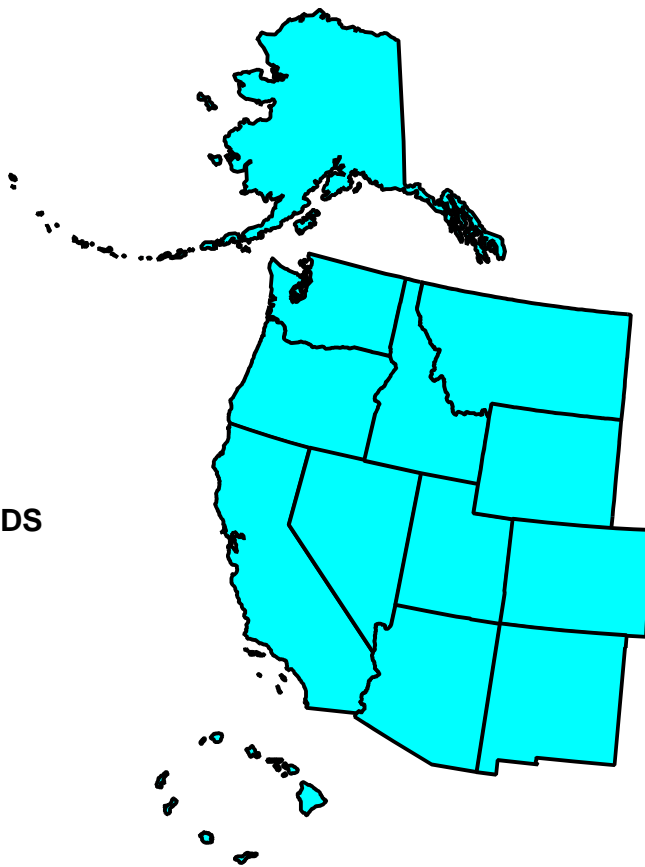


**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF
THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION DIRECTORS**

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



**Hilton Hotel
Las Cruces, NM
March 20-22, 2002**

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

1.	Agenda and minutes were approved as presented	7
2.	Approved an additional \$38,200 assessment for the WDAL account.	8
3.	Approved the FY2002-2003 budget for the Office of the Western Directors Association at \$184,394.41 (\$177,394.41 for the office and \$7,000 for NIMSS). 8	
4.	Approved off-the-top funding for the NRSP projects at the level of Hatch increase, not to exceed the level of the request.	8
5.	Approved the regional trust for W006 at \$354,000, and the regional trust for W106 at \$45,000.	8
6.	Adoption of the MAPs Program approved	26
7.	Approved to hold the 2003 Spring Meeting in Kuai, Hawaii in March.	63
8.	Appointed a regional committee to identify researchable areas for agro-security in the West	116
9.	Two Resolutions Approved	142

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8:10	3.0	Approval of Agenda and Minutes of September 2001 Meeting	L. Daugherty
8:15	4.0	Chair's Report, Interim Actions, Executive Committee Report	L. Daugherty
8:35	5.0	Treasurer's Report	S. Quisenberry
8:40	6.0	USDA-CSREES Update	E. M. Wilson
Special Business/Policy Items			
9:00	7.0	BAA Policy Board	C. C. Kaltenbach
9:15	8.0	ESCOP	R. C. Heimsch
9:35	9.0	MAPS	C. C. Kaltenbach
Regional Business			
9:50	10.0	WRDC Report	S. Daniels
10:05	<i>Break (Refreshments provided)</i>		
10:20	11.0	NRSP-4 Report (Conference Call)	B. Holm
10:35	12.0	W-SARE Report	V. P. Rasmussen
10:50	13.0	RCIC Report	V. McCracken
Liaison Reports			
11:00	14.0	ARS Report	R. Matteri
11:15	15.0	NAPFSC Report	P. Brown
11:25	16.0	Executive Director's Report	M. Harrington
11:40	17.0	Future Meetings	
	17.1	2002 Joint Summer Meeting	S. Quisenberry
	17.2	2002 Fall AES Meeting	R. C. Heimsch
	17.3	2003 Spring Meeting	To be determined
	17.4	2003 Joint Summer Meeting	T. Dutson
	17.5	ESCOP Report on Meetings	J. Jacobs
11:50	<i>Lunch (on your own)</i>		
1:00	Afternoon tour arranged by NMSU. <i>(Spouses and significant others are welcome)</i>		
Thursday Evening — Group dinner arranged by NMSU. <i>(Spouses and significant others are welcome) Group dinner will be at end of field trip at the Santa Teresa Country Club near El Paso.</i>			

Friday, March 22

Morning Session

7:30 *Deluxe Continental Breakfast*

8:30 18.0 Discussion Program: Ag and Biosecurity

8:40 18.1 CSREES & Homeland Security Gary Cunningham

9:20 18.2 Presentation Floyd Horn

10:10 *Break (Refreshments provided)*

10:30 18.3 Station & Laboratory Safety and Security: A Common Sense Approach Dr. Katrina Doolittle, Safety Officer, NMSU

11:15 18.4 Homeland Security -- A National CES Initiative Billy Dictson, Director, Cooperative Extension NMSU

12:00 *Lunch (on your own)*

1:30 18.5 Multistate Research Opportunities and Needs David Thawley, Colin Kaltenbach, H. Paul Rasmussen, Lee Sommers

2:10 18.6 Breakout sessions: Regional Needs Analysis

2:50 *Break (Refreshments provided)*

3:10 18.7 Breakout Results and Identification of Regional Priorities

3:40 19.0 Discussion of any item on the Consent Agenda

4:15 20.0 Impact of State Budgets All

4:35 21.0 Resolutions R. Cavaliere/D. Snyder

4:50 22.0 Other Business L. Daugherty

5:00 Adjourn

Consent Agenda: (*Agenda Briefs only - Agenda Item 19.0*)

19.1 State Reports All

19.2 Science Roadmap C. C. Kaltenbach

19.3 N-CFAR Initiative C. C. Kaltenbach

19.4 ESCOP Advocacy/Marketing H. P. Rasmussen

19.5 ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee J. Jacobs

19.6	ESCOP Science & Technology/Impact Assessment	R. Pardini
19.7	ESCOP Partnership Committee	L. Sommers
19.8	ESCOP Planning Committee	L. Daugherty
19.9	ESCOP Homeland Security Task Force	D. Thawley
19.10	Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative	L. Daugherty
19.11	ECOP Liaison	J. Jacobs

AGENDA BRIEFS

Agenda Item 1.0 Call to Order

Presenter: LeRoy Daugherty

Background:

WAAESD Chair, LeRoy Daugherty, called the meeting to order.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 2.0 Welcome

Presenter: Jerry Schickedanz

Background:

Dean Jerry Schickedanz welcomed the participants to Las Cruces, NM

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 3.0

Approval of Agenda and Minutes of September 2001 Meeting

Presenter: LeRoy Daugherty

Background:

Dr. LeRoy Daugherty, 2002 Chair of WAAESD, requested approval of the following items:

- Agenda
- Minutes from the September, 2001 meeting in Coeur d'Alene, ID (<http://129.82.121.243/webpub/f2001min.pdf>)

Action Requested: For information.

Action Taken: Agenda and minutes were approved as presented.

Agenda Item 4.0 Chair's Report, Interim Actions, Executive Committee Report

Presenter: LeRoy A. Daugherty

Background:

Daugherty reported that the Executive Committee had met March 20, 2002. Items discussed were:

Office of the Western Directors Association Budget

Quisenberry reported that, according to their calculations, an additional \$38,200 assessment would need to be made to cover expenses of the Office of the Western Directors Association. This calculation was based on the amount that is currently transferred quarterly to Colorado State University. The Executive Committee recommendation is **to approve an additional \$38,200 assessment for the WDAL account.**

The FY2002-2003 budget for the Office of the Western Directors Association was discussed. The Executive Committee recommends **to approve the FY2002-2003 budget for the Office of the Western Directors Association at \$184,394.41 (\$177,394.41 for the office and \$7,000 for NIMSS).**

Off the Top Funding for NRSPs and Regional Trusts:

The Executive Committee recommends **to approve off-the-top funding for the NRSP projects at the level of Hatch increase, not to exceed the level of the request.**

The Executive Committee recommends **to approve the regional trust for W006 at \$354,000, and the regional trust for W106 at \$45,000.**

Action Requested: Approval of Executive Committee recommendations.

Action Taken:

1. **Approved an additional \$38,200 assessment for the WDAL account.**
2. **Approved the FY2002-2003 budget for the Office of the Western Directors Association at \$184,394.41 (\$177,394.41 for the office and \$7,000 for NIMSS).**
3. **Approved off-the-top funding for the NRSP projects at the level of Hatch increase, not to exceed the level of the request.**
4. **Approved the regional trust for W006 at \$354,000, and the regional trust for W106 at \$45,000.**

Agenda Item 5.0 Treasurer's Report

Presenter: Sharron Quisenberry
Background:

Western Director's Summary FY02

Western Director-at-Large

Cash Balance	2/20/02		52,207.67
Outstanding Revenue:			
N Marianas		600.00	
California		25,096.01	
		25,696.01	25,696.01
Commitments:			
3rd quarter		51,455.25	
4th quarter		51,455.25	
Transfer to Special Account		12,787.00	
		115,697.50	115,697.50
Projected Balance June 30, 2002			(37,793.82)

Western Directors Academic Programs

Cash Balance	2/20/02		3,557.43
Outstanding Revenue:			
N Marianas		200.00	
California		683.14	
Utah		683.14	
		1,566.28	1,566.28
Commitments:			
3rd quarter		2,541.00	
4th quarter		2,541.00	
		5,082.00	5,082.00
Projected Balance June 30, 2002			41.71

Western Directors Extension

Cash Balance	2/20/02		7,263.79
Outstanding Revenue:			
N Marianas		901.12	
California		7,634.48	
Utah		3,588.71	
		12,124.31	12,124.31
Commitments:			
3rd quarter		9,528.75	
4th quarter		9,528.75	
		19,057.50	19,057.50
Projected Balance June 30, 2002			330.60

Western Directors Special Account

Cash Balance	2/20/02		179.41
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WESTERN DIRECTOR AT LARGE FY 2002

14Mar02

PAYMENTS

		Payment	Balance Due
Am Samoa	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$0.00
Micronesia	600.00	600.00	600.00
Northern Marianas	600.00		600.00
Alaska	9,413.77	9,413.77	0.00
Arizona	16,363.40	16,363.40	0.00
California	25,096.01		25,096.01
Colorado	18,803.45	11,003.45	7,800.00
Guam	9,180.75	9,180.75	0.00
Hawaii	12,138.91	12,138.91	0.00
Idaho	14,550.01	14,550.01	0.00
Montana	15,360.47	15,360.47	0.00
Nevada	11,936.31	11,936.31	0.00
New Mexico	12,351.67	12,351.67	0.00
Oregon	18,511.11	18,511.11	0.00
Utah	16,117.67	16,117.67	0.00
Washington	24,545.73	24,545.73	0.00
Wyoming	13,830.74	13,830.74	0.00
Colorado Rent	(7,800.00)		(7,800.00)
Total	\$212,200.00	\$186,503.99	\$26,296.01

EXPENSE

Income	Expense	Balance
		\$39,716.48
171.79		39,888.27
	1,866.82	38,021.45
186,503.99		224,525.44
164.75		224,690.19
153.25		224,843.44
		224,843.44
137.00		224,980.44
298.82		225,279.26
275.52		225,554.78
248.77		225,803.55
		225,803.55
		225,803.55
		225,803.55
		225,803.55
	3,600.00	222,203.55
	1,698.00	220,505.55
	706.51	219,799.04
	40,928.65	178,870.39
	23,752.22	155,118.17
	102,910.50	52,207.67
\$187,953.89	\$175,462.70	\$52,207.67

**WESTERN DIRECTOR ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FY 2002**

14-Mar-02

ASSESSMENTS

Alaska	\$683.14	\$683.14	\$0.00
American Samoa	200.00	\$200.00	0.00
Arizona	683.14	683.14	0.00
California	683.14	0.00	683.14
Colorado	683.14	683.14	0.00
Guam	683.14	683.14	0.00
Hawaii	683.14	683.14	0.00
Idaho	683.14	683.14	0.00
Micronesia	200.00	200.00	0.00
Montana	683.14	683.14	0.00
Northern Marianas	200.00	0.00	200.00
Nevada	683.14	683.14	0.00
New Mexico	683.14	683.14	0.00
Oregon	683.14	683.14	0.00
Utah	683.14	0.00	683.14
Washington	683.14	683.14	0.00
Wyoming	683.14	683.14	0.00
Assessment Total	\$10,163.96	\$8,597.68	\$1,566.28

INCOME/EXPENSE

Date	Transaction	Income	Expense	Balance
06/25/01	Balance forward			\$0.00
	YTD FY2002 Assessments Received	8,597.68		8,597.68
11/09/01	October Interest	\$5.96		8,603.64
12/06/01	November Interest	\$12.99		8,616.63
01/11/02	December Interest	\$11.98		8,628.61
02/08/02	January Interest	\$10.82		8,639.43
10/31/01	CSU First/Second Qtrs		5,082.00	3,557.43
Total		\$8,639.43	\$5,082.00	\$3,557.43

**WESTERN DIRECTOR EXTENSION ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FY 2002**

14-Mar-02

ASSESSMENTS

		Payment	Balance Due
Am Samoa	\$925.41	\$925.41	\$0.00
Micronesia	1,013.25	1,013.25	0.00
Northern Marianas	901.12		901.12
Alaska	1,096.59	1,096.59	0.00
Arizona	1,896.52	1,896.52	0.00
California	7,634.48		7,634.48
Colorado	2,979.03	2,979.03	0.00
Guam	979.21	971.21	8.00
Hawaii	1,345.12	1,345.12	0.00
Idaho	2,704.23	2,704.23	0.00
Montana	2,533.37	2,533.37	0.00
Nevada	1,110.30	1,110.30	0.00
New Mexico	2,029.81	2,029.81	0.00
Oregon	3,588.71		3,588.71
Utah	1,657.18	1,657.18	0.00
Washington	4,209.91	4,209.91	0.00
Wyoming	1,510.76	1,510.76	0.00
Assessment Total	\$38,115.00	\$25,982.69	\$12,132.31

INCOME/EXPENSE

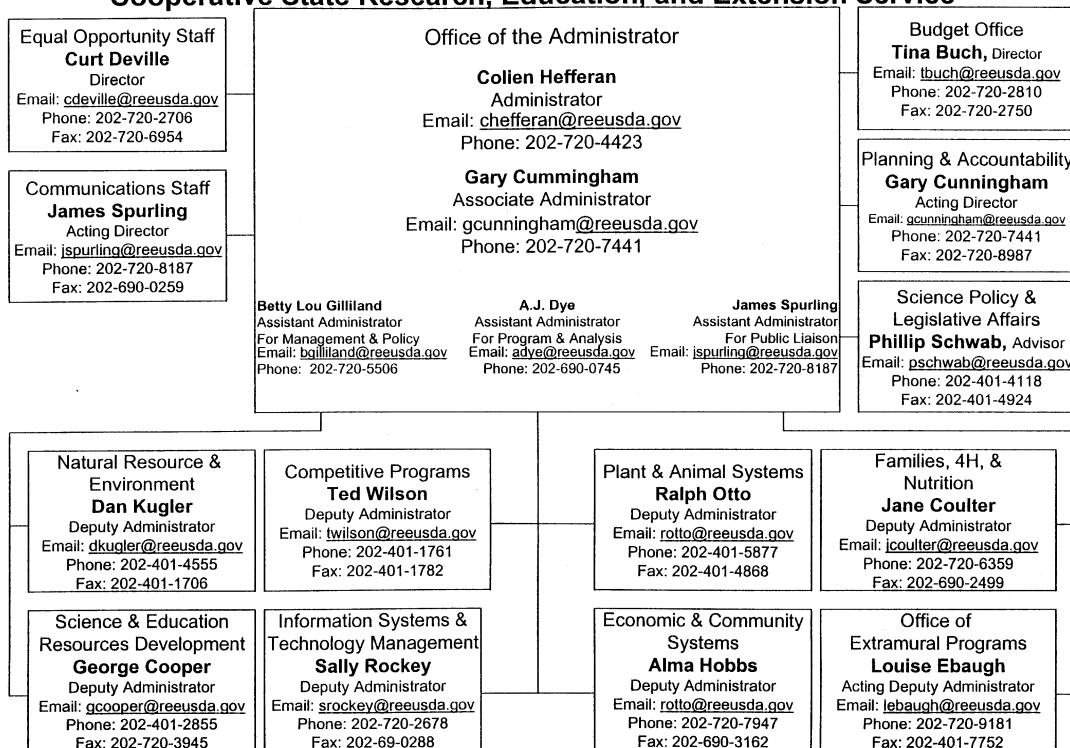
Date	Transaction	Income	Expense	Balance
06/25/01	Balance forward			\$194.18
	FY2001 Assessments			
YTD	Received	25,982.69		26,176.87
07/09/01	June Interest	0.39		26,177.26
08/15/01	July Interest	0.39		26,177.65
09/10/01	August Interest	0.37		26,178.02
10/08/01	September Interest	0.33		26,178.35
11/09/01	October Interest	20.55		26,198.90
12/06/01	November Interest	44.43		26,243.33
01/11/02	December Interest	40.97		26,284.30
02/08/02	January Interest	36.99		26,321.29
10/31/01	CSU First/Second qtrs		19,057.50	7,263.79
Total		\$26,127.11	\$19,057.50	\$7,263.79

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 6.0 USDA-CSREES Update

Presenter: E. M. "Ted" Wilson
Background :

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service



CSREES reorganization is underway. All deputy administrators have new assignments.

Information on the CSREES budget proposal was also distributed. These documents follow.

FY 2003 President's Budget Proposal

*A Summary of the
President's FY 2003
Budget Proposal
for CSREES-USDA
as Presented to
the Congress of
the United States*



United States Department of Agriculture
February 2002

Advancing Knowledge for the
Food and Agricultural System

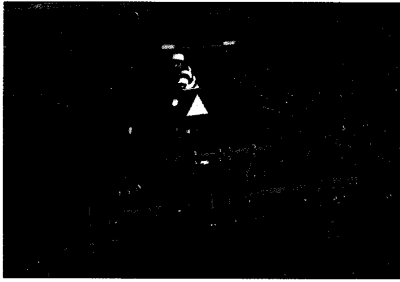
OVERVIEW



The mission of CSREES is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well being, and communities. In support of this mission, the FY 2003 CSREES Budget Proposal will continue to:

- *provide new opportunities for discoveries and advancing knowledge through our competitive programs such as the National Research Initiative and Integrated Activities;*
- *build on a sustained system of support through our research and extension formula programs;*
- *expand diversity and opportunity with activities under our educational programs; and*
- *improve the management of resources through the development of a new electronic grants application and reporting system, and continue to design and develop the Research, Education, and Economics Information System (REEIS).*

These efforts will enhance our responsiveness and flexibility in addressing critical agricultural issues.



■ **Genomics is the study of an organism's entire DNA complement and its function.** Agriculture lags behind human and medical genomics in areas such as genome sequencing, functional genomics, and databases that allow rapid interpretation and application. Enhanced genetics will improve the productivity, efficiency, and quality of animal and plant products. Research also will contribute to reducing adverse global environmental changes, preserving genetic diversity of wild stock, addressing new and re-emerging disease and pest threats, and providing new and renewable products to meet consumer needs.

■ **Computational biology and bioinformatics play critical roles in** data management for both structural and functional genomics. Development of bioinformatic tools and training of scientists in bioinformatics is another priority so that scientists can identify and use genomic data efficiently.

■ **Threats to affordable food and improvement of agricultural productivity are wide-ranging.** They include emerging and re-emerging diseases and pests of plants and animals, as well as antibiotic and pesticide resistance. The appearance of sorghum ergot in the central Midwest, the soybean aphid in the upper Midwest, the potential for spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE or Mad Cow Disease), and the looming threat from Foot and Mouth Disease all highlight the vulnerability of our nation's animal and plant production systems. Funding will be used to develop various comprehensive, complementary approaches to protect U.S. agriculture from disease and pests. Research also will focus on developing rapid, reliable, and cost-effective diagnostic tests for significant threats to animal and plant agriculture, as well as to food safety and the environment.



■ **Fundamental research is needed to devise and provide land and animal management practices** that mitigate air quality problems. Recent guidelines and regulations point to the need for increased understanding of air quality issues so that effective technologies for the control of emissions and odors can be developed and transferred to landowners. CSREES programs will support solutions for these pressing issues.

■ **The sustainability of the nation's forest resources is threatened by multiple stressors,** including competing land uses that result in conversion of forests to alternate uses, division of large tracts of land into parcels too small to manage economically, invasive and exotic species, and poor timber harvesting practices. Funding will allow our partners to deliver natural resources educational programs responding to emerging regional and local issues such as wildlife, insect and disease infestation, natural disasters, and changing community needs.



■ **Functional foods are fresh or processed foods containing significant levels of biologically active components** that might provide health benefits or desirable physiological effects beyond those coming from basic nutrition. Concern about the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in our food production systems is based on perceived ecological and safety issues. Research is needed on these issues, both to allow consumers to make informed food choices and to allow agencies an opportunity to develop science-based regulations. Research on the impact of these issues on international trade also is needed.

■ **CSREES' programs focusing on food and nutrition successfully deliver information to individuals** that leads to sustainable behavior change. One program focus is on improving early childhood nutrition, allowing children to achieve their full cognitive development potential. Continued support of such programs will lead to the ability to reach a larger number of low-income youth and families with children.

■ **Farmers with limited land and financial resources often grow specialty products** and are especially vulnerable to new or re-emerging pests and diseases. Efforts under the formula programs have focused on helping small and limited-resource farmers. Research studies may examine how stronger cooperative efforts can be organized so that the group supports the individual farmers most directly affected.



■ **It's a challenge to educate scientists and engineers with the multidisciplinary backgrounds** and the technical, professional, and interpersonal skills needed for the career demands of future agriculture. Funds will establish innovative models for graduate training with collaborative research and technology transfer transcending traditional disciplinary boundaries in agriculture.

■ **To streamline and enhance efficiency in managing and delivering resources** through improved technology systems and processes, the Research, Education, and Extension Information System (REEIS) will link the disparate systems across research, education, and extension activities and serve as a single source of information on accountability, strategic planning, performance assessment, and decision making at federal, state, and county levels. An electronic grants administration system will be developed to comply with federal regulations and our stakeholders' strong desire for electronic-based systems.

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To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Impacts of Research, Education, and Extension Activities

A BITE WORSE THAN THE BARK

Several encephalitis strains, including West Nile, St. Louis, and La Cross, recently emerged or re-emerged as U.S. health threats. Researchers in **New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee** and elsewhere successfully identified mosquitoes as the carrier, although species vary from place to place. Land-grant universities rapidly developed programs to educate the public about the diseases, carriers, and effective methods to protect human and animal health. **Florida** scientists have developed a pill that kills mosquito larvae by placing it in any body of water. The pill holds great promise in controlling mosquitoes worldwide.

FIGHTING CANCER WITH THE RIGHT FOODS

Cows that eat fish oil as part of their feed produce milk with higher concentrations of conjugated linoleic acid, a compound shown to help prevent cancer. **Kentucky** research shows that butter, yogurt, and ice cream produced from this milk also contain healthful compounds and that consumers like the taste. In **Missouri**, efforts are under way to develop a corn hybrid that will synthesize genistein, an isoflavone in soybeans that protects against breast, prostate, and colon cancers.

WIDER MARGINS

Maryland faculty taught 700 agricultural producers financial management and basic computer skills. Better balance sheets, cash-flow, budget, and enterprise analyses should improve decision-making and profitability. Small-scale farmers have learned that earning organic certification can command premium prices for their produce. **Virginia** experts have been helping growers meet the new USDA organic standards as well as teaching new methods of organic production and marketing.

REDUCING RUNOFF

By changing diets of dairy cows, **Wisconsin** researchers cut manure-related water pollution by 80 percent. A one-third reduction in dietary phosphorus decreases the nutrient in manure by 50 percent. Overfeeding phosphorus costs dairy farmers \$12 to \$15 per cow each year. With 1.3 million cows in the state, farmers could save more than \$16 million annually by adopting these recommendations.

FROM FRUITS TO NUTS

Scientists in **Oregon** improved biotechnology techniques that can speed the production of nursery stock for hazelnuts and pears and shorten the time it takes to make new varieties available. The more efficient crops should be worth an average \$500 more per acre.

ENVIRONMENTAL OUTREACH

Common concern for a quality environment is leading to greater cooperation between urban and rural citizens. A **Missouri** specialist helped one county's communities and surrounding corn farmers work together to meet drinking water quality standards by applying best management practices. One project saved a community \$560,000 per year.

COCOA CLONE

More than 40 percent of the world's cocoa crop is lost to diseases and insects. In **Pennsylvania**, scientists developed a method to clone individual cells of highly productive cocoa plants and grow them into full-sized plants. Because it is possible to clone as many as 4,000 new cocoa plants from just one flower, farmers in **Pennsylvania** and throughout the world will have access to ample quantities of high-quality plants.

RICE IS NICE

Mississippi scientists found that leaving stubble in rice fields after harvest dramatically reduces soil erosion — a major source of water pollution. When stubble is plowed under, fields lose 1,000 pounds of soil per acre, but that's reduced to 31 pounds when stubble is left in the field.

NIFTY NEMATODES

Ohio researchers found that one strain of nematodes, tiny parasitic worms, may be useful in seeking out and destroying white grubs, a hard-to-find turf pest. Another strain shows potential for controlling grape root borer, a major pest of the **Ohio** grape industry.

FARM AWARENESS

Young people in urban areas often know little about the sources of food and fiber. States are addressing this issue through informal agricultural education programs. In **Oklahoma**, urban youngsters were offered an aquatic ecology or aquaculture program to help them understand relationships of aquatic organisms with their environment. **Texas** A&M Extension developed several programs to educate children and teachers about food production and agriculture.

GO, SPOT, GO

Because leafspot infects peanuts only under specific weather conditions, **North Carolina** researchers have developed a weather-monitoring system to alert peanut producers when the disease would be a problem. The leafspot advisory helps producers cut fungicide applications dramatically, saving them up to \$7 million per year.

TACKLING HIGH-DOLLAR ISSUES

The National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that annual costs to control foodborne illnesses range from \$19 billion to \$37 billion. **Tennessee's** Food Safety Center of Excellence is a \$5 million effort, concentrating on food safety problems primarily associated with animal production and sustainable agriculture. **Texas, Florida, and California** formed a consortium that will emphasize food safety in fruits and vegetables in a combined \$4.1 million effort. These efforts will lead to a decrease in the incidence of foodborne illness, particularly among the elderly and young children.

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (\$000)

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

<i>Programs</i>	<i>FY 2002 Appropriation Act</i>	<i>FY 2003 President's Budget</i>
Base Programs		
Hatch Act	\$180,148	\$180,148
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry	21,884	21,884
Evans-Allen Program	34,604	34,604
Animal Health and Disease, Section 1433	5,098	5,098
SUBTOTAL	241,734	241,734
Special Research Grants		
Critical Issues	200	0 a/
Expert IPM Decision Support System	177	177
Global Change, UV-B Monitoring	1,402	2,500
Integrated Pest Management & Biological Control	2,725	2,725
Minor Crop Pest Management, IR-4	10,485	10,485
Minor Use Animal Drugs	588	588
National Biological Impact Assessment Program	248	253
Pest Management Alternatives	1,619	1,619
Rural Development Centers	560	0 b/
Other	94,210	0
SUBTOTAL	112,214	18,347
NATIONAL RESEARCH INITIATIVE COMPETITIVE GRANTS	120,452	240,000
Other Research		
Critical Agricultural Materials	720	0
Aquaculture Centers	3,996	3,996
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program	12,500	9,230
Supplemental and Alternative Crops	924	0
1994 Research Grants	998	998
Federal Administration (Direct Appropriation)	21,676	10,813
SUBTOTAL	40,814	25,037
Higher Education		
Graduate Fellowships Grants	2,993	3,500
Institution Challenge Grants	4,340	5,500
1890 Institution Capacity Building Grants	9,479	9,479
Multicultural Scholars	998	998
Hispanic-Serving Institutions Education Grants Program	3,492	3,492
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program	1,549	1,549
Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund	7,100	7,100
Interest Earned on the Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund	1,487	2,232 c/
Secondary/2-Year Post Secondary	1,000	1,000
Alaska Native-Serving and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	2,997	2,997
SUBTOTAL	35,435	37,847
TOTAL, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES	550,649	562,965

a/ FY 2003 funds for Critical Issues are in the Integrated Activities Account

b/ FY 2003 funds for Regional Rural Development Centers are in the Integrated Activities Account

c/ Estimated interest earned on the Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (\$000)

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

<i>Programs</i>	<i>FY 2002 Appropriation Act</i>	<i>FY 2003 President's Budget</i>
Section 406 Legislative Authority		
Water Quality	\$12,971	\$12,971
Food Safety	14,967	14,967
Regional Pest Management Centers	4,531	4,531
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	1,497	1,497
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,889	4,889
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	2,498	2,498
Organic Transition Program	1,500	499
SUBTOTAL	42,853	41,852
Other Legislative Authorities		
International Science and Education Grants Program	0	1,000
Critical Issues	0	500
Regional Rural Development Centers	0	1,513
SUBTOTAL	0	3,013
TOTAL, INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES	42,853	44,865

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Base Programs:		
Smith-Lever Formula 3(b)&(c)	\$275,940	\$275,940
1890 Institutions	31,181	31,181
SUBTOTAL	307,121	307,121
Smith-Lever 3(d) Programs		
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	58,566	58,566
Pest Management	10,759	10,759
Farm Safety	5,250	0
Regional Rural Development Centers	953	0 b/
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	8,481	8,481
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	499	499
Sustainable Agriculture	4,750	3,792
Extension Indian Reservations Program	1,996	1,996
SUBTOTAL	91,254	84,093
Other Extension Programs		
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions	3,273	3,273
Renewable Resources Extension Act	4,093	4,093
Rural Health and Safety	2,622	0
1890 Facilities (Sec.1447)	13,500	13,500
Federal Administration:		
Other	17,010	8,355
Ag in the Classroom	600	600
SUBTOTAL	41,098	29,821
TOTAL, EXTENSION ACTIVITIES	439,473	421,035
TOTAL, COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE	1,032,975	1,028,865

a/ FY 2003 funds for Critical Issues are in the Integrated Activities Account
b/ FY 2003 funds for Regional Rural Development Centers are in the Integrated Activities Account
c/ Estimated interest earned on the Tribal Colleges Endowment Fund

The Farm Bill is currently of concern to CSREES, especially in the phrasing for the Cooperative Extension requirement for 25 percent funding.

Rod Brown has recently been named as the new Under Secretary for REE.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 7.0 BAA Policy Board of Directors (PBD)

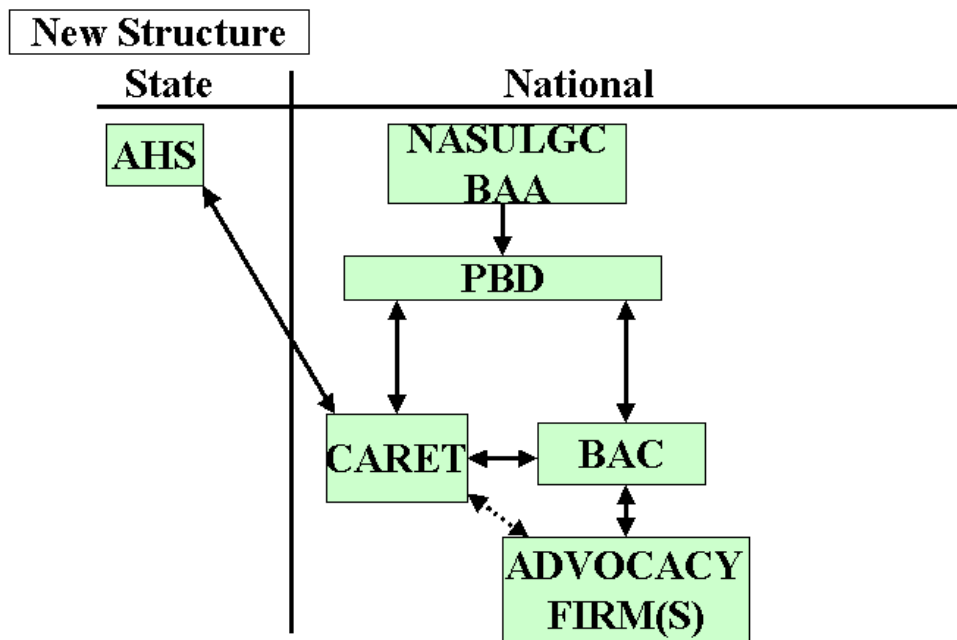
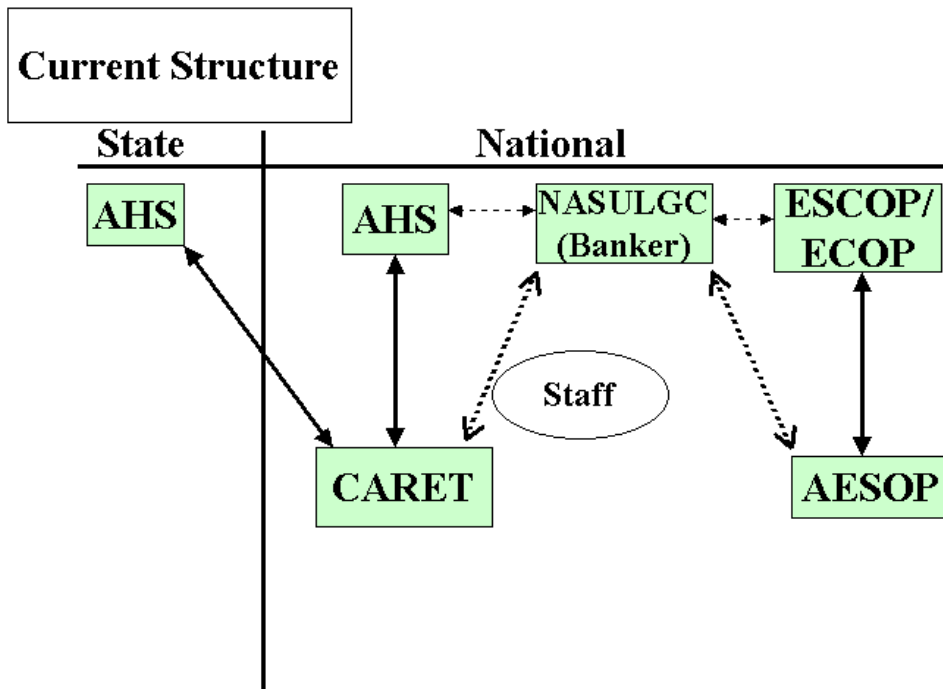
Presenter: Colin Kaltenbach

Background :

The newly structured Policy Board of Directors has had two working meetings. Several decisions have been made including the following: 1) future hiring of the advocacy firm (s) will be done by bidding; the firm will be directly responsible to the Budget and Advocacy Committee (BAC) ; 2)CARET will be responsible to the Policy Board but virtually all activities will be coordinated through the BAC; 3) all units who participate in the BAC will be expected to pay an assessment (manner and amount still a topic of discussion); 4) sections will be allowed to establish separate assessments (for activities outside or beyond the traditional Title 8 efforts) but they will be expected to coordinate the billing with the board assessment such that NASULGC will forward only one billing per year to each State; and 5)the residual \$'s (from the AESOP assessment--it appears this will be something on the order of \$400,000 total, to be split with ECOP) will be distributed as follows: 50% of the residual will be available to ESCOP and ECOP effective 1/1/03. An additional 25% will be available effective 1/1/04 with the remaining 25% provided on 1/1/05. The payment schedule will be reviewed at the end of 03 to see if the cash flow is sufficient at that time to return the final 25% at an earlier date. This distribution scheme has been accepted by ESCOP and ECOP.

The change in reporting lines with respect to CARET is outlined in the following charts and is worthy of additional comment. Currently , CARET members are appointed by AHS at the state level and CARET essentially answers to the AHS group at both the state and national level. CARET is staffed by NASULGC and it works with our advocacy organization in an informal and less than structured manner. Under the proposed new structure CARET members will still be appointed at the state level by the AHS group and the heads would remain the principal point of contact at the state level. This will change at the national level. CARET will be directly responsible to the Policy Board but day-to-day communications and working relationships will be through the Budget and Advocacy Committee (BAC) with the Vice Chair of the BAC serving as the principal contact person. The advocacy organization or organizations as the case may be will also be directly accountable to the BAC. The Policy Board feels this proposed structure will increase communications and strengthen our collective efforts.

Action Requested: For information



Agenda Item 8.0 ESCOP Report

Presenter: R. C. Heimsch
Background :

This year's ESCOP activities began with a meeting of the ESCOP Executive Committee at the SAES/ARD Workshop held in late Sept. 2001 at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The significant outcome of this meeting was the decision to form an Agro-Security Task Force. Following the meeting, the ESCOP Chair R.C. Heimsch appointed the task force whose members include: David Thawley (Chair-NV), Ralph Cavalieri (WA), D.C. Coston (OK), Neville Clark (TX), Joseph Joyce (FL), Darrell Nelson (NB), and Edward Mather (MI), with David MacKenzie (Executive Director, NERA) serving as Vice Chair. The Executive Committee also met briefly at the NASULGC meeting and received standing committee and ad hoc task force reports, a report from AESOP regarding the status of the Farm Bill and FY 2003 budget activities, and discussed matters related to the newly organized Board Assembly on Agriculture (BAA) within NASULGC and the newly populated BAA Policy Board. Director Kaltenbach (AZ) is the elected ESCOP representative to the Policy Board. Significantly, the near final report of the Science Road Map Task Force (Chaired by Colin Kaltenbach) entitled "A Science Roadmap for Agriculture" was released. An approach to assess/estimate the human resources needed to implement the "road map" was conceived and assigned the task assigned to the Planning Committee under the leadership of Eric Young with the goal of completing the assessment by early 2002. Subsequently the "road map" was distributed to the key Federal science agencies as well as to the professional societies affiliated with and sharing the land-grant agricultural research agenda and the "road map" report was posted on the ESCOP web page. Following the NASULGC meeting, Chair Heimsch and ECOP chair Lyla Hoaglum (OR), with expert assistance provided by WAAESD Executive Director (E.D.) Harrington and ECOP-E.D. Myron Johnsrud, negotiated the AESOP Enterprises contract for 2002. This was the first time the AESOP contract/plan-of-work had really been negotiated. Provisions of the contract include a formal quarterly review of the AESOP performance and a written reporting of the performance review findings. The contract more tightly focused areas of responsibility for AESOP as well as delineated responsibilities of the NASULGC staff and essentially eliminated AESOP's previous obligation (real or perceived) to travel to meetings of the regional associations. The contract amount was \$723,330, which represented a \$57,000 reduction from the 2001 contract. For 2003 the selection of the advocacy firm(s) and negotiation of the contract(s) will be the responsibility of the BAA Policy Board.

ESCOP recently met March 4 and 5, 2002 in Washington, D.C. in conjunction with the CARET meetings and the "exhibit on the Hill". The agenda included reporting from the ESCOP core standing committees and currently active ad hoc committees and task forces as well as an update on the status of the Farm Bill and the FY 2003 agro-security budget initiative by AESOP Enterprises. Notably, Mike Harrington presented the executive summary for "A Science Road Map for Agriculture", which he had written and developed with the assistance from others.

The Agro-Security Task Force presented a finalized white paper on “site security” recommendations/guidelines for universities and agricultural research organizations as well as a draft of another white paper on agro-security that is still under development. The “White Paper on Site Security” was accepted and will be posted on the ESCOP web site. Additionally, the report of the ESCOP-ECOP ad hoc committee on establishment of Multiple Activity Programs (MAPs) as a mechanism to track and report on new formula funds should they be realized was presented by Colin Kaltenbach. ESCOP accepted the report with the recommendation that this accountability approach/mechanism for new formula funding be considered for adoption by the regional associations. George Cooper of CSREES and Liesel Ritchie of the Mississippi State Univ. Social Science Research Center reported on results of the survey of the NRSP projects that had been commissioned by CSREES previously. The recommendations coming out of the survey suggested that new management guidelines and strategic planning are in order for the NRSP program. Dr. Cooper pledged continued agency support for such an effort. ESCOP decided to create a task force charged with developing a strategic plan and new management plan for the NRSP’s that would be facilitated by the MSU Social Science Research Center. The task force membership is to include 2-3 representatives from CSREES, the regional Executive Directors and the chairs of the regional committees that review multi-state projects/coordinating committees, plus 5-6 additional members drawn from the group participating in the survey or from individuals that have specific experience with and interest in the NRSP program. This task force is currently being populated.

The ESCOP Chair decided not to schedule a “face to face” meeting of the executive committee for April/May as has been done in previous years, but to conduct this meeting via conference call. The next ESCOP meeting will be the Joint “COPs” meeting scheduled July 21-24, 2002 in Salt Lake City. The SAES/ARD Workshop will be in Baltimore, MD, September 22-25, 2002.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 9.0 New Formula Fund Multiple Activity Programs (MAPS)

Presenter: Colin Kaltenbach

Background :

Obtaining increases in formula funds for Research and Extension has been difficult despite being a priority of the NASULGC budget request. The OMB and others would like to be able to trace any increases in formula funds for purposes of accountability. Priority topic areas such as food safety, biotechnology, or environmental protection are difficult to trace as new outlays under our current system of reporting.

In response to a concern that the Land Grant System is not able to adequately track the expenditure of new formula funds, earmarked or not, a Task Force was appointed by ESCOP and ECOP to develop a process that would address this issue. The taskforce has developed a series of program descriptions that align with current national budget priorities but can be adapted to fit within each region's administrative process. Called MAPs (for Multiple Activity Programs), these programs would serve as the organizing frameworks for tracking new formula funded initiatives of national scope, and for reporting results and impacts. Adaptation to regional and institutional needs would be encouraged through modification of the specific strategies within each region. It is believed that the authority to create MAPS exists through the Multistate Research Fund legislation, and that the management of the MAPs through the regional associations would be cost effective. The MAPS process is intended to allow tracking of "new" formula dollars but it could also be developed to track current activities and expenditures in any area of interest to Congress, i.e. Food Safety, Water Quality, etc.

Four example program descriptions, based on FY02 Board on Agriculture Budget Committee priorities, have been developed by the taskforce. These are: Secure a Dependable Food Supply, Community Opportunities, Investing in an Educated Workforce, and Environmental Balance. These were developed as "framework" proposals that might be used as guidelines to develop, track and report on programs of national scope funded with new formula funds. **It is recommended that the MAPS concept be reviewed and adapted to fit within each region's administrative process.**

Management

Key management concepts for the MAPs are as follows. The MAPs would:

- Be national in scope to address national initiatives
- Be multistate and multi-disciplinary
- Be functionally integrated in most, but not all, cases
- Be handled at regional levels through a system similar to that utilized in the Multistate Research Program wherein projects are developed and approved by the Regional Association. Fund management is retained by the individual Director.

- Allow reporting of accomplishments through the Directors' Plans of Work;

however, the regional associations of experiment station and extension directors might establish regional activities (e.g., SERA-IEG) focused on a MAPs topic with scientists and specialists being expected to report at the regional level. In this situation, Directors would still report accomplishments through their Plans of Work, but report as regional or multi-state efforts, in a form that could be consolidated at the national level. Inputs, collaborations, outputs and outcomes could be collated at the national level for the purposes of reporting to the USDA and Congress.

-Call for all formula fund increases for a particular MAP to be expended by each state on objectives that contribute to the goals of the particular MAP.

Questions/Issues Still to be Resolved

1. Specifics for the reporting of the inputs, collaborations, outputs and outcomes have not been finalized. This can be accomplished currently through the CRIS system for the Experiment Stations. Most Cooperative Extension offices now provide specific accountability for their 3-D funds so it is assumed that some system could be developed either through EASE or some other mechanism.

2. Since the following four draft MAPs were chosen as examples, what will be the procedure(s) for identifying future MAPs? What will be their relationship to BOA and BOHS priorities? How will selection of MAPs be coordinated with the current decision making structure of R and E committees/groups?

3. The MAPS concept has been developed for USDA formula funding primarily. Is there any reason not to use this program for reporting on funding from sources beyond USDA, particularly for addressing emerging issues?

Action Requested: Adoption Requested

Action Taken: Adoption of the MAPs Program approved

EXAMPLE PROPOSALS

Multiple Activity Program (MAP) Proposal

Activity Number: To be assigned

Requested Duration: From _____ to _____

Title: **Safe and Nutritious Food Supply**

Statement of Issue and Justification: Americans have the safest, most abundant food supply in the world, thanks to the wonders of science, hard work of farmers, supportive public policies and education, and the vigilance of the nation's food processing industry. However a growing world population, coupled with competitive world markets and the blistering pace of technological advances, all motivate America's agricultural and food processing systems to increase their effectiveness in securing a dependable food supply.

Developing food to sustain health throughout the world will require synergy between agricultural, medical, behavioral and nutritional sciences. Scientific breakthroughs in such fields as genomics, cell biology, nutrition, and human behavior have produced dramatic changes in our understanding of the influence of food on individual and public health. Food and agricultural research has taken us from the most basic treatment of nutritional deficiencies to the identification of diseases that are transmitted by food. In the process, researchers have been able to discover ways food can contribute to the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases. The results of this research have contributed not only to the saving of lives, but also to major economic returns in the form of reduced health care costs and improved public health.

Simultaneously, consumers have expressed strong market choices with cultural, social class, and political preferences for agricultural products. Increasingly, the agricultural and food processing systems are partnering directly with consumers rather than with commodity organizations for the identification of acceptable market products. Demands for natural foods, organics and antigens are changing the market place and creating anxieties about the safety and dependability of our current food systems. In addition, recent threats to our national security have raised fears and concerns about agrosecurity and the ability of our systems to maintain a safe food supply. New developments will need to be communicated to an increasingly critical and anxious public characterized by inadequate understanding of agricultural science. Retaining public confidence and investments in the work of our research and educational system will require strategic communication. The increasing sophistication of science must be coupled with an increasing sophistication in targeting audiences with relevant messages about our food supply.

Our challenge to communicate effectively regarding food choices is illustrated by current health data. Heart disease is still the number one cause of death in the United States and while some major risk factors are not modifiable most risk factors can be changed or treated through dietary and lifestyle modifications. These risk factors include high blood cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, smoking, obesity/overweight, diabetes, and stress. Research on cancer suggests that one-third of the 500,000 cancer deaths that occur in the United States every year is due to dietary factors. Diabetes currently affects approximately 16 million people in the United States and over 5 million of these people are unaware that they have the disease. As Hispanics increase in proportion of the United States population, dietary related disease prevention becomes more critical. Hispanics have twice the prevalence rate of type-2 diabetes than non-Hispanic whites and the debilitating effects of diabetes can be prevented with early detection, improved medical care, and diabetes dietary self-management. Currently, 4 to 6 million women age 50 years and over are affected by osteoporosis and another 13 to 17 million have osteopenia. These disabilities are largely preventable through a healthy lifestyle that includes balanced diet, weight bearing exercise, and no smoking. Currently, 1 in 3 American adults are overweight and fat accounts for more than 33 percent of the calories in the American diet. In the decade since 1989, the amount of soft drinks consumed by men and women have surpassed their intake of milk. About 57 percent of Americans eat away from home on any given day and these meals are accounting for an ever-increasing total of calorie and fat intake. As the percentage of elderly population increases to 80 million by the year 2050, nutrition will play an increasingly important role in maintaining the health of the population. Critical tools for nutrition education include the fourth edition of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, the Food Guide Pyramid, and the Nutrition Facts Label. Information in these tools is still not understood by the majority of Americans and a concerted effort at strategic education can assist the consumer in making wiser dietary choices, therefore reducing the cost of health care, a loss of worker productivity, and an increase in life quality.

It is estimated that the yearly cost in lost worker productivity due to food borne illnesses is between 20 and 40 billion dollars in the United States. According to the Healthy People 2010 Initiative, emerging new pathogens, improper food preparation, storage, and distribution practices, insufficient training of retail employees, an increasingly global food supply and an increase in the number of people at risk because of aging and compromised capacity to fight disease, will all play an important role in the increase in food borne illness in the future. With an increase in number of meals eaten away from home, the responsibility for maintaining safe food is increasingly falling on minimal wage workers employed in the food processing and retail industry.

Objectives:

1. Reduce food borne illnesses

Strategies:

- a. Identify and fully characterize known and unknown food borne pathogens. Develop methods to detect and prevent the formation of fungal and other toxins in foods.
- b. Gather data through improved epidemiological surveillance and develop a national database with detailed information about pathogen and toxin levels in a variety of foods at each step of the food production, processing, distribution, and preparation systems.
- c. Create comprehensive pathogen models and complete risk assessments. Estimate the variation in food borne illness accounted for by different processes and integrate probability models with dynamic models.
- d. Evaluate existing food production practices to identify high-risk activities and the effectiveness of current controls.
- e. Develop new control technologies and strategies including lethal processes to kill pathogens on foods not suitable for heat treatment.
- f. Identify food safety practices which control the most serious food borne risks and are most acceptable to food process workers and to the consuming public.
- g. Create effective education on food safety risks for food handlers, preparers, and consumers.

2. Enhance human health through diet.

Strategies:

- a. Identify barriers to healthy dietary adoption and develop effective ways to encourage healthier dietary choices.
- b. Develop biomarkers to identify presence of substances in various foods; quantify intake, absorption and effect of such substances.
- c. Investigate positive and negative biological effects on the human body of various bioactive food components.
- d. Investigate health effects of compounds recently known to effect human health including probiotics and phytochemicals.
- e. Identify the intake levels at which compounds create risk and establish safe upper bounds for consumption.
- f. Identify food substances that regulate the production levels of genes affecting overall health or chronic disease and design delivery systems to transmit the substance(s) to the appropriate location.
- g. Create healthier foods by using traditional and genomic methods to modify food components.
- h. Increase understanding of the social, psychological, cultural meanings of food, and identify realistic strategies for education to high-risk targeted audiences.
- i. Develop multi-media, modular educational materials that will focus on reduction of food-borne illnesses and enhancement of human health through diet.

Expected Outcomes and Impacts:

1. Development of new processing technologies and equipment that preserve the quality and safety of foods.
2. Improved new food products that enhance human health and reduce food borne illness.
3. Increased sophistication and use of analytical methods of food composition and a data bank of information for use by researchers in creating food products.
4. New understanding of the relationship between food intake and physical and mental status of individuals throughout the life span.
5. Improved theoretical basis for understanding behavior related to dietary changes.
6. Greater understanding of the level and pathways for toxic residues in food products.
7. New understanding of pathogenic food borne microorganisms and parasites in raw, minimally or inadequately processed and preserved foods.

Expected Impacts:

1. A reduction in cost of food borne illness.
2. Evidence of healthier dietary choices in the population.
3. A reduction in the incidence and severity of chronic disease influenced by diet.

Internal and External Linkages: Education Plan: Cooperative Extension and the Agriculture Experiment Stations are full partners in this plan. This integration of activities will ensure that researchable questions of concern to the public are reflected in research objectives and the results are available to intended users in rapid and effective models. Additional partners will be recruited from the private sector and from state and federal agencies as appropriate. Examples of other partners include certified crop consultants, pesticide applicators, state and federal service and regulatory agencies, health advocates, and environmental interest groups.

Governance: A technical committee with an elected chair, secretary, and chair elect will govern the project. Research and Extension administrative advisors and a USDA/CSREES appointed representative will advise the technical committee on management matters and assist the technical committee on complying with technical reporting requirements and outcome accountability. Membership on the technical committee will be open to all qualified scientists and Extension specialists and agents willing to address one or more of this project's stated objectives.

Budget: Budget to be determined as funding is appropriated by Congress in response to current initiatives.

Multiple Activity Program (MAP) Proposal

Activity Number: _____

Requested Duration: From _____ to _____

Title: **Educated Workforce**

Statement of Issue and Justification: Today, the entire American workforce including the agricultural system is and will continue to be part of an economic revolution. Labor market analysts estimate that each year in America one-third of our job roles are in transition, one-third of our technical skills become obsolete, and one-third of workers leave their jobs. There are dramatic changes in the number of years workers remain in one position or industry and in the relationship American workers have with their places of employment.

Almost 20 percent of the workforce in this country is involved in the production, processing and distribution of food and fiber. The preparation of this workforce is not keeping pace with an industry that is approaching assets totaling a trillion dollars. To address the challenge, the entire agricultural educational system will need to be transformed to assure that workers can acquire skills needed to meet societal needs, as well as achieve personal well-being. The land grant system stands as a critical leader in meeting the needs for a knowledgeable and skilled workforce and for reaching out to the population at large through workforce preparation programs. However, the investment needed to insure this transformation and development is woefully inadequate.

Objectives:

1. Produce highly skilled knowledgeable graduates in the food and agricultural system, and related areas.

Strategies:

- a. Enhance the technology based learning requirements in all curricula at the post-secondary level.
- b. Increase the globalization of post secondary education curricula in the food and agricultural sciences and related areas. .
- c. Increase the cross-discipline integrative nature of curriculum and emphasize a problem centered, applied research focus at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- d. Increase the requirements for skill development in labor management and economics in all areas of Food and Agricultural Science curriculum at the post- secondary level.
- e. Increase the skill requirements in post secondary education for understanding local, state, and federal policy development and the consumer role in the agricultural system.
- f. Increase the Food and Agricultural Science graduates' understanding of community and political processes as related to the social and economic implication of the agriculture industry.

2. Increase the effectiveness of off campus and distance education engagement from the land grant system.

Strategies:

- a. Increase the requirements for service learning, internships, and applied research experiences for agricultural students.
- b. Create an asynchronous method for the delivery of learning modules to targeted audiences away from the campuses.
- c. Create new partnerships between campus-based faculty, community leaders, Extension professionals, and industry leaders for co-learning integrated teams on critical issues.
- d. Create new memorandum of agreements with employers and establish educational delivery models sensitive to the skill development demands of an increasingly sophisticated and mobile workforce.
- e. Develop strategic plans in partnership with leaders of minority and under served communities to increase their access to education and create appropriate models of information delivery, to recruit members of these communities, and enhance the capacity of the communities to continue this educational process.
- f. Create active educational teams including scientists appointed to state agricultural Experiment Stations, enhance the number of these scientists who are active members of graduate research committees and who supervise and direct new applied research endeavors.
- g. Increase the engagement of the land grant university with small business development centers, job training centers, and workforce centers. Identify shared interests for the delivery of appropriate education and applied research.
- h. Develop multi-media, modular educational materials that focus on workforce preparation.

Internal and External Linkages: Education Plan: Cooperative Extension and the Agriculture Experiment Stations are full partners in this plan. This integration of activities will ensure that researchable questions of

concern to the public are reflected in research objectives and the results are available to intended users in a prompt and professional manner. Additional partners will be recruited from the private sector and from state and federal agencies as appropriate. Examples of other partners include business and industry, state and federal service and regulatory agencies, labor advocates, economic development organizations and local government representatives.

In order to cope realistically with the workforce challenge, a comprehensive collaboration must be developed between the agricultural industry, the land grant university, other educational systems and a number of critical targeted audiences. This coalition can be a powerful structure for guiding applied research endeavors and new models of education in both formal and informal environments.

Governance: A technical committee with an elected chair, secretary, and chair elect will govern the project. Research and Extension administrative advisors and a USDA/CSREES appointed representative will advise the technical committee on management matters and assist the technical committee on complying with technical reporting requirements and outcome accountability. Membership on the technical committee will be open to all qualified scientists and Extension specialists and agents willing to address one or more of this project's stated objectives.

Budget: Budget to be determined as funding is appropriated by Congress in response to current initiatives.

Multiple Activity Program (MAP) Proposal

Activity Number: _____

Requested Duration: From _____ to _____

Title: **Environmental Balance**

Statement of Issue and Justification: In addition to feeding today's population, the agricultural production system must protect the future by assuring a healthy and productive biophysical environment. This requires the balancing of production needs with stewardship responsibilities and mandates that agricultural practices meet high standards for sustainability. In addition to being profitable, contemporary agriculture production practices must avoid or mitigate the impacts of those inputs which cause environmental damage, practices that extract valuable elements, or applications that leave residues that are harmful or diminish future productivity or present public health risks. Environmental protection, public health, and natural resource protection as well as providing cheap, abundant and safe food are at the center of the need to design agricultural production systems that are sustainable.

Increasingly, the American public is critical of environmental impacts attributed to agriculture. In addition, many citizens question the application of new technologies that limit their consumer choice and create anxiety either due to a lack of understanding of the science involved or the conflicts with their basic social values. It is increasingly important that food and agriculture systems create models for joint planning and education with the wider community including health, labor and environmental interests. As the population becomes more urbanized and increasing numbers of congressional and legislative delegations represent non-rural interests, policies which impact agriculture will be determined by a public with a limited understanding of food production systems. Land grant universities find their engagement in the public changing from a strict technology transfer role to one of negotiated agreements with a public that is increasingly critical and demanding. A number of environmental regulations need negotiation and flexibility in order to protect the economic sustainability of our agriculture systems.

Objectives:

1. Create a Food and Agriculture system that is marked by social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

Strategies:

- a. Develop and apply new and emerging technologies ranging from molecular biology to global positioning systems to support enhanced decision making and precision agriculture applications by farmers, regional planners, and regulatory officials.
- b. Increase the flexibility available to agriculture producers, regional planners, and regulatory officials by providing a variety of tools to encourage environmental stewardship and economic prosperity. These will include both performance-based and practice based incentives with interagency collaboration and implementation.
- c. Increase research to identify public health and environmental risks from current production practices.
- d. Increase engagement with community members in dialogues about preferred environmental and economic futures and engage in local policy development to support these goals.
- e. Develop multi-media modular educational materials that will focus on food and agricultural practices, which ensure environmental balance.

Outcomes:

1. Improved technologies including genetically improved cultivars in breeds and improved production methods with a balance between current and future needs for profitability.
2. Safer, healthier, and cleaner biophysical spaces for food production systems and community development.
3. Improved technologies to mitigate the effects of agricultural practices which have created deleterious environmental impacts.
4. The adoption of safer and sustainable agricultural practices by producers.

Internal and External Linkages: Education Plan: Cooperative Extension and the Agriculture Experiment Stations are full partners in this plan. This integration of activities will ensure that researchable questions of concern to the public are reflected in research objectives and the results are available to intended users in a prompt and professional manner and are integrated into educational programs for producers, chemical applicators, and other partners. Additional partners will be recruited from the private sector and from state and federal agencies as appropriate. Examples of other partners include certified crop consultants, pesticide

applicators, state and federal environmental regulatory agencies, health advocates, and environmental interest groups.

In order to cope realistically with the challenge, a comprehensive collaboration must be developed between the agricultural industry, the land grant university, other educational systems and members of critical targeted audiences. This coalition can be a powerful structure for guiding applied research endeavors and new models of education in both formal and informal environments.

Governance: A technical committee with an elected chair, secretary, and chair elect will govern the project. Research and Extension administrative advisors and a USDA/CSREES appointed representative will advise the technical committee on management matters and assist the technical committee on complying with technical reporting requirements and outcome accountability. Membership on the technical committee will be open to all qualified scientists and Extension specialists and agents willing to address one or more of this project's stated objectives.

Budget: Budget to be determined as funding is appropriated by Congress in response to current initiatives.

Multiple Activity Program (MAP) Proposal

Activity Number: _____

Requested Duration: From _____ to _____

Title: **Community Opportunities**

Statement of Issue and Justification: A viable community is characterized by skilled community leadership, sound public policy, economic diversity, responsive community services, active civic involvement, strong schools and medical facilities, and a healthy population of children, youth and adults. Both urban and rural communities face special challenges that will increase in scope and complexity in the next decade. The changing economic structures in the United States and the divestiture of responsibility for local services by the federal government have created challenges to communities. Complex decisions will need to be made at the local level about health care, education, telecommunications, economic development, and delivery of human services. Many decisions demand specialized information and skilled leaders who can engage in appropriate dialogue to insure decisions that are both pro-active and respectful of and responsive to local needs.

Approximately, 25 percent of the American population now resides in rural areas and the specific challenges to place bound citizens are complex. Immigration now accounts for more population growth than does births, contributing to increasing ethnic language and social complexities in the nation's communities. The digital divide shows some rural communities without access to the technology revolution and other communities experiencing a dramatic change in their economic base. Those rural communities close to major metropolitan areas or to scenic amenities are thriving in new ways; however both rural and inner city communities are vulnerable to the current economic changes. Agriculture, like a number of other major industries, has become consolidated in large corporate structures that often have less loyalty and/or interest in being responsive community partners. In addition, agriculture, technology, and a number of other current industries are experiencing volatility in their fortunes. In this economic pattern marginalized communities in rural areas and the central cities are most often impacted by down turns. In such a climate, it is easy for citizens to feel powerless and community environments to become stagnant and depressed.

The land grant university system has changed the world in agricultural production, food safety, nutrition, and youth development through farsighted federal and state investments that have fueled the U.S. and world economy. Similar investments in the lives of communities can insure prosperous communities with viable economies and a positive social fabric. There is a need to enhance our partnerships with communities and provide information in support of policy and practice changes that are needed as they envision their futures.

Objectives:

1. Enhance the vitality of communities.

Strategies:

- a. Increase the availability of new economic development models appropriate for a variety of communities.
- b. Enhance the quality of leadership and the civic engagement of community members through a variety of partnerships with communities to develop skills and support community dialogue for local planning.
- c. Bring researchers from the land grant campuses to partner with communities in identifying needed areas of research and new models for the translation of existing research findings to facilitate local decision processes.
- d. Increase the effectiveness of all human service models at the community level in health, education, and family relationships through partnering with community planning groups and interagency councils to increase the effectiveness of current resources and identify new efficiencies of service delivery.

2. Strengthen Under-Served Communities:

Strategies:

- a. Create partnerships between the land grant institutions and under-served communities in order to identify local and regional strengths, cultivate the business community in mutual planning and support, and enhance capacity building activities appropriate to each community's culture and history.
- b. Assist communities in completing their own environmental scan of strengths and capacity in order to identify goals and request assistance in building the capacity of the community to increase its positive energy toward a new future.
- c. Develop multi-media, modular educational materials that will focus on community enhancement.

Expected Outcomes and Impacts:

1. The identification or development of a variety of tools available to communities for self-study and reflection to assess the quality of their social institutions economic base, support for workers and their families, civic engagement, and leadership strength.
2. Development and change in local and state policies driven by identified requests and data from community needs assessments.
3. Enhanced effectiveness of public-private partnerships and informal/formal models to increase all capital in communities.
4. Viable economic bases, maintenance of population and positive social indicators in targeted communities including school completion, job retention, mental and physical health, family stability, community participation, and community institutional vitality.

Internal and External Linkages: Education Plan: Cooperative Extension and the Agriculture Experiment Stations are full partners in this plan. This integration of activities will ensure that researchable questions of concern to the public are reflected into research objectives and the results are available to intended users in a prompt and professional manner. Additional partners will be recruited from the private sector and from state and federal agencies as appropriate. Examples of other partners include state and federal regulatory agencies, local government officials, health advocates, and environmental interest groups.

In order to cope realistically with the challenge, a comprehensive collaboration must be developed between the agricultural industry, the land grant university, other educational systems and member of critical targeted audiences. This coalition can be a powerful structure for guiding applied research endeavors and new models of education in both formal and informal environments.

Governance: A technical committee with an elected chair, secretary, and chair elect will govern the project. Research and Extension administrative advisors and a USDA/CSREES appointed representative will advise the technical committee on management matters and assist the technical committee on complying with technical reporting requirements and outcome accountability. Membership on the technical committee will be open to all qualified scientists and Extension specialists and agents willing to address one or more of this project's stated objectives.

Budget: Budget to be determined as Congress appropriates funding in response to current initiatives.

Agenda Item 10.0

Western Rural Development Center Report

Presenter: Steve Daniels, Director of Western Rural Development Center, Logan, UT
Background :
June 17, 2002

WRDC Priorities for 2002. The WRDC Steering Committee met in November 2001 to identified three priority areas for the current year:

- Enhancing the capacity for civic discourse
- Improving natural resource/land use decisions
- Enhancing the capacity of land grant universities to serve rural needs

WRDC Publications

- **Newsletter** – The inaugural issue of the WRDC newsletter, *Circuit Rider*, was published and disseminated in January 2001. A second issue, which will expand on information and issues stemming from CRED conference, is planned for April 2002. Download at <http://extension.usu.edu/wrdc/>.
- ***Western by Design: Tools for Discussing Local Growth***. Published in July 2001, the toolkit represents the culmination of several years of effort by a CRED project team in the West. The target audience for the resource toolkit is planning professionals, elected officials, and citizen leaders from rural communities. The toolkit sells for \$95 dollars, and includes a 125 page overview document, and some 40 resource materials (including 2 videos, meeting materials, and a portable filing system). The toolkit was not designed to require extensive training as a precursor to its use, but if there is interest in a regional training, the WRDC would be pleased to organize it. A presentation on the toolkit was made at the Orlando CRED workshop. Note: Toolkit is now available on CD, and will soon be on the WRDC website.
- ***The Changing Face of the Rural West* Demographic Series**. WRDC has begun publication of a new demographic series. The first paper of the series is entitled *Rapid Growth of Hispanic Populations in Western States*. It is at press and will be available in April, both in electronic and paper formats. Two additional papers are being developed, one examining aging rural population issues in the West, and one looking at impacts of in-migration to high-amenity areas and out-migration from other rural regions in West.

Committees & Collaborations

- **ESCOPE**. WRDC is member of the ESCOP Social Science Subcommittee. The committee meets twice each year and has been an emerging force in articulating a vision for research on community issues in the land grant systems. It is possible to see the committee's efforts reflected in the language of recent NASULGC/BOA testimony to Congress.
- **WCC-084**. WRDC has been approached by WCC-084 (Population Change and Rural Communities in the West) about developing a formal link; talks under way.
- **READ**. With support from the Ford Foundation, Larry Swanson (University of Montana's Center for the Rocky Mountain West) has spent several years developing the *Regional Economic Analysis Database*. It is a highly spatial and graphic way to manipulate and display regional economic and demographic information. Steve Daniels and Roger Coupal (WY) met with Larry and Dan Kemmis to develop a strategy for 1) using the Extension system as a way to disseminate READ, and 2) using the expertise that resides in land grant universities to continue to refine and enhance READ.
- **Farm Producer's Preferences Survey**. As the Farm Bill was being debated by Congress, the WRDC edited, published on the Web, and widely publicized a report entitled *Western Producers' Preferences for Federal Agricultural Policy and the 2002 Farm Bill*. The report, which was based on a survey sponsored by the Farm Foundation, summarized farm policy preferences of farmers and ranchers in 27 states.

Grants

- **Kellogg Foundation**. WRDC has received funding from the Kellogg Foundation *Food and Society Program*, for which we will conduct the evaluation component of a project designed to increase marketing opportunities for small, limited-resource and minority farmers and ranchers in the Four Corners region in the Southwestern U.S. The evaluation will include surveys of producers and in-depth interviews to examine how effective the marketing networks are in creating new opportunities for limited-resource producers.
- **NRI Grant Submission**. The WRDC also submitted a grant to USDA- NRICRP Rural Development competition for a research project entitled "Assessing the Factors that Hinder or Enable the Emergence of Private Landowner-Led Collaborative Approaches to Species Conservation." The proposed research examines the emergence of private

landowner led grassroots ecosystem management groups to determine if these groups have potential to become a significant means through which environmental values and rural agricultural activities can simultaneously be sustained.

Meetings and Workshops

- **National Community Resource and Economic Development (CRED) Conference.** The February 2002 Conference, “Strengthening Communities: Enhancing Extension’s Role” was held in Orlando. The conference, which was co-sponsored by the Regional Rural Development Centers, attracted more than 300 Extension professionals. Sessions showcased many innovative community development programs underway across the nation. Research Roundtables were also convened on issues such as Economic Development, Community Decision Making, Education and Workforce, Local Government, Land Use and Natural Resources, and Information Technology.
- **Empty Quarter Meeting.** Western Social Scientists will meet in Salt Lake City on April 18-20. The WRDC has organized this regional workshop/meeting to enhance our awareness of each other’s work, and our ability to work cooperatively on multi-institutional/multi-state projects.
- **Electric Deregulation Workshop.** An Electric Deregulation Workshop was held in January 2002. The WRDC provided matching funds for an NRI Faculty Development project awarded to Dr. Rebecca Richards (University of Montana). Our contribution to her project was to fund a small by-invitation workshop on the impacts of deregulation on the rural areas of the west. That meeting was recently held in Missoula, and appears to have laid the groundwork for some follow-up multi-state proposals.

Other Items

- **Listserves.** Listserves for each Western state in the continental U.S., one for the Pacific Territories, and one for the Western region are being created at Utah State University to develop a Western social sciences network.
- **Budget Update.** The FY 2004 CSREES budget is moving the RD Centers into the Integrated Funding category. This will have the advantages of unifying our research and extension budget lines and differentiating us from the single-state development centers in Mississippi and North Dakota.
- **Latinos in the South Symposium.** The Southern Rural Development Center and the Farm Foundation are working with Rogelio Saenz and Cruz Torres, Texas A&M University, to convene a research symposium to address issues associated with Latinos in the South. The meeting is scheduled for April 25, 2002, in Atlanta.
- **CRED Booklet Published.** *Strengthening Communities: Strategic Directions for Community Resource and Economic Development Programs* has been published by CSREES, under the leadership of Maurice Dorsey and the CRED base team.
- **Partnerships Sought.** The Center is still looking for ways to support Tribal Colleges and teams partnering with them. We are also interested in providing seed funds to project teams doing work that cannot get funding elsewhere, or to enhance the diversity or breadth of teams.

For more information, contact Steve Daniels, sdaniels@ext.usu.edu, 435-797-WRDC (9732).

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 11.0 NRSP4 Report

Presenter: Bob Holms

Background:

The Interregional Research Project No. 4 or IR-4 is a unique partnership between the USDA (CSREES and ARS) and the land grant university system to develop pest control tools (chemical, biological and plant biotechnology) for minor crop (fruit, vegetable, ornamental, etc) growers. The value of minor crops at the grower level is \$40 billion or over 40% of all crop markets in the United States. IR-4 undertakes regulatory projects under Good Laboratory Practices at 25 field research centers utilizing over a dozen analytical laboratories in order to obtain residue data for tolerance petitions approved by the EPA. In recent years, IR-4 has developed partnerships with the crop protection industry to initiate strategies on the newest safe, Reduced Risk chemicals and biopesticides that have resulted in over 1100 minor crop clearances since 2000. This is important to minor crop producers since the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) has restricted or eliminated the availability of many older products, especially organophosphate insecticides. The minor crop clearance records are the result of open cooperation with the EPA, California's Department of Pesticide Regulation and Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency as part of a NAFTA Strategy.

The attached PowerPoint slides are for my presentation. The first one with the IR-4 emblem will be used to start a general overview followed by the two 2001 Accomplishment slides, the table with Programs since FQPA the accomplishments 1963-2000 and the Section 18's value. If you have any problem with the attachments, please contact Evelyn Nath (732-932-9575, extension 630 or email nath@aesop.rutgers.edu).

Thanks again for your flexibility and understanding to allow my participation in this important meeting via teleconference. As noted in a separate e-mail to you, I am prepared to send an IR-4 information packet for each attendee when you let me know if that is acceptable, the number you need and to whom to send them to.

Action Requested: For information



<http://www.cook.rutgers.edu/~ir4>

IR-4 2001 Accomplishments

Crop Protection Industry (Chemical & Biological)

- Stepped up senior management visits to insure minor crop/IR-4 strategic focus after 4 leading companies merged in 2000 and 4 merged in 2001. Continued active participation in Biopesticide Industry Alliance (BPIA) as Ad Hoc member. Great support from industry for minor crop initiatives including efficacy program. Biopesticides Research Program funded 43 projects – over \$1.7 million in funding in past 6 years. Raised \$748,000 in industry funding.

Methyl Bromide Alternatives Program

- Completing 2nd and starting 3rd successful year of strawberry and tomato programs in CA and FL. Obtained \$180,000 USDA-ARS funding for Telone Plus Herbicide Program in FL/GA on strawberries and vegetables. Supported Alliance that obtained funding from USDA-CSREES (\$325,000 for 2 years) and EPA (\$20,000) for cut flower program. Strong member of EPA/USDA MBA Working Group. Raised \$639,000 in industry funding.

Commodity Liaison Committee

- Excellent support from key stakeholders resulted in a \$1.9 MM FY 2002 budget increase from Congress. Section 18 Economic Impact Data (\$3.4 billion from 1998-2001) a key factor in targeting state congressional support.

Clearances Obtained (1963-2001)

- Food Crop. Over 6,000.
- Ornamental. Over 9,100.
- Biopesticide. Over 220.



IR-4 Minor Use Program

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1963-2000

- 6,000+ Food Use Clearances (564 in 2001)
- 9,100+ Ornamental Crop Clearances since 1977 (296 in 2001)
- 225+ Biopesticide Clearances since 1982 (21 in 2001)

1988 FIFRA Response

- Reregistered about 700 minor uses on food crops and over 2000 ornamental uses

IR-4 2001 Accomplishments

2001 to 2005 Strategic Plan Validated

- Emphasis on Reduced Risk/Safer Chemistries and Biopesticides. (>80% of projects)
- 30-Month Completion Schedule (>70% success).
- Partnership Initiatives with Crop Protection Industry and Regulatory Agencies.

Regulatory Partnership Initiatives Expanded

- EPA. Third year of highly successful EPA/IR-4 Technical Working Group (TWG) Meetings expanded to include California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Authority (PMRA). Electronic submission of petitions started. Two years of IR-4 Liaison to Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) by Willis Wheeler completed. Sabbatical by Dan Kunkel in OPP completed and developed even closer working relationships. 543 chemical clearances surpassed previous record of 511 clearances granted in CY 2000.
- DPR. Integral part of TWG and completed 30 IR-4 petitions as part of EPA workshare project – 10% of all EPA petitions in 2001 and 20% of IR-4 petitions.
- PMRA. Integral part of field residue program and accepted 1st IR-4 petition as part of EPA joint workshare project.

Recognition

- EPA, DPR, PMRA and IR-4 won EPA's Excellence in Teamwork Award.



IR-4 Programs Since FQPA

Year	Total	Projects		Clearances/Registrations	
		Reduced Risk (RR)	%RR	Food Crop	Ornamentals
1996	151	20	13	80	891
1997	150	45	38	1*	135*
1998	163	78	48	58*	513
1999	151	82	54	313	532
2000	131	104	79	567	1,155
2001	124	96	77	564	289
2002	95	79	83	>500(est.)	>500(est.)

*Reduced activity due to FQPA impact on EPA resources

Note: Pre-FQPA 12 year (1984-1996) average of 100 food crop clearances per year.

Note: More clearances in 3 year period (1444-1999 to 2001) than 12 year (1984-1996) period (1200)



IR-4 Programs Since FQPA

Section 18's¹

Year	Number	States Covered	Value ²
1997	62	27	N/A ³
1998	103	34	\$413,000,000
1999	134	37	\$877,000,000
2000	152	38	\$1,000,000,000
2001	180	41	\$1,232,000,000
Totals	631	41	\$3,512,000,000

¹ Requested by states using IR-4 data

² From state estimates/EPA submissions

³ Data not available



Section 18 Impact (1998-2001) Western States

<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Economic Impact</u>
Arizona	6	\$26,900,000
California	51	\$1,242,700,000
Colorado	14	\$64,100,000
Idaho	47	\$177,600,000
Montana	23	\$16,800,000
New Mexico	4	N/A
Oregon	52	\$303,300,000
Utah	2	\$200,000
Washington	56	\$438,330,000
Wyoming	7	\$7,900,000
Totals	262	\$2,277,830,000

¹ Crops Covered: Alfalfa (Hay), Artichoke, Asparagus, Avocado, Barley, Basil, Dry Bean, Blueberry, Canola, Caneberries, Cabbage, Cucurbits (S), Currant, Celeriac, Date, Dry Onion, Garlic, Grape, Garden Beet, Hop, Mint, Lentil, Nectarine, Potato, Raspberry, Lima Bean, Pea (Dry and Chuck), Peach, Plum, Pepper (Bell & Non-Bell), Spinach, Strawberry, Timothy Grass, Wheat, Sunflower, Sugar Beet, Sweet Corn. (48 Crops)

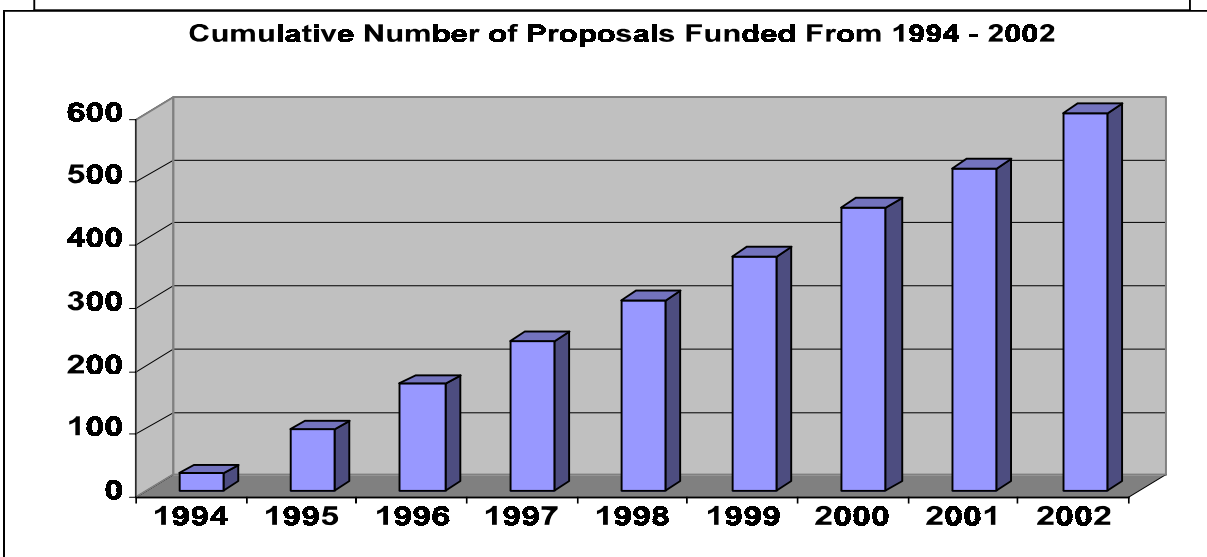
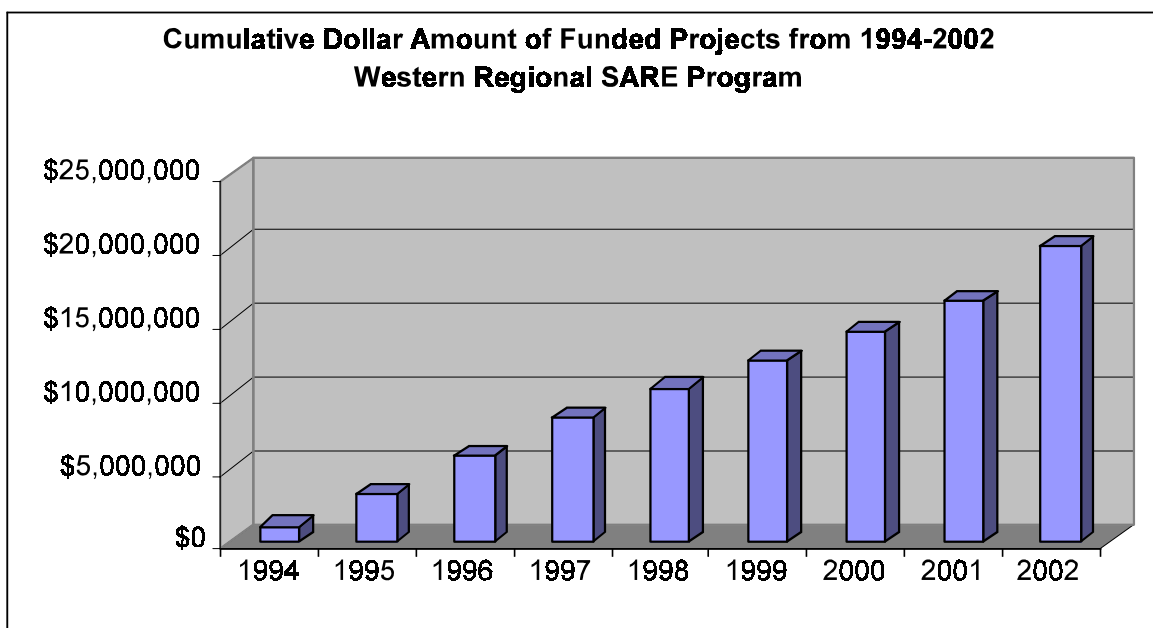
Agenda Item 12.0 2002 WSARE Report



Presenter: Dr. V. Philip Rasmussen, WSARE Coordinator
Background:

The Western SARE program has continued to promote and fund research and education projects throughout our region. Significant changes in the program, since our last formal report to the group (1997), include:

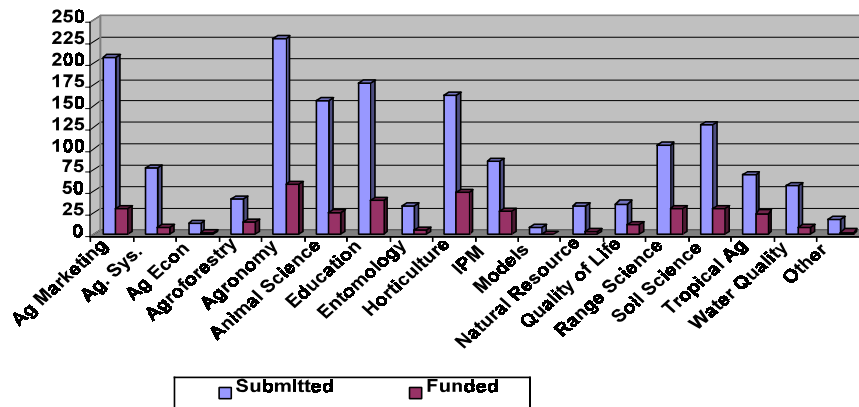
1. The available funding for grants in our region has grown annually from \$1.1 million in 1994 to \$3.7 million in 2002. The total number of grants administered by the WSARE program has grown from 27 in 1994, 98 in 1995, 169 in 1996, 238 in 1997, 303 in 1998, 372 in 1999, 450 in 2000, 510 in 2001 and an estimated 599 in 2002. This growth is primarily due to the addition by Congress of the PDP (Extension/NRCS/FSA Professional Development Program) grants program; the addition of the Farmer/Rancher-initiated Grants Program (both in 1995); and, the USDA-AMS funded Ag Marketing Program (in 1999).



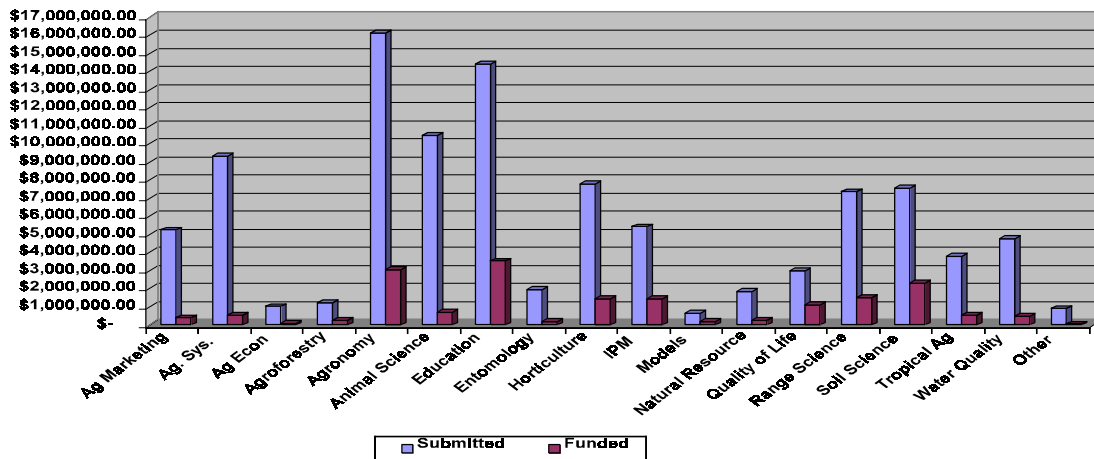
However, this growth is also compounded by the effects of the addition of new contracts to 2-5 year contracts that are not yet terminated. Because of the additional funding from AMS in 2000, the number of projects per year are still increasing.

2. Successful proposals currently reflect a consistent cross-section of appropriate disciplines.

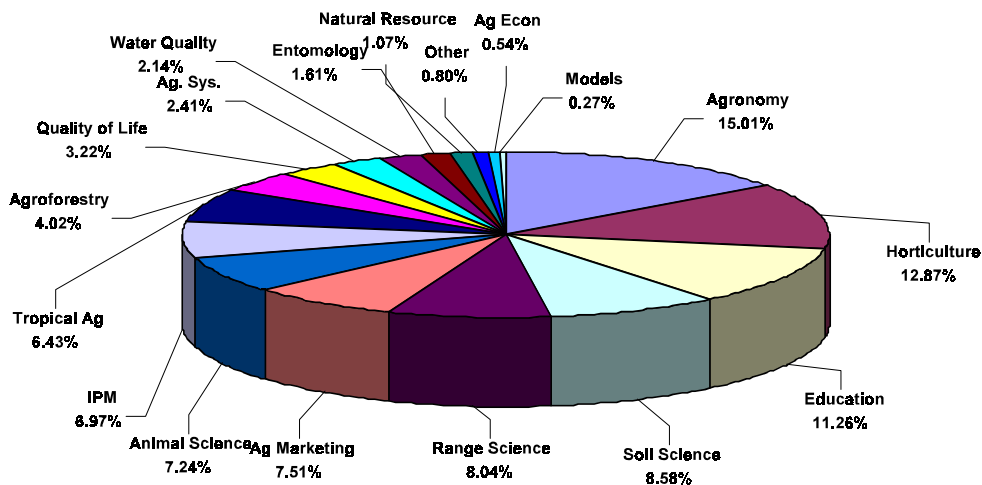
Number of Proposals Submitted and Funded from 1994-2002
Western Regional SARE Program



Dollar Amount of Proposals Submitted and Funded from 1994-2002
Western Regional SARE Program

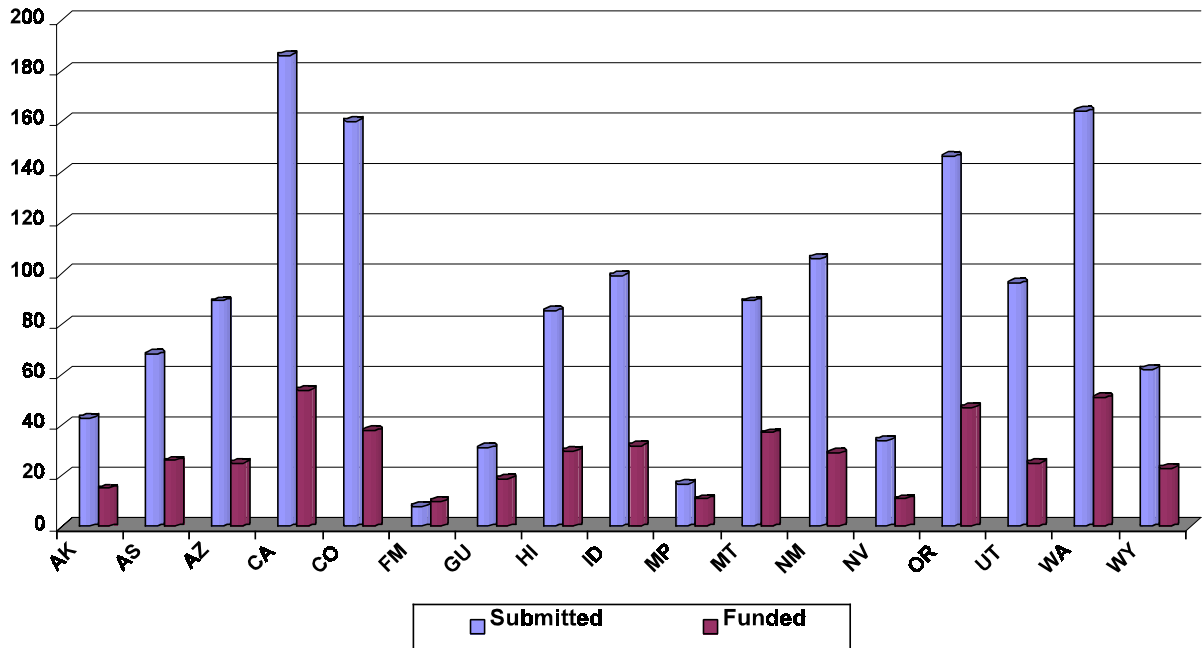


Number of Funded Proposals by Subject Matter Funded 1995 - 2001
Western Regional SARE Program

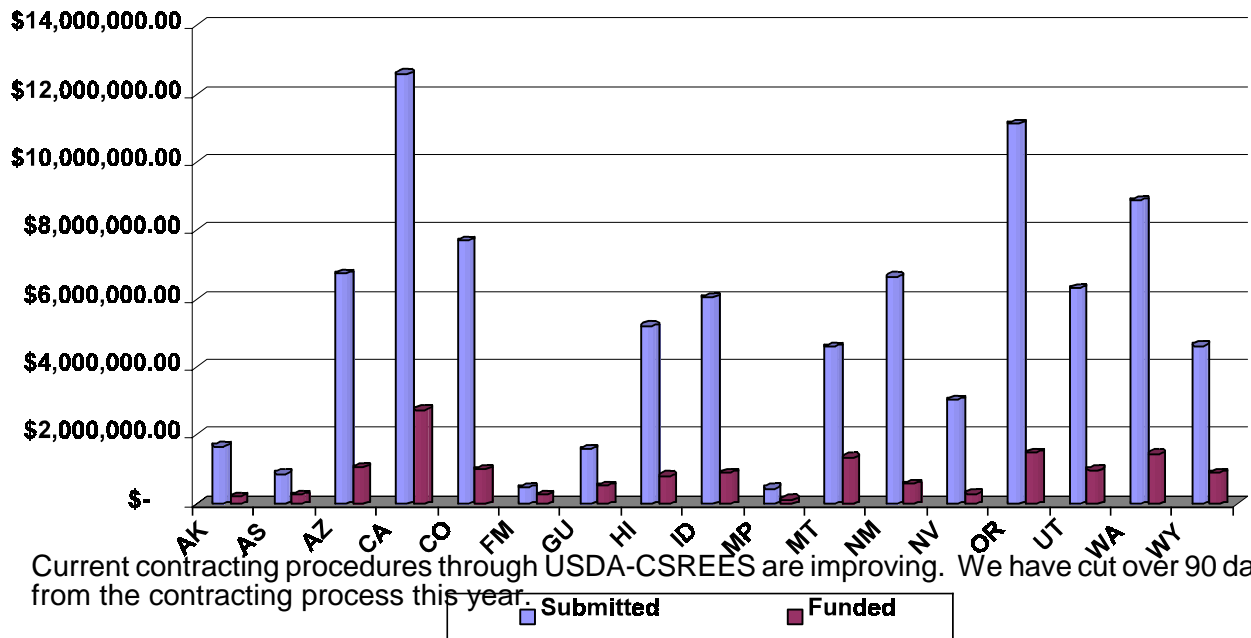


Our geographic distribution is also improving. Higher levels of funding for some states are directly correlated to the numbers of proposals submitted.

**1995 - 2002 Total Number of Proposals Submitted and Funded by State
Western Regional SARE Program**



**1995 - 2002 Total Dollar Amount of Submitted and Funded Proposals by State
Western Regional SARE Program**



3. Current contracting procedures through USDA-CSREES are improving. We have cut over 90 days from the contracting process this year.

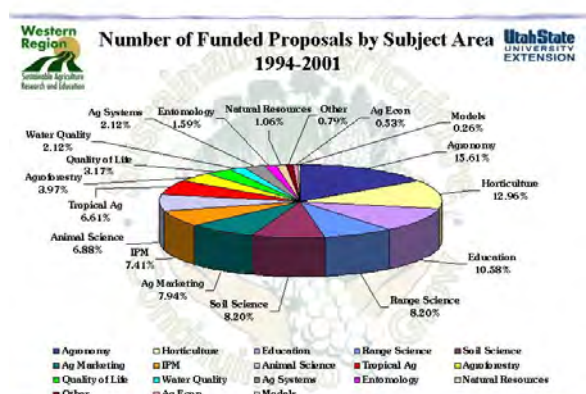
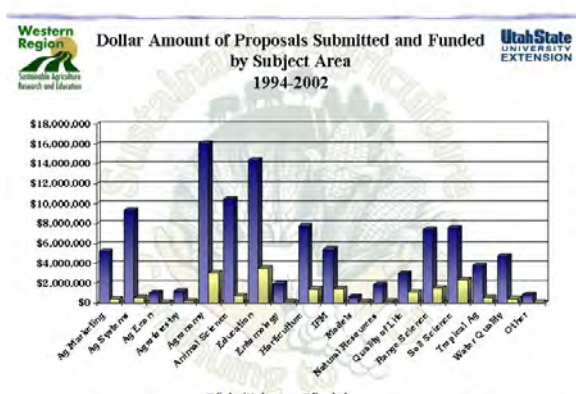
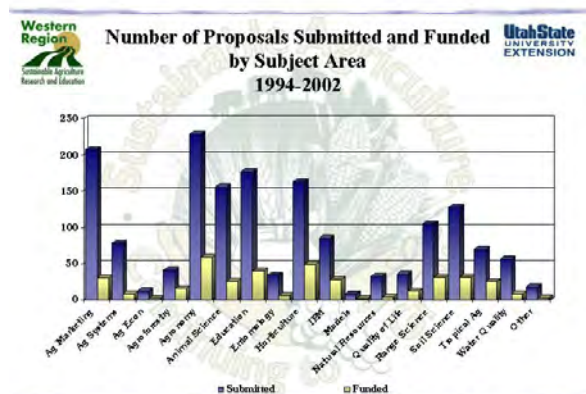
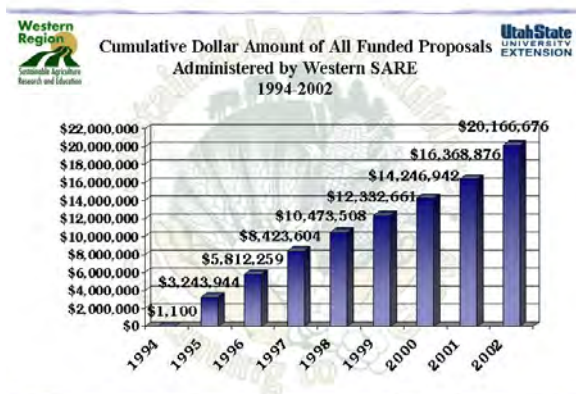
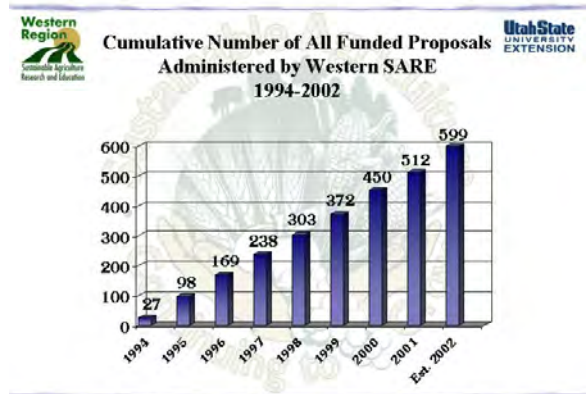
4. We continue to struggle to find the adequate personnel mix at the Host Institution to deal with constantly changing proposal numbers and programs. We have contracted with our Contracts and Grants Office for additional services. We have also hired part-time student secretaries to overcome the difficult classified employee (full-time) hiring process. We continue to evaluate our options in

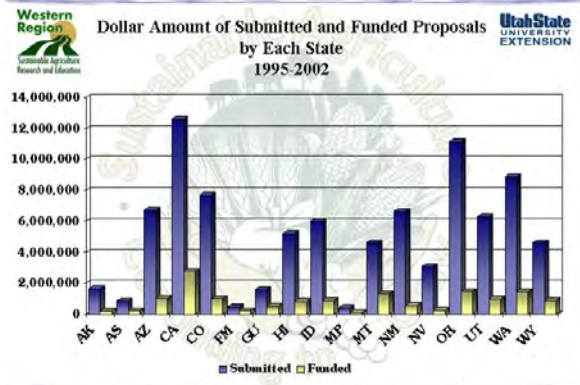
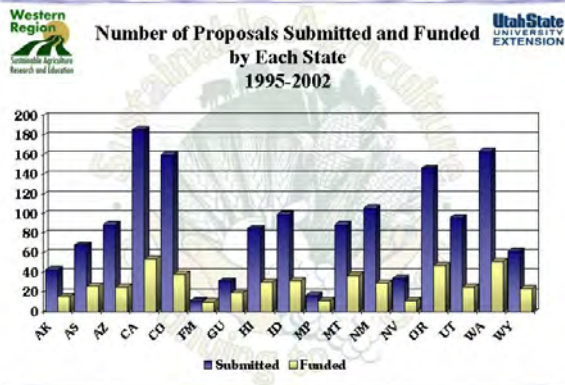
that regard. We are delaying major changes until we finalize a comprehensive strategic plan later this year.

Action Requested: None at this time - This is an information item. However, questions and/or suggestions are anticipated.

Western Region Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Utah State UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Overall Status of Western Region SARE 1994-2002





State-by-State Breakdown Western Region SARE 1994-2002

Alaska
American Samoa
Arizona
California
Colorado
Micronesia and Palau
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho

N. Mariana Islands
Montana
New Mexico
Nevada
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Alaska

PDP State Coordinator: Michele Hoberg, Alaska Cooperative Extension

Alaska has received \$257,267 since 1988 to support 17 projects including:

- 3 Research and Education Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 6 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?

What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?

Alaska has also received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.

American Samoa

PDP State Coordinator: Don Vargo, American Samoa Community College

American Samoa has received \$230,115 since 1988 to support 27 projects including:

- 1 Research and Education Project
- 1 Professional Development Project
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 17 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?

What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?

American Samoa has also received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.

Arizona

PDP State Coordinator: Rick Gibson, University of Arizona

Arizona has received \$1,140,761 since 1988 to support 27 projects, including:

- 9 Research and Education Projects
- 1 Professional Development Project
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 9 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?

What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?

Arizona has also received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.

California

State PDP Coordinator: David Chaney, University of California

California has received \$5,698,959 since 1988 to support 72 projects, including:

- 34 Research and Education Projects
- 11 Professional Development Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 19 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?

What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?

California has also received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.

Colorado

State PDP Coordinator: Dennis Lamm, Colorado State University

Colorado has received \$1,046,850 since 1988 to support 42 projects, including:

- 5 Research and Education Projects
- 7 Professional Development Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 22 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?

What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Proposals?

Colorado has also received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.



Oregon

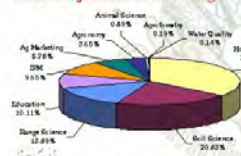


PDP State Coordinator: John Luna, Oregon State University

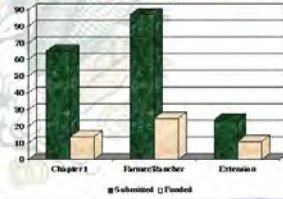
Oregon has received \$2,375,512 since 1988 to support 56 projects, including:

- 20 Research and Education Projects
- 3 Professional Development Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 25 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?



What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Proposals?



Oregon also has received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.



Utah

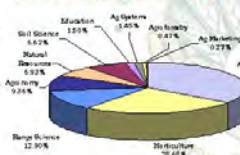


PDP State Coordinator: Robert L. Newhall, Utah State University

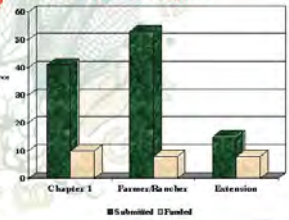
Utah has received \$1,107,570 since 1988 to support 29 projects, including:

- 13 Research and Education Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 8 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?



What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?



Utah also has received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.



Washington

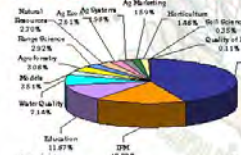


PDP State Coordinator: Chris Fiese, Washington State University

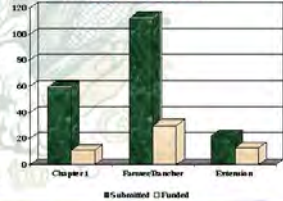
Washington has received \$2,350,727 since 1988 to support 58 projects, including:

- 15 Research and Education Projects
- 5 Professional Development Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 30 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?



What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?



Washington also has received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.



Wyoming

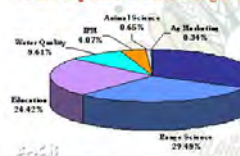


PDP State Coordinator: Michael Smith, University of Wyoming

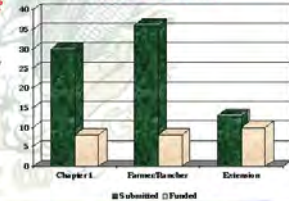
Wyoming has received \$1,228,908 since 1988 to support 27 projects, including:

- 9 Research and Education Projects
- 2 Professional Development Projects
- 8 PDP State Implementation Projects
- 8 Farmer/Rancher Projects

What Subject Areas are Being Funded?



What is the Ratio of Submitted to Funded Projects?



Wyoming also has received additional SARE support through multi-state projects.

Agenda Item 13.0 RCIC Report

Presenter: Vicki McCracken

Background:

In McCracken's absence Daugherty reported that RCIC had met March 19, 2002 and reviewed six proposals for multistate projects and coordinating committees. Members in attendance were: V. McCracken, L. Sommers, L. Daugherty, S. Sailsbery, J. Burton, M. Gray, L. Fox, B. Allen-Diaz, B. Matteri (for A. Betschart), D. Snyder. Others participating: H. M. Harrington, V. R. Reddy, C. Y. Hu, S. Loring, J. Schickedanz.

Some of the proposals were deferred to allow the proposal committees to address RCIC concerns. A formal RCIC report will be presented to the joint Experiment Station Directors, Cooperative Extension Directors, Academic Program Directors meeting in July.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 14.0 Agricultural Research Service Report

Presenter: Robert Matteri

Background:

Pacific West Area

Director – Antoinette A. Betschart

Assoc. Director – Michael C. Shannon

Asst. Director – Robert L. Matteri

PRESIDENT’S PROPOSED BUDGET FOR ARS - 2003

- FY02 \$979,464,000
- FY03 \$1,014,086,000 (Presidential Recommendation)
 1. ~\$45M Transfers
 2. Proposed Increases
 - FY02 Pay Cost Restoration
 - FY03 Pay Cost
 - ~\$58M New Initiatives
 3. Proposed Decreases
 - \$15M Decrease in Base Funding
 - Terminate FY01 Congressional Add-ons
 - Terminate FY02 Congressional Add-ons

PROPOSED BASE FUND REDUCTIONS FOR ARS – PRESIDENT’S BUDGET

R = reduction

T = transfer

Honey Bee Research		
Honey Bee Breeding, Genetics and Physiology Research Laboratory	Baton Rouge, LA	\$1.14M (R) \$300,000 (T)
Bee Research Laboratory	Beltsville, MD	\$1.63M (R) \$369,222 (T)
Honey Bee Research Laboratory	Tucson, AZ	\$354,384 (R) \$722,199 (T)
TOTAL – Honey Bee		\$3.12M (R) \$1.39M (T)

Cereal Quality Labs		
Cereal Crops Research Laboratory	Fargo, ND	\$305,288 (R) \$305,288 (T)
Cereal Crops Research (Portion)	Madison, WI	\$353,863 (R)
Soft Wheat Research Laboratory	Wooster, OH	\$583,233 (R)
TOTAL – Cereal Quality		\$1.24M (R) \$305,288 (T)

FY 2003 INITIATIVES – PWA - (PROPOSED)

Air and Water Quality

\$270K NTL – Kimberly, ID
\$292K NTL – Riverside, CA

Agricultural Genetics Resources

\$270K NTL – Albany, CA
\$270K NTL – Davis, CA
\$270K NTL – Parlier, CA
\$225K NTL – Riverside, CA
\$270K NTL – Corvallis, OR
\$225K NTL – Pullman, WA

Agricultural Genomes

\$540K NTL – Albany, CA (Plants)
\$270K NTL – Pullman, WA

Biotechnology Risk Assessment

\$270K NTL – Phoenix, AZ
\$540K NTL – Albany, CA
\$270K NTL – Corvallis, OR
\$180K NTL – Yakima, WA

Biobased Products and Bioenergy

\$1.44M NTL – Albany, CA

Control of Invasive Species

\$315K – Davis, CA

Exotic Diseases

\$675K NTL – Albany, CA (Animals)
\$717K NTL – Prosser, WA (Plants)
\$450K NTL – Pullman, WA (Animals)
\$270K NTL – Pullman, WA (Plants)

Global Climate Change

\$437K NTL – Phoenix, AZ
\$121K NTL – Parlier, CA
\$315K NTL – Boise, ID
\$121K NTL – Pendleton, OR

LEADERSHIP - PWA

Area Director's Office

Associate Area Director – Mike Shannon – Jan. 2001
Assistant Area Director – Bob Matteri – Feb. 2001

NEW RESEARCH UNITS/WORKSITES

–Exotic and Invasive Diseases and Pests – Parlier
–Foodborne Contaminants – WRRC
–Genomics and Gene Discovery – WRRC
–Subarctic Agricultural Research – Fairbanks, AK
–Shellfish Aquaculture – Newport, OR

FACILITIES

- Aberdeen, ID - Advanced Genetics Laboratory Addition
- Albany, CA - WRRC, Research & Development Facility

- Davis, CA - Western Human Nutrition Research Center
- Hilo, HI - U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center
- Maricopa, AZ - U.S. Arid Agricultural Research Center
- Parlier, CA - COMPLETED San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Sciences Center - Accepted July 7, 2001

ARS NATIONAL PROGRAM

Peer Review of CRIS projects

- Almost 400 project plans reviewed to date
- 13 Peer Panels:
 1. 235 project plans reviewed by panel
 2. NP101 (2), NP108 (3), NP201 (3), NP202 (2), NP206 (1), NP302 (2)
- >120 by *ad hoc*
- Panel Chairs and Panelists- 94 total:
 1. University faculty- 69
 2. Industry, Consultants- 12
 3. Government agencies (non- ARS)- 12
 4. Current ARS scientists- 1

Action Class (Quality Score)	National (% of Projects)	PWA(% of Projects)
No Revision	9	15
Minor Revision	37	49
Moderate Revision	31	26
Major Revision	22	11
Not Feasible	2	0

PWA RESEARCH LOCATIONS

ALASKA

Fairbanks

Subarctic Agricultural Research Unit; VACANCY, Research Leader (RL)

Palmer

Arctic Germplasm Preservation (Worksite of Fairbanks Research Unit)

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Western Cotton Research Laboratory; Dr. Thomas Henneberry, Lab Director

- Cotton Insect Pest Management/Biocontrol/Genetics; Dr. Thomas Henneberry, RL
- Cotton Physiology/Genetics & Host Plant Resistance; Dr. Steven Crafts-Brandner, RL

U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory; Dr. Albert Clemmens, Lab Director

- Environmental and Plant Dynamics; Dr. Bruce Kimball, RL
- Irrigation Water Quality; Dr. Albert Clemmens, RL

Tucson

- Carl Hayden Bee Research Center; Dr. Gloria DiGrandi-Hoffman, RL
- Southwest Watershed Research Center; Dr. Susan Moran, RL

CALIFORNIA

Albany

Western Regional Research Center; Dr. James Seiber, Center Director

- Genomics and Gene Discovery Research Unit; Dr. Olin Anderson, RL
- Crop Improvement and Utilization Research Unit; Dr. William Hurkman, RL
- Processed Foods Research Unit; VACANCY, RL
- Bioproduct Chemistry and Engineering Research Unit; Dr. Bill Orts, RL
- Produce Safety and Microbiology Research Unit; Dr. Robert Mandrell, RL
- Foodborne Contaminants Research Unit; Dr. Larry Stanker, RL
- Plant Mycotoxins Research Unit; Dr. Bruce Campbell, RL
- Exotic and Invasive Weeds Research Unit; Dr. Raymond Carruthers, RL

Plant Gene Expression Center; Dr. Sarah Hake, RL

Davis

- Crops Pathology/Genetics Research Unit; VACANCY, RL
- National Clonal Germplasm Repository for Tree Fruit/Nut Crops Grapes; Dr. Charles Simon, RL
- Western Human Nutrition Research Center; Dr. Janet King, Center Director
- Exotic & Invasive Weeds Research (Worksite of Albany EIW Research Unit); Dr. Raymond Carruthers, RL

Parlier

- San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Sciences Center
- Crop Protection and Quarantine Insect Research; Dr. Louis Aung, RL
- Postharvest Quality and Genetics Research; Dr. Patrick Vail, RL
- Water Management Research; Dr. Thomas Trout, RL
- Exotic and Invasive Diseases of Plants; Dr. Edwin Civerolo, RL

Riverside

George E. Brown Jr Salinity Laboratory; VACANCY, Lab Director

- Plant Sciences Research; VACANCY, RL
- Soil and Water Chemistry; Dr. Donald Suarez, RL
- Soil Physics and Pesticide Research; Dr. Rien van Genuchten, RL
- National Clonal Germplasm Repository for Citrus and Dates; Dr. Robert Krueger, RL

Salinas

Crop Improvement and Protection Research; Dr. James McCreight, RL

Shafter

Western Integrated and Cropping Systems; Dr. Michael McGuire, RL

HAWAII

Hilo

U.S.Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center

VACANCY, Center Director

- Tropical Plant Genetic Resource Management; Dr. Francis Zee, RL
- Tropical Plant Physiology, Disease, and Production; Dr. Paul Moore, RL
- Tropical Plant Pests; Dr. Eric Jang, RL
- Postharvest Tropical Commodities; Dr. Jack Armstrong, RL

IDAHO

Aberdeen

Small Grains and Potato Germplasm Research Center; VACANCY, RL

Boise

Northwest Watershed Research Center; Dr. Stuart Hardegree, RL

Dubois

U.S. Sheep Experiment Station; Dr. Greg Lewis, RL

Kimberly

Northwest Irrigation, Soils Research Laboratory; Dr. Dale Westermann, RL

Parma

Viticulture Research; (Worksite of Horticultural Crops Research Unit, Corvallis), Joyce Loper, RL

NEVADA

Reno

Exotic & Invasive Weeds Research Unit (Worksite of Albany IEWRU); Dr. Raymond Carruthers, RL

OREGON

Burns

Eastern Oregon Agricultural Research Center; Dr. Tony Svejcar, RL

Corvallis

- Horticultural Crops Research; Dr. Joyce Loper, RL
- Forage Seed and Cereal Research; Dr. Gary Banowitz, RL
- National Clonal Germplasm Repository; Dr. Kim Hummer, RL

Pendleton

Columbia Plateau Conservation Research Center; Dr. Dale Wilkins, RL

WASHINGTON

Prosser

Vegetable and Forage Crop Research; Dr. Ashok Alva, RL

Pullman

- Plant Germplasm Introduction and Testing; Dr. Richard Hannan, RL
- Wheat Genetics, Quality, Physiology and Disease; Dr. Daniel Skinner, RL
- Western Wheat Quality Lab; Dr. Craig Morris, Lab Director
- Animal Disease Research; Dr. Don Knowles, RL
- Grain Legume Genetics Physiology; Dr. Frederick Muehlbauer, RL
- Land Management, Water Conservation; Dr. Donald McCool, RL
- Root Disease and Biological Control; Dr. David Weller, RL

Wenatchee

Tree Fruit Research Laboratory, Dr. Larry Pusey, RL

Yakima

Yakima Agricultural Research Laboratory, Dr. Peter Landolt, RL

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 15.0 NAPFSC Report

Presenter: Perry Brown

Background:

1. Worked with and brought into membership the four year forestry programs at Alabama A&M and Southern University. These are the first 1890 institutions affiliated with us.
2. Actively worked for funding increases in McIntire-Stennis, RREA, NRI, and other programs and RREA was increased about one-third.
3. Continued leadership of the Coalition for Sustaining America's Non-Federal Forests.
4. Participated in planning the Forest Science Summit scheduled for May 2002.
5. Continued activities with the USDA Forest Service and others on workforce planning issues.
6. Continued activity with the Society of American Foresters on forestry accreditation issues.
7. Helped to sponsor the Natural Resources Education Symposium at NC State in March 2002.
8. Provided testimony on forestry, research and education issues to the US Congress and USDA.

The NAPFSC Executive Committee is meeting in Washington, DC March 4-6 and we are making final our budget request numbers for FY 2003 at that time.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 16.0 Executive Director Report

Presenter: H. Michael Harrington
Background:

Reporting Period: July 1, 2001– March 2002

Regional Activities

Western SARE Administrative Council

Attended the W-SARE Administrative Council meeting in Hawaii August 12-17, 2001. Provided background information on Hawaii agriculture to the council and served as resource during the tour on Oahu and the Big Island. Worked with AC members to clarify review procedures, including addressing perceived problems with biotechnology-related projects in the proposal review process.

Served as a reviewer for eight Chapter 1 Research and Education grant proposals and read some 55 proposals submitted. Participated in the Technical Review Panel meeting in Boise, ID January 23-25, 2002.

Attended the Administrative Council meeting in Boise, ID Feb. 23-28 during which funding decisions were made on SARE programs for next year. Decisions included Chapter 1 Research and Education Grants, Chapter 3 Professional Development Grants and Farmer Rancher Grants. Also participated in the selection of the chair-elect and provisions for replacement of out-going AC members.

Western Academic Program Directors

Attended WAP meeting held during the NASULGC annual meeting in Washington D.C. in November 2001. Provided an overview of the multistate program and a written summary of the processes by which WCCs can be developed. Encouraged the group to develop ideas for integrated activities with research and extension counterparts.

Western Extension Directors

Attended WED meeting held during the NASULGC annual meeting in Washington DC. in November 2001. Provided an overview of the multistate program and a written summary of the processes by which WCCs can be developed. Encouraged the group to develop ideas for integrated activities with research and academic programs counterparts.

Worked with extension members of RCIC to develop a better understanding of the multistate process and also identify potential obstacles to expanded participation (see attached agenda brief).

Attended the WED Winter meeting in Las Vegas. Provided an overview of office activities, ESCOP activities, and the proposed budget for FY 2003. Encouraged the WED to find ways to partner with the WAAESD and in particular discussed the need to meet in the same location during the spring meeting so that a day of joint sessions could be organized. With Mary Gray discussed the results of a conference call of the extension members of RCIC

WED Extension Forester Initiative

Since September, have been working with Milan Rewerts, Scott Reed, Tony Nakazawa, Larry Biles, Mike Tate, Lyla Houglum, Dave Bryant, Paul McCawley and others on a proposal to develop regional forestry extension position similar to that in the southern region. This is a joint activity with the USFS in which they will detail a person to the region for up to three years. The

original concept was for each state to contribute to support the operation of the position via an assessment; however, several states indicated little support for this approach. This activity is still ongoing with the possibility of creating a WCC around forestry extension needs in the western region. A draft MOU is under consideration.

Dr. Mit Parsons of the Denver office would be the person who would be detailed to this activity. Dr. Parson has a broad experience in the western region and also brings considerable policy expertise to the table. Given the potential for increased resources in all aspects of forestry in the western region, this may be an activity in which the WAAESD may wish to participate in the future.

There has been some discussion as to where this person would reside. The general feeling of the WED is that person should be in Ft. Collins at least part-time and should, if possible, be tied in some way to our office.

Pacific Basin Advisory Group

Serve as a member of this group that, in partnership with the Caribbean Advisory Group, administers the Tropical-Subtropical Agriculture Research (T-STAR) special grants program. Have assisted with changes in the program in response to increased funding and am reviewing 20 proposals for this program. I will be attending a joint meeting of the advisory groups in Washington D. C. April 16-18, 2002 during which funding decisions will be made for the above proposals and also a new group of invasive species proposals.

Western Region Impact Statement Development (WCC208)

Assisted with the approval of this activity through the RCIC review. Worked with Ron Pardini, Milan Rewerts and John Hammel to set up the first committee meeting held in Ft. Collins, CO Feb 12-14, 2002. Worked with the committee to help identify ways that they could be more effective in developing impact stories about western region activities. Several committee members felt that the reported impacts listed on regional projects were better described as outcomes. It was recognized that it may take a trained eye to tease out the impacts of some of the regional projects. The group also felt that there is a need to provide training in impact reporting beginning with the administrators. To this end, the group would like to conduct an exercise in impact statement writing at the joint summer meeting in Big Sky, Montana. I envision developing a short instructional piece for distribution to Administrative Advisors and members of projects so that we are able to better describe the benefits of the multistate activities.

Our Regional Partnership

I have spent considerable time listening to various members of the partnership that now supports our office. Based on the issues as I understand them, I believe that we must make a concerted effort to improve the partnership. To this end, I have proposed to the Chairs and Chairs-elect of the WAAESD, WED and WAPS that we develop a joint session at the summer meeting so that we can develop a mutual understanding of our roles and responsibilities as partners and also to possibly do some joint planning.

WAAESD

Last year Bob Heil recommended that the Directors review the association By-Laws so that they could be updated as appropriate. I second that recommendation and ask that you initiate this process.

I have proposed to the WED and WAPS that budget approval should be done during the Spring rather than at the summer meeting as was done last year. Both groups have endorsed this concept and the WED approved the proposed budget for FY 2003. This early approval should provide increased flexibility for each unit. I would propose that the assessment be sent out prior to July

1, possible in May of each year. This would allow a unit to pay the assessment with funds from either, or a mix, of two fiscal years.

RCIC

I have touched on the RCIC above especially under the WED discussion. I have reviewed the current procedures and note that there needed changes. I would like to propose a name change for this group (Integrated Multistate Activities Committee, IMAC) so that it better reflects the intent. I seek your approval to initiate the review process with members of the RCIC with recommendation to be brought back for action at the summer meeting.

ESCOP Activities

With Dick Heimsch serving as the Chair of ESCOP, I serve as the executive vice chair. This, of course, entails a significantly increased workload for our office. Dick, Harriet and I have become an effective team in assuring that ESCOP matters are attended to in a timely manner. We have drafted and sent a number of communications for the Chair. A summary of these actions will be posted on the ESCOP web site when the minutes of the recent ESCOP meeting are completed.

I attended all agriculture related activities at the 2001 NASULGC meeting including pre-function BAA and budget committee meetings and through a BAA policy board meeting (as Dick's representative).

Meetings Organized

ESCOP Executive Committee November 12, 2001 (during the annual NASULGC meeting in Washington DC.) I developed the agenda, made meeting arrangements, took and produced minutes.

ESCOP Winter Meeting, March 4-5, 2002, Washington DC. I developed the agenda and Harriet and I made all arrangements for the meeting.

AESOP Plan of Services

Facilitated conference calls with a variety of stakeholders to discuss the needs in the 2002 contract and distributed notes of the calls. Worked with Terry Nipp, Lyla Hougum, Myron Johnsrud and Dick to draft and finalize the AESOP Plan of Services and the NASULGC contract for 2002. Also included Tom Payne and Fred Cholick (Chair and Vice Chair of the BAA Budget and Advocacy Committee) in the development of the plan. The Plan of Services assigns clear responsibility for AESOP and includes for the first time an evaluation and accountability provision that provides oversight of activities on a quarterly basis. The final contract is some \$50,000 less than last year. (See <http://www.escop.msstate.edu/AESOP-POA02.pdf>)

A Science Roadmap for Agriculture

Worked with the other EDs and the Roadmap Taskforce to edit and finalize this document. Assisted with the development of the data to identify the needed resources for the Roadmap.

A Science Roadmap for Agriculture Overview

Lead the development of an executive summary document of the Roadmap targeted at stakeholder and decision makers. This document provides a condensed version of the Roadmap and the resources required in order to meet the Roadmap's challenges and goals. This document has already been used by N-CFAR in their recent discussions.

National Multistate Coordinating Committee

This group was formed last year to facilitate better interaction between research and extension across the system. Membership includes the Dave MacKenzie (ED, Northeast), Daryl Lund ED, North central), Tom Helms (ED, Southern), Sam Donald (ED, ARD), George Cooper (USDA-CSREES), Ron Brown (Extension ED, Southern Region) and Myron Johnsrud (Director Extension and Outreach, NASULGC). Organized and attended the December 2-4, 2001 group meeting in Atlanta GA.

New Partnership Taskforce

Serving on the follow-on taskforce recommended by the previous partnership activity. The group in schedule to meet after the joint COPs meeting in Salt Lake City, July 24-25, 2002.

NRSP Review and Strategic Plan Development

Currently organizing a group to begin the development of a strategic plan for the management of the NRSP portfolio. Considerations include: the original intent of the program; current activities, identification and accommodation of new priorities; review, renewal or termination of NRSPs; and phase out of “off the top” funding and/or transition to alternative funding authorities. For example, with the advent of an IT section in USDA-CSREES it may make sense to move the CRIS system entirely to USDA funding.

Summary of Travel

2001

July 15-18	Western Region Joint Summer meetings, Keystone CO
July 22-25	Joint COPS meeting, Minneapolis MN
Aug. 9-17	Western SARE Administrative Council Meeting, Hawaii
Sept. 23-28	Experiment Station Section Annual Meeting, Coeur D’Alene ID
Nov. 10-14	NASULGC Annual Meeting, Washington, DC
Dec. 2-4	National Multistate Coordinating Committee Meeting, Atlanta, GA

2002

Jan 23-25	W-SARE Chapter 1 grants Technical review panel, Boise, ID
Feb. 5-7	WED and WRPLC Meetings, Las Vegas, NV
Feb. 26-28	W-SARE Administrative Council Meeting, Boise, ID
Mar. 2-5	CARET and ESCOP Meetings, Washington, DC

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 17.1 2002 Joint Summer Meeting

Presenter: Sharron Quisenberry

Background:

The 2002 Joint Summer Meeting will be July 14-15, 2002 at Big Sky, Montana. Packets of meeting materials have been mailed to prospective participants. The State of Montana is also scheduled to mail a packet of materials within the month.

Action Requested: For Information

Agenda Item 17.2 2002 Fall AES Meeting

Presenter: Richard Heimsch with thanks to Daryl Lund
Background:

The 2002 ESS Meeting and Workshop will be hosted by the Northeast Region and held at the Baltimore Inner Harbor Pier 5 Hotel September 22-25, 2002.

Based on the survey completed after last year's meeting, Daryl Lund is working to restructure the meeting and reduce the number of breakout sessions. A draft schedule and several topics for breakout session are currently under consideration. (See below.)

Sunday September 22, 2002

4:00-6:00 pm Registration desk is open at Pier 5 Hotel

6:00-9:00 pm Opening Reception at the National Aquarium (to be confirmed)

Monday September 23, 2002

7:00 am Breakfast provided

8:00-12:00 Regional Association Meetings

12:00-1:30 Lunch provided

1:30-5:00 ESS meeting

5:00-6:00 ESCOP Exec Committee Meeting (if needed)

7:00-9:00 pm Dinner at Pier 5's Harbor Club

Tuesday September 24, 2002

7:00 am Breakfast provided

8:30-12:00 Impacts and Benefits from Formula Funds Organized by NERA
Reports from Counter-Factual Studies, Balancing the Federal Investment
Formula Funds, Competitive Grants, Special Grants

12:00-1:30 Lunch provided

1:30-3:00 Session 1

3:00-3:30 Break

3:30-5:00 Session 2

5:30-6:30 Social Adjustment Hour

7:00-10:00pm Dinner Cruise (to be confirmed)

Wednesday September 25, 2002

7:00 am Breakfast provided

- 8:30-10:00 Session 3
- 10:00-10:30 Break
- 10:30-12:00 Session 4
- 12:00-1:30 Lunch provided

Possible Session Topics:

1. Session on Managing your research portfolio while state budgets are declining. Eric Young, Planning Committee. 3 – 4 Directors-What they've done, what they are doing!
2. Session on Setting and acting on short and long term operational and programmatic priorities. Eric Young, Planning Committee. Invited Speaker: Priority setting processes-management paradigms. 3 - 4 Directors-What they've done, what they are doing!
3. Session on Biosecurity- Biosecurity Task Force (not suggested by them). What is the current situation in AESs-David Thawley or David Mackenzie. What might we expect from the Federal Government-Floyd Horn. ARS as the lead USDA agency in bioterrorism-Ed Knipling
4. Session on a cutting edge research topic-Several speakers on a cutting edge research topic like nanotechnology, herbal botanicals and functional ingredients, NRSP-8, etc. (have the Science and Technology Committee plan the program)
5. Session on research agendas from other federal agencies (like NASA, ARS, FDA, NIH, ERS, NRCS, DOE, EPA, etc.)(have the Science and Technology Committee plan the program)
6. Session on Intellectual Property-Science and Technology Committee. Invited expert(s). Representative(s) from commodity organizations. Case studies from 2-3 Directors.
7. Reorganization of CSREES-Colien Hefferan.
8. Reports on: (a) NIMSS-David Mackenzie or Rubie Mize, (b) N-CFAR-Joe Coffey and NASULGC Food and Society Initiative-Mort Neufville, (c) operation of BAA-Colin Kaltenbach , (d) update on the Science Roadmap (Colin Kaltenbach), (e) update on changes in the Multistate Research Guidelines-an ED, (f) What is actually in the Farm Bill-David Mackenzie, (g) MAPs and relationship with Extension-ECOP liaison to ESCOP, ESCOP liaison to ECOP, and CARET representative to ESCOP (some of these could also be in the ESS meeting).
9. Session on CSREES Competitive Grants Programs (submitted by Eldon Ortman): CSREES Competitive Grants Process: RFP through Accomplishments Report. CSREES Representative provides an overview of the competitive grants programs in CSREES including stakeholder and directors' (of SAES) input into program definition. Role of stakeholders in the process of program definition, participation in research and project evaluation. Stakeholder impression of the programs. One or two directors describe their stations approach.
10. Current research topic suggestions (from Darrell Nelson): invasive species, global climate change/carbon sequestration, bioenergy/biomaterials, total maximum daily load compliance, animal waste management, e-agriculture and alternative enterprises, functional genomics and bioinformatics.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 17.3 2003 Spring Meeting

Presenter: L. Daugherty

Background:

The motion was made and seconded **to hold the 2003 Spring Meeting in Kuai, Hawaii in March.** John Brown (Guam) will assist with the meeting plans. The proposed dates are March 20-21, 2003.

Action Requested: Approval of meeting site

Action Taken: **Approved to hold the 2003 Spring Meeting in Kuai, Hawaii in March.**

Agenda Item 17.4
2003 Joint Summer Meeting

Presenter: CY Hu
Background:

The 2003 Joint Summer Meeting will be held July 13-16, 2003 in Otters Crest, Oregon.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 17.5

ESCOP Meetings Special Committee Report

Presenter: J. Jacobs with thanks to Daryl Lund
Background:

At the ESCOP Executive Committee meeting in Coeur d'Alene a special committee consisting of the five EDs (Daryl Lund, David Mackenzie, Sam Donald, Tom Helms, and Mike Harrington) and the five regional chairs (Ian Gray, Mark Mount, Carolyn Brooks, Vance Watson and Jim Jacobs) was appointed to determine if the calendar of meetings could be more rational resulting in reduction of cost and time. A conference call was held January 14, 2002, with the following results.

The attached calendar was generated by the analysis of meetings which a significant number of directors attend. Analysis of attendees at the various meetings results in the following conclusions:

(1) Directors who serve on the ESCOP Executive Committee attend 2 Executive Committee meetings plus 5 additional meetings either regionally or nationally.

(2) All directors attend 5 meetings either regionally or nationally (4 if the region does not hold a summer meeting).

Although it is not readily apparent how the number of meetings can be reduced, the following situations were analyzed:

1. Videoconferencing: Consideration of tele- or videoconferencing was analyzed by Mike Harrington with the following report from Mike.

Web-Based Video Conferencing
Mike Harrington February 2002

Each participant needs a desk-top system consisting of a camera and associated hardware and software. Depending on the source, these units cost about \$500 each. Each participant then connects with a distant participant or to a central server which manages the group conference. At present this technology is generally limited to smaller groups except as noted below. There is limited support for Mac users due to the camera limitations. In addition, older Macs may not have the necessary speed or RAM capabilities to support video conferencing. Web access, server quality and speed at the particular institution have a big impact on the quality of conferencing.

Minimum desktop system requirements: 500 MHz Pentium III or better recommended, 64 MB RAM, CD-ROM Drive for software installation, High Speed Network / Internet access for video conferencing, available PCI slot, and Windows 95, 98, ME, 2000, NT 4.0, XP.

Current Status

1. Hosted Conferences

There are companies that "host" conferences usually involving an annual contract with the major cost factors being number of minutes required and band-width. Costs are about \$.30 min./participant plus the contract cost. Most companies of this type push files (e.g. Power Point, Excel, etc) to participants via the web while hosting the phone-audio link for the meeting.

I have not yet located a company that provides an "as needed" service such as ESCOP might need for the executive committee meeting. The technology for larger "see you, see-me" conferences via the web is in beta tests and should be more widely available in the near future.

2. Dedicated Server

Financial Services Inc. (www.vidnet.org) is marketing a dedicated server that is configured to manage web video conferences. The one system costs about \$3,500, plus a user license which is dependent on the number of participants desired (25 pax = \$20,000, 50 pax = \$35,000, etc). There is considerable up-front cost and a location as well as an upkeep plan would be needed.

Final Thoughts

For the time being, we appear to be slightly ahead of the curve in using this technology for a 30 person meeting. Certainly, this technology would have broad use for focused meetings such as special committees or task forces. While there is a considerable savings in not attending a meeting, one possible

unanticipated cost may be the loss of the face to face interactions that result in value added benefits to the system. In the future, it may make sense for "the system" to develop a contract with a company for conference time on a monthly basis rather than ESCOP doing this alone. Such a contract should be of general use with "the system" including the BAA, Policy Board, Budget and Advocacy Committee, Farm Bill Task Force, other COPs, etc.

2. Summer mini-land grant meeting and summer all COPs meeting: A consideration was made of having a common venue for the summer mini-land grant meeting and the national all COPs meeting. Such a meeting could be organized as follows:

Timetable for Mini Land-Grant and All COPs meeting

Day 1: Joint session of COPs organized by one of the COPs (in rotation)

Day 2: Individual COPs meetings

Day 3: Regional Mini Land Grant meeting Joint Session

Day 4: Individual regional association meetings for R/E/A/I/Deans/CARET

Day 5: As above to Noon

The drawbacks to this proposal are: (1) not all the regions are now meeting as a mini-land grant in the summer, (2) the meeting would be very large requiring a large number of meeting rooms, (3) CARET members do not now attend the all COPs meeting (except for those who serve as liaison to standing committees), and (4) this scheme does not reduce the time commitment for meetings. Furthermore, it is the Regional AHS who organize the regional mini-land grant meetings.

3. Eliminating the ESCOP meeting in February: This meeting is generally held immediately after the President releases his budget. Thus, the agenda for this meeting has traditionally been the ESCOP response to the President's budget. This year the timing is coincident so that many of the Directors may accompany their CARET members for the Hill visits and assist in hosting their booths at the Hill exhibits. One consideration is to authorize the ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee to make the response of ESCOP to the President's budget. Due to timing, that was done this year. On the other hand, this is a very important response and having input from the entire membership is valuable. The ESCOP membership should consider the timing of this meeting.

Meeting Calendar							
Month	Meeting Description	ESCOP Executive Committee	ESCOP Membership	Regional Directors	All Directors	Length of Meeting	Venue
Feb/March	ESCOP Meeting		x			2 days	Usually with CARET
March/April	Regional Association Meetings			x		2 days	Regional Office plans
April/May	ESCOP Executive Committee	x				1-1/2 days	ESCOP Chair plans; could use video conferencing
July	ESCOP Executive Committee	x(?)				as needed	Joint with all COPs meeting AHS member in host state arranges Rotates among COPs and AHS
	Regional mini-land grant			x		2 days	
	All COPS				x	3 days	
September	ESCOP Executive Committee	x(?)				as needed	Joint with SAES/ARD Wksp Joint with SAES/ARD Wksp
	Experiment Station Section				x	1/2 day	
	SAES/ARD Workshop				x	1-1/2 days	
November	Regional Association			x		1/2 day	Joint with SAES/ARD Wksp
	NASULGC Annual Meeting				Optional	2-1/2 days	NASULGC
	ESCOP Executive Committee	x				1/2 day	at NASULGC meeting site

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 18.1 CSREES and Homeland Security

Presenter: Gary Cunningham

Background:

Cunningham reported that the USDA Deputy Secretary is the official USDA Homeland Security spokesman. He noted that his presentation is not a formal USDA Homeland Security report. The Deputy Secretary is also the chair of the USDA Homeland Security Council, which is a subgroup of the national Homeland Security Council.

The National Homeland Security Council has eleven policy coordination committees. USDA is involved in (1) detection, surveillance and intelligence; (2) key assets - border, territorial waters, airspace security; (3) domestic transportation security; and (4) research and development (not yet active).

The USDA Homeland Security Council has identified seven key areas: (1) protection of borders and agricultural production; (2) food safety; (3) protection and enhancement of research and laboratory facilities; (4) protection of USDA staff and other infrastructure; (5) securing information technology resources; (6) law enforcement activities and audits; and (7) emergency preparedness.

To manage the seven areas, USDA has established three subcouncils: (1) protection of food supply and agricultural production; (2) protecting USDA facilities and other infrastructures; (3) protecting USDA staff and emergency preparedness.

To cover the expenses of this is supplemental funding of \$328 million: \$15 million for Food Safety and Inspection Service, \$119 million for APHIS, \$113 million for ARS (\$40 million for salaries and facilities, \$73 million for new facilities and upgrades for 3-4 facilities), \$81 million to upgrade USDA facilities and for other unforeseen needs. Of the \$81 million USDA funds, CSREES has requested \$20 million for an agricultural health rapid response network (plant and animal disease diagnostic laboratories) and \$600,000 to Cooperative Extension for a disaster education network (EDEN).

Other things in the planning stage are mostly related to Extension. Four areas are planned for communication and education activities: (1) Making communities aware, (2) giving them tools needed for risk assessment, (3) educational programs that will help with mitigation, (4) training and help with recovery should there be a security incident.

The Kennedy-Frist Bill would authorize \$190 million for land-grant universities to inventory laboratories and security issues that are involved with those laboratories and report to USDA Secretary of their needs for enhancing security at their laboratories. The legislation is being considered by the same people who are working on the Farm Bill and some or all of the language may be incorporated into the Farm Bill.

Another part of the Kennedy-Frist Bill deals with qualifications of personnel to work in laboratories with pathogens. This may have an impact on ARS laboratories and it is not known what impact it would have on university laboratories.

The CSREES FY03 budget was in the series of passbacks from OMB by the time Homeland Security issues came to the forefront. So there isn't anything in addition to the President's budget for CSREES regarding Homeland Security issues. However, there was conversation about using FY02 money for IFAFS and the NRI and focusing some of those funds on homeland security issues. About \$30 million from the NRI could be devoted to homeland security.

The Board on Agriculture Assembly budget fits in with the things that CSREES has been talking about.

In terms of the appropriations hearings that have been going on, the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittees have been thinking a lot about homeland security. They have specifically asked how Cooperative Extension could be involved.

The other thing they have asked is whether current laboratory facilities are adequate to meet the need and, should something happen to the laboratories, are there backup laboratories to handle the work.

An interagency working group has been looking at plant and animal pathogens. They want to know the status of genome sequencing in these organisms and the relative potentials to be used as bioterrorism agents. The DOE, NSF, and APS are involved in the interagency working group.

Discussion:

There is a lack of coordination between CSREES and the SAES institutions. Cunningham commented that part of the problem is that ESCOP has not been visible - but that is due to the fact that ARS would allow the SAES to be involved only if they did not reveal information from the Homeland Security study.

It has been a clear example that the ESCOP group has been hampered by what they could reveal - their study has been what the system can do, including what Extension can do - and ECOP has included ESCOP in their proposal, as well. The principal experts on most of the diseases and pathogens are from the agricultural experiment station researchers.

There is overlap which may cause conflict between Extension and Experiment Station. Extension is putting information in layman's terms for educating local agencies. They are not involved in plans for teaching agrosecurity in higher education institutions.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 18.2 Presentation

Presenters: David Thawley and H. Michael Harrington
Background:

ESCOP Homeland Security Task Force - A Status Report

David Thawley
Chair

Charge

- *To recommend guidelines/policies and procedures that should be adopted across the SAES to insure that our research materials, data-bases, and microbial germplasm collections are secure and to reduce the probability that they will become source materials for terrorists.*
- *To determine the capacity of SAES both in terms of human resources and university-based infrastructure that can be brought to bear to address agro-security issues and problems that may emerge.*

Activities

- Assessed national research needs related to minimizing the impact of bioterrorism on the U. S. food supply chain

Site Security White Paper

- Highlights security needs and identifies common security measures
- Identifies potential threats
 - theft of hazardous materials
 - theft of biological materials
 - plant and animal research organisms
- Provides access to a variety of on-line information resources
- Available on the ESCOP website

Task Force Core Members

David Thawley, NV, Chair
David MacKenzie, NERA, Vice-Chair
Ralph Cavalieri, WA
Neville Clarke, TX
D. C. Coston, OK
Joe Joyce, FL
Ed Mather, MI
Darrell Nelson, NE

Charge

- *To help formulate how the SAES and USDA/ARS can collectively and cooperatively work together to provide enhanced agro-security for the Nation.*
- *To identify research needs and opportunities in the agro-security arena and to help define research and program initiatives that may support enhanced funding for agro-security in the U.S.*

Outputs

- White paper on site security
- White paper on Agro-security
- A draft business plan for
The National Center for Agricultural Security

Agro-Security White Paper

- Threat assessment
- Prevention
- Monitoring
- Intervention and initial response
- Post attack activities

Threat Assessment

- Economics
- Epidemiology of plant and animal diseases
- Modeling of threats
- Hazard evaluation and risk analysis
- Evaluation and risk analysis of potential sources of disease agents

Prevention

- Development of resistant varieties and breeds
- Enhanced development of vaccines and pesticides
- Development of procedures necessary to prevent introduction of disease agents
- Development of educational programs

Monitoring

- Expand the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS)
- Develop a National Plant Disease Monitoring System

Intervention and Initial Response

- Organize rapid response teams
- Development of rapid diagnostics
- Development of vaccines, quarantine strategies, etc.
- Warehousing supplies
- Provide technical assistance, diagnostics, survey sampling, and analytical services

Education

- General public
- Early detection system(s)
- Local, state and federal law enforcement and others involved in homeland defense
- Decision makers
- Students

National Center for Agricultural Security

Mission: To provide rapid access to the best information and services for eliminating, avoiding or mitigating domestic and foreign threats to U. S. agricultural production and national food systems

Vision: To be efficient, effective, transparent, participative, proactive and responsive in carrying out its responsibilities in promoting bio-security assurances for agricultural production and food systems

Organization

- An independent non-profit organization
- An Executive Director
- A Board of Directors
- Open and secure sectors

Activities

- National advisory service for research site security
- Recruitment of participants
- Convene meetings
- Organization for research facilities
- Document services
- Research outcome reporting
- Resource mobilization and allocation
- Financial accountability
- Information security and confidentiality
- Rapid Responses for information

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION SYSTEM
TO HOMELAND SECURITY

A White Paper
On
Site Security¹

By the
Homeland Security Task Force
Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy
(ESCOP)

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant
Colleges
NASULGC

March 2002

¹This document does not substitute for federal or state regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. It is only advisory guidance. It does not impose any legally binding requirements on member institutions, or the surrounding community. And, the suggested measures it describes may not, based upon circumstances, apply to a particular situation.

INTRODUCTION

Acts of bio-terrorism cannot be prevented solely through regulatory requirements and law enforcement. Rather, a sharing of understandings on the fundamental root causes, widely disseminating the lessons learned by others, and integrating these lessons learned into safe operations are also required. It is important that SAES administrators review this information and take appropriate steps to minimize bio-terrorism risks.

THE ISSUE

Because of today's increased concern about bio-terrorism and sabotage, public institutions are paying increased attention to the physical security of facility sites, storage areas, and research processes. All institutions, big and small, should have some measure of site security in place to minimize crime and to protect research assets. This is especially true for facilities that handle extremely hazardous substances.

Today, threats from domestic and foreign terrorists are real. Too many research campuses have felt the threat from the Fall '01 anthrax attacks, while others have had direct attacks from opponents of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), or on animal research facilities in general. Special security considerations must be provided to assure the public that an institution's safety precautions are well thought out and adequate to the challenges.

Research program managers need to remember that facilities that handle bio-hazardous materials have long needed to be actively engaged in managing the associated risks to ensure the safety of their workers and the community. Most of these ongoing efforts focus on ensuring that the facility is designed and operated safely on a day-to-day basis using well-designed equipment, preventive maintenance, up-to-date operating procedures, and well-trained staff. This fact contributes to an excellent base from which to plan bio-terrorism security measures.

PURPOSE

This White Paper highlights the security areas that State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) directors may want to review to ensure that appropriate measures are being implemented. More importantly, it provides sources of information and links to other sources to assist SAES directors that have faculty, staff and students that routinely handle bio-hazardous substances in their research efforts, so that they may have secure and accident-free operations.

TYPES OF THREATS

Aspect 1. Theft of hazardous materials: Many SAES laboratories must provide access to bio-hazardous materials so that their researchers may conduct their research activities. These materials may range from animal and plant pathogens to exotic or non-indigenous species. Some of these organisms may be human pathogens and are therefore registered

with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (see <http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/Irsat/42cfr72.htm#Appendix A>). Additionally, those federal agencies with mandates for protecting public health or the environment are currently organizing inventories of hazardous materials held by universities. Cooperation with these efforts is an important responsibility for all research managers. But, most of the biohazardous materials found at SAES would not be registered with CDC.

Internally managed databases that relate to research with bio-hazardous materials may attract "hackers". Thus, terrorist groups that are interested in the destruction of certain types of research facilities (e.g., genetically modified organisms) may actually be helped by gaining access to a station's records and inventories. This presents a dilemma for SAES directors in that compiling inventories of bio-hazardous materials found at their station may actually invite problems. It is recommended that carefully maintained records of bio-hazardous materials be maintained with adequate security. To secure such hazardous materials, electronic security "firewalls" should be installed on any externally linked (i.e., Internet accessible) computers. However, a dedicated (i.e., not linked to anything) computer would be more preferable.

Personnel access to databases and hazardous materials should be limited to backgroundchecked employees, along with careful records of who had access to that material, and when. This record keeping is necessary for helping investigators in the event that an attack should occur. But availability of those records to others should be carefully limited.

Aspect 2. Research Crops and Livestock as Targets: In addition to the possible theft or destruction of research facilities or research materials there is the threat that research plots of crops, trees, or ornamentals; poultry flocks; or livestock herds may become targets for terrorism. This may be especially true for research farms that are in close proximity to major interstate highways. The inoculation of flocks, livestock, trees, ornamentals, or crops with pathogens may represent a vulnerability that could be exploited by terrorist. This too needs to be evaluated.

However, from the viewpoint of likely targets a university research farm would seem to offer no more of a target than a commercial farm operation. Thus, it seems unjustified to add security to a research plot, flock, or herd unless a plausible risk can be determined.

COMMON SECURITY MEASURES

Most security measures for research facility are intended to prevent intruders from gaining access to the site or to limit the damage they might cause. The following sections present a number of design and procedural approaches that some research facility managers have successfully implemented. The appropriateness of any one of these depends on site-specific conditions that need to be considered when assessing the security needs for any research facility.

PREVENTING INTRUSION

Most research facilities have some measures that are intended to prevent unauthorized intruders from entering farmlands or buildings. These measures may include fences, walls, locked doors, or alarm systems. The location of the facilities and the types of structures will determine how much and what type of protection a facility needs.

In addition to basic measures, some facilities also provide physical protection of site utilities at the fence perimeter. Security lighting (good lighting around buildings, storage tanks, and storage areas) can also make it very difficult for someone to enter the facility undetected.

Some facilities augment these measures with intrusion detection systems - video surveillance cameras, security guards at fixed posts, rounds with mobile patrols, alarm stations, and detectors for explosives and metal. If a facility has guards, it may be useful to consider augmenting their training in hazard detection and response, and the availability to them of equipment for appropriate protective force. Attention should be paid to the commonly high rates of turnover of security guards. High rates of turnover can be compensated with continuous training efforts, which experienced research facility managers recommend as an absolutely necessary strategy.

All individuals given access to a facility containing hazardous materials should have been given a background check prior to authorization. Issuing a photo IDs is a common action used to verify that those in a restricted area are indeed authorized to be there. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic pattern management can also provide efficient control of access to a research facility for employees, while ensuring that all visitors are checked and cleared before entering the facility.

Most research facilities have procedures to recover keys from employees who leave, and to immediately remove the employee's security codes from electronically controlled systems. At times it may be wise to consider additional measures, such as changing locks, when a disgruntled employee leaves.

To enforce control over a facility prior plans should be made with institutional police or local law enforcement. Stopping an intruder may require legal force not commonly delegated to facility managers. Forethought on this point seems Judicious. There are legal implications on the use of force that vary by state and institution.

LIMITING DAMAGE

In addition to protecting a facility from intruders, it is important to limit the damage that an intruder (whether physically at the site or "hacking" into the station's computers) or an employee could do. Most of the steps to limit damage are probably things a station already does as part of site security management, because they also limit the theft of supplies and equipment. These steps can be related to either the design of the facility and its processes, or to procedures that have been implemented.

Facility Design: A well-designed facility, by its layout, limits the quantity of biological material that could be released in the event of an accident or attack. Facility and process design (including provisions for handling of biological materials) determine, in turn, the need for safety equipment, site security, buffer zones, and mitigation planning. Eliminating or attenuating (to the extent practicable) any bio-hazardous material during facility or process design is generally preferable to simply adding on safety equipment or security measures. But this may not be an option for many existing facilities. And, retrofitting existing facilities may not be affordable.

The option of locating research using bio-hazardous materials at the center of a facility can thwart intruders and vandals who remain outside the facility fence line. Transportation vehicles, which are sometimes placarded to identify the contents, may be particularly vulnerable to attack if left near the fence line or unprotected. However, for some facilities and processes, the option of locating the entire process at the center of the site may not be feasible.

Consideration may need to be given to external versus internal threats, such as the threat to workers if an accidental release occurs, or the access to the facility in case of an emergency.

Where feasible, providing layers of security may protect equipment from damage. These security layers could include, for example, blast-resistant buildings or structures. Enclosing (e.g., behind fences or in buildings) critical valves, filters and pumps which can make it less likely that an intruder will be able to reach them; that a vehicle will be able to collide with them; or that unintended releases are compounded because of damage to neighboring equipment.

HEPA filters are an example of equipment design that needs several layers of security. As a general rule, as many as three different tools should be needed by an intruder to breach the filter's integrity.

If bio-hazard containing equipment is located where cars, trucks, forklifts, or construction equipment could collide with it, or drop something on it, the equipment should be protected with a secure framework, or alternatively, constructed from materials that could stand some abuse. In general, one should give consideration to collision protection for any equipment containing bio-hazardous materials using, for example, collision barriers.

The idea of layers of security may also be applied to communications/computer security. Some private companies have developed alternate capabilities and systems to protect receipt and transmission of confidential information. Backup power systems and/or air conditioning systems can be important, particularly if processes are computer controlled.

Access to computer systems used to control processes may need to be controlled so that unauthorized users cannot break in. Appropriate computer authentication and authorization mechanisms on all computer systems may be necessary. And, entrance into controlled computer rooms may need to be monitored, and limited to authorized personnel only. For emergency communications, some institutions use radios and cell phones as a backup to the regular phone system.

Well-designed equipment will usually limit the loss of bio-hazardous materials, if part of a process fails. Excess-flow check valves, for example, will stop flow from an opened valve if a designated flow rate is exceeded. These valves are commonly installed on chlorine tank cars and on some anhydrous ammonia trailers, as well as on many chemical processes. Like excess flow valves, fail-safe systems can ensure that if a biohazard release occurs, the filters in the system will close, shutting off the escape. Breakaway couplings, for example, can be used to shut off flow in transfer systems, such as loading hoses, to limit the amount released to the quantity already in the hose.

If a facility stores bio-hazardous materials, management may want to consider the adequacy of the containment systems. These containment systems should be designed in ways to slow the rate at which the contained material escapes, and thus provide time to respond. Double-walled vessels can protect against attempts to rupture a tank.

The installation of monitors that automatically notify personnel of off-hour releases could be important if an otherwise secure research facility is not staffed during certain periods (e.g., overnight). Such monitors, however, are not available for most biological materials and only a few chemicals. The appropriateness of monitors, and any other equipment design solutions, will depend on site-specific conditions as well.

When possible, animal research facilities should be constructed away from public highways, and access by vehicles should be limited by one, or maybe at most two, gates that can be easily controlled.

Greenhouses and phytotrons in cold climates can be fitted with temperature sensors to detect a security breach, as broken glass. Alarms hooked up to the temperature sensors are a relatively low cost, but effective security system.

Procedures and Policies

A facility's policies and procedures can also limit the damage caused by a release. As with design issues, the **procedural steps routinely taken to operate** safely also help protect a facility from attacks. **Maintaining good labor relations** may protect a facility from actions by either employees or contractors. Open negotiations, workplace policies emphasizing that violence and substance abuse are not tolerated, and adequate training and resources to support these policies are important considerations. The goal should be to develop a workforce and management capacity to identify and solve problems by working together. Following are some examples of specific areas where procedures and policies can prevent or limit the damage of a release.

1. As a matter of good practice, as well as site security, consideration might be given to disconnecting storage tanks and delivery vehicles from connecting piping, transfer hoses, or distribution systems when not in use. Leaving the tanks linked to the process or pipeline increases the chance of a release because the hoses or pipes are often more vulnerable than the tanks.

2. In addition to accurately monitoring your inventory, another practice one may want to adopt is limiting the inventory of hazardous materials to the minimum needed for the process. This policy limits the quantity of a hazardous material that could be stolen or accidentally released. One could also consider actions such as substituting less hazardous substances when possible to make processes inherently safer.

Written procedures are also an important tool in protecting a research facility. As part of one's regular operating procedures, a manager should probably have emergency shutdown procedures. These procedures (and workers trained in their use) can limit the quantity of biological material released. These procedures are particularly important if there -is a process that operates under extreme conditions (high or low pressures, temperature) when a rapid shutdown can create further hazards, if done improperly.

As one reviews contingency plans for a station the director should consider, if necessary, revisions to procedures to address vandalism, bomb threats, and burglary - including an evaluation of the desirability of the facility as a target. Many universities have found that working with local law enforcement is an effective way of evaluating their own security risks. This may be best done by providing planned security drills and professional biohazard security audits.

As a matter of good practice for both research and emergency response equipment, it is important to have a program that ensures that all equipment is subject to inspection and to corrective and preventive maintenance. In this way, one can be sure that the safety systems installed will operate as designed when required.

SITE-SPECIFIC DECISIONS

The steps taken to operate safely will often serve to address security concerns as well. The inherent safety already in the design and operation of any research facility will have the benefit of helping to prevent and/or minimize the consequences of any release. Before taking steps to improve site security, one may want to evaluate the current system and determine whether it is adequate. Factors to consider might include:

1. The types and amounts of bio-hazardous materials stored at the site, as some materials may be particularly attractive targets because of the potential for greater consequences if released.
2. The location of the site, as sites in densely populated areas may need more security than those at a distance from populations.
3. The accessibility of the site, as the existing security systems (e.g., fences, security lighting, security patrols) may not be adequate to limit access to the site.
4. The age and type of buildings, as older buildings may be more vulnerable because they have more windows, and whereas some newer building are designed for easy access.
5. Hours of operation, as a facility that operates 24-hours day may need less security than a facility that is unoccupied at night.

Decisions about improving site security should be made after evaluating how vulnerable the site is to threats and what additional measures, if any, are appropriate to reduce that vulnerability. Each station director should make his or her own decision based on the circumstances.

SOME POINTS-TO-CONSIDER:

- The cost of providing adequate security should be balanced against the worth of the intended research. In these times of uncertain risks it may be a good choice to discontinue research activities that represent a major risk, if the site cannot be adequately secured.
- Some research projects can be conducted with "disarmed" organisms. During the early years of genetic engineering disarmed bacteria were the only organisms that were permitted under the National Institutes of Health's biotechnology guidelines.

By disarming the research organism, should a laboratory's containment fail, the organism could not survive outside of containment.

- Alternate locations may be found to continue research activities that present a security threat. This might be an inconvenience for the moment, but might avoid a major consequence.
- One should eschew interviews with the popular press unless one is absolutely sure that any comments will be not only accurate, but be assuring to the public as well. Any misstatements to the general public during a period of panic should be avoided. Likewise, any lack of sureness in the experiment station's security might contribute to farther panic.
- The right to participate in scientific research has shifted in recent times (a.k.a. 9/11) from an "unalienable right" to a privilege that needs to be carefully monitored. As a research director one has an obligation to assure public confidence that all participants in the station's research activities are legal, safe and fully accountable.

Regarding student visa compliance, any public institution has an obligation to monitor immigration compliance, albeit with sufficient safeguards that constitutional and civil rights are not violated. Some universities are participating in a model program with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to identify students not in compliance with visa requirements. But many other universities are not involved in immigration enforcement whatsoever. This presents a dilemma to a responsible SAES director in that, should something go wrong that involves an undocumented graduate student, recriminations will no doubt fly. Thus, a word of advice. Be alert.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Web Sites:

www.asmsa.org/pcsrcibioprep.htm The American Society of Microbiology's Office of Public Affairs and their Office of Communications have prepared a compendium of online resources and information relevant to Biological Weapons Control and Bio-terrorism Preparedness issues. The new site will be updated as additional information becomes available.

www.nsc.org

The National Safety Council provides general safety information on chemical and environmental issues.

www.asisonline.org

www.securitymanagement.com The American Society for Industrial Security develops educational programs and materials that address security concerns. Its Security Management Magazine site provides an online version of its magazine.

www.siaonline.org

The Security Industry Association provides general security information.

www.atsdr.cdc.gov

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry site provides a 10-step procedure to analyze, mitigate, and prevent public health hazards resulting from terrorism involving industrial chemicals and infectious agents.

www.iche.org/ccps

The Center for Chemical Process Safety (CCPS) is an industry-driven, non-profit professional organization affiliated with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE). It is committed to developing engineering and management practices to prevent or mitigate the consequences of catastrophic events involving the release of chemicals that could harm employees, neighbors and the environment

www.cdc.gov/niosh

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health provides multiple resources on workplace violence prevention.

Publications: *The Complete Manual of Corporate and Industrial Security*, by Russell L. Bintliff (Prentice Hall, 1992) provides detailed discussions of the advantages and disadvantages of various security systems as well as checklists for security inspections.

The *Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention*, 3rd Edition, U. Fennelly, Ed.,

(Butterworth-Heinemann, 1996) includes information on conducting security surveys as well as chapters on a broad range of security subjects.

Guidelines for Investigating Chemical Process Incidents. (AIChE/CCPS). These Guidelines establish a basis for successful investigation of process incidents to determine causes and implement changes, which can prevent recurrence. Primary focus is on incidents with catastrophic potential but the concepts should also be used for investigating environmental incidents, minor injuries, less significant property damage events, or near misses.

Process Plants: A Handbook for Inherently Safer Design, by Trevor Kletz. (Taylor & Francis 1998) illustrates the principles of inherent safety and demonstrates the advantages of considering safety approaches in the design stages of a process.

Inherently Safer Chemical Processes: A Life Cycle Approach. (AIChE/CCPS) This book presents the principles and strategies for applying inherently safer thinking from the start of the life cycle to the very end.

DRAFT
2/27/02
Version 3.0

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION SYSTEM
TO HOMELAND SECURITY

A White Paper
On
Agro-Security

By the
Homeland Security Task Force
Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy
(ESCOP)

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant
Colleges
NASULGC

Introduction:

The tragic events of September 11, 2001 and the horrors of the anthrax terror of October 2001 have changed the way Americans view themselves and the rest of the world. Central to this changed attitude is the recognition that the threat of biological warfare shifted from the strategic weapons of the Cold War to the asymmetrical threats of modern day terrorism. The prospects for acts of biological warfare changed from a theoretical concern to a present day reality.

The United States is vulnerable to terrorism in many sectors, including transportation, public health, the economy, communication systems, and the food systems. Contributing to this national vulnerability are the traditions of openness and freedom of movement. To protect civil society, necessary security changes will be needed. These changes must balance policy, regulatory, education and other interventions in ways that preserve traditional freedoms (to the extent possible) while preventing, avoiding, or mitigating the threats of domestic and foreign terrorism. Dealing successfully with the threats from all forms of domestic and foreign terrorism (e.g., biological, nuclear, chemical, electronic attack) will require concerted efforts by many elements of the private and public sectors, all working in a coordinated way. The White House Office of Homeland Security has the national mandate to provide leadership to this effort. Many federal, state and local counter-terrorism programs are underway, and others are being formed to provide the necessary and desired activities. Various components of the Land Grant University (LGU) System have much to contribute to this effort. This White Paper sets out a proposal for engaging the State Agricultural Experiment Station System (SAES) for protecting the nation's food supply system in ways to capture institutional synergism not available when working with member universities individually.

Background:

The federal government created the LGU System in 1862 (and added significantly to the system in 1887, 1890, 1914 and 1994). Faced with fighting the Civil War and desiring to create a national (not a Federal) system of higher education Abraham Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Act of 1862. To fund the individual States' creation of colleges for "agricultural and the mechanical arts" the Morrill Act of 1862 gave tracts of federal land to the states for them to rent, lease or sell to raise the needed money. From this and other acts sprang Land Grant institutions geographically distributed from Maine to Alaska and Puerto Rico to Guam.

The Land Grant Universities have thus a special relationship with the federal government. In a shared partnership with the state governments, the Land Grant University System is in fact the Federal government's system of higher education, operationalized through partnerships with the individual states. The system is an intellectual resource of proven value and strength. In this time of national trial it is most appropriate for the Federal government to employ the LGU System in the resolution of the threats of terrorism.

Central to the LGU System are the State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) that conduct the research that supports the teaching and extension activities of the LGUs. Each state has one station², but most have multiple research facilities for conducting both basic and applied agricultural research and demonstrations of technology.

Synergy through the SAES Network:

By virtue of the Federal government's requirements for agricultural research, extension and teaching the LGU System has in place a multistate network of programs that link together the institutions in their research activities. Many of these activities are functionally integrated. Coordination of these activities is assisted by the Cooperative Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES) of USDA and by regional directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station network. Multistate activities are not restricted to just LGU participants. In fact, of those projects that are currently authorized by USDA almost all have non-LGU participation. Multistate activities are tracked by nationally organized databases, with outcomes formally

²In fact two states, New York and Connecticut, have two State Agricultural Experiment Stations. In addition, several states have additional agricultural research programs affiliated with their 1890 institutions.

reported to the Federal government through elaborate annual work-planning procedures. This network of participating universities offers a synergy of efforts organized on research platforms very suitable for undertaking many different types of complex research and development activities.

The SAES System, with its over 7300 highly specialized researchers, is ideally suited for engaging the breadth of issues relating to securing from terrorism the nations food production, processing and distribution system. These researchers represent abilities ranging from the basic plant and animal sciences to the development of sophisticated predictive models, and from genomics to rural sociology. This vast resource of expertise could be most powerfully utilized in a coordinated and directed program of research and development targeted towards securing the nations food supply system against terrorist threat. As mentioned above, Multi-institutional procedures for coordinating the research of the Agricultural Experiment Station networks are already in place, and exist for immediate engagement. The following narrative sets out some of the contributions that the AES network could provide to a national effort to secure the food supply system.

Proposed Activities:

The national research needs relating to minimizing the impact of bioterrorism. within the U.S. food supply chain has been carefully studied. The corresponding research activities have been partitioned into the components of a logical framework. These components are listed as:

- Threat assessment;
- Prevention;
- Monitoring;
- Intervention and initial responses; and,
- Post attack activities.

Each of these components is presented separately below with respect to the SAES System's research capacities, but with an understanding of the logical framework's interrelatedness.

Threat Assessment: Contemporary threats from bio-terrorism differ from past threats in that the strategic use of "weaponized" biological organisms would have been planned from a military perspective; to harm combat troops, inflict injury on an enemy's economy, destroy a food supply, or block uses of an area. Terroristic biological warfare would plan biological weapons with a difference perspective: to terrorize a population.

To fully understand the threats involved new studies need to be undertaken to calculate the most likely biological weapons that might be used to attack the food supply chain, and the most vulnerable targets. Also, it will be important to estimate the likelihood of whether specific terrorist events might be attainable by terror groups. This will require a "top to bottom" reassessment of the U.S. food production, processing and distribution system. Such studies will need to look at the "terror factor", not just "military strategy factors".

New threat assessment methods are needed that can be used for prediction. Without these predictive capabilities it will be impossible to appropriately prepare for an attack on the food supply chain, or even to prioritize the use of resources for prevention, or for the preparation of interventions should an attack occur. Additionally, psychological impact evaluations, and environmental, social, and economic impact assessment modeling can yield great insights into our contemporary vulnerabilities.

Assessments of food security threats, coupled with simulations of the consequences of an identified threat could help to better define the risks involved. This will require new sampling methods and procedures, better biological assessment methods, and computer modeling on a scale and direction heretofore not attempted. The SAES System already employs the specialized researchers with diverse backgrounds necessary to prepare the appropriate threat assessment

models. And this is the type of information that will be critical for providing decision makers with an ongoing, accurate assessment of biological threats.

Specific examples of contributions to threat assessment that the AES system is particularly qualified to undertake include:

1. Evaluation of economic threat posed by the introduction of plant and animal pathogens, to the United States, either in the case of exotic diseases, or to domestic regions currently considered free of existing agents.
2. Modeling and epidemiological evaluation of the transmission of plant and animal pathogens that may be considered as potential weapons. A considerable unpublished knowledge base currently exists with individual researchers on these issues.
3. Comprehensive modeling of threats to target populations of animals, plants, and humans to identify and quantify points of greatest risk. Such risk analysis requires considerable breadth of both scientific and computational expertise as found across the Land Grant University System.
4. A comprehensive hazard evaluation and risk analysis of potential points of entry of biological pathogens into the food system.
5. An evaluation and risk analysis of potential sources of agents that may be considered as weapons for use within the food supply chain.

The ultimate outcome of these organized efforts could be to provide the Office of Homeland Security with a comprehensive risk analysis relating to the potential pathogenic agents, their potential sources, the points of introduction into the food chain, and the potential for widespread transmission of agents. It is critical that this assessment be conducted in order that resources can be most appropriately and effectively assigned to the development of those prevention and intervention strategies that could be directed at the critical control points of entry into the food chain; those points that pose the greatest risk of psychological, environmental, economic, and social impacts, and on the health of the consuming public

Additionally, the Land Grant University System is uniquely qualified to teach the issues of bioterrorism to the nation's next generation of leaders. Formal classroom teaching needs to be upgraded to include subject matter on terrorism, including the biological weapons of terror. Topics should include, *inter alia*: safety and security of hazardous materials; modeling bioterrorism threats; bio-weapons survey sampling methods; and related information technologies. How this will be interfaced with national security issues needs to be resolved. Not teaching the issue to the nation's next leaders is not an option.

Prevention: Complementary research activities should be initiated immediately in ways intended to reduce or eliminate food system vulnerabilities. Clearly steps can be taken to minimize the risk of a biological attack on the United States food system. If an appropriate assessment of threat is conducted and major threats are identified, substantial resources should be directed towards those threats.

The SNES system employs many of the world's leading animal and plant scientists who collectively are capable of developing a comprehensive strategy to maximize food biosecurity through the implementation of strategic preventative measures. Such activities should include: a reassessment of plant breeding programs to add attention to the most likely bio-terrorism agents; research on vaccines for diseases of animals with identified vulnerabilities; and additional research in biological control and integrated pest management strategies, for deployment in the event exclusion should fail to stop an attack.

Preventative measures can be directed towards those factors epidemiologically determined to be most critical for each specific threat (i.e., prevention would be targeted at critical points, so as to minimize introduction and or transmission). The SAES System has a large number of epidemiologists, microbiologists, geneticists, and immunologists capable of conducting a well

coordinated approach to minimizing the risk of an attack on the U.S. food supply chain. Efforts that are ripe for further development include:

1. Development of strains of animals and plants that are resistant to the pathogens posing the greatest threats. With the advent of the widespread study of genomics it is entirely plausible that forms of crops and livestock could soon be developed with high resistance to all major bio-terrorism threats to plants and animals³. In these endeavors consideration should be given to more widespread use of foreign partnerships (especially the International Agricultural Research Centers), where Land Grant University researchers could study resistance to exotic diseases and pests and identify resistant genes in disease-endemic settings. This approach would be much less expensive, relative to containment research conducted with highly dangerous pathogens.
2. Enhancement of ongoing vaccine and pesticide development, as a nullifying deterrent to possible threats.
3. Development of procedural recommendations and the oversight (i.e., regulatory, management) necessary to prevent introductions at critical points within the U.S. food supply chain.
4. The provision of educational programs to a wide range of audiences. These audiences could range from rapid response teams to police assigned to anti-terrorist duties. The LGU System could easily coordinate educational programs that provide the most qualified instructors in designated areas.

Monitoring: Fortunately, there are in place the elements of both plant and animal disease monitoring systems. The LGUs offer clinical diagnostic services for plants and animal diseases and pests. This capacity needs to be strengthened and networked into national monitoring systems. This should be achieved at modest cost. A nationally organized World Wide Webbased network of diagnostic laboratories is envisioned. Each laboratory would be working independently, but all would be contributing to a national database of information on the incidence of pests and diseases of crops and livestock. Hierarchical access would need to be secured by passwords, but the technology exists to build such a system today. Moreover, it could be elaborated to include research farm managers, farmer-observers (with appropriate training) and state and federal agencies. The authority to create such a system exists through the Farm Bill.

Specific examples where the AES system can assist with monitoring includes:

1. Assistance in the expansion of the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) to more effectively act as an early warning mechanism for the introduction and/or transition of infectious agents.
2. The development of a National Plant Disease Monitoring System that serves as a central monitoring and early warning network for detecting the introduction and spread of plant pathogens. Currently no such system exists and plant pathogens may be introduced into new areas for several years before full recognition. Particular attention should be given to developing a system that maximizes the probability of the earliest detection.

Intervention and Initial Responses: The initial response to an act of biological terrorism will be critical to minimizing the amount of the resulting damage. This axiom was recently demonstrated by the foot and mouth disease outbreak in Great Britain. Had British authorities mobilized a more rapid response the devastation experienced would have been much less. To organize and deploy a useful and effective response to an attack will require three elements: a monitoring systems (as previously described), a rapid response system, and plans for avoidance and/or mitigation. Presently, for U.S. food security, we have none of these. It must all be created from scratch.

³It must be noted that virtually no breeding effort is currently expended on exotic pathogens, precisely because they do not occur in the U.S. And precisely because they do not occur in the U.S., they are candidates for bio-terrorism.

Examples of specific contributions that could be made by the SAES System include:

1. The organization of the resources of the Land Grant University System into rapid response teams.
2. The development of vaccines, quarantine strategies and other control measures, all backed up with rapid diagnostic tests, designed into programs to limit spread, once an outbreak is confirmed.
3. The LGU's nationwide system of extension agents should become specifically educated to provide the maximum support for local government should an outbreak occur: Extension could also become a significant component of the "first response" corps, armed with tools for disease identification, biological mitigation, stress management assistance and intervention procedures for those that have been affected. They could also serve as an important resource for training others at the local level (e.g., county service providers, state agencies, local response teams, etc.)
4. Contributing to the timely response to a biological attack by serving as outposts for warehousing supplies.
5. Providing technical assistance and serving as a resource of experts during crisis.
6. Providing a backup to regulatory services in areas such as diagnostics, survey sampling and analytical services. The contact points for these backup services could be easily formed into a national database of names and addresses that would be made available to partner federal and state agencies, for "on-call" assistance.
7. Similarly, as with threat prevention, the LGU's are uniquely qualified to provide the instruction necessary to educate all personnel involved with homeland defense, as well as to the students who will assume such leadership roles in the future.

Post Attack Activities: In the event of a failure to exclude a bio-terror attack, a "postattack" assessment of the incident (along with developing plans to address those vulnerabilities) will be needed, to learn from misunderstandings and mistakes. Post-attack studies of impacts (economic, psychological, agro-biological, environmental) will point out what future steps must be taken to avoid future damages. Researchers within the SAES system are superbly qualified to conduct this type of analysis on behalf of the homeland defense authorities.

Conclusion: The State Agricultural Experiment Station System is well suited to making major contributions to each of the homeland security initiatives described in this paper. The nation's largest coordinated agricultural research capacity exists within the SAES system. Excellent research facilities are already available. And, the institutional commitment to serving the public good is a long demonstrated tradition of the Land-Grant Universities.

Discussion:

If our system is going to play a significant role with funding from outside of USDA, something is going to have to be set up so that there is a firewall between secure information and non-secure information. The idea is to create a National Center for Agricultural Security. The funds to set up the administration of a center are available. The mission would be to provide rapid access to the best information and services for eliminating, avoiding and mitigating domestic and foreign threats to US agricultural production and food systems.

There has been contact from agencies outside of the USDA that have considerable resources that they want to devote to some of these issues. The question is - does the system want to be involved or is it not? These sources are seeking ways to engage the land-grant system. A vision would be to set up an independent non-profit organization and to have a full-time executive director or a board of directors. It would have open functions and secure functions.

Action Requested: Feedback to David Thawley or David MacKenzie (NE-ED) is requested.

Agenda Item 18.3 Station & Laboratory Safety and Security: A Common Sense Approach

Presenter: Katrina Doolittle and John Kemp
Background:

WAAESD AGENDA BRIEF

Date: March 21-22, 2002
Agenda Item: 18.3
Presenter: Katrina Doolittle
Agenda Item Title: Station & Laboratory Safety; and Security: A Common Sense Approach
Background Information:

Katrina Doolittle, Ph.D.

NMSU Environmental Health & Safety

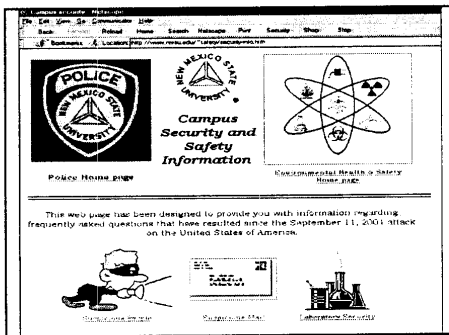
Agricultural Station & Lab Safety & Security

- Hazard Communication (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Pesticide Workers Standard (EPA 40 CFR 156 & 170)
- Laboratory Standard (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1450)
- Personal Protective Equipment (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132-136)
- Hazardous Waste Management (EPA RCRA 40 CFR 261)
- Transportation of Hazardous Materials (DOT 49 CFR)
- Radioactive Materials License (NRC, RCB 10 CFR)
- Roll over protection (OSHA 29 CFR 1928.51)
- Field Sanitation (OSHA 29 CFR 1928.110)

Resource: www.nmsu.edu/~safety

Web Links for Farm Safety

- www.cdc.gov/niosh/nasd/menus/toptrac3.html
- www.pp.okstate.edu/ehs/links/farm.htm
- www.extension.umn.edu/extensionnews/1998/J01055.html
- www.fcc-ca.ca/english/ag_insight/managing_your_farm/protect_rollovers.shtml
- wonder.cdc.gov/wonder/prevguid/m0040898/m0040898.asp



OSHA: *General duty clause**

“Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.”

*Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Section 5 (a)(1)

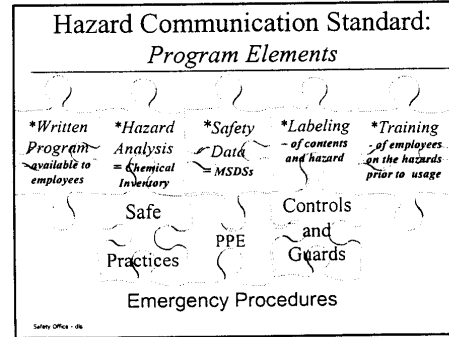
OSHA Regulations: *Hazardous materials*

Nov. 1983 – Hazard Communication Standard (a.k.a. ‘Right to Know’ or ‘HazCom’) – 29 CFR 1910.1200 - applied to manufactures (distributors) and users of hazardous materials.

Components

1. Manufactures determine and provide information on hazards of materials sold
2. Employers of the users must ensure the information on hazards is provided to users

Copy of regs at: www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1910_1200.html





Farm Tractor Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS)

Howard J. Doss and Cornita Tilma

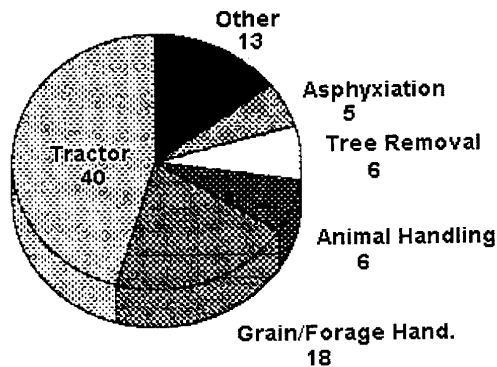
IS IT YOUR TURN FOR A TRACTOR ROLLOVER ACCIDENT?

Each year more than 320 American farmers are killed in agricultural tractor rollover accidents. Of the 88 Michigan farmers killed in farm-related accidents from 1988 to 1991, 21 deaths were attributed to tractor rollovers (see Figure 1).

These statistics show that the "it can't happen to me" syndrome doesn't hold water. Statistics from the past four years show that Michigan growers from all age groups were killed in rollover accidents. Twelve of these farmers were in the 20- to 40-year-old age group.

These deaths continue to occur despite the fact that rollover protective structures (ROPS) have been commercially available on most tractors manufactured during the past 16 years (see Figure 2). But there are numerous tractors without a ROPS still in use. These tractors were either built before Oct. 25, 1976, the date that all tractors with more than 20 PTO horsepower were required to be equipped with a ROPS, or have had the protective structures removed. These life saving structures are also available as retrofits for virtually every tractor manufactured. A ROPS retrofit for a tractor in the 20 to 30 PTO horsepower range can cost as little as \$500, a small price to pay for something that could prevent a serious injury or death. With few exceptions (listed on next page) all agricultural tractors built after Oct. 25, 1976 must have a rollover protective structure if it is to be driven by an employee other than an immediate family member.

1988-1991 Michigan Agricultural Related Deaths *



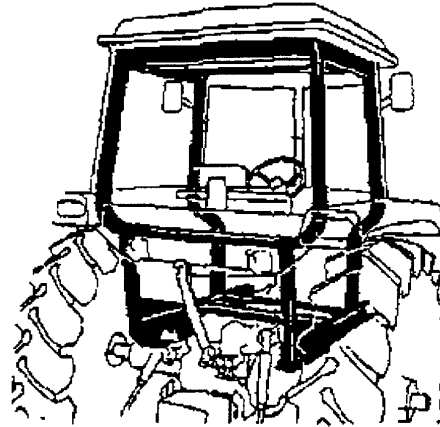
* 1990 & '91 estimated

Total deaths = 88

Never try to construct your own ROPS - there are too many variables in mounting and metal strength to design a rollover protection system that is guaranteed to protect you. An approved rollover protective structure is designed to crush down slightly to absorb some of the impact of a tractor rollover.

Having a cab on a tractor is not a guarantee that the operator will be protected in a rollover accident. Be sure to check for the required label that must be attached to the cab or frame of the tractor that ensures the structure is ROPS certified.

In addition to having a certified rollover protective structure, a seat belt is a necessity. Without a seat belt, the operator may be flung from the safety of the ROPS into an area where the tractor may crush him or her.



EMPLOYEE TRACTOR SAFETY

Employees must receive instructions whenever they receive their first farm tractor operation assignment and at least once a year thereafter. Instructions must include the following:

- Fasten seat belt if the tractor has a rollover protective system.
- Avoid operating a tractor near ditches, embankments, and holes whenever possible.
- Reduce speed when turning, crossing slopes, and on rough, slick or muddy surfaces.
- Stay off slopes too steep for safe operation.
- Watch where the tractor is headed, especially at the ends of field rows, on roads and highways, and around trees or other obstructions.
- No riders, especially children.
- Smooth operation of the tractor means no jerky turns, starts, or stops.
- Hitch only to the drawbar or to hitch points recommended by tractor manufacturers.
- Needless deaths occur when tractors "flip" when trying to pull something an agricultural tractor was not designed to pull, or when an implement or tow chain is hitched to the tractor in the wrong place.
- Always set brakes securely whenever the tractor is stopped. Use park lock if available.

EXEMPTIONS TO THE ROPS STANDARD

Exemptions to the requirement for the mandatory ROPS are:

- Agricultural tractors with 20 horsepower or less (horsepower measured at the PTO).
- Using the tractor with mounted equipment that is incompatible with a ROPS cab or frame.
- Low-profile tractors used in orchards, vineyards, farm buildings, or greenhouses where the clearance of the frame or cab would interfere with normal operations.
- If used by employees in other locations, a low-profile tractor must have a ROPS, except to drive between the farmstead and the orchard or vineyard, and for activities directly incidental to work in exempt locations. A low-profile tractor has a chassis to ground clearance of 18" or less, with a hood height of 60" or less, and having a wide front-end.

Are there requirements for packaging and marking MOTs?

Yes — except for tanks containing diluted mixtures of a Class 9 material, the packaging must be either the manufacturer's original packaging or a package of equal or greater strength and integrity. The packaging must be marked with a common name (such as "gas" or "spray paint") or a proper shipping name from the HMR (such as Isopropyl alcohol).

In addition, the following requirements apply to MOTs:

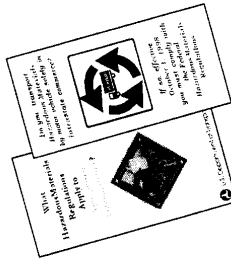
- packagings must be leak tight for liquids and gases and sift proof for solids;
- packages must be securely closed, secured against movement and protected against damage;
- outer packagings are not required for receptacles (such as cans or bottles) that are secured against movement in cages, bins, boxes or compartments;
- gasoline must be in DOT or OSHA approved metal or plastic cans;
- cylinders and pressure vessels must conform to the HMR except that outer packagings are not required -- These cylinders must be marked with the proper shipping name and identification number and have a hazard class label;
- if the package contains a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance, it must be marked "RQ"; and
- a tank containing a diluted mixture (not more than 2% concentration) of a Class 9 material must be marked on two opposing sides with the identification number for the material on orange panels or a white square on point configuration.

Where can I learn more?
Visit RSPA's Hazmat Safety Homepage on the Internet to view the HMR, copies of the latest rulemakings, exemptions, clarifications of the regulations, hazmat publications and training schedules.

<http://hazmat.dot.gov>

Download or print related brochures for

Agricultural Operations and Intrastate Transportation.



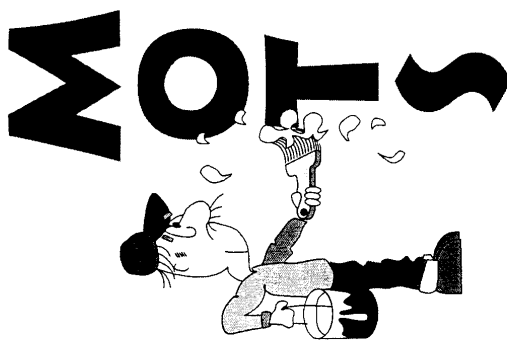
U.S. Department of Transportation
Research and Special Programs Administration
400 Seventh St., SW, DHM-50
Washington, DC 20590

E-Mail: Training@rspa.dot.gov



**Hazardous Materials
INFO-LINE
(800) HMR49-22**
(800) 407-4922

What Hazardous Materials Regulations Apply to Materials of Trade?



U.S. Department of Transportation
Research and Special Programs Administration
DHM-50
400 Seventh St., SW
Washington, DC 20590
Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300



U.S. Department of Transportation

The Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) set forth requirements that you must follow if you ship or transport a hazardous material in the course of your business. The HMR tell you:

- how to classify and package a hazardous material;
- how the package must be marked and labeled;
- how to complete a shipping paper;
- how to provide emergency response information that must accompany a hazardous material shipment;
- whether the vehicle in which a hazardous material shipment is being transported must be placarded and the specific placards that must be used; and
- about training requirements for persons who transport hazardous materials or prepare hazardous materials for shipment.

The HMR are published in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR) Parts 171-180.

Certain hazardous materials transported in small quantities as part of a business are subject to less regulation because of their lesser hazards.



What are Materials of Trade?

Materials of Trade (MOTs) are hazardous materials that are carried on a motor vehicle for at least one of the following purposes:

- to protect the health and safety of the motor vehicle operator or passengers (examples include: insect repellent, self-contained breathing apparatus, and fire extinguishers);
- to support the operation or maintenance of a motor vehicle or auxiliary equipment (examples include: engine starting fluid, spare battery, and gasoline), or
- when carried by a private motor carrier to directly support a principal business that is not transportation (examples include: lawn care, pest control, plumbing, welding, painting, door-to-door sales).

What Regulations apply to Materials of Trade?

The rules that apply to MOTs are found in 49 CFR 173.6 and include:

- general knowledge of MOTs regulations;
- quantity limitations;
- packaging requirements, and
- marking and labeling requirements.

MOTs do not require:

- shipping papers,
- emergency response information,
- placarding, or
- formal training or recordkeeping.

Must I be aware that I am transporting MOTs?

Yes—if you operate a motor vehicle containing MOTs you must know the materials are hazardous, and you must be aware of the requirements for MOTs. However, no formal training, recordkeeping or recurrent training is required.

What Hazardous Materials qualify as MOTs?

Materials of trade are limited to the hazardous materials in the following classes and divisions:

- flammable or combustible liquids (Class 3), such as paint, paint thinner, or gasoline;
- corrosive materials (Class 8), such as muriatic acid, battery fluid, or drain cleaners;
- miscellaneous hazard materials (Class 9), such as asbestos or self-inflating life boats;
- flammable gases (Division 2.1), such as acetylene or propane;
- non-flammable compressed gases (Division 2.2), such as oxygen or nitrogen;
- flammable solids (Division 4.1), such as charcoal;
- spontaneously combustible materials (Division 4.3), such as test kits;
- oxidizers (Division 5.1), such as bleaching compounds;
- organic peroxides (Division 5.2), such as benzoyl peroxide;
- poisons (Division 6.1), such as certain pesticides; or
- Consumer commodities (ORM-D), such as hair spray or spray paint.

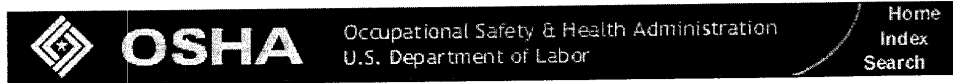
Are there any quantity limits for hazardous materials being transported as MOTs?

Yes—except for tanks containing diluted mixtures of a Class 9 material, you may not transport more than 440 pounds (200 kg) of MOTs on any one vehicle, and there are size limits for individual packages:

- if the hazardous material is a high hazard (Packing Group I) material, the maximum amount of material in one package is 1 pound (.5 kg) or 1 pint (.5 L);
- if the hazardous material is a medium or lower hazard (Packing Group II or III) material (other than Division 4.3 or Consumer commodities) the maximum amount of material in one package is 66 pounds (30 kg) or 8 gallons (30 L);
- if the hazardous material is in Division 4.3 (only Packing Group II or III materials are allowed) the maximum amount of material in each package is 1 ounce (30 ml);
- there are no individual package limits for Consumer commodity (ORM-D) materials; and
- each cylinder containing a gas (Division 2.1 or 2.2) may not weigh more than 220 pounds (100 kg).

A diluted mixture of a Class 9 material (not exceeding 2% concentration) may be transported in a tank having a capacity of up to 400 gallons.





OSHA Fact Sheets

01/01/1995 - Farm Safety

◀ [OSHA Fact Sheets - Table of Contents](#)

- **Record Type:** Fact Sheets
 - **Subject:** Farm Safety
 - **Information Date:** 01/01/1995
 - **Fact Sheet:** 95-39
-

U.S. Department of Labor
Program Highlight

Fact Sheet No. OSHA 95-39

FARM SAFETY

There are approximately 3.2 million men and women who work on America's 2.1 million farms and ranches. According to **Accident Facts** published in 1992 by the National Safety Council, farm accidents and other work-related health problems claim as many as 1400 lives and cause 140,000 injuries a year, most of which are preventable.

Farmers must handle a variety of agricultural chemicals and other toxic and/or irritating substances. Many materials are hazardous and can be fatal if not used and stored properly, especially with inquisitive youngsters around. Farmers are also exposed to dust, sun, noise, and other farming health hazards.

According to a report published by the National Safety Council in its "Accident Facts" 1992 edition, machinery overturns have the highest fatality rate, accounting for 47 percent of all on-the farm fatalities in 1991.

Contributing Factors in Farming Accidents

Emergency Preparedness--Hospital and emergency medical care are not usually available within a reasonable distance; the farmer and his family do not have the ability or time to deal with an emergency before professional help arrives.

Age of workers--Farm surveys indicate that the injury rate is highest among children age 15 and under and adults more than 65 year's of age.

Protective Equipment--It has been estimated that the use of protective equipment, such as seat belts on tractors, could prevent up to 40% of all farm work injuries.

Equipment and Machinery--The majority of farm accidents and fatalities involve the use of machinery. Proper machine guarding and equipment maintenance in accordance with the manufacturers recommendation(s) helps in avoiding accidents.

Special Care for Children--Farm accidents claim as many as 300 children's lives per year.

Recommendations for Accident Prevention

The following steps are recommended:

- * Make accident prevention a management as well as a personal goal. Develop an awareness of hazards on the farm and make a conscious effort to prepare for emergency situations including fires, vehicle accidents, electrical shocks from equipment and wires, and adverse health effects from chemical exposures.
- * Reduce your risk of injury and illness with preventive measures. Read and follow instructions in equipment operator's manuals. Follow instructions on product labels for safe use, handling, and storage.
- * Conduct routine inspections of your equipment to determine problems and potential failures that may contribute to or cause an accident.
- * Conduct meetings with employees and family members to assess safety hazards, discuss potential accident situations, and outline emergency procedures.
- * Be especially alert to hazards that may affect children and the elderly.
- * Minimize hazards by careful selection of products you buy, by providing good maintenance tools, buildings, and equipment, and establishing good housekeeping procedures.
- * Provide rollover protective structures, protective enclosures, or protective frames as appropriate for farm tractors.
- * Use seat belts while the tractor is in operation.
- * Make sure guards for farm equipment are put back on after maintenance to protect workers from moving machinery parts.
- * Review material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and labels that come with chemical products.

Communicate information concerning hazards to all workers. Prevent pesticide poisonings and dermatitis caused by chemicals by ensuring that protective measures recommended in the MSDSs or labels are taken.

- * Take the necessary precautions to prevent entrapment and suffocation caused by unstable surfaces of grain storage bins, silos or hoppers.
- * Be aware that methane gas, carbon dioxide, ammonia and hydrogen sulfide can be present in unventilated grain silos and manure pits in quantities sufficient to cause asphyxiation or explosion.

Benefits

The benefits of accident prevention include reduced work injury and illness costs such as worker compensation insurance premiums, lost production and medical costs. A safer more healthful workplace also improves worker production and morale and prevents human suffering.

Summary

OSHA is raising the level of awareness concerning the need for improved farm safety. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service helps in funding state efforts. The Department of Health and Human Services through its National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is conducting research to determine how best to prevent farm accidents and illnesses. For information on this and other NIOSH topics, call 1-800-356-NIOSH.

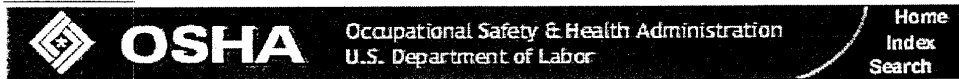
#

This is one of a series of fact sheets highlighting U.S. Department of Labor programs. It is intended as a general description only and does not carry the force of legal opinion. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 219-8151.

Employee operating instruction - 1928SubpartCAppA

http://www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1928_SUBPART_C_APP_A.html

[Text version](#)



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Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR)

Employee operating instruction - 1928SubpartCAppA

◀ [OSHA Regulations \(Standards - 29 CFR\) - Table of Contents](#)

- **Standard Number:** 1928SubpartCAppA
- **Standard Title:** Employee operating instruction
- **SubPart Number:** C
- **SubPart Title:** Roll-Over Protective Structures

-
1. Securely fasten your seat belt if the tractor has a ROPS.
 2. Where possible, avoid operating the tractor near ditches, embankments, and holes.
 3. Reduce speed when turning, crossing slopes, and on rough, slick, or muddy surfaces.
 4. Stay off slopes too steep for safe operation.
 5. Watch where you are going, especially at row ends, on roads, and around trees.
 6. Do not permit others to ride.
 7. Operate the tractor smoothly - no jerky turns, starts, or stops.
 8. Hitch only to the drawbar and hitch points recommended by tractor manufacturers.
 9. When tractor is stopped, set brakes securely and use park lock if available.

◀ [OSHA Regulations \(Standards - 29 CFR\) - Table of Contents](#)

**BIOSAFETY IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT:
AN EVER MORE COMPLEX WEB**

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NIH Guidelines

Recombinant DNA and Gene Transfer

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Documents

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Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules

January 2001

Effective June 24, 1994, Published in FR, July 5, 1994 (59 FR 34496)
Amendment Effective July 28, 1994, FR, August 5, 1994 (59 FR 40170)
Amendment Effective April 17, 1995, FR, April 27, 1995 (60 FR 20726)
Amendment Effective December 14, 1995, FR, January 19, 1996 (61 FR 1482)
Amendment Effective March 1, 1996, FR, March 12, 1996 (61 FR 10004)
Amendment Effective January 23, 1997 FR, January 31, 1997 (62 FR 4782)
Amendment Effective September 30, 1997, FR, October 14, 1997 (62 FR 53335)
Amendment Effective October 20, 1997, FR, October 29, 1997 (62 FR 56196)
Amendment Effective October 22, 1997, FR, October 31, 1997 (62 FR 59032)
Amendment Effective February 4, 1998, FR, February 17, 1998 (63 FR 8052)

Amendment Effective April 30, 1998, FR, May 11, 1998 (63 FR 26018)
Amendment Effective April 29, 1999, FR, May 11, 1999 (64 FR 25361)
Amendment Effective October 2, 2000, FR, October 10, 2000 (65 FR 60328)
Amendment Effective December 28, 2000, FR, January 5, 2001 (66 FR 1146)

[To full text of NIH Guidelines](#)

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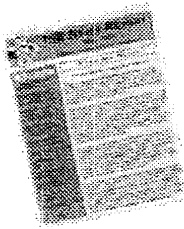
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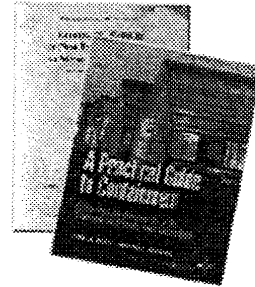
Information Systems for Biotechnology

A National Resource in Agbiotech Information

Information Systems for Biotechnology (ISB) provides information resources to support the environmentally responsible use of agricultural biotechnology products. Here you will find documents and searchable databases pertaining to the development, testing and regulatory review of genetically modified plants, animals and microorganisms within the US and abroad.

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- Databases of US and International Field Tests of GMOs
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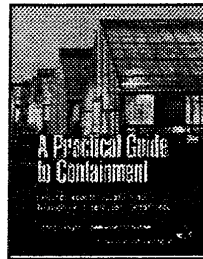
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A Practical Guide to Containment Greenhouse Research with Transgenic Plants and Microbes

Patricia L. Traynor

Dann Adair

Ruth Irwin



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Principal Investigator

Greenhouse Staff

Section III. Biosafety Levels

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Biosafety Level 2 for Plants (BL2-P)

Biosafety Level 3 for Plants (BL3-P)

Biosafety Level 4 for Plants (BL4-P)

7CFR340

- 340.0 Restrictions on the Introduction of Regulated Articles
- 340.1 Definitions
- 340.2 Groups of organisms which are or contain plant pests
- 340.3 Notification for the introduction of certain regulated articles
- 340.4 Permits for the introduction of a regulated article.
- 340.5 Petition to amend the list of organisms.
- 340.6 Petition for determination of nonregulated status.
- 340.7 Marking and identity.
- 340.8 Container requirements for the movement of regulated articles.
- 340.9 Cost and charges.

As revised May 1997

340.0 Restrictions on the Introduction of Regulated Articles

(a) No person shall introduce any regulated article unless the Administrator is:

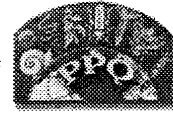
(1) Notified of the introduction in accordance with 340.3, or such introduction is authorized by permit in accordance with 340.4, or such introduction is conditionally exempt from permit requirements under 340.2(b); and

(2) Such introduction is in conformity with all other applicable restrictions in this part. ¹

¹ Part 340 regulates, among other things, the introduction of organisms and products altered or produced through genetic engineering which are plant pests or which there is reason to believe are plant pests. The introduction into the United States of such articles may be subject to other regulations promulgated under the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150aa et seq.), the Plant Quarantine Act (7 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) and the Federal Noxious Weed



**United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine**



HOME ABOUT PPO SEARCH



United States Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology Responsible Agencies - Overview

The Agencies primarily responsible for regulating biotechnology in the United States are the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Products are regulated according to their intended use, with some products being regulated under more than one agency.

Agency	Products Regulated	Additional Info.
U.S. Department of Agriculture	plant pests, plants, veterinary biologics	USDA Contacts
	Laws, Regs., Rules	
Environmental Protection Agency	microbial/plant pesticides, new uses of existing pesticides, novel microorganisms	EPA Contacts Laws, Regs., Rules
Food and Drug Administration	food, feed, food additives, veterinary drugs, human drugs and medical devices	FDA Contacts Laws, Regs., Rules

Before commercialization, genetically engineered plants/organisms must conform with standards set by State and Federal marketing statutes such as State seed certification laws, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and the Federal Plant Pest Act. There are no national requirements for varietal registration of new crops.

EXAMPLES:

NEW TRAIT/ORGANISM	REGULATORY REVIEW CONDUCTED BY:	REVIEWED FOR:
Viral Resistance in food crop	USDA EPA FDA	Safe to grow Safe for the environment Safe to eat
Herbicide Tolerance in food crop	USDA EPA FDA	Safe to grow New use of companion herbicide Safe to eat
Herbicide Tolerance in ornamental crop	USDA EPA	Safe to grow New use of companion herbicide
Modified Oil Content in food crop	USDA FDA	Safe to grow Safe to eat
Modified Flower Color in ornamental crop	USDA	Safe to grow
Modified Pollutant Degrading soil bacteria	EPA	Safe for the environment

INSTITUTIONAL BIOSAFETY COMMITTEE

Any institution where research involving transgenic organisms is conducted and which receives federal funding for research is required to appoint an Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC). The committee is to consist of at least five persons, two of whom are "citizen members" not affiliated with the institution. Preferably they are familiar with biosafety issues and have a demonstrated commitment to the surrounding community, especially as it pertains to human and environmental protection. Local government officials, state environmental agency staff, or persons in the medical, occupational health or environmental areas are among those individuals suitable for IBC membership. The committee

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 18.4 Homeland Security – A National CES Initiative

Presenter: Billy Dictson
Background:

WAAESD AGENDA BRIEF

Date: March 21-22, 2002
Agenda Item: 18.4
Presenter: Billy Dictson
Agenda Item Title: Homeland Security – A National CES Initiative
Background Information:

DRAFT
March 7, 2002

HOMELAND SECURITY AND THE ROLE FOR THE LAND GRANTS/USDA AND THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Background

Success with the Homeland Security initiative for the USA will require a coordinated effort of all Federal and State agencies and the cooperation of citizens directly and through their participation in private and public sector organizations. The vulnerability of our economy and its communities is apparent, and is in large measure related to the personal and other freedoms that are highly valued and central to the fabric of American society and culture. These very freedoms and the priority that we attach to them may dictate an educational and cooperative approach to the issue of Homeland Security. A key part of an educational and cooperative based Homeland Security will be the capacity to reach throughout the USA into all of the communities and in a manner that fits their local customs and traditions--to approach these communities in a constructive and non threatening way. As well, the nature of the threats will likely change, requiring a continuing presence and association with the communities. Finally, if the threats materialize, it will be essential that the system is positioned to assist the communities in recovery--which itself may be a task of an enduring nature.

The Cooperative Extension Service (CES) of the USDA, the land-grant colleges and universities, and the local county governments is a valuable resource that can be mobilized to support the Homeland Security initiative. The CES has an established presence in all communities--3,150 local offices. It has a long history of educational efforts with the communities in which the offices are located with programs ranging from youth to families to communities to agriculture and natural resources to business and industry. In short, the services of this engaged system are to a large extent determined by the priorities and issues that are of importance to the communities or local areas. The idea is to bring the capacities of the land-grant colleges and universities to these priorities and issues--and to inform the research and educational programs of these institutions so that they can better serve the citizens and communities. The local presence and the staff who live and work in these many communities make the CES a natural partner in the Homeland Security effort.

There is a substantial body of evidence indicating that the CES can be effectively mobilized to support efforts to manage and control emergency situations. One key example is the Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN). This network has been in place for a number of years and has assembled a number of educational and related materials that have been used to mitigate the impacts of an array of disasters. To date, most of these have been natural, floods, storms, droughts and disease outbreaks. The substance of these materials is applicable to the task that confronts the development of a successful Homeland Security effort. As well, the system has a credible record of rapid and effective response to unanticipated events. A second example is the role that CES had in the Y2K effort. A nationwide train-the-trainer program was mounted--when it became apparent that the smaller communities and public and private organizations were not prepared for Y2K and had little recourse to ways to understand the sources of risk and how to manage them. Hundreds of thousands of individuals and families along with private and public organizations were trained and given the education to manage the Y2K threat over a period of less than one year.

CES is poised to become a major player in the Homeland Security initiative and has an array of experiences and history of community involvement that assure that the CES can be counted upon to carry our educational and communication tasks that are critical to the success of Homeland Security in an open society. CES also has a record of cooperating with other educational and enforcement organizations. The public schools, the law enforcement agencies, the fire and emergency services, the local governments and the other higher education institutions, are examples. The CES is, of course, a national organization and as such has the communications and other systems in place that can assure a manages response to threats and the capacity to engage with communities in the follow up to terrorist or other episodic events.

Purpose

The proposal is to join with FEMA to support the Homeland Security initiative, making available the CES for participation in the effort to prepare the communities in the USA to prepare and protect themselves from threats of terrorism. The general focus will be to "build secure communities." The specific areas of activity will be:

- Economic Security;
- Health Security;
- Service; and
- Leadership.

In the case of each of these areas, CES will cooperate with other FEMA programs providing the services of the CES system and the local presence that is necessary to achieve community buy in and support.

Approach

The approach will use the train-the-trainer model and the experience of the CES in preparing and mitigating disasters as well as the local presence and communications network. Specialized materials will be prepared for each of four action related programs. These materials will be prepared in cooperation with FEMA and tested and approved. The schedule of implementation will be agreed upon by all of the cooperation partners and then be delivered within a train the trainer network and discriminated through the local CES network. At each decision point in the implementation process there will be an evaluation of the effectiveness of the training of the trainers and of the work of the trainers in penetration of the communities and in the effectiveness of the training of the community leaders and other volunteers.

Awareness: The purpose of this training will be to inform the communities and leaders of the potential threats of terrorist activity. What are the likely approaches of the terrorists, what materials that may be used and what are the indicators of the introduction of these materials, what are the symptoms of plants and animals that may be effected, what is the likely route of spreading the materials, what are the contacts to identify or verify that the materials have been introduces, how the effects of the materials manifest themselves. This training can occur based on specific information of the nature of the threat and be repeated related to the material under consideration. The training can be rapidly mobilized and disseminated through pre organized train-the-trainers networks and discriminated through the CES communications system and local offices.

Risk Assessment: The approach in this case will be to build self directed risk assessment instruments. These instruments will make it possible for the communities and organizations and

?

households that make them up to rapidly determine the points of most exposure. The advantage will be that the template can be adapted to different types of threats and that it will be possible to monitor the progress of the communities and the elements of the communities in doing the assessments, and to determine--given the awareness training, where those who live in the communities feel that they are the most at risk? The latter information will be valuable in adding to the strategy for intervention and additional training.

Mitigation: Once the risk assessments have been made, the users of the instrument are ready to deal with the issues of mitigation. What are the major areas of risk. How do they vary within and among communities, what are the efficient strategies, given the "distribution" of perceived and actual risk? Many of the mitigation strategies will deal with preparedness and training of community volunteers. Here again there is a close link with the existing FEMA programs and structure. The CES system can give leverage to the distribution of the mitigation materials and training. Numbers of volunteers can be trained and certified. These certifications can change as the threats develop. These trainings of volunteers and community leaders can be delivered cooperatively with FEMA staff. Finally, the land-grant colleges and universities have significant research capacity. The researchers within the land grant system are used to working with CES and have established communication mechanisms. Thus, CES and the land grants can be supportive of the mitigation approaches and the identification of the materials that may have been introduced by the terrorists.

Recovery: The recovery process for communities and their constituents may require sustained presence within the communities and the mobilization of significant research resources. In fact, the recovery process may itself be unknown and require close cooperation between the researchers and the on the ground CES staff that are involved in the impacted communities. Here again the land grant model that links strong research capacity with a field presence is likely to be of value to the FEMA responsibilities. There are clearly synergies to be exploited by including CES and the USDA and land-grant system.

Budget

The budget for this effort will have to be carefully negotiated since the effort will involve a number of agencies that are cooperating in the development of the materials, the training effort, the determination of the points of risk, the research on detection and intervention and on the process of recovery. Preliminary estimates from the side of CES are:

Awareness, education packages and training	\$12.5 mil
Risk assessment education packages and training	25.0 mil
Mitigation education packages and training	25.0 mil
Recovery education packages and training	25 mil
Research on identification and intervention	50 mil
Monitoring and evaluation of the training effort and results	\$25 mil
Communication systems enhancement	\$50 mil
Coordination and organizational control	10 mil

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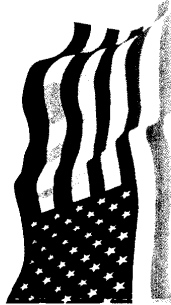
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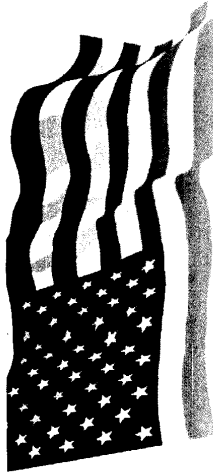
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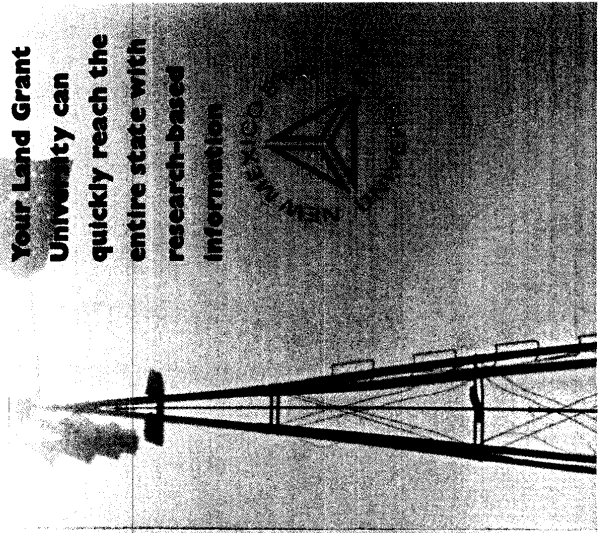
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Department of Agriculture cooperating.



New Mexico State University's
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Economics and Cooperative
Extension Service

Agricultural Critical Issues Response Team

Your Land Grant
University can
quickly reach the
entire state with
research-based
information





Agriculture is important to New Mexico. Agriculture and Wildlife are available to help you examine issues related to America's food supply and natural resources.

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Invest in Agro-Security

Securing America's Agriculture and Food System

How safe is America's food supply? That question has taken on glaringly new meaning with the devastating turn of events on September 11, 2001. Just as new security threats require new responses in the arenas of law enforcement and public health, immediate action is also needed to protect agricultural production, food processing and distribution, and our rural communities.

The food and agricultural science and education community of land-grant and state universities believe that agro-security is clearly the most urgent issue facing agricultural research, extension, and education today. We have pledged to focus on one single objective: to make American agricultural and food production systems secure.

What must be done?

- Prepare to respond to emergency outbreaks
- Prepare to counteract terrorism
- Build secure communities
- Address immediate security needs
- Educate scientists, teachers and specialists

Prepare to respond to emergency outbreaks

At the onset, biological attacks on our plant and animal species could appear to be a natural occurrence. However, a purposeful introduction will probably spread more quickly and from separate locations. Immediate recognition that there is an unnatural outbreak of a disease in multiple locations is critical if the spread of the disease is to be contained. Modeling and communication tools need to be developed that will facilitate early detection and recognition of unnatural outbreaks.

The food and fiber production process opens up many opportunities where purposeful contamination could occur. Most existing safeguards were not designed to protect against intentional attacks. The private sector, the federal government and the universities will need to develop new standards and protocols to:

- improve detection and monitoring practices through the processing and distribution system, including enhanced border screening practices;
- develop a communication system that alerts appropriate agencies and points of entry that a problem may exist, with guidance on appropriate actions;
- improve the ability to trace contamination back to its source; and
- enhance communication networks with public health agencies, law enforcement agencies and state and local officials.

Prepare to counteract terrorism

Agricultural sciences overlap with the medical sciences, particularly in the areas of animal health, pathology and microbiology. For example, much of the current knowledge about anthrax resides within the agricultural sciences community. Stepping up pathology, microbiology and other basic science research will provide us with the tools to minimize biological threats to agricultural security. More information about disease vectors would help shape both prevention and containment strategies. Such research could include the development of vaccines, agents to neutralize and treat the effects of disease outbreaks, and other technologies that can reduce the potential for contamination. Other types of research, such as GIS and spatial analysis, could help determine the size and scope of a possible attack.

Build secure communities

Producers, processors, suppliers, retailers, and consumers may one day be the first responders to an agro-terrorist attack and thus play a pivotal role in quickly containing contamination. The Extension system can offer and provide educational programs to the private sector on how to secure their operations. Specialized training in agro-security for Extension agents is needed so that as "first responders" they have the ability to recognize possible threats and they are trained in the appropriate protocols for working with local and federal law enforcement and health agencies.

Local communities will need assistance in creating and implementing plans to improve their ability to anticipate and respond to acts of agro-terrorism. Just as the Department of Health and Human Services needs to help strengthen the ability of state and local health agencies to plan and prepare, so does the Department of Agriculture need to work with state departments of agriculture and rural community leaders to plan and prepare. USDA will need to collaborate

The USDA provides additional information on state and university programs at www.reesusda.gov/success/impact



with the Land-Grant Rural Development Centers and the Extension system to accomplish this mission.

In addition to building agro-security, there are additional security issues facing our communities: economic security, health security, and the need to build leadership and service at the local level. The state and county Extension system is in place to facilitate the implementation of multiple federal agency security programs at the local level.

Address immediate security needs

Universities conducting agricultural research need to establish protocols to secure sites where hazardous materials are used and stored, including toxic chemicals, radioactive elements and contagious microbiological agents. Appropriate protocols for securing these materials should be developed in collaboration with USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS).

University and federal laboratory research often is openly communicated and stored electronically on computer networks. These networks could be used to locate and abuse hazardous materials. As well, research results and data that could be abused are often easily accessible via electronic posting and web sites. The universities and federal research laboratories must develop protocols to safeguard this information while keeping necessary information and communication channels open.

As we have sadly learned, equipment and materials used in farming and ranching can be abused horribly. Fertilizers can be used in bombs and crop dusting planes can be used to spread bioweapons. The Extension system needs to develop a variety of agriculture and forest security programs for agricultural producers, natural resource managers, processors, suppliers and retailers to help them prevent, detect and respond to agro-terrorism. Extension needs to work in partnership with state and local agencies and private operations to help them understand and implement protocols to prevent the abuse of these tools and materials.

In addition to better physical security for hazardous radioactive, toxic and biological materials, it will be important for state and federal officials to be able to locate or track the location of these materials over time. Recent questions about the location of anthrax samples in federal laboratories demonstrate why this new level of security will be needed. An inventory of materials with the potential for abuse needs to be aggregated across agricultural research facilities. A federal determination of materials required for inventory should guide the process. As required for national security, information regarding the quantity and location of such materials should be provided to appropriate federal, state and local emergency management agencies. This information must be securely maintained and updated regularly. There are, of course, databases for some of these materials already in place; however, university-based agricultural research materials may not be included in these systems. USDA needs to take the lead in insuring that hazardous materials located in university research facilities are included in the appropriate database systems.

Educate scientists, teachers and specialists

Who will provide the expertise for these efforts in the future? We will need people whose education concentrates on security in agriculture and natural resources. Courses or degrees in agricultural security will be necessary. This kind of expertise currently does not exist in institutions and initially will require outside expertise. Institutions will require help to design long-term educational programs that can provide the scientists and educators the ability to address the issues of agricultural security.

Funding

The costs of prevention are small. Severe economic disruption could result to our production, distribution and trade system, if we do not take responsibility to act now. To address the critical issue of agro-security issues, we are recommending a —

\$212 million increase to USDA/CSREES in FY03

Homeland security begins at home!



Invest in Agro-Security

Securing America's Agriculture and Food System

Agro-Security

- There is an urgent need to support \$212 million in new funding to address agro-security issues through our Land-Grant and State Colleges and Universities.
- The President's proposed budget includes more than \$6 billion in new funding to address biosecurity concerns, including over \$2 billion in new funding for biosecurity research and development. Unfortunately, the President's budget does not adequately address the biosecurity issues facing the agricultural production and food processing sector, particularly in the areas of research, outreach and education. It appears that no funding has been proposed for USDA/CSREES to address national agro-security issues at the state and local level.
- The recommendations described here are for new funding, in addition to the President's proposed budget for CSREES and above funding levels provided in FY02.

NRI and IFAFS

- The NASULGC Board on Agriculture Assembly (BAA) recognizes that the President's budget proposes an increase in the National Research Initiative (NRI) of \$120 million. The BAA strongly supports this proposed increase in the NRI, but not at the cost of losing the Initiative for Future Agriculture Food Systems (IFAFS), which the President's budget assumes will be blocked.
- The NRI supports critically needed basic, investigator-driven research. IFAFS supports critical multidisciplinary team projects to address applied research and immediate problems facing farmers, ranchers and communities. Both funding mechanisms are needed. The BAA strongly urges the continuation of the IFAFS program.

- Of the \$120 million increase for the NRI proposed in the President's budget, we recommend that at least \$30 million be directed towards agro-security, specifically in the areas of developing technologies to counteract terrorism in the future. This would include investments in microbiology and pathology, as well as the development of vaccines and treatments for pathological materials.

Facilities and Security

- As part of the BAA proposal to address immediate security needs, \$50 million is proposed for security upgrades at our research facilities. There is legislative language proposed in several bills that would provide guidance regarding the need to upgrade security at our research facilities. However, it is our understanding that adequate authority currently exists for the Appropriations Subcommittee to provide funding to upgrade security at our research laboratories and facilities.

Additional Items in the President's Budget

- The BAA endorses and supports the Administration's recommendation to establish an International Science and Education Grants program at \$1 million.
- The BAA endorses and supports the Administration's proposed increases in Higher Education of \$1.16 million for Challenge Grants and an increase of \$507 thousand for the National Needs Graduate Fellowship Grants.

The USDA provides additional information on state and university programs at www.reeusda.gov/success/impact

National Association of
State Universities and
Land-Grant Colleges



Invest in Agro-Security

Securing America's Agriculture and Food System

Table 1. Agro-Security Issues

	\$ million
Prepare to respond to emergency outbreaks	49
Prepare to counteract terrorism	30
Build secure communities	45
Address immediate security needs	80
Educate scientists, teachers and specialists	8
Total.....	212

Table 2. Linking Agro-Security to Funding Mechanisms

Issues	Research Formula	Extension Formula	Section 406	NRI	RREA	Facilities	Higher Education	Totals (\$ millions)
Prepare to respond to emergency outbreaks	14	12	8	10	5	0	0	49
Prepare to counteract terrorism	0	0	10	20	0	0	0	30
Build secure communities	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
Address immediate security needs	20	5	0	0	5	50	0	80
Educate scientists, teachers and specialists	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Totals (\$ millions)	34	62	18	30	10	50	8	212

Table 3. Funding Mechanisms to Address Agro-Security

Mechanisms (\$ millions)	By line	Totals
Formula Funds: Research		34
1862 Research (Hatch)	23	
1890s Research (Evans-Allen)	7	
Forestry (McIntire-Stennis)	3	
Animal Health (Sec.1433)	1	
Formula Funds: Extension		62
Smith-Lever	53	
1890 Extension	9	
Section 406		18
NRI		30
RREA (Renewable Resources Extension Act)		10
Facilities		50
Higher Education:		8
Challenge Grants	5	
National Needs Graduate Fellowship Grants	2	
Multicultural Scholars	1	
Total		\$212 million

Homeland security begins at home!

Response to Crisis

America urgently needs to prepare for crises born of terrorists' actions. New Mexico State University's Cooperative Extension Service is fostering preparedness in the state by organizing expert information; offering educational seminars; bringing community groups together; and offering communication services to agencies, professional associations, and citizen groups.

Crisis Response Communications Network

Go to www.cahe.nmsu.edu

Click on

"Crisis Response Communications Network"

The Cooperative Extension Service offers a network of NMSU faculty in every county of New Mexico, a Web site full of preparedness resources, and an Internet-based distance learning and conferencing network that can reach into homes and offices throughout the state. The conferencing network has been promoted with agencies across New Mexico. The network Web site offers instant access to resources.



Location: <http://cahe.nmsu.edu/terrorism/welcome.html>

College of
Agriculture
& Home
Economics

Search

Entire Site

Search

Faculty & Staff
Directory

4-H Youth

News

Events

Publications & Videos

The College's Impact
on N.M.

County & State
Extension Offices

Employee Resources

Grant Development

Extension Learning



<http://cahe.nmsu.edu/ees/>

How-To Information
Cooperative
Extension Service

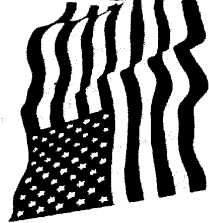
Academics
Prospective &
Current Students

Alumni
State-Side
Society

Research
Agricultural
Experiment Station

New Mexico State University's
Cooperative Extension Service

NEW MEXICO



Crisis Response Communications Network

Agricultural Critical Issues Response Team

A 41-member New Mexico State University faculty team is assembled to offer response to preparedness needs related to a broad array of biosecurity issues and the needs of families in crises. Contact information for team members can be found at this Web site. Brochures about the team were distributed to agencies across the state.

Extension Resources for Helping Families Cope

A compilation of 15 articles and publications is available to help families deal with the psychological effects of crises, home security, and home management issues related to crisis. More written material is being added.

Extension Resources for Biosafety

Six articles and 18 links to biosafety Web sites are available from this page on subjects ranging from security at food processing plants to handling mail.

Extension Learning Events

Using Internet-based streaming media, preparedness seminars are archived weekly on the network Web site.

Topics include:

- Anthrax and livestock
- Mail handling
- Water security
- Foodborne illnesses
- Beef and dairy operation biosecurity
- Computer security
- Diabetes management during crisis
- Emergency supply storage
- Terrorism and the grief process

Extension Disaster Education Network (EDEN)

This site offers disaster education resources from 39 states and the federal government. It is aimed particularly at disaster response.



**The Cooperative
Extension
Service's**

Response to Crisis

Contact:

Billy Diction

Associate Dean and Director
Cooperative Extension Service
College of Agriculture and
Home Economics
New Mexico State University

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e-mail: adean@nmsu.edu

www.cahe.nmsu.edu



New Mexico State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and educator. NMSU and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.



Marshaling Scientists and Citizens

Agricultural Security and Food Safety Workshop

New Mexico State University cosponsored the "Envisioning the Future of Agricultural Security and Food Safety Workshop" with Sandia National Laboratories and Kansas State University on Dec. 3 and 4, 2001 in Albuquerque. New Mexico State University's College of Agriculture and Home Economics sent eight scientists to the meeting. Scientists addressed improved security of the agricultural infrastructure and a safe food supply.

New Mexico Town Hall Meeting on Security and Preparedness

On December 3, 2001, the Cooperative Extension Service convened community meetings in each county. The local groups were linked via the internet-based Crisis Response Communications Network to each other, state agencies and a panel of experts who addressed local concerns about security, preparedness, and intercommunity coordination.

**Fostering
Preparedness
in New Mexico
through
Education,
Partnerships
and
Communication**

Dec. 3 Town Hall Meeting More than 500 people in 75 locations representing 40 agencies participated in the statewide town hall meeting.

Expert Panel Agencies

New Mexico Department of Health
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
New Mexico Environment Department
U.S. Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service
New Mexico Department of Public Safety
New Mexico Livestock Board

Community Group Respondents

Emergency preparedness coordinators
Red Cross
Law enforcement/public safety officers
Emergency responders
City and county elected officials
National Guard officers
State elected officials
Utility executives
City, county and town managers
Media representatives
Congressional staff
Airport managers
Public school administrators
Public health personnel
Chamber of Commerce officers
U.S. Department of Agriculture personnel
Fire department officers

Reaction from Participants

“ The greatest value of this meeting was that it made us realize that there is much to be done to deal with this issue.”

“ This network will save time and money, not to mention the lives a communication vehicle such as this could save.”

“ The sharing of information is central to solve problems that communities need to deal with.”

“ I think the format and the system were great and encourage the continuance of these types of meetings.”

Continued Commitment

New Mexico State University's Cooperative Extension Service is committed to fostering continuous communication between local, state and federal agencies and the citizens it serves.

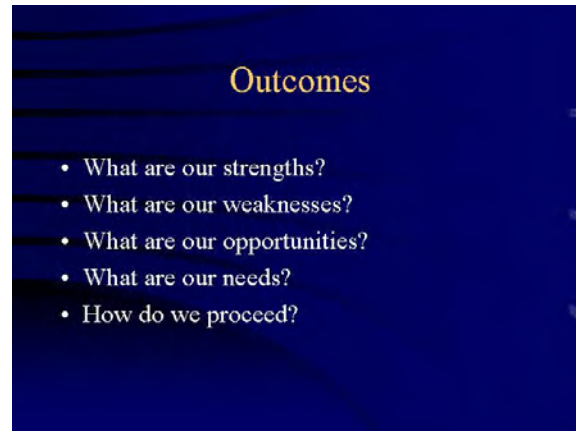
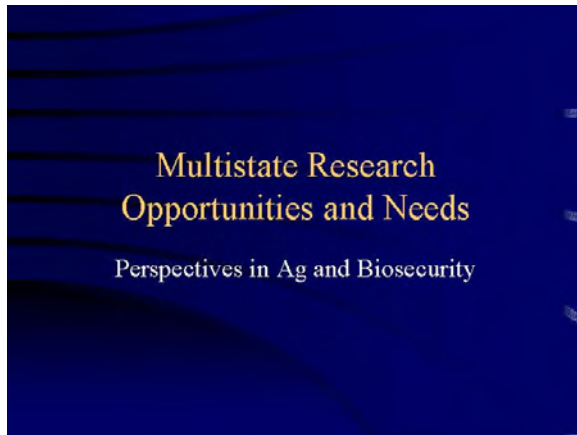
It is committed to delivering educational programs on crisis management and staying involved with emergency response groups at the local and state level. The Cooperative Extension Service welcomes partnerships to achieve heightened preparedness.

Cunningham commented that there are synergies between the BAA, ECOP and ESCOP budget documents. There are other things that Extension needs to do that are not addressed by the CSREES budget and there are things that the Experiment Stations want and need to do that aren't addressed in the CSREES budget.

Action Requested: Feedback on whether ECOP and ESCOP need to work more closely in development of their agro-security/homeland security plans

Agenda Item 18.5 Multistate Research Opportunities and Needs

Presenters: David Thawley, Colin Kaltenbach, H. Paul Rasmussen, Lee Sommers
Background:



Rasmussen:

What is the terror agent? Know who you work with. What is the next step when something happens?

Other things in agro-terrorism that we should look at are: media coverage. Senator Bill Frist has raised a few issues - FDA has fewer than 800 inspectors with responsibility for 300 ports in the US. They have 57,000 sites in the US that they are responsible for inspecting. They inspect food manufacturers once every 8-10 years. Only 1% of all imported food is properly inspected.

What are some of the threats that we expect with crop and food safety? When it comes to crops and food safety it is not as high a priority in the eyes of the media - but the extended impact will be for a long time. We all know that there are unknown and unintentional things that affect agricultural products. Research scientists identify and solve a problem without caring where it came from. Some problems are intentional - and there are two areas to be concerned about: (1) with in-country intentional things, there are those done by single focus groups that want attention, using paid agitators that go from one situation to another; people who do revenge acts; and vandalism, and (2) from outside our country - such as rogue countries involved with paid terrorists. The agendas are different. In-country wants attention drawn to their cause - there could be

injuries and/or death. The primary issues that outside of country terrorism wants are sensationalism, injury and death, and economic impacts. Outside country will give up their lives where inside country will not.

US crop production and distribution systems are set up in a way that is extremely volatile. We have farms set up throughout the country and the crops are harvested and moved off the farms to a central location. We store them, process them, wholesale them, and distribute them from the central location. Then we move them to the big cities of the world. We also move them via surface transportation around the world. If you thought like a terrorist - where would you attack the system? The attack is going to be on the individual farms - because all that has to be done is to contaminate or create an organism in a single farm that moves into and contaminates the whole processing and distribution system. Then we deliver it throughout the world through our transportation and distribution system. They only have to concentrate on a farm - small or large.

We use our distribution system for grains, for breads, wheat and grinding mills - our water systems operate in the same way.

What would be some other focal points for action? Research plots could be reached by internal groups because they don't like what is being done, as well as laboratories, production fields. Border crossings provide vectors of distribution. Other vectors could be processing plants, storage centers, water distribution, and export markets.

What are some of the tools? Physical destruction to stop the science. It is critical to protect ourselves as well as our facilities, scientists and agencies. But what is being done to protect the farmer or rancher?

Disease introduction is a tool. Disease introduction can come in as a disease to crops or on a feed and be distributed to animals or people. Food and water could be used as human disease vectors.

If I were a terrorist, I would want to break the American farmer. If you break the farmer, you create an importing nation. If you create an importing nation, it gives worldwide access to US import contamination. The media is a tool of the agro-terrorists.

Kaltenbach:

We need to think about what our strengths and capabilities are. Our laboratories and our ability to create new diagnostic methods are some of our greatest strengths.

The plant disease monitoring system needs to be put in place. As the animal health monitoring system is expanded, we need to make sure that we are part of that. The border crossings are a big avenue for things to come into the country.

The MAPs program could be used to develop a proposal dealing with agro-security. It might focus our thinking and provide a potential answer for allocation of agro-security funds.

Sommers:

Colorado AES is involved with Extension in began getting inquiries from faculty that could be dealt with centrally. After 9/11/01, a series of faculty fora were organized to share the questions and determine who should respond to issues. One of the things that was an outcome of the fora was establishment of a list serve that enabled a sharing of information to interested faculty. The Colorado State University Associate Vice President for Research is trying to coordinate a cross-campus effort.

There is a need to share knowledge with the rest of the faculty and also within the community. A community meeting was also scheduled for extension personnel. The forum agenda provided an overview of facilities in Fort Collins, and provided a connection to the rapid response units in the community. The rest of the program provided information on potential threats to agriculture (crops and animals). How people can respond to attacks was discussed.

The Associate Vice President for Research is also trying to coordinate on-campus efforts with other entities within the community to do some coordinated research and outreach on risk analysis.

Thawley

Need to focus on end product as an objective: Is the West going to present itself as a unit as being able to offer something in a coordinated fashion? What are the strengths that the West can bring to this initiative.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 18.6

Breakout sessions: Regional Needs Analysis

Presenters: H. M. Harrington (Moderator)

Background:

Discussion:

What are strengths of West?

Education is important - and what role does Extension play

What mechanism is to be used to educate effectively?

A MAPs may be a possible method.

Educate on awareness of possible agro-terrorism

Problem is possibility of creating hysteria among people who buy products

Risk assessment is particularly important

Our own people are weakest link

Standardized guidelines are being developed by a NASULGC committee to educate university presidents about agro-terrorism

Other countries have been educating their citizens regarding transportation security for many years - maybe we could learn from other countries and educate our public

Education of the general public should primarily be the responsibility of Extension. It has to be determined what level of threat will require that the public be educated about threats

To have adequate laboratory security in existing buildings, there are substantial costs. It would cost \$90,000 for a night watch security guard and \$10,000 for a pass key door.

Develop a WCC or two that develops a program collectively from member institutions for (1) site security and (2) education. Extension needs to be involved.

Another MAP could be developed with a focus on prevention, monitoring and education. Funding could come from the \$212 million on a pre-developed MAP or Rapid Response Project.

Agenda Item 18.7

Breakout Results and Identification of Regional Priorities

Presenter: H. M. Harrington

Background:

Education Programs - internal education (ourselves) and workers. External education programs - producers and stakeholders.

How do we educate outsiders - with a risk of informing potential threat agents about opportunity.

Panic is a problem.

People are the weakest link.

Learn from other countries

What are the costs? \$90,000 for a night security guard and \$10,000 for a pass key door.

Need to develop educational plans on site security and education

Extension needs to be involved

Develop a possible MAP on agro-biosecurity

The length of time to implement a MAP, once written, has not been determined. The detail on how a MAP is developed depends on the regional association.

Motion was made **to appoint a regional committee to identify researchable areas for agro-security in the West.**

The challenge is to get the right mix of people from universities. The preliminary need is to surface issues - not to prioritize them. The Directors have access to information regarding researchable issues - and can identify individuals to serve. The committee might also reach out beyond the Western Region. A threat assessment must be done that will ultimately prioritize issues. The committee could include ARS and other agencies. **MOTION APPROVED.** Rasmussen is to head the committee and develop a report to be presented at the 2002 Summer meeting. Each state is to provide a representative.

Education regarding site security is also a topic for a committee to identify basic things to expect for site security. It could be a topic for a university course for credit on laboratory security. The committee would look at what information already exists and then look at more ways to explore site security.

J. Jacobs and L. Sommers are to work with M. Harrington to work on site security information and present a report at the 2002 Summer meeting.

L. Daugherty is to head a committee of J. Jacobs, M. Harrington, C. Kaltenbach, L. Sommers, R. Cavalieri, and yet to be named Extension people to develop a MAP on agro-security. Mike Tate and Billy Dictson are possible Extension members.

Action Taken: Appointed a regional committee to identify researchable areas for agro-security in the West. Rasmussen is to head the committee and develop a report to be presented at the 2002 Summer meeting. Each state is to provide a representative.

J. Jacobs and L. Sommers are to work with M. Harrington to work on site security information and present a report at the 2002 Summer meeting.

L. Daugherty is to head a committee of J. Jacobs, M. Harrington, C. Kaltenbach, L. Sommers, R. Cavalieri, and yet to be named Extension people to develop a MAP on agro-security. Mike Tate and Billy Dictson are possible Extension members.

Agenda Item 19.1 Alaska State Report

Presenter: G. Allen Mitchell
Background:

The Governor and the State Legislature have indicated Alaska is facing a \$1.1 billion budget shortfall for FY03. That represents 45 percent of the FY02 budget. The legislature has announced a target reduction of at least \$100,000 million for the FY03 operating budget. Reduction in all departments of state government is expected.

University of Alaska President Mark Hamilton has successfully lobbied the legislature for \$17.0 and \$16.0 million increases in the university budget for FY 01 and 02, respectively. Latest word out Juneau this week is that the university will receive a \$4.6 million one-time increase in FY03 with a return to level funding in FY04. In view of cuts to other departments of state government, the university fared very well.

The School of Agriculture and the Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station are looking at a flat budget for FY03. A 2.5 percent increase in faculty salaries has been proposed.

The University of Alaska Fairbanks underwent a successful accreditation review in the fall of 2001 by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges Commission on Colleges.

The School and the Experiment Station is currently in process of recruiting for a permanent Dean and Director. Interviews for three final candidates began March 4, 2002. We expect final selection in the very near future.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.1 Arizona State Report

Presenter: Colin Kaltenbach
Background:

February 19 was a red letter day for the Arizona Ag Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences when three new facilities were dedicated. These included a new rearing facility and office complex for our Aquaculture Pathology program, a new office/lab building and greenhouse for our expanded Controlled Environment Agriculture program and the “Agriculture Research Complex”, a controlled environment/laboratory building for studying thermal stress in large animals. The latter facility is unique in that it has the capability to completely replicate the solar array in addition to the usual temperature and humidity control.

Arizona is struggling, like most states, with budget cuts. We have had about 4% of our current budget rescinded and who knows what will happen next year. The forecast is not sunny. Despite this, because of a hard working, very capable faculty our research programs continue to grow. We only need rain and more state revenue!!

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.1 Colorado State Report

Presenter: Lee Sommers

Background:

Budget Situation

The economy in Colorado was very robust until the past year with the state being on of the national leaders in population growth. During the current fiscal year, state tax revenues have not met budget projections resulting in an initial 1.5% rescission of state funds to Colorado State University. There is a possibility that an additional 1.5% will be rescinded as well. A hiring freeze has been imposed on many state agencies and, fortunately, higher education was excluded from this exercise. The legislature is currently evaluating budget requests and nominal increases are expected for higher education. Faculty and staff salaries have been a priority for the institution and we anticipate that salary increases for FY03 will be in 3-5% range.

Invasive Plants Research

The Agricultural Experiment Station received a \$200,000 budget increase in FY02 to initiate an expanded research program in the area of invasive plants and noxious weeds on public and private land. An internal competitive grant process was used to solicit research proposals resulting in the selection of 8 new research projects. The projects involve faculty from the Colleges of Agricultural Sciences, Natural Resources, Natural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. The projects funded include basic research on weed ecology, management such as biocontrol, grazing, and chemicals, and database management. These funds are part of the AES base budget resulting in this research area being an area of emphasis in the future. Improved collaborative efforts with the Colorado Department of Agriculture are also a result of this research initiative.

Biosecurity

The AES and Cooperative Extension initiated efforts to coordinate on-campus discussions on biosecurity. To facilitate communications, a listserv was established involving about 60 faculty and staff. A public meeting was held in late January to present information on biosafety, anthrax, food and mouth disease, plant pathogens, and sociological response to terrorism threats. This session was subsequently repeated for a Cooperative Extension in-service training session in February. Ongoing discussions are being held for creating integrated biosecurity research and outreach efforts.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.1

Hawaii State Report

Presenter: Catherine Chan-Halbrendt
Background:

College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources University of Hawaii at Manoa Updates (September, 2001 to March, 2002)

CTAHR is seeking an ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR RESEARCH to manage USDA special grants and State of Hawaii contracts. For a job description and qualifications see www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/ctahr2001/jobvacancies/descriptions/15MarO2.html. The description is brief. If you have any questions, please contact Cathy Chan-Halbrendt at chanhalbphawaii.edu.

LEGISLATIVE BILLS

SB2184 and HB2172: These bills request \$500,000 to support CTAHR research and outreach and \$500,000 to start an agribusiness incubator. CTAHR is in support of both bills. The primary arguments are that CTAHR need money to continue support priority staffing plans and rebuild the faculty after years of budget cuts. CTAHR also argue that Hawaii agriculture needs to boost entrepreneurship and an agribusiness incubator is an effective way to do so.

BUDGET ISSUES

It is beginning to appear that the State of Hawaii government agencies, including the University of Hawaii, may have their budgets cut between 3 and 5% by the time this year's legislative session ends. This is significantly more than the "1% this year/2% next year" previously proposed by the governor. CTAHR departments and administration have been looking closely at what such a cut would mean for operations in the coming two to three years. The college has made one decision: proceed with priority staffing plan for as long as possible. The long-term health of the college and its programs demands this action. If the budget cuts prove to be too onerous, the college may have to put parts of the staffing plan on hold, but they will fill as many positions as possible in the meantime.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM SUCCESS

Graduate degree, both M.S.s and Ph.D.s in Natural Resources and Environmental Management (NREM) and Tropical Plant and Soil Sciences (TPSS) have been officially approved by UH administration. With those approvals, all of CTAHR's major academic program changes initiated by the reorganization of the college are now in place. In separate action, a new minor in merchandising was approved for the Apparel Product Design and Merchandising program.

T-STAR-PACIFIC GETS AN ADDITIONAL \$2 MILLION

The T-Star program has received an additional \$2 million in funding. This increase, as with the normal allocation, is shared with the University of Guam and has been awarded to help fund an added T-Star goal area-invasive species. The Caribbean Basin Group (CTAHR's T-Star partners) received \$2 million as well, bring this USDA-CSREES Special Grant to a total funding level of \$8 million per year.

TRAVEL RESTRICTION AND HIRING FREEZES IMPOSED BY PRESIDENT

UH President Evan Dohelle has issued directives that limit travel and impose hiring freezes in several categories. The rationale for all these actions is "Executive restrictions (i.e., from the governor) and the need to provide the University with the flexibility to respond to possible organizational and structural changes."

Travel that is funded in whole or in part by appropriated state funds (general, special, and revolving) is to be monitored closely. In particular, multiple attendance at conferences and attendance at conferences of questionable value will be discouraged.

Effective December 14, a moratorium was imposed on filling civil service and APT positions. Approval will be required to fill any permanent or temporary E/M position. All persons holding E/M positions have

received non-renewal notices.

COLLEGE ADVISORY BOARD ESTABLISHED AND HELD ITS FIRST MEETING ON November, 2001

The purpose of the Board of Advisors is to guide the strategic directions of CTAHR. This guidance involves providing general advice on the education, research, and Extension programs, the administrative and fiscal functions, and the student services and promotional operations of the college. The board also serves to ensure that the college leadership understands the current and future higher education needs of the college's stakeholders. Finally, the board assists in obtaining the necessary public and private support for the college to provide responsive higher education programs to the college's stakeholders.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.1 Idaho State Report

Presenter: Richard C. Heimsch
Background:

In the Sept. 2001, the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALs) and the IAES dedicated and moved into our new \$14 million 42,000 sq. ft. Agricultural Biotechnology Laboratory Facility. In July 2001 the College of Agriculture celebrated its centennial and set the stage for the next century by officially changing the college's name, i.e, CALs, to more accurately reflect the array of disciplines and academic and research programs in the college. Last fiscal year the IAES (78 faculty FTEs) achieved a record level in external grant and contract awards (\$14 million) and in the Fall of 2001 enrollment in college reached an all-time high of 1039 students (868 undergraduates, 121 M.S., and 50 Ph.D). Against these positive trends, unfortunately a deteriorating state economy has resulted in a million budget reduction in the current fiscal year with an additional budget cut anticipated. Further, because of the combination of reduced appropriations ,and reallocations within the university, the CALs budget for next fiscal year will be reduced by -\$4.1 million. The IAES's portion of the reduction is -\$1.8 million. Most severely impacted is the CALs academic program budget that will be reduced by 21 To help meet this budget challenge, CALs has frozen all open positions and the University of Idaho has instituted a voluntary separation/retirement incentive program with an enrollment deadline of April 2, 2002. Although final restructuring plans to meet the budget crisis are still being developed, it is clear that CALs will be markedly different organization beginning July 2002. **(What a difference a year can make!)** In the rest of the university a major restructuring of the three colleges has just been announced. The College of Art and Architecture and the College of Mines and Earth Resources (COMER) will be eliminated, the College of Letters and Science will be dramatically restructured and morph into the College of Letters, Arts, and Architecture. From the present College of Letters and Science, the departments of Biological Science, Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics will be moved to a newly formed College of Science along with the departments of the Geological Sciences, and Geography (probably) from COMER. The Dept. of Materials, Metallurgical, Mining, and Geological Engineering from COMER will be moved to the College of Engineering. The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the College of Natural Resources, as presently constituted, are not impacted by the university-level restructuring, but have been instructed to cooperate to identify efficiencies that may be realized across acaden-tic, research, and extension programs.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.1 Nevada State Report

Presenter: Ronald S. Pardini
Background:

Administration:

The new name for our college is the College of Agriculture, Biotechnology and Natural Resources (CABNR), and the name of Veterinary Medicine has been changed to the Department of Animal Biotechnology. Dr. Mike Collopy has been named chair of the Department of Environmental and Resource Sciences and Dr. Jeff Englin was appointed as chair of the Department of Applied Economics and Statistics. We are currently in the final stages of our search for a new chair for the Department of Biochemistry.

The College has appointed Mrs. Jean Carbon as the development officer for CABNR and NAES.

Our new University President is Dr. John Lilley who comes from a background in music. We are in the middle of a campus wide strategic planning process.

Budget Update:

Our campus will receive a 4% cost of living salary adjustment and an additional 2.5% is allocated for our merit pool.

New Hires:

We have recently hired:

- Laurel Saito – hydrologist, Dept. of ERS
- Kimberly Rollins – production economics, Dept. of AES
- Jim Sedinger – conservation biologist, Dept. of ERS
- Kees van Kooten – economist, Dept of AES
- Esmail Zanjani – genomics, Dept. of Animal Biotechnology

Main Station Field Laboratory (MSFL):

We remain in negotiations with the Cities of Reno and Sparks and Washoe County regarding flood retention for the Truckee River. We have signed a lease with the City of Reno for land and water rights to develop a golf course on MSFL and we have an agreement with the City of Reno to utilize the effluent from the sewage treatment plant for irrigation of 600 acres of MSFL. The advantages to the community are water efficiency and quality. Using effluent water on our research fields leaves clean water in the Truckee River.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.1 New Mexico State Report

Presenter: LeRoy A. Daugherty
Background:

I. Miley Gonzalez, Director of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, is currently the Interim Vice Provost for Research. In his absence from the Experiment Station, LeRoy Daugherty is the Interim Director.

The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station and New Mexico State University does not have a budget for 2002-2003. The New Mexico Legislature passed two budgets and both have been vetoed by the Governor. The Governor does not plan to call the Legislature into special session to pass a budget – he plans to continue government without input from the Legislature. This will likely end in a court challenge. The budgets passed by the Legislature were flat – no salary or operations increase. Early discussion called for a decrease.

The New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station and the New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service have a joint, federal funded project with Texas A&M entitled Efficient Irrigation for Water Conservation in the Rio Grande Basin. The \$3.2 million project is leading to enhanced research and extension cooperation on our contentious water issues.

Action Required: For information

Agenda Item 19.1 Utah State Report

Presenter: H. Paul Rasmussen
Background:

The Winter Olympics were an unqualified success! The Olympics committee paid off the advance to the state legislature along with a \$40 million endowment to pay for the operating expenses of the venues that will continue to operate. They paid back approximately \$54 million dollars for the legislative advance to build at least two of the venues. The highly anticipated traffic problems during the games did not materialize as over 4 million people rode either the new trax system or the bus system to the venue. There were a few minor security problems but none that caused any injuries. As time goes on there is anticipation that the Olympics will shorten the time to economic recovery in the state.

The USDA successfully lured Dean Rodney Brown to Washington, D.C. as the Deputy Under-Secretary of Agriculture. As of this writing no one has been appointed interim or acting Dean. The administration has decided to conduct an internal search for his replacement with the process to completed in approximately 30 days. In the meantime Dr. Ralph Whitesides and Paul Rasmussen, as Associate Deans are trying to keep the college running without any additional authority.

The state legislature completed a shortened session, due to the Olympics, with major impacts on higher education due to the economic downturn in the state and lower than expected revenues. The bottom line is that USU took an approximately 4% cut this year and will take an additional cut in next years budget, the amount for the UAES still to be determined. There will be no salary increases for either faculty or staff this year with no decision yet on next year. There will a tuition increase with the amount yet to be determined but there is hope that it will be under double digits. Some higher education institutions in the state are projecting as much as 24% increases. Bottom line it was a difficult year in Utah.

All Cooperative Extension positions in the state have been frozen indefinitely. There is a great need for additional positions across the state but they will have to wait.

We have hired a Development Director for the Utah Botanical Center. This is the first time we have hired such a person for a specific project as compared to the College of Agriculture or the UAES. We hired Sam Daines from a group called Scenic America and anticipate that he will bring new interest to the project and the private money linked with state and federal funds will bring the UBC to reality.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.2 Science Roadmap

Presenter: Colin Kaltenbach
Background:

To facilitate information exchange about the now completed Science Roadmap, and to gather support for funding the seven challenges, a summary document has been prepared for general distribution. The four-page document has the essence of the Science Roadmap plus information on the human and financial resources that will be necessary to implement to activities described in the Roadmap. Wide distribution of the summary will occur shortly.

Credit for this second phase effort goes to Eric Young and his Planning Committee and to Daryl Lund and the ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee for figuring out the SYs and dollars represented by the additional activities. Michael Harrington also deserves great credit for engaging Miles Hakoda and Jody Moore (University of Hawaii) and Ron Daines (Western SARE Program) for text editing, layout, and printing.

The next and final step will be to create a "one-pager" for elected officials and their staff. Jim Fischer, Chair of the Advocacy and Marketing Committee, will organize this activity. This final step will complete what has come to be seen as a very effective enterprise in science road mapping.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.4

ESCOP Advocacy and Marketing Committee

Presenter: H. Paul Rasmussen

Background:

The committee met on a conference call on January 8, 2002.

The committee addressed proposals for the expenditure of \$200,000 left over in the NASULGC account that was intended to fund collective lobbying efforts prior to the transition to the Ag Assembly. The committee decided to pursue several avenues including in a priority order:

- 1- Professional Opinion surveys of topics important to agricultural science in districts/states of important members of Congress. Political specialists to develop and submit a proposal.
- 2- Hire a communications specialist to work on publications to market support agriculture research areas.
- 3- Do targeted lobbying of other agencies, e.g. NASA, EPA and FDA. A parallel to ECOP.
- 4- Conduct a meta analysis for the next Farm Bill, on what works in Ag Policy.

The committee served as a resource to the Science Roadmap summary. Comments were shared with the summary developers. The committee proposed the development of a one-pager for congressional staff and elected officials.

A series on how to communicate the benefits of research outcomes to decision makers is being sponsored by the committee. One publication has been approved, "Stating the Impact of Research". This will include text and a video under the direction of Dave MacKenzie. Two other topics are being developed, "Communicating with Congress, and The Mission of the Land Grant University."

The committee requested that ESCOP give consideration to alignment with the new BAA structure. The point to be considered is BAA's committee structure is "Budget and Advocacy". ESCOP presently splits these responsibilities; an action taken after trying to contain these assignments is one large Budget, Legislative, Advocacy, and Marketing Committee.

Options include having a separate ESCOP committee to focus just on Marketing, while having advocacy joined to budget and legislative activity, to better match with BAA. Discussions with BAA, AESOP, Enterprises, and ECOP should be encouraged, to help set out the options and assess the costs and benefits of these options.

Action Requested: For information, discussion if WAAESD is interested in giving their input.

Agenda Item 19.5 ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee

Presenter: James Jacobs
Background:

Report for the ESCOP BUG/LEG Committee-Richard Jones, Chair, Darrell Nelson, Chair-designate

Since the last report of the B/L Comm, we have held two teleconferences, one to decide operating procedure (12/13/01) and the other to review the President's budget (02/07/02). The following actions were taken:

Operating Protocol for B/L Comm:

(1) An Executive Committee will consist of Chair, Chair-designate, Executive Vice chair, ECOP representative to the committee, and advocacy firm representative. (2) A calendar was established for teleconferences and deadlines for action for 2002. (3) The Chair-designate will track on legislative affairs of interest to ESCOP and this committee. (4) The B/L Comm will consider a recommendation to the ESCOP Exec Comm re: reorganization of ESCOP committees to parallel those of BAA after operating experience in 2002.

Other Items:

(1) Sun Grant Initiative (SGI): Kevin Kephart informed Daryl Lund that CSREES has asked Kevin for initial information on the SGI and has allocated \$523,802 for a planning grant to SDSU. The purpose of the planning grant is to establish the parameters for a competitively funded SGI. Planning will be conducted by South Dakota State University, University of Tennessee, Oklahoma State University, Oregon State University and Cornell University. (2) Follow up to SUNEI: Chair of B/L recommended that ESCOP chair ask the Sci/Tech Comm to follow up on SUNEI report. (3) The B/L Comm developed and transmitted to the A/M Comm the budgetary impact of the Science Roadmap for Agriculture. (4) Farm Bill. The Senate and House both passed a Farm Bill. It is now in conference committee. The good news is the amendment that was added re: IFAFS. From Terry Nipp: "The Senate passed an amendment introduced by Senators Charles Grassley (R-IA) and Byron Dorgan (D-ND) to limit payments to farmers and ranchers to \$275,000 annually. The funds recaptured by this payment cap are designated for distribution to a food stamp, beginning farmer programs, and IFAFS. The last draft language we have had access to put the IFAFS increase at \$100 million annually, raising total IFAFS funding to \$225 million. The passage of this amendment would also supercede the funding block placed on IFAFS in FY02." Fy '02 funding would be \$130M. (5) Science Roadmap for Agriculture: The B/L Comm provided a report to the Advocacy and Marketing Committee on the impact of the Science Roadmap on federal funding for research in agriculture. The B/L Comm endorses the Science Roadmap as a guide for setting priorities for budgets. The Roadmap is assumed to be a guide for N-CFAR and NASULGC initiatives.

President's Budget:

(1) The B/L polled its members regarding the recommendations for CSREES budget (see following recommendation from Terry Nipp to BAA/BAC). The major concern is the elimination of the IFAFS funds and the apparent off set by an increase in the NRI. If this action holds throughout the budget process, the B/L Committee recommends a change in the description for the use of the NRI funds so that more practical research can be targeted (as the programs were described in the IFAFS program). The B/L Committee also recommended to the BAC that the components of the agrosecurity request be prioritized in the event that the budgeted increase is less than \$225M. Results were to support the recommendations for distribution of the CSREES increase as Terry has described them. Memo from Terry to Tom Payne and Fred Cholick: During the BAC Teleconference we decided to endorse the President's proposed increase of \$120 million for the NRI, with the stimulations that we still supported IFAFS and that we would not support

the increase in the NRI at the cost of IFAFS. We also talked about leaving the NRI out or our recommended increase of \$212 million to address agro-security.

As we've been editing the draft 1-pager, we've been pondering our numbers as well. If we recommend the increase in the NRI of \$120 million AND support an increase of \$212 million for agro-security AND we support the restoration and expansion of IFAFS with a \$100 million increase...we're approaching half a billion dollars in increases. Somebody might not believe us.

One option we've worked on would be to include the proposed increase of \$120 million for the NRI in our budget, with the proposal that it all be dedicated towards agro-security issues. We've redistributed some funds and we've ended up with a net proposal of \$225 million, which is higher than \$212 million but less than \$332 million (120+212). In doing this, we followed ICOP's request to be left out and we kept the Extension numbers as they were. Only ESCOP would be affected by this recommendation, which means smaller proposed increases for Sec. 406 and research formula funds. (2) The B/L Comm reviewed the one pager developed by BAA/BAC describing the budget request.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.6

Impact Assessment - National

Presenter: Ronald S. Pardini
Background:

The National Impact Writing Team met in Washington, D.C. on March 4-8, 2002 to compose Impact 2002. 3751 impact statements were received for the National Impact Database, of which 2946 represent new submissions. 252 statements were mentioned as priority impacts for the respective states. The following 23 impact sheets were prepared:

- Coping with Crisis and Disaster - Sept. 11 attacks spur Land-Grant/USDA response nationwide.
- Not Just for the Over-30 Set - University undergraduate students prove their worth in the lab.
- Connecting the Market Dots - Markets close, new ones open and farmers have to keep up. (Consumer Driven Ag)
- Smart Farming - Information key to precision farming, Integrated Pest Management.
- Tackling Terrorism - Helping to guarantee homeland security.
- Waste is a Terrible Thing to Mind - Reduce, reuse, recycle.
- Skip the Fries, Add the Salad - Changing diets to save lives.
- Rural Renaissance - Participating in the global economy.
- Gene Dreams are Now Reality - The benefits of biotechnology are stepping up.
- Hooked on Science - Agricultural and life sciences education prepares young people for careers in science and technology.
- The Bucks: Top Fear - Creative solutions to the economic challenges of change.
- Wet Ones - Protecting our nation's water quality.
- The Invaders - Land-Grants and USDA foil yield-robbers and habitat hogs.
- It Only Seems Simple - Food safety is a farm to fork job.
- Ag and the City - Assisting America's urban areas.
- Motivating Young Minds to Excel - Preparing youth to live in a changing society.
- Proud Parents - Strengthening families leads to productive parenting.
- Slimmer Kids - Fighting childhood obesity.
- Character Counts - Extension's 4-H has helped kids, communities for 100 years.
- Spanning the Globe - Land-Grant partnership enhancing international trade.
- The Building Blocks of Leadership - Training and educating people to lead.
- A New Look for Foods - Scientists finesse new forms of familiar foods.
- Farming for Now ... and Now On - Sustainable agriculture is the key to the future.

These impacts will be available at the National Impact website <http://www.reeusda.gov/success/impact.htm>

Farm Foundation Study:

The Farm Foundation supported a study entitled "Evaluation of the Communication Between Land Grant Universities and Congress" conducted by K.M. Boone, Kansas State University, M. Tucker, Ohio State University and J.M. McClaskey, Kansas State University. The study focused on congressional aides since they inform policy and funding decisions in Congress and have a strong impact on the land grant system through these decisions. A number of issues emerged from this study that relate to our Impact writing efforts and the communication with Congressional aides:

- Information they received was more valued if it could be easily understood by laypersons and was perceived to have current or future use.
- To improve communication, the participants felt more interaction with faculty at land-grant institutions would be helpful, especially if the interaction occurred at a time when a pressing issue was at hand.
- In the qualitative portion of the study, the participants said they liked the format of the Impact Science and Education Fact Sheets, although none of the legislative aides reported seeing them prior to the focus group. They wanted a contact name added to the sheets.
- Congressional aides tend to favor interpersonal communication channels, such as personal contacts

and e-mail, for receiving policy information. However, the Internet and World Wide Web tend to be mentioned as the single most preferred channel. Building and maintaining a presence on the Web is important. Thought should be given to positioning the Web site so it can be accessed through key word searches.

- The Science and Education Impact Fact Sheets were recognized by about 50 percent of the congressional aides in the quantitative portion of this study. Fewer than 8 out of ten respondents were aware of the National Impact Database.

There is generally a positive attitude toward the USDA Science and Education Impact Fact Sheets. More than three-fourths of the respondents felt that the facts sheets provided credible information, while more than half said they would file or save them for future use. Well over half of the respondents rated the fact sheets favorably with regard to writing style, length and format.

A large majority of respondents felt that the fact sheets should cover timely topics and those of current interest. More than three-fourths of the respondents indicated they would access Impact information if available in a user-friendly web site, while well over half said they would prefer to access Impact information by computer.

Relative to perceptions about land-grant universities, more than three-fourths of the respondents indicated that these institutions were valuable sources of information. Well over half of the respondents indicated that USDA was an excellent source for land-grant university research. Respondents' expectations of land-grant universities to serve as an information resource were highest for such topics as agriculture policy, biotechnology, agricultural marketing, food safety, and pest management. The lowest levels of expectation were indicated for childcare, youth, and parenting issues. Respondents ranked land-grant universities highest on the basis of their reputation and reliability, and lowest on their familiarity and perceived bias.

This study is in draft form. A final report will be forthcoming.

CSREES
ESCOP

Terry Meisenbach
Ron Pardini, Nevada

ECOP
ACOP

Keith Smith, Ohio
John Hammel, Idaho

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.6

Impact Assessment - Western Region

Presenter: Ronald S. Pardini
Background:

On February 12-14, 2002 the WCC 208 - Western Region Impact Statement Development Committee met in Ft. Collins, CO. and decided to create a web based impact report entitled “Best of the West.” 128 individual state citations were included, and every state with submissions are mentioned on the web site. The web site will include pictures, links back to the mentioned states and a printer friendly format. The newly developed web site may be viewed at www.ag.unr.edu/wri/ and will include the following impact categories:

Competitive Agriculture - Farm niches can lead to riches – new markets, new crops, and new methods help growers improve their bottom line.

- [What's Old Is New Again.](#)
- [Knowledge Is Power.](#)
- [Cash Crops And Cash Cows.](#)
- [Who To Call And What To Buy.](#)
- [Not On Corn Alone.](#)
- [What's A Crop Like Your Doing In A Place Like This?](#)
- [No Smut Here.](#)

Economic Development – Looking out for small towns – helping western communities and rural quality of life

- [Thinking Outside The Box](#)
- [It's Never To Late To Learn](#)
- [Keeping In Touch](#)
- [Finding The Golden Fleece](#)
- [Changing Over](#)
- [Making The Connection](#)

Education for Life – Preparing for today’s technical world

- [Virtual Enhancement](#)
- [Living, Learning and Internships](#)
- [Reaching Out To Local High Schools](#)
- [Beyond The Bacculaureate](#)

Fighting Disasters – Fighting disasters with knowledge and know-how – western regional universities on the front lines

- [Hay, I Need Help](#)
- [Burning Issues](#)
- [Escape To Loon Lake](#)
- [Once Burned](#)
- [Only Ewes Can Prevent Wildfire](#)
- [Rockin’ And Rollin’](#)
- [Flood Facts](#)

Food Safety – Detecting food safety problems quickly – faster is better when it comes to finding the source of food safety problems

- [Hold the Pickles, Chill the Mayo](#)

Good Nutrition – The key to life-long health

- [Kids In The Kitchen](#)
- [Golden Keys To Health](#)
- [Eat Your Veggies](#)

- [Lessons Learned](#)

Lifestyles – Eating right isn't always that simple – a dime of prevention is worth a dollar of cure

- [Got Milk? Need Calcium?](#)
- [Bringing Research Home](#)
- [Delivering The Dirt On Diabetes](#)

Waste Management – Don't waste a great opportunity - adding to trash

- [A Clean Sweep](#)

Water Quality – Working to protect the west's water and resources – agriculturalists and urbanites learn to optimize use, protect quality and conserve water.

- [More People, Less Water](#)
- [BMPs For Cleaner Rivers](#)
- [Reducing Livestock Waste](#)
- [Irrigation Magic](#)
- [Happy As A Clam](#)

In addition, the committee decided to offer an impact writing training session at the Western Regional Joint Summer Meetings in Montana if the administrators would like to have one. The outcome of the training session would be to improve submissions to the impact database. The committee would also like to receive input on the Best of the West Impact website. The web site will also be linked to the National Impact site.

CSREES	Terry Meisenbach
WAAESD	Michael Harrington
WED	Milan Rewerts, Colorado
WAAESD	Ron Pardini, Nevada
WAP	John Hammel, Idaho

Action Requested: Should WCC-208 plan to provide impact writing training at the Joint Summer Meetings?

Action Taken: For information

Agenda Item 19.7 ESCOP Partnership Committee

Presenter: Lee Sommers

Background:

ESCOP-ECOP-CSREES Task Force.

The Task Force has completed its activities after the February 2001 workshop and submitted recommendations to ESCOP, ECOP, and CSREES in June 2001. A major recommendation of the Task Force was to create an ongoing task force with broadened participation to facilitate communication and coordination between CSREES and the land-grant teaching, research, and extension programs. The new task force would include representation from CSREES, ECOP, and ESCOP as well as ACOP and ICOP. The concept of an ongoing joint task force has been endorsed by all parties and membership is being selected. D.C. Coston, Oklahoma State University, and Lee Sommers, Colorado State University, were asked to continue as ESCOP representatives. The initial meeting of the new Joint Task Force has not been held awaiting appointment of all representatives.

Future of SUNEI Activity

At its spring 2001 meeting, the ESCOP Executive Committee charged the Partnership Committee to develop recommendations regarding the future of the SUNEI initiative. A concept paper was developed on using a 'think tank' approach to facilitate interaction of land-grant scientists with policy makers and funding agencies. The final assessment to support SUNEI will be postponed until a decision on this approach is made by ESCOP. This item is pending with ESCOP.

Partnership Committee

The efforts of the Partnership Committee have focused on the above ESCOP-ECOP-CSREES Task Force and a regular meeting of the committee has not been held in the past year. The Committee leadership is seeking input from Director's on the future role and mission of the group.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.8 ESCOP Planning Committee

Presenter: Leroy Daugherty
Background:

Background: The minutes of all Committee meetings and various working documents are available on the Committee web site at <http://www.escop.msstate.edu/committee/plan00.htm#Action>

Continuing the ESCOP-PC's charge of linking planning with budget development, future research priorities were identified by the Directors at the September, 2001 SAES/ARD Workshop in Idaho. The resulting deliberation established Agrosecurity as the highest priority area for an ESCOP budget initiative. Details of the Workshop priority setting can be found in a PowerPoint presentation accessible from the ESCOP Workroom.

The ESCOP-PC coordinated a request distributed to 45 directors of state agricultural experiment stations in 1862 and 1890 institutions to estimate the appropriate mix of faculty expertise that will be required to address each challenge area identified in the "A Science Roadmap for Agriculture". Twenty-two directors responded with estimates for each field of science in each challenge area. This information was passed to the Budget and Legislative Committee to develop and justify federal budget requests to increase the agricultural research system's capacity and support in expertise/discipline areas with the greatest need.

As a follow-up on two action items from the Partnership Workshop held in February 2001, the ECOP / ESCOP Joint Planning Committee (JPC), including several CSREES representatives, developed a joint document describing a shared vision for the partnership and a process for establishing joint national initiatives. This document was subsequently accepted by the ESCOP and ECOP Executive Committees and by CSREES. The vision is as follows:

Vision: The Partnership functions in an environment of harmony and trust and creates alliances around mutual issues and opportunities. These alliances create and expand mutual programs, projects and activities to better serve the public. **Definitions**

Partners: Partners currently refer to the cooperative extension system, agricultural experiment stations, academic programs, international programs and the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES).

Alliance: An alliance exists when two or more Partners and/or other entities develop a mutually agreed upon written program or project based on a priority issue which is intended to result in joint outcomes.

The complete document is available at <http://www.escop.msstate.edu/committee/partnership-vision.pdf>

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.9 ESCOP Homeland Security Task Force

Presenter: David Thawley, Chair
Background:

In a letter to the Homeland Security core Task Force members ESCOP Chair Richard Heimsch wrote:

The ESCOP Executive Committee has recently identified probable areas of focus for the task force, which are given below. I convey these for your consideration:

- *To recommend guidelines/policies and procedures that should be adopted across the SAES to insure that our research materials, data-bases, and microbial germplasm collections are secure and to reduce the probability that they will become source materials for terrorists.*
- *To determine the capacity of SAES both in terms of human resources and university-based infrastructure that can be brought to bear to address agro-security issues and problems that may emerge.*
- *To help formulate how the SAES and USDA/ARS can collectively and cooperatively work together to provide enhanced agro-security for the Nation.*
- *To identify research needs and opportunities in the agro-security arena and to help define research and program initiatives that may support enhanced funding for agro-security in the U.S.*

The Task Force has met several times and held a few conference calls to conduct its business. We have drawn on the knowledge of others and shared our own experiences. All of this exchange has caused us to rethink several positions on bio-terrorism and biological warfare vis-à-vis the Land Grant University system, our vulnerabilities as institutions, and the threats to U.S. agriculture.

We see strategic biological warfare as distinct from bio-terrorism. In the case of strategic biological warfare the intention would be to harm or destroy a nation's capacity to fight (by striking at public health, destroying food security, or an injuring an economy). The intention of bio-terrorism would be more likely come as an attack on public confidence, and to instill public fear. Thus, the choice of organisms is very different for the two forms of warfare. Upon the advice of others we have abandoned attempts to produce a list of organisms of greatest threat. Moreover, such a list might prove difficult to keep confidential.

The establishment of the White House Office of Homeland Security may help us in the organization of a concerted SAES response. The appointment of former USDA/ARS Administrator Floyd Horn (responsible for Food, Agriculture and Water) will give us an excellent point of contact.

The Task Force is developing two White Papers:

- How our research laboratories and research farms can be made secure.
- How the resources on the SAES System can be focused on providing Agro-security.

We see the need to work together to provide security standards for our research facilities. Some suggested approaches are to create: bio-security templates; security guidelines; advisory notes; checklists; and HACCP-like risk management processes. We are also looking toward a system of having a single SAES point-of-contact, most likely the Director or his/her designate. Additionally, ARS has confirmed their willingness to assist the SAES system in developing such a security standards for our research facilities. Training courses and selected site examples are likely means of disseminating this information.

We see a need to conduct an inventory of SAES research capacity and expertise relevant to agro-security, along with a system for providing access to those intellectual resources. Threat assessment, threat prevention, biological monitoring systems, intervention systems, and assessment of incidences need to be organized in partnership with key federal and state agencies. Important to the creation of any agro-security system is the need for a hierarchical structure that can accommodate state and federal initiatives along with provisions for information security.

Additionally, we see a role for SAES faculty in training state and federal agency staff (and others) in bio-security relevant topics. We also see a central role to be played our extension partners in a national detection and response system. Disease and pest clinics, animal diagnostic clinics, private crop consultants, veterinarians, and others could contribute to a national “monitoring and early warning system”.

The development of the White Papers should include statements on the funding necessary to mobilize these SAES’s responses.

Future Activities: The Task Force is proposing to meet with the Secretary of Agriculture to explore her interests in engaging the Land Grant Universities in the War on Terrorism. Are there factors that are preventing the Department from accessing our resources and capacities?

We are planning to deliver to Homeland Security Officer Floyd Horn the two White Papers noted above (the need to secure our facilities; and, how we can address the threats to U.S. agriculture), once completed.

We are also drafting a set of anticipated Q and As on Agro-Security for anticipated interactions with Congress.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 19.10 Grazing Land Conservation Initiative

Presenter: LeRoy A. Daugherty
Background:

The Grazing Lands Conservation Initiative Steering Committee met in Nashville, TN October 19-20, 2001 and March 4, 2002 in Washington DC. Considerable time has been spend planning the Second National Conference on Grazing Lands to be held in Nashville December 7-10, 2003. GLCI will partner with the Society for Range Mangement and others to organize the conference. Topics will include: The building of partnerships between agricultural, grazing and urban communities; Successful “Cutting edge” management technologies for grazing practices; Economic and public policy implications of grazing; and The optimizing of grazing land health for environmental and social benefits.

The Steering Committee was concerned about the lack of technical assistance on grazing lands, and burdensome rules and regulations, and therefore, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, coordinated, science-based management of private, State and Federal grazing lands produce and provide food, social, economic and wildlife values for the citizens of the United States. And, whereas, conservation and proper management enhance all resource values in grazing land watersheds. Now, Therefore be it resolved, that the National GLCI Steering Committee supports:

- Science-based management of grazing lands,
- Streamlining and developing consistent procedures for grazing land policy implementation, and
- Providing for adequate funding to meet technical assistance needs.

Research does not seem to be a high priority with the Steering Committee until adequate resources are available for technical assistance.

Action Required: For information

Agenda Item 19.11 ECOP Report

Presenter: J. J. Jacobs
Background:

The Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP) met in Las Vegas, Nevada on February 18-20 followed by the National Extension Directors Conference on February 20-22. The following items of discussion were highlighted during that meeting and conference.

- 1) Homeland and Agri-Security. There was lengthy discussion by a number of individuals including Gary Cunningham, Deputy Administrator for CSREES. Discussion focused on role for Extension, a report by ECOP Budget and Legislative Committee and by Western Region Extension Directors. Committee was named to develop a document on role for Extension to be used with various agencies and organizations.
- 2) Board on Agriculture Assembly Policy Board. Stan Johnson reported on the organizational meetings of the policy board. ECOP approved the recommendation to allow the Policy Board to use one-half of the ECOP/ESCOP advocacy funds as a bridge until the assessments can be determined and collected for the new BOA Budget and Advocacy Committee.
- 3) New Executive Director for ECOP at NASULGC. Dick Wootton of Kansas State University will become the new Executive Director for ECOP replacing Myron Johnsrud who is retiring February 28. Dick will assume that new role in Washington, D.C. on June 3.
- 4) Partnership Task Force. As a follow up to the Partnership Conference held in 2001, ECOP has appointed a committee to work with CSREES and other partners in follow up to recommendations evolving from that conference.
- 5) Vision for the 21st Century Report. The new national Extension strategic plan was introduced and discussed both at ECOP and the National Extension Directors meeting.
- 6) Structure for ECOP. A workshop to review the mission and structure of ECOP was conducted to determine how ECOP can most efficiently and effectively conduct work for the National Extension System.
- 7) Retirement Event for Myron Johnsrud. A special luncheon was held in honor of Myron for his long and distinguished service to Extension as an Extension Director, Administrator for the National Extension System and Executive Director for ECOP.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 20.0 Impact of State Budgets

Presenter: All
Background:

Some of the impact of state budgets was reported in Agenda Item 19.1 - State Reports.

Summary:

WA - Salary increase rescinded - tuition up 16%
OR - 6% reduction - threat of possible 50%
ID - in brief
HI - in brief - administrators have been given pink slips
AK - budget flat - or 40% reduction
UT - cut 3.9% - 3.6% cut in 2003 - no salary increases
GU - tourism cut - \$60 million shortfall
AZ - 4.5% cut
NM - 2 budgets passed by legislature - both vetoed by governor
CO - FY01 budget at 5.1% reduction - 3% increase in salaries probable
NV - budget same - 6.5% salary increase
WY - 7% salary increase

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item 21.0 Resolutions

Presenter: R. Cavalieri and D. Snyder
Background:

The following two resolutions were presented:

RESOLUTION #1

WHEREAS, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment station was formed in 1901; and

WHEREAS, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station is an integral part of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human resources at the University of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station scientists have been instrumental in developing the pineapple, papaya, macadamia, orchid, anthurium and tropical floriculture industries and contributed significantly to the continued development and diversity of the agricultural industry in Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the scientists of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources have contributed to the general welfare of the people of Hawaii and the world; and therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors at their meeting in Las Cruces, NM on March 22, 2002 recognizes for its outstanding contributions and congratulates the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station; and be it further

RESOLVED, that an engraved copy of this resolution be provided to the Dean of the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources and the Director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and that copies be sent to the President of the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii, to the President of the University of Hawaii and filed as part of the official minutes of this meeting.

RESOLUTION #2

WHEREAS, the Western Association of the Agricultural Experiment Station Directors met in Las Cruces, New Mexico on March 20-22, 2002; and

WHEREAS, those attending were educated and stimulated by meetings and an interesting and informative field trip; and

WHEREAS, the accommodations for the meetings were both compatible and conducive to effective interaction, resulting in a successful meeting; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Western Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors expresses its appreciation to Dr. LeRoy Daugherty for arranging the facilities and coordinating the meeting and the excellent field trip; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the original of this resolution be provided to Dr. LeRoy Daugherty and that a copy be filed as part of the official minutes of this meeting.

Action Requested: Approval of the resolutions
Action Taken: Two Resolutions Approved

Agenda Item 22.0 Other Business

Presenter: LeRoy A. Daugherty

Background:

Feedback on the change in format for the Spring Meeting will be solicited from the participating members.

Action Requested: For information