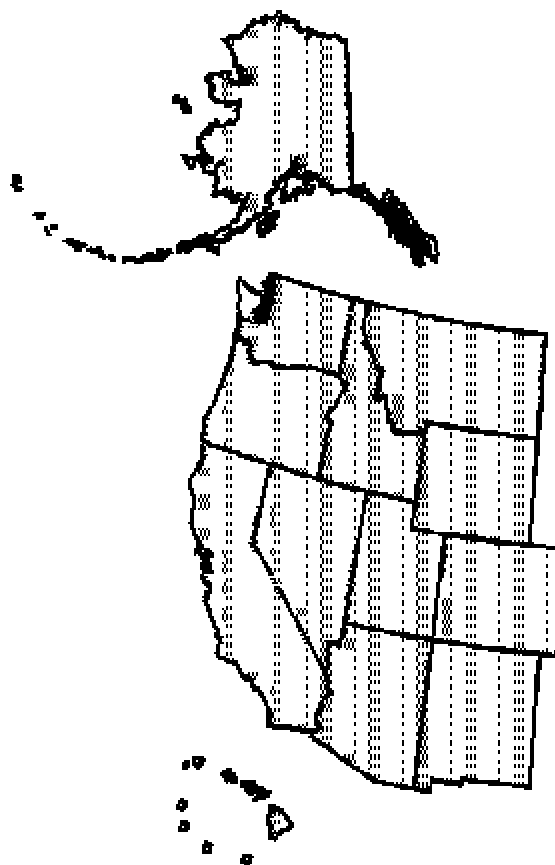


**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS**

**ALASKA
AMERICAN SAMOA
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
GUAM
HAWAII
IDAHO
MICRONESIA
MONTANA
NEVADA
NEW MEXICO
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
OREGON
UTAH
WASHINGTON
WYOMING**



**Grant Hyatt Hotel
Washington, DC
November 10, 1991**

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

1.0	Approved the agenda	1
2.0	Approved the Minutes of the 7/22-24/91 Meeting	2
3.0	Approved reimbursement of Montana State University for accounting expenses of \$1,500 annually and continuing	2
4.0	Approved change of title of Director-at-Large to Executive Director	7
5.0	Approved establishment of Ad Hoc WRCC- "Poinsettia Whitefly"	8
6.0	Elected slate of officers for 1992	9
7.0	Appointed representatives to committees	9
8.0	Approved renewal of WRCC-65 "Adaptive Control of Surface Irrigation Systems"	9
9.0	Approved rejection of W-174 "Sampling and Lactation Trials to Predict Nutritive Value of Western Alfalfa Hay"	10
10.0	Approved acceptance of resolutions as presented to ESCOP	10
11.0	Approved adjournment of the meeting	10

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**WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS**
Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, DC
Sunday, November 10, 1991

MINUTES

ATTENDANCE:

ALASKA	J. V. Drew	NEVADA	R. S. Pardini
	G. A. Mitchell	NEW MEXICO	G. Cunningham
ARIZONA	C. C. Kaltenbach		D. M. Briggs
CALIFORNIA	D. E. Schlegel	OREGON	T. R. Dutton
	C. Giorgio		V. V. Volk
	J. Kinsella	UTAH	H. P. Rasmussen
	S. D. Van Gundy	WASHINGTON	J. J. Zuiches
	P. Hughes	WYOMING	A. F. Gale
COLORADO	H. F. McHugh		R. D. Heil
GUAM	R. Muniappan	ARS	W. Tallent
HAWAII	N. P. Kefford	CSRS	W. D. Carlson
IDAHO	G. A. Lee	DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE	L. L. Boyd
	R. Heimsch	OWDAL	H. A. Sykes
MONTANA	D. Mathre		

1.0 Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chair G. A. Lee.

2.0 Introductions and Announcements

The attendees introduced themselves.

Volk reported that CSRS was requesting identification of three to four individuals from each of the regions to serve on a task force to deal with soils and soil testing for nitrogen with respect to efficient plant production and water quality. The task force will: (1) write an RFP for an in-house grants program; and (2) have writing responsibilities for a white paper on the state of the knowledge in this general area. The group will convene in the early part of December 1991. Travel expenses will be paid by CSRS. Representation from the West would help to assure input on irrigation and micro-irrigation.

Lee reported that an invitation had been sent to all Western Directors for interested individuals to attend a planning meeting to deal with the Russian Wheat Aphid infestation.

3.0 Adoption of Agenda

The motion was made and seconded to adopt the agenda. MOTION CARRIED. The agenda is included as Appendix A, p. 11.

4.0 Approval of Minutes of 7/22-24/91 Meeting

The motion was made and seconded to approve the minutes of the 7/22-24/91 meeting as circulated. MOTION CARRIED.

5.0 Chair/Executive Committee Report

Lee reported that the Executive Committee had met earlier in the day. Many of the Executive Committee agenda items are part of the WDA agenda and will be reported as the item is discussed.

He also reported that the WDA had voted against the NRSP- "Planning and Coordination" at the 1991 WDA Summer meeting. The other three regions approved the NRSP so that program is going to be funded at \$48,000 per year. The project outline has been submitted to Lee for signature as Chair of the WDA.

6.0 Treasurer's Report

Mathre distributed the Treasurer's Report, attached as Appendix B, pp. 12-15.

Lee reported that the Montana State University Agricultural Experiment Station had provided their accounting services to the WDA for many years. The time involved each year for managing and assessing for the accounts is approximately two weeks. The Executive Committee made the recommendation as a seconded motion that the WDA reimburse Montana State University for their accounting expenses of \$1,500, annually and continuing, for management of the WDA accounts. **MOTION CARRIED.**

7.0 CSRS Report

Carlson stated that the CSRS Report would be presented at the ESCOP meeting.

8.0 ARS Report

Tallent reported that ARS is undertaking human resource management efforts. The GAO criticized the USDA for not having a plan for the future on how to deal with changing technology and professional needs. ARS has elected to address this with a structured effort which has several thrusts: (1) work force forecasting - trying to predict future needs; (2) recruiting and employee development plan - to achieve work force diversity; (3) management leadership development; (4) work life quality - with changing patterns and lifestyles, day care centers and fitness centers are needed.

Several staff changes were noted: (1) Nancy Ragsdale has been hired to direct NAPIAP. She reports to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Education. She has a staff, composed of two each from ARS-Extension-CSRS, who administratively remain within their agencies but programmatically work with her. (2) Lamar Harris has been hired to coordinate engineering activities around the country. He is also assigned responsibility for the ARS energy program. (3) The ARS National Program Staff has been restructured from two to five associates.

The ARS FY1992 budget will be \$651 million, up from \$624 million in FY1991. Of the increase \$16 million will be used for pay costs; \$1 million for minor use pesticides; \$2 million for biofuels; \$2 million for food safety. ARS received \$50 million for facilities; \$16 million of which is for Beltsville, MD renovation; \$5.25 million for the Salinity Laboratory at Riverdale; \$5 million for the Fruit and Vegetable Laboratory at Yakima.

The Federal Register announcement soliciting Board members is being assigned to the Secretary's office. There are, within the Department, papers being written, research being done, and position papers being developed in the Office of General Counsel and the OBPA on the exact meaning of the law with regard to the exact wording of the law and the legislative history. The uncertainty is whether or not it should be an absolutely free floating organization. The law says the Secretary can approve its actions or can veto them. However, he must explain a veto.

Biofuels and alternative products are part of a Secretarial initiative. Secretary Madigan has four initiatives: (1) human nutrition; (2) relationship between agriculture and the environment; (3) let farmers be farmers - simplifying red tape; (4) new markets for agricultural products.

ARS is working on a bioproducts exposition which is jointly sponsored by the Department of Energy, the USDA, and the New Uses Council. The bioproducts exposition will be held in October 1992 in St. Louis, MO.

A strategic plan for enhancing export markets is being developed. Value added exports are a big part of the plan. ARS, CSRS and ES are all involved in developing the strategic plan.

9.0 Reports by Representatives to:

9.1 ESCOP

Drew reported on specific actions taken by ESCOP at the 9/16-17/91 meeting:

(1) Related to the Director of Water and Environmental Policy plan of work, which is the work that Terry Nipp has been developing: (a) Nipp reported to ESCOP that he is continuing to receive requests for the plan for water quality work which is a color brochure developed by ESCOP several years ago. The brochure is out of date now. (b) Nipp also reported that there is a new group formed called the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, which has the assigned mission to coordinate and identify all of the data which might be used in evaluating global change. (c) Nipp reported on the sustainable agriculture aspects of the Farm Bill and pointed out that the advisory team had not yet been addressed. Operational guidelines were to be developed by November 1991 and implementation plans were to be to the Federal Register by January 1992. (d) ESCOP has requested that the Clean Water Act document be prepared as a white paper for appropriate review and subsequent publication. (e) Nipp reported on the emerging concern that OMB was unhappy with some of the water quality proposals that were funded during the initial phases of the water quality activities. The reason they were unhappy was that they felt that a number of the proposals funded were not oriented towards the mission of research that would develop improvements in water quality, but were oriented toward work that was already underway or in planning process that did not hit on some of the points that were in the overall outline of work that would be done. As water quality proposals are prepared in the future, they should be oriented specifically toward a mission oriented objective that would have impact on water quality. If basic research is being done, the scientists should be careful to explain how the results of the basic research may have application in enhancing water quality. (f) Nipp also proposed to study alternative mechanisms to fund topical issues special grants. Alternative mechanisms to fund this kind of topical issue would include designing integrated research priorities, developing rfps for proposed level of funding, soliciting for projects, tentatively awarding projects based on the availability of funds, developing a comprehensive funding proposal based on the preceding activities, developing regional mechanisms or consortiums to administer targeted special grants. ESCOP is to explore the option of developing the prepackaged research proposal as described by Nipp for presentation to Congress.

(2) The requirements that the National Cattlemen's Association were wanting to be written into research grants for experiment stations were discussed. The issue has not been completely resolved.

(3) The impact of the nationwide crisis in state appropriations for experiment stations. Many states seem to be having problems with respect to budgets. ESCOP instructed the DALs to develop a one page letter to the SAES directors concerning their need, interest, and willingness to participate in a nationwide study to assess the crisis in state appropriations for state agricultural experiment stations. The ESCOP Chair would also confer with the other COPs in the Division of Agriculture regarding their possible participation and response.

(4) ESCOP has requested that the ESCOP Chair move ahead with ECOP and Terry Nipp to establish a planning task force to prepare for the 1995 Farm Bill.

9.2 ESCOP Research Planning Group

Zuiches reported that the requests for ranking of research priorities had been circulated to SAES directors.

Dutson reported that the number of priorities had been reduced and would be finalized after the current NASULGC meeting.

Kaltenbach expressed concern about the low ranking of animal health priorities. Zuiches indicated that he had always been concerned about ranking one priority over another. There must be an integrated program where all the pieces are in place.

McHugh distributed the report on the Western Regional Council, included as Appendix C, pp. 16-19, which also deals with priorities.

9.3 ESCOP Special Initiatives Subcommittee

The ESCOP Special Initiatives Subcommittee Report is included in the DAL Report, Appendix D, pp. 20-23.

9.4 ESCOP Leadership Development Subcommittee

Dutson reported that the ESCOP Leadership Development Class I had been held in Indianapolis, IN. Class II will be in September 1992. Attendance will be accepted on a first come-first served basis for the first 100 applicants. Class II has been redesigned to encourage interaction between all participants.

9.5 FY1993 ESCOP Budget Group

Rasmussen reported that politics is heavily involved in what programs are going to be in or out of the budget. It has very little to do with what the committee has discussed over the past year and a half. The basic tenet of the FY1993 budget is that they will stay with the 8.0 percent increase over what the conference bill came out to be.

Specific items mentioned are:

(1) The Rangeland Research Program has been pushed by the West. Rangeland research will be in the budget at \$3 million. CARET has that as a high priority request. There are some key legislative offices around the Western part of the country that are supportive of the request.

(2) There was also a request for an Animal Welfare addition at \$3 million. In response to the request to reduce budget, the suggestion was made to eliminate Animal Health Special Grants at \$6.48 million. The suggestion was made to join Animal Welfare and Animal Health and make it \$7 million.

(3) Aquaculture Centers Programs are to receive a recommended increase, but aquaculture research is going to be eliminated.

(4) The Competitive Facilities Grants Program will be submitted at \$0.

(5) The International Research component may be added as a joint proposal between Extension and Research for \$3.375 million.

(6) A recommendation was made to reduce Biofuels from \$10 million to \$5 million, which runs counter to what ARS is doing.

(7) Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture would be at a level \$3.3 million.

(8) Water Quality would be \$15 million.

9.6 FY1994 ESCOP Budget Group

Kaltenbach reported that the ESCOP FY1994 Budget Group had followed the format established by the ESCOP FY1993 Budget Group.

Other authorizations are similar to that of the FY1993 Budget Group. A presentation was made by the Resources for the Future Group, which has been funded by the Kellogg Foundation. Current funding for the group is drying up and they are looking for other sources of funds. The FY1994 Budget Group feels that the work of the group is of value and is of the opinion that it should be supported in some way, perhaps combined with Extension. Now, it is on the list at \$1 million, and a decision will have to be made whether to leave it on the ESCOP budget, to move it to ECOP, or share it.

There are six new areas which the committee opted to put on the list: (1) animal genome/germplasm for \$3 million; (2) genetic resource evaluation for \$3 million; (3) solid waste management for \$8 million; (4) soil, root and microorganism dynamics for \$4 million; (5) food safety for \$4 million; and (6) a stable, competent work force for \$6 million.

There is a general feeling that the areas for which we currently have funding shouldn't be given up. The new initiatives are the ones which would probably be eliminated first.

9.7 Committee of Nine

Boyd reported that the Committee of Nine Report is included in the DAL Report, Appendix D, pp. 20-23.

10.0 Water Quality Funding

Volk reported that the recipients had been named for the FY1991 Special Grants Water Quality Program. There were 9-10 grants from the Western region which were funded. Funding for the coming year has been increased from \$8 million to \$9 million. Indirect costs (14%) will come out of that, so there will not be a great increase in funding. An RFP has been written and will be announced as soon as the Office of General Counsel releases it. The RFP for the National Research Initiative portion of Water Quality will be announced at about the same time as the Special Grant RFP.

There will be a meeting in March or April 1992, probably in Tucson, AZ, for all people who have received water quality grants in the previous three years. It will be a review and evaluation meeting and will address the OMB concerns.

11.0 Pest Management Activities

Schlegel presented the Pest Management Activities Report, included as Appendix E, p. 24.

12.0 Sustainable Agriculture

Schlegel presented the Sustainable Agriculture Report, included as Appendix F, pp. 25-26.

13.0 Status of the NRSP-Plant Germplasm

Boyd reported that a draft of the NRSP- "Plant Germplasm" was circulated in September to all directors, requesting comments. After incorporating suggested changes, the revised outline was mailed in October to all members of the Committee of Nine and regional research committees. The next step for the outline will be at the December Committee of Nine meeting.

14.0 ESCOP/ECOP Supported Congressional Activities

Boyd reported that ESCOP had requested that Terry Nipp develop a summary of his activities on behalf of the "Water Quality" project. Nipp also developed a summary of possible activities and several budget options for calendar year 1992. These documents are included as Appendix G, pp. 27-34. Also included in Appendix G, pp. 31-35, is a "thought piece" developed by Nipp on preparing for the 1995 Farm Bill. These items and options should be considered by all directors to determine the level of support for Nipp for the next year.

15.0 DAL Search Committee Activities

Dutson distributed a draft of the position announcement and position description for the Director-at-Large, Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors, included as Appendix H, pp. 36-38.

The WDAL Search Committee is composed of Dutson (Chair), Kaltenbach, Drew, Schlegel, and McHugh. The present DAL is retiring in December 1992. In order to get names in, begin the screening process, and schedule interviews, the announcement needs to be circulated by shortly after the first of the year. Comments should be directed to members of the Search Committee as soon as possible.

Dutson commented that the Southern Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors had approved a change in title from the Southern Director-at-Large to Southern Executive Director. He indicated that there should be coordination between the four regional associations.

Zuiches indicated that, according to the position announcement, the Director-at-Large position is a staff position to the association and thus is appropriate to bear the title of Executive Director. The motion was made and seconded to change the title of the Western Director-at-Large to Executive Director, Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors. MOTION CARRIED.

16.0 Western Biotech Consortium

Van Gundy distributed information on a proposal to establish a "Western Biotechnology Consortium", attached as Appendix I, pp. 39-49. There is already a biotechnology consortium in the region which is already in the CSRS Special Grants Program at \$400,000 per year. It involves California-Riverside, Arizona, New Mexico, Los Alamos, and Texas Tech

Kaltenbach expressed concern that adding additional consortia could dilute the efforts of the NRI.

Volk reported that he had attended a small planning meeting including representatives from Washington, Oregon, Hawaii and Arizona. The recommendation from the meeting was to broaden it to include the expertise which may appear in a variety of different states. Each of the states has certain kinds of expertise and by broadening the scope, all the states can be included. A major issue that came up at the meeting was the question of sharing funds. The faculty or principal investigator will have to find someone to cost share funds in industry. Industry will then have a degree of control over the kind of programs that are going to be funded. With a focused program in the West, you could target areas of agriculture that would be more specific to the Western region, as opposed to getting lost in the NRI.

Lee stated that he had heard a report that the President will provide a line item in his budget for biotechnology.

Van Gundy indicated that, if the Western Directors approved, a one-day workshop would be held in mid January 1992 to finalize a proposal and plan the strategy for obtaining funding for a special grant to establish the consortium. The directors were polled for their support for the consortium. One was decidedly for the consortium and four were against the consortium with the balance of the directors undecided.

17.0 Joint SAES/ARS Program-Poinsettia White Fly

Van Gundy reported that a strain of the sweetpotato whitefly is a problem in the desert agriculture in California, Arizona and New Mexico. A briefing on the emergency is included as Appendix J, p. 49.

In response to the critical need, the motion was made and seconded to establish an ad hoc WRCC- "Poinsettia Whitefly" to develop a coordinated multi-state multi-agency plan for dealing with the sweetpotato whitefly and to direct resources in this emergency. MOTION CARRIED.

18.0 Funding for Microbial Germplasm Collection Proposal

Dutson reported that a copy of a draft of a NRSP- "Microbial Germplasm Collection" had been mailed to each of the Western Directors.

Boyd indicated that the NRSP is scheduled to be reviewed by the Committee of Nine in December and that comments need to be directed to Dutson as soon as possible.

19.0 Future Meetings

19.1 Spring WDA Meeting Plans

Rasmussen reported that the Spring WDA meeting will be held in Salt Lake City, UT, March 23-25, 1992. RIC will meet March 23 and the WDA will meet March 24-25, 1992.

19.2 Summer Meeting Plans: Joint Meeting with Deans, Resident Instruction, Extension & CARET

The Summer 1992 meeting will be July 19-23, 1992 in Monterey CA.

20.0 Election of Officers

The Executive Committee presented the recommendation as a seconded motion to elect the following slate of officers for 1992:

Chair	T. R. Dutson (OR)
Chair-Elect	J. J. Zuiches (WA)
Secretary	H. P. Rasmussen (UT)
Executive Committee Members-at-Large	G. Cunningham (NM)
	G. A. Mitchell (AK)

MOTION CARRIED.

The Executive Committee also presented a recommendation as a seconded motion to appoint the following individuals to the listed committees:

ESCOP Research Planning/Western Regional Council/NARC	H. F. McHugh
ESCOP FY1995 Budget Group	G. Cunningham (NM)
ESCOP Special Initiatives Group (two years)	L. Lund (CA-R)
ESCOP Plant Germplasm Subcommittee	G. A. Lee (ID)
Committee of Nine	J. J. Zuiches (WA)
Committee of Nine Alternate	V. V. Volk (OR)
Research Implementation Committee (four years)	R. Heimsch (ID)

MOTION CARRIED.

21.0 Other Business

21.1 RIC Report

Zuiches reported that an edited petition for WRCC-65 "Adaptive Control of Surface Irrigation Systems" had been submitted by Administrative Advisor L. G. James (WA). RIC recommends approval of WRCC-65 "Adaptive Control of Surface Irrigation Systems" from 11/10/91 to 9/30/94. MOTION CARRIED.

Zuiches also reported that a project outline had been submitted on behalf of W-174 "Predicting the Nutritive Value of Alfalfa Hay in the Western Region." RIC recommends rejection of W-174 "Sampling and Lactation Trials to Predict Nutritive Value of Western Alfalfa Hay." As the Committee of Nine has approved the extension of W-174 to 9/30/92, RIC further recommends that the committee consider establishment of a WRCC in the future. MOTION CARRIED.

22.0 Resolutions

Briggs indicated that there are two resolutions that have been written into the overall Experiment Station Section minutes. These two resolutions are for L Lewis (CA) and M. H. Niehaus (CO).

The motion was made and seconded to accept the resolutions as presented to ESCOP. MOTION CARRIED.

23.0 Changing of the Guard

Lee expressed his appreciation to Boyd and Sykes for their support to him during his tenure as WDA Chair.

The gavel was passed to Dutson.

24.0 Adjournment

The motion was made and seconded to adjourn the meeting. MOTION CARRIED.

**WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
DIRECTORS**

Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, DC

Sunday, November 10, 1990

1:00 - 4:15 pm

AGENDA

1:00	1.0	Call to Order	G. A. Lee
	2.0	Introductions and Announcements	G. A. Lee
	3.0	Adoption of Agenda	
	4.0	Approval of Minutes of 7/22-24/91 Meeting	G. A. Lee
1:05	5.0	Chair/Executive Committee Report	G. A. Lee
1:15	6.0	Treasurer's Report	D. Mathre
1:20	7.0	CSRS Report	J. P. Jordan
1:30	8.0	ARS Report	W. H. Tallent
	9.0	Reports by Representatives to:	
1:40	9.1	ESCOP	J. V. Drew
1:50	9.2	ESCOP Research Planning Group	T. R. Dutson/J. J. Zuiches
2:00	9.3	ESCOP Special Initiatives Subcommittee	G. Cunningham
2:05	9.4	ESCOP Leadership Development Subcommittee	T. R. Dutson
2:15	9.5	FY1993 ESCOP Budget Group	H. P. Rasmussen
2:25	9.6	FY1994 ESCOP Budget Group	C. C. Kaltenbach
2:35	9.7	Committee of Nine	L. L. Boyd
2:45	10.0	Water Quality Funding	V. V. Volk/T. Nipp
2:55	11.0	Pest Management Activities	D. E. Schlegel
3:00	12.0	Sustainable Agriculture	D. E. Schlegel
3:10	13.0	Status of the NRSP-Plant Germplasm	L. L. Boyd
3:15	14.0	ESCOP/ECOP Supported Congressional Activities	L. L. Boyd
3:20	15.0	DAL Search Committee Activities	T. R. Dutson
3:25	16.0	Western Biotech Consortium	K. R. Farrell
3:35	17.0	Joint SAES/ARS Program-Poinsettia White Fly	S. D. Van Gundy
3:40	18.0	Funding for Microbial Germplasm Collection Proposal	T. R. Dutson
	19.0	Future Meetings	
3:45	19.1	Spring WDA Meeting Plans	H. P. Rasmussen
3:50	19.2	Summer Meeting Plans; Joint Meeting with Deans, Resident Instruction, Extension & CARET	D. E. Schlegel
3:55	20.0	Election of Officers	G. A. Lee
	21.0	Other Business	
4:05	21.1	RIC report	J. J. Zuiches
4:10	22.0	Resolutions	
4:15	23.0	Changing of the Guard	
4:20	24.0	Adjournment	

The DAL Report was distributed by Electronic Mail prior to the meeting.

**WESTERN DIRECTOR AT LARGE ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL REPORT
FY 1992**

ASSESSMENTS

07-Nov-91

	Actual	Budget	Balance
July 1, 1991 Balance	\$	\$	\$ 75,231.73
AM.SAMOA	600.00		75,231.73
MICRONESIA	600.00		75,231.73
NORTHERN MARIANAS	600.00		75,231.73
ALASKA	7,145.97		75,231.73
ARIZONA	12,752.99		75,231.73
CALIFORNIA	19,798.53		75,231.73
COLORADO	14,305.97		75,231.73
GUAM	6,957.98		75,231.73
HAWAII	9,344.65		75,231.73
IDAHO	11,289.95	11,289.95	86,521.68
MONTANA	11,943.80	11,943.80	98,465.48
NEVADA	9,181.18		98,465.48
NEW MEXICO	9,516.31		98,465.48
OREGON	14,485.79	14,485.79	112,951.27
UTAH	12,139.98	12,139.98	125,091.25
WASHINGTON	13,897.27	13,897.27	138,988.52
WYOMING	10,709.63		138,988.52
SUB TOTAL	165,270.00	63,756.79	
COLORADO RENT	4,200.00		
Total	\$ 169,470.00	\$ 63,756.79	\$ 138,988.52

INCOME AND EXPENSES

DEBIT	CREDIT	BUDGET	BALANCE
17-Oct-91	Transfer of Funds to Colorado	32,500.00	106,488.52
05-Aug-91	July Interest	633.58	107,122.10
19-Sep-91	August Interest	623.80	107,745.90
23-Sep-91	September Interest	593.22	108,339.12
Total		\$ 1,850.60	\$ 108,339.12

**WESTERN DIRECTORS' SPECIAL ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL REPORT
FY 1992**

ASSESSMENTS

07-Nov-91

	Assessments	Payments	Balance
July 1, 1991 Balance	\$	\$	\$ 20,320.03
ALASKA	510.58		20,320.03
ARIZONA	911.20		20,320.03
CALIFORNIA	1,414.61		20,320.03
COLORADO	1,022.16		20,320.03
GUAM	497.15		20,320.03
HAWAII	667.68		20,320.03
IDAHO	806.67	806.67	21,126.70
MONTANA	853.39	853.39	21,980.09
NEVADA	656.00		21,980.09
NEW MEXICO	679.94		21,980.09
OREGON	1,035.01	1,035.01	23,015.10
UTAH	867.40	867.40	23,882.50
WASHINGTON	992.96	992.96	24,875.46
WYOMING	765.21		24,875.46
Total	\$ <u>11,679.96</u>	\$ <u>4,555.43</u>	\$ <u>24,875.46</u>

INCOME AND EXPENSES

Date	Transaction	Income	Expense	Balance
19-Aug-91	Drew ESCOP - Mich. July 27-Aug 1, 1991	\$	\$ 1,321.81	\$ 23,553.65
17-Sep-91	McHugh ESCOP - New Hamp. Aug 24-28, 1991		932.34	22,621.31
17-Sep-91	Kaltenbach ESCOP - D.C. Sept 8-10 1991		1,214.58	21,406.73
17-Sep-91	Gale ESCOP - D.C. Sept 8-10, 1991		1,169.06	20,237.67
30-Sep-91	Drew ESCOP - San Antonio - Sept 14-20, 1991		1,128.20	19,109.47
05-Aug-91	July Interest	103.12		19,212.59
07-Oct-91	August Interest	101.52		19,314.11
07-Nov-91	September Interest	96.55		19,410.66
Total		\$ <u>301.19</u>	\$ <u>5,765.99</u>	\$ <u>19,410.66</u>

**WESTERN DIRECTOR WATER ASSESSMENT
FINANCIAL REPORT
FY 1992**

ASSESSMENTS

07-Nov-91

	1991	1992	1993
ALASKA	\$ 135.20	\$	\$ 0.00
ARIZONA	714.87		0.00
CALIFORNIA	1,443.26		0.00
COLORADO	875.42		0.00
GUAM	115.76		0.00
HAWAII	362.51		0.00
IDAHO	563.62	563.62	563.62
MONTANA	631.21	631.21	1,194.83
NEVADA	345.61		1,194.83
NEW MEXICO	380.25		1,194.83
OREGON	894.01	894.01	2,088.84
UTAH	651.49	651.49	2,740.33
WASHINGTON	833.17	833.17	3,573.50
WYOMING	503.62		3,573.50
SUB TOTAL	8,450.00	3,573.50	
Total	\$ 8,450.00	\$ 3,573.50	\$ 3,573.50

INCOME AND EXPENSES

Date	Description	1991	1992	1993
17-Oct-91	Transfer of Funds to Washington, D. C.			8,450.00
				(4,876.50)

Total	\$ 0.00	\$ 8,450.00	\$ (4,876.50)
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**WESTERN REGION DEANS AND DIRECTORS
REGIONALIZATION ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL REPORT**

ASSESSMENTS

07-Nov-91

ITEM	11/21/88		3/26/90	
	ASSESSMENT	PAID	ASSESSMENT	PAID
ALASKA	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
ARIZONA	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
CALIFORNIA	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
COLORADO	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
GUAM	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
HONOLULU	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
IDAHO	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
MONTANA	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NEVADA	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
NEW MEXICO	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
OREGON	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
UTAH	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
WASHINGTON	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
WYOMING	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00

EXPENSES

Date	Transactions	Expense	Expense
09-JUN-89	Reimburse Montana Dean Phone calls	230.00	
20-JUL-89	Weldon Sleight - Utah	14,000.00	
Sub Total		\$ (230.00)	\$ 14,000.00
Balance in Account			\$ 13,770.00

**Report to
Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors
from
Western Regional Council**

The Western Regional Council (WRC) met in Phoenix, AZ on October 23 and 24, 1991 to consider priorities to be recommended to the Joint Council. The meeting, chaired by T.K. Schwartz of the Beet Sugar Development Foundation, weighed priorities in relation to issues set out by the Joint Council. All priorities being recommended were related to a specific issue; if more than one priority related to a given issue, those were placed in order of perceived importance. The issues, related priorities and thrust areas for each priority follow: The WRC recommended a restatement of one issue to remove the word "sustainability" and add the term "natural resources". Thus, the Joint Council Issue -- Attain Compatibility and Sustainability of Agricultural Systems with Environmental and Social Values -- is being recommended to be reworded to read:

**Improve Awareness and Knowledge of Critical Societal Choices
Related to Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Priority 1: Address the Issues of Quality and Quantity of Water.

- Develop new technologies for water quality management based on effects of sediment, nutrients and chemical movement through watersheds on biological ecosystems.
- Develop management strategies for riparian zones to enhance grazing, fisheries, wildlife and water quality.
- Develop strategies for increasing water supplies and use efficiency through creative watershed management practices, imaginative irrigation operations and water conservation activities in rural and urban settings.
- Develop procedures, policies and options for multiple uses of water.
- Develop innovative programs to transfer technology to stakeholders on water issues.

Priority 2: Develop Agriculture and Natural Resource Systems Which Integrate Societal Objectives.

- Develop new, efficacious, and environmentally sound systems for control of plant and animal pests and diseases.
- Develop and apply alternative production and waste management strategies and systems that sustain and improve the quality of our resource base while providing for economically viable agriculture.
- Develop post harvest technologies to ensure maximum economic benefit, safety, quality, and acceptance of products produced.
- Promote dialogue between and among various interest groups to achieve mutual understanding.
- Encourage a comprehensive approach to agricultural as part of the total ecosystem and assure that all parts are scientifically understood.

Priority 3: Better Understand the Issues of Multiple Use of Public Lands

- Understand the (basic scientific facts about the) ecology of public lands currently used for multiple purposes.
- Identify the economic impacts on western rural communities should the current usage pattern of public lands change.
- Develop a research base which will allow policy decisions to be made that will support the multiple use concept for public lands.
- Build coalitions among the diverse users of public lands so that each can better understand each others goals and concerns to further the beneficial aspects of multiple use.
- Provide educational opportunities (K-12 through post-doctoral) dealing with the public lands issues.

Priority 4: Define the Determinants of Animal Well-Being and Their Inter-Relationships with Animal Health Needed to Optimize the Comfort, Performance, and Productive Lifetimes of Agricultural Animals.

- Define behavioral and physiological characteristics affected by stress in the agricultural animal production unit and other animal care units.
- Develop scientifically based guidelines for humane practices in agricultural production that promote productivity and health, and quality of animal care.
- Develop recommendations for correlates of environmental, production and health parameters which are economically feasible and desirable for animals and poultry in production animal agriculture.

Priority 5: Understand how Global Environmental Changes Will Affect Natural and Managed Ecosystems In the West

- Integrate human activity with changes in natural resources and agriculture.
- Understand ecological system dynamics.
- Relate global change to disturbance ecology.
- Predict atmosphere/ecosystem gas and energy exchange.
- Determine the impact of environmental change on agricultural and forest productivity and economic competitiveness.

Issue – Provide a Safe, Affordable, and Nutritious Food Supply.**Priority 1: Further Nutrition and Food Research and the Awareness and Understanding of Diet, Health and Food Safety.**

- Measure effects of producing, processing, packaging, and preparing practices (methods) on nutritional quality and safety of food products of both plant and animal origin and develop practical methods to evaluate and maintain high quality food products.

- Research nature, magnitude, and interactions of food components such as oils, saturated fats, cholesterol, food additives, chemicals residues, and naturally occurring toxicants and develop educational programs assessing and describing risks and benefits of each.
- Identify economic, behavioral, social, cultural, and environmental factors that influence consumer preferences and dietary practices. Define effective techniques for nutrition and food safety education among various populations.
- Target nutrition education of those populations (infants and children, pregnant women, the aging, etc.) where quality of life and health are vulnerable and subsequent remedial health care costs exceed those of preventive efforts.

**Issue –Develop Scientific and Professional Expertise to Advance
New Technologies and Global Relationships**

Priority 1: Educate Agricultural and Natural Resource Students and Professionals Prepared to Effectively Address Societal Objectives.

- Develop and implement curricular innovations to better prepare agricultural graduates for the 21st century.
- Attract and prepare academically outstanding students, through early intervention in the educational system.
- Update and extend facilities and equipment to support new and continuing programs through both internal and private funding.
- Provide continuing education opportunities for practicing professionals.

Priority 2: Expand Biotechnology and the Understanding of Its Applications to Improve Production and Utilization of Food, Fiber, and Other Products.

- Increase basic knowledge of molecular and cellular processes in plants, animals, and microbes.
- Apply base knowledge and develop genetically modified plants, animals, and products that can be utilized to improve the quality, quantity, and marketability of food, fiber, and other products.
- Develop degradation technologies using genetically altered microbial agents to reduce municipal and other biological waste materials to non-toxic, useful end products.
- Develop consumer education programs to facilitate understanding and acceptance of genetically modified plants and animals and products derived from them.
- Encourage the use of biotechnology to develop plant, animal and microbiological products for uses other than food and fibers.
- Increase the biological efficiency of plants and animals, by genetic improvement, vaccines, diagnostic reagents, and disease modulators developed through biotechnology.

Issue – Enhance the Global Competitiveness of U. S. Agriculture

Priority 1: Enhance Global Competitiveness of United States Agricultural and Natural Resources

- Identify, assess, and develop alternative markets and value-added agri-based products for domestic and international consumption.
- Conduct research on U.S. export and import food and fiber safety issues, apply scientific knowledge to production and processing technologies, assess socio-economic and political impacts, and disseminate information on new technologies through research, teaching, and extension programs.
- Internationalize curricula to enhance understanding of linkages among national economics, world markets, and agriculture, and to enhance the ability of current and future agribusiness and policy leaders to deal with global markets.
- Ensure consumers and foreign trade partners of the safety and quality of U.S. animal, plant and forest products.
- Assess consumer preferences in potential markets for agricultural products and education producers and processors to compete effectively in these markets.

Issue – Address Critical Social Issues In a Changing Society.

Priority 1: Strengthen the Abilities of Individuals and Families at Risk to Improve Their Quality of Life Through Research Based Programming.

- Work collaboratively with community agencies and schools to provide child care and parallel parent education programs.
- Develop research programs that identify the protective factors associated with youth and families (at risk), focusing on ethnic and culturally diverse families.
- Create extension and research partnerships to develop and implement prevention and intervention programs for families and youth at risk.
- Address the needs of migrant worker families for nutrition and parent education to facilitate the optimum development of children.
- Examine the relationships between work, stress, and family functioning to strengthen the ability of families to achieve a satisfying quality of life.
- Assess the needs of an aging population related to nutrition and health care, social and emotional support, economic security, self-sufficiency and dependent care.
- Work collaboratively with health care providers and relevant agencies to assist individuals and families to meet their health care needs.
- Assess interdependencies of communities and families to develop usable programs for improved economic well being, health, and family stability.

**WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS
1991 Fall Meeting, Grand Hyatt Hotel, Washington, DC, November 10, 1991**

**Director-at-Large Report
L. L. Boyd**

This report covers the time period from the Summer meeting in Santa Fe through last week. I participated on your behalf in the following activities that required travel during this period.

7/30-8/1 ESCOP/ECOP, Grand Traverse Lodge, Traverse City, MI
 8/2-4 Social Science Workshop, Kansas City, MO (Chair Sa pm panel)
 8/14-16 Users Advisory Board, Madison, WI with Joint Council
 8/26-28 ESCOP Research Planning Group Workshop, Durham, NH
 8/29 DAL meeting (a.m.)
 9/9-10 ESCOP FY94 Budget Development Group, Washington, DC
 9/11-13 Committee of Nine, Ithaca, NY
 9/16-17 ESCOP Interim, Hyatt Hotel, San Antonio, TX
 9/28-10/4 ESCOP Leadership Development Course, Indianapolis, IN
 10/7-10 IR-7 meeting, Mark Adams Hotel, Philadelphia, PA
 10/16-17 ARI Meeting, Washington, DC
 10/17-18 DAL Meeting, Washington, DC
 10/19-23 Users Advisory Board, Tucson, with Joint Council
 10/23-24 ESCOP Special Initiatives, Washington, DC

ESCOP Activities:

Research Planning Workshop: McHugh, Dutson, Zuiches will report. Also, you have received and ranked the research initiatives developed there. We were pleased to have the participation of three Extension people: Dick Fowler (DE), ECOP Chair; Mitch Giesler, Extension Service Associate Administrator; and Bob Crom, ECOP Executive Director. Also participating were from CSRS were: Art Kelman, incoming Competitive Grants Chief Scientist from North Carolina; Rosemary Grady, Deputy Associate Administrator for CRGO; Sally Rockey, CARGO; X; Larry Miller; and John Naegle, now at New Hampshire but still with a part time CSRS appointment. You are aware that the number of initiatives was reduced from 31 to 19, but still some appear to overlap. I am appending the West rankings of these initiatives including the average and the range of ranking for each initiative.

ESCOP Meetings: The Summer meeting was held in Traverse City, MI with a half day joint session with ECOP. The joint session focused on Sustainable Agriculture programs and how ECOP and ESCOP might work more closely in administering them. Dave Schlegel and Bernie Jones led the planning effort and much of the follow up since then. You have received the minutes, so I will not comment further. Also, Jim Drew will report on this meeting.

The Fall Interim meeting was held in San Antonio. You recently have received the minutes, so I will not comment further either. And Jim Drew also will report on this meeting.

The FY1994 Budget Development Group meeting was held in Washington, DC. A significant step was made in efforts to cooperate with other Sections within NASULGC. Bryon "Bud" Webb (SC), ECOP FY1994 Budget Chair participated in the meeting giving us a perspective of ECOP priorities and indicating a desire to work closely with us. ECOP's budget committee had not yet met, so he could not give us any detail. Bob Crom also participated. John White (VA), ACOP FY1994 Chair also participated and indicated a desire to work closely with ESCOP. Joe Kunsman, resident instruction Director at Wyoming, must get at least partial credit for White's participation. Joe had seen correspondence of mine to Bud Webb and told me ACOP would like to work with us too. The Group will meet Sunday morning prior to our regional meeting. Colin will report on that meeting and previous activities.

The FY1993 NASULGC Division of Agriculture Budget Committee met in Washington, DC on August 9, 1991. The Committee met with Susan Offutt of OMB and with several officials in USDA including Steve Dewhurst, the Department's Chief budget officer. I had to miss that meeting because of the close scheduling of other meetings. However, I have continued to work closely with

Chairman Bob Merrifield in the preparation of tables for use at various meetings. Copies of the most recent ESCOP tables will be distributed at our regional meeting. You already may have received some information from NASULGC.

The Special Initiatives Group met October 23-24, 1991 in Washington, DC, so it could interact with people from other agencies (USGS, EPA and FDA) and staff from the Hill including OTA and OMB. I was the only representative from the West, who was able to participate. There was considerable discussion with the agency people about how we could work together to jointly develop policies. We need the ideas of each of you Directors on how we should about working jointly including the names of people in the various agencies that you believe would be interested and willing to help facilitate making it happen.

Dave Johnson, ASA Congressional Fellow working with Kathleen Merrigan in the Senate Agriculture Committee office (Chaired by Leahy, VT) indicated that "trust" comes from regular interactions with congressional members and staff. He suggested that you ask staff what kind of questions they have about agricultural research. I'd like to know how frequently you do make contact either directly in the congressional offices (both DC and local) or by telephone. Dave also said two disturbing things relative to telephone requests to Director's (probably he wasn't quite this specific) offices:

- 1) Often gets an unfriendly phone response. I think this is the staff who answer, not the Directors. You should give this some thought as to your own responses and then discuss it with the people, who answer your phones.
- 2) There usually (I think) is a considerable delay in response. It was not clear if he tells the phone receptionist of the urgency/deadline that he had imposed upon him.

I realize that all of us have too many things to do, but if we expect the staff to work with us, we need to respond to their needs in a timely way. It's a perception that I thought important to pass along. Dave also praised Terry Nipp as a valuable source of information. Someone also complimented Terry on his ability to get groups together to dialogue. I put these two comment in here to indicate my strong support for keeping Terry working with both ECOP and ESCOP. You will learn more about this at our meeting. I had hoped to have a list of action items from Chairman Jim Davidson to include, but have not received them. I will transmit them at a later time.

The Leadership Development Workshop was a great success with about 90 enthusiastic participants. The Subcommittee is well along with plans for Class 2 scheduled for Indianapolis again, September 26 - October 2, 1992. Recognizing budget problem in many of our states, I still hope that each of you will be able to send a participant for Class 2. I encourage those of you, who had participants, to share the enthusiasm of your participants with Directors, who were unable to send participants to Class 1. I don't know if Jim Seiber (CA-D) and Lanny Lund (CA-R), who both participated in Class 1, will be in DC, but if so, I encourage them to give you their evaluations. A Michigan participant, Eileen van Ravenswaay, will be on the Experiment Station Section program. You will be receiving an announcement letter for Class 2 shortly after the NASULGC meeting. Let me alert you that enrollment is being made fully open to the SAES, 1890, Home Ec, Forestry and Vet Medicine communities. The first 100 applications accompanied by a \$1,200 fee will comprise Class 2. Therefore, it is imperative that you make an early decision about sending an applicant, if you want to be assured of having a participant. I did not totally support this position and will speak to it briefly during our regional meeting. I have been working with the Class 1 participants to obtain Internet addresses to assist them in continuing to interact. Some close friendships were developed that should pay dividends in the future. Chuck Krueger will replace Gale Buchanan as Chair of the subcommittee in 1992, although Gale will remain on the subcommittee. He had planned to drop off, but I urged him to stay.

Committee of Nine: The Committee of Nine met in Ithaca, NY, September 11-13, 1991 with a field trip to the Geneva experiment station on the afternoon of the 12th. We also had the pleasure of touring some of Cornell's excellent biotechnology facilities and briefly in the Boyce Thompson Institute on the afternoon of the 13. Projects continue to have a hard time making it through on the first pass. I'm not certain why, but in some cases, it clearly is AA failure to insist on a quality

product. Revision of the RRF Manual was discussed using a version prepared by a subcommittee. This will come before C-9 again at its December 5-6, 1991 meeting in Baton Rouge, LA. I have been working on some "aids" for AAs, Committee Chairs, Secretaries and Annual Report Editors, but more slowly than I would like. I intend to have these sufficiently well done to take to the December meeting, if not distributed in advance. I have shared some of the ideas with George Ware. As soon as they are more complete and polished, I plan to ask some Western region AAs to give them a trial run.

The NRSP-x, Plant Genetic Resources document was discussed in some detail and cleared for mailing. Each of you have received a copy of it. A further revision was sent on November 5, 1991 to Regional Research Committees (our RIC), the Committee of Nine and the AAs of the 5 projects to be included. This will be discussed at our regional meeting in DC. I have agreed to follow through for C-9 until the NRSP is approved.

Users Advisory Board: The Users Advisory Board has met twice since our July meeting, both times with the Joint Council, first in Madison, WI in August and in Tucson in October. The Madison meeting included a tour to the Forest Products Laboratory, discussions/demonstrations of Wisconsin Extension programs dealing with social problems and forestry programming including the use of expert systems. It also included a half day session on public reactions to biotechnology developments and use in agriculture.

The Arizona meeting included a one day tour with a stop at the Howard Wurtz farm, which I believe most of you visited in April and a half day and evening at the Maricopa Center. Colin and his colleagues put on a good program. I had to miss the last day and a half to go to the Special Initiatives meeting. The UAB business meeting "featured" Chuck Benbrook, formerly of the NAS/NRC and Hill staff service, describing what data bases and other information the UAB needed to be more effective and what he could do to provide them. While it wasn't explicitly stated, it was apparent that Marshall Tarkington, probably with Chairman Brundage's concurrence, has made some kind of a commitment to Benbrook. Perhaps a bit more on this in DC. I continue to struggle about how best to get information to the UAB that they need.

Rosemary Grady, Deputy Associate Administrator of CRGO participated in the business meeting and later in the week spent a day with Colin and other at the Arizona station. This was part of her Phase II of the ESCOP Leadership Development program. I will continue to try to work with the UAB to get them "fully" knowledgeable about SAES/CSRS FY93 budget issues. I hope to find someone to replace me following the February, 1992 meeting. This would permit the new Liaison to become fairly familiar with them prior to the February, 1993 budget review meeting.

IR-7/NRSP-3: The full meeting of IR-7 was held in Philadelphia, October 7-10, 1991. Jim Davidson has a conflict, so I again served as the Senior AA. Roald Lund came for the last two days. Charles Frink did not attend. I continue to be impressed with the work of this group and the number of agencies involved. I urge those of you with participating sites to continue to support them. The opportunities for this group to link with the global change programs and chemicals monitoring programs are many. I refer you to my handout in New Mexico and urge you to read it again.

Other: As you know Dave Schlegel will become the 1992 Chair of ESCOP and I will serve as the Executive Vice Chair. I am looking forward to this in my final year. Also, both Kurt Feltner and I were ask to participate in an 1890s strengthening grant at Virginia State. We will make presentations there sometime in March. They will cover our expenses. I also have been asked to serve on the advisory committee of MANRRS (Minorities in Agriculture, Natural Resources and Related Sciences). Some of you are aware that I was heavily involved in minority recruitment during the late sixties into the mid seventies, while I was at Minnesota. Dr. Charles Magee of Fort Valley State College, who was one of my recruits from Alcorn State, is the immediate past president of MANRRS and asked me to serve. I don't expect it to take a lot of time and should cost WAAESD little, if anything. I will try to cover anything that I have missed in this message at our regional meeting.

Oral comments on:

Social Science Workshop

ARI Meeting

I continue to enjoy representing you, and at times wonder why I decided to retire in December, 1992, e.g., during the Leadership workshop. However, I have not been tempted to change my mind. Thanks to all.

Respectfully submitted,
Lannie Boyd

REPORT TO
WESTERN DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES SUBCOMMITTEE
November 8, 1991
Washington, DC

The Pest Management Strategies Subcommittee (PMSS) met in Washington, DC on September 23 and 24, 1991. Representation from the different working groups was very good, and each provided a status report. The Application Technology, Resistance Management, Biological Control and Integration Strategies Working Groups have held at least one meeting and begun serious planning about their respective roles, budget needs and strategies. The guiding principal behind PMSS is that the disciplinary working groups emphasize the development of new and effective practices that the Integration Working Group could bring together for large scale field testing and verification.

Much of the discussion focused around the Integration Strategies Working Group because it is the only one that is funded, the current regional IPM programs. It was acknowledged that research relevant to almost all of the working groups is funded by the current Regional program and that diversity would continue.

Vivan Jennings presented a very positive statement about future relationships between Extension and SAES. He noted that Extension does not have regional programs as does the Experiment Station, but that there may be some things that ES can address this way. He also indicated that Extension was broadening the disciplinary mix of their Task Force on Integrated Pest Management (it has been composed primarily of entomologists).

Dr. Mussman presented a joint EPA/USDA 1993 budget initiative on "Integrated Management Systems for Environmental and Agricultural Benefits." This initiative proposes that USDA will conduct research on development, testing, and demonstration of agricultural production management systems and practices for field and watershed units to sustain production and maintain other environmental benefits. EPA will will conduct research on the measurment, assessment, and demonstration of the environmental response and benefits of alternative agricultural practices and watershed management techniques." There was a rather intense discussion of this initiative as it was not clear how this proposal related to other activities underway.

With respect to the Western IPM program, under the current arrangement, CSRS provides each region with \$10,000 to assist in the review process. According to Ted Wilson, this a very significant portion of their entire discretionary budget and he feels that funded programs should be responsible for the reviews. He would like to provide start up assistance to other deserving programs. I find it difficult to disagree with that position.

David E. Schlegel
University of California

REPORT OF THE JOINT ESCOP/ECOP SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE TASK FORCE
November 11, 1991

The 1990 Farm Bill has put a new spin on the Sustainable Agriculture (SUSAG) program, Section 16, Subtitle B. There are three Chapters in this subtitle. Chapter 1 is entitled "Best Utilization of Biological Applications" and is essence the original LISA program. It is very detailed, and essentially put into law the LISA program and its management practices. It continues to be assigned to CSRS for management. Chapter 1 is a product of a coalition of a variety of environmentally oriented groups. Chapter 2 is entitled "Integrated Management Systems" and is supported by the commodity organizations. This Chapter is assigned to Extension for management, and there is little or no detail in the Subtitle. Chapter 3 is a training and educational program, clearly an extension activity, although there is need for an interface with research.

There has been a general consensus that Subtitle B should be managed as a single program, even though funding responsibility is shared between CSRS and ES. The joint ESCOP/ECOP summer meeting focused on this issue and Assistant Secretary Hess made it clear that it would be run as a single program. Administrators Jordan and Johnsrud reiterated their support of this position.

The law also establishes a National Sustainable Agriculture Advisory Committee (NSAAC), with specific representation on its membership. The law is a bit unclear on whether NSAAC has oversight on all three chapters or only Chapter 1. Hess stated at the ESCOP meetings, that in keeping with the idea of a single program, NSAAC would apply to all three chapters.

ESCOP and ECOP have established a task force to develop the operational guidelines for a single program with funding from both CSRS (Chapter 1) and ES (Chapter 2). This task force was composed of Zerle Carpenter and Bob Moser from ECOP, Brian Chabot and David Schlegel from ESCOP, Bill Tallent, Terry Nipp, and Dixon Hubbard from ES and George Bird from CSRS. Several strawman guidelines were developed and circulated, with limited input from the outside. Additionally, several related meetings involving supporters of each chapter were held. In mid October the Task Force met and came up with a draft that we could all agree upon. This draft has yet to be widely circulated among the various groups, although there has been limited review.

The Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 proponents are far apart in their views of this program. Chapter 2 proponents want to keep their program as independent from Chapter 1 as possible. The latter still suffers from the image of "organic farming" and the meaning of "low input." The differences of opinions are deep and intense.

The task force has developed a set of National Guidelines that we believe will be acceptable. The task force also developed a set of Regional guidelines for Chapter 1 which are essentially the current LISA program. Chapter II guidelines have not been developed in detail and will be developed when funding for Chapter 2 is forthcoming, and Chapter 2 participants will have a hand in developing them. This was done to make it clear that Chapter II proponents would be involved in developing those operational guidelines. The guidelines adhere to the best of our ability to the letter of the 1990 Farm Bill.

Although the detailed guidelines have not been developed, there is a general consensus that both programs will be run through the Regional Administrative Councils with membership specified in the law.

With respect to the Western Program, the RFP will be out by the end of November. There will not be preproposals. The next cycle of funding will be somewhat constrained because the budget for 92 is flat and commitments to previously approved projects cut heavily into the funds available. Because we have not received, and therefore not funded, many whole farm systems projects (and these are emphasized in the law), the Council decided that the limited funding available through the CSRS Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program in 1992 would be focused on a single whole farm systems project. In establishing this programmatic emphasis, the Council identified a task force to develop a description and outline of what a whole farm systems project would look like, and how it should be judged. This task force is interdisciplinary and includes systems science experts.

The EPA program, Agriculture in Concert with the Environment (ACE), will have significant funding and although its focus will also be limited, it will provide more options. ACE is also expected to participate in certain components of the whole farm systems project.

The USDA/CSRS/LISA program is now undergoing a GAO review. The review has involved all four regions and as you might imagine, has been very time consuming. Although we believe that this a basically friendly review, each of the regions has found practices that need to be corrected. The audit appears to be primarily concerned with the dissemination of information. Unfortunately few projects have been completed so demonstrating the products of this effort will be limited.

David E. Schlegel
University of California

Activity Highlights

for

Dr. Terry L. Nipp

As part of the "Water Quality" project, I have worked on a diverse number of activities during the last several years. These activities have been conducted with the guidance and leadership provided by the respective Chairs of ECOP and ESCOP, Bob Cron, the Directors at Large and Jim Cowan. The Chairs of appropriate ESCOP and ECOP committees have been involved in developing these efforts, as well as many individual Directors and program leaders. Rather than provide a long and exhaustive listing of my particular endeavors, I've been asked to provide highlights of my activities for your review.

WATER QUALITY

APPROPRIATIONS

I've worked with individuals in USDA, Research and Extension Directors, and State program leaders to develop and deliver supporting materials that demonstrate our activities to protect water quality. I've met extensively with Congressional staff and diverse interest groups. Nontargeted new funds for water quality activities increased very significantly during the time of our Water Quality project. The following numbers are in \$ millions:

	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	TOTAL
State Research:	1.8	6.7	8.0	9.0	25.5
Extension:	1.5	5.2	10.4	11.4	28.5
	<u>3.3</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>54.0</u>

From the beginning of the Water Quality project to the present, a total of \$ 54 million in new funds have been made available for university research and extension. Additional water quality money has been targeted within the National Research Initiative. Every State has benefited from these increased funds, receiving at the very least more than 10 times back their assessed investment in our Water Quality program and many have received back more than a 100-fold return.

LEGISLATION

I worked extensively with the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, to review and contribute to the development of their report: *Beneath the Bottom Line: Agricultural Approaches to Reduce Agrichemical Contamination of Groundwater*. This report was written so that it would be pertinent to Farm Bill implementation, the Water Quality Initiative, the Clean Water Act and other water quality debates that will occur within the next 10 years.

Farm Bill

I worked with ECOP's Bob Christensen on the Farm Bill, focusing on the water related components in the Research and Conservation Titles. I met repeatedly with Congressman Fred Grandy, author of the groundwater language in the Farm Bill, as well as with his staff. I also worked with the staff of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, as the water quality, sustainable agriculture and environmental coordination provisions were being sorted out.

Clean Water Act

Agricultural sources of "nonpoint source" pollution are a major issue of concern in the debates over the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. I've participated in many meetings with diverse interest groups (over 80 groups are working on this bill). I've arranged for individuals to testify at Congressional hearings; I've met with Congressional staff to discuss our concerns. I've drafted a "White Paper" and a "Briefing Notebook" to outline the interests of research and extension in these areas. Congressional staff have expressed a willingness to work with us to develop appropriate legislative language that addresses our specific concerns.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

During my activities, I have developed close working relationships with a number of environmentalists, farm groups and industry representatives. I have become well known to appropriate Congressional staff, and I am frequently contacted to provide background information and assistance; this assistance ranges from providing background documents to assisting in drafting speeches and legislative language. I have represented research and extension on a broad array of agricultural and environmental topics, some of which are discussed subsequently.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

I'm participating as a member of the Joint ESCOP/ECOP Task Force on Sustainable Agriculture, to assist in the development of USDA's Guidelines for implementing the sustainable agriculture component (Subtitle B) of the Farm Bill. I've met with members of the Sustainable Agriculture Coalition and other interest groups to discuss the ongoing disputes over the Farm Bill provisions. We have also talked about the development of support for new funding for these provisions.

FOOD SAFETY AND NUTRITION

By request, I took copies of the drafts that were being developed to represent our interests in food safety and nutrition to select Congressional staff for their review and comments. Their comments were used to significantly revise these documents.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

I've been in regular contact with the staff of the new EPA Office of Environmental Education. I've worked with the staff as they've developed their new programs and I've helped keep our community apprised of new funding opportunities that this Office will provide.

CRITICAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I've been monitoring very closely the proposed development of National Institutes of the Environment (NIE). The NIE is being proposed to secure more funding for environmental research and education, but could result in some restructuring of current funding mechanisms. As well, I'm also monitoring very closely the passage of legislative language to elevate EPA to Departmental status. Recent compromises between senior Democrats and Republicans -- and the fact that an election year is at hand -- led to the Senate passing appropriate language in October. It is quite possible that a U.S. Department of the Environment will be in place by the summer of '92. There may be direct implications for some of our research and education programs.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I've been monitoring the development of the UN Conference on the Environment and Development, to occur in Brazil in '92. I reviewed the U.S. position book for the Conference and submitted comments to the U.S. delegation. I was invited to participate in the founding meeting of the World Sustainable Agricultural Association, held at the United Nations. I've been asked to serve on some of their directorates. I was invited to speak and participate in a conference on Water Quality in Central and Eastern Europe. The conference was part of a three part series to develop an agricultural research and education program to address IPM, water quality and soil erosion in Central and Eastern Europe. I was sponsored by USDA/OICD.

GLOBAL SYSTEMS

I participated in a series of meetings to consider the development of the National Agricultural Weather Information System, authorized in the 1990 Farm Bill. As well, I've been in regular contact with USDA staff as global models and systems are being developed, including the Terrestrial Ecosystems Regional Research and Analyzes (TERRA) laboratory. I've been monitoring the development of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). CIESIN received \$ 900,000 out of the ARS Global Change budget in the FY92 appropriations. I've met regularly with individuals working with the Consortium, to discuss how these funds might be wisely utilized.

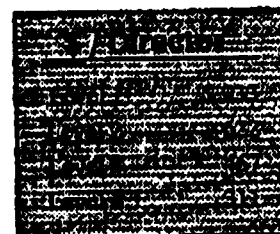
Research and Extension: Environmental Projects

Summary of Possible Activities and Budget: CY 92

Introduction

ECOP and ESCOP face dramatic environmental policy and budget challenges in the next several years. A series of possible "scenario's" have been developed to respond to these challenges. These Scenarios build on the model provided by the Water Quality project; Dr. Terry Nipp and his firm would be contracted for these activities. This 2 page document provides a summary of possible levels of activity and their associated budgets. More detailed documents have been provided to the ECOP and ESCOP Chairs. In each of the following Scenarios, primary and secondary activities are identified. The relative emphasis on topics can be adjusted. Regarding the budgets, the "Base Budget" shows the estimated budget for the Water Quality Project in CY91, with a total of \$ 108,016. Received assessments for CY91 were only \$ 85,700, so expenditures are already exceeding income. The "\$ / Director" provides an estimate of the assessment cost to each Experiment Station and State Extension Service respectively. The "Levels" are estimates based on the 4 different classes of assessment that are levied by NASULGC.

Base Budget ¹	
Consultant Services ²	80,000
NASULGC ³	18,016
Travel ⁴	10,000
Total⁵	108,016



Scenario 1

In this Scenario, Dr. Nipp continues to work on his own, without staff support. The increased assessment required for Budget 1 is \$ 58,387. However, since the current assessment does not cover actual costs, the increase over the CY91 budget is \$ 36,071. This increase covers the costs of Dr. Nipp setting up offices and operations completely independent of NASULGC, as required.

Clean Water Act

Ongoing efforts to address research and extension issues in the reauthorization of the CWA will continue. A position paper and notebook will be distributed to Directors and Congressional staff. Dr. Nipp will monitor and work with Congressional staff on the development of appropriate legislative language.

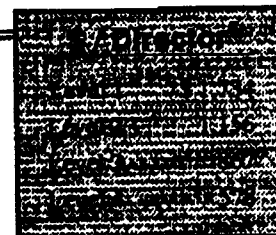
Water Quality

Efforts to secure funding for the Water Quality Initiative will be scaled down. However, Dr. Nipp will work with Directors and program leaders to demonstrate to Congressional staff the results of recent Water Quality investments.

Extension / Research

Scenario 1 is essentially a continuation of the current Water Quality project, without significant increases in time available to address new Initiatives. Accordingly, the relative emphasis on specific activities by Extension and Research would remain as it is currently.

Budget 1	
Personnel ⁸	\$ 65,000
Fringe Benefits (30%)	19,500
Direct Costs ⁹	31,180
DC as a % of TPC ¹⁰	(37%)
Representation ¹¹	19,200
Adjustments ¹²	15,207
TOTAL	\$ 144,087
Increase over CY91 Assessment	\$ 58,387
Increase over Budget ¹³	\$ 36,071



Footnotes

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1. Base Budget: Expenses for 1990.</p> <p>2. Consultant Services: Total, covers salary, benefits, office costs, etc.</p> <p>3. NASULGC: Total, cost of processing assessment, office costs, etc.</p> <p>4. Travel: Total budget for travel.</p> <p>5. Total: Costs in 1990 were greater than assessment of \$ 90,200.</p> | <p>6. \$ / Director: Estimated cost for each Research and Extension Director, respectively.</p> <p>7. Level: Assessments are levied at 4 levels.</p> <p>8. Personnel: Total personnel costs.</p> <p>9. Direct Costs: Includes office and equipment costs, operation costs, etc.</p> <p>10. DC as a % of TPC: Direct costs as a percent of total personnel costs (personnel + fringe benefits).</p> | <p>11. Representation: Includes travel, workshops, special publications, etc.</p> <p>12. Adjustments: Includes NASULGC processing fee, averaged increases to assessments will not need to be increased over the next several years.</p> <p>13. Increase: Amount of increase over preceding budget.</p> |
|--|--|--|

Scenario 2

Scenario 2 provides for a staff assistant to work with Dr. Nipp, which will free up a substantial amount of his time and allow him to cover a broader array of issues. The activities listed below are in addition to the activities listed in Scenario 1. The additional costs in Budget 2 result from increasing the scope of activities as well as providing for a staff assistant, including associated increases in office and operational costs.

Sustainable Agricultural Systems

A major effort would be made to assist in developing and securing support for new program responsibilities defined in the 1990 Farm Bill, Title 16, Subtitle B, including sustainable agriculture, integrated management systems and extension training (Cups. 1, 2, 3).

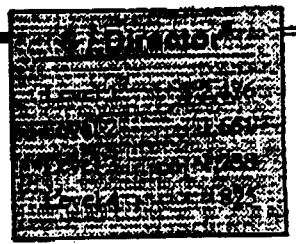
Additional Activities

A Comprehensive Environmental Budget Strategy document would be developed to explain the connections among our environmental efforts. Efforts to increase funding for Pest Management and Waste Management would be supported. Developments at EPA's Office of Environmental Education will be monitored.

Extension / Research

Research activities will emphasize Chapter 1 of the Farm Bill, as well as a basic level of support for Pest Management concerns. Extension activities will emphasize Chapters 2 and 3 of the Farm Bill, as well as efforts to support Waste Management.

Personnel ⁸	\$ 97,000
Fringe Benefits (30%)	29,100
Direct Costs ⁹	\$7,3400
DC as a % of TPC ¹⁰	(60%)
Representation ¹¹	13,200
Adjustments ¹²	17,744
TOTAL	\$ 239,384
Increase over Budget 1 ¹³	\$ 71,777



Scenario 3

Scenario 3 provides for a staff associate, in addition to a staff assistant. This associate would be someone with significant Hill experience. For example, the current ASA Congressional Fellow might be available. He has considerable experience working for the Senate Agriculture Committee, including work on appropriation issues. A staff associate would make it possible to cover ongoing projects in more depth, as well as expand the number of projects that are addressed. The activities listed below are in addition to the activities listed in Scenarios 1 and 2. The additional costs in Budget 3 result from providing for this staff associate.

Pest Control Strategies

A major effort would be made to assist in securing support for the array of programs involved in Pest Control Strategies. FIFRA legislation would be monitored closely.

Food Safety

Major efforts would be made to secure support for Research and Extension efforts to promote food safety, including consumer education efforts.

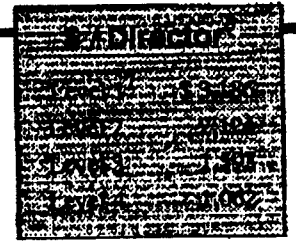
Additional Activities

We will monitor and respond to research and extension concerns in the areas of Biotechnology as well as Organic Certification and Labeling. We will also monitor elevation of USEPA to departmental status. Pertinent developments leading up to the reauthorization of the 1995 Farm Bill could be monitored and reported to appropriate Chairs.

Extension / Research

Extension activities will emphasize support for training, outreach and dealer education to address pests; as well, support will be sought for Food Safety, including consumer education and risk communication. Research activities will include much stronger support for the Pest Control Strategies project; as well, increased support for Food Safety research.

Personnel ⁸	\$ 193,000
Fringe Benefits (30%)	39,900
Direct Costs ⁹	104,230
DC as a % of TPC ¹⁰	(60%)
Representation ¹¹	15,800
Adjustments ¹²	20,008
TOTAL	\$ 307,938
Increase over Budget 2 ¹³	\$ 68,555





ESCOP

CHARLES R. KRUEGER
Chair

Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy

Experiment Station Section
The Division of Agriculture
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges

November 7, 1991

For reply, please address:
229 Agricultural Administration
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802
TEL (814) 865-5410
FAX (814) 863-6152

Dr. Kenneth R. Farrell
Vice-President and Director
Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Agricultural Experiment Station
University of California
300 Lakeside Drive, 6th Floor
Oakland, CA 94612-3560

Dear Ken:

You will recall that at the last Division of Agriculture Board Meeting in September, I raised the question of how the Division Legislative Committee was preparing for the 1995 Farm Bill. As a follow-up, I asked Terry Nipp to prepare a "thought piece" on the topic. Attached are some ideas for your consideration. I noted that you will be discussing this subject at the Division Board meeting, Sunday night.

It would seem appropriate to convene a group to determine by the end of this year, how the Division is going to handle this opportunity. In the opinion of ESCOP, we must be more proactive than we have been in the past. This will take additional staff capacity and resources, and a more coordinated approach than we had for the 1990 Farm Bill. I am hopeful that the Division will take the lead in developing an action plan. ESCOP and ECOP will be discussing the 1995 Farm Bill at our joint breakfast meeting on Monday morning.

If you have any questions, please call me. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Krueger
Chair, ESCOP

Attachment

cc: D. J. Matthews (w/attach)
J. W. Cowan (w/attach)
D. E. Schlegel (w/attach)
R. E. Fowler (w/attach)
B. M. Jones (w/attach)
Research DALs (w/attach)
R. L. Crom (w/attach)
T. L. Nipp (w/o attach)

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THE FARM BILL

Preparing for 1995

- November 7, 1991 -

Background

Environmental, sustainable and consumer interest groups were significantly involved in the development of the 1990 Farm Bill. These groups acquired experience as they worked on components of the Conservation Title in 1985. Their interest and involvement expanded considerably in 1990, in both the Conservation and the Research Titles. They formed working coalitions and began meeting regularly to formulate policy and strategies 2 years before the reauthorization debates on the 1990 Farm Bill officially got under way. In consequence, they had a significant impact on language in the Conservation and Research Titles.

These interest groups have not gone away. They have learned significant lessons and their working networks and coalitions can be easily reactivated. While they are not yet meeting formally to discuss the 1995 Farm Bill, they are monitoring the implementation of the 1990 Farm Bill very carefully. They are already introducing new language that includes the components that they did not get in the 1990 Farm Bill; as well, they are already proposing regulatory language in other bills, based on their dissatisfaction with how the 1990 Farm Bill is being implemented.

It is fully appropriate for public interest groups to display this high level of interest in any arena of legislation. It is wise, however, for the Land Grant community to be equally aware and prepared. Even assuming the best of intentions by interest groups, they may not adequately understand the agricultural research and education system. Consequently, unnecessarily awkward and clumsy mandates may be crafted, if Research and Extension are not prepared to monitor and assist in the development of reasonable legislative language. In the past, the Research Title was considered sufficiently esoteric and uninteresting to allow our community the chance to develop preferred language in relative obscurity. Now, we must be prepared to respond to the new level of attention and involvement by outside interest groups.

Developing Issues

There are a broad array of issues and events that are unfolding that will have a direct impact on the development of the 1995 Farm Bill. Obviously, how the 1990 Farm Bill is implemented will be a crucial issue. During the 1990 Farm Bill debates, environmentalists "cut a deal" with the House Agriculture Committee. Basically, the environmentalists accepted a more voluntary, incentives-based approach instead of a more mandatory, regulatory approach to some farm management issues. However, the environmentalists feel that USDA is purposely trying to delay and downplay the development of these voluntary approaches; therefore, they are already calling for

regulatory structures in the Clean Water Act to compensate for the perceived reluctance of the agricultural community to deal directly with nonpoint sources of pollution. Wherever we end up on the "voluntary-to-mandatory" continuum, there will be direct impacts on agricultural research and education. The programs we develop, how we develop them, and how they are funded will be affected by the results of these debates.

Other Farm Bill issues are also being redeveloped. There is a great deal of attention being paid to our research priority setting process. A bill to prohibit federal funding for research on herbicide resistant varieties will be surfacing quickly. Bills have already been introduced that will prohibit development and export of prohibited pesticides to other nations, as well as language to increase monitoring and inspection activities. Reauthorization of the foreign assistance acts focused on environmental aspects of agricultural development programs. More stringent pesticide and nutrient record-keeping requirements will develop. The development of programs mandated in the Farm Bill to address biotechnology safety and alternative crops are being closely watched. As well, a number of research and education issues that were covered in the Conservation Title are being monitored, including: the development of the Council on Environmental Quality within USDA, water quality efforts, the development of farm management plans to address environmental concerns, and even global climate change.

A Response Strategy

In earlier days, the Land Grants could wait to address Farm Bill issues until the year of the Farm Bill. This was reasonable and appropriate. However, the involvement of the outside interest groups have changed the "rules" of the game; in fact, they've changed when, where and how the "game" is going to be played. The point is, that if outside interest groups are prepared to work on Farm Bill language that will direct how the agricultural research and education communities do their business, can we afford not being equally prepared?

It may not be necessary to begin a full "campaign" now, but it is necessary that Research and Extension begin laying the groundwork now so that we are ready when the time comes. We *must* be prepared earlier than we have in the past. If this seems unnecessarily urgent, we should recall that in the 1990 Farm Bill debates, outside interest groups introduced new language that significantly changed the research priority setting process. As well, a host of new mandates and directions were given to the Extension Service. Significant portions of the language introduced by the interest groups were included in the 1990 Farm Bill. In 1995, they are likely to be even better prepared and politically stronger.

The Land Grants may wish to pursue a "graduated" strategy. We can begin to monitor ongoing events now, then "ramp up" our level of response as appropriate. Several activities might be considered. The first 3 activities could be conducted during the coming year, the 4th activity could be initiated in a year.

"Debriefing Notebook"

As the Land Grants prepared to address the 1990 Farm Bill, it was difficult to

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identify all of the players that had been involved in 1985. Some supporting documents were difficult to locate. It was difficult to reconstruct some of the lessons that had been previously learned. While issues are still relatively fresh, it might be wise to create a compilation of the reflections of the individuals that were involved in the 1990 Farm Bill, along with supporting documents. Appropriate individuals could be asked to respond in 2-3 pages. Congressional staff and USDA staff could also be asked to contribute. This resource could greatly accelerate the activities and the effectiveness of the Land Grant members that are assigned to work on the 1995 Farm Bill.

Committee Assignment

At present, there is a joint ESCOP/ECOP committee to assist in the development of the USDA plan to implement Subtitle B (Sustainable Agriculture). It may be wise to create a broader *ad hoc* committee that simply monitors the implementation of all relevant components of the Conservation and Research Titles. This group could advise appropriate chairmen of the need to respond to specific issues as they develop. For example, since Subtitle G (Alternative Crops) has received appropriations, we will want to make recommendations for the development of the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Board, as well as monitor the implementation of the research provisions of the Subtitle. In addition to serving in an "early warning" capacity, such an *ad hoc* group would be in place to pass along to the 1995 team an excellent background on some of the major issues that they will need to be prepared to address.

Topical Issues Staffing

Currently, ESCOP and ECOP are contracting with Dr. Terry Nipp and his company to assist in the development of the Sustainable Agriculture components of the Farm Bill. It would be effective to dedicate some portion of their time to monitoring developments pertinent to the 1995 Farm Bill, including assisting in creating the "Debriefing Notebook" and working with the appropriate *ad hoc* committees. Dr. Nipp is already a member of the committee reviewing the Sustainable Agriculture implementation plan. He could report to the appropriate Committee chairs on the Farm Bill as events unfold. We could increase our level of commitment to preparing for the 1995 Farm Bill each year, as is deemed appropriate; as well, new activities could be suggested and pursued as we get closer to 1995. The critical issue is to make sure that there is some level of time dedicated to monitoring events now, so that we when we are prepared to expand our activities, we will be adequately informed and prepared to act. Given Dr. Nipp's involvement in Farm Bill implementation issues, it would be effective to involve him in these "early phase" activities.

Preparation of Supporting Materials and Language

During the 1990 Farm Bill development, USDA and a major environmental coalition came out with their respective background documents on the Farm Bill in February, 1990. Congressional staff responded to these documents as being necessary "cover" pieces and looked for the corresponding legislative language that would be proposed. Congressional staff were surprised that neither side was prepared to come forward with specific language. This was a result of a number of events. However, a

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relatively small environmental coalition had a tremendous impact on the language proposed for the research title, in part because they had specific language ready at a time when the members and staff were looking for it. The Land Grant community spent a tremendous amount of time editing the past Farm Bill. Unfortunately, we did not complete our final version of our preferred language until a day and a half before the House Subcommittee held its mark-up. Moreover, we had not had time to develop alternative language to address specific topical issues that were being proposed that had not been in the 1985 Farm Bill. Bob Christensen, hired by ECOP, did a tremendous job of working within these constraints. However, he fully recognized that his effectiveness was hampered because he did not have adequate lead time to develop appropriate supporting materials or legislative language.

The Land Grants will need to have supporting documents essentially drafted and ready for final editing by February of 1995. Similarly, we need to have preferred language to address specific topical issues drafted and approved by the same time, to take advantage of the optimal "window of opportunity" with Congressional staff. Most of the issues that will be considered in the 1995 Farm Bill will be fairly predictable, if we engage in the previously described activities. We will want to edit and revise these documents, up to the last moment, but we must be ready to come out with them the moment they are needed or their effectiveness and relevance will be greatly reduced. The existence of these documents will allow us to move quickly and effectively with Congressional staff, and assist in the development of a stronger negotiating position with diverse interest groups.

Two Next Steps

- The first decision that must be made, is whether or not we are want to begin the process. We must begin now, if we hope to get our processes and activities in place sooner than we have in the past.
- Second, we need to decide the "level" at which we are to proceed. Action may be taken at the Division level, or it may be relegated to ESCOP and ECOP. Either course may be appropriate, but a decision must be made now so that the appropriate "next steps" can be taken.

DRAFT

Position Announcement

**Director-at-Large, Western Association of Agricultural
Experiment Station Directors****SITUATION**

The Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors (WAAESD) is seeking an outstanding administrator for the position of Director-at-Large. The WAAESD has responsibilities for regional research, for assessing needs for research in the region, for coordination of research among and between the states of the region and for coordination with the USDA research agencies operating in the region. The WAAESD also is responsible for cooperation and coordination with the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP), and through ESCOP, with the Experiment Station Section and the Division of Agriculture in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The Director-at-Large will assist the Experiment Station Directors in accomplishing the above and other responsibilities.

LOCATION

This position will be located at one of the Experiment Stations in the Western region. The present Director-at-Large office is located at Fort Collins CO. The specific location of the office of the new Director-at-Large is to be negotiated in consultation with the candidate and WAAESD.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Western Director-at-Large is an employee of WAAESD and is directly responsible to the Chairman and Executive Committee of the WAAESD. Duties and responsibilities will relate to both national and regional issues and will include:

1. Providing a continuous mechanism for the advancement of the Western regional research efforts through more effective liaison between states within the region, between the West and other regions, and between the West and the federal research and funding programs.
2. Gathering, analyzing, and summarizing research information within the region for use by committee representatives of the Western regional directors to such organizations as the Committee of Nine, ESCOP, and subcommittees of ESCOP.
3. Interpreting national programs for the region, with direct solicitation of regional goals for program planning and budgeting. Coordination of Western regional goals with those of other regions.

Position Description

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS

The Western Director-at-Large (WDAL) is an employee of the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors (WAAESD) and executes assignments and requests from the WAAESD membership. The WDAL is directly responsible to the WAAESD chairman and executive committee. WAAESD members are Directors of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations of Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Micronesia, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The office of the WDAL is a formally organized instrument of the regional association of the Western state agricultural experiment stations.

The office of the WDAL was created to expedite coordination of research efforts (1) among the state stations within the western region; (2) of the western region with the other three regions; and (3) of the state agricultural experiment stations with USDA research agencies, other federal research agencies, and industry research programs. It operates in conjunction with and supportive to (1) CSRS (which has legal responsibilities for administration of the Hatch Act and other federal-state legislative research programs); (2) ESCOP (the official Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy) and its duly organized subcommittees; and (3) the regional association of state agricultural experiment station directors. The WDAL serves as the pleasure of the WAAESD.

DUTIES/RESPONSIBILITIES:

Responsibilities include staff support for the leadership of the regional association, maintenance of records, development of data sets and information summaries, participation in regional planning activities, and provision of advice and counsel, particularly on matters that extend beyond the region. Except in cases of newly appointed directors, the WDAL is rarely called upon to assist with administrative matters within individual stations. From time to time the WDAL will be asked to interact with USDA research agencies on behalf of one or more stations, and makes congressional contacts.

The WDAL also represents his region, and the SAESs generally, in work with a host of other organizations. In general, the WDAL seeks to represent policy positions of his association, may identify and suggest policy choices, but does not make policy.

In all dealings, the WDAL is a representative of the WAAESD. Interaction with the federal government is generally through ESCOP. The regional associations and ESCOP encourage liaison with important commodity groups, trade duties and responsibilities related to both national and regional issues and include services or assistance to ESCOP, WAAESD members in carrying out national or regional assignments, and federal agencies, particularly with the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) and other USDA divisions, provide liaison activity with national farm organizations, commodity groups and associations, and agricultural industries.

Duties and responsibilities will relate to both national and regional issues and will include services or assistance to: Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy (ESCOP), WAAESD members in carrying out national or regional assignments, and provide liaison activity with national farm organizations, commodity groups and federal agencies, particularly with the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) and other USDA divisions.

WDAL will maintain a familiarity with current research programs, facilities, objectives and needs of the individual Western State Experiment Stations; will promote relevance and excellence in research; facilitate and strengthen cooperative relationships; serve an advocacy role regionally and nationally. WDAL will provide leadership in the development and management of Western regional and sub-regional research programs, and in regional and national research planning and coordination activities.

WDAL will work with other Directors-at-Large, keep abreast of events and actions nationally and regionally that affect or impinge upon WAAESD members, and communicate pertinent information to WAAESD members for their consideration.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE: The incumbent must possess: an earned doctoral degree, preferably in a field of agricultural science; a demonstrated competence in agricultural research; successful leadership experience in a state agricultural experiment station or an equivalent agricultural research organization; good communication skills, both speaking and writing so as to communicate effectively with people at all levels.

APPLICATIONS: All interested persons are encouraged to submit an application. The vita should include education, training, employment, honors and awards, professional memberships, and bibliography. Include names, addresses and phone numbers of three references and a statement of reasons for interest in the position. Send application and materials to:

Thayne R. Dutson, Director
Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station
Oregon State University
Strand Ag. Hall 127
Corvallis OR 97331-2201

Each University involved is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity employer.



DAVID PIERPONT GARDNER
President

KENNETH R. FARRELL
Vice President—Agriculture
and Natural Resources

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources
300 Lakeside Drive, 6th Floor
Oakland, California 94612-3560

November 7, 1991

WESTERN DIRECTORS

RE: Proposal to Establish a "Western Biotechnology Consortium: Agriculture and the Environment"

In recent months, the three agricultural campuses within the University of California system have had discussions with several agricultural industries (commodity groups, seed companies, food processors) and corporate representatives about the prospects of establishing a consortium to focus on biotechnology applications in pest management. These initial discussions have broadened into a program for the western region. In order to test that concept we organized a small planning meeting including representatives from Washington, Oregon, Hawaii and Arizona which was held on October 24, 1991 (participant list attached). The recommendation from that meeting was to extend the focus of the consortium to include all biotechnology applied to agriculture and bring the enclosed draft proposal to the Western Directors to assess potential interest from all states in the Western Region.

If there is sufficient interest amongst the western states to mount the effort and seek funding via a USDA-CSRS Special Grant for this consortium, the planning group suggests that the next step would be to hold a one-day Workshop in early January where representatives from each interested state and potential corporate and industry members could come together, finalize the text and scope of the proposal, and plan the strategy for obtaining the funding for a Special Grant to establish this consortium. There are particular aspects of the organization of the Consortium which would have to be discussed and agreed upon at that Workshop. Tentative plans are to hold the Workshop in the proximity of the San Francisco airport the week of January 13th, 1992.

For the present, my office can serve as the collection point for comments and responses from the states as to the interest in moving forward with this proposal.

Sincerely,

Kenneth R. Farrell

Kenneth R. Farrell

cc. Phase I Planning Committee

Western Biotechnology Consortium: Agriculture and the Environment

October 24, 1991 Phase I Planning Committee Participants

University Participants

ARIZONA

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CALIFORNIA

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OREGON

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Western Biotechnology Consortium: Agriculture and the Environment

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The Critical Need to Enhance U.S. Competitiveness . . .

The future growth of the economies of the Western states and the nation depends primarily on our ability to sustain technological leadership in the world in all sectors, including agriculture. A major component of America's agricultural success story has been the development and implementation of new technologies to boost production and conserve resources. Due to increasingly limited resources at home and fierce competition overseas, American agricultural must rapidly implement new scientific and technological discoveries to improve production and make efficient use of land, water and energy.

. . . And Accelerate the Transfer of Research Innovations to Industry

The U.S. agricultural industry must accelerate the integration of rapidly emerging scientific and technological advances in biology, genetics and engineering with more classical agricultural approaches. By application of these biotechnologies in concert with traditional agricultural technologies, it is possible to develop plants genetically engineered to withstand environmental and biological stress, plants with improved quality and unique or new plant products, animals with highly increased nutritional and reproductive efficiency, alternatives to chemical pesticides, and decreased food losses through more efficient postharvest technologies, and the production of biodegradable and/or renewable products from plants.

BIOTECHNOLOGY'S OPPORTUNITIES

Biotechnology is broadly cited as an important economic development vector by state and federal governments, alike. Biotechnology has a long history and refers to methods of using plants, animals, and microbes, either wholly or in part, to produce useful substances or improve existing species. The new biotechnology includes the newer techniques of recombinant DNA, gene transfer, embryo manipulation and transfer, protoplast fusion, plant regeneration, tissue culture, monoclonal antibodies, and bioprocess

engineering. Taken together, biotechnology is a truly interdisciplinary science, that integrates new and classic research tools in developing innovative products and agricultural management strategies.

Many of today's emerging technologies will have an immediate and increasing impact on agricultural research and on the production, processing, and marketing of food and fiber. Some of these technologies will find their most important roles in agriculture as supplements to traditional research. Production efficiency in the decades ahead will come to depend more on biological innovation than upon traditional resource inputs. Through biotechnology, agricultural scientists will expand their abilities to manipulate mechanisms which govern the metabolism, growth, and development of plants, animals and microorganisms.

CAPITALIZING ON THE WESTERN STATES' INTERNATIONAL PROMINENCE IN AGRICULTURE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Western States occupy a unique position in the U.S. food and fiber production system - supplying up to two-thirds of all the fruits and vegetables consumed (as well as the major share of exports). The Western States not only provide the major source of vitamin nutrition but contribute to the quality of our nation's diet - the production of food that adds variety, the pleasure derived from different flavors, different textures, and appearance - all of the factors that contribute to the pleasure of eating and the quality of life we enjoy !

The Western States also occupy an internationally prominent position in the development and application of biotechnology. The Western States have a wealth of public and private university resources in biotechnology programs and have more than one-third of the nation's biotechnology companies. They are in a unique position to develop both the new knowledge and new technology vital to capturing the promise of these biotechnologies to enhance agricultural production and at the same time conserve the natural resource base. These industrial and university strengths provide an institutional setting favorable to developing and linking advances in fundamental knowledge to ongoing applied research programs and technology development. In collaboration with industrial sponsors, the public and private university scientists have the opportunity to address research and development in areas of biotechnology that can significantly improve a broad range of agricultural problems.

Benefits from scientific advances will find rapid application along broad fronts of agricultural and environmental research and production. Success in the application of the new biotechnology research requires integration of the new discoveries in basic sciences into the traditional agricultural research disciplines. The existing basic disciplines and production disciplines within the Western Agricultural Experiment Stations provide an advantageous

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situation for applying advances in biotechnology to agriculture. This combination of institutional scientific expertise and private sector product development capabilities provides the requisite potential for interrelated programs of basic and applied research, technology transfer capabilities and ultimate development of useful products and germplasm.

THIS PROPOSAL - A UNIVERSITY-INDUSTRY CONSORTIUM

The initiative proposed here recognizes increasing challenges facing U.S. agriculture and the promise of biotechnology for advancing the Western States' agriculture while enhancing and protecting the environment and natural resource base. It links the region's world class academic and industrial resources in an ambitious effort to enhance the nation's agricultural industry. More important, it creates an effective mechanism for more rapidly moving creative research ideas into the private sector for commercial development. The benefits of this strategic partnership are many, including innovative and safer new technologies to strengthen the U.S. agricultural enterprise, higher quality and more nutritious foods for American consumers, and enhanced environmental quality.

RESEARCH AGENDA

- Develop alternative environmentally safe biotechnologies for control of plant and animal pests and vectors of disease.
- Expedite the development of biotechnological methods for plant and animal improvement.
- Develop new uses for, new products from, and enhance the safety of harvested plant and animal products using biotechnology.
- Develop bioremediation technologies to remove pesticides and other agricultural toxic compounds from soil and water.

FUNDING FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this proposal is to seek a USDA-CSRS Special Grant to provide federal funds to support the activities of the Consortium. The target for funding is \$10 million annually. These federal funds must be matched at least 1:1 with non-federal funds. The Principal Investigators are responsible for securing matching funds commitments for proposed research projects. Specific matching fund commitments are not required until the time full proposals are submitted to the Consortium for funding. The match may come from industry, state or local government, foundations, universities, etc.; but a *significant portion* of the match must come from industrial sources.

ORGANIZATION

- Membership

University Members
(prospective)

University of Alaska, Fairbanks
University of Arizona
University of California
Colorado State University
University of Hawaii
University of Idaho
Montana State University
University of Nevada
New Mexico State University
Oregon State University
Utah State University
Washington State University
University of Wyoming

XXXXX
XXXXX

Laboratory/Research Institute Members
(prospective)

Plant Gene Expression Center
USDA-ARS and UC, Albany, CA

Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico

XXXXX
XXXXX

Corporate Members
(prospective)

Calgene
Davis, CA

Del Monte Foods
Walnut Creek, CA

SANDOZ
Palo Alto, CA

XXXXX
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- **Corporate Membership**
United States companies with an interest in agribusiness and an interest in supporting the research goals of the Consortium. A company shall be considered a U.S. company if it has major research and/or production facilities in the U.S.

- **Membership Dues**
A corporate membership fee structure is proposed which would provide funds to help support the costs of the Consortium and enable the Consortium to fund various research activities. These annual dues would be set at \$5,000 for all member companies with gross revenues of more than \$1 million and \$1,000 annual membership dues for those with gross revenues of \$1 million or less.

- **Membership Responsibilities**
The responsibilities of member companies will include assigning a representative to the Consortium, reviewing preproposals within the requested time frame, attending Consortium meetings, and providing input into the Consortium research agenda.

University member responsibilities, in addition to carrying out the agreed upon research projects, will include the expeditious processing of grants and agreements, facilitating the interaction and technology transfer between University and corporate members, and providing an annual report of activities related to the Consortium.

- **Fees for Non-Member Companies**
Non-member companies providing matching funds for Consortium research projects may choose to join at the regular rates or pay an administrative charge of 10% of total project cost (USDA funds plus all matching funds).

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

- **Secretariat**
Business policies for the Consortium will be established by the Secretariat, a group composed of university, federal laboratory, and corporate members. The Secretariat sets guidelines for proposal review, approves review panels, and makes final decisions on funding approved projects.

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- **Contractor** The day-to-day management of the Consortium will be conducted through one of the participating universities which would act as the contractor and fiscal agent.

- **Executive Director** An Executive Director will be the principal administrator, managing the Consortium business affairs and coordinating the grants program and the technology transfer program. The Executive Director also consults with an the Advisory Committee on opportunities and needs the Consortium might address.

- **Advisory Committee** The Advisory Committee, composed of individuals representing government, farm communities, educators, and the public will provide information and insight on agricultural biotechnology opportunities, of needs and issues.

COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM

The various steps which would be instituted to facilitate the process for research project competition are as follows:

- Step 1 When decisions on federal funding are known, *Request for Preproposals* are sent to Consortium member university and laboratory/research institute representatives.

- Step 2 Eligible preproposals received by the Consortium are submitted for industrial review. Consortium member companies review preproposals for potential company interest and industrial application. Companies are asked to indicate possible interest in providing matching funds.

- Step 3 A Consortium screening committee studies the industrial reviews and selects the preproposals with the highest rankings from the most companies. Those PIs are invited to submit *full proposals*.

- Step 4 Eligible full proposals are submitted for peer review. Peer reviewers are selected from among names of academic scientists in institutions outside the participating western universities and laboratories which are suggested by the investigators. The reviewers evaluate the proposals for

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intrinsic merit of the research, the ability of the investigator(s) to carry out the research, and the adequacy of the facilities and equipment.

- Step 5** The Secretariat considers the industrial reviews, the peer reviews, the matching funds information, and available Consortium funds, to make the final selection of projects.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Intellectual property rights reside with the individual institutions which administer research projects. Patent rights, licenses, and royalties are negotiated between the specific companies and research institutions involved. The policies and practices of each research institution will govern the terms of agreement and the nature of negotiations. The Consortium assumes no role in controlling the use of intellectual property.

WESTERN DIRECTORS MEETING-NOVEMBER 10, 1991

Whitefly Briefing (*Bemisia tabaci*)
Seymour D. Van Gundy, University of California, Riverside

A newly introduced "poinsetta" strain of the sweetpotato whitefly is devastating desert agriculture in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Already growers in the Imperial Valley have disced more than 95 percent of the \$22 million fall melon crop. Broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, and lettuce are likely to go the same way. By spring, agricultural officials predict that crop losses will mount to \$200 million in Imperial County, California alone. Outside the Western Region, Texas, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia are all reporting serious whitefly infestations. The problem also extends into Mexico. Since 90 percent of the nation's fall and winter produce is grown in the southwestern deserts, consumers across the country will ultimately feel the effect of the sweetpotato whitefly.

For the past 10 years an ad hoc Whitefly Task Force has fostered joint research and collaboration among researchers from California, Arizona and the Agricultural Research Service. These researchers worked together effectively to manage the earlier "cotton" strain of the whitefly. Since the introduction of the new "poinsetta" strain, the Task Force has expanded its membership to include Mexico and has increased its activities to develop a multi-faceted research program to combat the poinsetta strain. The Agricultural Research Service at a meeting in Atlanta October 24 and 25 proposed developing an action plan in cooperation with all of the above states to focus its resources on this problem. The impacts of this special problem are social as well as economic and have attracted considerable political and national visibility. Agricultural industry groups are organizing to secure local and national funding.

Action: There is a critical need for a coordinated, multi-state, multi-agency plan for dealing with the sweetpotato whitefly and for directing resources on this emergency. This situation has similarities to the National Initiative for Russian Wheat Aphid research that the Western Region participated in a few years ago. I would like to urge the Western Directors to take the leadership in creating a Regional Research Project or Coordinating Committee on this problem to develop a National Initiative with funding through CSRS. By joining expertise and resources on a national level, we can mount a far more targeted and, hopefully, successful campaign to combat this serious insect pest.