, as well as CSRS, has provided inputs to EPA in connection with experimental use permits and registration of pesticides. There is considerable concern about EPA's decisions affecting agriculture, and the manner in which the decisions are made.	3, 12, 13
9.8.1 Chairman Kendrick is writing to Gordon Guyer, chairman of the Division's Environmental Committee, to express concern over EPA decision-making as related to Western agriculture, and offering the assistance of WDA.	
9.9 ESCOP endorsed the need for by-laws for the Experiment Station section. There was lengthy discussion of membership, especially as related to ESCOP.	14, 15

	<u>Page</u>
9.10 A forage-range-red meat task force was established by ARPAC.	16
9.11 New officers of ESCOP in November will be John Mahlstedt (IA), Chairman; R. D. Rouse (AL), Vice Chairman; and H. Hoefer (MI), Secretary.	
9.12 Funds for energy-related research may be available through the Federal Energy Administration. CSRS will advise SAES.	17
9.13 ESCOP passed a motion asking CSRS to collect and publish information on SAES directors' salaries.	18
10.0 <u>ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee</u> - J. M. Nielson	

10.1 Appropriations

The Legislative Subcommittee has devoted major effort to supporting the FY 1976 budget request for CSRS. The members of the subcommittee presented testimony at various hearings, and provided information and encouragement for deans and directors to contact key Congressmen from their states. CSRS has sent periodic progress reports on the budget to SAES, and Tom Ronningen will likely provide an updated report at the WDA meeting at Coeur d'Alene.

The proposed budget request for FY 1977 has been developed (see Appendix ii to the ESCOP minutes distributed June 30, 1975).

10.2 Rural development

There is not unanimity on whether Title V Rural Development should be a separate budget item or covered under the Hatch Act. However, there is consensus and Division of Agriculture action calling for it to be kept as a separate item.

Four House bills have been introduced on matters related to rural development. Two of them (H.R. 2551 and H.R. 6346) would make Title V of the RD Act of 1972 permanent and would change the formula for distributing funds to states.

10.3 Facilities

Jim Beattie, as a member of the Legislative Subcommittee, was asked to take the lead in promoting legislation to amend the Facilities Act, P.L. 88-74. At his request, I discussed the matter with Congressman Foley. Mr. Foley and his staff said they would be willing to support amended legislation at an appropriate time, but expressed the conviction that 1975 was not a good time because of budget constraints which precluded any possibility of increased funding. I passed word along, and this recommendation was accepted by other members of the subcommittee.

It may be noted, however, that three facilities bills have been introduced in the House.

10.4 Animal health

The subcommittee, and most SAES, are supporting the new Animal Health Research Bill that replaced the one passed in 1974 and was vetoed by President Ford.

10.5 Home economics

The subcommittee is supporting the Family and Household Research Act of 1975, although it is aware that some deans and directors are concerned about the proliferation of acts for specific areas of research that could be supported under the Hatch Act.

10.6 Forestry research

Some concern was expressed over proposed legislation to increase the number of institutions eligible for McIntire-Stennis funds for forestry research. The subcommittee decided that contacts should be made with a few key Congressmen, but a major campaign against the proposed legislation was not necessary or desirable.

10.7 World food research

The Division of Agriculture and the International Affairs Committee of the Association have been active in promoting the Findley-Humphrey bill to assist developing countries on their food production problems.

11.0 ARPAC/NPC Report - M. T. Buchanan

I attempt in this report to update OWDAL reports made since our last meeting. I attempt also to highlight what I consider to be a few of the more outstanding activities undertaken or sponsored by these committees. I am informed that Minutes are to be mailed to Directors from Ed Miller's shop in CSRS.

11.1 Kansas City Conference on Food Research Needs

A meeting of the "follow-up" committee was held in Washington, D.C., July 29, 1975. It was agreed:

- 11.1.1 An interpretive summary being prepared by the conference staff will be distributed to delegates and participants; to regional and national planning committees; to administrators within state and federal research agencies and via ARI within the private sector; to key committees of Congress (parent Agriculture Committee, Agriculture Appropriations Committee, appropriate oversight committees); (via the Land Grant system) to state agricultural organizations, state legislators, et al; to concerned agencies

and groups such as NSF, NAS, OMB, AID, U.N. organizations, World Bank, foundations, etc.; and, via arrangements to be recommended to and by ARPAC for public media and related means, to other interested agencies, groups and individuals.

- 11.1.2 Additional materials are to be available as needed or on request to supplement the above distribution (Conference packets, working papers and/or a conference report, etc.).
- 11.1.3 Critical analyses are in progress for study and use within RPC's, NPC and ARPAC.

It is the presumption of the follow-up committee that following the preparation and study of the critical analyses, comparison of research priorities with work underway as reflected by comparable SY and dollar data, and interacting among regional and national planning committees et al, ARPAC will take further steps to integrate the Kansas City results with other materials.

This would be for two primary purposes: (1) possible shifts within current programs and support, and (2) for budget development, justification and support.

There was discussion about follow-up state, regional and/or national meetings. Communications had been received from several farm and commodity and from consumer organizations suggesting that they were entitled to additional representation and that they would like to have a part in the planning of additional meetings; in any case, they requested to be kept "in touch" with developments. It was the consensus of the follow-up committee that it is too early to make decisions and/or recommendations re further meetings. The Kansas City meeting involved high overhead cost for staff, computer and publication support and for subsidy of the travel of some delegates. It seems unlikely that new problems would be identified or that aggregations of state or regional priorities would differ much from the ones established at the national meeting. It was agreed, however, that further contact with delegates is essential (in a public relations sense, if no other) and that another or other meeting(s) at some time may be one of the means to this end.

11.2 Other Regional and National Planning Activities

You have received the Executive Summary and Report of the 1973-78 projection cycle and the Guidelines for 1974-79. The Dairy-Forage Task Force Report has been distributed. The Land Use Planning and Policy Task Force Report is in publication. A brochure on the regional and national planning system is ready for distribution and use. The recent combined meeting of WRPC and RPG Co-Chairmen, to be reported on by WRPC Co-Chairmen Harris and Jordan, was a particularly good one, in my opinion.

11.3 Long-Bentley Testimony Before Oversight Committee

Ed Miller is sending three copies to each state of Long's and Bentley's prepared statement. Reports are that the testimony was very well received. As you have seen (or will see when you receive your copy) Long and Bentley emphasized the long-time interacting, cooperative aspects of the agricultural research system in the United States. They told of recent, current and projected activities (including the food conference) further to project the objectives of agricultural research. The Committee has submitted a long list of questions to which answers are being prepared; the committee has set aside a full week in September to receive further testimony. Presumably the committee will issue a Report as one result of these activities; actions by other committees of Congress could be influenced by the report and/or by members of the oversight committee.

11.4 Buchanan Withdrawal from ARPAC

I have been pleased to be the official representative of the Western Directors Association to ARPAC for the years 1973-1975. Since the reorganization of ARPAC in January 1974 and the establishment at that time of NPC of which the "Regional Directors" are permanent members, I have been a regular attendee and participant in NPC and ARPAC meetings and activities as DAL. It seems appropriate, therefore, that I withdraw from my position as the WDA designated member and thereby make room for an additional person from our group to attend and participate in ARPAC meetings. I have so recommended to the Executive Committee which has taken affirmative action on the proposal and will propose implementation to you at this meeting.

12.0 Committee of Nine Report - M. J. Burris

This is a brief synopsis of the actions taken at the April and June, 1975 meetings of the C/9.

- 12.1 The following RRF target allocations were approved: Guam \$61,903, Virgin Islands \$60,072 and District of Columbia \$54,661.
- 12.2 The IR-2 revision was approved to September 30, 1980.
- 12.3 Projects approved for 5 years duration:
 - W-109 Codling Moth Population Management in the Orchard Ecosystem
 - W-110 Relationships and Interactions Between Root Pathogens, Their Hosts and Attack by Bark Beetles
 - W-112 Reproductive Performance in Cattle and Sheep
 - W-142 Reproductive Efficiency in Turkeys
 - W-143 Nutrient Bioavailability--A Key to Human Nutrition
 - W-144 Development of Social Competencies in Children
 - W-145 Impacts of Relative Price Changes of Feeds and Cattle on the Marketing of U.S. Beef

12.4 Projects Extended:

W-115 Western Rural Development Center - to September 30, 1976

12.5 Allocations

The tentative allocations of RRF to regional projects for FY 1976 were approved at the June 1976 meeting.

12.6 CRIS

The C/9 voted to support the CRIS system from off-the-top allocation of RRF to a limit of 25% of the cost (FY 1976 off-the-top allocation estimated at \$125,000). All other regions had apparently approved this procedure and in the West we had discussed it. (The Western representatives voted against the motion as a matter of record since we did not have a clear reaction of the WDA). The above action is consistent with ARPAC recommendations on CRIS. A regional project outline to cover the RRF allocation to CRIS has since been prepared and circulated with the June C/9 Minutes.

12.7 The current Manual of Procedures (CSRS-OD-1082) is being revised. Margaret Hard is the Chairperson of the committee working on this.

12.8 IR-4 "leader labs" have now been established in all four regions.

13.0 NASULGC Executive Committee - J. B. Kendrick, Jr.

13.1 Division of Agriculture Budget Request for FY 1977

This year the Division's budget request presentation followed a new format in that our Legislative Committee was invited to appear before a subcommittee of the Association's Executive Committee for the sole purpose of discussing the budget request in greater detail than is available during the meeting of the full committee. Membership of the subcommittee consisted of President Glenn Terrell of Washington State University who chaired the subcommittee, President Robert Kamm of Oklahoma State University, President Lewis Dowdy, Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of North Carolina A & T State College, President Durward Varner, University of Nebraska, and J. B. Kendrick. President Varner was unable to attend this meeting. The subcommittee met with the Legislative Committee representation May 19, 1975 from 7:30 p.m. to about 10:00 p.m. A very good review ensued and the subcommittee ultimately endorsed the requested budget unanimously. This amounts to a request of \$47,196,840 for research funds administered by CSRS and \$75 million administered by the Extension Service. Proof that the new procedure is a major improvement in the process is that the subcommittee's report to the full Executive Committee on May 20 was adopted unanimously with only minimum discussion following assurance by Chairman Terrell that exhaustive review of the budget

request was made by the subcommittee. In spite of the improved procedure, however, I would suggest that we need to improve the format of our budget request. It must be remembered that review of our budget is made by people unfamiliar with our language and authorizing legislation. They are familiar, however, with standard budget requests prepared by professional budget officers. It would be helpful for us to present in summary form by program categories existing support, requested increases with both research and extension components compared as nearly as possible with common program categories. The supporting data can then be supplied as appendices in whatever detail the Legislative Committee perceives to be necessary. Russ McGregor could be very helpful in describing an acceptable format.

13.2 International Science and Education Committee (ISEC)

At the February 1975 meeting of the Executive Committee the Division recommended that the Land-Grant component of the administration of this program be folded into the Association's International Affairs office. The Executive Committee deferred action on that recommendation until the May 1975 meeting because of a pending request to US-AID to fund the AICHER proposal. US-AID has made a grant to the Association to study and develop an AICHER program and Director Huitt has agreed to seek a way to incorporate our part of ISEC into the International activity July 1, 1975. The regular funds of the Association are not sufficient to permit continuing support of the Brinegar position in ISEC, but I feel confident that with the promise of full support and being derived from the expected contracts that Director Huitt will find a way to supply interim support. The Executive Committee seems to endorse this plan, so it is my judgment that we are progressing toward an arrangement satisfactory to the Division.

- 13.3 The President's Task Force on World Food needs is in the process of developing a proclamation on the subject and will be meeting before fall to finalize before presenting it to the Association's Senate. No action on this item was taken by the Executive Committee.

14.0 Centennial Program Committee - J. B. Kendrick, Jr.

The following is a tentative program for the Experiment Station Centennial Banquet to be held at the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas, on November 10, 1975:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| | Presiding Officer - Chancellor Ernest Boyer, President, NASULGC |
| 1. Master of Ceremonies - | Roy Kottman |
| 2. Official Welcome - | Governor of Texas
(tentative) |

3. Invocation - President Harry Philpott
(Auburn University)
4. Introduction of Secretary Butz - Chancellor Daniel E. Aldrich
President-Elect, NASULGC
5. Principal Address - Earl Butz
Secretary of Agriculture
6. Premier Showing of the Centennial Film
7. Centennial Medallions Awarded to VIP's
8. 1975 Yearbook of Agriculture Available
- 15.0 Extension/Station Liaison Representatives - J. R. Cox, Jr.
Director Cox had no report to make.
- 16.0 NASULGC Report - R. C. McGregor
- 16.1 International Agriculture

The Findley-Humphrey Bill has been recast as Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, and may clear House and Senate before the August recess. It provides authority for the support of U.S. universities to work with AID in increasing food production in developing countries, and includes a Board for International Agricultural Development. NASULGC testimony for House and Senate on July 21 was provided by:

President Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., Michigan State University
 President C. Peter Magrath, University of Minnesota
 Dean Orville G. Bentley, College of Agriculture, University
 of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
 Dr. Ralph H. Smuckler, Dean International Studies and Programs,
 Michigan State University
 Assistant Dean J. Wendell McKinsey, College of Agriculture and
 Director of International Programs in Agriculture,
 University of Missouri
 Dr. John Blackmore, Director of International Agricultural
 Programs, University of Minnesota
 Dr. D. Woods Thomas, Director, International Programs in
 Agriculture and International Education and Research,
 Purdue University

16.2 Water Research

President Ray Chamberlain, Colorado State University, Chairman of the NASULGC Water Committee testified on July 11 to Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee supporting S. 1301 to strengthen and extend the Water Resources Act of 1964.

16.3 Rural Development

On June 10 a panel consisting of:

President Robert W. MacVicar, Oregon State University
 Dean Elmer R. Kiehl, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri
 Dr. Olaf F. Larson, Director, Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development, Ithaca, New York (Cornell University)
 Dr. Ronald C. Powers, Director, North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, Ames Iowa (Iowa State University)
 Dr. Lowell H. Watts, Director of Extension, Colorado State University
 Dr. Donald M. Sorensen, Assistant Director, Western Rural Development Center, Corvallis, Oregon (Oregon State University)

testified to the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Family Farms and Rural Development (Chrm. Rose - NC) in support of HR 6346 and HR 6678, amendments to Title V of the Rural Development Act of 1972 which would provide a permanent appropriation of \$20 million and provides a more equitable distribution of formula funds.

16.4 Agricultural Research Oversight

Two subcommittees of the House Science and Technology Committee (Chaired by Symington - MO and Thornton - AR) began oversight hearings on agricultural research on June 25 and 26 that will be continued September 9-11 and 23-25. Purpose is to evaluate the performance of the U.S. public agricultural research system in relation to domestic and international food supplies, and growing shortages of basic inputs. Dean Orville Bentley (University of Illinois) testified jointly with Assistant Secretary Robert Long, USDA as co-chairman of ARPAC (the Agricultural Research Policy Advisory Committee sponsored by USDA and NASULGC).

16.5 1976 Agriculture Appropriations

Members of the NASULGC Division of Agriculture, Legislative Committee under the leadership of Vice President Ken Gilles, North Dakota State University, testified on USDA 1976 appropriations for experiment stations and extension services on April 28 in the Senate and April 29 in the House, requesting the second increment of a doubling of Federal investment to meet the "New Circumstances" in agriculture.

16.6 Food Conference

July 9-11, 1975, in Kansas City, Missouri, USDA and NASULGC sponsored a working conference on Agricultural Research Needs as perceived by users of the results, including consumers, agri-business, input industries, university people, government agencies,

conservation organizations, etc. About 200 selected delegates and 200 participants voted on individual priorities producing a ranked list of needs.

16.7 1977 Budget for Agricultural Research and Extension

Participating in the July 18 meeting with Secretary Butz, Assistant Secretary Long and agency officials were:

President W. Glenn Terrell, Jr., Washington State University
 Chancellor Lewis C. Dowdy, N.C. A&T State University
 Vice President Ken Gilles, North Dakota State University
 Dean Elmer R. Kiehl, University of Missouri
 Dr. John L. Gerwig, Rutgers University
 Dr. James H. Anderson, Mississippi State University
 Dr. Robert L. Hurst, South Carolina State College
 Dr. John L. Gray, University of Florida

It is apparent that the NASULGC requested increases of \$47 million for research and \$75 million for extension, are entirely too large for USDA to consider in the present budget climate.

16.1 NASULGC Committees on Agricultural Consultants - J. S. Robins

Dean Robins circulated a working draft policy statement on private consulting, attached hereto as Appendix F. Director Kendrick requested the directors send written statements of their objections or approval of the draft to Dean Robins, for use by him at the meetings of the NASULGC committees on agricultural consultants.

17.0 National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee - M. A. Massengale

Director Massengale's report on the March 10-11 meeting of the National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee is included as Appendix G.

18. WRPC - Status of RPG's - C. P. Wilson/R. W. Harris/J. P. Jordan

A summary of the minutes of the WRPC meeting of July 15-17, an update sheet of RPG activity, and a list of the members of the RPG's and western task forces are included as Appendix H.

19. Report of the WDAES, WDE Review Committee for the Western Rural Development Center - G. R. Stairs

19.1 Summary

The review meeting was conducted at Oregon State University on July 16 and 17, 1975. Principals involved included the Committee; a consultant, Dr. Raymond Thompson; the Center Director, Harland Padfield; the Assistant Director, Dr. Donald Sorenson, and various Center Staff in Program Review.

Review of the Director's position, Administrative organization and the WRDC Program brought forward five recommendations for action by the Western Directors of Agricultural Experiment Stations (WDAES) and Western Directors of Extension (WDE). These actions include a request to improve communication between the Center and various State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) and Extension Services (ES); a reorganization of the Board of Directors and the Technical Committee; and a request to continually evaluate the regional relevance and significance of Center Programs.

19.2 Committee Composition and Charge

The committee was initially appointed by the WDAES at an annual meeting held in Riverside, California, February 27 and 28, 1975 and was endorsed by the WDE at their annual meeting in San Diego, California, April 7-10, 1975. Members were: (1) Dr. Gerald Stairs, Arizona (Chairman); (2) Dr. James Nielson, Washington State; (3) Mr. Joe Cox, Oregon State. In addition, at the request of Chairman Stairs, a consultant, Dr. Raymond Thompson, Head, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, accompanied the Committee in the review process.

The Committee responsibility included areas of concern related to administrative process and organization, program content, and relationships with the Western Regional Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Services.

19.3 Review Conduct and Recommendations

The Committee placed major review emphasis upon examination of current understandings and definitions of administrative responsibilities related to present structure. In so doing, an attempt was made to consider both formal and informal aspects of operation, including critique components gleaned from varied sources. A frank discussion of criticisms toward the Center, its Director, and Program areas was held and these sessions were related to objective relevance and administrative process. Following the overview of administration, emphasis was placed upon visitation with program staff and discussion of program areas. Principal program focus was placed upon the Social Marginalization project and upon Indian Community Development efforts. The Committee also visited briefly with administrators at Oregon State University, discussed their findings, and suggested the nature of the report to be submitted to the WDAES and to WDE. Particularly cordial and interactive discussions were held with President Robert MacVicar, Dean Wilbur Cooney and Director Jack Davis. From the foregoing set of meetings the following observations and recommendations were developed by the Committee.

19.4 The Center Director Position

Consideration of the Center Directorship indicated a history of some misunderstanding related to administrative linkages. Problems of unclear lines of reporting or administrative authority have made the ongoing job of the Center Director unnecessarily complex. These same ambiguities have, no doubt, also created a certain level of confusion related to performance expectations put forward by the WDAES and WDE in relation to the Center. The Committee agreed that the present infrastructure did indeed lead to confusion and in the following section suggestions are put forward to simplify and clarify these relationships. Assuming that a modified infrastructure might well lead to better relations and continuity of understanding, the Committee also felt that certain philosophical or procedural adjustments on the part of the Director and his staff would be desirable.

In overview it was clear that friction points had developed in the past ranging from indiscreet comment to forthright "honest differences of opinion". As one views the newness of the WRDC and the problems of developing a satisfactory confidence level between the Center and the various States, such vibration points are not too unusual. Nevertheless, the Committee felt strongly that every effort should be put forward by the Director and his staff to place highest priority upon improving communication and confidence with states throughout the Region.

Previous evidence of occasional criticism by the Director and his staff relating to the ongoing SAES or ES was further confirmed during the Committee visit. The Committee acknowledged these with concern, agreed that various biases of this type have also been directed toward the Center by others, and noted that these comments also have an equally undesirable effect. In the hope that all involved parties might work toward a stronger spirit of constructive understanding and exchange of ideas the Committee recommends the following:

1. The Director of the Western Rural Development Center is requested to place highest priority and emphasis upon improving communication and understanding between himself, the Center program and staff, and the SAES and ES in each representative state. Further, he is specifically requested to develop a newsletter devoted to informal discussion of the WRDC programs with at least one issue each year organized as an annual report synopsis. Emphasis should be placed at all times upon interpreting the WRDC mission to the broad goals and objectives of the SAES and ES; formal training sessions should be arranged whenever needed to acquaint WRDC Administration and staff with organizational and procedural aspects of the related SAES and ES structure and function. Finally, the Director is urged to utilize the Advisory Committee and the Board of Directors as a forum base for discussion of sensitive issues and to utilize these groups as a means for enriching the information surrounding a given program area or decision process.

19.5 The Center Organizational Structure

Early development of the WRDC proceeded through a number of Committee and floor actions at the level of the WDAES and the WDE. From these sessions a Board of Directors for the Title V funds and a Technical and Advisory Committee were formed. The Committee also noted that it had expected throughout that certain administrative responsibility would be provided by Oregon State University--the host institution responsible for tenure of three Center staff and an additional contributor of funds and facilities to the WRDC. In addition, the Center was given a regional research status through the auspices of W-115 and was provided an administrative advisor from the WDAES.

The Committee found good agreement with the Center Director in reference to unclear administrative responsibility. Also noted was the rather mixed nature of the two standing bodies in relation to administrative representation versus scientific or technical representation. The present technical and advisory committee is chaired by the Center Director. This arrangement was considered unwise by the Committee and the following recommendation would alter chairman assignment as well as the Committee structure.

A serious concern was expressed during the visitation about relating the WRDC and its technical committees to the planning process extant in the Western Region. Specifically the relationship of WHERAC (Western Home Economics Research Administrators Council), WSRAC (Western Social Research Advisory Committee), WAERC (Western Agricultural Economics Research Council), RPG-5 (Research Planning Group #5) and other standing committees, and WDAES or its sub-committee, RRC (Regional Research Committee). It was felt that every effort should be put forward to provide strong linkage with a minimum of duplication between the Technical Committees, WRDC and these other units.

After consideration of the foregoing the Committee put forward the following recommendations:

2. The W-115 project be ended at the conclusion of its current one-year extension and that future regional projects be specifically defined and approved in the usual manner for required projects in the WAES.

3. The current Board of Directors for Title V program be ended effective October 1, 1975 and a new Board of Directors be appointed to provide the administrative line of authority and responsibility for all Center activities. In particular, the Board to have administrative authority for approval of all budget and program activities or expenditures. In so doing, that the newly constituted Board be empowered to delegate responsibility to the Director and his staff and that they conduct at least one meeting per year at the WRDC site for purposes of administrative review. Said annual meeting to be held, whenever mutually convenient, in coordination with the annual meeting of the WRDC Advisory Committee. Annual reporting by the Board to the WDAES and the WDE to include complete budget and program review. Additional meetings to be called by the Chairman of the Board as required. That the Board of Directors be constituted as follows:

Six members, three from the WDE and three from the WDAES with the following constraints: (1) that two members be from Oregon State University representing the offices of the Director, Oregon State Agricultural Experiment Station and Director, Oregon State Cooperative Extension Service; (2) that four members at large be selected, two each from the WDAES and the WDE representing the offices of Director and to serve for periods of two years with

reappointment for an additional two years optional at the discretion of the WDAES and the WDE, election authority of the representative to reside with the respective organization; (3) that where necessary to meet technical requirements of new funding authority or legislation the Board be empowered to select additional membership specific to that need; such additional membership to be ratified by action of the WDAES and WDE at the earliest meeting post initiation of appointment and that such additional appointments be specific and terminal to the approved action; (4) that the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors rotate between the two Oregon State representatives on an annual basis; and (5) that the Board of Directors report annually in written form to the WDAES and WDE at the meetings just prior to the annual meeting of NASULGC.

4. The current Technical and Advisory Committee be renamed effective October 1, 1975 as the WRDC Advisory Committee with the following structure and assignment: (1) Chairman of the Committee to be elected annually by the Committee members with no constraint upon successive terms; (2) that membership on the Committee be selected by the Board of Directors from a slate of candidates proposed by the WDAES, the WDE and invited agency representatives; (3) that representation be selected from the member institutions, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service USDA, and Economic Research Service USDA, with emphasis placed upon obtaining balanced subject or disciplinary structure for the Committee without absolute requirement for representation by any one institution or agency; (4) that continuation of representation from WSRAC, WHERAC, WRECCD (Western Region Extension Committee for Community Development), WAERC and from the private sector be continued and/or modified as these various groups evolve, such modification to be recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by the WDAES and WDE; (5) that continuation of administrative representation on the Committee be ended except where an administrator serves by nature of his professional background; (6) that members of the Board of Directors and the Western Director-at-Large be invited as non-voting participants to all Advisory Committee meetings, and (7) that the Advisory Committee prepare an annual evaluation report of the WRDC program for submission to the Board and to the WDAES and WDE at their respective annual meetings prior to the annual NASULGC meeting.

19.6 Program Evaluation

The Review Committee elected to consider WRDC programs only in the broad context of procedural aspects. In so doing the Review team acknowledged that in-depth consideration of individual programs was more properly delegated to the Advisory Committee. A discussion of program goals and objectives with the Director and Assistant Director was followed by presentations from various staff members. From these discussions the following recommendations were developed by the Review Committee:

5. The WRDC should continue to place strong emphasis upon conduct of programs providing unique regional significance and the following emphasis be noted: (1) that the practical importance of the Center's research and extension programs be put forward for periodic review, particularly in terms of the ultimate recipient benefits; (2) that the Center strive to interpret how its program contributes to the state-of-art in other social science and related areas with a view toward the areas or responsibility deemed appropriate for the SAES and the ES; (3) that initiation of the new programs or planning be fully communicated to all states particularly those directly involved; and (4) that efforts to enlist financial and other resources support from all legitimate sources be continued and expanded.

The Review Committee acknowledged, with appreciation on behalf of the WDAES and the WDE, the programs now in operation at the Center. Many of these programs have potential for improving rural development work in the West. With clarification of the Center structure and roles, and with continued support from the WDAES and WDE we anticipate that even greater service will be provided to the region in the future.

Submitted August 1, 1975

G. R. Stairs, Chairman
J. M. Nielson, Member
J. R. Cox, Jr., Member
R. Thompson, Consultant to Committee

It was moved by Director Stairs and seconded by Director Nielson that the Review Committee's report be approved.

MOTION PASSED

SUMMARY OF REVIEW COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON
THE WESTERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

WRDC Programs

- . maintain strong regional emphasis of programs
- . periodically review practical importance of programs
- . evaluate how programs contribute to state-of-the-art in other social science and related areas
- . initiation of new programs be communicated to all states
- . efforts towards enlisting increased financial or other resources from all legitimate sources be continued and expanded

W-115

- . be terminated 9/30/76

WRDC Director

- . improve communications
- . develop newsletter, including an annual report
- . conduct formal training sessions when necessary
- . utilize Advisory Committee and Board of Directors as forum for discussion
- . be accountable to WDA and WDE through the WRDC Board of Directors

Board of Directors

Composition:

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| WDAES: | 1 representative from Oregon State U. | elected by WDAES |
| | 2 representatives at large | |
| WDE: | 1 representative from Oregon State U. | elected by WDE |
| | 2 representatives at large | |
- . chairmanship to rotate annually between the two OSU representatives
 - . members serve a two-year term, and may be elected to serve an additional term
 - . approve all budget and program activities and expenditures, delegating responsibility to Director and his staff
 - . conduct one administrative review meeting per year at WRDC site, held if possible in conjunction with annual Advisory Committee meeting
 - . conduct other meetings as necessary
 - . make written annual report to WDAES and WDE including budget and program review at their meetings just prior to annual NASULGC meeting
 - . select membership for Advisory Committee from slates provided by WDAES, WDE and other agencies

Advisory Committee

- . members selected by Board of Directors with representation from member institutions, CSRS, USDA Extension Service, ERS, and also WSRAC, WHERAC, WAERC, WRECCD, and the private sector as desirable
- . chairman elected annually by Committee members
- . members of Board of Directors and WDAL invited as non-voting participants to meetings
- . prepare annual evaluation report of WRDC program for submission to Board of Directors, WDAES and WDE for review at WDAES and WDE meetings held just prior to annual NASULGC meeting

20.0 Seminar/Discussion Topics

20.1 Coordination of SAES and Federal Agency Research

20.1.1 WRPC - Harris/Jordan

R. W. Harris:

WRPC had its last meeting on July 15-17 in San Francisco. A summary of the minutes of that meeting is contained in Appendix H. The meeting was especially significant because there was full participation of WRPC and the RPG Co-chairmen. Three of the highlights of the meeting were (1) receiving from RPG-6 the first task force report, (2) WRPC's acceptance and approval for distribution of the western regional Dairy-Forage task force report, and (3) WRPC's request to RPG-4 to develop recommendations and a report on the high cost of doing animal research to be presented by April 1976.

WRPC felt its role was definitely operating in the area of long-range planning to provide a framework for research efforts throughout the West. In addition, WRPC felt it had developed a real partnership with the RPG Co-Chairmen and members.

One of the major topics under discussion was joint SAES-USDA budget development, with a joint paper presented by H. R. Thomas and J. B. Kendrick, Jr. The text of their presentation is included as Appendix I, pages 133-136.

An issue arising from that discussion at the WRPC meeting was what were the programmatic implications of extra-mural funding of AES research by federal agencies other than USDA. Addressing that topic today is Director Loy Sammet of California, who for five years was the principal research administrator at U.C. Berkeley. The text of Director Sammet's presentation is included as Appendix J, pages 137-144.

DISCUSSION:

Jordan: How does the research administrator bring the individual investigator into this research planning process?

Sammet: Some grass-roots in-put seems necessary, and it cannot be obtained on a one-to-one basis. So one needs to have an advisory system for station administration that is structured, highly visible to the research staff, open to them, and is somewhat a continuing process, or at least operates intensively for regular periods of time.

Jordan: Colorado has used the CSRS review system and staff to help in this overall programmatic review.

Sammet: At Berkeley there was recently a reorganization of the College of Agriculture and the College of Natural Sciences into a new College of Natural Resources. During this reorganization, a great deal of faculty and administrator time was spent on redefining objectives and goals for the College. There was built into the structure of the College a standing academic planning committee which is expected to perform the function of providing in-puts from the individual scientists more or less continuously. It will periodically produce some kind of document to the faculty on research program development. It is hoped that there will be a great deal of interaction between that committee and the Dean and the division-wide AES administrators. So far the committee has not been very active, perhaps because of the exhaustion that occurs after such a large-scale reorganization takes place.

Harris: A question that comes to mind is what role should WRPC play in attempting to influence the way other federal funding might contribute to programmatic goals at state, regional and national levels of agricultural research. One direct way is through the participation of the scientists at the grass-roots level in task forces. Another route would be to seek the participation of representatives of other federal agencies in our process of establishing priorities. We have made some attempts at this, but with relatively little success. Perhaps WRPC needs to be more aggressive in trying to bring these agencies into our research planning process.

One of the most lively topics discussed at the WRPC meeting was the question of RRC - WRPC relationships. Director Clark presented a paper on this topic which engendered a great deal of discussion among the WRPC members. In general, USDA representatives felt their respective agencies were not given a chance to make in-puts into the regional research projects until the projects had already been defined. After consideration of this and several other issues, RRC made the recommendation contained in agenda item 21.1 of the RRC report, page 171 of these minutes.

In conjunction with the discussions of SAES-ARS joint planning, Mr. L. E. Myers circulated a letter concerning joint budget developed which is contained herein as Appendix K.

20.1.2 ARS - Edminster

Edminster:

First of all, I would like to confirm many of the points that came out in Director Kendrick's paper: the importance of communication and openness at all levels; the need for definition of roles, responsibilities, objectives, missions, etc.; the various roadblocks involved; the need for local communication and definition at state and area levels; the need for less "talking to ourselves" and inward planning. We all tend to look at our own specific needs instead of at the total goal. Director Miller spoke of total programming a number of times. By total programming I understand him to mean the total utilization of resources towards total solutions to problems. A competitive concept of regional planning was also discussed.

What we are really saying is that as an agency, group of agencies or institutions dealing with agricultural research we have got to develop an organizational plan and pattern so that we all know what is going on and the public knows about it and has confidence in it. A prevailing view today is that the United States is so satisfied with its capability of producing food and fiber in the future that we don't need to plan very far ahead. However, a few people are questioning this view, as witnessed by the questions raised at the World Food Congress, and President Ford's request to the National Academy to determine what research is needed in food production and nutrition to meet world needs 30 years from now.

Do we really have a long-term national plan for the production of food and fiber in the future? Do we have a national thrust that we have identified jointly, where we fully understand our various areas of responsibility, and that our scientific staff can understand? Is that plan sufficiently outlined so that we can then take it to the outside world, to user-implementer agencies, to Congress, FHA, SCS, OMB or state commissions of water and natural resources, and affirm that we have some common objectives to help meet the long-range needs of this country and the world and this is our plan on how to reach those objectives?

Part of the reorganization of ARS was motivated by the desire to facilitate the formulation of common national objectives. One of our own problems was that ARS had 500 programs of research. With reorganization

these were culled into 300 programs. In order to better manage our programs, define our national thrusts, and be more responsive in joint planning with SAES and other agencies, we are refining those 300 programs into 67 national research programs. The outlines for these 67 programs are to be completed by August 15, and the total plan is to be completed by February 1, 1976. Between August 15 and February 1, ARS staff will be contacting SAES directors and staff for consultation. Hopefully, these steps will not only be helpful to ARS but to the whole agricultural research community, giving our programs national and international visibility and defining those aspects of agricultural research that are unique to ARS and those unique to SAES.

Joint planning would enable research agencies to look at all the constraints involved -- policy, fiscal, political, and social. Close planning with other associations and federal agencies (such as HEW, NIH, NSF, Department of Transportation, Department of the Interior) is also important. Neither ARS nor SAES has done as good a job as we might with the industry, user agencies and consumer groups, and this was pointed out repeatedly at the Kansas City conference. In addition, we cannot develop public awareness until we have a plan and a coordinated approach to agricultural research.

Even if all this is done there are still going to be constraints. (1) Legislative constraints: All agencies, whether state or federal, are set up under specific laws with specific responsibilities. We often have to make adaptations to fit in with those constraints. (2) Political constraints: We are all subject to demands or pressure from state or national legislators. (3) Fiscal constraints: The costs of conducting agricultural research don't always match the funds that are available. Federal agencies are constrained to follow document A-11 which deals with confidentiality of budget requests after a certain point in the budget development process. When there are shifts of dollars, federal agencies have to talk to committees about these shifts before they can give the information to the states. SAES often have the same sorts of constraints. ARS wants to work with SAES just as closely as possible within the constraints that both have.

Why didn't we discuss our recent reductions and shifts in programs with SAES directors earlier? (1) ARS had to go to the Congressional committees first. (2) In addition, some discussions with SAES personnel did

occur several months ago. (3) We like to tell our own personnel first. Too many times when we have discussed possible program changes with SAES directors confidentially, the directors have informed the ARS personnel involved. If we all recognize these constraints, I think we can expand our degree of working together in confidentiality. At the ARS area directors meeting last night, we discussed regional planning and total programming. All the area directors expressed the desire to work more closely with SAES directors on a one-to-one or one-to-two basis.

DISCUSSION:

Hess: How much in-put will SAES directors have in this process of defining 67 national program thrusts for ARS? How did you arrive at these 67 thrusts? Aren't the key decisions in this process the determination of which 67 thrusts are chosen? Yet SAES will not be allowed any in-put during this process.

Edminster: Between August and February there will be considerable contact between ARS and state people. Some of the programs will be defined on a commodity basis, some on a problem area basis, and some cut across a combination of these. Congress wanted to know the national thrusts within five months. Joint planning was discussed but there simply wasn't enough time.

Kendrick: We have 98 research problem areas (RPA's). There is currently a search underway to discover a means of incorporating into the CRIS system that research being done in the private sector. The desire is to have common categories. Why didn't ARS consider using the RPA's as descriptive of the program areas so we could have an easy cross-walk?

Edminster: The 67 areas developed should be easy to aggregate into CRIS -- they will tie together. However, ARS still has a separate classification system.

Buchanan: CRIS operates with a classification scheme whereas the NPC works with a programmatic scheme. ARS is probably devising a more programmatic than classification scheme. It would be desirable to have one programmatic scheme that would suffice for all.

Ronningen: We in CSRS feel CRIS was put together as an information system, not automatically as a management system. If one has to take precedence over the other, whatever is selected should have been tested in

a management context. Until CRIS is tested in a management situation and has proven itself as a management system, one should not necessarily depend so heavily on it. We should test a system in a management situation and if it is successful see about using it as the information system as well. The major advantages of the CRIS system are (1) each category is mutually exclusive, and (2) the numbers always add up to 100% in every direction.

Swindale: We should not confuse a programmatic structure with an information classification structure. Any number of programmatic structures can always be cross-walked to a classification system.

Buchanan: How many programmatic structures for agricultural research do we need?

Waters: After you go through this exercise of boiling down your program thrusts, and perhaps FS, SCS and CSRS then go through the same process, the idea is that you will try to bring it all together. But why not start off from the beginning with that as your goal?

McCalla: We are talking on several different levels here. We are talking about broad programmatic goal setting, which we all endorse. At the same time we are talking about implementation of research programs. We are being too critical of ARS in the latter sense. How many of us have consulted with ARS or anyone else when we set out to implement our own programs? It is not fair to ask for full disclosure by ARS when we do not consider it anyone else's business when we implement our programs.

Miller: When ARS looks at its total program picture (planning, programming, and staffing) and sees a small program in a part of a state, how does ARS insure when making program changes that the program is not integral to a state or regional program?

Edminster: Under normal conditions, by mutual discussion. Area directors are on hand in order to discuss this sort of thing. We have consulted with SAES often in those cases where ARS scientists' work is viewed as being integral to the state or region's programs. In the last 10 years 40 one- or two-man stations have been closed; in all of these cases there were extensive discussions about the proposed closures. Occasionally you only have a month or two in which to make these decisions, and in these cases hopefully the long-term contacts between ARS and SAES will provide the necessary information to act quickly.

Kendrick: How much continuing consultation and dialogue occurs between the ARS national program staff and the SAES-NPC staff?

Edminster: When NPC material came in from the regions, I spoke with Ira Branson, and the national program staff looked at it in considerable detail. ARS used this information in its planning. There has been more interaction on budget information this year than there has been in the past. But to have national program staff and NPC staff sit down together would be very difficult because there are so many individuals involved.

Kendrick: To what extent does NPC staff look at what ARS national program staff uses?

Ronningen: CSRS has been invited to react to ARS plans. CSRS can react best if it knows what SAES directors see as their best future. NPC information is listed categorically. So many SMY in a certain RPA doesn't really tell CSRS what a particular director has in mind -- what that .5 SMY will be doing. We need to know if this person is going to work on fertility problems, rather than simply saying .5 SMY in dairy. I would like to appeal to you as directors for definitiveness in your projections so CSRS can better interact with ARS.

Edminster: To carry this same thought through, when we analyzed horticulture we realized the SAES weren't reducing horticultural research, but rather calling their horticultural research something else (like anti-pollution, protection of resources, etc.).

Kendrick: It might be helpful to discuss how we can develop a mechanism for achieving this joint consultation. It is not enough to simply say that area directors should talk or visit with SAES directors and discuss contingency plans. We can't leave to chance or convenience the scheduling of budget development on an annual basis (or resource allocation, or shifts in vacancies, etc.). It needs to be set up as a scheduled planned part of the state budget system, integrated into the national budget system so that we come together regularly to talk about these contingency plans. This process should be set back far enough for us to investigate contingencies before ARS is constrained by A-11.

Edminster: What can you suggest as a mechanism and time period for accomplishing this? I would like to see this on a day-to-day basis without having to set a deadline.

Kendrick: Each state has a more or less similar budget cycle. There is some merit in requiring positive evidence that consultation has taken place before budget submission because that will force people to at least make some effort.

Bohmont: To change the topic slightly, how can the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee work closer with ARS so we can come up with somewhat similar requirements of a national level approach?

Edminster: I don't really know when you begin to develop your program. When the ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee first begins to think about their budget, we should probably sit down with you. With CSRS we started in February this year. What do you recommend?

Bohmont: Two ideas have been helpful to ESCOP. (1) Since there are many other inputs, such as McIntire-Stennis, we have set a schedule. The first step would be for you to meet with Roy Kottman so he can describe to you our schedule. (2) Considerably prior to the effective time of A-11, discuss your plans with ESCOP so our budgets are at least halfway compatible.

Swindale: We should remember the experiment station system now has a much closer relationship with our own national association than has been the case in the past. This provides a direct relationship with ARPAC, which should be the mechanism for effecting closer coordination.

Buchanan: What is your assessment of the possibility that a budget could be put together in ARPAC with a relationship to the total program or some specific component of it that would identify a total amount of SMY's or dollars, what part of the program would be undertaken by the component groups, and which would go to Congress from ARPAC on the behalfs of both the USDA and NASULGC? We could start with the food research program that will evolve from the Kansas City meeting.

Kendrick: The hope of some of us is that ARPAC would achieve at some stage a review of the proposed budget from the various components engaged in the total program. If ARPAC endorsed the package then it could go back to the various agencies. One complicating constraint is that ARS gets a budget ceiling from OMB and the Secretary of Agriculture then has to divide up the pie. What ARPAC may perceive as the budget need for the program may be very much out of balance with what USDA can send forward to the Congress.

Buchanan: Philosophically, is this a desirable approach?

Edminster: I have a hard time conceiving that the legislative constraints would allow there to be one budget sent forward to be supported by federal funds. You would have to go back into the basic legislation of each agency.

Kendrick: Congress may get so fed up with our approach that they develop something like ERDA for us,

DISCUSSION OF CLAY CENTER:

Edminster: There was some concern that because of Clay Center's size and its general concept it might be competitive with other programs. I hope this has been dispelled over time. There are ten or twelve states represented on the technical advisory group for Clay Center. The policy committee has both state and industry representatives. So the states do have opportunities for in-put.

(1) One major question has been whether ARS would gradually move people out of the states and send them to Clay Center. After reviewing the record the other day, I discovered that we have moved very few individuals to Clay Center and most of those have been replaced at the state level.

(2) Another question has been whether ARS will close out programs at other locations. We have made some adjustments. For instance, the swine program at Miles City was closed out, but it was a very small program. The intent is not to close out the other programs.

(3) There has been a great deal of concern about Phase III. These phases were devised in the mid-1960's, before joint planning had become a goal. Phase III is the agronomic aspect of a total picture of beef cattle production. Phase III will no doubt consist of some agronomic research, but it will only be in support of other research at Clay Center. It will not be a national program for all range and pasture management. We do need to have some range management work to tie in with the feed, cross-breed and carcass evaluation work going on at Clay Center. Phase II is under construction -- that will be the meat evaluation research from the cross-breeding programs. We have a large enough animal population of various cattle to be able to do some breeding experiments that would be difficult to do on a state basis.

- 20.2 Resolved: That RRF regional research as presently administered is not worth the time and effort it takes - A. F. McCalla (positive), R. J. Miller (negative)

POSITIVE (McCalla):

Definition of terms: By "regional research" I mean that requirement of the Hatch Act which specifies that 25% of the money must be spent on activities in which two or more states are cooperating to solve problems which concern agriculture in more than one state. By "presently administered" I mean the administrative mechanisms set up by CSRS and extensively augmented by the WDA. The minimum requirements of the enabling legislation are that regional research projects must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on recommendation of CSRS after having been approved by the Committee of Nine, and more than one state must be involved. I am not debating whether or not the concept of regional research is good or bad, but whether or not the way we operate regional research negates its potential value. I would agree that there are some problems where the need for shared resources or the replication of results is desirable when a regional or multi-state problem is involved. There is merit and value in scientists with different geographical responsibilities and perspectives coming together to share problems, swap ideas, and share results. Regional research does offer the possibility of pooling resources to a sufficient magnitude where they might have some significant impact on major problems where fragmentation among states, using them separately, would be insignificant to deal with the problem.

My major arguments will include: (1) RRF dollars as a proportion of our total expenditure on research are very small, yet we spend a tremendous amount of time dealing with them; (2) the process by which we try to identify research priorities; (3) how we go about getting a project off the ground; (4) what we do once we get a project approved; (5) the outcome of regional research.

(1) As a percentage of dollars expended on research activities in the western region, regional research is miniscule. The Hatch Act requires 25% of federally funded research dollars coming to states must be spent on regional research. Hatch funds themselves represent only 15-20% of total regularly funded research in the western region. CSRS funding represents less than 15% of research funding in the western region. 25% of 15% is 4%. So less than 4% of our activity is regional research. The amount of dollars in the western region allotted to regional research is \$4 million. But this is divided 13 ways times 60 (the number of projects). As an organization we spend 90% of the time we devote to discussing research talking about regional research. Therefore, we spend a great deal of time on a small portion of our activities. The outcome of that process must necessarily be insignificant in terms of the impact in overall research programs.

(2) The process of how we set research priorities. A number of priority-setting mechanisms have been used -- PAIS, task forces, advisory committees -- none of which has yet worked. RRC is charged with the responsibility of establishing research priority areas, but there is no mechanism for this to happen. In fact, RRC becomes a reactive body rather than a planning or priority identification body.

(3) Getting projects off the ground. By the time a project is approved the problem has (a) become a crisis, (b) gone away, or (c) somebody else has already done the research. The current process is as follows: the research area may be proposed by RRC (although this is rarely the case), by an existing regional research technical committee, by a WRCC, or some other equally questionable source. After being approved by RRC, the project must be approved by the WDA as an area of research. Then an ad hoc technical committee is established by soliciting representatives from the western SAES. The committee meets and within a year or so it develops a project outline. The outline comes back to RRC for review and if approved is sent to the Committee of Nine. If approved there, it is sent to CSRS which must approve it and send it to the Secretary of Agriculture. If all goes well the entire process should be completed within three years. But there is a high probability that a project may go through one or several cycles of that process before it is approved. Most of the initiative and interest of the individual scientists who might have participated in thinking up the idea has long since passed. By the time the project is approved, all the spark of interest by the investigator is gone.

(4) What we do once we get a project approved. So far we have engaged in a process which incorporates collective decision-making. When it comes to implementation of the project, however, we abolish collective decision-making and go back to unilateral self-interest decisions by individual directors. After a project is approved we then ask each station to identify the participants and how much money if any is going to be attached to the project. By inaction or identification of the wrong people the director can scuttle the project. Most directors view RRF projects as another source of funds for support to be used in conjunction with state or other federal funds. Therefore they tend to view projects in a state rather than a regional perspective. At the first technical committee meeting there are two "big brothers". The first is the Administrative Advisor. He is there to insure that the rules are followed and to provide "intellectual leadership" for the project. But the likelihood of the Administrative Advisor having scientific competence in the area of the research project is very low. Therefore, he becomes (1) a person who tries to sit in the back corner and make sure that nobody violates the rules, or (2) he decides to

remake the project into something he thinks he knows something about. Either event tends to have a stifling impact on the inventiveness and ingenuity of the scientists. The second "big brother" is the CSRS representative, who in some instances seems dedicated entirely to the establishment of bureaucratic roadblocks to scientific pursuits.

(5) What do we get out of it? (a) Nothing, and that occurs frequently. (b) As many pieces of research as there are participating states, whose only connection is the cover of the regional research publication. (c) A publication put out by the committee that has a couple of sentences in each chapter that suggests there are some relationships between the outcomes. (d) In a rare instance we may get an integrated regional research publication that really reports the results of the research. But even if we do get such a publication the research is probably outdated and of questionable quality. Most scientists are not going to devote prime effort to participating in regional research. We don't have much of quality and substance that is timely that comes out of the regional research process.

Conclusion: Our system of administering regional research is so bureaucratically burdened with stages, structures, participants and "big brothers" that by the time it is finished it really isn't worth very much. We have devised a system which is carefully designed to make sure that regionality doesn't show up in the end result. As we presently administer regional research, it isn't worth the time and effort we spend on it.

NEGATIVE (Miller):

I would first like to reply to a couple of points made by Dr. McCalla, and then try to present my concept of regional research.

(1) The dollars involved in regional research are small, but the intent of the regional research documents is to foster an idea and a concept. The concept is to make people get together and plan, organize and implement in a more total system.

(2) Mechanisms for priority-setting. Every SAES director has a detailed system of priorities -- this entails staff, department heads and commodity groups. An individual director is very much aware of priorities in his state, and you can't talk about state priorities without acknowledging regional and national priorities.

(3) There are two levels of research with which we are concerned: long-term and short-term research. Many of the short-term areas that would fall into the crisis category can be handled by regional research, but they are usually handled by other than the formal mechanisms of regional research. They utilize the same concept and the same principles. Many informal arrangements

are set up on a regional basis. The best example of this was the corn blight research in the Midwest, which was handled very quickly on a regional or inter-state basis. Regional research has its structure geared much more to the longer-term information needs.

(4) Outcome. Documents, reports and publications are one measure of the output of a regional project. A more important measurement is the information that is flowing to the users (producers, Extension Service, other researchers), and that is a very difficult thing to measure.

My interpretation of why regional research as it is administered is worthwhile is as follows:

(1) The purpose of regional research is to have a method for addressing total programs. What we need to do is decide what is a problem, look at what needs to be done, and then try to assign personnel and resources to work on it, regardless of where the resources come from. We are concerned with total programs and addressing those total programs as best we can.

(2) Leadership. As Administrative Advisors and directors our role is to be persuasive leaders. A very small percentage of our staff really are true leaders and innovators -- probably only 10-15%. The other 85% are a very necessary and real part of our total organization, but they need some leadership and some direction. We help these people set priorities, look at what is or isn't being done, and then help them change their programs to fit into those priorities. We have to provide a mechanism for the scientific staff to readdress their capabilities in terms of doing things. Scientists once trained in a certain area tend to continue in that area ad infinitum.

(3) Regional research is an intent rather than an absolute number of dollars, and it is that intent which is important.

(4) Sometimes with regional research projects, we need to be spending less time reporting and more time on setting priorities and determining what needs to be done, who needs to do it, and changing programs accordingly.

(5) We need to involve all appropriate agencies. There are approximately 40 projects and about 1500 SAES scientists in the west, about 500 of whom are involved in regional research. There is an opportunity to reach about one-third of the SAES staff in the region on our current projects. There are about 950 USDA agency scientists in the west, only about 90 of whom participate in regional research. Therefore, only about 10% of other agency personnel involve themselves in regional research.

(6) We need to allow for longer terms of leadership on these committees. In some cases there is a need for more regional

meetings. The mechanism for doing this already exists. We are really talking about detail and interpretation of how our procedures should function. What we are really saying is that the Administrative Advisors have not been doing their jobs, partly because they have too many projects to administer.

I feel that regional research as it is presently administered is well worth the time it takes. In fact, we should probably be spending more time on it than we already are.

REBUTTAL (McCalla):

I don't think we have heard a spirited defense of the way we currently administer regional research. Director Miller's comments tended to seek corrections to the system rather than defend it as it stands. A couple of his points seem to make my case: (1) Regional research cannot deal with crises of a regional nature because it is too slow. (2) If it is geared to long-term information needs, how long is long-term? John Maynard Keynes said "in the long run we're all dead"; (3) Miller says that the important thing is not the output of regional research but the information flow to users -- publications aren't important. But how does the information get to users unless it is published? (4) Miller has a paternalistic view of university research. The strength of university research is the environment we create for the individual scientists to pursue things that they think are scientifically important, instead of trying to coerce or guide them into doing what research we think is best. Administrators should provide guidelines, but not direct that research. Research leadership at the grassroots level cannot come from the administrators. (5) The intent is important, but there may be cheaper, more effective, and less complicated ways of pursuing this intent. (6) We should spend less time reporting and more time setting priorities. But I think I already said that there is currently no mechanism for setting priorities for regional research. (7) Miller says there are mechanisms for the participation of other agency personnel, but that is not true. They are only involved at the implementation stage.

I do have a few constructive suggestions to make, however. The concept of regionality is good. Collectively, the amount of resources potentially available in regional research could have a significant impact on major regional issues. The basic problem is that we fragment this in too many ways. One way to have true regional research would be to have regional research funds allocated by the region to major regional research projects. These funds could be sought competitively. RIC could establish priority areas and call for interstate proposals that would present potential research solutions to those problems, and it could allocate major sums of money to limited numbers of projects. There is a lack of leadership on these committees and that is a fault of the system. There needs to be a principal investigator or a research leader who conceptualizes the program and puts it together. We should have a few projects each with a full-time

principal investigator or research leader. If we are not willing as stations to give up our prerogatives with respect to the allocation of regional research funding, then I think we should recognize that we are really using RRF to augment already approved priorities with respect to Hatch and state funds. We should do away with the great superstructure which I think is counter-productive to the whole process.

REBUTTAL (Miller):

(1) Leadership and priority. McCalla is in error when he says directors cannot provide leadership in helping staff members determine what research should or shouldn't be done. Directors have greater opportunities for in-put and access to information than any other individual staff members. This provides the framework for setting priorities, and makes the director the best person for helping select areas of research.

(2) Other agencies do have opportunities to involve themselves in the process. They are part of the total circulation system as projects develop.

(3) Long vs. short-term. As research administrators we are responsible for helping the system perceive what problems might be coming down the road and being prepared with answers or preventions to these problems. That is at least as important as being able to immediately solve problems that assume crisis proportions.

(4) Full-time project leaders. This has been discussed many times. Many staff members involved in the regional research system have other responsibilities. I agree that we don't seem to make sure that the scientists spend enough time on a project once they have been assigned to one. But we should ask the right people to serve longer as chairmen and officers of these regional research projects, so that indirectly we are getting more of the necessary leadership, without constructing another layer to the system by adding full-time project leaders.

DISCUSSION:

Footnote: We didn't talk very much about the individual scientists. In my experience, the individual scientists welcome the opportunity to meet with each other that regional research affords them.

Bohmont: What is the attitude of the success or failure of regional research as a concept by the politicians?

McCalla: The politicians are in many cases not aware of the system. I think their interest is in the success and the results of an overall research program. I'm not sure they are very interested in the way that research is being accomplished.

Ronningen: There is little awareness of something different coming out of the regional research process than from some other processes. Politicians are mostly interested in the pragmatic value of research results regardless of how they are developed or originated. At the Connecticut experiment station in New Haven they attempted to make some measurement of effectiveness of public investment in research in terms of what they called "valid publications per thousand dollars of investment". This study was conducted in the forest entomology-pathology area. The results were that the special grant process used by NSF spent the most dollars per publication. Regional research produced more publications per thousand dollars of investment than any other funding source. One of their conclusions was that while regional research is a rather cumbersome process, it does seem to result in selecting objectives and processes in support of those objectives that are superior to some of the other processes in producing more publications as one kind of measure per thousand dollars of investment.

C. P. Wilson: Historically, we started out with RRF funds being allocated to projects rather than to states. McCalla has suggested we go back to allocating funds to projects but has added a new twist -- making these project proposals competitive. We should consider this as an administrative method of conducting regional research.

Kendrick: However, we would need to have some sort of assurance that proposals thus developed in the western region would necessarily be approved by the Committee of Nine.

Cox: There are a couple of places in this system where there is an important role that Extension personnel can play: (1) Grass-roots in-put into the planning and preparation of proposals from the perspective of what people need and want. (2) The dissemination of the "products" or results of these research projects.

Director Sammet moved, and it was seconded, that a special committee of WRPC be set up to evaluate streamlining and simplifying the methods of administering regional research in order to make them more effective, and that WRPC give a progress report on this assignment at the spring 1976 WDA meeting.

MOTION PASSED.

20.3 Status of Advisory Councils (WAERC, WSRAC, WSWRC, WHERAC)

At the February 26-28, 1975 meeting of the WDA in Riverside, California, the following RRC motion was tabled:

"Since the establishment of the regional and national planning and implementation system as the mechanism for identifying research priorities in the western region the members of the standing advisory committees have an opportunity for input to the planning process through this mechanism and they may be released with an expression of appreciation for their past services.

"RRC recommends the termination of the Western Soil and Water Research Committee (WSWRC), the Western Home Economics Research Administrators Council (WHERAC), and the Western Social Research Advisory Committee (WSRAC) as official advisory committees to the WAAESD."

Prior to the WDA meeting in Coeur d'Alene, Chairman Kendrick requested the four Administrative Advisors of the advisory councils (including WAERC, although it was not included in the original motion) prepare statements on the pros and cons of the councils, and circulate these to the members of the WDA.

WAERC - Nielson

Director Nielson reviewed the WAERC functions listed in his previously circulated statement, which is included herein as Appendix L. The major functions are: (1) research planning and coordination, (2) providing input to policy issues, (3) improving research information systems, (4) helping open up research on emerging problems, (5) assisting department chairmen as administrators.

Director Nielson indicated that the most important role is probably in research integration, planning and coordination, especially in the sense of improving coordination of research done by SAES and ERS. However, helping department chairmen in their roles as research administrators is almost as important, given the key role of department chairmen in land grant universities. He also noted that WAERC has contributed to improving the relevance and quality of agricultural economics research in the west, and given the opportunity would continue to do so.

DISCUSSION:

Juers: At the last three meetings of WAERC there has been quite a change in the tone of what the members have discussed. They have spent a good deal of time discussing methodology -- how to do effective research to make an input, and how to output the results of their research.

Sammet: When WAERC got out of its old role of allocating funds for RRF projects, it became much more effective in its service to the WDA and also as a coordinating group in the sphere of agricultural economics. It seems to me that the stimulation and catalytic objectives the Farm Foundation set for the committee a number of years ago have been met in many respects by the service that WAERC has rendered to the WDA.

WSRAC - Stairs

Director Stairs reviewed the functions of WSRAC contained in Appendix M. They are: (1) identify critical needs and problems for social research appropriate to the mission of the AES in the western region and recommend priorities for study and research upon request, (2) provide the directors the mechanism for critical evaluation of social research proposals, projects, and programs, (3) improve the social research capabilities of the AES and their staffs, (4) initiate and present research proposals to the directors on pertinent topics of needed research, (5) serve as a consulting body to the directors on sociological aspects of research in the Experiment Station, (6) relate social research in the AES to that of other subject areas. Director Stairs noted that the subject areas represented on this committee relate to several of the RPG's. He suggested that if the proposed reorganization of RRC is approved (see RRC report), the committee could be assimilated into RPG-5.

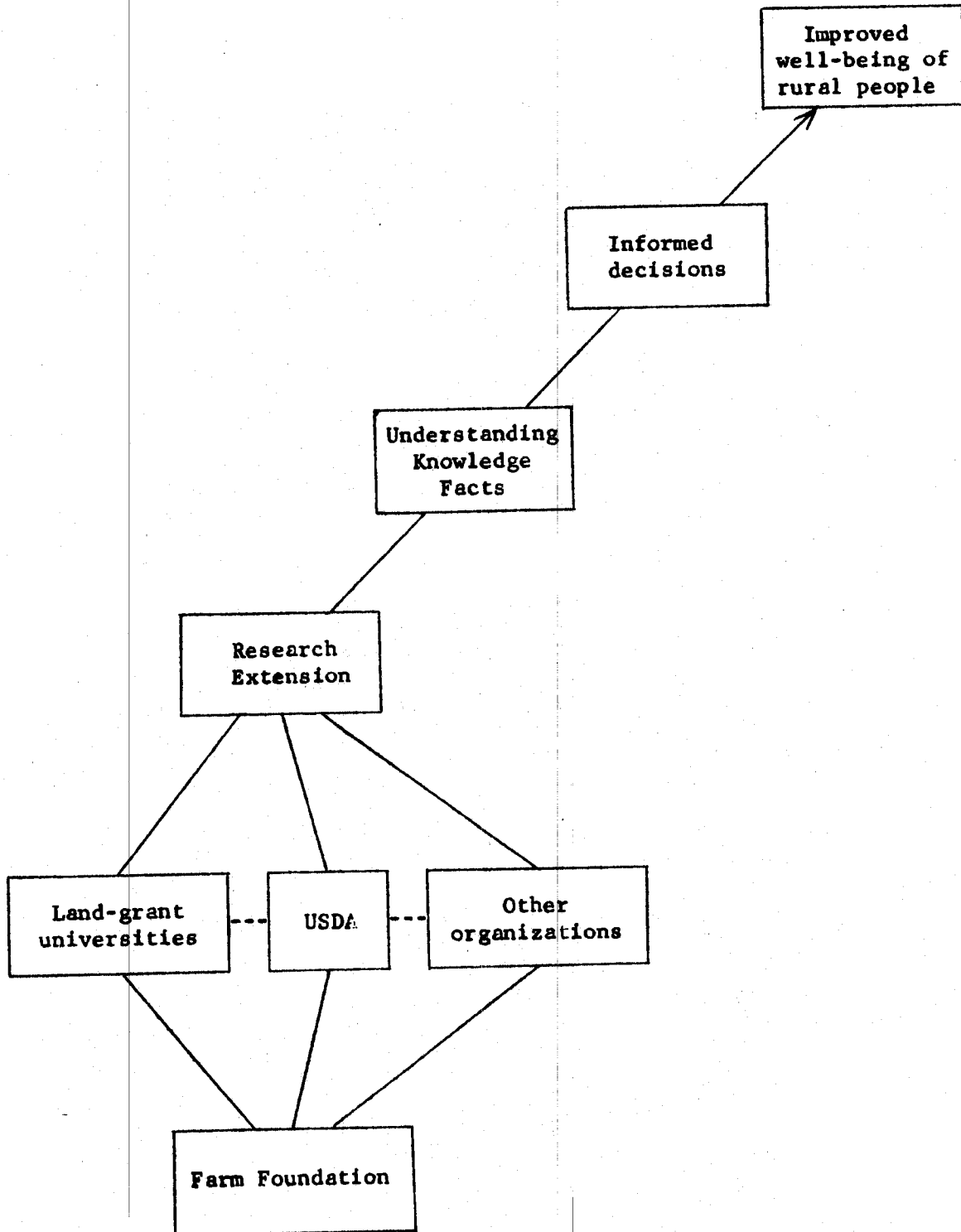
Farm Foundation - Hildreth

Dr. Hildreth noted that the Farm Foundation supports with both time and money the activities of WAERC and WSRAC. The Farm Foundation was established in 1939 as a privately endowed foundation by Alexander Legg, former president of International Harvester. His objective was to improve rural life and rural living by having the foundation act as a stimulus or catalyst for agricultural research. It was decided early on to operate by bringing together people from the universities (scientists, department chairmen) around common problems in order to help them stimulate research. The subject matter thrust became the social sciences, since they had received less attention at that time than the natural sciences.

The Farm Foundation does not generally give grants. It initially set up coordinating committees before there was anything called regional research. This set up a planning and coordination system in the social sciences which might have been one stimulus for the current system. The Farm Foundation gives funds to land grant institutions, the USDA, and other organizations, as illustrated in Figure 1, page 54.

Figure 1

MEANS, ENDS, AND THE FARM FOUNDATION



There is ERS representation on both of these committees. WAERC and WSRAC have played an important role in planning and coordination. They have put priorities in researchable terms, discussed research methods, and exchanged information on the methods of conducting research in the various institutions.

Because the original committees have become institutionalized, however, the Farm Foundation is now re-evaluating whether to follow the path of funding these committees. The goal of the foundation, however, is still to help stimulate better research, so that understanding and knowledge is generated, so more informed decisions can be made in order to improve the quality of rural life.

DISCUSSION:

Jordan: What are the specifics of the foundation's support to these two committees?

Hildreth: In the case of WSRAC, the foundation pays the meeting expenses of the two meetings held each year. This amounts to about \$3400-\$3600 a year. In the case of WAERC, the foundation pays the costs of the three subcommittee meetings per year (the commercial agriculture subcommittee, the natural resources subcommittee, the community and human resources subcommittee), which amounts to about \$9000 annually.

WSWRC - Swindale

Director Swindale reviewed the major functions of WSWRC, as contained in Appendix N, as follows: (1) foster and facilitate communication among, and self-education of, the department heads and other research administrators in the areas of science and engineering directed toward the development, use, and protection of soil and water resources; (2) serve as a forum, advisory to the western directors and appropriate federal administrators within the western region, regarding soil and water research needs as they cut across the commodity areas identified for future planning; (3) provide an opportunity for review and coordination of on-going projects, recommend the study of or initiation of new research endeavors including coordinating and technical committees and the establishment of work groups, (4) serve as a communicating and coordinating link between and among the State Experiment Stations and the several federal agencies concerned with research on and development of soil and water resources.

Director Swindale noted that membership on this committee consists of: department heads from appropriate departments in state experiment stations; 4 members from ARS; 2 members from CSRS; one member each from FS, SCS, EPA, BOR, BLM, and the Corps of Engineers. The breadth of agency involvement and the nature of the several departments included in the membership make this committee unique.

DISCUSSION:

Jordan: What parallel communication mechanisms exist for the members of WSWRC?

Myers: Committee members feel the committee is the only mechanism available for this group of people to get together and effectively communicate with each other, and they don't feel there is any alternative way to accomplish this if WSWRC is eliminated.

WHERAC - M. L. Wilson

Director Wilson, on behalf of Director Leyendecker, reviewed the major functions of WHERAC, as contained in Appendix O, as follows: (1) serves as a resource for directors of WAES, (2) participates in the new regional planning system, (3) serves as a means of communication, (4) identify and recommend areas in which research should be done through the eight subject matter areas of home economics, (5) support western regional representative on the ESCOP Home Economics Research Subcommittee, (6) promote new approaches to the development of personnel for home economics research and strengthen present research personnel, (7) consider methods of obtaining a broader base of financial support for home economics research, (8) investigate possible reciprocal opportunities for best use of personnel and facilities in the western region, (9) consider current problems facing home economics research administrators.

DISCUSSION:

Bohmont: I would like to suggest four things. (1) I don't think the WDA can politically afford to eliminate this committee if it allows any other such committees to exist. (2) There is about \$5 million in the 1977 budget directed for home economics research. Directors will need the expertise of home economics administrators in apportioning this money. (3) There is little communication at times between the SAES directors and the home economics administrators. The home economists get much of the information they ought to be getting from the Station directors by attending WHERAC meetings. (4) If the committee is continued, it ought to be given certain authorities when it is given assignments by the WDA.

Motion made and seconded to return the tabled motion to the floor. Director Stairs moved, and it was seconded by Director Miller that the motion be amended to read that WRPC study the question of the expansion of RPG membership by incorporation of the existing membership of the advisory councils (WAERC, WSRAC,

WSWRC, WHERAC) and present a report to the WDA at the spring 1976 meeting. Until that time, the current advisory councils will remain in effect.

MOTION PASSED.

21.0 RRC Report - C. E. Clark

The RRC met on August 5 and 6 in Coeur d'Alene with the following members present: C. E. Clark (Chairman), R. J. Miller. Also present were: C. P. Wilson, J. Moak, and T. S. Ronningen. The report of the RRC is attached as Appendix P.

22.0 Other Business and Adjournment

22.1 1974-79 Projection Cycles - C. P. Wilson

Dr. Wilson reminded the directors of the 1974-79 projection cycles, which he had previously mailed to them, and described the entries desired on Table 4. He also noted that he had attended the meeting of the Western Agricultural Economics Association in Reno where a paper had been presented by two scientists from Oklahoma State University who had attempted to measure regional differences in the rate of return of agricultural research from SAES and Extension, using data from 1939-1972. They divided the nation into ten regions, and the highest internal marginal rate of return was in the Pacific Coast States, with a return of 54% on each dollar invested in research and Extension. Dr. Wilson will arrange to have copies of this paper circulated to the WDA.

22.2 Resolutions - W. H. Foote

22.2.1 Resolution 1

WHEREAS, the WDA, USDA administrators, their spouses and guests have enjoyed the culminating experience to a successful meeting in the form of dinner and dancing during a boat ride on Lake Coeur d'Alene,

WHEREAS, the hospitality extended by our hosts on this trip provided an extraordinary evening in the Pacific Northwest,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the WDA, representatives of the USDA, and their guests express their appreciation to Mr. William F. Barratt, President of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Mr. M. J. (Joe) Carter, President of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, and their wives for their warm reception and friendship.

22.2.2 Resolution 2

WHEREAS, the WDA, USDA administrators, their spouses and guests have completed a successful and stimulating visit at Lake Coeur d'Alene,

WHEREAS, the hospitality extended by our hosts of the University of Idaho provided an extraordinary environment for maximum creativity and accomplishment for the Association,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the WDA and representatives of the USDA and their guests express their appreciation to Dean Auttis Mullins, Director R. J. Miller, Assistant Director Cy Card, John Hickman, Joyce Anderson, their spouses and other staff and faculty of the University of Idaho for the excellent planning, warm reception and hospitality shown during a most pleasant visit.

22.2.3 Resolution 3

WHEREAS, Mrs. Margaret Boeckman of the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S.D.A., has served the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and particularly the Committee of Nine in a highly effective manner and made many valuable contributions to regional research,

WHEREAS, Mrs. Boeckman has retired from federal service,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors express their sincere appreciation to Mrs. Boeckman for her contributions and accomplishments and extend to her our very best wishes.

22.2.4 Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Dr. H. Rex Thomas, Deputy Administrator, Western Region, Agricultural Research Service, has served America's agriculture as a research scientist and a research administrator for many years,

WHEREAS, Dr. Thomas has provided valuable leadership in regional and national research efforts and specifically served the region as an effective and dedicated member of the Western Regional Planning Committee,

WHEREAS, Dr. Thomas has been a strong spokesman for better regional planning and research coordination,

WHEREAS, Dr. Thomas has recently retired from federal service,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors express their sincere appreciation for his friendship and contributions and accomplishments and extend to him and his wife our very best wishes.

22.2.5 Resolution 5

WHEREAS, the WDA supports the position that Section 144, Exempted Plants of the United States Plant Variety Protection Act of December 24, 1970 (84 Stat. 1542) (7 U.S.C. 2321 Ft Seq) which reads, "The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the seeds, plants or transplants of okra, celery, peppers, tomatoes, carrots, and cucumbers," should be deleted.

WHEREAS, this resolution should be transmitted to Dr. Harold Loden, Executive Vice President of the American Seed Trade Association.

22.3 Future Meetings - Kendrick

The Executive Committee recommends that the 1976 spring meeting of the WDA be held in Arizona on dates to be negotiated with Director Stairs, and that the summer meeting be held in Montana. The summer meeting date is recommended for the period July 21-23, 1976, at "Big Sky". The WDA Chairman, Extension Chairman and the two liaison representatives will work together toward a joint meeting and program for one of these meetings.

MOTION PASSED.

22.4 Treasurer's Report - Asleson

Director Asleson circulated copies of the Treasurer's report, as contained on pages 60-63.

22.5 Election of Officers - Asleson

The Nominating Committee (consisting of Director Asleson, chairman, Director C. E. Clark, Director L. D. Swindale) presented their nominations for WDA offices and committees:

Past Chairman -	J. A. Kendrick (CA)
Chairman -	J. M. Nielson (WA)
Chairman-elect -	G. R. Stairs (AZ)
Secretary -	W. H. Foote (OR)
Treasurer -	J. A. Asleson (MT)
Executive Committee	J. P. Jordan (CO)
at-large members -	D. W. Bohmont (NV)
ARPAC Representative	
(1 year term) -	J. S. Robins (WA)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Director-at-Large

Cash Balance, June 30, 1974 \$1,671.18

Escrow

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

RECEIPTS

Arizona	\$ 5,391.04
California	10,587.22
Colorado	7,339.61
Hawaii	2,663.05
Idaho	4,416.76
Montana	4,936.38
Nevada	2,663.05
New Mexico	2,987.81
Oregon	7,144.76
Utah	5,261.14
Washington	7,339.61
Wyoming	4,221.90
Guam	<u>500.00</u>
	\$65,452.33

+\$65,452.33

GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS

\$67,123.51

NET INVESTMENT INCOME

2,767.33

GRAND TOTAL INCOME

\$69,890.84

DISBURSEMENTS

8/8/74	Regents of California	\$12,000.00
10/3/74	Regents of California	18,000.00
1/21/75	Regents of California	20,000.00
3/31/75	Regents of California	<u>15,000.00</u>
Total		\$65,000.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

-\$65,000.00

TO DEFERRED INCOME ACCOUNT

-1,080.00

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1975

3,810.84

ESCROW BALANCE

11,933.74

TOTAL FUND \$15,744.53

Director-at-Large Fund
1975-76 Allocations

1975-76 Base	\$68,000.00
Guam Assessment	- 500.00
6/30/75 Montana Balance	-3,810.84
6/30/75 California Balance	<u>-3,606.41</u>
 Total to be Collected	 \$60,082.75

State	% of Distribution	Allocation
Arizona	8.3	4,986.87
California	16.3	9,793.49
Colorado	11.3	6,789.35
Hawaii	4.1	2,463.39
Idaho	6.8	4,085.63
Montana	7.6	4,566.28
Nevada	4.1	2,463.40
New Mexico	4.6	2,763.80
Oregon	11.0	6,609.10
Utah	8.1	4,866.70
Washington	11.3	6,789.36
Wyoming	<u>6.5</u>	<u>3,905.38</u>
	100%	\$60,082.75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Western Directors' Special Fund

Cash Balance, June 30, 1974 \$2,983.73

RECEIPTS

Arizona	250.35	
California	491.64	
Colorado	340.83	
Hawaii	123.67	
Idaho	205.11	
Montana	229.24	
Nevada	123.67	
New Mexico	138.75	
Oregon	331.79	
Utah	244.32	
Washington	340.84	
Wyoming	196.06	
Total	<u>3,016.27</u>	<u>+3,016.27</u>

GRAND TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS \$6,000.00

NET INVESTMENT INCOME 419.23

GRAND TOTAL INCOME \$6,419.23

DISBURSEMENTS

8/9/74	Nancy Raphael travel	60.00
9/30/74	J. Ritchie Cowan travel	433.02
2/24/75	James Nielson travel	477.09
5/2/75	L. C. Ayres travel	223.00
"	A. Mullins travel	399.42
"	James Nielson travel	413.65
"	James Nielson travel	438.22
6/10/75	Certificate costs	<u>69.60</u>
	(New Mexico)	2,514.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS -2,514.00

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1975.....\$3,905.23

Western Directors' Special Fund
1975-76 Allocations

1975-76 Base	\$6,000.00
Balance, June 30, 1975	<u>-3,905.23</u>
Total to be Collected	\$2,094.77

State	% of Distribution	Allocation
Arizona	8.3	173.87
California	16.3	341.45
Colorado	11.3	236.72
Hawaii	4.1	85.89
Idaho	6.8	142.44
Montana	7.6	159.20
Nevada	4.1	85.89
New Mexico	4.6	96.36
Oregon	11.0	230.43
Utah	8.1	169.68
Washington	11.3	236.72
Wyoming	<u>6.5</u>	<u>136.12</u>
Total	100%	\$2,094.77

RIC

1 year (Chairman) -	D. D. Johnson (CO)
2 years -	R. J. Miller (ID)
3 years -	W. M. Dugger, Jr. (CA)
4 years -	M. A. Massengale (AZ)

Committee of Nine

2 years -	M. L. Wilson (NM)
3 years -	W. H. Foote (OR)
Alternate -	C. E. Clark (UT)

ESCOP

1 year -	J. M. Nielson (WA)
2 years -	A. M. Mullins (ID)
3 years -	L. C. Ayres (WY)
Alternate -	L. D. Swindale (HI)

ESCOP Legislative

1 year -	J. M. Nielson (WA)
2 years -	A. M. Mullins (ID)

ESCOP Marketing

3 years -	J. M. Nielson (WA)
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Administrative Advisor

WAERC -	J. M. Nielson (WA)
WSWRC -	L. D. Swindale (HI)
WSRAC -	G. R. Stairs (AZ)
WHERAC -	D. W. Bohmont (NV)

Extension Liaison -	J. B. Kendrick, Jr. (CA)
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22.6 Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 10:50 a.m., Friday, August 8, 1975.

July 10, 1975

WESTERN ASSOCIATION
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
North Shore Motor Hotel
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
August 6-8, 1975

AGENDA

1:30-5:00 p.m., Wednesday, August 6, 1975
Western Directors Executive Session

- 1.0 Call to Order
- 2.0 Introductions
- 3.0 Announcements
- 4.0 Adoption of Agenda
- 5.0 Approval of Minutes, Meeting of February 26-28, 1975
- *6.0 Report of Chairman/Report of Executive Committee - Kendrick
- 7.0 CSRS Report - Ronningen/Harris
- *8.0 DAL Report - Buchanan
- *9.0 ESCOP Report - Nielson
- *10.0 ESCOP Legislative Subcommittee - Nielson
- *11.0 ARPAC - Buchanan
- *12.0 Committee of Nine - Burris
- *13.0 NASULGC Executive Committee - Kendrick
- *14.0 Centennial Program Committee - Kendrick
- *15.0 Extension/Station Liaison Representatives - Cox/Leyendecker
- *16.0 NASULGC Report - McGregor
 - 16.1 NASULGC Committees on Consultants - Robins
- *17.0 National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee
- *18.0 WRPC - Status of RPG's
- *19.0 Report of Special Committee on Western Rural Development Center -
Nielson/Stairs/Cox

* Representatives indicated should submit written reports with sufficient copies for circulation at the Meeting. Discussion will concentrate on policy items only.

July 10, 1975

8:00-12:00, 1:30-5:00, Thursday, August 7, 1975
Western Directors and Guests

20.0 Seminar/Discussion Topics

20.1 Coordination of SAES and Federal Agency Research

20.1.1 WRPC - Harris/Jordan

20.1.2 ARS - Thomas/Edminster

20.2 Resolved: That RRF regional research as presently administered is not worth the time and effort it takes - McCalla (positive), Miller (negative)

20.3 Status of Advisory Councils -

WAERC - Nielson

WSRAC - Stairs

- Hildreth

WSWRC - Swindale

WHERAC - Leyendecker/Wilson

8:00-10:30 a.m., Friday, August 8, 1975
Western Directors and Guests

20.3 Status of Advisory Councils - continuation of discussion

21.0 Clay Center - ARS (Thomas/Edminster)

22.0 RRC Report - Clark

11:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, Friday, August 8, 1975
Western Directors Executive Session

23.0 Other business and adjournment

23.1 Resolutions

23.2 Future Meetings

23.3 Election of Officers

23.4 Adjournment

July 10, 1975

WESTERN ASSOCIATION
OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
North Shore Motor Hotel
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
August 5-8, 1975

PROGRAMTuesday, August 5, 1975

10:00 a.m. - Regional Research Committee
North Shore Motor Hotel

Wednesday, August 6, 1975

8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon Regional Research Committee
North Shore Motor Hotel

8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon Executive Committee
North Shore Motor Hotel

10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Registration
North Shore Motor Hotel

12:00 noon - 1:30 p.m. Group Luncheon, No Host

1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Western Directors Executive Session
Internal Affairs
Cloud Nine Room (9th Floor), North
Shore Motor Hotel

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. Hospitality Room
North Shore Motor Hotel

7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. ARS Area Directors Meeting
North Shore Motor Hotel

Thursday, August 7, 1975

8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Western Directors and Guests
Seminars/Discussions
Cloud Nine Room (9th Floor), North
Shore Motor Hotel

12:00 noon - 1:30 p.m. Group Luncheon, No Host

Thursday, August 7, 1975

1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Western Directors and Guests
Seminars/Discussions
Cloud Nine Room (9th Floor), North
Shore Motor Hotel

6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Boat cruise on Lake Coeur d'Alene
with cocktails, dinner and dancing
(cost approximately \$8-\$9 per person)
Boat will begin loading at 6:00 p.m.

Friday, August 8, 1975

8:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Western Directors and Guests
Reports
Cloud Nine Room (9th Floor), North
Shore Motor Hotel

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Western Directors Executive Session
Internal Affairs & Adjournment
Cloud Nine Room (9th Floor), North
Shore Motor Hotel

Reclamation and Environmental Effects of Energy Extraction
CSRS Grant Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations have been engaged in significant programs of research on mineland reclamation for many years. Station support has been provided mainly by state appropriations and other non-federal sources. About \$200,000 per year is now devoted to reclamation research from Hatch and McIntire-Stennis funds.

A new program for station research will be supported through the Cooperative State Research Service utilizing funds appropriated to EPA for energy-related investigations. The initial level of funding to CSRS is 1.1 million dollars for FY 1975.

The Experiment Stations will submit project proposals for research limited to two priority topics: (1) Reclamation control technology (2) Health and environmental effects of energy extraction: The proposals will follow the format employed for Hatch Act supported projects and will be provided to CSRS through the appropriate Regional Project Directors for this program. The Regional Directors and alternates are listed below:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Project Director</u>	<u>Alternate</u>
Northeast	Walter Thomas, Pa.	Dale W. Zinn, W.Va.
North Central	S. R. Aldrich, Ill.	H. R. Lund, N.D.
Southern	C. O. Little, Ky.	D. M. Gossett, Tenn.
Western	M. L. Wilson, N.M.	J. A. Asleson, Mont.

The project Coordinator in CSRS will be authorized to negotiate research projects which meet EPA and USDA priorities and for which suitable interest and expertise exists in the Experiment Station system. The program will provide grants of medium and small size, depending upon the availability of funds. Grants can be expended over a period of 1 to 3 years as proposed by the grantee in the request.

The steps in the operation of the CSRS grants for reclamation and environmental effects research are listed below.

The preparation for a new program of grants in FY 76 will begin when the funding situation for that year becomes certain. A calendar of dates to be met in the submissions for FY 76 will be distributed to the interested coal-producing states at that time.

Steps in Operation of CSRS Grants

1. Project Coordinator informs Project Directors of guidelines and priorities with letter of request for proposals.

2. Project Directors inform Experiment Station Directors in coal states of the guidelines and funding limitations.
3. Research project leaders submit proposals to project Directors through the respective Station Directors in accordance with format of Hatch projects including proposed budget.
4. Project Directors review submissions and forward tentatively approved proposals to project Coordinator by deadline date.
5. Complete set of proposals is reviewed by CSRS and a final program for grant acceptance is approved in the funding amount available.
6. Grant approval letter is returned to the respective Station Directors through the Project Directors with letter of request for supplementary information and completion of sub-agreements:
 - a) Sub-agreements for region, special format.
 - 1) Reclamation control technology
 - 2) Health and environmental effects
 - b) Smithsonian Scientific Information Exchange entry forms on each subagreement.
7. Completed subagreements and SSIE documents forwarded to Project Coordinator for review and transmittal to EPA Project Coordinator.
8. Request for funding of approved projects to EPA. Transfer of advanced funds in allocations to grantees by CSRS.
9. Quarterly reports of progress to CSRS through the respective Station Directors and the Project Directors. (To arrive in CSRS 10 days after end of quarter.)
10. Milestone reports upon completion of agreed components of work.
 - a) Indicating achievements
 - b) Indicating applicability
11. Final reports of all useful information and conclusions from the project (Format from "EPA, ORD Interim Specifications for O.R.M. Grants, Contract, and In-House Reports, March 1973.")
12. Preparation of news releases by the respective Stations and Project Directors may be submitted to Project Coordinator (CSRS) at any time that findings or publications so require.
13. Papers for publication must be submitted to CSRS and EPA for comment prior to their publication and they shall acknowledge appropriate credits for work and support.

BY-LAWS
of
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
Experiment Station Section
Division of Agriculture

National Association of State Universities
and Land Grant Colleges

Adopted August 6, 1975

ARTICLE I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, hereinafter called the Western Directors Association (WDA), as is stated above and established in conformity with the constitution of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (hereinafter called the National Association).

ARTICLE II - Purpose

The Western Directors Association, one of four such Directors Associations, shall represent the administrators of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) in the Western Region in their collective dealings. On matters to be ratified by, reported to, or recommended to the National Association the consensus of WDA shall be conveyed to the Chairman, Experiment Station Section of the Division of Agriculture of the National Association by the Chairman of WDA. WDA shall conduct its affairs in conformance with the stated objectives and procedures of the By-Laws of the Section and the Division of Agriculture of the National Association.

The WDA, with the other such Directors Associations, is an integral part of the Experiment Station Section. It provides through its business meetings a means by which the views of the Directors Association may be determined formally and transmitted to the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP) and the Experiment Station Section on matters either of its own origin or on matters referred to it by ESCOP or the Section. WDA is the Western Directors' official channel to the Division of Agriculture and the National Association via ESCOP and the Section. The WDA also provides a forum for the exchange of information and for discussion and debate among members and guests on matters of common concern that may not require formal action. And, it provides the means by which the WDA may take action that is limited to the Western Region.

These and some other functions of the WDA are spelled out more completely, as follows:

1. Arranges for and conducts its own affairs, elects members to ESCOP, makes recommendations to ESCOP and to the Section, reacts to proposals of ESCOP and the Section and participates in the handling of interim business of the Section;
2. Participates with the Committee of Nine, CSRS and other Directors Associations in the programming and conducting of cooperative regional research supported by the Regional Research Funds (RRF) authorized by section 3 (c) 3 of the Hatch Act, Public Law 84-352;
3. Facilitates cooperation among its member SAES, with federal and other state agencies, with industry and others in the planning, programming, financing, implementing and performing of all agricultural and related research;
4. Employs, and pays the salaries and/or benefits of, the Director-at-Large and other staff as well as other expenses related to the functions of the Director-at-Large;
5. Collects and disburses dues, enters into contracts with cooperators and/or granting agencies to cover the costs of the programs agreed upon within the WDA.

ARTICLE III - Membership

The voting members of the Western Directors Association shall be fourteen (14) in number consisting of the Directors (or duly authorized representatives) of its member institutions (Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) and the Western Director-at-Large. Associate and Assistant Directors of the member SAES of the WDA and the Administrative Heads of Agriculture of the member institutions also shall be members; however, the voting privilege shall be limited to one vote for each institution. The Administrator of the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S.D.A., and the Director of Governmental Relations for Agriculture and Science of the National Association shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the WDA.

ARTICLE IV - Meetings

There will be an annual meeting and other meetings as determined by the WDA and/or its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V - Officers

- A. The Officers of the WDA shall be a Chairman, Chairman-Elect, Past Chairman, Secretary and a Treasurer, each for a one (1) year term that begins at the conclusion of the annual meeting

of the National Association each year and ends at the same time, the following year. Officers may succeed themselves (be re-elected) for one additional term, except for the Treasurer who may serve successive terms.

- B. Elections. The Officers, members of the Executive Committee and other designees of the WDA shall be elected by the membership at the WDA meeting immediately preceding the annual meeting of the National Association. Nominations shall be submitted by a nominating committee named by the Chairman. A simple majority vote is required for election. In the event the Chairman-Elect, Secretary or Treasurer resign or are otherwise unable to serve, the remaining members of the Executive Committee shall arrange a special election to complete the year's term.
- C. Director-at-Large. There shall be a Director-at-Large (DAL) chosen and employed by the WDA under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement among the states, 1967, with duties as specified therein and as up-dated from time to time as recorded in the Minutes.* The Office of the DAL shall provide staff support to the WDA.

A position of Recording Secretary is established within the Office of and responsible to the DAL. The Recording Secretary shall assist the Secretary and the DAL in the keeping of the official records of the WDA including Minutes of meetings. The Recording Secretary also shall assist the Regional Research Committee in the performance of its responsibilities and perform other duties as assigned.

Other staff may be appointed at the discretion of the WDA.

- D. Duties. The Chairman shall preside at business meetings of the WDA, at meetings of its Executive Committee and on all other occasions where the head of the organization is to be recognized. He is the chief executive officer of the WDA.

The Chairman-Elect shall serve as Vice-Chairman and undertake such duties as the Chairman prescribes. He shall become Chairman for the remainder of the term should the Chairman resign or otherwise be unable to serve. He shall preside in the absence of the Chairman.

The Secretary sees to it that the secretarial duties of the WDA are fulfilled; he also serves as the official Secretary of the Executive Committee. He presides in the absence of the Chairman and Chairman-Elect. The Secretary of the WDA

* The latest up-date is included in the Minutes of the February 12-18, 1972, meeting of the Western Directors Association, pp. 32-34.

shall bear the official responsibility on behalf of the WDA for approving all actions and communications emanating from the Recording Secretary.

The Treasurer bills each member institution for its share of the budget for the Office of the DAL, and transmits the funds to the institution at which the Office of the DAL is located. He administers the Western Directors Special Fund and performs such other duties involving finances and the transfer of funds as may be required.

Officers and other designees of WDA are expected to exercise their own judgments in the execution of their roles and duties subject to prior policy guidance and/or policy review by the WDA.

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

ARTICLE VI - Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the Chairman, Chairman-Elect, Past Chairman, Secretary, Senior Member of ESCOP, and two members at-large. The terms of the two at-large members shall be one (1) year. They may succeed themselves for one additional one-year term. The Treasurer and Director-at-Large shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee through the Chairman executes the program of the WDA and supervises the Director-at-Large and any other staff. The Executive Committee also is empowered to handle the interim affairs of the WDA between business meetings.

ARTICLE VII - Committees and Designees

Committees may be established and Administrative Advisors and other designees named at the will of the WDA. Administrative Advisors shall be named from among the membership of the WDA, USDA research administrators and, in the case of WRCC's, department heads; committee members may include anyone desired (members or not) who is willing to serve. A list of committees and designees for the coming year is to be prepared by the Recording Secretary, as approved by the Secretary, and circulated to the membership as a part of the Minutes of the meeting of the WDA.

A copy of the current Table of Service of the WDA is attached to these By-Laws as Appendix I.

ARTICLE VIII - Quorum

For purposes of doing business of the WDA, a quorum shall consist of a minimum of eight (8) members or their officially designated representatives present and voting at any duly called meeting where written notice and agenda are sent out a month in advance of the meeting. A simple majority resolves all issues except amendment of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX - Parliamentary Authority

The emphasis in all meetings shall be on orderly process to achieve an objective decision by those present and voting. Should there be a parliamentary challenge, however, it shall be answered by reference to Roberts Rules of Order.

ARTICLE X - Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended at any business meeting of the WDA provided the proposed amendment has been mailed to all members one month in advance of the meeting and is passed by a two-thirds majority of the voting members present at the meeting.

APPENDIX I
TABLE OF SERVICE

OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

Duties:
Perform duties as specified in the By-Laws and Minutes of the WDA.

Year of Service	Chairman (1 Year)	Chairman-Elect (1 Year)	Past Chairman (1 Year)	Secretary (1 Year)	Treasurer (1 Year)	WD Staff Officers ^{1/}	
						Recording Secretary	WDAL
1975	Kendrick, JB -CA	Nielson, JM -WA	Swindale, LD -HI	Footte, WH -OR	Asleson, JA -MT	Moak, J	Buchanan, MT
1976	Nielson, JM -WA	Stairs, GR -AZ	Kendrick, JB -CA	Footte, WH -OR	Asleson, JA -MT	Moak, J	Buchanan, MT
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							

^{1/} WD Staff Officers are not subject to annual elections.

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE
(COMMITTEE OF THREE - C/3)

Duties:

Makes recommendations to WDA pertaining to the Hatch Act 3c(3) program of regional research (RRF); performs other duties as requested by WDA

Year of Service	(Chairman) 1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Alternate - 1 Year (does not automatically succeed to membership)
1975	Clark, CE -UT	Johnson, DD -CO	McCalla, AF -CA	Miller, RJ -ID

RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Year of Service	(Chairman) 1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years
1976	Johnson, DD -CO	Miller, RJ -ID	Dugger, WM -CA	Massengale, MA -AZ
1977				
1978				
1979				
1980				

COMMITTEE OF NINE
(C/9)

Duties:
A statutory committee to advise the Secretary (CSRS) re the use of RRF funds provided for in Section 3c(3) of the Hatch Act.

Year of Service	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Alternate - 1 Year (does not automatically succeed to membership)
1975	Burris, MJ -MT	---	Wilson, ML -NM	Oldenstadt, DL -WA
1976	---	Wilson, ML -NM	Footte, WH -OR	Clark, CE -UT
1977	---	---	---	---
1978	---	---	---	---
1979	---	---	---	---
1980	---	---	---	---
1981	---	---	---	---
1982	---	---	---	---

WESTERN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
(WRPC)

Duties:

- 1- Making a preliminary analysis of all research underway within the region; suggest shifts in allocations of existing resources, and propose new research in priority order;
- 2- Activating RPGs and RPs and providing them with information obtained in "1" above;
- 3- Encouraging and assisting in the planning within individual states--again with the "challenge" set forth in "1" above;
- 4- Reviewing reports from the states, RPGs and RPs; returning these with comments, as appropriate;
- 5- Developing coordinated implementation plans for all research programs of the SAES and USDA in the Western Region.

Year of Service	Co-Chairmen (2)	RRC/RIC (4)	ESCOP (Home Ec.) (1)	DAL (1)	USDA (4)	ASCUFRO (1)	Industry (1)	ECOP (1)
1975	SAES: Wilson, CP/ Jordan, JP (1 year) 2/ USDA: Harris, RW	Clark, CE Johnson, DD McCalla, AF/Miller, RJ	Hall, RC/ Hawthorne, BE	Buchanan, MT	Thomas, HR -ARS Olson, RL -ARS Juers, LE -ERS Sullivan, JD -CSRS	Ehrenreich, JH	Geise, CE	Ballard, JC
1976	SAES: Jordan, JP USDA: Harris, RW	Johnson, DD Miller, RJ Dugger, WM Massengale, MA	Hawthorne, BE	Buchanan, MT	Myers, LE -ARS Olson, RL -ARS Juers, LE -ERS Sullivan, JD -CSRS	Ehrenreich, JH	Geise, CE	Ballard, JC

2/ The SAES Co-Chairman of the WRPC serves a four (4) year term.

CO-CHAIRMEN OF RESEARCH PROGRAM GROUPS ^{3/}

C-1-82

Duties:

- 1- Review and evaluate the missions, goals, objectives and tasks for the Regional and National Planning and Implementation System and for agricultural research in general;
- 2- Develop a statement of missions, goals and objectives for the RPG;
- 3- Determine the RP task forces needed to be activated in order to facilitate the planning system and the assignment and guidelines each should have;
- 4- Compose and charge RP task forces and receive and review their reports;
- 5- Suggest recommended SMY's to RP's for the region as a five-year forward projection.

Year of Service	RPG 1.00 Natural Resources		RPG 2.00 Forestry		RPG 3.00 Crops		RPG 4.00 Animals		RPG 5.00 People		RPG 6.00 Competition, Trade	
	SAES	USDA	SAES	USDA	SAES	USDA	SAES	USDA	SAES	USDA	SAES	USDA
1975	Swindale, LD -HI (1 yr)	Myers, LE -ARS	Ihorud, DB -AZ (1 yr)	Bay, RR -FS	Bohmont, DW -NV (1 yr)	McClellan, WD -ARS	Burris, MJ -MT (1 yr)	Plowman, RD -ARS	Wood, GB -OR/ Stairs, CR -AZ (1 yr)	Motes, W -RDS	McCalla, AF -CA/ Oldenstadt, DL -WA (1 yr)	Taylor, GC -ERS
1976	Swindale, LD -HI	Myers, LE -ARS	Ihorud, DB -AZ	Bay, RR -FS	Bohmont, DW -NV	McClellan, WD -ARS	Burris, MJ -MT	Plowman, RD -ARS	Stairs, CR -AZ	Motes, W -RDS	Oldenstadt, DL -WA	Taylor, GC -ERS
1977												
1978												

^{3/} SAES Co-chairmen of RPG's serve four-year terms.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH POLICY ADVISORY
COMMITTEE (ARPAC)

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
(NPC)

Duties:
Agricultural research policy advice to Secretary of Agriculture and President, NASULGC, as provided in Memorandum of Agreement signed by Earl Butz and Lewis Dowdy, January 11, 1974.

Duties:
A standing committee of ARPAC to deal with agricultural research planning. See NPC Policy Statement for further information.

Year of Service	Representative to ARPAC from Western Region (4-Year Term)
1975	Buchanan, MT (1 Year)
1976	Robins, JS -WA
1977	-----
1978	-----
1979	-----
1980	-----
1981	-----
1982	-----

Year of Service	Representative to NPC (DAL)
1975	Buchanan, MT
1976	Buchanan, MT
1977	-----
1978	-----
1979	-----
1980	-----
1981	-----
1982	-----

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISORS TO ADVISORY COUNCILS

EXTENSION/STATION
LIAISON REPRESENTATIVE

Year of Service	WAERC 4-Year Term	WSWRC 4-Year Term	WSRAC 4-Year Term	WHERAC 4-Year Term	4-Year Term
1975	Nielson, JM -WA (3 years)	Swindale, LD -HI (3 years)	Stairs, GR -AZ (3 years)	Leyendecker, PJ -NM	Leyendecker, PJ
1976	Nielson, JM -WA (2 years)	Swindale, LD -HI (2 years)	Stairs, GR -AZ (2 years)	Bohmomt, DW -NV (3 years)	Kendrick, JB -CA (3 years)
1977					
1978					
1979					
1980					
1981					
1982					

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISORS TO
REGIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS, AD HOC TECHNICAL COMMITTEES,
AND COORDINATING COMMITTEES

Asleson, J. A.	W- Regional Climatic Models for Environmental Resources Planning & Management
Ayres, L. C.	W-133
**Bennett, J. A. (UT)	WRCC-1
Bohmont, D. W.	W-120
**Bradford, G. E. (CA)	WRCC-8
*Brooks, S. N.	W-126
Burris, M. J.	W-112
Card, C. S.	W-102
Clark, C. E.	W-122
**Cowan, J. R. (OR)	WRCC-13
Davis, J. R.	W-68
Dugger, W. M., Jr.	W-127, IR-4, WRCC-15
*Evans, C. E.	W-67
Foote, W. H.	W-132, IR-1
Gifford, E. D.	WRCC-23
**Gilmour, C. M. (ID)	WRCC-12
Gledhill, V. H.	W-141
**Hackett, W. P. (CA)	WRCC-11
Hess, C. E.	W-131
Johnson, D. D.	W-129
Jordan, J. P.	W-143
*Kendrick, E. L.	W-134
Kendrick, J. B., Jr.	W- Worker Safety Reentry Intervals for Pesticide Treated Crops
Lee, D. J.	W-45
Leyendecker, P. J.	W-116
Massengale, M. A.	W-128, W-138
Matthews, D. J.	W-123
*McClellan, W. D.	W-130
**McConnen, R. J. (MT)	WRCC-22
Miller, R. J.	W-124
Moore, D. P.	W-139, IR-2, WRCC-18
Moreng, R. E.	W-136, W-142
*Morgan, A. I., Jr.	WRCC-10
Mullins, A. M.	W-137, W-145

Nielson, J. M.	W-106, WM-61
Oldenstadt, D. L.	W-115, W-118
*Plowman, R. D.	W-135
Rice, R. R.	W-144
Robins, J. S.	W-109
Sammet, L. L.	W-114, W-140
**Schafer, J. F. (WA)	WRCC-20
**Schermerhorn, R. W. (ID)	WRCC-16
**Smith, O. E. (WA)	WRCC-17
Stairs, G. R.	W-119
Swindale, L. D.	W-125, IR-5
Thorud, D. B.	W-82
*van Schilfgaarde, J.	WRCC-19
Waters, W. E.	W-84, W-110
Wilson, M. L.	W-6, WRCC-21
Young, R. A.	W-121

* ARS personnel
** Department head

BY-LAWS
of
EXPERIMENT STATION SECTION
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

National Association of State
Universities and Land Grant
Colleges

Adopted _____

ARTICLE I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Experiment Station Section, Division of Agriculture -- as is stated above and established in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (hereinafter called the Association).

ARTICLE II - Purpose

The Experiment Station Section (hereinafter called the Section) shall represent the administrators of member research organizations in their collective dealings with other units of the Association, with agencies of the Federal Government, with farm organizations, with commodity and agricultural business groups and with the public. On official, Association matters that are to be ratified by, reported to or recommended to the Association the consensus shall be conveyed to the Division of Agriculture (Division) either through participation of the Chairman of the Section and the Chairman of ESCOP in the affairs of the Executive Committee or by correspondence through the Chairman of the Division to other officers or committees of the Association. The Section shall conduct its affairs in accordance with the stated objectives and procedures of the By-Laws of the Division with one vote for each member.

ARTICLE III - Membership

The voting membership of the Section shall consist of the following:

One representative each from agricultural experiment stations established in conformance with the provisions of an Act of 1887 Establishing Agricultural Experiment Stations (Hatch Act);

One representative each from other research units of dues-paying member institutions of the Association that have made arrangements to affiliate with the Experiment Station Section and its Committee on Organization and Policy through the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP). Other such research units might include, but are not limited to, the following: Agricultural research units other than Agricultural Experiment Stations of member institutions, and Forestry, Home Economics, International Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, and Water Research Centers. As of 1975 the 73 member institutions of the Association with agricultural programs include: 50 land-grants of 1862 and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; 15 land-grants of 1890; 4 recent land-grants (District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands); 3 non-land-grants with agricultural programs (Arizona State University, Southern Illinois University and Texas Tech University).

Regional Coordinator, Regional Director and Directors-at-Large of the Northeast, North Central, Southern and Western Regional Associations, respectively. These members are referred to collectively as the Regional Directors; and

the Administrator, Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS), United States Department of Agriculture.

Administrative Heads of Agriculture, Deans, Associate and Assistant Directors of the member SAES and other representatives of CSRS and member institutions also shall be members; however, the voting privilege shall be limited to one vote for each institution.

The Director of Governmental Relations for Agriculture and Science for the Association shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Section.

ARTICLE IV - Organization and Function

The Regional Associations arrange for and conduct their own affairs including determining the voting membership of each Association, elect members to the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP), make recommendations to ESCOP and to the Section and react to proposals of ESCOP and the Section. The Section is a legislative body. Section meetings normally are held once each year in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association at which time most items requiring Association approval are considered. Interim business is handled by the Regional Associations and by ESCOP.

ARTICLE V - Officers

- A. The Officers of the Section shall be: Chairman, Chairman-Elect, and Secretary -- each for one-year terms -- and a Representative to the Senate (of the Association) for a three-year term. The Chairman and the Chairman of ESCOP represent the Section to the Executive Committee of the Division. The one-year terms shall expire at the close of the last Section business meeting held in conjunction with the Association meeting. The Senate Representative's three-year term expires at the close of the fall meeting of the Association in the expiration year.
- B. Elections. At the last business meeting of the Section each fall, a Chairman-Elect and a Secretary shall be elected for the coming year. A Senate Representative shall be elected every third year. Nominations shall be made by a nominating committee appointed by the Chairman. The Chairman-Elect from the preceding year normally succeeds to the Chairmanship. In the event circumstances prevent this succession the nominating committee will provide a nomination for Chairman as well.
- C. Duties. The Section Chairman shall preside at the business meetings of the Section. He is the chief executive officer of the Section; he assigns the duties and directs the activities of all standing committees. He communicates with the Chairman of the Division or through the Chairman of the Division to other officers or committees of the Association. The Chairman of ESCOP also is a representative to the Division.

The Chairman-Elect of the Section shall serve in the absence of the Chairman. He shall plan the program of the Section for its fall meeting, with the advice of the Section Chairman. The Chairman-Elect may also seek the advice of the Chairmen of the Regional Associations. The Chairman-Elect shall undertake such other duties as the Section Chairman shall direct. He shall become Section Chairman for the remainder of the term should the Chairman resign or otherwise be unable to serve. He shall assemble committee slates for the coming year of his administration and notify all appointees prior to the annual meeting so that these committees may meet immediately after the business meeting of the Section.

The Secretary fulfills all of the secretarial duties of the Section. It shall be his duty to arrange to have Minutes prepared and distributed for all meetings of the Section held during his term of office and to ensure the effective continuity of secretarial functions of the organization by advising and instructing his successor. The Secretary shall prepare a manual on committees at the close of the fall meeting of the Association and distribute it with the Minutes. If the Secretary is unable to serve, the Chairman shall designate an Acting Secretary.

ARTICLE VI - Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of the Section shall consist of the Chairman, Chairman-Elect, Senate Representative and Secretary. The Executive Committee is empowered to handle the immediate affairs of the Section when the Section is not in formal business session.

ARTICLE VII - ESCOP

ESCOP is a standing committee of the Section with powers similar to those of a Board of Directors, to formulate policy and to carry out the business of the Section subject to the will of the Section as expressed at business meetings of the Section or in referenda during the interim between business meetings.

ESCOP shall consist of 17 voting members -- three from each region, elected by the Regional Associations -- each serving a three-year term on a rotational basis; the Administrator of CSRS on a continuing basis; the Chairmen of the Home Economics and Land Grant Colleges of 1890 Subcommittees of ESCOP; and the Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Section.

The Senate Representative, the four Regional Directors and the Director of Governmental Relations for Agriculture and Science for the Association shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of ESCOP except as one or more of these may be serving also as one or more of the voting members as selected above.

Officers of ESCOP include Chairman, Chairman-Elect and Secretary with duties similar for ESCOP to those defined previously for the Section. Elections of ESCOP officers shall be by ESCOP at the meeting preceding the annual meeting of the Association. Nominations shall be made by a nominating committee appointed by the Chairman.

Normally ESCOP holds three meetings per year; (1) An organization and orientation meeting after the annual business meeting of the Section (new members are requested to attend); (2) a February meeting preceding the spring meetings of the Regional Associations; and (3) a meeting at the Association meeting prior to the annual meeting of the Section. Other meetings may be held on call of the Chairman. Meetings of the ESCOP Interim Committee are authorized as needed and may be called by the Chairman.

It shall be the duty of all members of ESCOP to notify the appropriate Regional Association Chairman when unable to attend a meeting of ESCOP. The Regional Chairman shall then appoint a substitute (alternate) to attend the meeting.

ESCOP handles continuing business and organization and policy matters in relationships with the Association, with agencies of the Federal Government, with farm organizations and with commodity and agri-business groups, that are referred to it by the Section or by Regional Associations or that are generated within ESCOP, itself. It may designate continuing subcommittees with long range or continuing assignments and ad hoc subcommittees, with short term, specific assignments. Subcommittees and ad hoc subcommittees report back to ESCOP and then on recommendation of ESCOP may report to the Section.

ARTICLE VIII - Other Committees

Section committees may be established. These may be long-term, or ad hoc. Committee Chairmen shall make written reports to the Chairman of the Section. These will be considered by the Executive Committee and a decision made whether to formally submit the reports to the Section at the fall business meeting or to the membership by mail, as the Chairman decides. A manual on committees shall be prepared and updated annually by the Secretary upon advice of the newly organized ESCOP at the close of the fall meeting of the Association. Revised, updated copies complete with committee rosters shall be sent out with the Minutes of the fall meeting.

ARTICLE IX - Quorum

For purposes of doing business of the Section or of ESCOP, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the duly constituted membership at any officially called meeting for which written notice and agenda are sent out a month in advance of the meeting. A simple majority resolves all issues except amendment of the By-Laws which shall require a two-thirds majority.

ARTICLE X - Representation to Division of Agriculture and Association

The Chairman of the Section and the Chairman of ESCOP shall represent the Section to the Executive Committee of the Division of Agriculture and through the Chairman of the Division to the Executive Committee of the Association. The Senate Representative represents the Section on the Association Senate.

ARTICLE XI - Parliamentary Authority

The emphasis in all meetings shall be on orderly process to achieve an objective decision by those present and voting. Should there be a parliamentary challenge it shall be answered by reference to Roberts Rules of Order, Revised.

ARTICLE XII - Amendment to By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended at any business meeting of the Section provided the proposed amendment has been mailed to all members one month in advance of the annual meeting and is passed by a two-thirds majority of the voting members present at the meeting.

P.L. 89-106 AND INDIRECT COSTS

Prepared For

Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors
Summer Meeting - 6-8 August, 1975

J. P. Jordan & G. R. Stairs

Over a period of years, Experiment Stations have called for a substantial competitive grants program within the Cooperative State Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has never been very large but the Ford Administration has supported a doubling of that program for FY 1976. Historically, the small size of the program has caused some consternation at universities because the success rate of submitted proposals has been rather small; guidance in recent years relative to the number of proposals that any institution should submit has helped in this regard. The second problem, however, has become more pressing in recent years, namely, the tendency to let individual institutions decide whether they will ask for indirect costs for these proposals or not. The most recent set of instructions for the 1975 competition made it very difficult to avoid adding the indirect costs to the budget and as a result, we are told that more than half of the proposals contained indirect costs as a part of the budget.

Each year, more and more institutions are placing indirect costs on P.L. 89-106 proposals. The reason for this is that University Presidents, Vice Presidents for Finance, and Vice Presidents for Research find it extremely difficult to defend preferential treatment for such proposals since virtually every other major grant funding agency of the United States Federal Government is obliged to abide by Circular A-21 regarding indirect costs. Experiment Station Directors who are obliged to include indirect costs in their proposals frequently feel the necessity of placing additional Experiment Station funds behind the project in order to make a proposal competitive; in other words, so many dollars can provide so much work. The obvious alternative is to submit proposals which appear to cost more per unit of output than those which do not include indirect costs.

Major research institutions in recent years have recognized the legitimacy of indirect costs. First of all, they are not calculated by the institution itself but rather by granting agencies and the indirect costs are audited. They are based on the recognition that substantial research programs require space, maintenance, and support services. On the other hand, some level of cost-sharing has been insisted upon by granting agencies of the federal government, recognizing that universities have an inherent obligation to conduct research. Mature institutions, however, recognize that good cost-accounting principles demand a recognition that to conduct research costs money in support services, space, etc.

The philosophy at CSRS has been not to dictate to institutions whether it had to claim or not claim indirect costs. On the surface this sounds like a very rational basis of leaving decisions in the area of indirect costs to local option. As it turns out, it now causes considerable conflict and consternation on each campus. It is probably time that CSRS insists that institutions submitting competitive proposals for the P.L. 89-106 program include the audited indirect costs and some level of cost sharing commensurate with the requirements of all other federal agencies that are covered by Circular A-21. When indirect costs are made available to an institution winning an award, obviously the distribution of such funds is an internal decision of that institution. This is an appropriate level of self governance for universities but it would place all institutions in the same relative competitive position so far as budgetary matters are concerned. Thus, one would not be faced with selecting one proposal over another simply because more work was accomplishable at an institution which did not claim indirect costs compared to an institution that did. The consistency of this requirement would certainly reduce the conflict in our universities

and would be more satisfying to federal auditors. It is a fully justified and accepted way of "doing business". In the past, the flexibility of asking or not asking for indirect costs was viewed by CSRS as a help to the Experiment Station Director. It is no longer a help, but a real problem. It is time to bring the policy with regard to indirect costs on competitive CSRS proposals into line with the remainder of the contract and grant programs sponsored by the federal government.

WORKING DRAFT

POLICY STATEMENT

ON

PRIVATE CONSULTING

by

Staff Members of the

Agricultural Experiment Stations

and

Cooperative Extension Services

of the

Land-Grant Universities

(H. G. Diesslin -- June 30, 1975)

A Land-Grant University is established in each state under the Morrill Act of 1862 to provide higher education opportunities "in agriculture and the mechanic arts". An Agricultural Experiment Station based on the Hatch Act of 1887 and a Cooperative Extension Service based on the Smith-Lever Act of 1912 is a major scientific undertaking in each Land-Grant University, including 1890 Land-Grant Universities in sixteen states. The research and extension is supported by federal, state and local public funds. The public funding of both programs is supported at all levels on the basis of strengthening and preserving a decentralized, democratic, proprietary agriculture, commonly referred to as the family farm.

No sector of our economy enjoys as widespread, versatile and dedicated a service to provide useful knowledge as does agriculture. The foundation of this is the U. S. Department of Agriculture--Land-Grant University complex. Scientists of the Agricultural Experiment Stations and Cooperative Extension Service now are paid full-time salaries for full-time service; essentially all are on twelve month appointments.

If our research and extension institutions are to fulfill their mission without compromise, it becomes incumbent upon them to set uncompromising rules. It is virtually impossible for the individual educator to serve public and private masters without some element of conflict between the two. Private consulting is by its nature a commercial activity. It is readily available on commercial terms. It is not consistent with public activity in discovering and disseminating knowledge. In the long run, private consulting by research and extension personnel erodes their dedication to serve the public and in turn brings about reduced public support for these two important institutions. The preferred course is to expect each

individual to conform to the scientific tradition, wholly and exclusively. Further, outside consulting activity in the scientific area of public responsibility conflicts with the mission of the Land-Grant University, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Consulting policy is the jurisdiction of each Land-Grant University. In view of unique public funding and public responsibility of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service, the Council of Administrative Heads of Agriculture (CAHA), the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP) and the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP) endorse the following recommendations for agricultural faculty with any part of their responsibility budgeted to the Experiment Station or Cooperative Extension Service:

A. IN STATE --

1. Employees shall not engage in any outside employment or other outside activity not compatible with the full and proper discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his University employment, whether on his own behalf, or for private individuals, firms, companies, institutions, or federal or state or local governments.
2. No employee shall accept compensation for services as consultant or advisor to any organization, public or private, in any manner which draws upon the experience, competence or professional standing acquired or enhanced by or through his position in his University.
3. Certain research and educational activities carried out in cooperation with specific organizations, public or

private, justify payment for services rendered. Such payment should be made to the University, agricultural division, or University department as arranged between the relevent parties to the agreement. In no case shall the fees be paid to individual employees participating in the undertaking

B. OUT-OF-STATE --

1. No employee shall accept compensation for services as consultant or advisor to any organization, public or private, in any manner which draws upon the experience, competence or professional standing acquired or enhanced by or through his position in his University unless he has received specific permission from his University and Department Head.
2. No employee shall accept compensation for services, including honorarium, as consultant or advisor to any Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension Service or the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Payment for such services rendered would be reimbursed to the University, agricultural division or University department as arranged between the relevent parties to the agreement.

APR 28 1975
G-101

APPENDIX G



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

TUCSON, ARIZONA 85721

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

April 25, 1975

Dr. J. B. Kendrick, Jr.
Vice President for Agriculture
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Jim:

This letter will indicate to you that I represented the Western Directors at the National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee meeting held in New Orleans, Louisiana on March 10 and 11. I am sorry that I was not able to report on the meeting prior to this date but I have been unusually busy during the interim.

Our meeting in New Orleans dealt primarily with two items. First, there was a review of the proposed 1976 budget for Cotton, Incorporated. Secondly, we had a tour and reviewed the cotton research work at the Southern Regional Utilization Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at New Orleans. This was the second meeting of the Coordinating Committee that I have attended, and it was most informational for me.

I am enclosing a copy of the minutes from this meeting which I received recently from Dr. Halpin, Director-at-Large for the Southern Region and Secretary for the meeting.

I look forward to representing the Western Directors at future meetings of the National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee. If you need additional information regarding this specific meeting or the committee, please feel free to contact me.

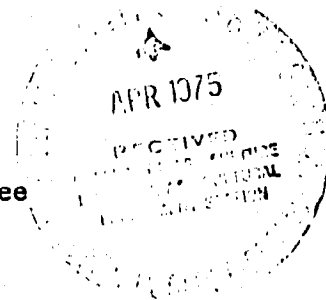
Sincerely yours,

M. A. MASSENGALE
Associate Dean and
Associate Director

gmb

cc: Dr. M. L. Wilson
Dr. M. T. Buchanan

Meeting
National Cotton Research Coordinating Committee
March 10, 1975
New Orleans, La.



The meeting was held at the ARS Southern Regional Research Center. A list of those in attendance (and visitors) is attached.

Members of Cotton Incorporated reviewed their progress in research and promotion including how industry had accepted the results. For example, in the work on fire retardance, a film was shown on an on-the-spot testing of fabrics for officials representing the New York City Fire Department and New York firemen which depicted the advantages of fire retardant cotton over competing fibers.

The committee continued with a step-by-step review of the proposed Cotton, Incorporated budget for 1976. Some of the principal points for each section include:

A. Finishing - Product and Processing Improvement - B. Jones

Bulk of research is to take lab findings and place them into commercial processes. Major markets are denims and corduroys. Research includes reduced water usage and energy conservation plus cost savings and improved waste disposal.

B. Fabric Manufacturing - W. Strahl

Attempts in this research are concerned with developing new fabrics with possible commercial uses - no museum pieces. Typical markets include slacks, athletic wear, and other outer garments. Also novelty yarns. New work in industrial textiles are planned. Emphasis on non-woven area. Industries include shoes and upholstery.

Manufacturing waste disposal and recycling research is included. A major budget increase is planned.

In preparation of fabric and dyeing, items include transfer printing, multicolored cotton and knit dyeing research.

C. Fiber and Yarn Processing - H. Brockmann

This area includes research proposed to continue the improved use of fiber property data, fiber process optimization, and textile waste applications. Also surface treatment for yarn, develop new open-end spinning system, and study new yarn systems (fiber effects).

D. Test and Evaluation - W. Blanton

Testing of flammability of cotton has been terminated. Increased efforts are planned in determining the combustion products of burning textiles, flammability data research, hazard analysis, and cotton's application is pollution abatement, and development of test methods and standards.

E. Fabric Development - C. Mueller

Effort is to combine tools of research with ingenuity. New constructions, new weave combinations, etc. Use minimum foreign fiber as needed to get specific characteristics. For example, knits are (in priority) 60-40, 85-15, and 100% cotton. Major problem in 100% cotton knits is shrinkage control. Esthetics are stressed such as cotton/wool or cotton/polyester blends to give the consumer a better fabric. Also, better running characteristics on equipment.

Research Plans for Agricultural Division were introduced by George A. Slater.

A. Yield and Quality (Genetics and Breeding) - W. Wessling

High priority is clean cotton. Also being studied are raked-seed characteristics, drought resistance, low trash content. Also bollworm resistance, insect resistant glandless cottons, and resistance to other diseases and pests. Most short-season cotton work is being discontinued.

B. Fiber Research and Plant Physiology - G. Jividen

Structure of fibers, root metabolism, systemic physiology, anther and pollen development, environmental stress, growth control, environment-micronutrient effect, and seedling nutrition are all involved.

C. Seed Research - Food and Feed Products - G. Jividen

Seed research is being terminated. Studies on cotton seed as food or feed are being expanded, especially cottonseed hull xylans. Aflatoxins in cottonseeds are being investigated relative to the basic physiology involved. A pilot plant operation is involved.

Also, medicinal uses for cottonseed glands, storage proteins, and processing.

D. Insect Problems - G. Slater

Use of pink bollworm pheromone and pink bollworm virus are included.

Boll weevil eradication - funds would be provided for mass rearing of sterile males.

Budworm, *Heliothis*, and parasite behavior work are included. Also studies in selective insecticides, communications disruption and new methods of controlling budworms, and bollworms. New methods include possible lasers and other beams.

E. Plant Diseases - W. Wessling

Including seedling diseases, verticillium wilt, field control of boll rots and aflatoxins.

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F. Weed Control - W. Wessling

Including narrow row weed control and others: metabolic mechanisms, economic thresholds, soil-herbicide interactions, and herbicide yield relationships. New methods of weed control are proposed, mostly biological control through insects and pathogens.

G. Planting Seed Processing - J. K. Jones

Philosophy is concerned with acid delinting. Small commercial tests are being conducted. Dilute acid delinting is included - results show that this process is successful and does not harm the seed coat. Product development efforts are involved.

A major effort involves new systems of handling cotton via storage and transportation from gin to mill and new packaging concepts. Solid wastes from the gin are under investigation.

H. Ginning, Trash and Byssinosis - P. Sasser

Strategic trash removal, toxic cotton dust and similar studies.

The heart of the byssinosis research is the model card room effort. Biological and chemical identifications are made also on dust components, microbiological components and similar studies. Animal bio-assay efforts are included in Sweden.

Evidence suggests that byssinosis is related to the microorganisms present.

Bracts have been considered the principal component leading to byssinosis. Results show that leaves, stem, petioles may be equally important.

About \$600,000 is planned for byssinosis research.

I. Equipment and Technology - J. K. Jones

Electrostatic applicators are now in the area of utilization from research.

New work is planned on flotation in farm equipment relative to soil moisture and the ability of pickers to get into the field.

J. Research Implementation - W. Eickhoff

Communicating known technology is the number two problem today in the cotton industry. Need to get from research to commercial application. Includes produce development and market introduction for dilute acid delinting, automatic gin feeder promotion and demonstrations, and a gin management program.

Other areas are seed cotton handling, market introduction of uniform droplet nozzle, and gin by-product utilization.

In the area of cotton production, included are cost and return data on cotton seed products, insect management, weed management, and seed bed preparation, short season cotton, and cotton insect, weed, and disease identification.

K. Information Services - G. Slater

There is a need to disseminate research information to concerned parties. Included are press releases, radio services, films and slides, research reports and bulletins, special films, reminders, brochures and special exhibits. Total budget is \$550,000.

Chairman Lovvorn opened the floor for general discussion.

It was noted that research ideas and proposals come from all sources. That most of the research is in CRIS but not all.

Budget inputs and possible problems were discussed.

Porter (MS) moved that the Cotton Incorporated proposed budget be approved and also recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture. Ritchie Smith seconded. Motion carried.

Massengale (AZ) moved that the executive committee as outlined by Lovvorn be activated including a representative of state stations, ARS, CSRS, and Cotton Incorporated. Slater seconded. Motion carried.

Chairman Lovvorn suggested that Slater (Cotton Incorporated), Getchell (ARS), Lovvorn and Halpin (Director-at-Large, Southern Region) make up this executive committee.

Lernigan suggested that the marketing group (ERS) report at a future meeting on their cotton efforts. Lovvorn proposed that the executive committee serve to develop the next meeting next September. Proposed location: Washington, D. C., September 11 & 12, 1975.

J. E. Halpin
Acting as Secretary

Persons in Attendance
March 10, 1975

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Organization</u>
*Roy L. Lovvorn	Washington, D. C.	USDA
A. W. Cooper	New Orleans, La.	USDA-ARS
M. E. Carter	New Orleans, La.	USDA-ARS
*N. F. Getchell	Beltsville, Md.	USDA-ARS
*H. E. Brockmann	Raleigh, N. C.	Cotton Incorporated
Wallace A. Blanton	Raleigh, N. C.	Cotton Incorporated
*J. E. Jemigan	Memphis, Tenn.	USDA-ES
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SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF
WRPC - RPG CO-CHAIRMEN MEETING
JULY 15-17, SAN FRANCISCO

1. The meeting was opened with comments from Co-Chairman Jordon on the significance of WRPC activity at this particular time.
2. Reports were received from each of the RPG's and progress was noted on a checklist.

RPG - 1. The Energy Task Force, consisting primarily of W-140 members, has been given a deadline of September 30 to submit a draft report.

The Weather and Climatology Task Force, consisting of RPG-1 as a committee of the whole, is proceeding.

Co-Chairmen have been selected for the Range Task Force and nominations for membership have been received. This Task Force is expecting to interlock with a National Task Force on Range. RPG-1 is the "lead" Task Force with involvement of RPG's 2, 3 and 4.

RPG - 2. Three Task Forces have been authorized: Timber Production; Forest Protection; and Wildlife and Recreation. Nominations for membership have been received. Reports from all three are expected by early winter.

RPG - 3. The Task Force on Wheat and Small Grains has held one meeting. A report is expected following their next meeting in October or November.

RPG - 4. Nominations for membership on the Beef Task Force have been requested. WRPC authorized a Dairy-Forage Task Force at the time the NPC created a National Task Force. The Dairy-Forage Task Force met and prepared a report which has been circulated. This report followed national guidelines and did not encompass all of either the Dairy or the Forage RP's. It is anticipated that there will be an additional meeting of this Task Force to take up the remaining program elements.

RPG - 5. The Task Force on Quality of Food has met and a report should be submitted to RPG-5 by August.

The Task Force on Quality of Life has had difficulty defining the problem area. A very rough draft report will be available soon to RPG-5.

RPG - 6. The Production and Marketing Task Force has submitted its report to RPG-6.

3. Task Force Guidelines. The adequacy of WRPC's Guidelines to Task Forces was discussed. A committee was appointed to review some proposed changes and to consider the need for improved communication and training workshops for scientists.
4. Mechanisms for Coordination. Existing mechanisms for coordination across organizational barriers and geographical boundaries were discussed with particular attention given to the Regional Research mechanism. The need for improving existing mechanisms and/or inventing new mechanisms was considered. Specific cases were discussed.
 - a. Tropical Agriculture: An appropriation to USDA was made and ARS has the responsibility of administering the funds. These were allocated to the Southern and the Western regional offices of ARS. Hawaii is the only state station in the west to receive funds to date. ARS is searching for a policy and procedure (a mechanism) for allocating future funds. A motion was passed to authorize a Task Force on Tropical Agriculture with RPG-3 as the "lead" RPG with a charge to (1) determine overall needs for tropical agriculture research; (2) develop mechanisms for allocating funds.
 - b. Animal Research: The high cost of doing animal research and inadequacy of funds for every state station and ARS to fund a full-blown research program for all species is the essence of a very significant problem. How to provide the Western Region with an adequate animal research program with a minimum of duplication and with the funds available was an unanswered question of great concern to WRPC.
 - c. RRC - WRPC Relationships: Participation of USDA agencies in the regional research program of the state stations was central to the discussion. USDA agencies requested involvement in identifying problems amenable to the regional research mechanism and full participation in development of project proposals rather than being invited guests of SAES after these decisions had been made.
 - d. Budget Development: Joint participation of SAES and USDA agencies in regional and national research planning and implementation should result in decisions as to who is to do what and budgets that would clarify the jointness, interfaces and separateness of SAES and USDA. Clarification of missions and roles is needed. As Task Force reports are prepared and received by WRPC, more information will be available to assess priorities, determine who can or should be doing what and how coordination can be effected. But we are not to that stage yet. There needs to be openness and full communication if good decisions are to be made.
5. Regional and Sub-regional Specialization. The question of whether all USDA agencies and all SAES should be attempting to conduct the full range of research at all locations again arose. Also the question of WRPC's role in attempting to make decisions about specialization arose. Is WRPC a decision-making entity in terms of research program implementation? Or is WRPC an assembler and provider of information, a maker of recommendations to those who do make decisions about research?

6. Interim Action Mechanisms. Between sessions of WRPC, there is need to make appointments, review reports, make decisions, etc. A motion was passed that Co-Chairmen of WRPC be authorized to act in interim periods subject to ratification at the next meeting and that other elements of the planning system (RPG's) be encouraged to delegate authority similarly. The question of length of appointment to RPG's was raised. It was agreed by WRPC that appointments to RPG membership would be four years.

7. Other Items

a. Report on Kansas City Food Conference. So far, we have generated agricultural research priorities internally. For the first time, we have some priority lists that have come from a source other than the agricultural establishment. It is important for us to recognize the food conference product as significant input to research planning. Scientific translation of these results is important. Two follow-up committees have been appointed to develop data and to keep the doors of communication open.

b. Guidelines for Projections. The 1979 SY projections by RP's are being called for. Procedures are modified from previous years. (1) The smallest SY change to be projected is .5 for any RP; (2) More detail on priorities is requested. New information will be available for projections including the Kansas City Food Conference, the Dairy-Forage Task Force report and the RPG-6 Task Force report.

c. Next meeting of WRPC.

September 25, 1975 in the Bay Area will be the next meeting of WRPC to prepare the WRPC report to NPC on projections and priorities.

A joint meeting of WRPC with WD was suggested for Spring, 1976.

d. Committee Report as Task Force Guidelines.

The committee appointed earlier in the session recommended that:

- (1) Task Forces concentrate on problem definition and priorities and leave classification to others.
- (2) Task Forces should examine the research status of current problems as well as defining new problems.
- (3) Task Forces provide information on current high priority work and evaluate the quality of specific work.
- (4) Rigid guidelines be avoided but indications of what information is needed be emphasized.

- e. RPG-4 requested tentative approval to establish two task forces:
(1) Livestock Production; and (2) Livestock Diseases, and that membership be Department Heads in SAES and administrators in ARS and, if approved, the beef task force would be dropped. A motion was passed that RPG-4 be charged with the task of coming up with recommendations dealing with the extreme cost of doing animal research and that the mechanisms for accomplishing the task be left up to RPG-4 but that WRPC would expect a report by April, 1976.
 - f. RPG-6 Task Force Report.

A motion was passed that WRPC accept the RPG-6 report and that it be distributed .
 - g. Dairy-Forage Task Force Report.

A motion was passed to accept and distribute the Dairy-Forage Task Force Report.
 - h. Funding and Distributing Task Force Reports.

A motion was passed that the WRPC Co-Chairmen prepare a proposal for funding and distributing Task Force reports for consideration at the September meeting. Responsibility was delegated to WRPC staff by the Co-Chairmen.
 - i. Program Priorities from RPG's. A motion was passed that all RPG's provide WRPC with program priorities within their area by April, 1976. WRPC staff was directed to provide guidelines to RPG's by September 1.
8. The meeting closed with the statements by the Co-Chairmen of WRPC to the effect that the meeting had reflected WRPC's commitment to action. There was agreement that WRPC should deal mainly with long-range planning which will provide a framework within which other plans are prepared. The west is unique in that RPG's are intimately involved in RPC's planning efforts and that this is the critical strength of this entire planning process. If RPG and RPC input can be fed to Directors and Administrators, those inputs can have an impact on their planning decisions.

WRPC CHECK SHEET FOR

PROGRESS ON TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1975

	Task Force authorized	Membership named	First meeting held	Report submitted to RPG	Report approved by WRPC	Report distributed	Task Force status determined
RPG - 1 Natural Resources							
RP 1.05 Weather and Climatology	X	X	Sched. for Oct.				
* Energy	X	X		Due 9/30			
RP 2.06 and 3.09 Range (National)	X	Co-chn named		12/31			
RPG - 2 Forestry							
RP 2.02 Timber Management	X	nom.	Fall	early winter			
RP 2.03 Forest Protection	X	nom.	Fall	early winter			
RP 2.06 - 2.07 (Range) Wildlife and Recreation	X	nom.	Fall	early winter			
RPG - 3 Crops							
RP 3.03 (Small Grains) Wheat	X	X		Nov.			
* Tropical Agriculture	X						
RPG - 4 Livestock							
RP 4.01 Beef	X	nom.					
RP 4.02 and 3.09 Dairy - Forage (National)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RPG - 5 People, Communities and Institutions							
RP 5.01 and 5.02 Quality of Food	X	X	X	Aug.			
RP 5.03 Quality of Life	X	X	X	rough draft soon			
RPG - 6 Competition, Trade, Adjustment, Prices and Income							
RP 6.01 - 6.02 - 6.03 Production and Marketing Economics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Externalities and Interfaces	X						

* Not a recognized RP in the CRIS system.

H-112

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WESTERN TASK FORCES

4/15/75

Status

RPG-1 (Natural Resources):

- Weather and climatology No action
- Energy Membership notified
- Range (RPG-1 lead) No action

RPG-2 (Forestry):

- Timber Management Authorized 4/17/75
- Forest Protection Authorized 4/17/75
- Range, Wildlife, Recreation Authorized 4/17/75
- Utilization To be considered 7/15/75
- Water To be considered 7/15/75
- Inventory To be considered 7/15/75

RPG-3 (Crops):

- Small Grains - Wheat One meeting, others scheduled

RPG-4 (Animals):

- Beef Approved, no information
- Dairy Forage Report completed

RPG-5 (People):

- Quality of Food First meeting scheduled
- Quality of life First meeting scheduled

RPG-6 (Competition-Marketing):

- Competition-Marketing Draft report partially completed
- Externalities & Interfaces--
Costs & Benefits ?

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e. Task Force on Water

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f. Task Force on Inventory

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RPG-4 - Animals

a. Beef (4.01)

Not yet implemented.

b. Dairy Forage (4.02, part of 3.09)

Report already completed

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RPG-5 - People

16

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RPG-5 - People

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RPG-6 - Competition, Trade, Adjustment, Price and Incomea. Task Force on Production and Marketing EconomicsChairman

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b. Task Force on Externalities and Interfaces: Costs and Benefits

Not yet implemented.

Mechanisms for Coordination of SAES and Federal Agency Research
Budget Development

Presented at July 16, 1975 Meeting of WRPC-RPG Co-Chairmen
International Inn, San Francisco Airport

J. B. Kendrick, Jr.

- I. Budget development must follow program development; therefore the real issue is joint or coordinated program development.
 - A. Existing Mechanisms Designed to Achieve Coordinated Program Development
 1. The Agricultural Research Policy Advisory Committee (ARPAC), the National Planning Committee (NPC), Regional Planning Committees (RPC's) Regional Planning Groups (RPG's)
 - a. Each of the above have joint participation of USDA and SAES personnel with representation from the Agricultural Research Institute and Cooperative Extension.
 - b. This structure and process should yield identification of broad categories of research needs and some sense of their relative priority of urgency and importance.
 - B. Evaluation of Existing Agricultural Research Planning System
 1. National Integrity of the System
 - a. Ranges from tenuous to non-existent because:
 1. Participants in research don't know much or anything about it.
 2. Participants in research who know about it, don't understand it, and hence resist being "servants" of a "system".
 3. Only the agricultural "establishment" know about it, or understand it.
 4. The system talks mainly to itself.
 5. No involvement in the system by research agencies outside of agriculture who have allied interests or similar objectives.
 2. Operational Observations
 - a. No problem in identifying major topics of research needs; for the most part these needs are "global", perhaps "regional". Both Federal and State representatives agree relatively readily on general problem identification.

- b. However, the system does not permit "fine tuning" of where or who conducts agreed upon research programs. This is a serious deficiency of the present system, because unless there is a means of implementing the output of the planning process it is meaningless and it will vanish. We are evaluated by what we do, not by what we say we plan or wish to do.

C. Roadblocks in the Way of Implementing the Recommendations of Joint Planning

1. Lack of defined roles in agricultural research for ARS and SAES.
2. ARS is a centralized decision-making body; SAES is a decentralized decision-making body.
3. Organizational differences in program development.
 - a. ARS--National Program Staff
 - b. SAES--various means with faculty involvement important
4. Multiple responsibilities for SAES faculty and staff (e.g. teaching, research and public service). Single responsibility for ARS personnel (e.g. research).
5. Geographical and programmatic overlap of ARS-SAES activities.
6. Identical clientele groups (the research users).
7. On occasions, if not mutual suspicion, at least mutual reluctance to share specific plans.
8. Competition for support from similar sources (e.g. Federal and private, with SAES having sole access to State funding).
9. Varying competencies of individuals within each organization.
10. Attitude "coordination" means to many people "you do what I want you to do".

D. With as Many of These Roadblocks to Cooperation and Probably Others Not Identified, Is Coordination Achievable?

E. Suggestions for Improving the Integrity and National Status of the Planning System.

1. Increase the involvement and acceptance of the system--by all of the participants and potential participants already involved in "agricultural" research by:

- a. Identifying advantages and disadvantages of not using the system.
 - b. Develop input and feedback benefits to individual participants.
2. At high levels of National involvement with Federal agencies. Seek involvement by representatives of other appropriate Federal organizations and agencies and professional groups with allied interests in agricultural research in the Planning System.
 3. Be vocal, visible and aggressive in speaking for Agricultural Research Policy.
- F. Requirements for Coordination of ARS-SAES Program and Budget Development
1. Mutual trust.
 2. Respect the integrity of each organization; don't engage in end-runs or political maneuvering for self-interest objectives.
 3. Define roles for ARS-SAES Research Programs.
 4. Change the process of ARS-confidentiality in budget development and program adjustments.
 5. Institute state-by-state annual planning session involving SAES and ARS administrative personnel.
 6. Plan ahead, identify contingency plans in consultation and with joint participation by each party. Move from "global" agreements, to local negotiations.

II. General Comments

These requirements may be "pie in the sky", but if we don't work toward these goals, joint research planning will be recorded only as a noble gesture, and the surviving research groups will be fewer than those which exist today. In my judgment, we have no alternative to the implementation of realistic joint planning and an effective unity of support for jointly developed budgets which demonstrates complementarity of the ARS, the other USDA agencies and the SAES Programs, if the present agricultural research system is to survive. Friends and foes alike might suggest that perhaps it should not survive in its present form, but few among us are brave enough to identify where the pruning should begin and end. As a start I suggest that joint and coordinated planning of program and budget should not be based on survival, but rather on the basis that it is our obligation as public servants to pursue research programs in the public's interest, and to be prudent in the management of public funds.

#

Outline of Comments on
Programmatic Implications of Extramural Funding of AES
Research by Federal Agencies Other Than USDA^{1/}

1. My text is found in The Book of Buchanan, May 2, 1975 Chapter, 5th Verse, quote,

"Another aspect of the ...regional-national perspective relates to the support of agricultural research from federal agencies other than the USDA and the extent to which this can be related programmatically to... cooperatively determined programmatic thrusts."
2. The treatment of this topic is constrained by the limitations on time, and by the absence of data on which to base a formal analysis. The approach hence must involve assumptions, hypothesis, deductions.
3. With regard to assumptions, there are the following:
 - a. That the topic focusses on contract and grant funding from such federal agencies as: NSF, HEW, ERDA, EPA, etc.
 - b. That a special feature of my assignment is the individual investigator, who negotiates via more-or-less loosely monitored institutional channels for project funding that is coupled with an agreement to perform a specified line of research.
 - c. That the institution as the grantee--rather than the individual investigator--is a rarity; hence a strongly proprietary air on the part of the investigator with respect to such funding is common.
 - d. And that a new concern--still of insufficient magnitude to be of more than policy and procedural import--is the so-called "pass through" funding; but having interesting aspects--e.g.
 - (1) Will normal review channels be bypassed?
 - (2) Will the routing of such funds distort AES programmatic development?
 - (3) Should they be counted as USDA or "other agency" funds in our reporting system?
4. Leaving aside the "pass through" funding, what is distinctive about the individually focussed contract or grant? Note the following assumptions--taken to be applicable in each of our respective institutions:

^{1/} Discussion at AES Western Directors Association, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, August 6-8, 1975. Presented by Dr. L. L. Sammet, Associate Director, California Agricultural Experiment Station.

- a. It is very difficult to refuse funding. Lacking adequate information, criteria and wisdom, there exists an almost irresistible pressure to solve inter-project resource allocation problems by expanding rather than shifting funds.
- b. The University environment is inconducive to "directed" research. There is, for example,
 - (1) The University tradition of independence of thought. Our research environment thus is one that attracts staff who are individualists by nature, and this native individuality thrives on and is enhanced by its environment.
 - (2) The reinforcement of the above by the granting of tenure and the omnipresent issue of academic freedom.
- c. If traditional individualism is not enough to inhibit "directed research", there is further:
 - (1) The increasing sophistication of science, the growing specialization that its mastery requires--and that makes this sophistication possible.
 - (2) The difficulty of encompassing in one individual the expertise needed to judge the scientific quality and relevance of specific proposals in any but a very narrow field; a task made even more difficult in regard to proposals that are forward looking--that project into anticipated future contexts of problems and solutions.
- d. In such circumstances it is a brave Director indeed who will:
 - (1) Refuse new funds, or decline to forward a proposal.
 - (2) Debate on substantive grounds the merit of a particular proposal, or seek to modify it -- excepting possibly a proposal in his own narrow field of specialization.
- e. And so it seems inevitable that substantive review within the institution of research proposals aimed by individual investigators at federal granting agencies is at most limited to the field of specialization--i.e. a Department--and that review at higher levels, e.g. Dean and campus, is increasingly proforma with respect to scientific content and increasingly concerned only with legal, operational and institutional policy issues unrelated to subject matter.
- f. And, even at the Departmental level, Administrators and Colleagues may choose to avoid confrontation and harrassment by transferring the burden of scientific critique to the Agency peer reviewers.

5. And, parenthetically, the direction (or redirection) of individual research supported from appropriated funds into programmatic channels is inhibited for much the same reasons. That is,
 - a. Once tenured the individual investigator may be unamenable to influence (or the "costs" of doing so are excessive), so that,
 - b. Administrative influence on programs is limited largely to enticement (e.g. with seed money); and the shifting of marginal resources--e.g. those freed by retirement, resignation, termination.

6. If the above is valid, then it appears that the focus of this discussion should not be the extramural funding of Experiment Station research that comes through contracts and grants from federal agencies, but how the "grass roots" worker in general influences regional and national research planning and in turn is influenced by those planning processes.

7. Another aspect of the problem is revealed by summary data on annual expenditures for agricultural research in the Western Region and the U.S. as a whole. Note:
 - a. Figure 1. State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Funds for Research, Western Region, 1966-73. This shows:
 - (1) Total expenditures rising -- Western Region.
 - (2) Total Federal contributions static (CSRS up slightly in Western region; "other federal" down).
 - (3) State funding strongly upward.
 - (4) In sum -- Federal support declining, state support rising.

 - b. Table 1. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Funds for Research, in Percent of Dollars.
 - (1) Shows, as did Figure 1, strong upward trend in State funds as a proportion of total; also decline in CSRS and "other Federal" funds as percent of total.
 - (2) Shows "other Federal" -- the focus of this discussion -- to be a relatively small (and declining percent of total). Note same indications, Western Region and National.

 - c. Table 2. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Western Region, 1973, Funds for Research in Percent of Dollars. Note:
 - (1) The proportion of "other federal" re total -- as also shown in Table 1 -- is relatively small; but variable among states-- note the range, omitting Colorado and Guam, from 3.2 to 19.0 percent.

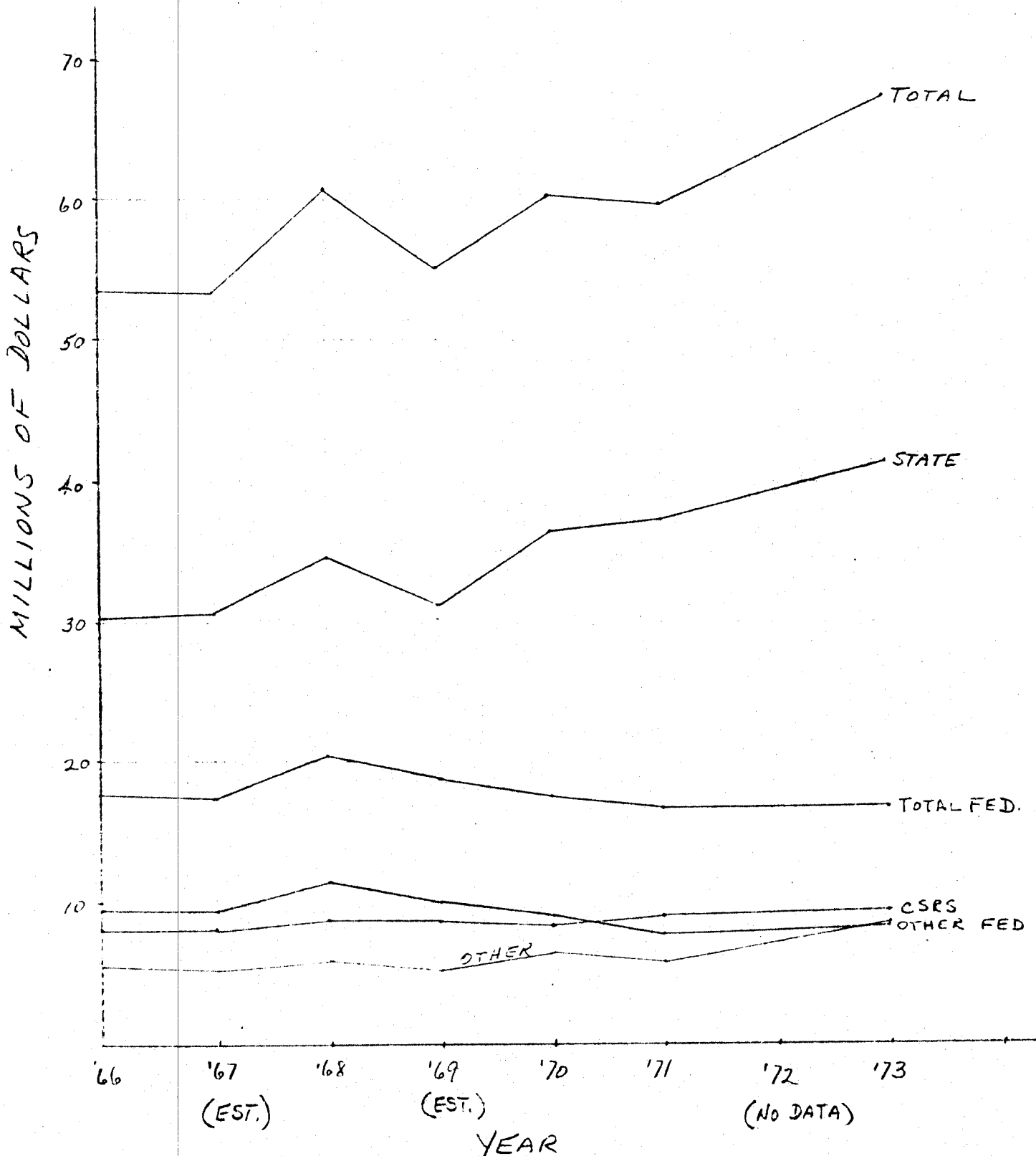
- (2) CSRS contribution as percent of total is variable among states.
- d. With regard to the problem under consideration, we can conclude that the impact of research funding from federal agencies other than USDA is relatively small in terms of dollars; and in mere dollar terms is not a significant programmatic influence at the Regional and National levels. However,
- (1) To the extent that extramurally funded projects are complementary, new program directions in the SAES may be reinforced; and
 - (2) In general, extramural funding is most readily available to reputable and motivated investigators, which implies a potential for energizing new programmatic objectives of the Stations--if the two are effectively coupled.
8. From the above, the following may be said.
- a. The environment in which the University AES administrator operates does not encourage a decisive administrative role in shaping contract and grant proposals toward programmatic goals of the Station.
 - b. "Other Federal" funding (i.e. from granting agencies such as NSF, HEW, ERDA, EPA, etc.) is a relatively small fraction of total AES expenditures and so in dollar terms does not have large potential for affecting programmatic aspects of AES research.
 - c. However, extramural funding could have important marginal implications with regard to AES research programs and with regard to Regional and National planning in agricultural research if:
 - (1) Federal agency research priorities are compatible with those emerging from AES regional and national planning processes,
 - (2) Investigators can be induced to respond to those priorities as revealed in the research programs of the granting agencies.
 - d. Possible lines of action for research program planners with respect to the above appear to include:
 - (1) Finding means of incorporating the views of investigators in developing guides for Regional and National research planning. (An opportunity--or need--no less applicable in regard to research conducted with appropriated funds); and
 - (2) Working at the National level to influence the establishment of research priorities within the major granting agencies that are supportive of program development as viewed in Regional and National Planning for agricultural research. (Note problems--cumbersome; potential for backfire).

FIGURE 1

J-141

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
WESTERN REGION

FUNDS FOR RESEARCH ^{1/}1966 TO 1973 (IN 1967 DOLLARS)^{2/}



^{1/} Source: Table IV, INVENTORY OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, VOL. II (Green Book)

^{2/} Based on Wholesale Price Index (1966 = 99.8, 1967 = 100.0, 1968 = 102.5, 1969 = 106.5, 1970 = 110.4, 1971 = 113.9, 1972 = 119.1 and 1973 = 135.5)

TABLE 1
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FUNDS FOR RESEARCH^{1/}
IN PERCENT OF DOLLARS

YEAR	WESTERN REGION					NATIONAL				
	CSRS	OTHER FED ^{2/}	STATE APPRO	OTHER <u>3/</u>	TOTAL	CSRS	OTHER FED ^{2/}	STATE APPRO	OTHER <u>3/</u>	TOTAL
1966	15.1	18.0	56.5	10.4	100.0	23.4	14.9	47.0	14.7	100.0
1967 (Est.)	15.1	17.7	57.4	9.8	100.0	23.4	14.4	48.5	13.7	100.0
1968	14.6	18.8	57.0	9.6	100.0	21.6	15.7	49.5	13.2	100.0
1969 (Est.)	15.9	18.2	56.5	9.4	100.0	22.5	14.2	51.5	11.8	100.0
1970	14.0	14.9	60.6	10.5	100.0	20.0	11.8	54.0	14.2	100.0
1971	15.1	12.8	62.2	9.9	100.0	20.9	10.7	54.9	13.5	100.0
1972	-----NOT AVAILABLE-----									
1973	13.3	12.2	61.8	12.7	100.0	19.5	9.7	58.2	12.6	100.

^{1/}Source: Inventory of Agricultural Research, Volume II (Green book), Table IV.

^{2/}OTHER FED. includes USDA/CGCA. (Contracts, Grants and Cooperative Agreements)

^{3/}OTHER includes PROD. SALES, INDUSTRY, and OTHER.

TABLE 2

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
 FUNDS FOR RESEARCH^{1/}
 IN PERCENT OF DOLLARS
 1973

	CSRS	OTHER FED. ^{2/}	TOTAL FEDERAL	STATE	OTHER ^{3/}	TOTAL
ARIZONA	14.2	8.6	22.8	66.4	10.8	100.0
CALIFORNIA	5.6	15.6	21.2	70.6	8.2	100.0
COLORADO	10.3	58.4	68.7	25.0	6.3	100.0
GUAM	24.0	--	24.0	76.0	--	100.0
HAWAII	13.8	7.7	21.5	74.4	4.1	100.0
IDAHO	26.9	3.2	30.1	53.9	16.0	100.0
MONTANA	21.4	8.2	29.6	41.0	29.4	100.0
NEVADA	31.8	5.1	36.9	52.8	10.3	100.0
NEW MEXICO	31.8	9.2	41.0	51.9	7.1	100.0
OREGON	12.3	19.0	31.3	45.1	23.6	100.0
UTAH	27.6	11.0	38.6	46.7	14.7	100.0
WASHINGTON	17.3	8.8	26.1	54.5	19.4	100.0
WYOMING	23.2	6.4	29.6	43.4	27.0	100.0
WESTERN REGION	12.4	17.9	30.3	57.5	12.2	100.0
NATIONAL	19.5	9.7	29.2	58.2	12.6	100.0

^{1/} Source: Inventory of Agricultural Research, Volume II (Green Book),
 Table IV.

^{2/} OTHER FED. includes USDA/CGCA. (Contracts, Grants and Cooperative Agreements)

^{3/} OTHER includes PROD. SALES, INDUSTRY and OTHER.



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APPENDIX K

K-145

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

WESTERN REGION
OFFICE OF DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR

August 1, 1975

Subject: Joint Budget Development by
Agricultural Research Agencies

To: SAES Directors

Although the desirability of joint budget development by agricultural research agencies is generally agreed to as a matter of principle, procedures for accomplishing this have not yet been established. Some types of projects that would lend themselves to joint budget development, some constraints that would impact joint efforts, and a suggestion for making a beginning are outlined below for your consideration:

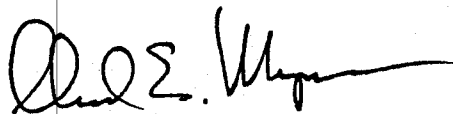
Joint budgetary development is desirable for cooperative projects funded and staffed by two or more agencies and states. It is also desirable relative to research problem areas of regional and national importance, regardless of whether individual participating projects are cooperative or a mixture of individual agency and SAES efforts. Joint budgetary development would not be desirable in some instances, such as a state responsibility to satisfy local political pressure on a strictly local problem, or an ARS requirement to perform service functions for a federal action agency.

Differences in timing and mechanistic procedures should not seriously interfere with joint budgetary development. The major interference will come from external and internal political activities that affect the final budgets of both state and federal agencies. These activities are often beyond the control of SAES, CSRS, ARS, FS, and other agency directors and administrators. They will frequently result in additions to, and deletions from, any jointly developed budgets. It is doubtful that these conditions can be changed within the foreseeable future.

The conditions outlined above make it clear that attempts to jointly plan total budgets would be a waste of time. It should, however, be possible and desirable to jointly develop budgetary proposals for research on specific high priority problems. A possible procedure is outlined as follows:

1. Establish a group to identify high priority research problem areas suitable for the development of joint budgetary proposals. A logical group could be the WRPC staff, working with program and resource people in SAES, federal agencies and industry as appropriate.
2. Proposals developed are submitted to SAES directors, agency administrators, and industry representatives for review, modification, and endorsement.
3. States and agencies submit proposals through usual channels accompanied by endorsement of SAES Directors, WRPC, agency administrators, and industry. It would seem reasonable for these endorsements to favorably influence the ultimate fate of these proposals.

Should the above procedure seem desirable, it is suggested that trial run proposals be developed for existing joint programs of obvious merit that should be strengthened. The WRPC staff can work out procedural details. It should be possible to develop proposals to meet deadlines for FY 79 budgetary submissions, and this is recommended.



Lloyd E. Myers
Acting Deputy Administrator

THE WESTERN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH COUNCIL

Background

The Western Agricultural Economics Research Council (WAERC) was the first of the advisory councils formed by the Western Directors Association (WDA). The ultimate purpose of WAERC was to improve the relevance and quality of agricultural economics research in the West. Work of WAERC has contributed to this basic objective.

For some time, WAERC performed the functions of reviewing on-going regional research projects, and of making recommendations to WDA on new regional research projects. With the initiation of the task force system by the directors in the 1960's, the Council was asked to discontinue this function, and did so. However, at the request of WDA during the past few years, WAERC has requested one of its committees to prepare proposals for marketing research projects. The proposals were evaluated by WAERC and forwarded to WDA.

For many years, WAERC met twice a year. It now meets once a year. It elects its own chairman and vice chairman. A staff member of the Economic Research Service (ERS), USDA serves as secretary to the Council in addition to his duties with ERS.

Much of the detailed deliberation on problems amenable to agricultural economics research, and the kinds of research needed to address these problems, is conducted by committees established by the Council. For some years, the Council had four committees: farm management, marketing, range and water. After a review in the late 1960's, the Council reorganized and established three committees: commercial agriculture, natural resources, and community and human resources. This organization was subsequently adopted by counterpart agricultural economics councils in other regions of the U.S.

The Farm Foundation has helped finance the work of WAERC. Farm Foundation funds have been used to cover travel of state representatives to annual meetings of the Council committees, and in some cases, to cover the costs of travel for outside speakers. This financial help, plus the intellectual input from Farm Foundation personnel, has been valuable to the Council and to the advancement of agricultural economics research in the West.

Functions of the Council

WAERC activities have led to more effective and useful agricultural economics research. Users of agricultural economics research in the West have benefitted from the improved relevance and quality of agricultural economics research. The Council could make continued contributions in the future through the functions listed below.

Research planning and coordination

The most important role WAERC can play is in the planning and coordination of research, both within the discipline of agricultural economics and on multidisciplinary research problems where agricultural economics can make a useful input.

The objectives of WAERC as stated in Article I of its constitution are as follows: "The Council is organized for the general purpose of facilitating, strengthening, and integrating research relationships in the field of agricultural economics, with particular reference to those economic and marketing problems of special concern to the Western states."

The Council can take the lead in defining research needs in the area of agricultural economics. At a workshop in May 1975, members of the Council expressed the convictions that WAERC should exert vigorous leadership by instructing its three committees to focus on identifying emerging issues, that the Council itself should devote much of its efforts to identify research needed on emerging problems, and then (1) initiating such research where appropriate, and (2) communicating the needs to the directors.

WAERC can also perform an important function in helping bring about better coordination of research. Through activities of the Council, chairmen can learn about research that other agricultural economics departments in the West and elsewhere are doing, can make decisions on reinforcing each other where possible, can avoid unnecessary duplication, and hopefully agree on a division of labor among departments.

Coordination of research programs with non-SAES research was also discussed. The need for closer coordination between SAES and ERS in economic research is especially urgent, and the Council may be able to make a contribution to this coordination.

There are questions regarding the role of WAERC in research planning and coordination in the West, and the Council seeks further guidance on how it can relate to the regional planning system. The SAES co-chairmen on RPG-5 and RPG-6 have both indicated that they would welcome recommendations from WAERC on people to serve on task forces. The Council is quite willing to respond to requests from these RPG's, and the other four RPG's as well. WAERC is willing to provide recommendations on research through the RPG's if it is the wish of WDA.

Even though the articulation between WAERC and the RPG's is not entirely clear to all agricultural economics researchers, department chairmen and directors, it seems reasonable to conclude that if Council activities stimulate the development of ideas on emerging problems and research needs and priorities, communication links can be developed to see that the ideas are put to use.

Providing input to policy issues

The Council has devoted an increasing amount of its time to responding to requests from WDA, especially on matters related to public policy issues. In 1973, a subcommittee of the natural resources committee conducted an evaluation of the National Water Commission report, with emphasis on the impact of the Commission's recommendations on the West. A representative of the subcommittee met with the directors at their summer meeting in 1973 to discuss their evaluation; this discussion was helpful to and well received by the directors. In both 1974 and 1975, at the request of WDA, the Council prepared white papers for Western Governors' conferences on agriculture.

Some Council members are concerned about the amount of time that has been devoted to preparing white papers during the past two years. There is agnosticism in regard to the amount of impact the papers have had on the conclusions coming from the Governors' conferences, concern that time and energy devoted to this activity diverts too much of agricultural economists' time from addressing research needs, and fear that such papers could result in backlash on agricultural economics departments in particular and SAES in general.

While there is not unanimity, there is consensus among Council members that providing policy analyses is a legitimate and important function of agricultural economists and the Council. At its workshop in May 1975, the Council considered alternative means of increasing WAERC's effectiveness in providing input into the process of (1) specifying policy issues and (2) determining policy selections which influence agriculture and rural life at the state, regional and national level. Members of the Council recognize that if they are to be effective in influencing policy, and particularly in seeing that their research has an impact on policy making, they need to have a better understanding of the policy process at state and regional levels.

Members of the Council also recognize that in order to be effective in writing white papers, they need to delineate and stimulate research so that papers can be based on scientific inquiry rather than on hasty analysis or opinions.

Improving research information systems

There are convictions among many scientists, department chairmen and directors that the CRIS classifications for agricultural economics research leave much to be desired. WAERC has appointed a committee to study these classifications and recommend improvements. Analyses and recommendations from this committee could lead to improvements in the research information system that would benefit not only agricultural economics research in the West but throughout the nation.

Helping open up research on emerging problems

During the past several years, committees of the Council have served as a forum in which emerging research problems have been explored, and approaches to solving the problems have been discussed. For example, in December 1974, the natural resources committee held a workshop to identify researchable issues and suggest research priorities in the area of land use.

The Council is exploring the feasibility of one- to two-week sessions (think-tank type sessions) for researchers opening up completely new areas of research, possibly with outside talent in some cases.

Assisting department chairmen as administrators

Department chairmen are key administrators in SAES. They play a vital role in determining the direction of the research programs within their departments, in writing job descriptions and recruiting new faculty, and in providing guidance and stimulation to the researchers in their departments. In recent years, administrative details have taken an increasing amount of their time and energy. Even if they provided no counsel to WDA, an organization such as WAERC could be justified for the purpose of providing information and stimulation to department chairmen. More specifically, WAERC can provide a useful forum for department chairmen for exchanging ideas and improving performance on organizing, planning and implementing research programs in agricultural economics.

James Nielson
July 1975

FUNCTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE
WESTERN SOCIAL RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The primary function of the Western Social Research Advisory Committee (WSRAC) is to advise the Directors of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Western Region on critical social research needs and on how research on these needs relates to social processes and changes occurring in the Region. Specifically, the Committee functions are:

1. To identify critical needs and problems for social research appropriate to the mission of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Western Region and to recommend priorities for study and research upon request.

The committee will periodically submit to the Directors a listing of critical researchable social issues which impact upon the agricultural sector and will identify those upon which research is needed.

2. To provide the Directors the mechanism for critical evaluation of social research proposals, projects, and programs.

The Directors are encouraged to refer to the committee through the Administrative Advisor, research proposals, projects or programs in social sciences on which they wish an evaluation.

3. To improve the social research capabilities of the Agricultural Experiment Stations and their staffs.

The semi-annual meetings of the Committee provides a forum for dialogue on new and relevant development in social research. Beyond this the Committee involves other social researchers in

seminars and whenever possible includes other social researchers from Experiment Stations in meetings/seminars.

4. To initiate and present research proposals to the Directors on pertinent topics of needed research.

In the event a critical social problem arose upon which immediate research is needed the Committee will initiate a proposal to expedite the approval process.

5. To serve (upon request) as a consulting body to the Directors on sociological aspects of research in the Experiment Station.

The issue of social accountability mandates that a researcher look beyond the immediate results of his research to its potential impact upon humans. While this impact is often unpredictable, the involvement of a social scientist in the research process may assist the researcher in identifying probable people problems which may result.

6. To relate social research in the Experiment Stations to that of other subject areas.

The Committee should assist the Directors and non-social science researchers in understanding the relationship, relevance, and application of social research in other discipline areas. This should include liaison with groups such as WAERC and WECRDC and the involvement of researchers from other disciplines in social research in the Experiment Station.

The Western Social Research Advisory Committee is organized as follows:

The Advisory Committee is composed of at least one social scientist (sociologist, anthropologist, political scientist or other person interested in social research) from each state, appointed by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. An administrative advisor to the Committee is designated by and from the Directors. Meetings of the Committee and its Subcommittees are usually held semi-annually at various locations in the Region.

Officers, consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary, are elected on an annual basis. Subcommittees may be established from time to time as the research needs in the region change.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station in the Western Region

FROM: The Western Social Research Advisory Committee (WSRAC)

Don A. Dillman, Washington State University, Chairman, WSRAC

Clyde Eastman, New Mexico State University, Chairman, Drafting Committee

DATE: July 10, 1975

During the last year, our Committee has met twice in an effort to identify and develop a statement about high priority research needs that should be addressed by social scientists in the Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Western Region. The results of our deliberations are attained in the form of statements on two topics:

- I. The Population Reversal and What It Means for Rural Communities in the Western Region
- II. The Implications for Resource Scarcity for Life in the Western States

These topics are among twenty identified by members of the Committee for which statements of need were prepared for discussion at our most recent meeting. These two were selected for presentation to you because of our belief that: 1) The issues are currently quite pressing and likely to increase further in salience, 2) the implications of each are great for rural regions of the Western Region, and 3) the issues are researchable with a good likelihood that appropriate research will produce results significant to the formulation of public policy.

We invite your comments and reactions.

DAD:cjd

Enc.

cc: Members of WSRAC

I. THE POPULATION REVERSAL AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE WESTERN REGION

A B S T R A C T

For the first time in this century nonmetropolitan areas of the United States are growing faster than metropolitan ones. This trend holds for large portions of the Western Region. The nature of this population "turnaround," and its causes are not yet well understood. Potentially the implications are great for: the kinds of rural development programs likely to be successful, the emergence of community conflicts brought about by differences between new residents and old, and changes in the kinds and amounts of community services needed in order to provide an acceptable quality of life. Research is needed to understand the magnitude of this migration reversal, the factors propelling it and how rural communities can most profitably adjust to it.

Few forces affect communities so greatly as substantial population changes, whether decreases, increases, or simply shifts in composition. Population decline thrusts upon residents the difficult problem of retaining desired community services in the face of fewer people and resources to support them. It is aggravated by the need to contend with rising aspirations, producing a desire for new services that would enable rural communities to keep pace with their urban counterparts.

Population growth, on the other hand, puts forth pressures for increasing the levels of existing services, from sewage disposal to medical care, and creating new ones, e.g. land use planning. Influxes of people bring to communities many who are likely to hold different values and definitions of what constitutes adequate services. The challenges they provide to long-time residents may result in considerable community conflict, and exacerbate the problem of finding acceptable solutions.

Changes in composition, e.g. increases in proportion of retired persons, often create the need for new kinds of services (senior citizen facilities) and result in a shift in the balance of political power that affects the ability of other segments of the population to obtain essential services (e.g. school facilities and programs). Substantial

growth in many rural areas clearly carries with it the prospect that segments of the population associated with agriculture may become a minority, with a resulting loss of political power and influence.

It is mostly beyond the ability of single communities to control their population destinies. In some respects, communities are the pawns of larger regional and societal forces, e.g. the economies of industrial location, changing markets for natural resources, etc. However, understanding the forces that generate population movements contributes to the development of tools for communities to use in adapting to the forces beyond their control, and profitably managing the others. If societal forces that once made population decline inevitable for a particular community are suddenly replaced by others favorable to growth, then a change in rural development strategy is likely to be called for. We may be witnessing the emergence of new population trends which hold just such implications.

Census Bureau surveys since 1970 show that for the first time in this century nonmetropolitan areas are¹ growing faster than metropolitan ones. Among the significant findings:

1. All nonmetro counties (no city of at least 50,000) gained 4.2 percent from 1970-73, while metro ones gained only 2.9 percent.
2. The growth of nonmetro counties is not due simply to a spill-over effect from existing metro areas. Though counties adjacent to metro areas are growing faster than non-adjacent ones, both are growing faster than those located in metro areas.
3. All rural counties (with no town above 2,500) gained an average 3 percent from 1970-73, compared to a loss of 4.5 percent during the entire decade of the sixties.
4. From 1970-74, 5.9 million moved out of metro counties while 4.1 million moved in, a migration deficit of 1.8 million.
5. A rural region in Western United States, stretching from Northern New Mexico to Northern Idaho has been identified as one of four in the U.S. where the reversal has been particularly pronounced. This region increased 7.1 percent from 1970-73.

The indications are unmistakable that a new migration pattern has emerged. But its recency and the lack of other than "estimated" data make it difficult to know what the data portend. On the one hand this

¹Population trend data reported below are taken from: Beale, Calvin L., "Rural Development: Population and Settlement Prospects." Journal of Soil and Water Conservation. January-February, 1974, Volume 29, Number I, pp. 23-27 and Reed, Ray, "Rural Areas' Population Gains Now Outpacing Urban Regions." The New York Times, May 18, 1975, p.1.

may be a temporary adjustment to the rapid metro-growth of the 60's that will soon re-assert itself. Perhaps the powerful factors of agglomeration and economies to scale offered by metro locations will continue as the dominant influence on industrial location. Those industries that do opt for rural communities outside the metro field may still have to pay for the luxury of a nonmetro location.

On the other hand we may be in the first phase of a new trend towards repopulation of rural regions of the country, many of which have less than half the number of residents now than they once did. Though few would suggest a radical shift away from metro domination of the country, the trend toward nonmetro living may increase at a faster rate than we have yet seen.

There are several proposed explanations of the recently observed reversal. Among the factors:

1. Earlier retirement with better benefits freeing people from locational constraints of the job.
2. A tendency for both manufacturing and farm workers to find smaller communities increasingly attractive.
3. A leveling off of the loss of farm population.
4. Increased preference for rural living coupled with a willingness among some to make a considerable economic sacrifice to attain it.

Recommendations for Future Research

We believe a strong need exists for social scientists to monitor population movements in the western region for purposes of determining the magnitude of the population reversal, the factors causing it and the implications for rural people.

A Regional project (W-118), "The Social and Economic Significance of Migration to the Western Region," has been researching population change since its formation in July of 1971. The assumptions about migration and their impact under which that project commenced work are quite different than the trends suggested in this paper. Most of the empirical research and data analysis were conceptualized and implemented prior to the time that the post-1970 trends were becoming evident. Though several members of this Committee are turning their attention to the questions now before us, it seems highly unlikely that substantial progress will be made before the 1976 termination date for that project. For one thing, much of the needed data will only be coming available about that time. Thus, we see a strong need for this work to be continued beyond 1976.

Further, we believe a strong need exists for social scientists within the Agricultural Experiment Stations (AES) to coordinate their work closely with researchers outside this system. The population reversal is of great interest to many other agencies, groups, and individual scientists, and aspects of it are likely to be researched by them. However, it is doubtful that many outside the AES will have explicit interest in implications for concerns shared by those within it, e.g. reshaping the goals and methods of rural development programs, the effects of the quality of life experienced by rural people and the likely effects on provision of services to rural communities. Through collaboration among themselves and with researchers outside the AES system, redundant research will be minimized and explicit attention given to the problems of rural America.

The knowledge likely to be produced has importance for modifying action programs carried on by the Cooperative Extension Service and other agencies. In addition, it should be directly useful to local decision-makers and Legislators where programs affecting the quality of life in rural America are constantly being shaped and reshaped.



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Office of the Associate Director

July 28, 1975

MEMO TO: Members, Western Association of Agricultural
 Experiment Station Directors

FROM: *L. D. Swindale*
 L. D. Swindale, Associate Director

SUBJECT: Future of the Western Soil and Water Research Committee

At the Spring 1975 meeting of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, a motion was introduced to terminate the Advisory Committees to the Association, including WSWRC. Chairman Kendrick asked me to prepare a report, after consultation with the members of WSWRC, that would assist the Directors in their discussion and action on this resolution.

A letter requesting input was sent to all members of the Committee, i.e., to Department Heads of relevant soil, water and agricultural engineering departments in the Land Grant Universities in the Western Region and recent participants from other agencies. Replies were received from SAES departments as follows: AZ, CA-D (Soils), CA-R, CO (Agronomy), CO(AE) (but not from the chairman), HI(AE), OR(AE), UT (Soils), WN (Soils), WN(AE), WY(AE). Replies were also received from the four ARS participants, one Forest Service participant, and a coordinated reply from CSRS soils and agricultural engineering participants. Of the replies, two (from WY and HI) considered that WSWRC had been of little value to them; one (from CO(AE)) felt it had ranged from high to low effectiveness but its time for demise had come. All other replies were in favor of the continuation of the Committee.

The principal functions of WSWRC, as approved by the Western Directors and presumably by the other participating agencies, are:

- (1) foster and facilitate communication among, and self-education of, the department heads and other research administrators in the areas of science and engineering directed toward the development, use, and protection of soil and water resources;
- (2) serve as a forum, advisory to the western directors and appropriate Federal administrators within the western region, regarding soil and water research needs as they cut across the commodity areas identified for future planning;
- (3) provide an opportunity for review and coordination of on-going projects, recommend the study of or initiation of new research endeavors including coordinating and technical committees and the establishment of work groups;
- (4) serve as a communicating and coordinating link between and among the State Experiment Stations and the several Federal agencies concerned with research on and development of soil and water resources.

July 28, 1975

The resolution made by RRC to the Western Directors is as follows:

"Since the establishment of the regional and national planning and implementation system as the mechanism for identifying research priorities in the western region the members of the standing advisory committees have an opportunity for input to the planning process through this mechanism and they may be released with an expression of appreciation for their past services.

"RRC recommends the termination of the Western Soil and Water Research Committee (WSWRC), the Western Home Economics Research Advisory Committee (WHERAC), and the Western Social Research Advisory Committee (WSRAC) as official advisory committees to the WAAESD."

The resolution thus addresses itself only to the second function that has been approved for WSWRC.

Although there are some clear examples where WSWRC has successfully advised the Western Directors and Federal administrators regarding soil and water research needs, this has not been the Committee's most effective function, and it is the function that most directly overlaps with the work of WRPG 1.0. Thus there would seem to be little loss if WSWRC ceased to be advisory to the Western Directors' Association on future research needs. Presumably its members would continue to advise their own directors and administrators about the need to initiate research. The question remains whether WSWRC should continue its other functions, if the Western Directors voted in favor of the resolution.

Regional soil research committees have been in existence for about 27 years. When they were established there also was a National Soil Research Committee, but this terminated over 17 years ago. Soil research committees are still active in the other three regions and they hold annual meetings. In the North Central region it became NCA-1 when the "administrative department head" type committees were organized. For the past two years NCA-1 has met together with NCA-9, Field and Forage Crop Production. The Western committee was broadened to include water at least 17 years ago.

Participating members of WSWRC consider that the committee is highly effective in functions (1) and (4), and that these functions are very important. Amongst the ideas presented were: the educational value to newly appointed chairmen or unit administrators; communication amongst "close-in" administrators is more effective than amongst directors and gets things done faster; the communication relates to many sources of funds--including grants and contracts--and not just to regional research funds; there are many agencies involved; the need to develop coordination and interregional specialization will increase in the future.

Several members felt that WSWRC should worry less about advising the directors and more about advising itself, i.e., by continuing interchange and communication among the many agencies and departments with direct technical responsibility for research and extension in the soil and water area. This included the resurrection of the Work Groups that the Committee is currently authorized to create, and the in-depth study of new legislation and research areas. One member commented that WSWRC was the only place that he could learn about new regional research policies in the West.

Members, WAAESD

-3-

July 28, 1975

Opinion was divided about the value of reviewing ongoing regional research. The Regional Research Technical Committees should be the most effective place for such review. Coordination and trade-off of specializations would seem to be a more effective use of any continuing Committee than evaluation of ongoing projects.

One interesting comment was that the proposal to abolish all these committees was one extreme of the pendulum swing, and some means should be found to keep the committee in existence for the inevitable return swing. A sharp comment noted that the committee included six Federal agencies (ARS, BOR, CSRS, EPA, FS, and SCS), and questioned the unilateral nature of the intended Western Directors' action. A further comment underlined the importance to the West of research on soil and water.

It is possible to conclude that the Committee is no longer needed as advisory to the Western Directors, but should be continued for its other and more valuable functions. This might be as a Western Regional Coordinating Committee, or Stations and Agencies could find their own funds for travel to the meetings. I believe it would be valuable for the Western Directors to endorse the idea that the Committee should continue to serve functions (1), (3) and (4) for those Stations and Agencies that find it of value. Finally, although this analysis has been made entirely with relation to WSWRC, there would seem to be no reason to treat it differently from the other Advisory Committees.

cc: Members, WSWRC

Functions of WHERAC

1. SERVES AS A RESOURCE FOR DIRECTORS OF WESTERN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Members of WHERAC are responsible for the administration of Home Economics research in their respective institutions (rather than being simply research faculty). Their unique contribution is that they represent and integrate the work of the many different disciplines making up the whole of Home Economics. In this capacity they serve as a resource to directors to recommend personnel to task forces, coordinating committees, and such other bodies for which directors need suggestions.

2. PARTICIPATES IN THE NEW REGIONAL PLANNING SYSTEM

WHERAC provides input to RPC Committee by one of their representatives who is a member. Individual members of WHERAC can also serve on research task forces and Regional Program Groups by appointment from the directors. In this way they can serve as a means of communication to the regional program committee of various problem areas identified by WHERAC and recommend priorities. In turn, recommendations from RPG groups can be reviewed by WHERAC so that final selection and initiation of regional projects will deal with critical areas of concern to the Home Economics field.

3. SERVES AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

WHERAC serves as an effective means of communication between Home Economics Research Administrators and the Western Directors. It also channels information to project leaders or other concerned individuals. This is particularly important and pertinent since in the western region there are no Home Economists at the Assistant or Associate Director level of Administration; nor are any experiment station directors educated in any field of home economics. Specifically, communication is effected between WHERAC and the Western Directors through the Administrative Advisor; between WHERAC

and the Regional Program Groups through Home Economics Administrators who are members of appropriate RPG's. WHERAC also serves as a means of communication with national organizations and research agencies (e.g. committee of nine, ESCOP, CSRS, ECOP and the Home Economics Commission of NASULGC). This is important since personnel in other regions are in much closer proximity to the headquarters of these groups. WHERAC serves as a means of communication between national and regional organizations and agencies and the faculty and administration on their respective campuses.

4. IDENTIFY AND RECOMMEND AREAS IN WHICH RESEARCH SHOULD BE DONE THROUGH THE EIGHT SUBJECT MATTER AREAS OF HOME ECONOMICS

Home Economics research is concerned with the quality of life of individuals, families and communities. Improvement of the quality of life, the physical and social environment and the goods and services used by families are broad goals.

Home Economics research encompasses a group of eight subject matter areas:

Child Development

Family Life

Family Economics and Management

Foods

Nutrition and Nutrition Education

Clothing and Textiles

Shelter and Environment

Home Economics Education

These subject matter areas are of particular importance in investigating those Research Problem Areas dealing with disadvantaged families, rural development, human nutrition, nutrition education, and others which have been grouped under Research Program Group 5.00.

The emphasis on individuals and families is essential to the study of consumer needs and attitudes involved in the specific commodity Research Problem Areas included in Research Program Groups 3 and 4 and, to a lesser extent, in Research Program Groups 1 and 2 (Regional and National Agricultural Research Planning and Coordination).

In order to keep informed about available personnel and research facilities in the western region, WHERAC periodically conducts an inventory of research in progress and the personnel assigned to it. The most recent inventory was made as of January 1, 1973. The results are summarized in Table 1 at the end of this paper. It is evident that the strongest areas of research, both in numbers of projects and in numbers of FTE's of personnel, are foods and human nutrition and nutrition education. However, sizeable efforts are being made in other areas, e.g. child development, family life, clothing and textiles, family economics and home economics education, even though the numbers of FTE's active in these areas are small.

5. SUPPORT WESTERN REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ESCOP HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH SUBCOMMITTEE

WHERAC forms a base of reference for the western regional representative on the Home Economics Research Subcommittee of ESCOP. The Northeast and Southern regions have noted the effectiveness of WHERAC in this capacity and would like to organize similar groups of research administrators. Since there is no national association of Home Economics research administrators in the land grant system which parallels the Division of Agriculture or the Experiment Station Section of the NASULGC, the Home Economics representative is dependent upon WHERAC for back-up support and distribution of information. AAHE, the Association of Administrators of Home Economics,

is an inappropriate group for this function since (1) its membership includes many schools which do not have Experiment Station research and (2) its meetings do not deal sufficiently with research.

6. PROMOTE NEW APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONNEL FOR HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH AND STRENGTHEN PRESENT RESEARCH PERSONNEL

The need to increase numbers of qualified research personnel in all Home Economics subject-matter areas is crucial. This is apparent from the sparse number of FTE's active in research in the western region. The

numbers could not be greatly increased if "qualified faculty were released from teaching to do part-time research." Less than one-fourth as many persons are assigned to research as to teaching, and outnumber those for research.

An innovative Interstate Doctoral Program for the fields of Home Economics has been developed through the initiative of WHERAC and facilitated by cooperation with WICHE. This plan encourages current staff and married women to pursue graduate work toward the doctorate since the plan requires only a minimum of time away from home or job.

Universities participating in the program have agreed to pool their faculties, facilities and courses so that doctoral candidates can utilize the facilities of more than one institution with a minimum of residency time at the degree-granting institution.

In contrast to the fields in Agriculture only eight doctoral programs are available in all fields of Home Economics in the Western Region. Using Child Development and Family Life as examples, only two such programs exist, although these are the areas where there is greatest demand and where staff needs are great.

7. CONSIDER METHODS OF OBTAINING A BROADER BASE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH

WHERAC members discuss and exchange information regarding outside funding for Home Economics research. Outside funds supplement the largest single source of support which is the Experiment Station.

WHERAC recognizes the need for outside funding in order to initiate high priority research and will continue to seek ways to expand the base of support.

8. INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE RECIPROCAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BEST USE OF PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES IN THE WESTERN REGION.

To a limited degree this concept has been put into effect in the planning and organization of W116 "Nutrition and Food Acceptance as Related to Selected Environmental Factors": Wyoming is doing the serum lipid analyses for the region; California (Davis) will process a questionnaire on food attitudes for the region.

Possible consortia for training research personnel in Western Land Grant institutions have been discussed, and faculty and technicians in several states have been trained by experienced personnel in other laboratories. Graduate students have been exchanged for summer employment in Oregon, Washington and California.

9. CONSIDER CURRENT PROBLEMS FACING HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH ADMINISTRATORS

The interdisciplinary field of Home Economics is of necessity revising and redirecting its research in response to new knowledge and methodologies accruing from its root discipline and the emerging problems of families encountering rapid social change. It is, therefore, an urgent need on the part of Home Economics research administrators to maintain a continuing dialogue. WHERAC members have achieved a high degree of rapport and


competency in this respect and sincerely believe that the result is a greatly strengthened research program for the benefit of stations in the Western Region. WHERAC members stand ready to act collectively as needs arise.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
Office of the Dean and Director



May 23, 1975

TO: Western Experiment Station Directors

FROM: Philip J. Leyendecker 
Administrative Advisor, WHERAC

SUBJECT: Report to the Western Experiment Station Directors
Summer Meeting - Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

The Western Home Economics Research Administrators Council meeting was held at the School of Home Economics, University of Nevada, Reno, March 11-12, 1975. Ten states were represented.

After a review of "Functions of the Western Home Economics Research Administrative Council" the Council approved action to update the statement every two years to include a set of operational guidelines. The present review process for home economics regional research projects was reviewed and the following suggestions were made to strengthen the process to assure the best possible regional research home economics projects.

- 1) Upon receipt of a regional research project from the administrative advisor, three WHERAC members will be appointed by the Chairwoman to review the project.
- 2) The review committee report will then be submitted to WHERAC.
- 3) If suggestions for revision are made, the revised project will be resubmitted to WHERAC.
- 4) Upon WHERAC's approval, the project will be forwarded to the administrative advisor for submission to the Western Experiment Station directors for their action. Presently, WHERAC does not have an opportunity to assist in the review of regional research projects. It was felt that the above process, or one which the Western Directors may wish to propose, the home economics regional research can be appreciably improved.

A motion passed, recommending to the Western Directors that a member of WHERAC be assigned to each approved regional project related to home economics for purposes of keeping WHERAC appraised of progress and to facilitate possible needed input to ensure quality and to keep the project progressing according to time schedule. Action of the Western Directors is required upon this motion.

A progress report was given on the interstate doctoral program in home economics, indicating satisfactory progress to date. A proposal will be sent to AAHE for support to enlarge the scope of the IDP in terms of the long range goals of AAHE.

A report was made by Elizabeth Davis of CSRS concerning the importance of CSRS reviews, pointing out that there are two types, namely, "Special" and "Subject matter". At some stations in the west, the home economics programs have not been

reviewed for the past four years. The CSRS representative encouraged WHERAC members to request more timely reviews through their station directors.

Considerable time was spent discussing the Focus II Report* and how it can be coordinated with the regional research planning effort.

The Family and Household Research Act of 1975 was presented and discussed with action recommended that key persons be contacted to acquaint them with the Act and solicit their support.

The responsibilities of the ESCOP representative from WHERAC and the obligations of the Chairman of the Home Economics Research Committee of ESCOP were reviewed and discussed, with the idea of making the home economics input more meaningful and helpful.

A report on the Regional Planning Group V indicated that two task forces were appointed, namely, "Quality of Food, including nutritional quality" and "Quality of Families". These two areas are of vital concern to WHERAC and assistance is offered to the regional planning group to recommend members for the two new task forces.

The regional projects in home economics were reviewed. Pertinent comments follow.

- A) W-116-"Nutrition and Food Acceptance as Related to Selected Environmental Factors". Two regional publications are in the process of completion. It was noted that throughout the life of this project, funding problems have hampered progress toward research objectives.
- B) "Nutrient Bioavailability - a Key to Human Nutrition". Approved by the Western Directors for submission to the Committee of Nine.
- C) "Development of Social Competencies in Children". Approved by the Western Directors for submission to the Committee of Nine. WHERAC feels that the objectives of this project are too general and not in the terms that would be meaningful to agriculture personnel and that there are too many proposed variables.
- D) "Resource Conservation in Utilization of Textile Products". Not approved by the Western Directors, because it was not in line with national priorities and it appeared that the new project was a continuation of research that the group have been doing for the past ten years.
- E) WHERAC recommends to the Western Directors that the WRCC-9 Committee be continued for two years (July 1975-77) to stimulate individual state projects and publications, but not to develop a regional project, and that the committee submit to WHERAC at their Spring meeting in Utah a listing of research priorities in the area of clothing and textiles. Action of the Western Directors is required upon this recommendation.

The next meeting of WHERAC will be held March 2 and 3, 1976, at Logan, Utah. Dr. Marjorie Kesier was elected Chairwoman to serve at the close of this meeting through the Spring, 1977 meeting. Dr. Betty Hawthorne was selected to complete Dr. Ruth Hall's term as representative to the Home Economics Research Subcommittee of ESCOP and WRPC.

* * *

* - Focus II, Extension Home Economics, prepared by a Task Force appointed by the Home Economics Subcommittee of ECOP.

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

21.0 Regional Research Committee Report - C. E. Clark

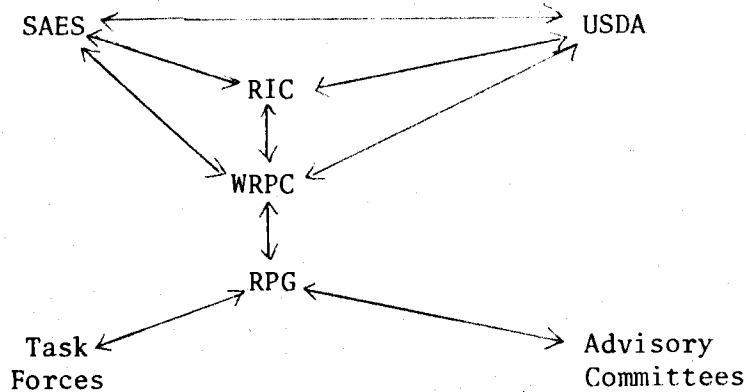
The meetings of the RRC were held August 5-6, 1975 in Coeur d'Alene, ID. Present at these meetings were: C. E. Clark, R. J. Miller, C. P. Wilson, J. E. Moak

21.1 Mechanisms for Regional Research Coordination

RRC discussed a proposal from C. P. Wilson to eliminate the current mechanisms for reviewing regional research projects.

RRC recommends that: (1) The Regional Research Committee as it currently exists be abolished, and that it be replaced by a subcommittee for research implementation of the Western Regional Planning Committee (WRPC). (2) The subcommittee of WRPC be called the Research Implementation Committee (RIC) and its membership consist of four representatives of USDA agencies (one each from CSRS, ARS, FS and ERS, to be chosen by each respective agency, providing these agencies concur) plus four members from SAES. (3) The four SAES members be elected by the WDA to rotating four-year terms with the senior SAES member serving as chairman of RIC. (4) RIC review and recommend research in the priority areas identified by WRPC and in other needed areas. This necessarily includes RRF projects, which are subject to the requirements of the enabling Hatch legislation. (5) RIC recommend Administrative Advisors for RRF projects from among the membership of WDA and USDA administrators. (6) RIC recommend Administrative Advisors for WRCC's from among the membership of WDA, USDA administrators, and department heads. (7) WRPC consider incorporating the existing membership of the advisory councils (WAERC, WHERAC, WSWRC, WSRAC) into an expanded membership of the RPG's so that each RPG will include (a) a representative (dean, department head, or section head) from a related discipline representing each western SAES and (b) representatives from USDA agencies. (8) For those subject matter areas which do not easily adapt themselves to the RPG classifications, WRPC consider instituting new advisory committees with SAES and USDA membership. These committees would report to the appropriate RPG Co-Chairmen to provide interdisciplinary input across RPG lines. (9) The question of expansion of RPG membership by incorporation of the existing membership of the advisory councils be studied by WRPC and a report be presented to the WDA at the spring 1976 meeting. Until that time, the current advisory councils will remain in effect.

RRC envisions the resultant operational structure as follows:



Implementation will take effect as soon as possible after concurrence by WRPC and the appropriate USDA agencies.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.2 WRCC Petitions

21.2.1 Structure of Agriculture

A request for the establishment of a WRCC in the area of Structure of Agriculture was received from Dr. J. M. Nielson of Washington.

RRC recommends to WRPC that pursuant to the establishment of the research implementation mechanisms identified in 21.1 above, an advisory committee should be charged with making recommendations on the program of research in the entire area of the Structure of Agriculture.

(Action of WD: TABLED. See item 21.4.10)

21.2.2 Clothing and Textiles

A request for the establishment of a WRCC in the area of Clothing and Textiles was received from Mary Jean Wylie of AZ via Dr. M. A. Massengale.

RRC recommends the establishment of WRCC-23 entitled Clothing and Textiles to be effective from August 8, 1975 to September 30, 1977. RRC recommends Dr. Elizabeth Gifford of Colorado serve as Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.2.3 Federal Register Monitoring

RRC recognizes the monitoring of the Federal Register as an important area of concern for the WDA, and

recommends the establishment of WRCC-24 entitled Federal Register Monitoring to extend from August 8, 1975 to September 30, 1976, to explore alternative procedures in monitoring the Federal Register in areas such as pesticides, the environment, proposed new regulations, etc., which are of concern to the Western Region. RRC recommends that M. T. Buchanan serve as Administrative Advisor of this coordinating committee, that he solicit participation from Station and Extension Directors in the Western Region, and that he present a progress report at the spring 1976 WDA meeting.

(Action of WD: FAILED)

Director Massengale moved, and it was seconded, that the WDA ask DAL Buchanan to look into alternate methods by which the WD may be alerted to the implications of items concerning pesticides, the environment, proposed new regulations, etc. which may appear in the Federal Register, and that DAL Buchanan report back to the WDA at the spring 1976 meeting.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.3 Project Proposals

21.3.1 W- Worker Safety Reentry Intervals for Pesticide-Treated Crops

A project outline bearing the above title was received from Dr. J. B. Kendrick, Jr.

RRC recommends that this project outline be transmitted to the Chairman of the WDA for submission to the Committee of Nine and that Dr. J. B. Kendrick, Jr. continue as the Administrative Advisor.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.3.2 Western Livestock Marketing Information Project

A project proposal bearing the above title was received from Dr. L. H. Watts of Colorado via Directors J. P. Jordan and J. B. Kendrick, Jr. The proposal requests the establishment of a regional research project to evaluate the effectiveness of the Cooperative Extension Service project on Western Livestock Marketing Information which is currently undergoing review.

RRC recommends that a regional research project in this area not be established. However, the WDA welcome the

opportunity to join with Extension Directors in evaluating the Western Livestock Marketing Information Project. RRC recommends the Chairman of the WDA select people to help implement this evaluation.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.4 Follow-up of Previous Actions

21.4.1 W- Reproductive Efficiency and Growth in Turkeys

This area of work has been approved as W-142 Reproductive Efficiency of Turkeys.

21.4.2 W- Nutrient Bioavailability--A Key to Human Nutrition

This area of work has been approved as W-143 Nutrient Bioavailability--A Key to Human Nutrition.

21.4.3 W- Assessment of Social Competence in Children of Selected Rural Populations in the Western Region

This area of work has been approved as W-144 Development of Social Competencies in Children.

21.4.4 W- Impacts of Shifts in Relative Prices of Feedstuffs, and Feeder and Slaughter Cattle on the Production and Marketing of U.S. Beef

This area of work has been approved as W-145 Impacts of Relative Price Changes of Feeds and Cattle on the Marketing of U.S. Beef.

21.4.5 W- Impacts of International Trade on Western Agriculture

RRC received a copy of a memorandum to Deans and Experiment Station Directors from Dean G. R. Stairs of Arizona regarding the status of the proposed regional project on Impacts of International Trade on Western Agriculture. After studying this area of work with an ad hoc technical committee, it was determined that the assignment be given to WAERC to organize an International Trade Symposium in which there could be wide participation, not only by the states but also by federal and private participants. The objectives of the symposium would be primarily to identify (1) facts on the impact of trade and trade policies on western agriculture, and (2) the role of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in contributing a complementary input to present ongoing commissions and policy-setting bodies.

RRC recommends that WAERC be instructed to proceed to develop such a symposium within the next twelve months and report results to the WDA at the summer 1976 meeting, and that Dean Stairs communicate his ideas on this subject to WAERC.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 21.4.6 W- Development of Big Game Management Programs Based Upon Multiple Objectives

RRC recommends that the above entitled proposed project be deleted as an area of work.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

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

A project proposal bearing the above title was rejected by RRC at the spring 1975 meeting. A charge has been given to WRCC-10 to develop a project proposal in this area by September 1976.

- 21.4.8 W- Regional Climatic Models for Environmental Resources Planning and Management

An ad hoc technical committee meeting to develop a project proposal in the above named area of work has been called for September 16 and 17 in Bozeman, MT.

- 21.4.9 W- Growth and Development of Range Plants Under Stress Conditions

A project proposal bearing the above title was rejected by the Committee of Nine at their April meeting.

RRC recommends this proposed project be deleted as an area of work. RRC also recommends that any further efforts in this area be channeled through RPG-1.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

- 21.4.10 W- Structure of Agriculture

RRC recommends this be deleted as an area of work and that an advisory committee of WRPC as proposed under 21.1 above be charged with making recommendations on the program of research in the entire area of the Structure of Agriculture.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

RRC wishes to reiterate the importance of keeping the locations of technical committee meetings as easily accessible as possible in order to conserve time and travel funds.

21.5.3 Clonally Propagated Germ Plasm Resources

The National Plant Germ Plasm Committee (NPGC) has recommended the formation of seven committees to make recommendations for clonally propagated plants. The committees would be in the areas of pome fruits, stone fruits, small fruits, grapes, citrus, nut crops and subtropical fruits. Dr. Sam Dietz of Washington has been assigned the responsibility for assembling the committees on grapes and nut crops, and will supply nominees from the western region to serve on all seven committees. RRC requests WD cooperate in this effort by agreeing to pay the travel costs out of station funds for any SAES personnel serving on these committees.

21.5.4 Order Form for Technical Committee Minutes and Annual Progress Reports

Pursuant to WDA action at the spring 1975 meeting in Riverside that copies of technical committee minutes and annual reports not be routinely distributed to WDA, RRC has prepared an order form for stations to use in ordering these reports when desired from the Office of the DAL. A supply of these forms will be sent to each station accompanying the new revised Supplementary Manual. A draft copy of the form is attached to this report.

21.5.5 Task Force on Sheep

RRC received a comprehensive research plan proposal on sheep industry programs from the American Sheep Producers Council and the National Wool Growers Association, requesting the establishment of a task force on sheep. RRC agrees that sheep research is an important area of work and will forward the request for a task force to RPG-4.

21.5.6 Retirement of Margaret Boeckman

RRC notes the retirement of Margaret Boeckman, who has worked for CSRS and its predecessor organizations in regional research since 1946. RRC wishes to express its gratitude for her many years of invaluable service and assistance and will send her a letter to that effect.

21.5.7 RRC in-put to WRPC Meeting

For the WRPC meeting held July 15-17, 1975 in San Francisco, RRC was requested to prepare a statement on "RRC - WRPC Relationships" to be presented under the general topic "Mechanisms of Coordination of SAES and Federal Agency Research". WDA members may obtain copies of this statement from the Office of the DAL.

21.6 Personnel Assignments

21.6.1 IR-5 Current Research Information System

RRC recommends that L. D. Swindale of Hawaii be appointed the western administrative representative for this project, and that Jack Bell of Colorado be appointed the western technical committee representative for this project.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.6.2 Evaluation and Redistribution of Administrative Advisorships

21.6.2.1 RRC recommends the establishment in principle of the policy that individuals should not serve as Administrative Advisors for more than one regional research project at a time. (This does not include inter-regional projects or coordinating committees.) In addition, RRC has recommended and the WDA has approved in 21.1 above that USDA administrators, subject to their concurrence, be eligible to serve as Administrative Advisors for regional research projects and coordinating committees, and that department heads be eligible to serve as Administrative Advisors of coordinating committees.

(Action of WD: PASSED)

21.6.2.2 Insofar as possible, RRC has reduced the Administrative Advisor workload to one regional research project per person and recommends the following Administrative Advisor assignments:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Asleson, J.A. | W- Regional Climatic Models for Environmental Resources Planning & Management |
| Ayres, L. C. | W-133 |
| **Bennett, J. A. (UT) | WRCC-1 |
| Bohmont, D. W. | W-120 |
| **Bradford, G. E. (CA) | WRCC-8 |

*Brooks, S. N.	W-126
Burris, M. J.	W-112
Card, C. S.	W-102
Clark, C. E.	W-122
**Cowan, J. R. (OR)	WRCC-13
Davis, J. R.	W-68
Dugger, W. M., Jr.	W-127, IR-4, WRCC-15
*Evans, C. E.	W-67
Foote, W. H.	W-132, IR-1
Gifford, E. D.	WRCC-23
**Gilmour, C. M. (ID)	WRCC-12
Gledhill, V. H.	W-141
**Hackett, W. P. (CA)	WRCC-11
Hess, C. E.	W-131
Johnson, D. D.	W-129
Jordan, J. P.	W-143
*Kendrick, E. L.	W-134
Kendrick, J. B., Jr.	W- Worker Safety Reentry Intervals for Pesticide Treated Crops
Lee, D. J.	W-45
Leyendecker, P. J.	W-116
Massengale, M. A.	W-128, W-138
Matthews, D. J.	W-123
*McClellan, W. D.	W-130
**McConnen, R. J. (MT)	WRCC-22
Miller, R. J.	W-124
Moore, D. P.	W-139, IR-2, WRCC-18

Moreng, R. E.	W-136, W-142
*Morgan, A. I., Jr.	WRCC-10
Mullins, A. M.	W-137, W-145
Nielson, J. M.	W-106, WM-61
Oldenstadt, D. L.	W-115, W-118
*Plowman, R. D.	W-135
Rice, R. R.	W-144
Robins, J. S.	W-109
Sammet, L. L.	W-114, W-140
**Schafer, J. F. (WA)	WRCC-20
**Schermerhorn, R.W. (ID)	WRCC-16
**Smith, O. E. (WA)	WRCC-17
Stairs, G. R.	W-119
Swindale, L. D.	W-125, IR-5
Thorud, D. B.	W-82
*van Schilfgaarde, J.	WRCC-19
Waters, W. E.	W-84, W-110
Wilson, M. L.	W-6, WRCC-21
Young, R. A.	W-121

* ARS personnel
** Department head

(Action of WD: PASSED)

REQUEST FORM FOR COPIES OF REPORTS AND MINUTES
OF WESTERN REGIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS AND
WESTERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEES

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT	MINUTES OF TECH. COMM. MEETING	PROJECT No.	PROJECT TITLE	ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT	MINUTES OF TECH. COMM. MEETING	PROJECT No.	PROJECT TITLE
		WM-61	AGR. FACTOR MARKETS			W-132	SMALL GRAINS
		W-6	PLANT INTRODUCTION			W-133	OUTDOOR RECREATION
		W-45	PESTICIDE RESIDUES			W-134	NEMATODES
		W-67	WATER-SOIL-PLANT RELATIONS			W-135	STRESS IN FOOD-PRODUCING ANIMALS
		W-68	SOIL-WATER MOVEMENT			W-136	POULTRY
		W-82	WATER QUALITY			W-137	MARKETING LAMB & MUTTON
		W-84	BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL			W-138	HERBICIDAL MOVEMENT IN PLANTS
		W-102	LIVESTOCK PARASITES			W-139	BEEES
		W-106	RESEARCH COORDINATION			W-140	ENERGY
		W-109	CODLING MOTH			W-141	GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS
		W-110	BARK BEETLES			W-142	TURKEY REPRODUCTION
		W-112	BEEF CATTLE & SHEEP REPRODUCTION			W-143	NUTRIENT BIOAVAILABILITY
		W-114	RURAL COMMUNITY SERVICES			W-144	SOCIAL COMPETENCIES
		W-115	AREA DEVELOPMENT CENTER			W-145	MARKETING OF U.S. BEEF
		W-116	HUMAN NUTRITION			WRCC-1	BEEF CATTLE BREEDING
		W-118	HUMAN MIGRATION			WRCC-8	RANGE LIVESTOCK NUTRITION
		W-119	LAND USES			WRCC-10	BEAN DISEASES & PESTS
		W-120	CHEMICALS IN AGRICULTURE			WRCC-11	TURFGRASS
		W-121	CLEAN WEST			WRCC-12	SOIL BIOLOGY
		W-122	TOXICANTS IN FOOD			WRCC-13	SEED TECHNOLOGY
		W-123	PREDATORS			WRCC-15	HARVESTING LETTUCE
		W-124	SOIL-WASTE TREATMENTS			WRCC-16	GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL FIRM
		W-125	SOIL-LAND USE			WRCC-17	FRUITING CONTROL
		W-126	FORAGE BREEDING			WRCC-18	WILD BEE MANAGEMENT
		W-127	VEGETABLE MECHANIZATION			WRCC-19	DRAINAGE DESIGN
		W-128	TRICKLE IRRIGATION			WRCC-20	VIRUS & VIRUS-LIKE DISEASES OF FRUIT CROPS
		W-129	COLORADO BASIN SALINITY			WRCC-21	MASSIVE LAND DISPLACEMENT
		W-130	DECIDUOUS FRUIT PRODUCTION			WRCC-22	TRANSPORTATION
		W-131	MOSQUITO POPULATIONS			WRCC-23	CLOTHING & TEXTILES

APPROVED AREAS OF WORK:

- W- CLIMATIC MODELS
- W- DISEASE & INSECT RESISTANCE
- W- REENTRY INTERVALS

SEND REQUESTS FOR THE ABOVE TO:
MARK T. BUCHANAN
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

NAME _____