

WISCONSIN'S EXTENSION
STATE ANNUAL REPORT OF
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS
FOR THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH,
EXTENSION AND EDUCATION
REFORM ACT (AREERA) for FY 2001

Submitted March 1, 2002

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1. Programs: National Goals

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**GOAL 1: AN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM THAT IS HIGHLY COMPETITIVE IN THE
GLOBAL ECONOMY**

Overview

Background:

University of Wisconsin-Extension 2001 report for Goal 1 includes four themes. Self-directed programmatic teams composed of University Extension and Research County and Campus-based faculty and staff along with other professionals implemented these programs.

County and state faculty and staff conducted a content analysis in the fall of 1999. Wisconsin's annual plans are directed at the major concerns and issues identified in this analysis. This report reflects progress being made toward these concerns and issues.

Low commodity prices have placed financial stress on agriculture in 2001. Self-directed teams were organized as a dynamic approach to developing greater speed and flexibility in educational programs for farmers and agricultural businesses in Wisconsin. Teams of UW-Extension Agricultural and Natural Resources faculty and academic staff and representatives from farm organizations and industries develop and evaluate the programs.

Self-directed teams enabled specialists and county agents to work together on emerging issues important to Wisconsin farmers and rural citizens. These teams have been able to take on more issues and provide better educational programs. Relationships with agri-businesses and agencies have grown stronger, which improved our ability to recognize issues and mobilize resources to address them.

These teams brought individuals together to capitalize on their expertise and interest in helping solve a problem.

Highlights

For this report we have identified dairy modernization and risk management efforts as highlights.

The Dairy Team investigated farm efficiency and profitability for the small dairy farmer. Two work groups were established to develop curriculum, teaching materials and packages. The following are summaries of their efforts:

Dairy Modernization

The transition from the tie stall barn milking system to a free stall housing and parlor milking system has been occurring on Wisconsin farms for several years. However, the adoption of milking parlors on smaller family dairy farms has been slow due to the large costs involved with building a traditional parlor and freestall setup. Many family dairy farms wish to maintain a herd size that avoids the headaches associated with hiring off-farm labor. To accomplish this their existing milking facilities need to be modernized. However, the cost of a new parlor, freestall barn and a manure handling system is usually cost prohibitive when trying to spread the investment over 60-80 cows. At this point producers reach a crossroad and must decide which future direction they want their operation to take. Their options usually include: remodeling the present barn; moving the cattle out of the traditional barn and into a new freestall barn and parlor at a new location; get out of dairying; or building a new freestall barn and a retrofit parlor inside their present stall barn. Many have found the last option as being the most attractive in meeting their future goals.

Benefits:

675 family dairy farms in Wisconsin learned about modernizing their existing facilities. Over 200 dairy producers have built these low cost parlors through assistance from dairy team members. Cost savings of 25-50% have been realized when using the present milking system and the building shell that already exists in the stall barn. One Green County dairy producer saved in excess of \$60,000 by utilizing their old stall barn as their milking center. A Crawford County banker noted that a customer saved \$150,000 by retrofitting their existing facility.

Risk Management

Milk prices have become more volatile in recent years as market forces (supply and demand) determine price. To assist dairy producers make the transition from a command to a market economy the USDA Risk Management Agency and Dairy Team launched a dairy farmer self-help program called the Dairy Options Pilot Program in twenty Wisconsin counties. The Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP) allows producers to experiment with put options to reduce their milk price risk through subsidized option premiums and brokerage fees.

Benefits:

Over 500 dairy producers in twenty counties participated in the program. These producers purchased 582 put options in the fall of 2001. Risk Management Agency covered 80% of premium cost amounting to \$547,520 and broker fees amounting to \$17,440. Many participating producers successfully protected a floor price of \$1 to \$2 more per hundredweight than the cash market has offered for the same month. Having a positive experience with put options will likely encourage producers to utilize this tool again.

This effort has helped dairy producers become more comfortable with a milk price risk management tool. Participating producers will be interviewed in June to determine if they realized any additional financial benefits, were able to make better decisions as a result of knowing profit margin and/or were better able to manage the financial aspects of their farm operations.

Assessment:

After two years of the 5-year plan of work, UW-Extension's Agriculture and Natural Resources self directed teams have functioned very well in developing and implementing educational efforts. A comprehensive evaluation of selected team efforts will be conducted during the next year. There will be a need to document integrated research and extension efforts. Discussions will take place to enable tracking of Smith-Lever and Hatch funds.

Total Expenditures:

(By FTEs and Source of Funding)

FTEs	Smith-Lever Act	State Match
63.15	\$870,662	\$5,058,632

Key Themes

Key Theme: ADDING VALUE TO NEW AND OLD AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS

Community Kitchens Give Start-Up Businesses A Home

- a. Shared food-processing spaces known as community kitchens are a fairly recent concept in Wisconsin. In rural communities throughout the state, it was once commonplace to use church basements to prepare food for large social events or sales. But with food safety regulations becoming more stringent, people are developing more formal approaches to sharing food-processing space.

A community kitchen is a facility where caterers, food cart vendors, farmers and producers of specialty or gourmet food items can prepare their products in a fully licensed and certified kitchen. The facility can serve as a food business incubator for people who are just starting out, or who only need a commercial kitchen on a seasonal or part-time basis. They may not want to invest in their own facility, preferring to share the costs of equipment and licensing. In this way, start-up businesses have the opportunity to explore food production without the high start-up costs.

Shared kitchens can also offer technical assistance in food production, business management skills, networking opportunities and the opportunity to form shared services cooperatives for purchasing supplies and marketing and distributing products.

- b. Impact - The University of Wisconsin-Extension Emerging Agricultural Markets Team has been supporting the growth of community kitchens around the state through a project called The Wisconsin Community Kitchen Network. Successful kitchens now operate in La Crosse, Menomonie, Spring Green and Superior. A new kitchen is set to open this fall in Algoma and another is being developed in Madison. Future plans include kitchens in Milwaukee and Lac du Flambeau.

- c. Source of funding. Smith-Lever Act funds
- d. Scope of Impact. State Specific

Key Theme: NICHE MARKET

Environmentally Friendly Spuds

- a. Wisconsin is the third largest producer of potatoes in the U.S., with 85,000 acres producing an average of 41,000 pounds per acre a year. The crop was worth \$150 million in 2000. However, potato country is environmentally fragile. Potatoes grow best in sandy soils that allow pesticides to filter swiftly into ground and surface water.

Starting in 1996, UW-Madison/Extension and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) teamed up to reduce drastically the amount of pesticides used on Wisconsin potatoes. University on-farm research proved the effectiveness of less toxic solutions to pest problems of potatoes.

- b. Impact - In 2000, 25 potato growers put 9,200 acres in the eco-potato project. They produced 160,000,000 pounds of potatoes marketed under the “Healthy Grown/Protected Harvest” label. These potatoes are packaged with the familiar WWF panda logo.
 - A new fungicide Quadris, tested at the University of Wisconsin and approved in 1999, controlled early and late blight while using half as much fungicide. Better blight control increased production by 40 hundredweight per acre. That increased yield was worth \$17 million.
 - Growers manage the Colorado Potato Beetle by carefully choosing where they will plant since UW-Madison research showed that planting potatoes in fields a quarter mile or more from the previous year's potato fields reduced beetle infestations by 85 percent.
 - Growers achieved a 21 percent overall reduction in toxicity levels between 1995 and 1999.
 - Growers who meet the new standard for reduced pesticide use earn \$.05 more for each hundred pound bag of potatoes.

- c. Source of funding. Smith-Lever Act funds and Hatch Act funds
- d. Scope of Impact. State Specific

Key Theme: PLANT PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

Fertilizer Reduction Research And Education

- a. Canning Company protocol required all contract growers to apply 250 lbs 9-23-30 fertilizer without regard to soil test data or manure applications. This policy resulted in unnecessary fertilizer applications on land where manure was applied and/or where soil test levels for phosphorous (P) and Potassium (K) were high. Unnecessary fertilizer P applications pose a threat to surface water quality, while Nitrogen applications in excess of crop needs can leach down through soil and contaminate groundwater.

To test this policy and feasibility of using dairy manure to replace purchased fertilizers, on-farm research trials and small plot trials at the UW-Arlington Horticulture Research Station were conducted. The results of these trials showed that 25 tons of dairy manure, used as the sole source of applied plant nutrients, could produce yields comparable to or greater than those obtained using manure plus 200 - 250 lbs. commercial fertilizer.

- b. Impact - The project showed manure works as well as commercial fertilizer in snap-bean fields. So the canning company changed its growing protocol to credit these nutrients and cut back on commercial fertilizer.
 - Growers using less fertilizer saved \$25 per acre while yields remained the same.
 - Because they handled less fertilizer, company crews could plant an additional 25 acres per day.
 - This change eliminated 94,640 pounds of excess phosphorous from 6,570 crop acres annually, reducing a serious threat to surface water quality.
- c. Source of funding. Smith-Lever Act funds
- d. Scope of Impact. State Specific

Key Theme: URBAN GARDENING

Extension-Trained Gardeners Fight Hunger

- a. The National Food Research and Nutrition Center reports that 7.2 percent of Wisconsin residents are “food insecure.” In other words about one person out of every 14 does not get enough nutritionally adequate and safe food.

Master Gardeners, trained by University of Wisconsin-Extension, put their love of gardening to work to fight hunger by producing thousands of pounds of fresh vegetables for community food pantries and providing opportunities for low-income families to grow some of their own food.

- b. Impact - Last year, UW-Extension trained more than 600 new Master Gardeners; the number of active Master Gardeners was about 1,100 statewide. These volunteers contributed 74,725 hours to service projects in 2001.

Portage County volunteers planted 105,000 hills of potatoes, along with other vegetables, using seed potatoes and growing advice from the UW experts at Hancock Research Station. The volunteers made weekly deliveries of potatoes and other fresh produce to the local food pantry.

Community food pantries all over the state received thousands of pounds of fresh produce. For example, in urban Racine and Kenosha counties, gardeners produced and donated more than 2,000 pounds of food. In rural Baron County, pantries received 1,680 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Master Gardener groups teach low income and refugee families how to start seeds and help them find garden sites.

- c. Source of funding. Smith-Lever Act funds
- d. Scope of Impact. State Specific

Evaluation of the Success of Multi and Joint Activities

- a. Did plan address critical issues?
Critical issues identified in the fall of 1999 by stakeholders have been the main focus of UW-Extension's self-directed teams. These teams have a broad multi-disciplinary membership that captures the expertise of campus departments and county based faculty and staff directed at issues. It is evident that these teams have made strides in addressing these issues.
- b. Did the plan address needs of under-served and under-represented populations?
The "Hispanic Worker Training" is an example of an effort that reached Hispanic speaking population. Community gardening reached the Hmong population of northeast Wisconsin. Continued efforts are being made to provide professional improvement of our faculty and staff in working with the under-served and under-represented populations

Four State (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois) Dairy Programming efforts concluded another successful programming year. This year's focus was on applied dairy nutrition and management. The focal point of the effort was a 4-state conference held in July, 2001, that drew 500 feed professionals. Another successful educational event was the Mid-west Dairy Herd Health Conference held in November, 2001. Presently, both efforts are being evaluated with the use of mail survey to determine their effectiveness and impact. Results will be provided in next year's update.

Budgeted: \$30,548

Wisconsin and Minnesota Ag Engineering Newsletter was published four times during 2001. The newsletter reached professional agriculture engineers, county agriculture agents and others. The newsletter has been a successful venture bringing resources together from the two states that has saved time and resources. Plans remain the same for the coming year.

Budgeted: \$20,025

New for 2002: A multi-state effort that includes Wisconsin, Illinois, California and New York is in its early stages of development. The effort is the development of a video DVD that through case studies will explain dairy price risk management. Video has been recorded featuring four dairy producers. Videos will be edited for content and produced for distribution this next year. Presently, funds are being sought to copy and distribute the DVD.

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GOAL 2: A SAFE, SECURE FOOD AND FIBER SYSTEM

Overview

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension responded to the emerging food safety and food quality needs of the state's communities. Effective education is critical so that consumers handle, prepare and store food safely to ensure quality for the entire household and so that processors are fully trained and able to implement federally-mandated food safety programs.

Education within the areas of food safety and food quality targeted not only consumers and food industry personnel but also allied interests within state and local governments. Educational efforts focused on the following intended outcomes:

1. Communities will encourage and support the safety of food and water for all consumers.
2. Individuals/families will choose, handle, prepare and store food safely.
3. Food processors/food industry personnel will produce safe/high quality food for consumers.

Documented Benefits:

Educational programs have resulted in significant change within the state. These impacts for FY 2001 include:

- In communities across Wisconsin, 458 local and/or state professionals and volunteers received direct or jointly sponsored Extension training in the area of food safety/quality.
- 43,867 educational contacts were made with individuals focused on safe food handling practices.
- 1160 individuals attended HACCP training; 895 food processors from 340 companies, and 10 regulatory agencies received training.

Total Expenditures:

(By FTEs and Source of Funding)

FTEs	Smith-Lever Act	State Match	FSNEP Match
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Smith-Lever	2.00	\$27,574	\$160,210	--
EFNEP/FNP	7.99	\$63,161	\$342,437	\$342,437

Key Themes

Key Theme: FOOD SAFETY

- a. The goal of food safety programming is to provide individuals with knowledge about safe food handling, preparation, and storage practices so they will be better able to purchase, prepare and serve food that is safe to eat. Almost 44,000 educational contacts focused on safe food handling practices for youth, adults and seniors.

Nearly 1200 adults participating in the Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program (WNEP) participated in an assessment to determine client knowledge of expected hazards related to food. Overall, 87% of adults surveyed indicated that contamination of food with harmful bacteria is a serious problem; 66% felt that food poisoning is a very common problem; and babies, senior citizens, and people who are already sick were correctly identified by 89% of adults as at increased risk from food poisoning. The foods most likely to carry harmful bacteria (raw eggs, and raw or rare meat) were correctly identified 90% of the time; while unpasteurized milk was recognized as a potential hazard by only 70% of adults; and leftover casseroles were identified as a source of harmful bacteria by 61% of adults surveyed. Only 29% of adults surveyed linked fresh produce to harmful bacteria. The results of this statewide assessment will be instrumental in the development of appropriate food safety curriculum for WNEP.

Twenty-five WNEP projects participated in a statewide evaluation project to assess the impact of their programming in food safety education. WNEP educators taught classes in safe food handling, preparation and storage to children, youth, and adults.

Over 1600 children across the state responded to end-of-session questions to evaluation education.

- After a food safety lesson, 98% of children (1609 of 1649) indicated that they would wash hands properly; 85% (1395) that they would keep milk cold; 88% (1446) that they would rinse fruits and vegetables before eating, and 84% (1379) that they would keep shoes and backpacks off counters.
- Overall, children across the state responded positively to food safety education.

Youth also responded positively to food safety education. Of the 1770 youth across the state who participated in this project, a majority indicated that they would adopt, or continue, appropriate behaviors after a food safety lesson.

- 94% indicated that they would wash hands for 20 seconds after using the bathroom, petting an animal, or playing outside.
- 98% indicated that they would return a carton of milk promptly to the refrigerator.
- 95% indicated that they would wash fruits and vegetables before eating them.
- 94% indicated that they would keep shoes and backpacks off kitchen counters.

Over 2000 adults responded to end-of-session questions evaluating the effectiveness of food safety programming during the year.

- Adults responded positively to the following statements after a food safety lesson: *I wash my hands with warm soapy water after I handle raw meat, fish, and eggs (92%); I wash knives and cutting boards with hot soapy water after I cut up raw meat (91%); I cook hamburger to 160 F (86%); and I transfer hot food to shallow containers for quick cooling in the refrigerator (75%).*
- Barriers to adoption of an appropriate food safety behavior were primarily linked not to a lack of understanding but to a resistance to change.

Programming within WNEP will continue to focus on areas of cooking meat to proper temperatures and transferring of hot leftovers to shallow containers for quick cooling.

b. As a result of food safety education:

- 25,786 youth (5-17), pregnant women, families with children, adults without children, and elderly participated in educational programs about handling food safely when buying, preparing, serving, storing or preserving food.
- 423 youth (12-17), pregnant women and parents with children reported that they have changed one or more behaviors related to handling food safely, since participating in the EFNEP program.

c. Source of Funding: Smith-Lever Act funds, State matching funds, and FNP matching funds

d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Key Theme: HACCP

- a. The University of Wisconsin-Extension provides a vital component of the training needed by Wisconsin industries in order to be able to implement HACCP. Since 1995, the University of Wisconsin-Extension, in partnership with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and the Food and Drug Administration, has delivered training to meat, poultry, seafood, and juice processing on HACCP implementation and validation, sanitation and supporting programs. In addition, the UW Extension has cooperated for over 30 years with the Food and Drug Administration in delivering mandated training in safely performing critical functions in plants packaging foods in metal cans, glass jars, and aseptic plastic and laminated packages.
- b. The major focus of food safety training for food processors and regulators in 2001 was HACCP and related programs such as validation of Critical Limits, verification activities, and HACCP plan reassessment. Extension personnel performed in over 75 process validations and/or plan reviews for an estimated 50 meat and poultry processors in 2001. In addition, HACCP training was offered for the first time to the apple cider industry, and training in the basics of meat processing was delivered to state, county, and municipal health department personnel. A total of 895 processors representing 340 plants and 10 regulatory personnel representing 2 state agencies, 2 federal agencies, and 6 county or municipal agencies received training.
- c. Source of Funding: Smith Lever Act funds, State matching funds, and FNP matching funds
- d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Evaluation of the Success of Multi and Joint Activities

Extension Specialists continue involvement in multi-state Extension activities focusing on education of consumers and food industry personnel. Safe handling of food at home is important in decreasing the risk of foodborne illness, and this can be especially important for low-income households. But consumers often lack the basic skills and knowledge of how to handle, prepare and store food safely.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension partnered with Home*A*Syst in Wisconsin, New York and Louisiana to develop and pilot a computer-based food safety educational tool - Food Safety at Home. Sixty low-income families who were part of the Expanded Food Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) were trained using the computer tool. Through a computer-based self-assessment tool, participants responded to 20 behavior statements that targeted food safety behaviors related to five topic areas: Clean, Chill, Cook, Separate, and Store.

- Evaluation showed that behavior change was significant in all areas.
- Participants learned to properly cook (64% increase), thaw (32%) and reheat (19%) foods.

- Participants learned to avoid cross-contamination, to properly cool leftovers, to store food away from chemicals, and to wash hands and surfaces often.
- In addition to content education, the computer-based tool exposed low-income audiences to computers.

The computer-based tool engaged youth in learning with their parents and, in some cases, the learning extended to friends and neighbors interested in learning with technology. As a result of this research, a computer-based food safety educational tool was developed. Plans include distribution to all 50 states for use in programming.

Extension Specialists integrated within the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at University of Wisconsin-Madison work collaboratively with the neighboring states of Minnesota and Iowa.

- * Cider Workshops
- * Seafood HACCP
- * Brewer's Course Food Safety/Sanitation Talk
- * National Confectionery Association Food Safety Talk

Specific collaboration with the University of Minnesota included the Better Process School (canning plant personnel), ice cream short course, and pasteurization short course. The North Central Regional Aquaculture Center at Iowa State University markets Wisconsin fish processing industry training videos dealing with safe smoking of fish and seafood plant sanitation.

Extension activities in the state are strengthened by applied research efforts. Evaluation of food handling practices by consumers in 2001 led to the development of stronger, more targeted educational messages for clients. Research on the safety of milk, cheese, meat, sprouted seeds, unpasteurized apple cider, and the survival of pathogens in non-composted manure allowed specialists to better address the needs of consumers, state and local government, and the industry.

Budgeted: \$7,083

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GOAL 3: A HEALTHY, WELL-NOURISHED POPULATION

Overview

Wisconsin's people are faced with increasingly complex lifestyle choices that can affect health for themselves and their families. Wisconsin enjoys success in implementing programs related to creating a healthy, well-nourished population. The state program team "Food, Nutrition, and Optimal Health" continues to offer focus for such programming. This programming is supported by faculty with research and Extension appointments, drawing on the expertise of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, the School of Human Ecology, and the Center for Biotechnology.

The University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension system continues as a research-based, well-respected resource for scientifically valid information for Wisconsin consumers. Among Wisconsin's target audiences are parents and caregivers of young children, limited resource families, culturally and ethnically diverse individuals and families, youth and the elderly. In addition, other educational professionals and health and human services professionals are reached through Extension programming. Target audiences are reached by forming close collaborations with partners who have access to target audiences, by careful work with local advisory committees, through educational programs, and by taking the initiative to reach out to under-served or unfamiliar audiences. Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program (WNEP) staff work with individuals, families and communities affected by economic poverty, tailoring messages to Food Stamp recipients and those eligible for the Food Stamp program, as well as EFNEP families in counties.

Documented Benefits:

Wisconsin's goals for working toward a healthy, well-nourished population and related impacts include:

1. Communities will promote healthy food, physical activity and lifestyle choices.
 - Extension worked to increase healthful eating, physical activity, and lifestyle choices with 529 coalitions and/or networks (such as Healthy People 2010, Childhood Nutrition Coalition, and Breastfeeding Coalitions).
 - The WNEP provided community-based nutrition education programs in partnership with 786 agencies. These included public, private non-profit agencies, schools and others from the private sector. WNEP entered into 1,063 agreements with these agencies

toward the common goal of providing nutrition education to food stamp-eligible individuals and families.

- \$1,372,681 of resources were contributed as cost share by partners to increase healthful eating, physical activity, and lifestyle choices. These resources included in-kind match, grants, or donations.
 - Extension annually plans and facilitates a conference for dietitians and medical professionals focused on elderly nutrition. This conference, Current Issues in Elderly Nutrition, involves partnership with University of Wisconsin-Extension, the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Nutritional Sciences, the Institute on Aging, the Wisconsin Bureau on Aging and Long Term Care, and the Wisconsin Nutrition Education Network. More than 500 dietitians and community nutrition professionals attended the conferences over the past 3 years. This year, 98% of those completing evaluations reported learning information they plan to use in their practice as community nutrition professionals.
2. Individuals/families will achieve optimal health throughout their lifespan by choosing and preparing nutritious meals and snacks and balancing the food they eat with physical activity.
- 141,809 youth (ages 5-17), pregnant women, families with children, adults without children, and elderly participated in educational programs about choosing and preparing meals and snacks to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Food Guide Pyramid.
 - 6,589 pregnant women, families with children, and individuals who care for children participated in Extension-led educational programs focused on choosing and preparing age-appropriate meals and snacks.
 - 342 pregnant women, parents with children, and other adults reported that they have changed one or more behaviors related to choosing and preparing nutritious meals and snacks or participating in physical activity, since participating in an EFNEP educational program.
 - 671 pregnant women, parents with children, and other adults reported consuming a diet closer to the recommendations of the Food Guide Pyramid since participating in an EFNEP educational program.
3. Communities will ensure that all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient acceptable food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.
- Thirty-eight coalitions and/or networks (such as hunger prevention coalitions) were led/facilitated by Cooperative Extension faculty and staff, for the purpose of working to increase food security or food systems.

4. Individuals/families will manage their resources so they are healthy and well nourished.
 - 17,547 educational contacts focused on helping learners better manage their food dollars and plan and buy food for their families.
 - 8,397 youth (ages 12-17), pregnant women, families with children, adults without children, and elderly participated in educational programs about developing family spending and savings plans to improve their food security or about community programs and resources that enhance work toward a healthy, well nourished population.
 - 19,896 youth (ages 12-17), pregnant women, families with children, adults without children, and elderly participated in educational programs about planning, buying and preparing affordable meals and snacks.
 - 406 youth (ages 12-17), pregnant women, families with children, adults without children, and elderly reported that they have changed one or more behaviors related to managing food resources since participating in an EFNEP educational program.
 - 60 youth (ages 12-17), pregnant women, families with children, adults without children, and elderly reported that they were more food secure after participating in an EFNEP educational program about strategies to manage family food resources.
 - 83 pregnant women, parents with children, and other adults who participated in community programs or accessed community resources enhanced their food security since participating in an EFNEP educational program.

Total Expenditures:
(By FTEs and Source of Funding)

	FTEs	Smith-Lever Act	State Match	FSNEP Match
Smith-Lever	4.30	\$59,285	\$344,452	--
EFNEP/FNP	106.13	\$838,963	\$4,548,541	\$4,548,541

Key Themes

Key Theme: HUMAN NUTRITION

- a. Food and nutrition materials and educational activities in Wisconsin promote healthy eating and lifestyle choices (e.g., Dietary Guidelines for Americans, Food Guide Pyramid, Nutrition Labeling) for individuals, families, and communities. Interagency collaboration has improved the quality and effectiveness of nutrition education in Wisconsin. For example, an interagency group of co-sponsors plans and supports Extension's statewide annual conference on nutrition for older adults each fall.

Team Nutrition activities, breakfast promotions, and Child Nutrition Program training sessions, have been conducted with strong interagency support and planning in coordination with Wisconsin's Department of Public Instruction.

The Wisconsin Nutrition Education Network is a statewide alliance of 9 agencies that facilitates state and local collaborative planning of nutrition education programs targeted to the low income population. A primary project of the Network has been the planning, developing and implementing of the nutrition education campaign, "JUMP 'N JIVE: Come Alive with Fruit."

The nutrition education campaign was conducted in 28 counties and Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council (GLITC) during the months of October and November, 2001. The campaign promoted fruit and juice at breakfast to parents and caregivers of preschool through eighth grade children eligible to receive food stamps. The campaign directly reached 18,900 adults and 2050 children through group lessons or activities, interactive displays, and food demonstrations. In addition, over 219,870 people received indirect contact via tip sheets, posters, menu backs, newsletters and newspaper articles, stickers, materials sent to parents/caregivers by school or Head Start centers and "stand alone" displays. Feedback from participating agencies and programs in relation to the campaign was overwhelmingly positive. When asked to rate the effectiveness of campaign materials, agency partners rated the tip sheets, classroom lessons and parent handouts, and the interactive displays as most effective. Participants reached through lessons and interactive displays were asked if they intended to make favorable behavioral changes as a result of what they had learned. 84% of the respondents said that they did.

Another notable achievement of the campaign was enhanced local collaboration in participating communities. Case study interview results indicated that all agencies/programs involved with the campaign felt that it strengthened the level of partnering between agencies and improved the effectiveness of their nutrition education programs.

- 78% of local agency representatives said the campaign initiated partnering relationships or strengthened/expanded a prior relationship.
- 64% of local agencies/programs indicated that the partnering component of the campaign strengthened their nutrition education programs.

- b. Between October, 2000, and September, 2001, 14 of the 38 Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program (WNEP) projects coordinated evaluation of their teaching in at least one of the following topic areas: eating fruits and vegetables, choosing nutritious snacks, and balancing food intake with physical activity. These 14 projects together reached 2,335 limited income persons with these particular topics over the year. Specifically, 547 youth and 253 adult caretakers of young children participated in learning about eating fruits and vegetables, 442 youth and 440 adults with children participated in learning about choosing nutritious snacks, and 288 youth and 365 adults participated in learning about balancing food intake with physical activity.

After 547 youth participated in a lesson about eating more fruits or vegetables, 82% (fruits) and 80% (vegetables) of youth completing an evaluation were able to identify the USDA's recommended daily number of fruit servings and vegetable servings, respectively. In one county where a pre- and post-evaluation was completed, the percentage of youth who could identify the recommended daily number of fruit servings improved from 20% to 80%.

After 381 youth participated in a lesson about choosing nutritious snacks, 93% of those completing an evaluation were able to identify fruit as a healthy snack choice when compared with candy and chips. An additional 61 youth participated in a series of lessons on this topic. At the end of the series, 83% reported that they choose fruits and vegetables most often as snacks when compared with candy and chips. After 374 adults participated in a single lesson about helping their children choose nutritious snacks, 94% of those completing an evaluation understood that children need snacks as a part of their daily diet. Participants were also asked about the frequency with which they make healthful foods available to their children for snacks; 41% reported intent to either begin doing this or to increase the frequency of this behavior. An additional 66 adults with children participated in a series of four lessons on this topic. An evaluation, conducted at the beginning of the series and again at the end, showed an improvement from 83% to 91% of participants understanding that children need snacks every day. Also documented was an improvement from 61% to 87% of participants reporting that they always make healthful foods available for their children to eat for snacks.

After 288 youth participated in a lesson about balancing food intake with physical activity, 80% of those completing an evaluation identified playing outdoors as the most fun option when compared to watching TV and talking on the telephone.

After 337 adults viewed a staff display on balancing food intake with physical activity, they were asked about their level of physical activity and about their intent to meet the recommended 30 minutes of moderate physical activity, at least 5 days per week. Among those completing the evaluation, 31% reported intent to either begin being physically active or to increase the frequency with which they are currently active. An additional 28 adults participated in a single lesson on this topic. Among those completing an evaluation after the lesson, 50% reported intent to either begin being physically active or to increase the frequency with which they are currently active.

- c. Source of Funding: Smith-Lever Act funds, State matching funds, and FSNEP matching funds
- d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Key Theme: COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY

- a. Local partnerships between WNEP and other agencies resulted in significant impacts at the community level. Many of the partnerships result in improved food access for individuals and families and therefore enhance community food security.
- b. Selected Local Projects and Impacts
 - Two Poverty Simulation workshops were held in Florence, Wisconsin area attracting 109 agency participants who work with low income families. Using a pre/post evaluation format, participants used a scale of 0 to 5 to self-rate their increase in understanding issues of poverty as follows:
 - From 3.6 to 4.1 My understanding of the financial pressures faced by low income families in meeting basic needs.
 - From 3.6 to 4.2 My understanding of the difficult choices people with low resources need to make each month when stretching limited income.
 - From 2.9 to 4.2 My understanding of the difficulties in improving one's situation and becoming self-sufficient on a limited income.
 - From 3.7 to 4.4 My understanding of the emotional stress and frustrations created by having limited resources.
 - From 3.4 to 4.2 The positive and negative impacts of "helpers" on people with limited resources.
 - Low-income Oconto County, Wisconsin residents sometimes find it difficult to obtain fresh produce. In response, during Spring, 2001, WNEP was instrumental in helping to establish a community garden in Oconto. The project improved vegetable consumption among local food pantry recipients. Those who received the fresh cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, squash, and other vegetables - many of them elderly area citizens - expressed heartfelt appreciation to our CAP agency staff for these delicious, healthy additions to their diets.
 - One of the objectives of the 2001 Waukesha County, Wisconsin, Nutrition Coalition Strategic Plan was for agencies to gain a better understanding of community resources for increased referrals of low-income clients. To meet this goal the Coalition sponsored a Resource Awareness Panel, highlighting resources that address hunger issues in the county. Following the program, Coalition members commented on the usefulness of this and other programs and activities this year. The development of a comprehensive action plan for the Coalition in 2001 resulted in increased agency satisfaction and increased participation on the coalition.
 - More limited-income families and individuals in Pierce County, Wisconsin, were able to acquire sufficient food to feed themselves and their families by utilizing community programs and resources promoted or sponsored through the Hunger Prevention Council of Pierce County (HPCPC). The Pierce County UW-Extension nutrition education program is an active partner in the Council.

- c. Source of Funding: Smith-Lever Act funds, State matching funds, and FSNEP matching funds
- d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Key Theme: FOOD RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- a. A major goal of the Wisconsin Nutrition Education Program (WNEP) is to help limited resource families become more food secure by teaching them the skills needed to track their spending, manage food dollars and plan nutritious meals for their families.
- b. More than 73,000 of all educational contacts focused on lessons related to helping learners better manage their food dollars and plan and buy food for their families.

Nine WNEP projects, representing fourteen counties in Wisconsin, used the Money for Food evaluation tools during fiscal year 2001. Lessons were taught a total of 335 times, to individuals or in groups, for a total of 1748 educational contacts. Over 82% of the learners reported that they had learned something or would do something differently after the lessons.

- After a lesson on using food stamps and other programs to put together a food budget, 258 learners were asked if they had learned something that would make it easier for them to get enough food or money for food. Eighty-three percent (83%) of the respondents said “yes”.
- Following a lesson on wants and needs, 91% of the 23 participants could name a food “want” (as opposed to a “need”) that they would try to buy less often.
- After a practice activity on developing a family spending plan, 95% of the 51 learners reported that they intended to try to use a spending plan for their families.
- Following a teaching activity about food shopping strategies, 94% of the 71 participants said they planned to use at least one new way to get more for their food dollars.
- After playing a game on saving money when eating away from home, 86% of 235 participants said they had learned a new way to eat away from home occasionally without spending too much.
- After learning about choosing low cost foods based on the Food Guide Pyramid, 94% of the 235 participants indicated they would be able to identify more low cost options.
- Following an interactive activity on meal planning, 87% of the 184 participants indicated they planned to do more planning for their meals.

- Following lessons on managing their food money, 91% found value in tracking spending, 79% found a way to save, 78% found additional resources to stretch the food budget.

In four Wisconsin counties a series of lessons on managing family food dollars was offered to limited-income participants. The participants answered questions before and after the lessons about how they manage their food money. Ninety-one percent (91%) of the learners reported that they had made positive changes in at least one behavior.

- Many of the respondents reported improvement when asked about their use of recommended food shopping practices such as planning meals (42% improved), using a grocery list (26% improved), and comparing prices when buying food (32% improved).
- Approximately half of the participants said that they were more often keeping track of their expenses (51% improved) and using a written spending plan or budget (39% improved).
- Nearly one-third of the participants reported their families were less frequently running out of food before the end of the month (an indicator of food security) after participating in the lessons.

Consumers who are knowledgeable about basic family resource management and food shopping practices, and who have the skills necessary to make and use plans, will be better able to provide nutritious and adequate food for their families. Limited resource consumers who participated in WNEP lessons about managing their food resources learned relevant skills and planned to practice behaviors that will contribute to improved food security for their families. In the words of one learner from northern Wisconsin, "This will help me feed my kids."

- c. Source of Funding: Smith-Lever Act funds, State matching funds, and FSNEP matching funds
- d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Evaluation of the Success of Multi and Joint Activities

A partnership between Wisconsin and Minnesota Cooperative Extension Services strives to enhance the nutrition education available for Hmong families. Progress is underway in 2001. Nutrition Education Program staff in the two states share educational resources, participate in joint meetings and trainings, and contribute to a website that supports nutrition education for Hmong learners.

Dr. Susan Nitzke, Department of Nutrition Sciences, continues research affiliated with a five-year multi-state Hatch and Extension project on Stages of Change and fruit/vegetable behaviors of young adults. She will be the principle investigator for a complementary multi-state IFAFS proposal to apply Stages of Change and other constructs of the Transtheoretical Model to a set of tailored newsletter-based interventions that will be extensively evaluated to determine the effectiveness of this approach in reaching economically disadvantaged young adults.

Budgeted: \$13,940

WISCONSIN'S EXTENSION ANNUAL REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT (AREERA)
FY 2001

GOAL 4: GREATER HARMONY BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Overview

Wisconsin's agricultural community and rural landowners continue to strive to be environmental stewards and at the same time economically efficient. UW-Extension programs have been successful in bringing better management practices to the Wisconsin farm and rural community to reduce the impacts of agricultural production. The goal is to protect the quality of life in our rural communities.

As rural communities are experiencing social change, population growth and shifts, and economic transitions to sometimes large-scale operations, the potential for problems with water quality has increased. Education has focused on improved management of nutrients and pesticides. The result of this education has been that farmers are not only reducing environmental impacts, they are saving money. Additional benefits also include improved management, as well as reduced regulatory pressure.

State and federal regulations requiring farmers to control residuals are increasing. With UW-Extension programs, these farmers will be in a better position to comply with new regulations and in an environmentally sound and cost effective manner. With land use pressures increasing on farm communities as well, better environmental management means better community relations.

Highlights of programs include adoption of best management practices and development of nutrient and pesticide management plans by Wisconsin farmers. Impacts include the following:

- 357 farmers statewide attended the nutrient management farmer education programs
- 275 farms wrote nutrient management plans
- 318 farmers implemented a nutrient management plan
- better nutrient management practices resulted in a 24% reduction in excessive nitrogen application
- 709 manure haulers received education regarding nutrient management regulations and on-farm planning
- 134 commercial growers and service providers implemented management practices that reduce pollution risk to the environment

Assessment of Accomplishments:

After year two of the five-year plan of work, teams have functioned well in developing and implementing education programs.

Total Expenditures:

(By FTEs and Source of Funding)

FTEs	Smith-Lever Act	State Match
42.25	\$582,509	\$3,384,437

Key Themes

Key Theme: NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

- a. UW-Extension faculty work with all facets of the agricultural community to improve nutrient management practices. On-farm professionals, as well as consultants such as custom manure haulers, have been taught best management practices. Manure management planning, manure application, and equipment maintenance are just some of the issues addressed in this statewide effort.
- b. Impacts
 - In Dodge County, 20 farmers comprising 6,742 acres attended nutrient management farmer education. Each implemented a nutrient management plan according to federal standards. The estimated impact is over \$4,000 per farm savings and input cost.
 - In Langlade County, 6 producers participated in a study testing university recommendations for nitrogen needs for soils. The 6 producers who participated in the study and adopted revised university N recommendations increased their gross revenue between \$40 and \$60 per acre for corn production. In total, these 6 producers improved gross revenues by over \$145,000.
 - In Manitowoc County, 15 producers attending a series of nutrient management education workshops have reported a 71% decrease in nitrogen application rates, a 67% decrease in phosphorus application rates, with three-quarters able to follow nutrient management planning on three-quarters or more of their acres.
 - In Marinette County, 27 farms developed nutrient management plans, encompassing nearly 12,000 acres. Producers who have developed these plans have reported that 77% now use nitrogen credits, 69% now use credits from manure to lower income of p and k

application rates with 67% of the farms reporting a decreased fertilizer cost for an annual combined cost savings of \$70,000.

- c. Source of Funds: Smith-Lever Act funds and State matching funds
- d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Key Theme: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

- a. Improving pesticide management and use is a key feature of modern agriculture. By improving the timing of pesticide applications, insect and disease pressures can be decreased by saving money. Decreased use of pesticides also protects groundwater quality and decreases potential health impacts to applicators. The UW-Extension program has been successful in working with rural landowners, as well as commercial horticulture operations, in improving pesticide storage and management.
- b. Impacts
 - In Fond du Lac County, grower and canning company field staff gained knowledge and current research pertaining to pest management of vegetable crops.
 - In LaCrosse County, 50 homeowner/managers increased their awareness of proper home pesticide management and use to reduce pesticide adverse effects to their food supply and the environment.
 - In Chippewa County, 184 corn and soybean producers increased their knowledge of pest management practices and profitability while protecting the environment. Evaluations indicated that 77% of those responding would use the information when considering changes in their crop management.
- c. Source of Funds: Smith-Lever Act funds and State matching funds
- d. Scope of Impact: State Specific

Evaluation of Success of Multi and Joint Activities

Multistate efforts in conflict management, land use, and water quality are ongoing. These programs address critical needs identified by stakeholders identified by stakeholders throughout the north central region. Materials have been developed for the programs and conferences held during the last year. Additional collaboration and program development is anticipated.

Annie Jones of Kenosha County and Brian Ohm of UW-Madison worked with North Central region extension faculty on joint land use programming. A regional land use conference is under consideration. Educational materials have been shared across the region.

Budgeted: \$9,184

Robin Shepard of UW-Madison meets regularly with North Central region water quality coordinators to develop training and research programs. All North Central states are involved. An IFAFS proposal was jointly developed and recently funded.

Budgeted: \$17,111

The North Central Strategic Planning Program responds to public official, community organization and other needs for more effective and efficient decision making processes. The number and complexity of issues confronting local governments and community organizations is rapidly increasing. Differences in capacity among local groups to deal with these issues and develop effective policies and efficiently manage resources are, in themselves, issues that need to be addressed.

Budgeted: \$30,045

Tom Parslow and Fred Madison work with the North Central Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SARE) professional development program. The SARE professional development program reaches across all of the state in the North Central region. Collaborating across state has increased its viability and sharing of professional development efforts. One outcome is the development of a region wide evaluation model to be used to determine the impact of efforts.

Budgeted: \$10,597

Planned for next year is a multi-state professional improvement in crop ecology. This first year will be primarily devoted to planning with a major effort being implemented in 2003.

WISCONSIN'S EXTENSION ANNUAL REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT (AREERA)
FY 2001

GOAL 5: ENHANCED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE FOR AMERICANS

Overview

Wisconsin Cooperative Extension focused Goal 5 on expanding the role of youth as community leaders and active citizens. This includes components such as organizing community coalitions comprised of both youth and adults to address community issues, providing youth with training and experiences with democratic practices, and engaging youth in community decision-making and community service.

To advance this effort, three faculty/staff work teams have created statewide program and evaluation plans. County and community based programs are underway.

Documented Outcomes:

- 42 community coalitions with youth and adult members were organized to address a community issue
- 511 youth actively participated as members of a community committee, public board or judicial body
- 230 youth interacted directly with public policy makers around community issues
- 409 youth initiated new action on a community issue
- 233 youth demonstrated an increased commitment to contributing to the public good.
- 462 adults learned or improved skills necessary to promote youth civic involvement
- 2,099 adults and youth participated together in local conversations on youth development
- 240,000 hours of community service time were pledged by youth and adults

Total Expenditures:

(By Source of Funding and FTEs)

FTEs	Smith-Lever Act	State Match
13.10	\$180,612	\$1,049,376

Key Theme:

Other - CIVIC CAPACITY BUILDING

- a. The focus is to engage youth in public work and give them experiences with self-governance. Skill development and community contribution are intended outcomes. Following are selected impact statements consistent with this theme.
- b. Impacts
 - The Jefferson County Youth Philanthropy Board, a board comprised solely of youth, awarded 12 grants to youth/adult partnership groups to do community service in 11 different communities throughout Jefferson County. Grants totaled \$6500. The Youth Philanthropy Board managed the process and selected the awardees. The funds are being used to improve the community.
 - In Waukesha County, the City of Muskego established a citywide youth council to give teens a voice in public decision making.
 - As a result of Columbia County Connects, 180 young people and adult coordinators in 6 Columbia County school districts worked throughout the year to plan and carry out community and school service projects identified by their groups. A donation drive for a women's shelter, inter-generational projects between high school students and nursing home residents, city park clean up and development with community groups, and safe nights for youth are projects they undertook. 100 school staff, 12 parents, 64 community members and approximately 900 youth were directly involved. Participants reported an increase in the following assets as a result of the experience: Community values youth, service to others, high expectations, caring, planning and decision-making, and sense of purpose.
 - In Vilas County, 24 youth have participated as members of Teen Courts through a partnership between Extension and the Judiciary. The youth members are involved in hearing cases and making judgements about sanctions for first time youth offenders. Fifteen youth offenders have completed 257 hours of community service as a result of the decisions made by the teen court. None of these fifteen offenders have reentered the juvenile justice system.
 - Kewaunee County developed a "Youth Center Without Walls," to provide safe and positive recreational activities for youth outside of school. A planning team of nine teens surveyed the interests of 725 middle school youth and raised \$3,000 from local civic groups on behalf of this project. They held three youth events in 2001, attended by 30 - 50 youth per event. New members joined the planning team in the fall and plans were made for additional youth events in 2002. Several members of the planning team won college scholarships and got jobs based on this experience.

- In Sheboygan County, 54 7th grade students became involved in community service through the 4-H Public Adventures project. The youth chose to work with a community youth coalition and to support their efforts to create a new village park. They interviewed younger children, raised money, surveyed parents, and created infomercials on behalf of the park project.
- The Polk County Tobacco Free Coalition continued educational efforts that began in 2000. In 1999, 62% of the 50 Polk County businesses investigated sold tobacco products to minors. In 2001, following the coalition's educational activities with local businesses, non-compliance dropped to 10% of 89 businesses investigated.

Multi-State Activities

Four states, Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, and Missouri, are collaborating on: "Building Community Together: Using Youth Philanthropy to Engage Young People as Community Change Agents." Leadership for this effort comes from Wisconsin. Fourteen sites across the four states are participating. The focus is on engaging young people in the action of community building through the work of philanthropy. It attempts to establish young people as contributing members of their community, and it intends to increase the available social capital in the community. Funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation has provided financial resources to the fourteen sites for grant making by the youth boards.

Budgeted: \$36,484

2. Stakeholder Input Process

WISCONSIN'S EXTENSION ANNUAL REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESULTS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EXTENSION AND EDUCATION REFORM ACT (AREERA)
FY 2001

Stakeholder Input Process:

1. Actions taken to seek stakeholder input that encourages their participation:

Multiple approaches were taken to seek stakeholder input. The approaches included formal surveys, focus groups, key informant approaches, advisory councils (collaborating groups, agencies, and organizations) and combinations of the preceding methods. Efforts were made to ensure that the stakeholders involved were representative of the total community in terms of ethnicity, geographic location, family status, income level, age, gender, disability status, and users/nonusers of existing educational programs.

2. Process used to identify individuals and groups who are stakeholders and to collect input from them:

A ninety-four page booklet " Guidelines for Program Priority Setting," an eighty-six page booklet "Trends Analysis," and a video tape "Planning for Our Future" were developed by a statewide committee of county-based faculty/staff and campus faculty with research and extension appointments. The materials were used to train Cooperative Extension county-based faculty/staff and campus-based faculty with research and extension appointments. The materials were also used with county government oversight committees and advisory committees to help them better understand the importance of seeking a broad base of stakeholder input at the community level. The materials were distributed in print form and are also available on the WWW at the following URL:
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/pdande/ProgramPlanning/statewide.html>.

3. How was collected input considered?

Input from the local stakeholders was used to identify local issues and concerns. The local issues and concerns were gathered on a statewide basis and made available for review by all county-based faculty/staff and campus-based staff with research and extension appointments. The information is available in the Cooperative Extension Planning and Results System at the following URL: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/prs/>. The county "issues and concerns" and the "Trends Analysis" document noted above served as the foundation for the creation of programming teams made up of county-based faculty/staff and campus-based staff with research and extension appointments. The teams prepared a plan of work that identified resources that were available or would be developed by the teams. The teams are identified at the following URL:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/admin/2004Teams/TEAMDEFS.html>. The team plan of work and related materials are intended to be a dynamic document that will change and evolve as additional stakeholder input is provided.

At the county level the stakeholder identified "issues and concerns" and the plans of work/resources identified by the statewide teams served as the basis for identifying an initial list of county specific program priorities. The priorities are adapted as additional county stakeholder input is received.

On a four-year basis stakeholder input is requested in a rigorous and formal process at the county level and on a statewide basis. Input is also requested on a continuous basis, using many of the same approaches identified above. The continuous input is analyzed at the county level and provided to the statewide teams via the WWW sites maintained by each team. Additional input is also provided via participation in team meetings, seminars, audio conferences, and newsletters. Stakeholder input continuously shapes the plans of work and the program priorities of county-based faculty/staff and campus-based faculty with research and extension appointments.

The stakeholder input process is very helpful in refocusing and reaffirming priorities on an ongoing basis. The process is also critical in identifying emerging issues. However, some stakeholder groups have had difficulty seeing beyond the critical issues they face today. As a consequence, the "Trends Analysis" document prepared by county-based faculty/staff and campus-based faculty with research and extension appointments has been very important in helping stakeholders see beyond their immediate crisis and strategically plan for the future.

3. Program Review Process: Merit Review

Wisconsin Cooperative Extension has made no significant changes in their merit review processes since their 5-Year Plan of Work.

4. Evaluation of the Success of Multi and Joint Activities

This information is listed under each Goal.

5. Multistate Extension Activities

6. Integrated Research and Extension Activities

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
Supplement to the Annual Report of Accomplishments and Results
Multistate Extension Activities and Integrated Activities
 (Attach Brief Summaries)

Institution UW-Extension
 State Wisconsin

Check one: Multistate Extension Activities
 Integrated Activities (Hatch Act Funds)
 Integrated Activities (Smith-Lever Act Funds)

Title of Planned Program/Activity	Actual Expenditures				
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
<u>Goal 1</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>	_____	_____	_____
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Total	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>	_____	_____	_____

Carl O'Connor 2/28/02
 Director Date