



**Statewide Directors**

203 Culbertson Hall  
MSU • Bozeman  
P.O. Box 172230  
Bozeman, MT 59717-2230

Telephone (406) 994-1750  
Fax (406) 994-1756

*Extension*

*Need  
7/19/99*

DATE: 7/15/99

TO: John Michael, Program Leader  
ECS, CREES, USDA

FROM: Rick Williams *Rick Williams*  
Special Projects Coordinator  
MSU Extension Service

RE:

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Dear John:

Greetings from Montana. As per my email yesterday, here is the corrected copy of our Plan of Work.

I wanted to send this as the master for any copies you may need to make.

Thank you again for your continued help and support through this process.

Rick

## Michael John ECS

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**From:** Williams, Rick [rickw@montana.edu]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 14, 1999 7:44 PM  
**To:** 'JMICHAEL@intranet.reeusda.gov'  
**Subject:** RE:MONTANA'S PLAN OF WORK

Dear John:

Greetings from Montana.

This evening at 4:54 MST a copy of our Plan of Work was put in the FED EX post box. We are in hopes it is overnight and in your hands tomorrow.

Due to the time crunch of getting it all completed there was not time to correct the spacing etc. in the plan. We will be forwarding you a clean copy tomorrow.

I wanted you to have this less than perfect copy so you can get an idea of what were are reporting, the format used and some back ground information about how we arrived at our plan.

I will also be calling tomorrow after 9:30 MST just to touch base.

All the other Extension Admin. has been out for the week and will not be back until Friday. So I have had to fly this solo, first trip out trying to compile all this information once it was submitted from the program leaders. Great learning experience.

Hoping this document meets expectations.

I really appreciated you help on the items for the Resource Allocations. I think we kept in really bare bones. The director and other admin. might want to enhance it. That is for a later time.

Thanks again for you help.

Rick Williams

# Montana State University Extension Service PLAN OF WORK

October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004

*certification*  
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**Federal Fiscal Years  
2000 to 2004**

Introduction: **STATE OF MONTANA**

Montana's 1990 population, at 799,065, was up 1.6 percent from 1980. Population density, measured in people per square mile, was 5.5 in 1990-third lowest in the United States. Montana's 59.6 million acres of land in farms and ranches ranks second in the nation behind Texas. The rural farm populations is 45,718 (63.0% of the population) with 1.9 persons per square mile. All land in farms and ranches is 58,607,778 acres.

The total land in Montana is, 145,388 square miles, or a total of 93.0 mil acres. Ref. *Montana Agricultural Facts May, 1999, Montana Agricultural Service, 301 S. Park Helena, Montana 59262*

Montana is experiencing profound change, perhaps as much in the last two decades as in the preceding half century. The structure of the economy has shifted. In less than a generation, sources of income, the nature of work, and the quality of earnings have altered. In large measure, these changes echo the varying rhythms of the national economy. Other changes, such as new patterns of migration, the evolving relationship of people to the land, and their emerging impact on the landscape are more distinctly Western in character. All resonate somewhat differently in Montana, shaped and colored by the contrasting geography and culture of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, and by the state's small population and relative isolation.

Two decades of personal income growth slower than that of the nation overall has intensified debate among Montanans while sheltering the state's traditional cultural values and preserving its majestic landscape. The enduring values embedded in Montana's landscape-its expanse, diversity, and scenic beauty-its forests, watersheds, wildlife, fertile soils, productive grazing land, mineral and energy deposits-have immense cultural and economic worth. They are also intimately linked one to the other. Decisions about how these values should best be utilized to ensure the well-being of present day Montanans and, at the same time, protect the inheritance of future Montanans will be difficult. Ref: *Montana People and the Economy, January 1999, Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, 5893 Lindbergh Lank Road, Seeley Lake, Montana 59868*

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**Resource Allocation: Sources of Funding for Montana State University Extension Service**

Federal: The Federal Year 1999 allocation of Smith-Lever 3 (b), 3 (c), and 3 (d) funds was \$2,754,024.

State: The amount provided by the State of Montana for Federal Year 1999 was \$3,944,383.

County: The amount of county contributions for Federal Year 1999 was \$3,595,270

**Anticipated changes in resource levels**

By all information that we have received regarding the Federal Year 2000 budget, the amount of federal funding is expected to remain level with the amount provided for Federal Year 1999.

The State of Montana Legislature meets once every two years for a ninety day session. During this process the 1999 Legislature used our actual year expenditures from the first year of the last biennium to establish the amount of our present law funding. From that level, the state of Montana used inflation factors to make adjustments to our budget. In Montana, the Legislature appropriates both our state general fund and regular Federal Smith-Lever funds. During the session the Extension Service provided estimates of our expected level of federal funding to the Legislative Fiscal Division and the Governor's Budget Analyst. Even given all this information, our approved budget is entirely dependent on political decisions.

We do not anticipate any major decreases or increases at the state level t this time.

Each year the counties prepare a County Budget Agreement form that is approved by the Commissioners. This agreement establishes the agreed level of county contribution that will be provided for personal services, operations and capital for the operations of their individual offices. The annual contribution that counties make to their agents' salaries is based on sixty five percent of the Clerk & Recorder's salary.

**Anticipated changes in resource types.**

We do not anticipate any changes in resource types at this time with the exception that some counties are now requiring that an annual vote is taken to determine whether citizens will support continued funding of Extension and other county agencies.

**Anticipated changes in resource policy, budgeting strategy:**

Looking into the future, there may need to be discussions on foundation fund raising, county budget funding formulas, public/private partnerships, networking opportunities in and out of state, and more collaboration within the total University systems in the state of Montana.

Resource Management (External demands being place on MSU Extension may require new or different strategies and resources).

The 1999 Legislature approved a 1.0 FTE position from the Vision 2005 emphasis for FY2000 and FY 2001; in the amount of \$90,000 per year; \$60,000 for salary and benefits and \$30,000 for operations. We are hopeful that by FY 2002, that the position will be supported by funding from producer and commodity groups in the state.

Additional demands are forthcoming to meet the educational requirements of the citizens of the state through the use of existing and expanded distance educational technologies. This will require a considerable investment in resources for FTE and equipment.

In order to meet the programming needs of the citizens of the state, the potential of establishing learning centers across the state needs to be considered as Extension attempts to meet its mission.

**Introduction:** (Defining our strategic planning process and major issues)

## **Montana State University Extension Service Strategic Plan Preliminary Program Priorities and Potential Goals**

The Montana State University Extension Service Strategic Planning Committee has identified the following preliminary program priorities for the next three to five years.

Five sources provided information leading to the selection: (1) a statewide survey of Montana residents asking what they felt were the key concerns for the next three to five years facing the state, communities, and families; (2) a survey of Extension Service faculty and staff asking the same questions; (3) input on key issues from the Montana Extension Advisory Council; (4) a national satellite broadcast on the future of agriculture; and (5) briefings by external experts on key issues facing Montana's economy, environment, health care and youth over the next three to five years.

The program priorities were selected from a list of potential concerns and issues by applying the criteria:

1. Was this identified as a state concern in the surveys?
2. Was this identified as a community concern in the surveys?
3. Was this identified as a family concern in the surveys?
4. Does this fit with MSU Extension's mission?
5. Is this a priority on which Extension can have an impact?

Based on these criteria, the Strategic Planning Committee identified six key issues for increased Extension attention over the next three to five years:

### **1. Better Paying Jobs**

"Good paying jobs" was the only issue listed as a top concern by all respondent groups at the state, community, and family levels. Since 1948 Montana's per capita income has dropped from 10th in the nation to 46th. Indeed, average wage levels are last, while the number of people working more than one job is first in the country. The concern was expressed as both lack of "liveable wage jobs" and "lack of jobs to keep young people in Montana." Since half of Montana farm family income comes from "off-farm" sources, the availability of good paying jobs is essential to keep our families on the farm. Extension can work in partnership with other agencies to help with job skill training. In addition, there is a direct relationship between better paying jobs and value-added opportunities, community growth, economic and community development, home-based businesses, and sources of ranch income such as ranch recreation.

### **Goals**

The primary goal of Extension's Better Paying Jobs effort is to help Montana communities, businesses, individuals and families learn how to obtain better paying jobs and appreciate the ramifications of obtaining better paying jobs.

## **2. Population Growth and Decline**

"Growth and population change" was identified as a top concern for both communities and the state. In the 1990s, Montana's population has grown by ten percent. But the distribution of population change across the state is quite uneven. "High amenity" areas like the Gallatin Valley have grown by 20 percent, raising concerns regarding loss of agricultural lands, open space, and the "Montana way of life," plus the costs of providing community infrastructure and services. In other areas, loss of population endangers local businesses, schools, and health care. Evidence of the concern for growth is also indicated by several growth-related bills planned for introduction in the 1999 State Legislative Session.

### **Goals**

The goal of Extension's Community Growth and Decline program is to help Montana communities achieve their desired futures in the face of in-migration and out-migration.

## **3. Agricultural Sustainability and Profitability**

The long-term well-being of farm and ranch families in Montana is dependent on their ability to cope with fluctuating agricultural prices, increased competition, variable production costs, increasing governmental regulation, complex generational transitions, and new technological requirements. In order to address agricultural sustainability and profitability, Extension provides integrated programs in crops, soils, animal science, weeds, marketing, range science, water quality, and natural resources. Included in this effort are Extension programs that address forest stewardship and Montana's forest industry needs. Much of the potential for future economic growth and community development in Montana is closely related to agricultural and forest industry health and prosperity.

### **Goals**

Be known and utilized as the source of unbiased, research-based information for economically viable and environmentally sound agricultural operations.

## **4. Family Issues**

A survey of Montana citizens identified family issues as a top concern. Respondents' concerns included family finances; stress related to the economy; holding multiple jobs; balancing work and family; quality and affordable housing; health care and wellness; and domestic violence. In their responses to other state issues such as the agricultural economy, community growth and quality jobs, respondents also viewed dealing with family issues as the foundation to creating and sustaining strong and healthy communities. Family issues are of critical importance to agricultural sustainability and profitability. Presently the Extension Service Family and Consumer Sciences Program has the capacity to address many of these family issues in four program areas: Food and Nutrition, Family Economics, Housing and Environmental Quality, and Family and Human Development.

### **FCS Program Goals**

To empower individuals, families and communities to apply unbiased, research-based information to make informed decisions to establish and maintain strong and healthy families.

## **5. Natural Resource and Environmental Issues**

Montana is known to many as "the last best place." A statewide survey revealed that the public is concerned with environmental issues at many levels. There is a concern for air and water quality, soils, rangelands, forests, wildlife and multiple use of public lands. Prominent among the issues raised were concerns about coping with environmental regulations. Because of an underlying desire to care for Montana's natural resources, the Extension Service is challenged to provide families at home and on farms and ranches and small businesses with information and programs that help them care for the land, water and air while utilizing the resources that are essential for Montana's economic future and that allow traditional lifestyles to continue.

### **Goals**

Landowners, environmentalists and businesses will recognize Montana Extension as the best source of unbiased



information on management of our natural resources in relation to the environment and sustainable use.

## **6. Youth**

Issues about Montana youth were identified as major concerns by respondents at the state, community, and family levels. Their concerns ranged from meaningful work for youth and workforce preparation to countering youth crime. Life skill education surfaced as a need to prepare youth to be contributing citizens in the future. In addition, efforts to enhance protective factors and eliminate the risk factors for youth were recognized as the best long-term approach for youth education and youth development. While the 4-H program is recognized for providing life skill education and working in the area of prevention, more youth would benefit from involvement. Currently, nearly 11,000 youth are in the club program and 20,000 youth participate in non-club educational activities, but more youth could be reached through after-school programs and other delivery methods.

### **Goal**

4-H will increase the number of youth reached with life skill education by using a variety of delivery methods.

### **Goal**

4-H will assist in creating healthy environments in which youth have meaningful roles.

### **Goal**

Youth will make appropriate choices for attaining and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

### **Goal**

Youth will have the necessary skills to be successful in the workforce and be contributing citizens.

### **State Contacts:** Rick Williams, Special Project Coordinator

MSU Extension Service  
PO Box 172230  
Bozeman, MT 59717-2230  
Phone: (406) 994-7311  
E-mail: [acxrw@montana.edu](mailto:acxrw@montana.edu)

James P. Johannes, Director of Programming  
MSU Extension Service  
PO Box 172230  
Bozeman, MT 59717-2230  
Phone: (406) 994-1750  
E-mail: [acxjj@montana.edu](mailto:acxjj@montana.edu)

Jim Knight, Program Leader - Ag and Natural Resources  
MSU Extension Service  
PO Box 172820  
Bozeman, MT 59717-2820  
Phone: (406) 994-5579  
E-mail: [jknight@montana.edu](mailto:jknight@montana.edu)

David Sharpe, Program Leader - Community Development  
MSU Extension Service  
PO Box 173580  
Bozeman, MT 59717-3580  
Phone: (406)94-2962  
E-mail: [acxds@montana.edu](mailto:acxds@montana.edu)

Michael Vogel, Program Leader - Family and Consumer Science  
MSU Extension Service  
PO Box 173580  
Bozeman, MT 59717-3580  
Phone: (406)994-3451  
E-mail: [acxmv@montana.edu](mailto:acxmv@montana.edu)

Elizabeth McCoy, Program Leader - 4-H and Youth Development  
MSU Extension Service  
PO Box 173580  
Bozeman, MT 59717-3580  
Phone: (406)994-3501  
E-mail: [acxem@montana.edu](mailto:acxem@montana.edu)

**Planned Programs:**

Function	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5
	5	2	1	2	14

# Montana State University Extension Service PLAN OF WORK

October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004

## Goal 1

An agricultural system that is highly competitive in the global economy.

- **Fine tune Farmers/Rancher's Skills in Production, Finance and Marketing**
- **Reproductive Rates of Young Female Ruminants**
- **Swine Production**
- **Neonatal Loss in Lambs**
- **Wheat Stem Sawfly**

**Program 1:** An agricultural system that is highly competitive in the global economy.

**Topic:** Fine Tune Farmer's/Ranchers's Skills in Production, Finance and Marketing

**Statement of Issue(s):**

The beef industry in Montana is primarily a range cow-calf production system. Reproductive rates of young females are 20-30% lower than that of mature females. Increasing their reproductive rates would increase our ranchers' competitive edge by increasing supply and reducing costs.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Increase reproductive rates of young female ruminants.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually conduct 10 educational programs related to reproduction.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Work with research counterparts to determine level of trace minerals needed to meet metabolic requirements of beef cattle. Nutrition educational efforts with clientele to help them better understand how to meet nutrition requirements of young females and enhance their fertility levels.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

Collaborators will include departmental researchers and USDA research scientists to provide the basic data needed for the educational program. Programming is conducted in collaboration with county agents and the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

**Target Audiences:**

Livestock producers, feed dealers and consulting nutritionists.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Survey of producers and agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$23,000	\$23,982	\$24,663	\$24,663	\$24,663	\$24,663

**Program 1:** An agricultural system that is highly competitive in the global economy.

**Topic:** Swine Production

**Statement of Issue(s):**

The swine industry is currently undergoing dramatic changes in production technologies, business structures, product quality, and marketing strategies. Montana has a significant number of favorable resources for swine production including abundant grain supply, low disease incidence, favorable climate, extensive land base, and progressive producer attitudes. There is potential for major expansion in Montana for swine production and, in particular, producer alliances, innovative business relationships, and niche marketing can allow swine production to provide supplemental income for Montana farms and ranches. However, there are limitations or needs, including individual producer financial resources, health and supply infrastructure, and public acceptance of larger operations that producers require assistance in addressing.

**Performance Goal(s):**

To evaluate potential swine producer alliances and innovative relationships that could expand swine production in Montana.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually two print and electronic media/educational workshops, 10 one-on-one consultations, 5 industry task force and 3 committee activities.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Develop an educational program with producers that identifies key performance areas and business practices that allow for a successful producer alliance. Provide training that helps the interested producers conduct their own feasibility and the process for organizing.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

Collaborative programming and other assistance occurs between the Extension swine specialist, MSU Department of Animal and Range Sciences, county Extension agents, the Montana Department of Agriculture, the Montana Pork Producers Council, and the National Pork Producers Council. This collaboration includes information exchange, joint programming, and financial assistance.

**Target Audiences:**

The target audience is primarily current and potential Montana pork producers. Secondary audiences include the general public and potential providers of financial or other resource investments to support swine production in Montana.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Survey of producers and agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$51,062	\$54,765	\$59,333	\$59,333	\$59,333	\$59,333

**Program 1:** An agricultural system that is highly competitive in the global economy.

**Topic:** Neonatal Loss in Lambs

**Statement of Issue(s):**

Neonatal loss in lambs is the biggest production factor reducing profitability in U.S. sheep operations. Research published in 1997 states that 20 percent pre-weaning losses are common. The results from these studies suggest that little improvement has been made in prevention of early lamb mortality in the last 30 years. To reduce the number of non-predator neonatal death losses, a better understanding of the immune system is needed. In addition, methods of evaluating management and nutritional inputs and their effect on neonatal losses are necessary.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Reduce non-predator neonatal death loss of lambs.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually 3 producer meetings.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Sheep and lamb educational efforts with producers will continue to identify impacts of emerging research that suggests a positive change. This will be a collaborative effort between producers, Extension and research.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

Producers and immunologists in Veterinary-Molecular Biology at MSU.

**Target Audiences:**

Sheep producers and sheep industry in Montana.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Survey of producers and agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$33,491	\$34,292	\$35,263	\$35,263	\$35,263	\$35,263

**Program 1:** An agricultural system that is highly competitive in the global economy.

**Topic:** Wheat Stem Sawfly

**Statement of Issue(s):**

Wheat stem sawfly (WSS) is a serious economic pest to wheat producers in Montana. It has been estimated to result in 25-30 million dollars in direct losses to growers. Wheat curl mite (WCM), vector of wheat streak mosaic, is a sporadic but economically damaging pest to Montana producers. During the last outbreak of this disease in 1993, it was estimated to cause \$12.7 million in losses to Montana.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Developing economic and environmentally sound pest management practices.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually conduct 2 workshops and 2 field demonstrations.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Insecticides to control WSS and WCM are erratic and ineffective in performance. Cultural controls and host plant resistance factors are being examined to determine efficacy for management of WSS and WCM. Blends of compatible resistant and susceptible varieties are being examined to evaluate impact on WSS infestation and wheat yield and quality.

The impact of crop rotation is being examined on population dynamics of wheat curl mite. Volunteer wheat is an important reservoir for wheat curl mite and wheat streak mosaic virus in the dryland cropping system. We are examining plant-plant and plant-insect interactions of volunteer wheat-alternate crop and volunteer wheat-wheat curl mite.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

Research collaborations include faculty in Department of Plant, Soil and Environmental Sciences, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, and county Extension faculty. Entomology and Plant Pathology faculty at University of Nebraska have been collaborators in this research project.

**Target Audiences:**

Montana producers, agricultural consultants and MSU-ES county Extension faculty.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Surveys of producers and agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$34,237	\$35,312	\$36,317	\$36,317	\$36,317	\$36,317

**Program 1:** An agricultural system that is highly competitive in the global economy.

**Topic:** Reproductive Rates of Young Female Ruminants

**Statement of Issue(s):**

The beef industry in Montana is primarily a range cow-calf production system. Reproductive rates of young females are 20-30% lower than that of mature females. Increasing their reproductive rates would increase our ranchers' competitive edge by increasing supply and reducing costs.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Increase reproductive rates of young female ruminants.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually conduct 10 educational programs related to reproduction.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Work with research counterparts to determine level of trace minerals needed to meet metabolic requirements of beef cattle. Nutrition educational efforts with clientele to help them better understand how to meet nutrition requirements of young females and enhance their fertility levels.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

Collaborators will include departmental researchers and USDA research scientists to provide the basic data needed for the educational program. Programming is conducted in collaboration with county agents and the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

**Target Audiences:**

Livestock producers, feed dealers and consulting nutritionists.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Survey of producers and agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$55,800	\$57,400	\$58,978	\$58,978	\$58,978	\$58,978



# Montana State University Extension Service PLAN OF WORK

October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004

## Goal 2

A safe and secure food and fiber system.

- **Food Safety and Security Education**
- **Pesticide Use**

## **Program 2: A safe and secure food and fiber system.**

### **Topic: Food Safety and Security Education**

**Statement of Issue(s):** Most Montana consumers recognize the need for safe food. Some consumers also understand the need for increased food security in this state. However, in both food safety and food security issues, Montanans experience a gap in their knowledge of research to address the problems. In addition, people of Montana need practical and understandable recommendations based on the research.

Providing a safe and secure food system is a serious concern in Montana. Specifically, food safety is major health concern for the public as issues such as E. Coli, biotechnology, and pesticides in our food supply arise. According to national statistics, about one in every 65 Montanans will be sickened by food-borne illnesses each year. While most will be healthy again after enduring a day or two of nausea, some will wind up with costly and extensive hospital stays. The financial costs of food-borne illness are also tremendous, as scarce public tax money covers lost wages, health care, and investigative costs. Sadly, most cases of food-borne sickness could be stopped long before they strike.

Foodborne illness is a major cause of death, especially among vulnerable groups - the elderly, young children, pregnant women, the chronically ill, and people with impaired immune function. Foodborne illness also robs many otherwise healthy people of productive roles in the workplace. Programs designed to improve food handling and preparation in food service establishments and in the home would decrease Montanans' losses from foodborne illness.

A goal of MSU Extension is to reduce the number of annual food-related illness. A major focus is food safety courses for food service workers. Research results have shown food service workers' improper hand-washing accounts for approximately 25% of food-borne illnesses. Proper hand-washing is just one of many topics covered in Extension-supported food safety courses. State and County Extension Faculty have joined forces with state and local Sanitarians to provide food safety to educate food service workers whose meals may reach thousands of people each day.

MSU Extension works cooperatively with the Montana State Department of Health and the food industry to offer the nationally-recognized "SERVSAFE" program. Over 40 county Extension Educators and county and state Sanitarians received the SERVSAFE train-the-trainer program and have consequently are offering training in their counties.

Food safety education for the consumer including children is also an important component of Extension programming.

In addition to food safety concerns, hunger and lack of access to food and nutrition services exists in Montana and is caused by poverty and related problems that affect families and communities. The relationships among issues that endanger food security and create hunger in a community are often not understood. Hunger and food security issues must be resolved and public issue education and community action can help bring about the awareness and action necessary to improve food security status.

Food security in Montana is a problem for 7.9% of children under 12 who are hungry. Those children live in the 15.3% of Montanans' homes who are below the poverty line. Adults and children need knowledge and skills which help them improve their food choices, safely prepare and store food, and better manage food budgets and related resources.

Current priority issues focus on national and state welfare reform, specifically as it will influence food security. National and state welfare reform efforts have heightened awareness and increased concern in addressing the issue of food security in Montana. We define food security as the access by all citizens at all times to enough food for a healthy life. At a minimum, food security includes ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods and an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways. Montana is creating several strategies/programs to help limited resource audiences meet their food and nutrition needs.

Improving access to an affordable food supply is becoming increasingly important and difficult to achieve. Montanans' experience poverty and many lack food in sufficient quantity and quality for adequate nutrition. Understanding food access requires a broad-base knowledge of the community's resources to

access food as well as the barriers to affordable and healthy food supply. Once the community knowledgeable about their resources and alleviating the barriers. In addition, a community group can establish community food and nutrition policies that will support the continued development of food and nutrition programs in their community that address the identified needs.

A representative of Montana State Extension Service is also a member of the 11 member Montana State Advisory Council on Food and Nutrition, whose mission is to provide information and education to policy-makers and the public on the state access to food and nutrition in Montana.

**Performance Goals:**

1. Limited resource Montanans, most likely to be food insecure, will develop new skills and learn behaviors leading to improved nutritional well-being and economic independence.
2. Montanans will improve their knowledge and practice of safe food handling.
3. Montana's commercial and public food industry will improve their knowledge and practice of safe food production and handling.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

1. Annually, data on number of programs for limited resource Montanans, number and demographic profile of participants, and behaviors changed will be collected for targeted programs
2. Annually, each county agent and state specialist will report the number of consumer food safety programs delivered, the number of participants who attended, and document program success stories.
3. Annually, each county agent and state specialist will report the number of safe food production and handling programs for the commercial and public food industry.

**Key Program Component(s):**

**Food Safety**

Inherent in all the key components for this goal is the realization that all Extension staff working in food and nutrition have many facets to their roles. The facets could be grouped into Education, Facilitation, Leadership, Collaboration and Management.

**Strategies:**

- MSU Extension Project Director will work closely with two existing food safety task forces to continue the implementation of the ServSafe, Level II-HACCP, statewide train-the-trainer session for MSU Extension faculty, Sanitarians, and other interested professionals.
- Project Director will work closely with Tribal Community Colleges, MSU Extension Faculty and State and local Sanitarians to promote the utilizing of the ServSafe program.
- MSU Extension Project Director will work closely with DPHHS Food and Consumer Safety Director, members of both task forces, and industry to develop an initial strategic planning session for a community-based food safety plan to develop and implement training and education for food safety in their community utilizing a food and nutrition systems approach, "farm to fork." This will include, when appropriate, processors, producers, retail, and consumers. Director will take the lead in planning and organizing this strategic planning session and action plan.
- MSU Extension Project Director will work closely with marketing professionals, DPHHS Food and Consumer Safety division, members of both task forces, industry and health agencies to develop and implement a statewide food safety campaign to encourage safe food handling practices to be utilized in the community-based food safety plans as well as other activities.
- MSU Extension Project Director will work closely with DPHHS Food and Consumer Safety Director, members of both task forces, and industry to develop a state and local response to

- critical and temporary food safety problems requiring a rapid response.
- MSU Extension Project Director will work with others to promote the utilization of the SAFEAID program by presenting programs at national, state, and local meetings, and promoting the program via various national, state, and local professional networks.

***Innovations:***

- Development of a seamless food safety education program that incorporates volunteer food certification program for food service workers.
- "Four-Star SAFE" achievement award program to provide to food service establishments that show excellence in implementing food safety principles into a food business as a regular business practice.
- A consumer campaign to encourage safe food handling practices. Materials for this seamless food safety education program includes the ServSafe program, and will require the development of a state-wide achievement award program for food service establishments, and a Montana-based consumer education campaign utilizing national food safety campaign materials.

**Food Security for Limited Resource Audiences.** Inherent in all the key components for this goal is the realization that all Extension staff working in food and nutrition have many facets to their roles. The facets could be grouped into Education, Facilitation, Leadership, Collaboration and Management.

***Strategies:***

- A partnership with the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services and Montana State University has provided federal Food Stamp Program funding for the Montana Food Stamp Nutrition Education Program (FSNEP). Paraprofessionals hired and trained will teach food stamp and food stamp-eligible recipients to better manage their food resources each month. Small group sessions will be formed with the assistance of community agencies involved in the program. Building community partnerships will be vital in this educational effort.
- Montana EFNEP is operating in four counties inclusive of three reservations. The professionals and paraprofessionals on staff not only serve EFNEP families with children and youth in traditional EFNEP lessons, but also reach out to meet the changing needs of families and children. The professionals also serve to develop or help develop other programming efforts for nutrition education for limited resource audiences. In the past, nutrition education programming (EFNEP "clone") was developed with funds from the commodity foods program to teach persons on the seven Montana Indian reservations. EFNEP experience was the basis for FSNEP in Montana, and has contributed to EDUFAM. EFNEP staff work closely in counties with the Offices of Public Assistance to collaborate on efforts to help welfare recipients move to self-sufficiency in Montana's FAIM (Families Achieving Independence in Montana).
- The State Strengthening Project funded by CYFAR, called Montana EDUFAM, is designed to provide limited resource families with knowledge, attitudes and skills needed for self-sufficient living. One of the programming areas that might be chosen by families is the area of food and nutrition. Two project sites are operating in Montana with the lessons to families taught by paraprofessionals and professionals hired for this program.

***Innovations:***

With FSNEP, community needs will be recognized. County proposals developed by Extension field staff with many other community agencies and organizations are the basis of the effort. Collaboration with Montana's welfare reform program (FAIM: Families Achieving Independence in Montana) is a critical part of the plan.

***Materials:***

With FSNEP lessons already developed will be used as the program begins. Additional materials will be developed specific to the goal of aiding families and individuals in making their food

resources last through each month.

For FAIM and EDUFAIM, EFNEP materials are utilized as the basis for the food and nutrition lessons for the participants.

### **Internal and External Linkages:**

#### **Food Safety**

- In cooperation with both task forces, continues strategic planning for the train-the-trainer program utilizing the HACCP training program-ServSafe for Extension, Sanitarians, and other professionals.
- Contact MSU Extension Educators working with Native Americans, Tribal Community Colleges professionals and students, Native American health professionals, and health professionals serving Native Americans to invite their participation in both task forces.
- Work with task forces, industry, Montana Restaurant Association, and others to discuss promotional award program, state and local rapid response action plan.
- State-wide utilization of SAFEAID program with increase in knowledge and safe food handling skills by food bank workers.

#### **Food Security**

##### *Internal:*

- FSNEP: Extension staff at every level will play a role in creating an effective effort. County faculty, state specialists, administrators, and support staff will be important.
- FSNEP: The University staff in the grants office, personnel, communication services, and instructional technology will be involved, as well as department, college, and university administrators.

##### *Agencies:*

- Funding from the Food Stamp Program will be made available to Montana's Department of Public Health and Human Services, (DPHHS), and will then be contracted to Montana State University to develop, implement and evaluate the programming effort. State and county directors and staff of DPHHS will collaborate.
- Other agencies and organizations in the counties have offered support in the form of matching funds and matching effort. County commissioners have supported every count proposal.

### **Target Audiences:**

#### **Food Safety**

- Professionals targeted to take the ServSafe program includes MSU Extension Educators, state and county Sanitarians, and other interested professionals.
- The target audience for the ServSafe-HACCP training all managers of food service establishments.
- Target audience includes potential and current professionals involved in food safety within the Tribal community colleges and within the state's Indian reservations.
- Food service establishments interested in completing the ServSafe program and have the criteria necessary to qualify for the Montana Excellence "Four-Star SAFE" achievement award.
- Consumers and professionals responsible for making decisions about food safety will be targeted for receiving information necessary to make informed decisions on a pressing food safety problem.
- Volunteers and paid staff involved with food banks programs.
- Individuals and families

**Food Security**

- For the Montana FSNEP, primary audience is food stamp recipients and those eligible for food stamps. In this audience, special sessions will be developed for families with children, elderly, disabled, and individuals receiving assistance in FAIM. The primary delivery method is small group sessions facilitated by Paraprofessionals. Some individual sessions will be arranged; and some professionals will be implementing programs. Outreach for initial participation will be strengthened by the partnership of many community agency staff supporting the program. Especially the collaboration between the Public Assistance County Director and Extension staff will be important.
- For FAIM and EDUFAIM, the primary audience is the welfare recipients in counties. Extension efforts for this goal are evident for the two sites which have EDUFAIM, as well as all other counties in Montana where the Extension staff are working with welfare recipients in the food security aspect of their lives. Again, the collaboration with FAIM (Families Achieving Independence in Montana) is critical to recruiting and teaching the target audience.

**Program Duration:** Programs will be planned for this goal in all five years of the planning cycle.

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment. Did we achieve our goals?

1. Modifications of EFNEP's ERS and Behavior Checklist will be utilized for programs for Limited Resource Montanans.
2. The evaluation framework for the Food Safety and Quality Initiative will serve as the evaluation framework for consumer food safety programs.
3. The evaluation framework for the Food Safety and Quality Initiative will serve as the evaluation framework for safe food production and handling programs for Montana's commercial and public food industry.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
145,000	150,000	155,000	160,000	165,000	170,000

Program 2: A safe and secure food and fiber system.

**Topic:** Pesticide Use

**Statement of Issue(s):**

A safe and secure food system relies upon reducing environmental and human health risks associated with pesticide use. The MSU-ES Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program seeks to optimize grower profitability through appropriate use of pest management techniques, resulting in a safe and secure food supply. The Montana IPM program educates clientele about accurate identification of potential pests, monitoring pest populations, and making sound pest management decisions.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Reduce pesticide use and provide greater economic incentives by only using pesticides when they are needed to prevent additional economic damage.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative

or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually conduct 3 workshops. Develop guidelines. Four on-farm trials and demonstrations.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Provide educational information about pest identification, how to and when to monitor, and how to use economic thresholds in pest management decision-making. Economic thresholds and decision-making guidelines will be examined to guide responsible use of pesticides through on-farm field trials and demonstrations.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

USDA, APHIS, PPQ – Conducting cooperative biological control programs.

Montana Department of Agriculture – Monitoring spread of new and emerging pest species and cooperative delivery of pesticide safety programs.

USDA, ARS – Delivery of research results by ARS researchers.

Montana Agricultural Statistics Service (MASS) – Program evaluation through unbiased producer surveys.

Faculty in Departments of Agricultural Economics and Economics, Plant, Soil, and Environmental Science, Plant Pathology, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station faculty, county Extension faculty.

**Target Audiences:**

Montana producers, agricultural consultants and MSU-ES county Extension faculty. As research results are summarized and analyzed, information is made available to county Extension faculty, agricultural consultants, and producers in Montana through MSU-ES IPM-sponsored Crop Pest Management School, Montana Crop Health Report, MSU-IPM Web site, pest identification through IPM-sponsored Insect and Disease Diagnostic Labs, and a variety of on-farm and producer meetings.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Surveys of producers and county agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$15,892	\$16,330	\$16,805	\$16,805	\$16,805	\$16,805

# Montana State University Extension Service

## PLAN OF WORK

October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004

### **Goal 3**

A healthy, well-nourished population.

#### **●Health-promoting Lifestyles in the Prevention of Disease**



**Program 3:** A healthy, well-nourished population.

**Topic:** Health-promoting lifestyles in the prevention of chronic disease

**Statement of Issue(s):** The prevention of chronic disease through the adoption of health-promoting lifestyles has been a major emphasis for the MSU Extension Service. Nutrition information and educational programs will increase Montana's access to reliable nutrition information and promote healthy dietary practices related to lifestyle and health. Educational programs are needed to help people discover the long-term benefits of good nutrition, including reduced risk for heart attacks, cancer, strokes and high blood pressure. It is a well known fact that "If you are among the two out of three Americans who do not drink or smoke excessively, your choice of diet can influence your long-term health prospects more than any other action you may take." The Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health, 1988. Most notably, six out of the ten leading causes of death are associated with diet. Although genetic predisposition increases risk for some people in the state, behavior changes for many people in the area of diet, smoking and physical activity would reduce risk of illness and death. Special emphasis on youth education is imperative.

Information about dietary guidelines and appropriate practices is necessary as a basis of understanding and awareness for Montanans. However, programs which enhance skills and promote behavior change in individuals, families and communities are needed. Health risk factors can be better managed to establish a healthier, more well-nourished Montana.

There are several specific concerns, including eating disorder and unsafe weight loss practices in adolescence. According to the 1993 Montana's Youth Risk Behavior Survey of 9-12th graders, 63% of teenage girls were trying to lose weight. With 7% reported making themselves vomit and/or took diet pills during the last 7 days. In addition, the number of adults choosing unsafe and ineffective weight loss practices is increasing. Of particular concern is the use of anti-obesity drugs. Unproven weight loss practices in adults may exacerbate existing medical problems and may even lead to acute or chronic health and emotional problems. In addition to unsafe weight loss practices, combating nutrition misinformation is a major concern. Nutrition misinformation costs Montanans each year in dollars and potential health risk. The nutrition quackery business increasingly promoting their products at great monetary expense, and at times, increasing problem and potential health risks for consumers.

**Performance Goal(s):**

1. Montanans will:
  - Adopt healthy lifestyles and reduce risk behaviors by taking responsibility for their decisions.
  - Make healthier food choices by applying dietary guidelines and Food Guide Pyramid recommendations in selecting and preparing food.
2. Montana children and adolescents will learn to make healthy food choices through community activities that are coordinated with nutrition messages being taught in school programs.
3. Older adults in Montana will implement nutrition practices that will enable them to maintain and/or improve their health.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

1. Data on number of programs and number of people reached with information on healthier food choices will be collected in targeted programs for Montanans.
2. Data on number of programs and number of children and adolescents reached with information on healthier food choices will be collected in targeted programs.
3. Data on number of programs and number of older adults in Montana reached with information on nutrition practices will be collected in targeted programs.

**Key Program Component(s):** Inherent in all the key components for this goal is the realization that all Extension staff working in food and nutrition have many facets to their roles. The facets could be grouped into Education, Facilitation, Leadership, Collaboration and Management.

**Strategies:**

- Teachers, caregivers and other youth educators are trained and supported in their nutrition education efforts for children. Through university extended courses, workshops in communities, distance education technologies, and resource material availability, youth educators receive information and skills to enhance their efforts to assist children and families in improving food choices.
- In conjunction with community partnership, develop University and community partnerships to promote Eating Disorders Awareness Week Information.
- Conduct program "5 Tickets to Your Good Health--Proven Practices that Work" covering information and strategies to assist overcoming diet mentality and adopting healthy approach to weight issues.
- Combat nutrition misinformation via the media and incorporation of "Ten Red Flags of Junk Science" into educational programs.
- Collaborate in Eat Right Montana and Five A Day nutrition education themes.
- Deliver accurate, research-based nutrition messages via media.

**Innovations:**

- Continued use of distance education technologies (interactive video, satellite programming, telecomputing) is planned for youth education.
- A University and community partnership that addresses eating disorders from a state-wide perspective by incorporation the materials developed by Eating Disorders Awareness Week agency. A WEB based segment of this program will be developed to enhance participation by adolescents.

**Materials:**

- Existing materials developed in Montana and other states will be utilized. Increased utilization of Internet websites will be encouraged, as well as continued use of print-based materials already available.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

*Internal:*

- Extension state specialists in food and nutrition including EFNEP, 4H, family economics, and human development will continue to work with county faculty to enhance youth education. University faculty collaboration with nutrition, health enhancement, elementary and secondary education, family and consumer science is crucial.

*Agencies:*

- Established collaboration with the Nutrition Education and Training (NET) Program, the Montana Office of Public Instruction, and schools throughout Montana are the primary linkages. Other linkages are with the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) which administers CACFP in the state.
- The NET Coordinator and MSU Extension have established an ongoing, fruitful collaborative program. Courses are offered to teachers, resource materials are loaned to educators for their use, and training teams are established - all in collaboration. Coordinating programs minimizes duplication of effort.
- Collaborators for Eating Disorders project includes MSU Department of Psychology, MSU Department of Health and Human Development, Office of Public Instruction Nutrition Education Program, school psychologists, counselors, school personnel.

- Collaborators for Eat Right Montana (ERM) campaigns include ERM coalition members, supermarkets, and schools.

**Target Audiences:**

- Children in Montana and their families are the primary audience for youth education. Program delivery from Extension personnel is sometimes a direct nutrition education contact, and often an indirect educational effort through a youth educator or caregiver. Initial participation in teacher trainings for nutrition education, grades K-12, has increased because of enhanced recertification requirements in the state. Also youth educators have participated on a sustained basis because of the practical, relevant and fun nutrition education programs offered.
- For Eating Disorders Awareness Week is school children who are challenged with body image issues and dieting.
- Adult women are the primary audience for programs addressing nutrition misinformation and unsafe weight loss practices.
- Audiences for Eat Right Montana campaign include adults and children in establishment of healthy eating patterns, especially encouraging "5 a Day" fruits and vegetables.

**Program Duration:** Programs will be planned for this goal in all five years of the planning cycle.

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment. Did we achieve our goals?

1. An annual reporting system that includes increased awareness, knowledge, behavior, access, food, education, services, and success stories will serve as the evaluation framework for determining the impact of programs for focusing on Dietary Guidelines and the Food Pyramid.
2. An annual reporting system that includes increased awareness, knowledge, behavior, access, food, education, services, and success stories will serve as the evaluation framework for determining the impact of programs for focusing on school based programs.
3. An annual reporting system that includes increased awareness, knowledge, behavior, access, food, education, services, and success stories will serve as the evaluation framework for determining the impact of programs for focusing on nutrition programs for older adults.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000

# Montana State University Extension Service PLAN OF WORK

October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004

## **Goal 4**

An agricultural system which protects natural resources and the environment.

- **The MSU-ES Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program**
- **Societal Pressures on Natural Resources**

**Program 4:** An agricultural system which protects natural resources and the environment.

**Topic:** The MSU-ES Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program

**Statement of Issue(s):**

A sustainable approach to pest management balances needs of grower profitability with those of the environment. The MSU-ES Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program seeks to optimize grower profitability through appropriate use of pest management techniques while delivering sustainable IPM programs for Montana citizens that consider environmental risks. The Montana IPM program educates clientele about pest management decision-making practices including use of multiple tactics to achieve economic control that includes human health and environmental safety considerations.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Reduce pesticide use, provide economic incentives, and reduce risks associated with pesticide use by using and selecting appropriate pest management techniques.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually conduct 3 workshops and 3 producer meetings.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Provide educational information about pest management decision-making guidelines and the array of chemical and nonchemical techniques available. Economic thresholds and decision-making guidelines will be examined to guide responsible use of pesticides through on-farm field trials and demonstrations. Investigation of cultural, biological, and other non-pesticide chemical controls for controlling field crop arthropod pests in Montana is a research priority.

**Internal and External Linkages:** \*(What is the level of multi functional (Extension/Research), multi-institutional and multi-state collaboration.) Must also be identified by collaborating partners in their Plans of Work.

USDA, APHIS, PPQ – Conducting cooperative biological control programs.

Montana Department of Agriculture – Monitoring spread of new and emerging pest species and cooperative delivery of pesticide safety programs.

USDA, ARS – Delivery of research results by ARS researchers.

Montana Agricultural Statistics Service (MASS) – Program evaluation through unbiased producer surveys.

Faculty in Departments of Agricultural Economics and Economics, Plant, Soil and Environmental Science, Plant Pathology, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station faculty, county Extension faculty.

Montana producers – collaborations in various on-farm trials and demonstrations.

**Target Audiences:**

Montana producers, agricultural consultants and MSU-ES county Extension faculty. As research results are summarized and analyzed, information is made available to county Extension faculty, agricultural consultants, and producers in Montana through MSU-ES IPM-sponsored Crop Pest Management School, Montana Crop Health Report, MSU-IPM Web site, pest identification through IPM-sponsored Insect and Disease Diagnostic Labs, and a variety of on-farm and producer meetings.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Survey of producers and county agents.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$15,892	\$16,330	\$16,805	\$16,805	\$16,805	\$16,805

**Program 4:** An agricultural system which protects natural resources and the environment.

**Topic:** Societal Pressures on Natural Resources

**Statement of Issue(s):**

The protection, preservation, use, and/or managing of resources in a sustainable manner is often the center of conflicts between societal demands and scientific research. There are 22,000 farms and ranches which manage 66% of their land as range and pasture land; in addition, there is a significant part of the cropland that provides aftermath grazing for livestock and wildlife. A significant portion of our natural resources are controlled by private landowners. Montana is 60% non-federally owned, with 63% being owned by private individuals.

**Performance Goal(s):**

Educate clientele about the variety of pressures we as a diverse society put on these resources.

**Outcome Indicators:** A tabulation, calculation or recording of activity of effort expressed in quantitative or qualitative manner which measures the products or services produced by the planned program. (For each goal)

Annually conduct 5 producer workshops.

**Key Program Component(s):**

Natural resources educational effort includes programs which can help clientele better understand how management affects grazing lands and water quality issues and how their lifestyles and management techniques may need to be modified to protect and manage our natural resources.

**Internal and External Linkages:** \*(What is the level of multi functional (Extension/Research), multi-institutional and multi-state collaboration.) Must also be identified by collaborating partners in their Plans of Work.

Collaborative programming is conducted with key organizations and agencies including the Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Montana Association of Conservation Districts, Natural Resource Conservation Services – USDA, Farm Service Agency – USDA, Montana Water Course – MSU.

**Target Audiences:**

Private grazing landowners demonstration projects deal with enhancing management of the resources they depend on for a livestock enterprise. Natural resource program assists in establishing and obtaining

funding to conduct these demonstration projects through collaborative efforts with government and private agencies.

**Program Duration:** (Program planning cycle is for 5 years, with opportunity for annual modifications).  
5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** How will this program be evaluated for level of accomplishment.  
Pre and post workshop surveys.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$18,725	\$19,765	\$19,765	\$19,765	\$19,765	\$19,765

# Montana State University Extension Service

## PLAN OF WORK

October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004.

### Goal 5

Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans

- **Better Paying Jobs**
- **Montana Youth**
- **Home\*A\*Syst**
- **Native American Housing Assistance Program**
- **Protecting your Home Equity and Keeping Costs Down -  
Home Maintenance and Home Energy Conservation**
- **Montana Pollution Prevention**
- **Promoting Community Empowerment/Food and Nutrition  
Issues/Social Environment**
- **EDUFAIM**
- **RETHINK**
- **Balancing Work and Family**
- **Estate Planning for Montanans**
- **High School Financial Planning Program**
- **Financial Management for Montana Families via Money  
2000**
- **Planning to Avoid Fractionated Land on the Fort Belknap  
Indian Reservation**
- **Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes**



**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans

**Topic:** BETTER PAYING JOBS

**STATEMENT OF ISSUES:**

"Good paying jobs was the only issue listed as a top concern by all respondent groups in a state-wide survey of residents concerns for the state their communities and their families conducted in Dec. 1998. Since 1948 Montana's per capita income has fallen from 10th in the nation to 46th. Average wage levels are last; while we rate first in the number of people working more than one job.

**PERFORMANCE GOALS:** To assist Montana communities with a full range of proven economic development strategies to provide liveable-wage jobs for adults, entry-level jobs allowing young people to develop sound work ethics, and off-farm jobs enabling farmers and ranchers to keep their operations.

**Objectives:**

1. Montana will rise from last in the nation in wage levels to 45th over the next five years.
2. College graduates will be able to find employment that will allow them to pursue careers in Montana.
3. Montana's standing as top in the nation in the number of people working two jobs will drop to tenth or below.
4. Montana's vulnerability to national and global economic shifts will be reduced by diversifying.
5. Montana and Montana communities will be attractive to new good paying businesses.
6. New businesses coming to Montana will add better paying jobs while sustaining Montana's "way of life" and environment.
7. Jobs for young people will allow them to develop sound work skills and habits.

**OUTCOME INDICATORS:** Five years from now:

1. Montana's ranking in wage levels.
2. Distribution of jobs among economic sectors.
3. Ratings of Montana's youth job preparedness by employers.

**OUTPUT INDICATORS:**

1. NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED
2. NUMBER OF JOBS RETAINED
3. NUMBER OF BUSINESSES STARTED
4. NUMBER OF BUSINESSES RETAINED

5. NUMBER OF BUSINESSES ATTRACTED
6. INCREASE/DECREASE IN COUNTY WAGE LEVELS
7. NUMBER OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS FURTHERED
8. NUMBER OF BUSINESS PLANS DEVELOPED
9. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS DECIDING NOT TO START OR EXPAND A BUSINESS

**KEY PROGRAM COMPONENTS:**

Extension will continue to offer its well tested economic development programs while developing a new program for attracting better paying businesses to Montana communities. There are basically five strategies for economic development: Business Retention and Expansion, Business Start-Up, Tourism Development, Capturing Retail Sales, and Industrial Attraction. Over the past decade the Montana Extension Service has developed and implemented successful educational programs addressing the first four strategies. Montanan's main concern has been more jobs. The first four strategies can help communities keep and develop more jobs. But recently the concern has shifted from simply more jobs to better paying jobs. Attracting better paying jobs will require new attention to the fifth strategy - Industrial Attraction -

Several of the programs Montana Extension has developed have become national and even international models. Our Business Retention and Expansion program has been conducted in over a dozen communities. We are the only state to have conducted a state-wide Business Retention and Expansion project. With help from the Governor and the Montana Ambassadors we've done it twice. Our Community Tourism Assessment Program has been implemented eighteen communities including three Indian Reservations. Requests for the process have come from Israel, Australia, South Korea, and Ecuador. The Farm and Ranch Recreation Business Program has been written up in the wall Street Journal. It has been presented in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. These programs plus programs on Small Business Start-up and Retail Trade Capture will still be available.

So far we have avoided encouraging communities to pursue industrial attraction because the odds for success are so poor. Nationally only one in thirty eight communities attempting to attract industries is successful. But if we are to obtain better paying jobs for Montanan's it is a strategy we'll have to master. Luckily there is a new Western Regional Development Center sponsored project just getting started that may help reduce the odds. The Targeted Industries Project will attempt to apply the latest computer programs such as IMPLAN to match community characteristics to those required by particular industries. In essences it will try to provide a "computer dating service" for industries and communities. Currently Extension faculty from New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Nevada, and Montana are involved. We hope to begin testing the program in the fall of 1999.

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES;**

**EXTERNAL** - Participation in the Western Regional Targeted Industries project with Nevada, Oklahoma, Utah, and New Mexico. .5 FTE Contact: Bob Coppedge, New Mexico Extension

**INTERNAL:** Youth Development Program Area work force preparedness .  
1. FTE Contact: Betty McCoy

**TARGET AUDIENCES:**

Elected officials, local, regional, and state economic development organization, business operators, potential business operators.

**PROGRAM DURATION:**

5 years.

**EVALUATION FRAMEWORK:**

County and area agents and state specialist Mill annually report output indicators.

**ALLOCATED RESOURCES:**

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$60,000	200,000	206,000	560,000	580,000	600,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans

**Topic:** Montana Youth Issues

**STATEMENT OF ISSUES:**

Issues about Montana youth were identified as major concerns at the state, community and family levels by people who responded to a survey conducted by the Extension Service. Their concerns ranged from meaningful work for youth and workforce preparation to countering youth crime. Life skill education surfaced as a need to prepare youth to be contributing citizens now and in the future and youth who are particularly at risk need opportunities to experience the benefits of groups such as 4-H. It was recognized that efforts to enhance those factors in communities/families which protect youth and eliminate those that put youth at risk were the best long-term approaches for youth development and education. While Extension delivers youth education through 4-H, it can and should assist other youth groups and agencies apply research based information to working with youth development and education.

**PERFORMANCE GOALS:**

Overall Goal; MSU Extension, in collaboration with other groups, agencies, and organizations, will ensure that Montana youth develop the confidence, competence, and character to become critical thinkers, active citizens, caring human beings, innately curious, self-sufficient, adaptable to change and connected to the community.

#1. MSU Extension will provide life skill education for Montana youth through the 4-H project curriculum, school enrichment activities, after school programs and through partnerships and collaborations with other organizations and agencies.

#2. MSU Extension will serve as a community resource in the area of volunteer leadership, providing education in recruitment and training as well as management systems that apply to the involvement of volunteers.

#3. MSU Extension will increase the number of youth reached with life skill education by using a variety of delivery methods.

#4. MSU Extension will act as a catalyst and facilitator for the development and management of youth organizations so they can help youth be contributors to building healthy communities.

#5. 4-H Youth Development program will be recognized as a vital and integral part of Montana

communities and state because of the marketing efforts conducted by 4-H youth, leaders, parents, and professionals.

#### **OUTCOME INDICATORS:**

- #1 With project and program materials and experiences focused on life skills, adults will have helped 10,000 youth take steps toward becoming a successful member of the workforce and of their community/family.

Programs on ethics will have assisted youth to make appropriate decisions.

Entrepreneurial experiences will have provided 100 youth with information and skills needed to be successful in business or in the workforce.

- #2. Through a distance learning model, 150 volunteers will have increased their skills to deliver life skill education to youth.

A volunteer 4-H leader certification program recognizes the training and skills present to achieve positive youth development.

More volunteer leaders will be involved because of a well planned and implemented recruitment program.

- #3. Because of a positive marketing strategy, 1000 additional youth will belong to 4-H or other youth groups within their community.

- #4. Youth will be serving on boards, councils, and committees at the local, community, county and state level within 4-H or another organization/agency or serving in other areas where they can be resources.

- #5. Youth will understand the benefits of belonging to organized youth groups, and become active members of a group in their community.

#### **KEY PROGRAM COMPONENTS;**

\* Teens N Tourism: The program will result in more teens becoming positive members of the Montana workforce through school or non-school education,

\* Developing Capable People: Reduction of negative behaviors which diminish perceptions and skills which determine how effectively people deal with life. Increase positive behaviors which enhance perceptions and skills which determine how effectively people deal with life.

\* Character Counts/other ethics based programs: Youth will learn to make decisions based on 6 pillars of ethics common to all.

\* Montana's Promise: Communities will implement the plans of action they developed at the Governors Summit on Youth.

\* Youth Adult Partnerships: To provide education that would help volunteers in their role with youth in 4-H, the Youth Adult Partnership curriculum will be the base for volunteer leader training.

\* Projects and Events: Life skill education: Youth will develop critical life skills that will help them succeed in life, a broad-based knowledge of the project area in which they participate, and have fun learning.

\* From Risk to Resiliency - Asset Building for Positive Youth Development ; To Increase county agent's understanding of the process of asset development which reduces risks and enhances resiliency to negative outcomes.

\* After School Programming for Rural Montana Youth: Montana Communities will be able to establish an effective after school program using the 4-H curriculum as a base.

\* 4-H Leadership Support: To improve 4-H leaders skills and satisfaction in the following areas: 4-H Councils, 4-H Finances, Starting and Supporting 4-H Clubs, Volunteer Certification Program.

\* Safe Night USA: Through the Safe Night initiative, communities will learn how to offer safe alternatives for their youth.

\* Marketing 4-H: An increase in the number of 4-H leaders and members will result form an effective marketing strategy.

**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES:**

Curriculum development teams, leaders forums, professional development, leader training, national project development teams, regional 4-H marketing, impact assessment project

Western Region-----	.5 FTE		
Marketing Program	Contact		Regional State 4-H Leaders
Western Regional Leader Forum	Contact		Regional State 4-H Leaders
National-----	.25 FTE		
Curriculum Development Committees	Contact		Curriculum Consortium - MN
National Impact Assessment Study	Contact		U of AZ, Bill Peterson & Com
Multi-institutional-----	.5 FTE		
Montana Promise	Contact		U of M, State Government
Teens N Tourism	Contact		Flathead Community College
4-H/AG Calendar	Contact		MSU-Northern

**TARGET AUDIENCES:**

The programs delivered from the 4-H Youth Development Department are targeted at reaching any Montana youth interested in non-school educational experiences. Additionally, adults who are interested in assisting youth in learning life skills and designing experiences that will enhance youth education are encouraged to become a part of the 4-H program. Agencies and organizations that have a concern about non-formal education will find the research information presented by Extension to be useful as well.

**PROGRAM DURATION:**

Because this plan is connected to a recently developed strategic plan, it is expected that the program will last for 3 to 5 years. Many of the components may have a shorter or longer duration depending on the rate and success of adoption. Adjustments will be made annually and as needed.

**EVALUATION FRAMEWORK:**

Evaluation methods will be selected according to the objectives of the component and will be reported by agents and specialists working in the program area.

**ALLOCATED RESOURCES:**

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$10,000	\$4,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** Montana HOME\*A\*SYST

**Statement of Issue:**

Many homeowners and renters assume their home environment is healthy and safe. But many everyday household activities can threaten your family's health and the environment. Good household environmental management protects families and communities from polluted drinking water, poor air quality and toxic chemicals. Dealing with pollution risks before they become problems will help avoid cleanup expenses and legal headaches.

**Performance Goal:** Increase the number of Montanans who gain knowledge about property pollution prevention and adopt practices designed to improve environmental health.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of HOME\*A\*SYST manuals requested, number of educational programs offered, number of property occupants attending public education sessions and number of occupants developing HOME\*A\*SYST action plans.

**Key Program Components:**

- mini-grant funds will be available will be available for counties to implement the program
- training provided for county Extension faculty
- provide HOME\*A\*SYST assessment manual to Montana landowners
- offer public educational programs throughout Montana
- distribution of HOME\*A\*SYST video and manual through Montana public library system
- provide real estate course to Montana Realtors

**Internal and External Linkages:** HOME\*A\*SYST is a collaborative effort of the MSU Extension Service and the National HOME/FARM\*A\*SYST network of states coordinated by the University of Wisconsin. In Montana the following agencies are partnering to implement the Montana HOME\*A\*SYST program: Montana Department of Commerce - Board of Realty Regulation, Natural Resource Conservation Service, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, and several rural electric cooperatives.

**Target Audiences:** All Montana home occupants (owners and renters).

**Program Duration:** five years

**Evaluation Framework:**

Evaluation instrument will be sent to those who request the a HOME\*A\*SYST materials. County Extension

faculty participating in the program will be provided evaluation instrument to record the number of consumers using and completing HOME\*A\*SYST and the reduction in pollution to air, water and soil.

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$10,000	\$4,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic: NATIVE AMERICAN HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

**Statement of Issues:** Native American's make up 6.2% of Montana's population --most located on Montana's seven Montana reservations. According to several needs assessments, conducted by Native America groups, providing and maintaining affordable, quality, and safe housing is at the top of tribal concerns. Since 1985 the Montana Extension Service has provided housing assistance to Montana reservation by establishing the "Native American Housing Technical Assistance Institute". The Institute's efforts focus on the architectural, structural, mechanical, and thermal aspects of housing.

**Performance Goal:** Improve the quality, safety and comfort of housing for Montana Native Americans.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of educational programs requested/offered by Indian Housing Authorities, number of mutual help and rental home occupants attending education sessions and number of occupants taking steps to maintain their homes.

**Key Program Component(s):**

The Montana Extension Service - Native American Housing Technical Assistance Institute has a well-established Indian housing education program providing these services: On-site workshops; MSU Campus technical assistance workshops and training sessions; Mobile Training Center; and, Publications and Videos. The Montana Extension Service will support all county, tribal and tribal college agents to plan, coordinate and implement housing outreach programs using these resources.

**Internal and External Linkages:** Seven Montana Native American Reservations: Salish-Kootenai, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, Rocky Boys, Fort Belknap, Crow & Blackfeet

**Target Audiences:**

- Homeowners, Mutual Help Occupants, and Renters of Indian housing
- Maintenance Staff of Indian Housing Authorities
- Counseling Staff of Indian Housing Authorities
- Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CAP.) Staff of Housing Authority
- Comprehensive Grants Program Staff of Indian Housing Authorities
- Housing Authority Boards or Commissioners
- Home Improvement Program (HIP) Program Staff of Indian Housing Authorities

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program Staff

**Program Duration:** five years

**Evaluation Framework:** The Montana Extension housing specialist, will assist all tribal and county Extension faculty participating in the program to effectively measure program impacts. Measurement goals are: increased number of self-sufficient homeowners; increased number of affordable, safe, and quality homes; and, prolonged life and quality of homes on the reservations.

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** **PROTECTING YOUR HOME EQUITY and KEEPING COSTS DOWN - HOME MAINTENANCE and HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION**

**Statement of Issues:** Housing is the number expense to consumers. Even with a home paid for housing related costs, especially those related to home maintenance and energy, often exceed other costs of living. To help consumers keep energy costs affordable, homes comfortable and well maintained the advisory committee for the Extension Service housing program has recommended that home maintenance and energy conservation programs be given high priority.

**Performance Goal(s):** Improve the energy-efficiency and quality of Montana Housing.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of educational programs offered by county Extension Agents, number of consumers attending education sessions and number of occupants taking steps to maintain and weatherize their homes.

**Key Program Component(s):**

- conduct home maintenance and weatherization workshops for Montana low-income dealing with these priority topics: 1. Landlord Tenant Rights; 2. Home Repair Basics; 3. Home Safety Prevention; 4. Cleaning in the Home.
- offer self-contained home maintenance teaching kits to housing authorities and county Extension Agents.
- home energy conservation simulator and "Power Bill" home energy publication series
- home maintenance and weatherization video programs
- "Home Fitness" tabloid

**Internal and External Linkages:**

Montana Department of Commerce, MT Office of Housing and Urban Development, Montana Low-Income Weatherization Program



**Target Audiences:** Montana homeowners and renters

**Program Duration:** five years

**Evaluation Framework:**

The Montana Extension housing specialist, will assist all county Extension faculty participating in the program to effectively measure program impacts. Measurement goals are: increased number of self-sufficient consumers; reduction of home energy consumption thus money spent for home energy; increased number of home weatherized; increased number of homes maintained by consumers

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic: MONTANA POLLUTION PREVENTION**

**Statement of Issue(s):** Montana small businesses and local governments (cities and counties) must deal with environmental hazards and wastes daily. The impact of environmental management, control, and cleanup/treatment include millions of unnecessary costs to taxpayers and pollution to the air, soil and water. For small businesses environmental compliance affects consumer pricing. All Montana small businesses and local governments should be concerned about managing their waste to avoid polluting water, air, and soil. "Pollution prevention" is any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering the environment. Prevention is especially important in Montana where there are few options for disposal and a regulatory violation or hazardous waste clean-up could put a business out of business.

**Performance Goal(s):** Increase understanding and adoption of pollution prevention practices to reduce environmental hazards and health risks to all Montanans.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of pollution prevention educational resources requested, number of educational programs offered, number of small business and participants attending education sessions and number of Montanans developing pollution prevention action plans and adopting pollution prevention practices.

**Key Program Component(s):**

To promote concepts of pollution prevention and assist local governments and small businesses implement pollution prevention programs the MSU Extension Service - Pollution Prevention Program has developed many audience specific resources and training programs. Programs include:

- Business specific self-audit materials and workshops
- Local Government Pollution Prevention Audit Guidebook and On-site audit service

- Montana Materials Exchange Program
- Access to National "Peer Exchange" networks
- Access to Pollution Prevention Incentive Grants
- Access to the MSU Pollution Prevention Program resources such as business specific videos and self-audits, toll-free telephone access, homepage, newsletter, books, journals, and technical assistance from staff.
- Statewide Pollution Prevention recognition program called "EcoStars"

**Internal and External Linkages:** This program is a collaborative effort with the following groups and organizations:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- The Montana Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- The Montana Department of Environmental Quality - Pollution Prevention Bureau
- Montana Small Business Assistance Program
- Montana Manufacturing Extension Center
- The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
- The Montana Department of Agriculture
- National Federation of Independent Businesses
- U.S. Small Business Administration
- The Montana Chamber of Commerce
- Representatives from these Small Business and Trade Association:
  - Montana Auto Dealers Association
  - Montana Innkeepers Association
  - Montana Car Care Association
  - Montana Association of Counties
  - Montana League of Cities and Towns
  - Montana Fabric Care Association
  - Montana Newspaper Association
  - Montana Woodworkers Association
  - Montana Building Industry Association
  - Montana Schools
  - Montana Tribal Colleges (seven) and Tribes

**Target Audiences:**

The Montana Extension Pollution Prevention program provides technical assistance and education to local governments, small businesses, schools, Native Americans and agricultural enterprises. For this plan of work MSU specialist support, to county Extension agents, will be available to provide outreach and technical assistance to these groups:

**Local Governments:**

- City Governments in partnership with the Montana League of Cities and Towns
- County Governments in partnership with the Montana Association of Counties

**Small Businesses:**

- Automotive Repair Businesses
- Dry Cleaners/Laundries
- Printing Businesses
- Motel/Hotel & Resorts

- Automotive Body Shops
- Woodworking/Refinishing Shops

- Automotive Salvage and Recycling Businesses
- Residential Construction Industry

**Program Duration:** five years

**Evaluation Framework:**

A measurement/evaluation strategy will be done by the Montana Extension Pollution Prevention Program. The evaluation includes tracking of daily contacts, requests for resources, and workshop participants. The Montana Pollution Prevention program will work with all agents participating in the program to effectively measure program impacts. Measurement goals are:

- number of businesses and governments participating in developing pollution prevention programs
- amount of hazardous materials reduced
- reduction of regulatory compliance problems
- increased amount of materials being exchanged

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$108,000

Program 5: Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** Promoting Community Empowerment/Food and Nutrition Issues/Social Environment

**Statement of Issue(s):** Promoting community empowerment and enhancing community capacity to address food and nutrition issues is essential in today's economic and social environment. Current national and state trends are increasingly transferring food and nutrition program responsibilities to communities, often with minimal financial or resource support.

Many Montana communities have created Community Nutrition Coalitions (CNC's) to address their interest, needs, and growing responsibilities. CNC's have identifying current and future community food and nutrition status and promoting community empowerment and enhancing community capacity through collaboratively identifying and resolving food and nutrition issues.

Specifically, several CNC's have chosen to develop community food projects which help sustain local agriculture and food systems. Local or regional food projects can boost local economic development and increase consumers demand for locally grown food. These project can help improve economic condition and opportunities withing the community as well as improving access to healthy, locally produced food.

**Performance Goal(s):**

**Outcome Indicators:**

**Key Program Component(s):** Inherent in all the key components for this goal is the realization that all

Extension staff working in food and nutrition have many facets to their roles. The facets could be grouped into Education, Facilitation, Leadership, Collaboration and Management.

In conjunction with state and local level CNC's, provide central and local training for local CNC's, provide resources on coalition building, provide newsletter serving as a forum for exchanging resources, ideas, grants and training, promote use of community assessment tool, provide resources to implement solutions to local needs, serve as a central resource point for exchange of resources, ideas, grants, training and developing collaborative projects.

**Internal and External Linkages:**

- Participants in the community-based nutrition coalitions include a variety of representatives from public and private groups: Montana State University Extension Service, Senior Meal Program, Food Bank, Registered Dietitians, WIC, Hospitals, Nursing Homes, School Lunch, Teachers, and members of the public.

**Target Audiences:**

- Audience for community-based nutrition coalitions include those people identified by their local assessment who are in greater need of food and nutrition services access.

**Program Duration:** Programs will be planned for this goal in all five years of the planning cycle.

**Evaluation Framework:**

This program will be evaluated using the "System and Environmental Changes" Nutrition Education Evaluation Framework as developed by the USDA Food and Consumer Services.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
1000	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000

Program 5: Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic: EDUFAIM**

**Statement of Issue:** Numerous Montana families are at risk for not meeting basic needs. Families on public assistance families are being expected to move toward self-sufficiency. Public assistance and other at-risk families must have access to the knowledge, attitudes, and skills needed to attain effective family resource management and self-sufficiency. Educating Families to Achieve Independence in Montana (EDUFAIM) is designed to meet this need. The program began in five counties and has, through constituency demand, expanded to nine counties.

**Performance Goal:** Enhancement of knowledge, attitudes and skills needed for self-sufficient living.

**Outcome Indicators:**

1. Client empowerment for obtaining employment
2. Positive changes in mental health/ well-being
3. Positive changes associated with participation in core EDUFAIM classes
4. Reduced costs associated with public assistance
5. Transformative learning as a result of EDUFAIM participation

**Key Program Components:**

- Educational programs determined by the needs identified and prioritized by individual families and communities
- Programs delivered in small groups or one-on-one, as needed, by EDUFAIM Family Educators and Program Aides who are indigenous to the population.
- Collaboration with local and state agencies serving at-risk families
- Evaluation of effective models to reach at-risk families

**Internal and External Linkages:** EDUFAIM is a collaborative effort of MSU Extension Service, the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS), and local Community Advisory Councils that contain representatives from the various family-serving agencies in the community. EDUFAIM is funded by a federal grant from CSREES. At the state level, MSU Extension, DPHHS, and Extension administrators have collaborated to form the vision, mission, and focus of the program, and will work together to continue to monitor the progress toward program goals. EDUFAIM is administered by a state EDUFAIM team consisting of specialists and faculty from 9 disciplines and external agency representatives. At the local level, EDUFAIM educators work with local advisory councils to determine need and programs for participants.

**Target Audiences:** EDUFAIM participants include all those participating in the Pathways Program, an educational feature of Montana's welfare program called FAIM. Other participants include persons eligible for other forms of public assistance, and others classified as "at risk" for reasons other than income.

**Program Duration:** EDUFAIM will continue at a federally funded program through March 31, 2001, after which it is expected to be self-sustaining indefinitely. At this time, EDUFAIM is being considered for additional funding by other federal agencies and private foundations, and expansion into nine separate sites, virtually serving the entire state.

**Evaluation Framework:** Three evaluation strategies are used for EDUFAIM. Upon entry into the program, participants complete a battery of instruments which measure psychologic empowerment for employment which include motivation, cognition, locus of control, and self-efficacy. Mental health/well-being measures are also used to evaluate the constructs of self-esteem, global life satisfaction, positive and negative affect, anxiety, and depression. Participants also complete these same tools after three months into the program. Pre-test/post- test tools are used to measure relevant changes in self-reported skills, knowledge and behavior as a result of EDUFAIM classes. A random sample of participants are selected for in-depth interviews to assess transformative learning, i.e., in what ways are their lives different as a result of participation in EDUFAIM. Public assistance cost savings are assessed using Montana TEAMS data, which allows evaluators to compare EDUFAIM versus non-EDUFAIM participants on the extent to which they draw down public assistance dollars.

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY2004
150,000	150,000	150,000	600,000	600,000	600,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

Topic: RETHINK

Statement of Issue: Child abuse is a persistent problem nationally and in Montana. Factors in child abuse include insufficient knowledge of child development and inappropriate use of anger. Anger is probably the most poorly managed emotion in society. Children benefit when parents use age-appropriate parenting practices and appropriately manage their anger. RETHINK: Anger Management for Parents is designed to provide parents with the age appropriate tools and anger management strategies they need to maximize positive developmental outcomes for children and minimize their own health risks associated with mismanaged anger. This is both a train-the-trainer effort and a parent education effort.

**Performance Goals:**

1. Montana professionals trained in the RETHINK program.
2. Montana parents in better control of their anger.

**Outcome Indicators:**

1. Trained professionals indicate confidence that they can conduct a RETHINK program
2. Trained professionals indicate a working knowledge of the RETHINK method
3. Trained professionals indicate confidence that they can evaluate the effectiveness of their RETHINK efforts
4. Parents report reduced levels of state and trait anger and improved approaches to anger expression.

**Key Program Components:**

- RETHINK Train-the-Trainer workshops conducted throughout the state by MSU Extension Family and Human Development Specialist. Field professionals carry out the program with parents.
- Follow-up technical support in evaluation (including data tabulation) provided by the specialist to the field professionals

**Internal and External Linkages:** County/reservation agents in various parts of the state coordinate the training opportunities for professionals in their regions. The training is provided by the Family and Human Development Specialist. The agent works together with family-serving agencies in the locality to co-sponsor and promote the training. RETHINK trainees work together in localities to support and assist one another.

**Target Audiences:** RETHINK trainees include social workers, health education workers, mental health

counselors, county/reservation agents, and various other professionals within agencies that work with parents in group or one-on-one settings. Parent audiences include all parents but especially where anger is a problem in their parent-child relationships.

**Program Duration:** RETHINK trainings will continue indefinitely until every region of the state has been afforded the opportunity to participate in a training. Three trainings are being held in 1999. Program duration for parents is ongoing.

**Evaluation Framework:** The two-day RETHINK professional trainings use a post-then-pre evaluation design. At the end of the training, participants are asked to describe themselves on a five-point scale (1=Very True of Me, 5=Not True of Me at All) in relation to the training objectives "before" the training and "after" the training. "Before" and "After" mean scores are compared to determine how successfully the training objectives were achieved.

A pre-test, post-test design is used for parents. At the beginning and end of the program, participants complete the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI) and other questions regarding their family relationships. Means at pretest and posttest are compared to determine program impact.

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY2004
2,350	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans

**Topic:** Balancing Work and Family

**Statement of Issue:** There is evidence from national surveys that balancing work and family is of great concern for American parents. These concerns are shared by many Montana families, as well, identified both in focus groups conducted around the state and the survey conducted by Montana Extension's Strategic Planning Committee.

**Performance Goal:** Montana families more effectively balancing work and family.

**Outcome Indicators:**

1. Better managed work-family stress
2. Better managed finances
3. Greater skill at resolving conflicts and disagreements at home and at work
4. Better communication skills at home and at work
5. Improved management of personal, family, and work time.

**Key Program Components:**

- Six Balancing Work and Family workshops, covering topics of work-family stress, conflict, time and money management, nutrition, and communication.

- Workshop concepts are reinforced through a Balancing Work and Family newsletter that each county tailors to its own needs.
- Newspaper articles, tips for newspapers, radio spots, and Extension publications also help support the effort.

**Internal and External Linkages:** Balancing Work and Family is an interdisciplinary program created through the joint efforts of specialists and agents from different disciplines. County agents work with chambers of commerce, businesses, churches, the media, and others in cosponsoring and collaborating on this program.

**Target Audiences:** The target audience is working families, where one or both of the adults is employed for a salary; and employers.

**Program Duration:** Ongoing, as there continues to be a need. It is anticipated that balancing work and family efforts will be needed for a long time.

**Evaluation Framework:** Balancing Work and Family as a complete workshop series uses a post-test only design. One month following the completion of the series (or portions of it), participants complete a questionnaire asking them to assess attitude and behavior changes made as a result of their participation. For example, in the work-family stress area participants are asked to answer yes or no to: "As a result of participation in the ABC's of Stress Management, I: Deal more successfully with irritating hassles." Participants who receive the Balancing Work and Family Newsletter are asked to indicate their perception of its usefulness and whether reading and applying the contents of the newsletter caused them to do things like manage their stress better, have more success with getting kids to do their chores, and other things related to effective balancing of work and family.

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY2004
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** Estate Planning for Montanans

**Statement of Issue(s):** State and federal laws continue to change almost annually in the estate planning area. These laws impact individuals, families, farms/ranches and other closely held businesses. This provides Extension with the opportunities to update Montanans about the impact of these new laws on their estate plans and to explain the need for estate planning for those who have not yet accomplished this task..

**Performance Goal(s):** Increased number of Montanans who plan their estates

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of participants who 1. write a will, 2. start a gifting program 3. examine property titles, 4. establish a trust, 5. attend seminars on the topic.



**Key Program Component(s):** Publications: 1. Estate Planning: The Basics, a study at home packet 2. Transferring Your Farm/ Ranch to the next Generation: How to combine economic, legal and social decision making, a bulletin 3. Designating Beneficiaries through contractual arrangements, publication. 4. Montana Uniform Transfers to Minors Act 5. Montana Medical Care Savings Accounts. Seminars: Estate planning to be presented in interested communities.

**Internal and External Linkages:** Partnership will continue with the Montana Department of Revenue–Inheritance Tax Section; State Bar of Montana–Business, Estates, Trusts, Tax and Real Property Section; Montana Society of Certified Public Accountants, Montana Life Underwriters Association. Members of these professional organizations and agencies are involved in the r revision of MontGuides already developed and review of new ones.

**Target Audiences:** Older and younger generations of farm/ranches in the state. Young Ag conference attendees in Helena, 4-H Alumni at Annual Meeting in Billings, Young Farm Bureau Conference in Lewistown.

**Program Duration:** 5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** Evaluation instrument will be sent to those who purchase the estate planning basics packet to determine what actions they have taken as a result of the program

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$12,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** High School Financial Planning Program

**Statement of Issue(s):** Teenagers spent more than 103 billion in 1998. However, several research studies have revealed how little high school seniors know about the products and services many will be required to purchase after graduation. Of particular concern were the low scores in the areas of credit, checking accounts, and auto insurance.

**Performance Goal(s):** Increased number of high school students who gain confidence in their abilities to manage their finances and who adopt practices designed to help them become better financial managers.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of participants who 1. Set aside money for needs and wants, 2. Begin tracking their expenses 3. Compare prices when shopping 4. Begin to set aside money for future purchases, 5. Use a spending plan 6. Repay their debts 7. Wrote down money management goals.

**Key Program Component(s):** Publications: 1. High School Financial Planning Program students workbooks

and teaching guides for teachers that are supplied by the National Endowment for Financial Education 2. Newsletter that is sent to 100 teachers across the state of Montana. 3. Contact with teachers via email.

**Internal and External Linkages:** Partnership will continue with the National Endowment for Financial Education; Montana Association of Family and Consumer Sciences. New linkages will include the Consumer Credit Counseling Service–Billings Office and the Montana Higher Education Student Assistance Corporation.

**Target Audiences:** High school juniors and seniors

**Program Duration:** 5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** Montana will utilize the national study that is being conducted by the National Endowment for Financial Education and the Cooperative Extension System.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** Financial Management for Montana Families via Money 2000

**Statement of Issue(s):** In 1997 there were over 2,300 bankruptcies in Montana. The average outstanding credit card balance for households with a balance was \$2,975. The median income in Montana households is \$28,838, compared to a national average of \$34,911 which ranks Montana 43 rd in the nation. The poverty rate for Montana is 14.6%. The average annual pay by private industry of \$20,082 ranks Montana as 50<sup>th</sup> in the nation. The causes are numerous: divorce, low prices for farm products, job loss, gambling, and changes in public assistance laws.

**Performance Goal(s):** Increased number of Montanans who gain confidence in their abilities to manage their finances.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of participants who 1. Gain financial management skills, 2. Obtain jobs 3. Avoid bankruptcies

**Key Program Component(s):** Publications: 1. Money 2000 newsletter that is sent quarterly to enrollees 2. Promote Making Financial Decisions when a Marriage Ends publication 3. Montana Medical Care Savings Accounts, 4. Montana First Time Home Buyers Savings Accounts.

**Internal and External Linkages:** Partnerships will continue with Montana Job Service, Montana Bankers Association, Montana Credit Union Network, Montana Independent Bankers Association

**Target Audiences:** EDUFAIM, limited resource families, individuals who wish to improve their financial management skills.

**Program Duration:** 5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** Evaluation instrument will be sent to those who participate in Money 2000 program to determine what actions they have taken as a result of the program.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** Planning to avoid fractionated Land on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation

**Statement of Issue(s):** When tribal members on Fort Belknap die without a written will, their land and the interests in land they inherited pass to their heirs under Montana law because Fort Belknap does not have an inheritance code. With the passing of each generation, the number of owners per parcel has increased so that today it not uncommon to find allotments on Fort Belknap that have over 150 owners. This is what is knows as a fractionated parcel. Having too many multiple owners could mean that the best deals are not being obtain for leases. In addition, while Montana law may be satisfactory for some tribal members, it does not take into account individual needs and abilities, nor the requirements of various family members, nor the cultures of the Assiniboine or Gros Ventre.

**Performance Goal(s):** Increased number of tribal members who explore options for avoiding fractionated lands.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of tribal members who: 1. write a will, 2. Establish joint tenancies 3. Examine property titles, 4. Consolidate lands interests on Fort Belknap and other reservation 5. Attend seminars on the topic.

**Key Program Component(s):** Publication packet containing seven fact sheets: . a. Ownership of Land by Tribal Members-- b. Undivided Heirship--What is it?-- c. Undivided Heirship--A Four Generation Example-- d. How Your Land Will be Distributed to Your Heirs If You Die Without A Will-- e. What Happens If Land Passes to Non-tribal Members-- f. Making A Will--g. Alternatives to Fractionation-

**Internal and External Linkages:** Partnerships will be initiated with the Fort Belknap Tribal Council, Indian Lands Working Group, Indian Section State Bar of Montana and Business Estates, Trusts, Tax and Real Property Section; Bureau of Indian Affairs

**Target Audiences:** Members of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation

**Program Duration:** 5 years

**Evaluation Framework:** Evaluation instrument will be included with the packet to determine what actions they have taken as a result of learning about the fractionated land issue.

**Allocated Resources:** (in dollar amount supporting salary, benefits, operations)

Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$20,000	\$15,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000

**Program 5:** Enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for Americans.

**Topic:** HEALTHY INDOOR AIR FOR MONTANA HOMES

**Statement of Issue:** Research has found that in homes across America, the quality of indoor air can be worse than outdoor air. Matter of fact, in Montana of all housing issues dealt with by the MSU Extension Service Housing Program, the quality of indoor air continues to be the number-one consumer concern. Indoor air quality has also been identified as an educational priority by USDA and the U.S. EPA. Indoor air quality issue include topics such as: carbon monoxide, combustion pollutants, formaldehyde, lead dust, biological pollutants (molds and moisture), radon, household products, home remodeling hazards (carpeting, asbestos, methylene chloride, formaldehyde, adhesives, solvents, etc.)

**Performance Goal:** Reduce home indoor air quality health risk to consumers.

**Outcome Indicators:** Number of Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes publications requested, number of educational programs offered, number of property occupants attending public education sessions and number of occupants monitoring and/or fixing their homes to deal with indoor air quality concerns.

**Key Program Component(s):**

- training provided for county Extension faculty
- conduct **Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes** workshops throughout Montana
- distribute self-guided educational materials to all audiences
- mini-grant funds will be available will be available for counties to implement program

**Internal and External Linkages:** Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes is a collaborative effort of the National program, "Healthy Indoor Air for America's Homes" sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and USDA. To coordinate effort nationally the Montana Extension Service coordinates programs with 43 states, Puerto Rico and American Samoa. (see enclosed list of state contacts). In Montana the following agencies are partnering to implement Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes: American Lung Association, Montana Electric Cooperatives, Montana Building Industry Association, Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, the Montana Low-Income Weatherization

Program. List of State Contacts: See Appendix

**Target Audiences:** All Montana consumers, landlords, housing authorities, home builders and home remodelers.

**Program Duration:** five years

**Evaluation Framework:**

Included with the program materials all evaluation guides and formats are included. For this effort all measurement/evaluation will be done by the MSU Extension Housing Program. The MSU specialist will work with all county Extension faculty participating in the program to effectively measure program impacts.

**Allocated Resources:**

Current (1999)	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004
\$55,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000

**Stakeholder Input into the Strategic Planning Process**

October 1998

Fifteen hundred randomly selected residents in Montana were asked to provide their thoughts through a survey format on the most important issues they see facing their state, communities, and families in the next 3-5 years.

November 1998

Two hundred and thirty one surveys were sent to Montana State University Extension county faculty, county support staff, Extension specialists, campus support staff, EFNEP, FSNEP and EDUFAM personnel and Extension administrators. The survey requested that respondents identify such things as goals, opportunities and challenges facing Extension in the next 3-5 years. Respondents were also asked to consider the effectiveness of present and potential Extension services and delivery methods. They were asked to identify the key issues facing the state, communities and families in Montana.

December 1999

The information obtained from these surveys was compiled and analyzed. The data was presented to the Strategic Planning Committee which consisted of representatives of county faculty, Extension specialists, College of Agriculture, department heads, administrators, program leaders, and the Montana Extension Advisory Committee. The committee members used this data in the formulation of the Montana State University Extension Service Strategic Plan Preliminary Program Priorities and Potential Goals.

**The document was circulated to all members for review and comment by the end of January.**

February 1999

The Strategic Planning Committee representatives met to review the feedback received from all members and make the necessary adjustments in the draft plan.

March 1999

The revised draft plan was presented to the Spring meeting of the Montana Extension Advisory Committee for their input and comments.

April-May 1999

Six area meetings were held across the state. Extension Agents were asked to bring constituents from their counties to the meetings. At the meetings the draft plan was reviewed, comments and input were recorded. Individuals were allowed to take the draft plan home to review and forward comments to the Director of Extension. Extension Agents were also given the opportunity to give copies of the draft plan to those who were unable to attend the meetings and have them forward their comments and input to the directors' office. There was a total of 607 responses from clientele.

**Conclusion:**

Several sources were used in obtaining input for identification or programming needed to meet current and future needs of people in the state, communities and in families. The stakeholder input is being used as the basis for Montana State University Extension Service Strategic Plan Preliminary Program Priorities and Potential Goals.

**Merit and Peer Review:**

James O. DeBree, Former Director of Cooperative Extension, Wyoming. Since Retirement Mr. DeBree has been actively involved with Montana State University Extension system at the county and state levels in regards to programming and in particular the State Strategic Program Planning process. His response to being asked to be the Merit and Peer reviewer is as follows:

Dated July 9, 1999

"Thanks for the phone calls and materials relating to the Montana State University Extension Service Plan of Work. After reviewing the material, I am willing to assume the responsibility for conducting a merit review of your 1999-2004 plan of work. I will abide by the guidelines as outlined in the federal register as published in Vol 64#128, pages 35909 through 35919, dated 7/1/9.

I appreciate your invitation to conduct this review and the opportunity to assist the Montana Extension Service. Please be assured that it is my intention to review the document in a way that will help further strengthen Extension's posture in the State, region, and nation." Sincerely, Jim DeBree

Multi-institutional, Multi-disciplinary, Multi-state, and Integrated Activities: (see Adoption by Reference section)

**CSREES - MSU Extension Multi-State POW = October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2004**  
Goals

Program Title	Program Duration	Principle Program Goal	CSREES Goal Area	Unit Point of Contact	Collaborating Unit(s)	FTE
Nematology Program	ongoing	Sugar beet nematode management programs including nematode diagnostic lab services	Goal 1	Barney Jacobsen, Plant Pathology Specialist	OR, ID, CA, WY, CO, NE, WA	0.33
Cow-Calf Management Guide	ongoing	Western Region Publication	Goal 1	John Paterson, Beef/Cattle Specialist	WA, ID, OR, CA, NV, UT, AZ, NM, CO, HI, WY	0.10
WIRE - Western Integrated Ranch Education Program	ongoing	Combines education in physical production management, resource management and financial planning and management for western ranch operations. A case ranch is used to present management choices and problem solving techniques to participants.	Goal 1	Gene Surber, Natural Resources Specialist	ID, UT, WY	0.20
Aquaculture	ongoing	Western Region Aquaculture Center, Pollutant reduction, trout virus Advisory Council	Goal 1	Marty Frick	AK, ID, WA, OR, CA, NV, AZ, WY, CO, NM, UT	0.10

Bovine Connection Range Tour	Every other year on even years.	To provide information on the latest range management practices	Goal 1	Red Lovec, Richland County, MT; Dale Naze, McKenzie County, ND	ND	0.05
Bovine Connection for Profit	Every other year on odd numbered years.	Bring the latest information and ideas to the cattle producers in the area.	Goal 1	Red Lovec, Richland County, MT, Dale Naze, McKenzie County, ND	ND	0.05
National Hard Spring Wheat Show	Every Year	Annual update on technology, marketing, and innovative ideas for the crops people	Goal 1	Red Lovec, Richland County, MT; Dale Naze, McKenzie County, ND	ND	0.05
Wool Marketing,	Every Year	Market information to producers	Goal 1	Red Lovec, Richland County, MT;	ND	0.05
Mon-Dak Ag Invitational Field Tour	Every year	Promote the Mon-Dak area as the future home of your ag-business adventures	Goal 1	Red Lovec, Richland County, MT; Randy Melhall, ND	ND	0.05
MontGuide on Retirement Planning	ongoing	Retirement Planning information	Goal 1	Marsha Goetting, Family Economics Specialist and Specialist from Maryland	MD	0.33
Divorce Publication	ongoing	Divorce information	Goal 1	Marsha Goetting, Family Economics Specialist and Specialists from Idaho and Oregon	ID, OR	0.10



Mongolian Farmer Project	yearly	Bring teaching and implementation of conservation tillage practices to <u>small grain farmers</u> in Mongolia	Goal 1	John Maatta, Liberty County, MT; Vern Hofman, NDSU Ag Engineer, ND	ND	.20
Dairy Manure Lagoon Management	Long term five year planning period	Dairy producers must be educated about proper management of waste lagoons to prevent nutrients from entering surface and ground water. This program will train dairy producers in the best management practices for waste lagoon management through a combination of workshops, seminars, newsletters and on-farm visits.	Goal 4	Ron Carlson, Gallatin County, MT; Ron Bowman, Animal, Dairy and Vet Sciences, USU,	CES Units in Wyoming and Utah. Collaboration also with DHIA	0.25
<u>Rangeland Resources</u>	Long Term five year planning period	Pressure on rangeland owners and users in forcing efficiency and sustainable pasture, rangeland and watershed management require that Extension take an active role in leadership and education to increase environmental and economic sustainability on rangeland and pasture use.	Goal 4	Jeff Mosley, Range Management Specialist, MT	CES Units in Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah	1.0
Business Retention and Expansion	Long Term Five Year planning Period	Rural Montana is economically disadvantaged in competing for new business & industry. Extension will assist in retaining and expanding existing firms	Goal 5	Dave Sharpe, Community Development Specialist, MT	CES Units in Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Oregon and Utah	0.25
Economic Development Planning	Long Term Five Year Planning Period	Rural West has limited employment opportunities, changing employment base to service industries and lower incomes. Economic information and technical assistance for strategic planning and goal setting will be available to 3 communities per year.	Goal 5	Dave Sharpe, Community Development Specialist, MT	CES Units in Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Utah	0.75

Western Region Planning Committee	one year	A regional working group to evaluate the Agent - Specialist programs for impact and measuring outcomes.		Jim Johannes, Director of Programming, MT	Western Region	0.3
Small/New Acreage Owners	next 2 years	To address the Small/New acreage owners in the West with a regional effort		Jim Johannes, Director of Programming, MT	Western Region	0.2
Food Safety and Security Education	five years	Montanans will improve their knowledge in order to improve nutritional well-being and the practice of safe food handling.	Goal 2	Lynn Paul, Food/Nutrition Specialist, MSU; DPHHS Food and Consumer Safety Director	Food Stamp Program, DPHHS Food and Consumer Safety Program	
Better Paying Jobs, economic development	five years	To assist Montana communities with proven economic development strategies to provide liveable-wage jobs.	Goal 5	Dave Sharpe, Community Development Specialist, MSU; Bob Copedge, New Mexico Extension	Western Regional Targeted Industries with NV, OK, Ut and NM	FFY 2000 - 4.0 FFY 2001 - 4.0 FFY 2002 -10.0 FFY 2003 -10.0 FFY 2004 -10.0
Montana Youth Issues	5 years	To ensure that Montana youth develops the confidence, competence, and character to become active, self-sufficient citizens connected to the community.	Goal 5	Elizabeth McCoy, 4-H and Youth Development Program Leader	Western Region Marketing Program and National Curriculum Development Committee - MN National Impact Assessment Study-U of AZ Bill Peterson	0.25

Home*A*Syst	five years	Increase the number of Montanans who gain knowledge about property pollution prevention.	Goal 5	Michael Vogel, Family and Consumer Science Program Leader, MSU	National Home/Farm*A*Syst, U. of WI	0.10
Montana Pollution Prevention	five years	Increase understanding and adoption of pollution prevention to reduce environmental hazards and health risks.	Goal 5	Michael Vogel, Family and Consumer Science Program Leader, MSU	US Environmental Protection Agency	0.50
EDUFAIM	Funded through 2001, Then self-sustaining	Enhancement of knowledge, attitudes and skills needed for self-sufficient living.	Goal 5	Steve Duncan, Family and Human Development Specialist	Collaborative effort of MSU Extension and the Department of Public Health and Human Services	0.50
High School Financial Planning	five years	Increased number of high school students who gain confidence in their abilities to manage their finances and adopt practices designed to help them become better financial managers	Goal 5	Marsha Goetting, Family Economics Specialist, MSU	National Endowment for Financial Education	0.25
Planning to avoid fractionated land on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation	five years	Increased number of tribal members who explore options for avoiding fractionated lands	Goal 5	Marsha Goetting, Family Economics Specialist, MSU	Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.20

Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes	five years	To reduce home indoor air quality health risk to consumers.	Goal 5	Michael Vogel, Family and Consumer Science Program Leader, MSU	National program, "Healthy Indoor Air for America's Homes" Sponsored by US Environmental Protection Agency and USDA (See Appendix for list of State Contacts)	0.25
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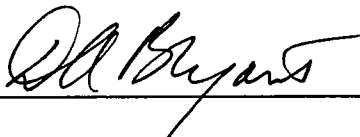
**Multi-Institutional Efforts**

The Extension Service of Montana State University has entered into a partnership agreement with each of the seven 1994 Land Grant Tribal Colleges to support an Extension Agent at each of the Colleges. Those seven Agents have affiliate faculty status with MSU. Jim Johannes, the MSU-ES statewide Director of Programming devotes a .25 FTE to support the partnership. This partnership has existed for 2 years and is planned to continue for the duration of our 5 year plan.

Projected Total Resources (all sources) (\$ x 1000; [SYS=units]):

Goal	Current	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003	FFY 2004	Total
1	197,590	205,751	214,554	214,554	214,554	214,554	1,261,557
2	160,892	166,330	171,805	176,805	181,805	186,805	883,550
3	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	99,000
4	34,617	35,555	36,570	36,570	36,570	36,570	216,452
5	450850	547,500	526,000	1,331,500	1,321,000	1351,000	1,373,500
Total	857,949	970,136	964,929	1,776,429	1,776,429	1,771,929	3,834,059

**Certification:**



7-14-99

Dr. David A. Bryant  
 Vice Provost & Director  
 Extension Service

Date

## **Appendices:**

### **List of state contacts "Healthy Indoor Air for Montana Homes, Goal 5"**

#### **Alabama**

Jesse LaPrade  
Auburn University, 213 Extension Hall  
Auburn, AL 36849  
Phone: 334-844-5533, Fax: 334-844-5321  
E-mail: jlaprade@acesag.auburn.edu

Barbara Mobley  
Auburn University, 213 Extension Hall  
Auburn, AL 36849  
Phone: 256-831-5278, Fax: 256-831-6512  
E-mail: bmobley@acesag.auburn.edu

#### **Alaska**

Richard Seifert  
University of Alaska  
PO Box 756180, AHRB Room 104  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-6180  
Phone: 907-474-7201, Fax: 907-474-5139  
E-mail: ffrds@aurora.alaska.edu

#### **American Samoa**

Aufai Ropeti Areta  
American Samoa Community College  
4-H Youth Division  
PO Box 5319  
Pago Pago, AS 96799  
Phone: 684-699-1394, Fax: 684-699-4595  
E-mail: areta@elele.peacesat.hawaii.edu

#### **Arkansas**

Charlotte Mills Fant  
University of Arkansas - CES, PO Box 391  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203  
Phone: 501-671-2105, Fax: 501-671-2294  
E-mail: cfant@uaex.edu

**California**

William E. Steinke  
University of California  
Biological and Agricultural Engineering  
Davis, California 95616  
Phone: 530-752-1613, Fax: 530-752-2640  
E-mail: westeinke@ucdavis.edu

**Colorado**

Ken Tremblay  
Colorado State University, 156 Aylesworth Hall, SE  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-1574  
Phone: 970-491-5575, Fax: 970-491-4855  
E-mail: tremblay@cahs.colostate.edu

**Connecticut**

Mary Margaret Gaudio  
University of Connecticut - CES, 1800 Asylum Ave.  
West Hartford, Connecticut 06117  
Phone: 860-570-9012, Fax: 860-570-9008  
E-mail: mgaudio@canr1.cag.uconn.edu

**Delaware**

Ronald Jester  
University of Delaware  
Research & Education Center, RD 6, Box 48  
Georgetown, Delaware 19947  
Phone: 302-856-7303, Fax: 302-856-1845  
E-mail: ronald.jester@mvs.udel.edu

**District of Columbia**

Samual Robertson  
Cooperative Extension Service of DC  
4200 Connecticut Ave., Bldg 32-B06  
Washington, DC 20008  
Phone: 202-274-6898, Fax: 202-274-6930  
E-mail: jhazel@usda.gov

**Florida**

Gary D. Cook  
University of Florida  
M.E. Rinker Sr. School of Bldg Const.  
PO Box 115703  
Gainesville, Florida 32611-5703  
Phone: 352-392-7403, Fax: 352-392-9606  
E-mail: gdc@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

**Georgia**

Jorge H. Atilas  
University of Georgia  
Dept of Housing & Consumer Economics  
220 Hoke Smith Annex  
Athens, Georgia 30602-4356  
Phone: 706-542-3773, Fax: 706-542-1979  
E-mail: jhatailas@fcs.uga.edu

**Idaho**

Tom Karsky  
University of Idaho, Biological and Ag. Engineering  
Moscow, Idaho 83844-0904  
Phone: 208-885-7627, Fax: 208-885-7908  
E-mail: tkarsky@uidaho.edu

**Illinois**

Ted Funk  
University of Illinois  
Agricultural Engineering, 332E AESB  
1304 W. Pennsylvania Avenue  
Urbana, Illinois 61801  
Phone: 217-333-9313, Fax: 217-244-0323  
E-mail: funkt@uiuc.edu

**Indiana**

Cathy Burwell  
Purdue University - CES, 9170 N. Clover Lane  
Rome City, Indiana 46784  
Phone: 219-854-2309, Fax: 219-854-2309  
E-mail: cathy@poseidon.ces.purdue.edu



**Iowa**

Tom Greiner  
Iowa State University - CES, 200 Davidson Hall  
Ames, Iowa 50011-3080  
Phone: 515-294-0460, Fax: 515-294-9973  
E-mail: x1grein@exnet.iastate.edu

**Kansas**

Marilyn Bode  
Kansas State University - CES  
215 Justin Hall  
Manhattan, Kansas 66506-1423  
Phone: 785-532-1305, Fax: 785-532-3796  
E-mail: bode@humeck.ksu.edu

**Kentucky**

Linda Adler  
University of Kentucky - CES  
128 Agricultural Engineering Bldg.  
Lexington, Kentucky 40546-0276  
Phone: 606-257-7775, Fax: 606-257-4352  
E-mail: lreece@ca.uky.edu

**Louisiana**

Claudette H. Reichel  
Louisiana State University - CES  
PO Box 25100  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70894-5100  
Phone: 504-388-6701, Fax: 504-388-2478  
E-mail: creichel@agctr.lsu.edu

**Maryland**

Gary Felton  
University of Maryland - CES  
Biological Resource Engineering  
College Park, Maryland 20742-5711  
Phone: 301-405-8039, Fax: 301-314-9023  
E-mail: gf36@umail.umd.edu

**Massachusetts**

Robert Schrader  
University of Massachusetts  
Stockbridge Hall, Box 30099  
Amherst, Massachusetts 01003-0099  
Phone: 413-545-0143, Fax: 413-545-6555  
E-mail: schrader@umext.umass.edu

**Michigan**

Susan Mireley  
Michigan State University - CES  
204 Human Ecology Building  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823  
Phone: 517-355-7687, Fax: 517-432-1058  
E-mail: smireley@pilot.msu.edu

**Minnesota**

Diane Corrin  
University of Minnesota Extension Service  
Hennepin County, 1525 Glenwood Avenue  
Minneapolis, MN 55405-1264  
Phone: 612-374-8400, Fax: 612-374-8417  
E-mail: dcorrin@mes.umn.edu

**Mississippi**

Frances C. Graham  
Mississippi State University - CES  
Lloyd-Ricks Bldg., Rm 329  
Mississippi State, MS 39762  
Phone: 601-325-3082, Fax: 601-325-8407  
E-mail: francesg@ext.msstate.edu

**Missouri**

Donna R. Chilton  
University of Missouri  
Outreach and Extension  
207 W. 10th  
Lamar, Missouri 64759  
Phone: 417-682-3579, Fax: 417-682-4125  
E-mail: chiltond@missouri.edu

**Nebraska**

Shirley Niemeyer  
University of Nebraska - CES  
205 HE Building  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0804  
Phone: 402-472-6319, Fax: 402-472-0640  
E-mail: txcd0006@unlvm.unl.edu

**Nevada**

David Christy  
Nevada Cooperative Extension  
2345 Red Rock Street, Suite 100  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102-3156  
Phone: 702-222-3130, Fax: 702-222-3100  
E-mail: dchristy@fs.scs.unr.edu

**New Jersey**

Joseph Ponessa  
Rutgers Cooperative Extension  
71 Lipman Dr.  
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901-8524  
Phone: 732-932-9349, Fax: 732-932-8929  
E-mail: ponessa@aesop.rutgers.edu

**New Mexico**

Susan Wright  
New Mexico State University Extension Service  
Box 30003, Dept. 3AE  
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003  
Phone: 505-646-3306, Fax: 505-646-5263  
E-mail: suwright@nmsu.edu

**New York**

Mark Pierce  
Cornell University CES  
E-202 MVR Hall  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
Phone: 607-255-0431, Fax: 607-255-0305  
E-mail: mrp6@cornell.edu

Joseph Laquatra  
Cornell University CES  
104E MVR Hall  
Ithaca, NY 14853-5903  
Phone: 607-255-2145, Fax: 607-255-0305  
E-mail: jl27@cornell.edu

**North Carolina**

M. Cassandra Wiggins  
North Carolina State University - CES,  
Box 7605  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27695-7605  
Phone: 919-515-9155, Fax: 919-515-2786  
E-mail: sandy\_wiggins@ncsu.edu

**North Dakota**

Kenneth Hellevang  
North Dakota State University  
PO Box 5626, Ag. Engineering, 115  
Fargo, ND 58105-5626  
Phone: 701-231-7243, Fax: 701-231-1008  
E-mail: kjh-eng@ndsuent.nodak.edu

**Ohio**

Sharon Seiling  
Ohio State Univer. Extension Service  
1787 Neil Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43210  
Phone: 614-292-4224, Fax: 614-292-7536  
E-mail: seiling.1@osu.edu

**Oklahoma**

Sue E. Williams  
Oklahoma State University  
337 Human Environmental Sciences  
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078  
Phone: 405-744-6825, Fax: 405-744-7113  
E-mail: sarahk@okstate.edu

**Oregon**

Mary Ann Sward  
Oregon State University  
4-H Youth Development Education,  
105 Ballard Hall  
Corvallis, Oregon 97331-3608  
Phone: 541-737-1018, Fax: 541-737-1332  
E-mail: swardm@ccmail.orst.edu

**Pennsylvania**

Phyllis Adams  
Pennsylvania State University - CES  
323 Ag Administration Bldg.  
University Park, PA 16802-2601  
Phone: 814-863-7868, Fax: 814-863-4753  
E-mail: phyllis\_adams@agcs.cas.psu.edu

**Puerto Rico**

Heriberta Santiago  
University of Puerto Rico - CES, Call Box 21120  
San Juan, PR 00928-1120  
Phone: 787-751-3935, Fax: 814-863-4753

**Rhode Island**

Marjorie Jensen  
University of Rhode Island - CES,  
204 Rodman Hall  
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881  
Phone: 401-874-2983, Fax: 401-874-5511  
E-mail: marjorie@uriacc.uri.edu

**South Carolina**

Linda L. Redmann  
Clemson University Extension Service  
223 McAdams Hall  
Clemson, South Carolina 29634-0357  
Phone: 864-656-4054, Fax: 864-656-0338  
E-mail: lrdmnn@clemson.edu

**South Dakota**

Steven H. Pohl  
South Dakota State University  
PO Box 2120, Agricultural Engineering  
Brookings, SD 57007  
Phone: 605-688-5662, Fax: 605-688-6764  
E-mail: pohls@mg.sdstate.edu

**Tennessee**

Martha W. Keel  
University of Tennessee Extension Service  
PO Box 1071  
Knoxville, TN 37901-1071  
Phone: 423-974-8197, Fax: 423-974-7448  
E-mail: mkeel@utk.edu

**Tennessee**

Martha Thomas  
Tennessee State University - CES  
Family Life and Health, 3500 John A. Merritt Bldg.  
Nashville, TN 37209  
Phone: 615-963-5562, Fax: 615-963-5884  
E-mail: mthomas01@picard.tnstate.edu

**Texas**

Janie Harris  
Texas Agricultural Extension Service  
Family Development & Resource Mngmt.  
305 History Bldg.  
College Station, TX 77843-2251  
Phone: 409-845-3850, Fax: 409-845-6496  
E-mail: jl-harris@tamu.edu

**Utah**

Leona K. Hawks  
Utah State University - CES, College of Family Life  
Logan, Utah 84322-2949  
Phone: 435-797-1529, Fax: 435-797-3845  
E-mail: leonah@ext.usu.edu

**Virginia**

Kathleen R. Parrott  
Virginia Tech, 211 Wallace Hall  
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0410  
Phone: 540-231-4783, Fax: 540-231-3250  
E-mail: homes@vt.edu

**Washington**

Rich Prill  
Washington State University Extension Service  
1212 N. Washington St., #106  
Spokane, Washington 99201-2401  
Phone: 509-477-6701, Fax: 509-324-7992  
E-mail: prillr@wsu.edu

**Wisconsin**

John Merrill  
University of Wisconsin Extension  
School of Human Ecology  
1300 Linden Dr. Rm 120  
Madison, WI 53706  
Phone: 608-262-7931, Fax: 608-262-5335  
E-mail: jlmerrill@facstaff.wisc.edu

**Wyoming**

Christine Pasley  
Platte County Extension Service  
57 Antelope Gap Road  
Wheatland, WY 82201  
Phone: 307-322-3667  
E-mail: platte@agmail.uwyo.edu